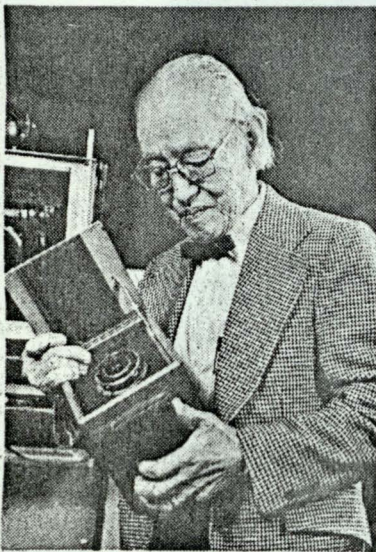


# Little Tokyo Photographer Recalls Some Good Experiences at Camp Manzanar

by Susan Saikami

The impressions one receives after meeting the 83 year-old photographer are favorable: soft-spoken, with gentle eyes and a quiet sense of humor, Toyo Miyatake appears to be like any other polite businessman.

But his life has been far from ordinary.



Toyo Miyatake with his famous Camp Manzanar camera.

Photo by Pat Alvarez

Miyatake was 14 when he and his family immigrated from Japan to Los Angeles in 1909. After passing entrance examinations, Miyatake was placed in the second grade at Amelia Grammar School (the oldest in L.A.). He was 18 when he graduated from the seventh grade.

Instead of enrolling in a high school, Miyatake's father wanted his son to return with him to Japan. But Miyatake refused. His family remained in L.A.

In 1941, Miyatake became a victim of what many Americans consider to be one of the most shameful occurrences in United States history. He was relocated to Camp Manzanar, a "very famous camp," Miyatake said smiling. "Farewell to Manzanar," a movie based on a

novel with the same title, recaptured the experiences Japanese-Americans shared during World War II. Actor Pat Morita portrayed Miyatake.

However, Miyatake insists his memories of relocation are not bitter ones. He firmly believes the government put Japanese-Americans into "protective custody." Shortly after the bombing at Pearl Harbor, three Japanese men were stabbed to death on the streets of New York. Miyatake said he felt much safer at Manzanar.

During the war, it was a federal offense for the Japanese to take photographs. Miyatake smuggled a lens and shutter into the camp. Later, a friend of his built a camera for him. It is made out of wood and is still operable. It is a "beautiful camera," as Miyatake puts it, and one cannot blame him for being proud of it. He considers it his most valuable "souvenir."

When word reached the Manzanar police station that Miyatake had a camera, he was summoned for questioning. The man who questioned Miyatake was only 18 (Miyatake remembers only his first name---William). William "looked at my face," Miyatake said. The camera was not confiscated.

It took a year for Miyatake to get film. The assistant project director by the name of Brown gave it to him. Miyatake said the camp officials "arranged a corporate enterprise; "a photography studio was formed and Miyatake was put in charge.

"Everybody knew I take pictures, but they just ignore it," Miyatake remembers with a smile. He knew the photos would be valuable one day.

The photographs capture the mood of Manzanar. The bleak barracks for the Japanese are surrounded by majestic California mountains. Miyatake said Manzanar "had distinct four seasons in year...most beautiful place."

The educational level the children in the camp achieved was one of the highest in the country. Miyatake took photographs for the high school annual; he was told the annual was compared with other high school annuals and considered the best.

After the war, Miyatake returned to L.A. According to him, there was no problem rebuilding Little Tokyo. He established a photography studio at 318 E. First St. It is now a highly successful business owned and operated by Miyatake and his family.

Miyatake remembers the hostility directed towards the Japanese at the beginning of WWII. After he returned to L.A., he went to several restaurants to examine the extent of racial discrimination in the area. He said he expected the restaurant workers "to chase me out," as they did just prior to his relocation. Instead, "they welcomed me---smiled...and everything was so nice."



New arrivals to Camp Manzanar.

**BAKER:** "YOU ARE COURAGEOUS TO SEE ME."

**MIYATAKE:** "WHAT CAN THEY DO TO AN OLD MAN?"

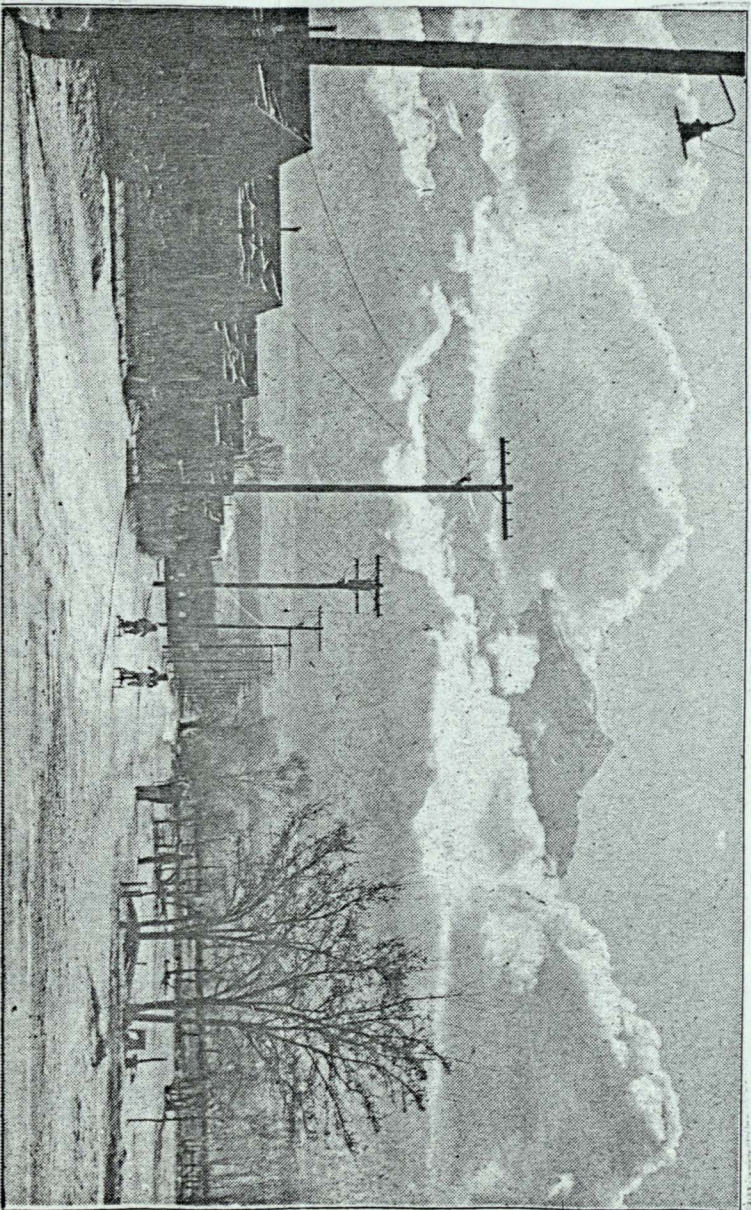
[But what about his family? See below]

Lillian Baker interviewed the late Mr. Toyo Miyatake in 1978, at his photography studio at 318 E. First St., Los Angeles, CA. Mr. Miyatake proudly shared the legacy he has left to America -- his five albums of photographs vividly portraying life at Manzanar Relocation Center. His artistic and realistic photos are proof-positive that evacuees were not "inmates" nor "concentration camp survivors". Miyatake offered prints of Baker's choosing, for her book on the subject, showing the positive side of a necessary wartime action. Baker, with Miyatake's permission, coded those chosen. Ten days later, Archie Miyatake (photographer's son) informed Baker that it was impossible for his father to comply and that Baker "would understand" the reason why.

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Gardena, CA 90249

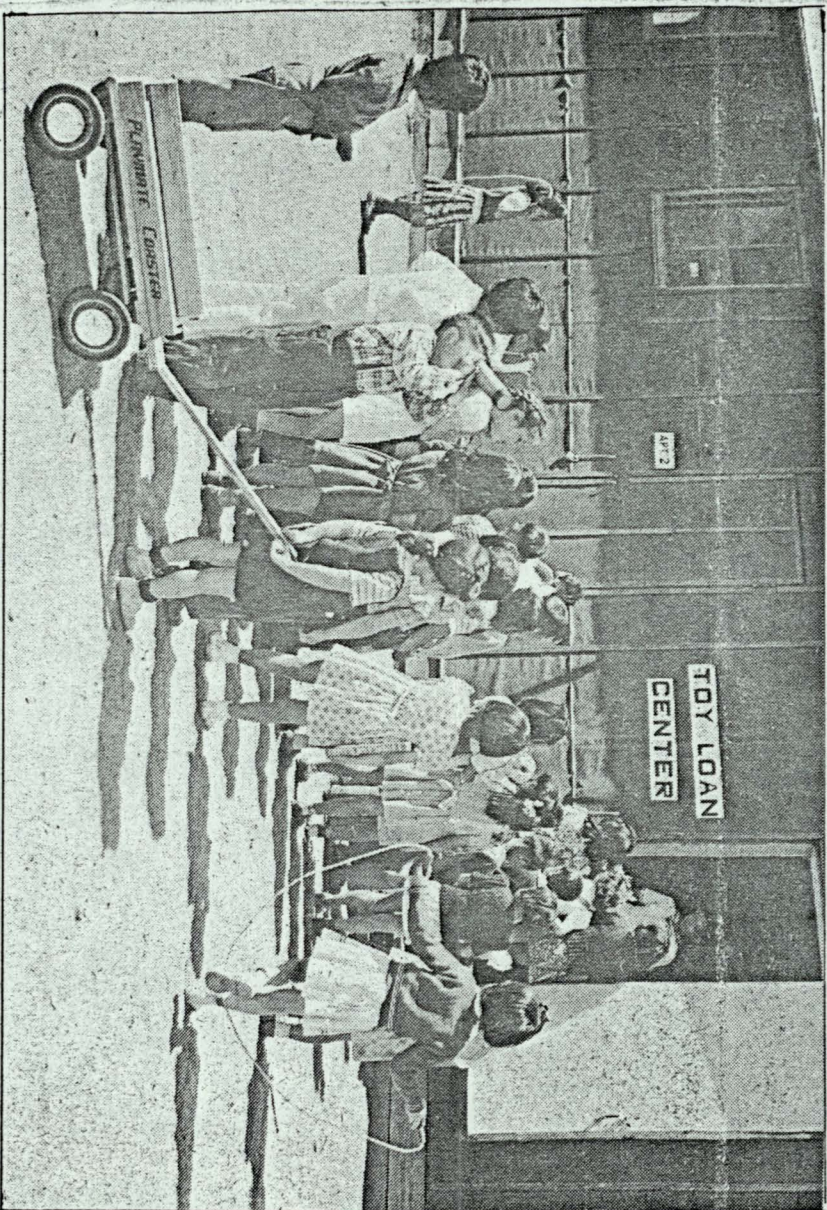
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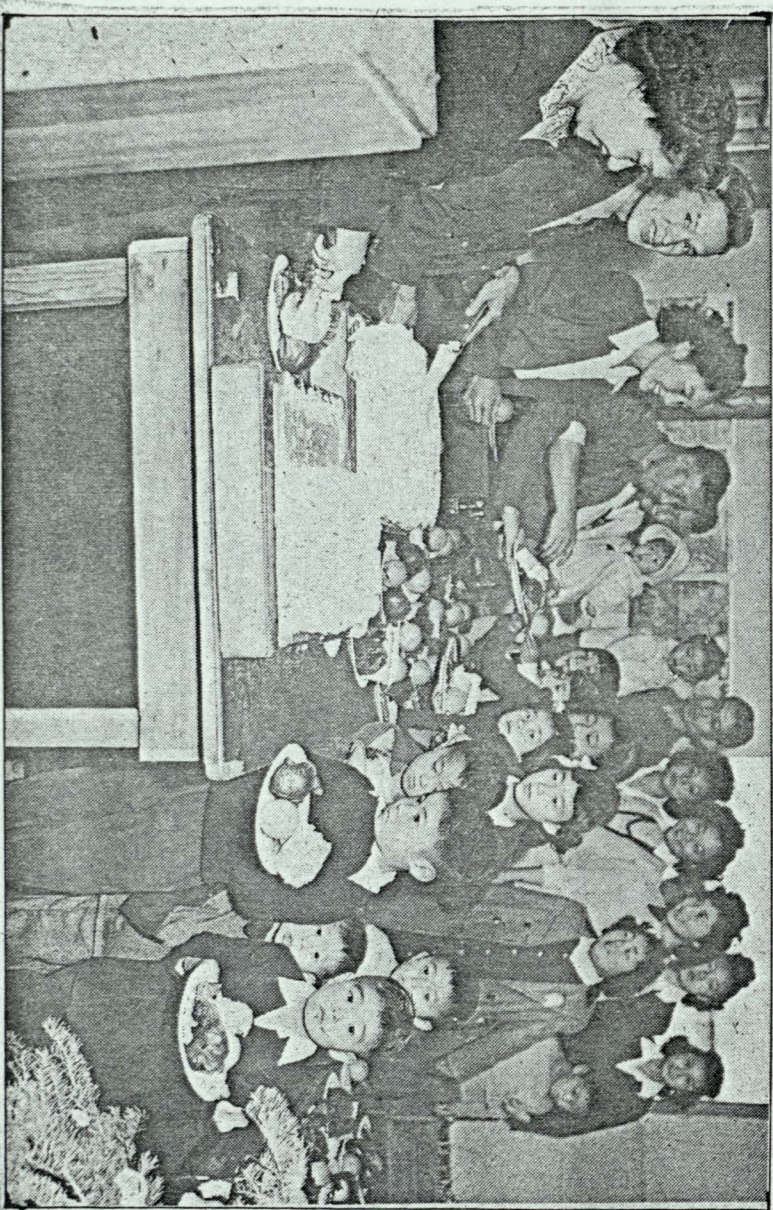


Barracks at Manzanar.

Photos from Toyo Miyatake's collection.



Children returning toys to the toy loan center at Manzanar.



Christmas at Camp Manzanar.

The late Toyo Miyatake, shown with his prized wooden camera, was chosen to pose for the publicity shot showing the closing of Manzanar Relocation Center. The "barbed wire" consisted of nothing more than a "cattle-guard" type, comprised of tree-stumps across which were strung only THREE STRINGS OF BARBED WIRE close to the ground. "Anybody could have walked through if they wanted to," Miyatake told Baker, "But nobody wanted to!"



# COPY

Box 6

A3

May 17, 1980

LILLIAN BAKER  
15237 CHANERA AVENUE  
GARDENA, CA 90248  
(213) 529-2819

This letter comes with good wishes... and

has been put off much too long, but it's been a most difficult one for me to write.

It is being sent to all those kind and generous and interested persons who have assisted in various ways and degrees toward completion of my monumental work which includes a fully documented manuscript on the much misunderstood evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry during WWII, and the political machinations in Sacramento that enabled an historical marker to be emplaced at various relocation centers, a marker with historically inaccurate wording, including the highly propagandistic & politically motivated use of the term "concentration camp".

My research over a period of seven years, the hours upon hours of work, the expenses out-of-pocket, the emotional and physical expenditures, represent personal dedication and sacrifice willingly offered in the interest of historical accuracy and fairness in the public interest. The latter is especially needful in light of legislative bills which, if passed, will cost the American taxpayers nearly four billion dollars in so-called "redress" or "reparations". (\$15,000 plus \$15 per day to evacuees.)

But you who are receiving this letter need no reminders of the purpose(s) of my manuscript, nor of the years of toil (and tears)...

This is a spontaneously written letter -- no "re-writes" -- just a frank and honest report of my disappointment in receiving a letter from my New York agent who had led me to believe my book would be enthusiastically received by two publishers. He asked for and received a good sampling of my work, documentation (including photographs), etc., in "package" form and I waited for weeks for a firm contract. Instead, I received the "package" returned with my agent's comments that the publishers did not feel the book would be commercial; in addition, with the two Supreme Court rulings which upheld the right of descendants or "interested parties" to sue for damages (even in works of fiction), and with awards in the millions, publishing companies are backing off any project involving names. It would be difficult to report on "political machinations" without naming names! My agent and the publishers suggested I contact a California University Press -- a press that need not show a profit but is more concerned with academic prominence and excellence.

Let me assure you that although I'm experiencing disappointment and no little displeasure with my agent and the publishers, I am not discouraged with the project nor its continued need to disseminate the facts as documented, rather than works which are based primarily on emotion. It's a tossup as to what course I shall pursue; I'll do nothing until I complete my contract with another publisher for my book on JEWELRY: ART NOUVEAU & ART DECO (second in a series). Continued royalties from my other publications enable me to pursue the more vital manuscript above-mentioned.

REASONS FOR LTR.: notification of progress in book and a request for any suggestions you might have. Lastly, again thanks for your help and interest. I appreciate your understanding in accepting this xeroxed letter necessitated by deadlines.

Sincerely,



*Lillian Baker*  
The National League of American Pen Women, Inc. SC-0001.05-03-013



Jan. 31, 1981

Dear Friend and Concerned American:

Box 6  
F3

Enclosed is a transcript of a debate televised at approximately 3:48 IN THE MORNING, Monday, January 19th, 1981. Hardly "prime time". Still, the network complied with FCC's ruling that "programs of public interest" be given a certain quota or air-time. And it is up to the network to rule on what is of "public interest". The FCC does not dictate program timing, so technically KNXT (Channel 2), did nothing unlawful. However, it seems that a subject which could lead to passage of legislation costing taxpayers MILLIONS, should be aired when a majority of viewers can tune in to a vital issue confronting all Americans.

Governor Brown, bowing to ethnic groups, and for political purpose, signed a proclamation naming February 19th (each year), as a "DAY OF REMEMBRANCE". Remembrance of what? "The Executive Order 9066 that put Japanese Americans into Concentration Camps..." -- a day that is "the most shameful in American history". Forget that there's no "Day of Remembrance of Pearl Harbor Day"; forget that the evacuation and exclusion order (E.O. 9066), was ruled CONSTITUTIONAL for "public safety" and "national security" by our Supreme Court in the landmark Korematsu decision (U.S. vs Korematsu, Oct. 1944 term) -- what will always remain are THE FACTS, fully documented, which HAVE BEEN DENIED PUBLIC PLATFORM AND MEDIA EXPOSURE.


Those who have written books and thesis about this most misunderstood action of World War II, did so without being privy to vital information not released until the 1977 Freedom of Information Act. To my knowledge, I am the only author or historian who has researched the now-available files whose contents provide information to shed a completely new and different light on this subject.

We must stop such lies as Phil Shigekuni stating in the debate that people were shot trying to escape the relocation centers. We must clear up the matter of other false accusations against those who sacrificed their own careers to aid and serve in the WRA centers. We must teach the difference between the relocation centers and the internment camps... we must insist that the term "concentration camp" be stricken from our history books unless referring to the Nazi death camps. America had no "concentration camps"!

Ask yourself and others who challenge the issue: WHY HAVE NO CHARGES EVER BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OR OFFICIALS OF THE WAR RELOCATION ADMINISTRATION? (To the contrary, the Japanese American Citizens League HONORED the Director of the WRA and his staff in two testimonial dinners, in which the JACL thanked them for their "humane treatment and understanding" of the plight of the Japanese and their American-born children. In the last several years, reunions of high school graduates from schools in the WRA centers, were held in various cities at which time these Japanese Americans paid homage to their teachers and friends in the WRA centers and nearby towns.)

Ask yourself and others this question: If this was a "racist act", then why weren't ALL persons of Japanese ancestry "rounded up", instead of just affecting the endangered West Coast States? Why were persons of Japanese ancestry, (including "alien enemy Japanese") allowed to stay on the job and in their homes, elsewhere throughout the U.S.A. during WWII? Why did those Japanese Americans in the JACL, publish a book, "WE WORK FOR VICTORY", dedicating it to Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt -- author of Executive Order 9066? There was no danger of invasion from Germany or Italy on our EAST COAST, hence no action was taken against German or Italian aliens and their children on the East Coast. However, all German and Italian ALIENS did have to evacuate the West Coast under E.O. 9066. Many were deported. Since we had no ships going to Japan, what was to become of Japanese "enemy" aliens following Pearl Harbor? With Japanese funds frozen in June 1941, how would these people have lived?)

(over)

 LILLIAN BAKER, 15237 Chanera Avenue, Gardena, Ca. 90249 - (213)329-2619



Why don't those persons of Japanese ancestry who are protesting today, query their alien parents as to why their parents didn't leave the WRA centers? Why did they CHOOSE TO REMAIN when they were free to leave -- were URGED to do so?

There are many more questions to be asked and many more to be answered with historical accuracy rather than with emotion -- answered by DOCUMENTATION OF FACTS, not emotion.

Won't you help bring this matter into the open? Won't you make the media responsible by writing or telephoning each and every Program Director. Contact the "talk shows". Contact the news "anchormen". You can begin by insisting that the above-mentioned debate be re-broadcast and follow-up programs on the subject be held during "prime time" viewing.

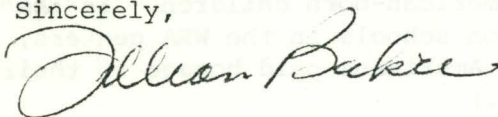
We MUST counter-act those political machinations which brought "A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE" (Feb. 19th) to our calendar. WRITE YOUR PROTEST TO GOVERNOR BROWN. Continue to protest the use of the term "concentration camp" on the two historical markers in California, (Tule Lake Segregation Center and Manzanar Relocation Center).

I have done my share, and am willing to continue until the truth be known and those demeaning words, "concentration camp" are erased from American history. Will you do your part? I ask for your help. We will win our ultimate goals: no redress or reparations, and no apology for our WWII action. In the words of Justice Hugo Black: "Those actions taken during time of war shall not be stigmatized as lawless because like action taken during time of peace would be lawless."

As a start: Contact Larry Forsdick, Program Director  
KNXT Channel 2  
Tel: 460-3522  
6121 Sunset Blvd.  
Hollywood, CA. 90028

If you have questions or suggestions, don't fail to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Lillian Baker  
AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY

Enclosure: Transcript INTERFACE program, Jan. 19, 1981  
Copy of letters appearing in RAFU SHIMPO, Los Angeles ethnic newspaper



FROM: Lillian Baker, 15237 Chanera Avenue, Gardena, CA. 90249 Tel: 213-329-2619

Box 6  
F3

URGENT ATTENTION PLEASE

June 8, 1981

Good Morning!

Enclosed is a letter informing me of the FIRST and most vital hearing by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, in Washington DC. It's at this meeting, on July 14th and the subsequent meeting, July 16th, that the NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL media coverage will be in highest attendance. IT'S AT THESE TWO MEETINGS THAT CONCERNED AMERICANS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED AND PUT UP A FIRST FRONTAL ATTACK!

If there is no opposition to the anti-American dissidents, it will cost the taxpayers FOUR BILLION DOLLARS in "redress and reparations". But what is even more at stake, IS THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY.

Someone MUST counteract the continuing propaganda which is based on bibliographies boggled down with historical inaccuracies. What the ACLU lost in the courts in 1942, is found in the so-called "truths" published in the history books lining the shelves of our schools and libraries. The "facts", as presented, are unfounded because until the Freedom of Information Act (1972), NO MILITARY OR GOVERNMENTAL WARTIME DOCUMENTS were available to either the ACLU, the JACL, authors or the dissidents. Those pertinent files were classified CONFIDENTIAL and SECRET and have just recently been made available. At my own expense, I investigated these files in the archives in Washington, DC, and have documented PROOF to belie all that has been written on the subject thus far.

Most recipients of this letter already have copies of many of these documents. My own personal file consists of thousands of pages which hopefully will present itself in book-form. At my own expense, I've forwarded this material to the media and many in political office. Our own President Reagan responded with the words, "You have educated me!" I would like to educate this Commission, our politicians, the media, and any American who thinks he/she has something to be ashamed of in America's wartime action.

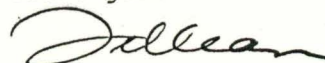
It seems that nobody else has been as involved in this issue as I, nor have they the so-called "know how" to present the FACTS. I want to CHALLENGE the distortion of truth, the anti-American propaganda that will be presented at these hearings.

Will you help me do this? NO NAMES WILL BE MENTIONED WITHOUT SPECIFIC PERMISSION TO DO SO! As far as the Commission is concerned, funding for this trip is a personal expenditure. However, I DO NEED YOUR FINANCIAL SPONSORSHIP this time around. Most of you reading this letter have been supportive of my stand. Will you help me NOW by sponsoring this extremely vital trip to Washington, D.C. by sending \$5, \$10, \$20 or more to me in the self-addressed stamped envelope?

At the Washington, D.C. hearings, a PRESS KIT will be presented to each member of the media. I'm beginning work on these now. They will take much time and money. Air-fare is expensive to the Capitol, as are hotel rooms and meals, and cab-fare.

America and Americans have nothing to be ashamed of; indeed, America was practicing "human rights" long before President Carter thought he coined the phrase. What other country in the world ever treated its enemy aliens (Italian, German, and Japanese aliens) with more humanity? Just consider what these countries did to Americans caught overseas with the outbreak of Pearl Harbor, and compare it to the humane treatment of these peoples in America. If you haven't received documentation upon which I base my facts, please let me know. I'll send a packet to you for \$1.36 postage (send stamps). That's what it cost me to send packets to well over 150 recipients. Will you do your share now? We are ALL involved in this issue.

Bless you!



Enclosures: SASE conu ltr from Ex. Dir. Paul T. Bannai



COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION  
AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS



726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. □ SUITE 2020 □ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506 □ 202/395-7390

June 1, 1981

Ms. Lillian Baker  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, California 90249

Dear Lillian:

I received your memo of May 25 enclosing the material and also the list of people that you have indicated that would be at the hearing in Washington, D.C. The date of the hearing has been set for July 14 and July 16 in the Senate Caucus Room. If any of the people that you have indicated wishes to testify and are not able to make it to Washington, D.C., we will be in the Los Angeles area in the beginning of August.

Sincerely,

Paul T. Bannai  
Executive Director



15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249  
June 8, 1981

Paul T. Bannai  
Executive Director  
COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION  
AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS  
726 Jackson Place, N.W., Suite 2020  
Washington, D.C. 20506

**COPY**

Dear Paul,

Thank you for your letter of June 1, 1981, in which you advise that the first two hearings before the Commission will be on July 14th and 16th.

I will be in attendance to testify at these hearings. I assume that I will be given sufficient time to present my facts and documentation and to challenge any testimony based on hearsay or emotions. At stake is a cost in reparations to American taxpayers of nearly four billion dollars, but even more important, THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY.

I have contacted the people indicated in my memo of May 25, 1981, and they (for one reason or another) prefer to testify when the Commission is in the Los Angeles area. Several more names have been added who wish to either attend or testify and when the August date(s) are finalized, I expect you will notify me and I, in turn, can notify these people.

Please give me the exact address of the Senate Caucus Room in which the Commission will hold its hearing. Also, please give me the time of the hearings as well as an agenda.

Because I will have made airline reservations and hotel accommodations in advance, kindly notify me if there are any changes in the scheduled July 14th and 16th hearings, so I may act appropriately.

As you know, I have been considered expert in this field because of my intensive research into the archives in Washington, D.C., and at the University of the Pacific where so many of the papers of the evacuees are stored. It would seem, under the provisions granted to this Commission under the law, that the benefit of my services to this Commission should bring financial compensation for my time and expenses. Or will this Commission only feel an obligation in this regard to those "experts" presenting testimony to "prove any wrongs"? Will there be consideration given to those who come to prove any "rights" of a wartime action?

I'd appreciate hearing from you by return mail so my plans can be finalized. Thank you very much for contacting me and any consideration on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Lillian Baker

LB:jh



Box 6  
Folder 6

BAKER

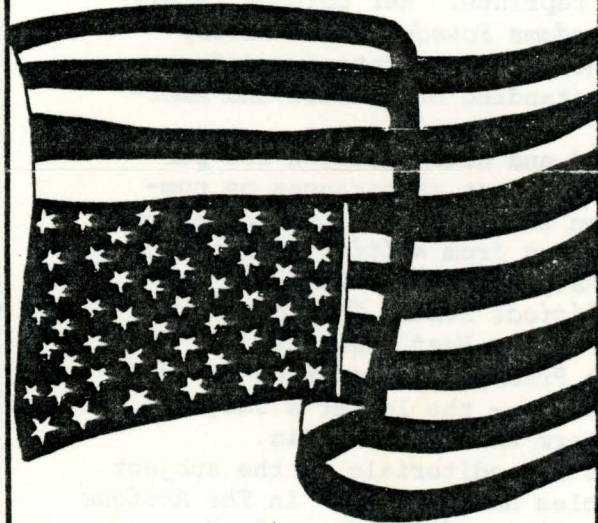
The Concentration Camp Conspiracy: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR

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by Lillian Baker

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Just Released

+ "I must confess I have much more knowledge about the relocation camps now thanks to you..."

● The President of the United States,  
Ronald Reagan

+ "I am hopeful this book, THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY by Lillian Baker, will go far to clear up some misinterpretations and misinformation regarding the activities of the War Relocation Authority which I directed throughout most of its existence."

● Dillon S. Myer, Director WRA(1942-46)

+ "It gives me pleasure and satisfaction to write this introduction to Lillian Baker's excellently researched and honestly written publication on the Japanese war relocation centers during World War II...I believe she brings a new and first hand account of this event in American history... She should be listened to..."

● Dr. R. Coke Wood, co-founder of the California Historical Societies, long-time teacher of California history, and named "Mr. California", 1969, by former Governor Ronald Reagan and by joint Resolution of the California Legislature.

+ "To Lillian Baker from Shonin Yamashita: GIVE 'M HELL!"

● S. Yamashita, author: "The Japanese Evacuation, 1942 - IT HAD TO BE SO", and former Block Manager, Poston WRA Center, Arizona.

+ "...thank you for sending me a copy of the testimony on behalf of Mr. Dillon S. Myer. I have also perused the other material which you included. It is all very well researched, accurate and illuminating."

● Karl R. Bendetsen, [Col. AUS, Ret.]

+ "I applaud you for your courage and conviction. Pardon the expression, but it took 'a lot of guts' for you to come up here and defend your point of view in front of a hostile audience..."

● Doug Tolmie, Producer, TOWN MEETING KOMO Radio and Television, Seattle.

+ "Please accept my congratulations on your superior presentation on Channel 4 [KOMO-TV, Seattle]...the proposed nine or more billion dollar rip-off, by a well organized J.A.C.L.

● Br. General A. W. Beeman, USA Ret.

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lillian Baker has been an author for more than three decades. Her professional status as a fiction and non-fiction writer and editor began with her World War II experience as a continuity writer for Radio Station WINS, New York -- the State in which she was born.

When Mrs. Baker established residence on the West Coast in the late 40's, she continued her writing career with published works of poetry, plays, and articles. As a journalist, her weekly columns on varied subjects -- including editorials and reviews -- appeared for 12 years in *The Gardena Valley News*, and in other publications as reprints. Her columns received recognition by *The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge* in the form of an Honor Certificate Award for "promoting a better understanding of America and Americans".

Mrs. Baker has edited and ghost-written for published authors and has made guest appearances on numerous radio and television shows as well as addressing audiences on subjects ranging from *Writing by Heart*, *The Art of Peaceful Protest*, *Hatpins as Weapons*, *Feminism vs. Femininity*, *Political Plums*, *The Concentration Camp Conspiracy*, *Watergate-West*, *Equality for All Draftees*, *Freedom and the Press*, *Relocation Center versus Concentration Camp*, etc. -- the latter a subject of debate on public platform and in the media.

Many of her articles and editorials on the subject of antiques and collectibles have appeared in *The Antique Trader*, *Collector's News*, *The Antiques Journal*, *Yesterday*, *Style and Stamina*, *American Collector*, *Miniature Collector*, etc., and she is represented in Vol. VII, *Time-Life's Encyclopedia of Collectibles*, *The Encyclopedia of Organizations*, and many more. Her comprehensive work, *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Hatpins and Hatpin Holders* (Collector Books, 1976), is the first and only world-wide definitive work on this important decorative, functional, and historic collectible, and represents more than a decade of intensive research and scholarship. Mrs. Baker's first book about jewelry, *100 Years of Collectible Jewelry (1850-1950)*, has been widely received and is now in its third edition; her 1981 publication, *Art Nouveau and Art Deco Jewelry*, was selected for recommended reading by American Collector's Club membership.

A woman of varied interests and pursuits, Mrs. Baker is a professional member of the NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN, THE NATIONAL WRITERS CLUB, THE CENTINELA ANTIQUERS, and is founder of THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB FOR COLLECTORS OF HATPINS AND HATPIN HOLDERS. She is a Life Member and scholarship awardee of THE ART STUDENTS LEAGUE, New York, and is a founding associate member of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY and the NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

Represented in WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN and WHO'S WHO OF WORLD'S WOMEN, Mrs. Baker also served as Chair for the South Bay California campaign of S. I. Hayakawa in his successful bid for Junior Senator from the State of California. Mrs. Baker, mother of a son and daughter, shares her home with her husband and numerous pets.



# THE Concentration Camp CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR

by Lillian Baker

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U.S.A.

Has Never Been Told

## The Distorted Image

Wartime Relocation of Japanese Suffers Dearth of Fair Information

By KIYOAKI MURATA

The writer of this article lived in the U.S. from 1941 to 1948, spending nine months in the Colorado River War Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, following the outbreak of the war. He recently published a memoir on his seven-year sojourn in America, entitled "Saigo no Ryugakusei" ("The Last Student to Go Abroad"). Editor

The hearings now being held throughout the United States by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians have aroused interest here in the World War II episodes that involved ethnic Japanese in America.

Because of the spirit in which the hearings are being held — that of indictment — however, it is inevitable that the American experience is portrayed as an instance of gross injustice, for which there ought to be redress. Thus, the probe is inevitably unilateral and emotional rather than objective and rational. This is the reason why the testimony by U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa before the commission earlier this month was "shocking" to most other Japanese-Americans.

The senator is quoted to have testified: "I am proud to be a Japanese-American, but when a small but vocal group of Japanese-Americans demand a cash indemnity of \$25,000 for each of those who went to relocation camps during World War II, my flesh crawls with shame and embarrassment."

Any discourse on the subject must begin with ample semantic caution in the interest of the truth and objectivity. Even the very name of the commission in question falls short of accuracy because the term "internment" is hardly relevant to the basic issues involved.

### Fine Semantics

What actually took place between March and November 1942 was the removal of more than 100,000 alien Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the three West Coast states of Washington, Oregon and California as well as a western segment of Arizona. The essential purpose of the program was removal, not confinement. And the removal itself was referred to as "evacuation," that is, to "leave empty" an area or, in this case, making the particular states void of a certain category of persons.

But such a program necessarily meant the accommodation elsewhere, if only for a temporary period, of the persons affected. This is where "confinement" comes in — to prevent the evacuated persons from re-entering the areas from which they were forced out. But if these same persons were to resettle elsewhere, there was no objection on the part of the authorities that effected the evacuation.

The temporary living facilities for these persons were officially known as "relocation centers," which were administered by the War Relocation Authority (WRA), a wartime Federal agency. Those who resettled from a relocation center were known as "relocatees."

Critics of this forced migration, even during the war, referred to the relocation centers as "concentration camps" in a cynical allusion to the Nazi version. Given the context of the war in which it was carried out, a misunderstanding of the true nature of the eastward exodus of ethnic Japanese was, to some extent, unavoidable.

If it was difficult for Americans at large in the early 1940s to have an accurate notion of what went on, it was far more so for Japanese in Japan. The government here naturally took advantage of the evacuation to fan anti-American sentiments.

During the postwar decades, some of the books written about the wartime episode — mostly by its "victims" — were translated in Japan, and

they did not help to give an objective picture of the extraordinary event. And the recent developments involving the "internment commission" have rekindled popular interest in the subject, often further distorting its image.

An eloquent testimony is the sub-editorial column of a reputable Japanese daily which commented on the subject on Aug. 5:

"In America across the ocean, Americans of Japanese ancestry are now forcefully pursuing the subject of wartime discrimination against Japanese. After the outbreak of the war, Americans of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast were ordered to leave their homes within 24 hours, and 200,000 were immediately placed in detention. Only Americans of Japanese ancestry were subject to this detention order during the war, being treated differently from those of German and Italian ancestries. Why did this happen? The U.S. Congress created a commission to find out the facts, and it is now holding hearings. Those American-Japanese were allowed to take with them only baggage they could carry in their own hands and were confined in the barracks hastily built in wasteland for four years until the end of the war."

### Errors Listed

There are many glaring errors in this brief statement.

1. The number of persons involved is authoritatively stated to have been 110,000, not 200,000. The latter figure may have been closer to the total number of ethnic Japanese in the U.S. But the fact is that those living in other states were not affected by the relocation program.

2. A week to 10 days, not 24 hours, was the usual time allowed for the persons to prepare for relocation — first to assembly centers and then to relocation centers.

3. The 110,000 persons comprised about 70,000 Japanese-American citizens and about 40,000 alien Japanese who were Japanese subjects. The Japanese-American citizens, however, were technically also Japanese subjects because of a conflict in the nationality laws of the two countries. The Japanese law was based on *jus sanguinis* (the rule of blood), which made a child born of a Japanese subject regardless of where, a Japanese. The U.S. law, on the other hand, incorporated *jus loci* (the rule of locality) as well as *jus sanguinis*, which made any person born within U.S. territory an American citizen. Thus, the Japanese-Americans technically "belonged to" two countries.

4. The evacuees were not confined in the war relocation centers until the end of the war. Many of them left the centers from the spring of 1943 on for employment outside. Despite the rumors in early 1942 that enemy aliens, i.e., Japanese subjects, would be kept in the centers for the duration of the war, they were dealt with on the same basis as the citizens. Those who remained in the relocation centers until the end are the ones who preferred the "safety" of the camps.

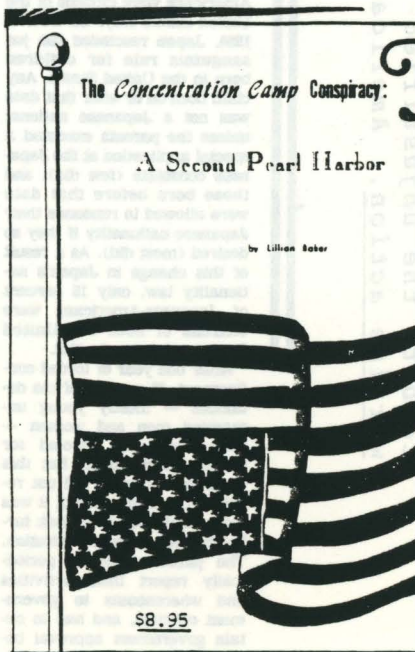
### Gross Misnomer

5. The Japanese word to describe this forced relocation is *kyosei shuyo* (literally, "compulsory detention") and the centers are known as *kyosei shuyojos*, the term originally applied to the Nazi concentration camp. It is a misnomer that grossly misrepresents the circumstances and facts of the relocation center.

6. The evacuees were allowed to have their household goods shipped to the centers by the U.S. army.

One of the facts not often publicized is that the evacuees were never forced to work. But those who worked, largely to maintain camp life as mess hall, sanitation and security personnel, etc., and as teachers, doctors and administrators, were paid. For the unskilled, the monthly pay was \$16, the allowance given the buck private in the U.S. army, and those classified as professionals received \$19. Also, there was the monthly clothing allowance of \$7 for every person.

Another fact is that there was a plentiful supply of food in the mess halls, with emphasis on rice and fish, reflecting the policy of the WRA to make the life in relocation centers as bearable as possible.



Just Released

14 The Japan Times Friday, August 21, 1981

● The Japan Times

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## Readers in Council

### Disservice to Readers?

To the Editor:

Kiyoaki Murata ("The Distorted Image," Aug. 21, 1981) may have lived in the United States during the Pacific War, but his observations on the mass incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry are myopic. Mr. Murata's sojourn evidently was too short for him to gain a thorough understanding of American institutions and propaganda techniques.

The fundamental tenet of American jurisprudence, which Mr. Murata failed to grasp, is that all people (not just citizens) are entitled to freedom, and that no person can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law (U.S. Constitution, Amendments V, VI, VII, XIV). It was this inalienable right to freedom which was denied to American citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry during the conflict with Japan.

Because the U.S. government realized that imprisoning people — especially native-born Americans — without evidence, charge or trial was contrary to American legal principles, the government camouflaged the truth by calling the incarceration something else. Thus, despite the fact that Japanese-Americans were forcibly evicted from their homes and imprisoned in desolate concentration camps, the government called the process an innocuous "evacuation" or "relocation." Such terms are known as euphemisms.

The actual purpose of the program was detention. The camps were surrounded by barbed-wire fences, guard towers, searchlights and armed sentries; any inmate who tried to leave without permission was shot. Indeed, seven inmates were killed by guards for "attempted escape."

Since citizenship is an important consideration in this discussion, it should be noted that the overwhelming majority of the imprisoned Japanese-Americans were citizens of the United States only. On Dec. 1, 1924, Japan rescinded the jus sanguinis rule for children born in the United States. Any child born on or after that date was not a Japanese national unless the parents executed a special application at the Japanese consulate (few did); and those born before that date were allowed to renounce their Japanese nationality if they so desired (most did). As a result of this change in Japan's nationality law, only 15 percent of Japanese-Americans were citizens of both the United States and Japan in 1942.

After one year of forced confinement, 33 percent of the detainees — mostly young unmarried men and women — were eventually paroled for outside employment. But this conditional release did not result in freedom; instead, it was more analogous to a work furlough from a penal institution. The parolees had to periodically report their activities and whereabouts to government officials, and had to obtain government approval before changing jobs or residences. Such restrictions are

intolerable to Americans. Most of the children and older people had to remain in the concentration camps until mid-1945 when they were finally permitted to return to their homes on the West Coast.

In sum, Mr. Murata did a tremendous disservice to your readers by misrepresenting the truth. The plain fact is that Americans of Japanese ancestry were unjustly incarcerated by their own country, and in the process lost their liberty, property and in some cases, their lives. Some sort of redress is in order, and it takes a great nation to admit a mistake.

RAYMOND OKAMURA  
Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Okamura says I "did a tremendous disservice" to our readers by "misrepresenting the truth." Such was farthest removed from my mind. His own statements certainly do not represent the truth as he would like to think they do. Mr. Okamura makes sweeping generalizations like the following:

"The actual purpose of the program was detention. The camps were surrounded by barbed-wire fences, guard towers, searchlights and armed sentries; any inmate who tried to leave without permission was shot. Indeed, seven inmates were killed by guards for 'attempted escapes.'"

This may have happened at one relocation center or at several. At the Poston War Relocation Center where I spent nine months, however, there were no barbed-wire fences. Only for a few days after I moved in there in August 1942, I saw one or two MPs posted on the fringe of the camp area. I chatted with one of them and walked out of the camp area into the surrounding mesquite forest without being stopped or shot at. The residents of Poston, in fact, freely left their barracks to look for pieces of wood for carving or rocks for decorating their dwellings with throughout their sojourn there. Therefore, to say "the camps were surrounded by..." is not accurate.

Even though Poston, one of the 10 relocation centers, may have been an exception in this regard, it does not make Mr. Okamura's statement the "truth."

In writing the piece, "The Distorted Image," I was not interested in making a moral judgment on the wartime episode because it is up to the Americans concerned — both in the government and those "victims" — to make. For one thing, I do not regard myself as a "victim" of the relocation program but rather a "beneficiary" from the precious experience, which I could not purchase with a billion dollars but which I was able to have by the sheer coincidence of having been on the West Coast of the U.S. in early 1942. Therefore, I do not accept Mr. Okamura's charge that my observations are "myopic."

My only concern was that a moral judgment must be based on facts that are objectively collected and examined.

KIYOAKI MURATA

Readers are invited to write to the editor of The Japan Times on pertinent subjects. The letters must be signed and accompanied by full addresses (not P.O. Box numbers), though requests to remain anonymous will be accepted. A transient visitor writing from a hotel is asked to put down his home address.

The letters should not be more than approximately 500 words in length and should be typewritten, double spaced (to facilitate copyreading). Readers are asked not to send us letters identical to ones sent to other publications.

The editor is under no obligation to acknowledge receipt of a letter, return it to the sender or give reasons why it is not printed. No telephone inquiries accepted.

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November 3, 1981

~~██████████~~  
P. O. Box 536  
~~██████████~~, California  
U. S. A.

Dear ~~██████████~~,

I was very much distressed to learn that you are being harassed by some Americans of Japanese ancestry because of your position regarding the wartime relocation program.

As the enclosed article in the August 21 issue and my reply to a letter of criticism of the signed article in The Japan Times show, I maintain that the program was one of "relocating" Japanese-Americans and alien Japanese from the three West Coast states to other areas of the United States.

It hardly needs to be stated that the evacuees were not forced to stay in the camps for the duration of the war. I was an enemy alien who happened to be in California when the evacuation began because I had entered the United States as a student from Japan in June 1941. In August 1942, I went to the relocation center at Poston, Arizona, thinking that I, being an enemy alien, might be kept in the relocation center until the war ended. But I was given an indefinite leave in May 1943—after only nine months—because I had prospective employment outside. I went to Chicago and from then on I was able to study while working as I had planned to.

My concern in writing the August 21 article in The Japan Times, of which I am editor, was to correct the distorted image of the evacuation being created in Japan by those who did not know the facts. I was surprised, however, to hear many voices of criticism of my position from Japanese-Americans who are in favor of obtaining redress for the evacuation. My contention is that while the final judgment rests with the redress commission, it is essential that the commission studies facts objectively without being swept by emotion.

It saddens me to realize that the people who are condemning you as a "racist" and "bigot" are the ones who claim to have been victims of racial prejudice and bigotry.

I hope that you will not be cowed by such misplaced accusations and stand firm in the interest of fairness which is an essential ingredient of American democracy.

## Hiding The Facts

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BEFORE THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO REVIEW  
ALL FACTS AND HEAR ALL TESTIMONY BY THE  
EVACUEES, APPEARS IN FULL [WITH PHOTOS],  
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Sincerely yours,

*Kiyooki Murata*  
Kiyooki Murata  
Editor

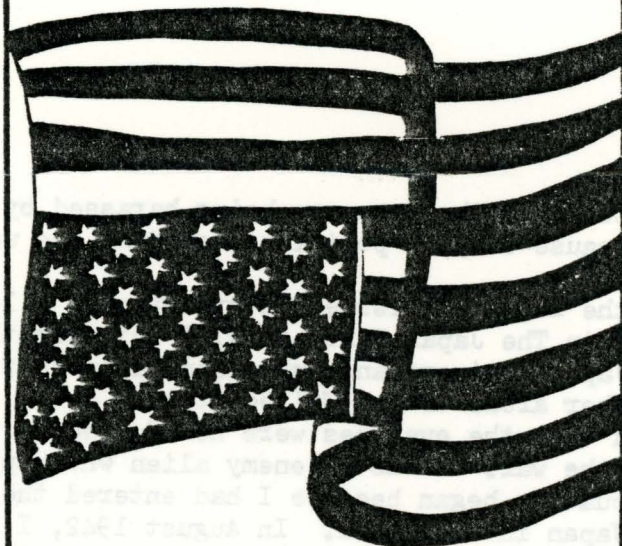




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● Dillon S. Myer, Director WRA[1942-46]

→ "It gives me pleasure and satisfaction to write this introduction to Lillian Baker's excellently researched and honestly written publication on the Japanese war relocation centers during World War II...I believe she brings a new and first hand account of this event in American history... She should be listened to..."

● Dr. R. Coke Wood, co-founder, Conference of Calif. Historical Societies, a long-time teacher of California history, and named "Mr. California", 1969, by former Governor Ronald Reagan and by joint Resolution of the California Legislature.

→ "To Lillian Baker from Shonin Yamashita: GIVE 'M HELL!'"

● S. Yamashita, author: "The Japanese Evacuation, 1942 - IT HAD TO BE SO", and former Block Manager, Poston WRA Center, Arizona.

→ "...thank you for sending me a copy of the testimony on behalf of Mr. Dillon S. Myer. I have also perused the other material which you included. It is all very well researched, accurate and illuminating."

● Karl R. Bendetsen, [Col. AUS, Ret.]

→ "I applaud you for your courage and conviction. Pardon the expression, but it took a 'lot of guts' for you to come up here and defend your point of view in front of a hostile audience..."

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● Br. General A. W. Beeman, USA Ret.

→ "I am proud to be a Japanese-American. But when a small but vocal group of Japanese-Americans calling themselves a 'Redress Committee' demand a cash indemnity of \$25,000 for all those who went to relocation camps during World War II, including those who were infants at the time, and those who are now dead -- a sum of \$2.75 billion -- my flesh crawls with shame and embarrassment."  
Hon. S. I. Hayakawa, Senator [R-Calif.]

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November 3, 1981

Mrs. Rachel Kawasaki  
P. O. Box 536  
Hilmar, California  
U. S. A.

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"ONE WONDERS WHAT WAS GAINED BY SUCH LIES"

... Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower

*Not for publication*  
From: MILTON S. EISENHOWER, President Emeritus,  
The John Hopkins University

To: Lillian Baker, author: THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY:  
A SECOND PEARL HARBOR

[Excerpt from Dr. Eisenhower's letter to Baker, dated June 28, 1982]

"...I AM GOING TO PLACE THE VOLUME YOU SENT ME IN THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY IN ABILENE, KANSAS, WHERE ALL MY OTHER PAPERS ARE HELD IN PERPETUITY. THERE THEY ARE AVAILABLE TO RESEARCH SCHOLARS.

"I HAVE BEEN ABLE BY READING SKETCHES HERE AND THERE OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL WEEKS TO REALIZE THAT YOU HAVE BROUGHT TOGETHER ORIGINAL AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS WHICH PROVE THAT I, AS FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY AND CERTAINLY MR. DILLON MYER, KNEW IT WAS NOT THE INTENTION TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

"ON TELEVISION, IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CONGRESS, AND IN MANY NEWSPAPER STORES, I HAVE READ OF WOUNDED JAPANESE-AMERICANS RETURNING FROM THE WAR TO FIND THEIR PARENTS 'BEHIND BARS, UNABLE TO LEAVE THE CONCENTRATION CAMP'. ONE WONDERS WHAT WAS GAINED BY SUCH LIES.

"...I SUBMITTED TESTIMONY OF GREAT LENGTH TO THE RECENT GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION WHICH WAS SET UP TO DETERMINE WHETHER EVACUEES SHOULD NOW BE RECOMPENSED. OF COURSE THAT WAS A SILLY EFFORT...

"I AM HAPPY THAT ALL RELEVANT EVIDENCE HAS AT LAST BEEN BROUGHT TOGETHER IN A SINGLE VOLUME\*."

[SIGNED] SINCERELY,

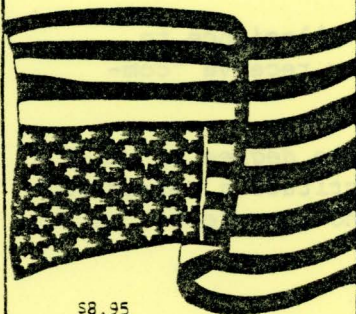
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The Beginning**

(See other side)



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RE: CURRENT ASSEMBLY BILL 2710, April 14, 1982 (now going to Senate) for a vote in California.

(Rec. Ch.49, Stats 1941-42, 1st Ex Sess) STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Ch. 48] FIRST EXTRA SESSION OF FIFTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

87

88

STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA

[Ch. 50

CHAPTER 49

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15—Relative to loyalty of employees of the State of California.

Note Dates →

[Filed with Secretary of State January 19, 1942.]

One month prior  
to E.O. 9066,  
Feb. 19, 1942 —  
(Exclusion and  
Evacuation)

WHEREAS, During times of war it is particularly important that all employees of the State of California be loyal to the United States and to the State; and

WHEREAS, It appears that there are employees of the State of California who may possess dual citizenship; and

WHEREAS, It appears that many State civil service lists are almost completely filled with the names of children of alien nationals who may not have renounced their dual citizenship; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the State Personnel Board be requested to take every proper means to prevent anyone securing a position on the eligible list of the State civil service or from being certified to a civil service position in the State service who is not loyal to the United States and to further make such rules as may be necessary to provide for the dismissal from the service of such persons as may be proved to be disloyal to the United States of America in this present war.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC LAW #886 [Evacuation Claims], enacted July 2, 1948 -- then amended twice in the 1950's -- HAS ALREADY PAID REPARATIONS. The Statute of Limitations has run out. It would seem that a U.S. Government law, an Act of our U.S. Congress, would supercede and make null and void any Act proposed by an individual State. REDRESS AND REPARATIONS is a NATIONAL issue, governed by U.S. Law and the Supreme Court which had already addressed itself to the matter of "redress" in the KOREMATSU decision (1944 Oct term).

Any person of Japanese descent who held dual citizenship, had a decision to make: 1) allegiance to the Emperor of Japan; 2) unqualified allegiance to the United States of America.

Should those who refused to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to this Country, or those who were known to be disloyal, now receive "compensation" 40 years later?

This Assembly Bill 2710 is another discomfoting example of the degree to which the great rip-off has been organized. Altogether, these constitute a melancholy comment on the distressing decay in the character of those who are elected to represent all of their constituents.

[SEE OTHER SIDE]



what is constitutionally correct. In the *Korematsu v. U.S.*, Oct. 1944, the constitutionality of the evacuation was tested, and was upheld 6-3, in what was probably the most liberal court we have ever had, including Warren's.

2) "Reparations" were already paid under a Federal statute, not only for loss of property, but for mental and/or physical suffering, etc.; and even after the bill was paid, "reparations" was reopened to repay for simple losses such as a fishing pole (believe it or not).

If there is a balance sheet to be balanced for a wartime action deemed necessary not only by our commanders of the armed forces but by our highest tribunal who had the facts before them, and the JACL still "demands redress and reparations" after 40 years — let the taxpayers be repaid from those reparations first, including the \$70,000,000 (in WWII monetary valuation), for funds advanced to open communal commissaries for evacuees at the relocation centers.

If every "evacuee" was given compensation, would this include the nearly 4,000 who were sent to colleges and universities and spent the war years getting an education — a four year jump on returning G.I.'s? Wasn't every draftee "evacuated" from their homes, torn from families, to fight for this country? Every man who was drafted or volunteered surrendered his "civil rights", and so did every woman who did "war work" when she had to take a loyalty oath.

LILLIAN BAKER  
Gardena

Editor:

- Mas Odol's letter, GVN, Aug. 12th, 1982, regarding the major policy decision to be taken by the JACL at its national 1982 Convention, requires a reply.

The JACL's "drive for redress", is based on emotion and not documentation. Regardless of "changing times", and the economy, if "redress and reparations" was due evacuees, the undersigned would join in such a drive. But the contrary is the case. And for the following reasons:

1) "Redress" of grievances, including "civil rights violations", was appealed all the way to our Supreme Court, the legal body under our Constitution who decides



✓ SEE OTHER SIDE FOR REBUTTAL BY "Americans for Historical Accuracy", Lillian Baker (spokeswoman)  
[November 30, 1982, letter from KHJ-TV9, "...Your rebuttal request cannot be accepted..."]

# EDITORIAL

## "EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066" #1152

ON FEBRUARY 19, 1942 - PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT SIGNED EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066. IT AUTHORIZED THE EVACUATION AND INTERNMENT OF 120,000 WEST COAST JAPANESE AMERICANS AND A NUMBER OF ALEUTS IN ALASKA. THEY WERE SHIPPED TO VARIOUS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL NEAR THE END OF WORLD WAR II. SUSPICION OF DISLOYALTY AND ESPIONAGE WAS THE RATIONALE FOR PLACING THEM IN THE CAMPS. DURING THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME NO AMERICANS OF GERMAN OR ITALIAN DESCENT WERE INTERNED OR EVACUATED. THEY WERE INTERNED WITHOUT DUE PROCESS AND IT WAS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. MANY LOST THEIR HOMES, JOBS, BUSINESSES, PROPERTY, SAVINGS AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME. RESTITUTION FOR LOSS IS NOW IN ORDER. CONGRESSMAN MERVYN DYMALLY IS INTRODUCING TWO BILLS THAT WILL HELP IN REDRESSING THE SUFFERING OF THOSE INTERNED DURING WORLD WAR II. ONE BILL OFFERS MONETARY COMPENSATION AND THE OTHER ESTABLISHES COMMUNITY AGENCIES TO FACILITATE A GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE. DYMALLY'S BILLS CAN NEVER ERASE THE PAIN, SUFFERING AND MONETARY LOSS OF THOSE WHO WERE INCARCERATED BUT IT DOES BEGIN THE PROCESS OF RESTITUTION.

BROADCAST: 11/8/82 through 11/10/82

DELIVERED BY CHARLES S. VELONA, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

## KHJ-TV · LOS ANGELES 9

5515 MELROSE AVENUE • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90038 • (213) 467-5459  
AN RKO GENERAL STATION

This was a KHJ-TV Editorial presented in the interests of our viewers. Comments on our editorial opinions are welcome, and we recognize our obligation to broadcast opposing views from responsible spokesmen. Chuck Velona, Vice President and General Manager.



- ON DEC. 8TH, 1982, THE DAY AFTER PEARL HARBOR DAY, CONGRESSMAN MERVYN DYMALLY, WHO REPRESENTS GARDENA, CALIFORNIA, (THE CITY WITH THE LARGEST JAPANESE POPULATION OF ANY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES), INTRODUCED TWO BILLS INTO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. -- THESE BILLS WOULD PROVIDE MORE THAN \$6 BILLION IN "COMPENSATION" FOR JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHO WERE SUPPOSEDLY "SENT TO INTERNMENT CAMPS" DURING WWII.

→ WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN OBJECTING TO THIS UNJUSTIFIED RAID ON THE UNITED STATES TREASURY. THE BILL NUMBERS: HR7383 AND HR7384.

- 1) No AMERICAN OF JAPANESE DESCENT WAS EVER CONFINED IN AN "INTERNMENT CAMP". INTERNMENT CAMPS WERE FOR ALIEN ENEMIES ONLY.
- 2) No AMERICAN OF JAPANESE DESCENT WAS REQUIRED TO GO FROM AN ASSEMBLY CENTER INTO A RELOCATION CENTER. THIS WAS CLEARLY EMPHASIZED IN THE LANDMARK SUPREME COURT 6-3 DECISION (KOREMATSU V. U.S., OCT. 1944), WHICH UPHELD E.O.9066 AS "NOTHING MORE THAN AN EXCLUSION ORDER".
- 3) THE DECISION TO GO TO A RELOCATION CENTER WAS MADE BY THE ALIEN ADULT MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. ONE-FOURTH OF ALL AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT IN THE RELOCATION CENTERS WERE ONLY 15 YEARS OF AGE. MOST WERE MUCH YOUNGER.

THE FULL DOCUMENTATION APPEARS IN: "THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR" BY LILLIAN BAKER. FOR A COMPLIMENTARY COPY, JUST SEND \$1.50 POSTAGE (STAMPS ACCEPTED), TO: AFHA PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 372, LAWDALE, CALIFORNIA 90260.

✓ [See other side for KHJ-TV 9 EDITORIAL, #1152, "Executive Order 9066". The following rebuttal was not accepted by KHJ-TV 9. The reason was stated in Nov. 30, 1982 letter: "Your rebuttal request cannot be accepted due to our policy of recognizing rebuttal requests from responsible organizations." [KHJ-TV9's emphasis] This station does not allow individual responses from concerned Americans, either.]

✓ AN OPPOSING VIEWPOINT TO KHJ-TV's #1152 Editorial, "EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066", prepared by Lillian Baker, for AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY, P.O. Box 372, Lawndale, CA 90260. November 12, 1982

KHJ's EDITORIAL IS BASED ON EMOTION, NOT DOCUMENTATION. JAPANESE WERE EVACUATED FROM THE WEST COAST BECAUSE AMERICA WAS VULNERABLE TO INVASION BY JAPAN, NOT GERMANY OR ITALY. JAPANESE RESIDING ELSEWHERE WERE UNAFFECTED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066. THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE HONORED THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY FOR "THE HUMANE TREATMENT AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PLIGHT OF THE EVACUEES". TO NOW CALL THESE RELOCATION CENTERS "CONCENTRATION CAMPS" -- WITH ALL THE UGLY CONNOTATIONS THAT TERM IMPLIES -- IS HIGHLY PROPAGANDISTIC, HISTORICALLY INACCURATE, AND MAKES A MOCKERY OF WHAT HAPPENED UNDER NAZIISM. IN CONTRAST, THE HIGHEST LIVE-BIRTH RATE AND LOWEST INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN AMERICA DURING WORLD WAR II, WAS IN THE RELOCATION CENTERS, AND FROM THESE CENTERS OVER 3500 JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE SENT TO UNIVERSITIES WHERE THEY SPENT THE WAR YEARS. TO CALL THE RELOCATION CENTERS "CONCENTRATION CAMPS" IS TO SLUR AMERICA, MUCH AS CALLING A PERSON OF JAPANESE DESCENT A "JAP", OR A BLACK A "NIGGER". OUR SUPREME COURT UPHELD EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066 AS CONSTITUTIONALLY CORRECT IN WARTIME. REPARATIONS WERE PAID UNDER PUBLIC LAW, JULY 2, 1948. WARTIME SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE IS NOT UNIQUE TO JAPANESE AMERICANS. HAVE ONLY THEY PAID THE PRICE OF WAR?



LILLIAN BAKER  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249  
(213) 3292619

1 of 5 pages

Rm 562  
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.

ORAL TESTIMONY, July 27, 1983  
Subcommittee on Administrative  
Practice & Procedure  
United States Senate Committee  
for the Judiciary  
Hon. Charles E. Grassley, Iowa, Chair

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your courtesy and the time given me for my testimony.

Albert Einstein said, "The right to search for truth implies also a duty; one must not conceal any part of what one has recognized to be true."

My book and documents submitted with my written STATEMENT, stand on their own merit, and it seems more vital to consider the historical facts as documented, than emotional rhetoric which we are ALL inclined to use because of its impact.

A single document stating a simple truth is often set aside in favor of simplistic answers to complex questions.

The issue in question is answered in just one such single sentence: THE WORLD WAR II ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WERE LEGAL ACCORDING TO CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Our Supreme Court -- not a Commission -- determines the constitutionality of actions taken by either the Executive or Legislative branches of our government.

We are still a Nation of law. And the constitutionality of government actions and court decrees are not--as the Commission has stated--"decided in the court of history", but in our court of law.

Our Supreme Court's test of Executive Order 9066, was not decided by some flippant "whims of war", but upon full



documentation verified by our Department of Justice, which included evidence that Americans of Japanese descent -- all of whom held DUAL CITIZENSHIP DURING WORLD WAR II -- presented a unique dilemma NOT akin to Americans of German or Italian descent.

In the landmark Korematsu decision, which upheld Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942, as "nothing more than an exclusion order", Justice Hugo Black specifically refers to Americans of Japanese descent requesting expatriation to Japan to fight against the United States. Black also addressed the charge of "racism" by stating that "Korematsu was not excluded because of his race", but because we were at war with the Empire of Japan, and that danger of invasion on our Pacific coast war zone was from JAPAN and not Germany or Italy. Furthermore, nowhere in Executive Order 9066, did Roosevelt use the words "American" or "internment", but specifically stated that "any and all persons" may be evacuated from designated military areas at the discretion of the military in who we "must inevitably place our trust" in time of war.

Clearly documented, are disloyalties involving Americans of Japanese descent who not only lent "aid and comfort" to the enemy, but committed acts of treason. These charges are verified in my documentation.

The 32 documents provide factual evidence and support to my written STATEMENT, and are submitted for review by this subcommittee. They clearly show concrete evidence of disloyalties by persons of Japanese descent, including Americans--



all of whom held DUAL citizenship. However, it should be noted that from the relocation centers came the 442nd all Japanese-American unit. These men had no difficulty, from the on-set of World War II, in deciding where THEIR loyalties lay.

There is also evidence that the Japanese American Citizens League and a delegation of evacuees, were instrumental and persuasive in PREVENTING early closure of the relocation centers and the phasing-out of the War Relocation Authority.

The JACL and evacuees -- as LATE AS DECEMBER 1945, after President Roosevelt's death -- still fought closure of the relocation centers because evacuee properties had been LEASED, (not "LOST"), for the duration of the war with Japan.

Many evacuees were still fearful of returning to their communities until war's end, and the problem of finding new housing for more than 60,000 evacuees -- consisting mainly of Japanese Issei who had lived in the Little Tokyo areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco, presented an insurmountable problem not easily solved during wartime. This is well documented in the papers I submitted today.

Political motivation by President Roosevelt and other government officials, was UNRELATED to the continuation of the War Relocation centers, as charged by the Commission.

Into these relocation centers were persons of Japanese



descent from States UNAFFECTED by the exclusion order on the Pacific West Coast war zone. Several thousand had voluntarily come to reside in the centers for the duration of the war, where statistics show the highest live-birth and lowest incidence of disease in the United States during World War II, was in the relocation centers.

Justice Black also stated that citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and in wartime the burden is always heavier. ALL CITIZENS, both in and out of uniform, feel the terrible impact of war to a more or lesser degree.

Conclusions and recommendations based on emotion rather than on documentation, are rigid pyramids built upon hearsay, political opinion, and inuendo, plus recollections colored by 40 years of exaggeration and propagandistic grout. These carefully structured edifices cannot endure. They must crumble under scrutiny, considered judgment, honest soul-searching, and principled assessment.

As a concerned citizen, taxpayer, World War II widow, and a friend of the Senate Judiciary, I literally BEG that no lawful sanction be given the demands of the Commission, UNTIL THERE'S A CAREFUL REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTS I HAVE PRESENTED. These documents are the result of intensive research, validated for scholarship by the Conference of California Historical Societies' annual 1983 Award for my book.



No other author/historian, including those upon whose writings the Commission based its findings and recommendations, have reviewed or studied newly released documents under the broadened 1977 Freedom of Information Act.

None have followed my lead by examining EVACUEE papers housed at the Stuart Library Archives in California. These documents are VITAL to the issues at hand.

The documents I submit today are but a fraction of those I am willing to make available to the Subcommittee and any legislator with questions requiring factual answers for fair solutions. Once studied, in the context of the times, these documents will convince the Congress and its constituency, that America and Americans owe no apology for its wartime actions; nor is there a scintilla of evidence or justification to support any further reparations payable by a NEW, YOUNG generation of taxpayers, to those of Japanese descent who were evacuated during WWII, or their so-called "survivors".

Those of my generation, the senior citizen of today, have already paid fair monetary reparations decided by the Congress, plus the cost of human suffering which is the price we all pay for war. To apologize for this wartime action is to desecrate those who made the supreme sacrifice which now allows us this privilege of assembly here today.

Thank you for the courtesy shown, and the opportunity to testify.

- end -



# The American Legion



For God and Country

★ NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ★ P.O. BOX 1055 ★ INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46206 ★  
(317) 635-8411 ★

Box 6  
Folder 6

October 21, 1983

Ms. Lillian Baker  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, California 90249

COPY

Dear Ms. Baker:

At its October 12-13, 1983, meeting the National Executive Committee of The American Legion adopted a resolution urging Congress to dismiss action that claims redress or reparations to civilians who were relocated from strategic military zones during World War II.

We appreciate your interest in this subject and want you to know that your input greatly contributed to the decision of the National Executive Committee.

Sincerely,

*Raymond C. Patterson*

RAYMOND C. PATTERSON  
Director  
Internal Affairs



SOME TRUTHS TAKES YEARS TO DISCOVER. DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR, THE U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE TOLD THE SUPREME COURT IT WAS NECESSARY TO MOVE ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS INTO INTERNMENT CAMPS TO PREVENT ESPIONAGE. RECENTLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS INDICATE THIS ARGUMENT WAS A LIE. FRED KOREMATSU IS ONE OF THE MEN WHO WAS CONVICTED OF DEFYING THE RELOCATION ORDER. FOR YEARS HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO OVERTURN HIS CONVICTION. HIS ATTORNEYS FOUND OUT THAT THE FBI OPPOSED EVACUATING THE JAPANESE BECAUSE THE FBI BELIEVED IT KNEW WHO ANY SUSPECTED TROUBLEMAKERS MIGHT BE. UNFORTUNATELY, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONVENIENTLY IGNORED THE FBI AND MOVED 110,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS INTO CAMPS. IN THE PROCESS, THE RIGHTS OF LIBERTY AND PROPERTY WERE TRAMPLED. THIS TUESDAY, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ESSENTIALLY REVERSED HISTORY. IT WILL NOT OPPOSE MR. KOREMATSU'S PETITION TO WIPE HIS CONVICTION OFF THE RECORD. WE APPLAUD THE DEPARTMENT FOR ITS ACTION. A NEW CHAPTER IS GOING INTO THE BOOKS CONCERNING THIS PAST HISTORY OF RACIAL PREJUDICE.



→ BROADCAST: 10/13 & 10/14/83 LILLIAN BAKER'S REBUTTAL TAPED 10/13/83

FOR FORTY YEARS AMERICANS HAVE BEEN LIED TO ABOUT THE LEGALITY OF THE EVACUATION. THE TRUTH IS THAT OUR SUPREME COURT UPHELD 6-3 THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE EVACUATION AND CLEARLY STATED THAT NEITHER IN FACT NOR BY LAW WAS KOREMATSU OR ANY EVACUEE REQUIRED TO GO TO A RELOCATION CENTER.

PROPERTIES WERE LEASED NOT LOST. JAPANESE FUNDS WERE FROZEN, NOT CONFISCATED.

THE RIGHT OF HABEUS CORPUS WAS NEVER DENIED, ELSE HOW DID THE TEST CASES REACH OUR SUPREME COURT DURING WARTIME?

THE FBI HAS NEVER BEEN PRIVY TO CLASSIFIED MILITARY DOCUMENTS, AND THIS SECRET EVIDENCE LED OUR COURT TO FIND THAT THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS REFUSED TO GIVE UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE ACLU HAVE PLEA-BARGAINED WITH OUR NATION'S HONOR. I CHALLENGE THE EXISTENCE OF THE SO-CALLED "RECENTLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS".

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT H-S NOT REVERSED HISTORY WHEN IT AGREED TO VACATE THE KOREMATSU CASE IN CALIFORNIA. IT HAS AGREED, UNDER POLITICAL PRESSURE, TO REVISE HISTORY, THUS APPEASING THE A.C.L.U. AND THE RADICAL ELEMENT IN THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE NOW SEEKING A NATIONAL APOLOGY AND MONETARY REPARATIONS.

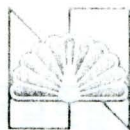
WE OWE NEITHER.

REBUTTAL TIME ALLOWED: 1 MIN. 14 SECONDS

FOR DOCUMENTATION TO SUBSTANTIATE STATEMENTS MADE IN THIS REBUTTAL, WRITE:

AFHA PUBLICATIONS  
P.O. Box 372  
LAWDALE, CA 90260





## REPARATIONS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAPPEN TO BE JAPANESE

The date was March 2, 1942. All persons of Japanese ancestry - citizens or not - began moving away from Pacific coastal areas under federal executive orders. From today's perspective, it was one of the most shameful national actions since slavery or the forced relocation of American Indians.

But at the time, it was nearly unanimous. Even the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the evacuation. Never mind that Americans of Japanese ancestry were taking combat training to fight in Europe. Never mind that neither Germans nor Italians along the East Coast were uprooted from their homes and forced inland or to relocation centers.

Now the commission appointed to right the wrong of Japanese internment has come forward with its recommendations for Congressional action to come soon, many of which we agree with. An official apology, for example.

But the commission also recommends cash payments to all, totalling upwards of a billion dollars to all internees still alive, whether they suffered any cash losses or not.

The commission, and those in favor of blanket cash payments say it's too difficult to figure out now who lost what and why. And there we disagree.

There were, after the war, some half-hearted attempts to make up the losses suffered. Those who could show losses were repaid around ten cents on the dollar. Those records can and we think should be unearthed and all losses fully repaid with 41 years interest. That will be less in dollars than the blanket payments the reparations commission calls for, but it will still be substantial.

In many ways, though, money alone is not the important factor for most of those driven from their homes. For most, the more important point is that the Constitution should remain intact even during periods of national emergency. And the best way to assure that is with an official apology, one that repays actual losses with interest.

#A-752

Broadcast times: 9/5-6:27AM; 9/5-6:55PM; 9/5-Signoff

Time: 2:07

## REPLY - REPARATIONS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAPPEN TO BE JAPANESE

→ Lillian Baker - Author and Historian ←

The commission was politically appointed on behalf of a special interest group. Our Supreme Court, not this commission, determines the constitutionality of government action, and it upheld the wartime evacuation.

On Pearl Harbor Day, thousands of Japanese Americans, all of whom held dual citizenship, asked for immediate expatriation to Japan to fight against the United States. This is a matter of record.

The Japanese American Citizens League cooperated with our government and was the self-governing faction in the relocation centers. Now, 40 years later, the JACL has the audacity to support monetary reparations and an apology.

Of the 110,000 evacuees, the adult majority were aliens with American children 15 years and under. The highest live birth rate and lowest incidence of disease in the United States was in the relocation centers.

Evacuees were free to leave the relocation centers and were urged and assisted to do so. Almost 4,000 evacuees spent the war at universities, giving them a four-year jump on returning GI's.

In 1948, evacuees were given extensive Congressional hearings and then compensated for all claims. Where is the justification for another raid on the U.S. Treasury?

Those in our armed forces and other citizens also suffered losses, inconveniences and infringements of their civil rights, but they are not demanding compensation, nor are their descendants.

Citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and the demands are greatest in wartime.

America and Americans owe no apology for a wartime action upheld by our Supreme Court that had 40 years to reverse itself. But it never has.

#A-755

Broadcast times: 9/12-6:27AM; 9/12-6:55PM; 9/12-Signoff

Time: 2:54



Box 6  
Folder 6

LILLIAN BAKER

15237 Chanera Ave.  
Gardena, California 90249  
(213) 329-2619

COPY

May 18, 1984

Mr. Erwin N. Thompson  
The National Park Service  
Denver Service Center  
755 Parfet St.  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225

Re: Proposed National Historic Landmarks  
site -- Manzanar, California

Dear Mr. Thompson,

The undersigned has been notified that the above/referenced site is being studied by you and your department. Let me state at once that I am in full agreement that such a site should be designated a National Historic Landmark, provided the following guidelines are used:

- 1) Historical accuracy determined by facts and documentation must prevail over emotion and political opportunism. Such documentation appears in a book authored by the undersigned, which was awarded the 1983 Annual Award (scholastic category), by the Conference of California Historical Societies, for "contributions to California history". The book contains documentation and hundreds of photographs released under the broadened 1977 Freedom of Information Act. No other books referenced in any bibliography on this subject, were published after such documentation was available, and are therefore obsolete and have as their basis conjecture and opinion which defaults in face of this new information. My book is available from The Library of Congress, and is indexed. Title: "THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR". [AFHA PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 372, Lawndale, CA 90260 -1981]
- 2) The historical marker which is now emplaced by the State of California's Department of Parks and Recreation, contains wording which was unanimously disapproved by the Commission appointed to study and judge what is historically accurate. Of the 850+ historical landmarks in California, only Manzanar and Tule Lake (sites of WWII relocation centers), have markers emplaced WITHOUT THE APPROVAL of the historical advisory board. They are the only two which read: "Emplaced by The Japanese American Citizens League with the cooperation of the Department of Parks & Recreation". All other landmarks in California clearly state that they were emplaced by the Commission responsible for the historical accuracy of the wording on such bronze markers.

The political machinations which brought all this about, is clearly exposed in my abovementioned book. The wording on the marker at Manzanar is also shown. It contains the words "one of ten such concentration camps", and that the centers were established out of "racism", greed, "economic exploitation" (and at Tule Lake, they go further by saying "political exploitation" as well). Obviously, these two markers have become chalkboards for political propaganda. Even the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians states that the correct term is "relocation centers" and "relocation camps", the "usual term used during the war". The Commission report, PERSONAL JUSTICE DENIED, (page 27), further states: "To use the phrase 'concentration camps' summons up images and ideas which are inaccurate and unfair."

The accurate and fair depiction of Manzanar Relocation Center, should be the goal of your study. As such, actual photographs available by the thousands, (some in my book), clearly show how Manzanar Relocation Center looked, and this is how it should be rebuilt as a landmark to which the world may be invited to see:

(over)

in the Nat'l Archives, WashDC



LILLIAN BAKER

15237 Chanera Ave.  
Gardena, California 90249  
(213) 329-2619

May 18, 1984 Mr. Erwin N. Thompson, The Nat'l Park Service Re:Manzanar Page 2

- a] Rows of barracks (not "tar-papered shacks") & newspaper office for ethnic paper
- b] Hospital (medical & dental facilities, including a new-born nursery and clinic for pre-natal and post-natal care] Incidentally, the highest live-birth rate and lowest incidence of disease anywhere in U.S.A. during WWII, was in the relocation centers. Frank Chuman, author of "Bamboo People" and advocate of "redress & reparations", was the hospital administrator.
- c] General Store(a cooperative in which each evacuee earned shares paid in American dollars). These cooperatives were stocked and built by American tax-dollars, even while we were at war.
- d] Recreation<sup>hall</sup> and gymnasium as well as schools. (Manzanar High School has a class reunion every year.)
- e] Golf course, baseball diamond, volley-ball court, etc. (all pictured in my book, as are the above facilities).
- f] Churches of every denomination; a post-office; a Bank of America.
- g] Picnic grounds, streams, fishing facilities, etc. (also pictured in my book).
- h] The contrast of Nazi concentration camp victims and the healthy, happy faces of the evacuees who MADE THE CHOICE TO REMAIN AT MANZANAR, should be on display so the world can see the difference between Americanism and Naziism and internment under the Japanese enemy in the Pacific.
- i] Rock gardens, tea house, Oriental decoratives & bridge.

Here is an opportunity, once and for all, to put to rest "the big lie" that America had internment camps for Japanese Americans; or "concentration camps", with all the ugly connotation that term implies. To this end I would willingly cooperate 100%.

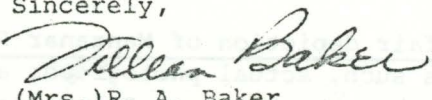
"Internment Camps" were for ALIEN ENEMIES ONLY, and were under the Department of Justice. They had nothing to do with the relocation centers under the War Relocation Administration, a civilian organization.

As an historian and author, and one who has been involved in this issue and study since early 1972, I would greatly appreciate knowing who proposed the site for the National Register of Landmarks, and whether the purpose of such a site is to continue the highly propagandistic and political use of historical landmarks as stepping stones for anti-American action and opinion.

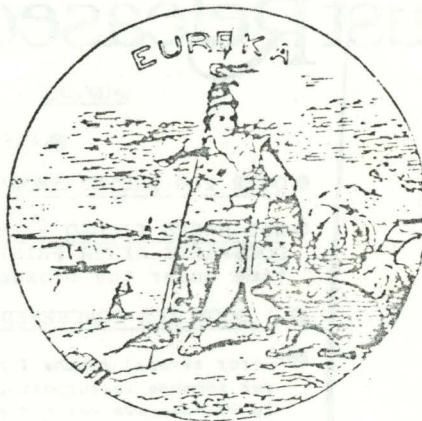
Through my personal efforts and the support of many, many concerned Americans, House and Senate bills proposing "redress and reparations" have been defeated. We are now working equally as hard to finish off what we trust will be the last proposed measures to bring dishonor to America (by a request for a "public apology" for a wartime action upheld as constitutionally correct by our U.S. Supreme Court), and to halt the second raid of our U.S. Treasury. (A second raid, because reparations were already paid in 1948 and 1952, even for a fishing pole lost or gone astray.)

If the National Park System Advisory Board holds hearings regarding the possible site at Manzanar, I would appreciate and expect that I be notified to present available documentation to more than substantiate what I have already presented in this letter.

cc:Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian  
U.S. Dept. of the Interior;  
Ben Levy, History Division,  
Nat'l Park Service, Wash.DC  
Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power

Sincerely,  
  
(Mrs.) R. A. Baker





# The Conference of California Historical Societies

presents this

## AWARD OF MERIT

to

*Lillian Baker*

for distinguished contributions to  
California History

on this date of

*June 24, 1983*

*Walter Hackell*

President

*Barbara W. Morgan*

Executive Secretary

*Ruth Marra*

Awards Chairman



● AMERICA'S HONOR IS AT STAKE

② "--for several months I have been waiting for someone to support you, but obviously Wm. Hosakawa was correct in naming Nisei quiet Americans."

Sachio Saito, 442nd Nisei Veteran, WWII.

● The President of the United States,  
Ronald Reagan

WIDELY ACCLAIMED!

DURING WORLD WAR II, DID AMERICA HAVE  
CONCENTRATION CAMPS - OR - RELOCATION CENTERS?

©Kar] R. Bendtsen, [Col. AUS, Ret.]

• Dr. R. Coke Wood, co-founder, Conference of Calif. Historical Societies, a long-time teacher of California history, and named "Mr. California", 1969, by former Governor Ronald Reagan and by joint Resolution of the California Legislature.

● S. Yamashita, author: "The Japanese Evacuation, 1942 - IT HAD TO BE SO",

THIS IS THE BOOK THAT WAS BANNED FROM THE REPORT PREPARED AT THE COST OF \$1.3 MILLION TAX-DOLLARS, BY THE COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS--A COMMISSION WITH PRE-ORDAINED CONCLUSIONS. THIS COMMISSION LITERALLY CENSORED LILLIAN BAKER'S BOOK, REFUSED TO REFER TO ANY OF THE DOCUMENTATION CONTAINED THEREIN, WOULD NOT REFERENCE THE WORK OR ANY OF THE TESTIMONIES DELIVERED BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF CONCERNED AMERICANS. BAKER GAVE TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF DILLON S. MYER, WWII DIRECTOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY--NONE OF THIS OR ANY OTHER TESTIMONY DENIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION APPEARS IN THE COMMISSION REPORT. ITS "FINDINGS" ARE BASED ON EMOTION AND NOT DOCUMENTATION.

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•SEE OTHER SIDE



✓ AT LONG LAST, CONCERNED AMERICANS  
HAVE A LOBBY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., TO  
WORK FOR TAXPAYERS & PATRIOTS. WE CAN  
DEFEAT THE UNJUSTIFIABLE RAID ON OUR  
U.S. TREASURY AND HALT THE ASSAULT ON  
THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY.



Box 6  
Folder 6

Lillian Baker  
*Lillian Baker*

**Brig. Gen. A. W. Beeman**  
**United States Army (Ret.)**

Not Prepared or Mailed at Taxpayers Expense  
Americans for a Sound Foreign Policy, Philip Abbott Luce, President  
418 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20070-0287

COPY

Dear Friend,

Please sign and mail the enclosed postcards to your United States Senators opposing the "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off".  
Legislation S1520.

\* See page 3.

What is the "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off"?

It's a bill the United States Senate is considering right now to give \$5 billion to people of Japanese descent who were in relocation centers during World War II.

After the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese aliens who operated on our west coast as spies were sent to internment camps.

On the other hand Japanese-Americans who were loyal to our country voluntarily went to relocation centers for their own safety.

But now liberals say we violated their "civil rights".

We were fighting for our lives.

Incredibly nearly 40 years after World War II, liberals in the United States Senate want to give \$5 billion to Japanese enemy aliens.

But take a long look at who is behind this rip-off of American taxpayers.

S1520 is being pushed through the Senate by none other than liberals Ted Kennedy and Alan Cranston.

But that's not all.

The major agitator for this legislative outrage is Minoru Yasui, head of the radical National Coalition for Redress and Reparations.

Yasui is an American who, before World War II, registered as an agent for Japan.

In fact the day Pearl Harbor was attacked he was working in the Japanese consulate in Chicago.

Now Yasui has teamed up with the leftist American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to push for S1520.

Other supporters included Karl Yoneda, a candidate for the Communist Party USA. And Mary Kochiyama and Pat Sumi who went to Hanoi with Eldridge Cleaver with the blessings of Jane Fonda during the Viet Nam War.

Now these traitors are in the halls of Congress pushing for \$5 billion for Japanese enemies from World War II.

My friend, it's an outrage that you and I should have to pay our tax dollars to Japanese enemies and Japanese-Americans who renounced their citizenship because they were inconvenienced by World War II.

That's why it's urgent you demand that your Senators vote against the "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off". So mail your postcards today. Thank you.

Here's why it's so urgent for you to act today.

You see, the radicals pushing the "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off" say you and I are responsible for putting people of Japanese descent in relocation centers.

And if the radicals get away with this rip-off it's like you and I are guilty of a crime.

And that's not true.

That's because Japanese were in relocation centers during World War II for a very good reason: Our survival as a nation was at stake.

Paying Japanese-Americans this rip-off would be giving your tax dollars to:

- \* Japanese enemy aliens who set up a communications system to destroy American ships right off our coast.



- \* Japanese who committed sabotage against the United States.
- \* Japanese-Americans in Japan who fought against America during World War II -- a war that took the lives of 400,000 of our fellow Americans.
- \* Japanese-Americans in relocation centers who refused to sign a loyalty oath to the United States, but pledged loyalty to the Emperor of Japan.
- \* Japanese who were known subversive activists and enemies of the United States during World War II.
- \* Japanese who were enemy aliens not even United States citizens. 93.4% of adult Japanese in relocation centers were not American citizens.

I don't want to give my tax dollars to spies and traitors. Do you?

If you agree with me, I hope you'll send your postcards to your Senators immediately.

Your postcards are a vital part of my "Stop the Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off" Campaign. I'm heading this campaign for Americans for a Sound Foreign Policy (ASFP).

As a retired Brigadier General in the United States Army, I can tell you that ASFP stands for what you and I believe in: A foreign policy that puts America first.

Not only that, ASFP doesn't back away from the tough battles against the liberals.

For example, ASFP led the fight to stop Gulf Oil's payoffs to Communist Angola. And ASFP was a leader in raising a national outcry for a full accounting of our Missing in Action (MIA) in Southeast Asia.

In addition, ASFP was the first organization to expose the KGB-inspired "nuclear freeze".

Frankly, the list of ASFP accomplishments is simply too long for this letter to you.

But I will say ASFP is the type of organization you need in Washington to fight the peace-at-any-price liberals.

And you certainly need ASFP to stop the "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off". After all, the liberals are trying to give away American tax dollars.

Your tax dollars.

Let me tell you the real shame of this liberal rip-off.

After World War II, America rebuilt Japan.

Forgive and forget. That's the American way.

I fought in World War II. I put my hatred for Japan away the minute the war was over.

I, like all Americans, didn't ask the Japanese to pay for :

- \* Pearl Harbor
- \* Bombing open cities
- \* Executing captives
- \* Torturing defenseless prisoners

In my opinion, Americans are the kindest, most generous people in the world. Our treatment of the Japanese after bloody battles like Iwo Jima proves it.

But how is our generosity paid back? With a liberal "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off".

My friend, the American survivors of the Bataan Death March didn't file suit against the Japanese.

And they certainly were cruelly mistreated.

But yet the Japanese-Americans who were well treated in relocation centers say you and I and all American taxpayers owe them \$5 billion.

And liberals like Ted Kennedy, Alan Cranston, Father Robert Drinan and the ACLU are backing this rip-off.

That's why it's urgent you join me today in stopping the liberal "Five Billion Dollar Rip-Off".

If you're against this radical rip-off, you can do two things today to stop it.



January 1985

Dear Friends and Supporters:

From: Lillian Baker

- After you read the "COMMENTARY" (on reverse side), which appeared Oct. 12, 1984, in the Japanese-American Citizens League National newspaper, PACIFIC CITIZEN -- you will fully understand why your continued support is more necessary than ever. I will not belabor the point regarding my continuing efforts to defeat the unjustified demands for a) REPARATIONS and b) a public apology by our President and Congress for our WWII action which has been upheld as Constitutionally correct by our United States Supreme Court. You, who have read my book and/or have followed my efforts for more than a decade, realize that with your support I have been able to continue with documented evidence to destroy the emotional rhetoric and outright deception used by my opposition. Your support has been both financial and by positive action, such as letter-writing campaigns to newspapers and to our elected officials. LETTERS do influence; DOLLARS help finance costs of postage, xeroxing, travel, research, etc. The JACL has millions, thanks to the 10% "off the top" of reparations paid to evacuees in 1948-1952-1955. Should we allow a SECOND RAID on our treasury at the tax-payers expense? Of course not. Do we owe an apology for our wartime action? Certainly not. WILL YOU PLEASE HELP ME CONTINUE MY EFFORTS BY SENDING STAMPS OR MONETARY ASSISTANCE?
- The COMMENTARY states that "Baker was not able to testify at the House hearings on redress bill HR4110"...but fails to state that Baker REQUESTED to be allowed to testify--and was denied that civil right as a concerned citizen. The COMMENTARY states in June 1984, I was "interviewed" by the conservative Washington Times newspaper. I WAS NOT. The information published in the paper was due to investigative reporting and interest by the reporter in learning FACTS. My book and former testimony was the basis for the article in that newspaper.
- The COMMENTARY states that I am a "self-described 'historian and author'"...but fails to note that I have been introduced and accepted as such during the Senate Subcommittee hearings in Washington, D.C., in 1983; furthermore, that very same year, the Conference of California Historical Societies honored my work, THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR, by awarding it the 1983 AWARD OF MERIT "for contributions to California history", (so the certificate reads). This award was in the scholastic category.
- The California Landmarks Commission -- the board members who the COMMENTARY suggests "compromised" regarding the use of the term "concentration camps" on the historical markers in California -- NEVER did so, but continued to unanimously deny its use. Because of this, the California Landmarks Commission REFUSED to have its name appear on the marker; instead, it was emplaced by the Dept. of Parks & Recreation with "the cooperation of the Manzanar Committee and the Japanese American Citizens League". These are the only two markers in California which were NOT APPROVED by the Commission responsible for the historically accurate wording on such markers...Manzanar Relocation Center & Tule Lake Segregation Center. The latter was formerly a relocation center; then became a place for disloyals.
- All bills thus far introduced into the Congress -- both House and Senate -- have not been voted upon because of the documented evidence produced by me and others who have now joined in my campaign to defeat redress/reparations. All bills have been tabled--having never left Committee. Each time new bills have been introduced or re-written, they have been "watered down" in its demands. My fight continues until this whole matter "dries up" in final defeat. THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY WITH CONTINUED VIGILANCE!
- Regarding the so-called "attack" on a witness: if one examines that photograph (taken by the pro-redress and reparations paper, LOS ANGELES TIMES), one will readily see that I am attempting to take a paper out of the man's HANDS. At no time did I touch his person. If anyone was "attacked", it was my veracity! This man, supposedly reading from that paper, stated falsehoods about me 3 times. He had concluded his testimony. If what he said was TRUE, why did he hold back the paper? Why didn't he hand the paper to the Senate Subcommittee hearing testimony about redress and reparations in Los Angeles? The answer is simple: those papers would prove HIM FALSE and clear my name. Who would not fight for one's honor? Was I expected to sit quietly, allowing this man to defame me for benefit of the media, the public, and for the Congressional record? As for "disrupting" redress hearings, witnesses will prove that "disrupting" means disagreeing and trying to voice opposition.
- IF YOU OBJECT TO YOUR TAX DOLLARS BEING SPENT FOR POLITICAL AND ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA, write to NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (address given in COMMENTARY). Express yourself to your Congressmen.



Commentary

# Lillian Baker strikes again

By J.K. Yamamoto

Friday, October 12, 1984 / PACIFIC CITIZEN-7

Anyone who keeps track of redress opponents must know of Lillian Baker of Gardena. Although she works with others under the collective name of "Americans for Historical Accuracy," she is virtually a one-woman anti-redress campaign.

Most recently, she and her cohorts testified at the Aug. 16 Senate hearing on redress bill S 2116. She spoke out against redress at another Senate subcommittee hearing last year and testified twice before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in 1981. The only physical altercation during the commission hearings took place when Baker attempted to grab papers from a 442nd veteran's hands while he was giving testimony; she and her associate Rachel Kawasaki were taken out of the hearing room.

Though Baker was not able to testify at the House hearings on redress bill HR 4110, she was able to have her views disseminated during the June hearings via the conservative Washington Times, which interviewed her at length. The same paper ran an article entitled "War Internees Shun Reparations, Found Camps Pleasant," featuring Kawasaki (a Caucasian woman said to have been married to a Japanese during WW2) and redress opponent Shonin Yamashita.

Baker has also appeared on countless radio and TV talk shows, has written opinion pieces for various newspapers, and has even published a book—the kind published at the author's expense—called "The Concentration Camp Conspiracy: A Second Pearl Harbor."

## Manzanar Memorial

This self-described "historian and author" has also focused her attention on the National Park Service, which is considering Manzanar as a possible National Historical Landmark (see article on p.1). In a May 18 letter to Erwin Thompson, a National Park Service historian, Baker gave her usual arguments:

—She attacks the designation of Manzanar and Tule Lake as "concentration camps" on two California historical markers, calling the markers "chalkboards for political propaganda" and "stepping stones for anti-American action and opinion."

—She states that the wording of

the Manzanar plaque was "unanimously disapproved" by the state historical advisory board. (The wording, which includes both "relocation center" and "concentration camp" in its description, is actually a compromise worked out between community representatives and board members.)

—She claims that the plaques are the only ones in California that read, "Emplaced by the JACL with the cooperation of the Dept. of Parks and Recreation." (The exact words on the plaque, however, are "Placed by the State Dept. of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Manzanar Committee and the JACL.")

—Referring to photos of a hospital, churches, recreation facilities, etc. at Manzanar, she declares that "the contrast of Nazi concentration camp victims and the healthy, happy faces of the evacuees who made the choice to remain at Manzanar should be on display so the world can see the difference between Americanism and Nazism and internment under the Japanese enemy in the Pacific."

—"Here is an opportunity," she writes, "to put to rest the big lie that America had internment camps for Japanese Americans or concentration camps, with all the ugly connotation that term implies." (She insists on the official government designation of "relocation centers" and Justice Dept. "internment camps" like the one in Bismarck, N.D. Since mostly Issei, whom she considers "enemy aliens" rather than Japanese Americans, were sent to the Justice Dept. camps, her contention is based on word games, not facts.)

—"Through my personal efforts and the support of many, many concerned Americans," she continues, "House and Senate bills proposing 'redress and reparations' have been defeated." (In reality, no redress bill has ever been voted on by members of Congress.)

—Baker adds that she and her

friends "are now working equally as hard to finish off what we trust will be the last proposed measure to bring dishonor to America by a request for a 'public apology' for a wartime action upheld as constitutionally correct by our U.S. Supreme Court, and to halt the second raid of our U.S. Treasury—a second raid, because reparations were already paid in 1948 and 1952, even for a fishing pole lost or gone astray."

## Time to Respond

Baker's opposition to redress is nearly as old as the redress movement itself. Needless to say, she has attacked any gains made in that movement—the commission report, the invalidation of the 1944 Korematsu case, the payments made by state, county and city governments to former workers, and so on.

Her credibility has not suffered among the media and politicians, not even after her much-publicized attack on a pro-redress witness at the commission hearings. In fact, she has spread rumors that it was she and her friends who were in danger of physical harm during the CWRIC and congressional proceedings.

Many Nikkei community leaders have tired of hearing about Baker and no longer bother to counter her arguments, which have remained the same over the past decade. But to ignore her is a grave mistake; her rhetoric reaches large numbers of people, many of whom will form their opinion about redress solely from the "facts" she presents.

Whenever she voices her views, someone must respond. A good place to start would be the National Park Service. Erwin Thompson's address is: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 755 Parget St., P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225.

I was there when Baker and her friends disrupted two redress meetings in Gardena three years ago. I also heard the diatribes against Japanese Americans by Baker and company at the recent Senate hearing. It is plain that the opposition is motivated by a force at least as strong as our desire to see justice done—namely, pure hatred.

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Page 1 of 9 pages

©Lillian Baker  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249  
Guest Speaker: Lillian Baker  
[30 min., plus 15 min. question  
and answer period]

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE  
ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER, P.O.Box 1468, Tustin, CA 92681  
General Membership Luncheon, Friday, Jan. 25, 1985  
Le Biarritz Restaurant, 414 No. Newport Blvd.,  
Newport Beach, California

## ADDRESS by Lillian Baker©

Madam President, members, and guests. It is my pleasure and privilege to address this audience of concerned Americans in an atmosphere of Americanism -- that is, to speak to a group which will not tolerate intolerance, and practices a persistence of attitudes favoring open public debate, guaranteeing free speech, and upholding these liberties as a cornerstone of Freedom's Foundation.

A highlight in my life was the day Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge awarded me a Certificate of Merit in the early seventies for my newspaper column titled: "What Kind of Cause is This 'Common Cause'?". In my article, I exposed a few of the forces working to re-forge our American Eagle into a hammer and sickle, and all their efforts under the guise of "for public good designed".

My award from Freedoms Foundation reads in part: "An outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of American life". Since then, and to the present day, I have worked dutifully to achieve a better understanding of America and Americans, with particular emphasis on an issue which has been the most highly propagandized and misunderstood event in American history -- namely, the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from our endangered West Coast during World War II.<sup>1</sup>

On June 21, 1984, our former Assistant Secretary of War, the honorable John J. McCloy, testified before Congressional subcommittees relative to House and Senate bills which represent an unjustified second raid on the United States Treasury, at taxpayers' expense, plus an insidious assault against the honor of our Country. Mr. McCloy's testimony vindicated me and validated the documents which I had previously presented at hearings in Washington, D.C. Mr. McCloy came out of retirement to defend our Nation's actions during WWII, and furthermore stated that it was long overdue when the country should be afforded an honest, fair, and objective account of the circumstances under which persons of Japanese descent were removed from our West Coast during World War II. It was time, he emphasized, that we put an end to charges that the Presidential Executive Order removing such persons from our West Coast was motivated by racism rather than by the overall security of our country during a critical time in its history.

Mr. McCloy stated in no uncertain terms that what is now needed is to deter forever any thought of possibility of such an attack being successful; moreover, we

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<sup>1</sup> Fear of an imminent Japanese invasion was on the West (not East) Coast.



must not give encouragement to such action by apologizing to anyone for the reasonable and natural reaction of any government to protect its line of defense.

Mr. McCloy's full testimony of June 21, 1984, is available today and I urge my audience to avail themselves of information which has been denied us in our media. TV and radio propagandists might cease their distortions camouflaged as documentaries, then there would be a more noticeable elimination of the threat to a free media. By giving the American public truly balanced coverage, untainted and uncontaminated by political bias or servitude, the major media would be serving all America as a free media should.

Also neglected by the major media, have been testimonies exposing the wicked workings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians -- that politically appointed and politically motivated Commission established by the Carter Administration. The record shows that prior to the 3.5 million dollar funding, members of this biased Commission had already expressed their preconceived conclusions which were unaltered by the new disclosure of documents, including the so-called "Magic" papers which the Commission chose to ignore and pretended did not even exist. These papers proved conclusively that the Empire of Japan was counting heavily on both Japanese Nationals and Americans of Japanese descent residing in Hawaii and the United States, to assist in the "Day of Infamy" at Pearl Harbor as well as subsequent planned attacks against our undefended West Coast. It was the West Coast areas of Los Angeles and Seattle that housed our vital war plants.

The major media gave liberal coverage to the so-called "public hearings", but as I and others can fully attest, the well-rehearsed and supervised persons invited by this faulted Commission were the only ones allowed to be fairly heard. Mr. McCloy's testimony before the Senate Judiciary stated that the manner and conduct of the hearings were added proof of the utterly biased character of the investigations and were a disgrace to the good traditions of our legislative investigative procedures.

Our Chief Historian for the U.S. Army Center of Military History -- Dr. David F. Trask -- further indicted this Commission in his testimony before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Government Relations. Summarizing Dr. Trask's testimony, the historian noted that the Commission's final report was "more of a legal brief for the victims of relocation than a history of professional quality". Dr. Trask stated that he was simply unable to certify the Commission's report as "a credible piece of history". Yet recent House and Senate bills urge taxpayers to print this report, as an historical thesis to be used in our educational institutions as a "credible history" of our government's wartime action. The Commission states in this report "a failure of leadership", the same leadership which led to our ultimate victory against the axis nations.



Dr. Trask's full testimony is available today. However, members of this audience will probably be as surprised and shocked as was I, upon reading that this report is "NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE". As an investigative reporter, a taxpayer, and concerned American, I justly ask, "WHY NOT?" Why hasn't this report been made available to the media?

When I testified, August 16, 1984 in Los Angeles, against Senate Bill S.2116 -- the bill asking for implementation of this Commission's so-called "findings"-- my purpose was to discredit this Commission with facts and documentation. In so doing, I was forever mindful of my personal responsibility to my country, to other concerned citizens, and to the many taxpayers who were being called upon to pay unjustifiable reparations, and furthermore to allow and even applaud the proposal put forth in this bill, that America and Americans owe an apology for a wartime action upheld as constitutionally correct by our Supreme Court.

The revisionists had a field day before the media, while those like myself who are in opposition to this legislative travesty of justice, were scheduled to give testimony after luncheon recess, when the TV and print media would have packed up their equipment and gone to meet their broadcast and release deadlines. Once again, as in the past, testimony by those opposing reparations and an apology, were not included in the "PRESS PACKS" distributed in the early morning session. It thus appeared as if there was no opposition except my own. This fallacy has continued even as late as October 1984, when a COMMENTARY appeared in PACIFIC CITIZEN, the national publication of the Japanese-American Citizens League. Written by J.K. Yamamoto, the commentary informed its readers in a bold headline, that LILLIAN BAKER STRIKES AGAIN! Yamamoto wrote that for those keeping track of redress opponents, the name "Lillian Baker" is well-known, and that I am "virtually a one-woman anti-redress campaign". I may have been the catalyst for the anti-redress and reparations campaign, but a real show of strength is in the formidable testimony of Mr. McCloy, Senator Hayakawa, Attorney Henry Kane, Frederick B. Wiener, David Lowman, and Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, (the former officer in charge of the west coast assembly centers). These were joined by many more throughout the country, but unreported in our media. The aforementioned "big guns", comprise a patriotic task force forged to ultimately defeat the unAmericans behind this anti-American issue.

Incidentally, the leader of the Japanese American Citizens League National Redress and Reparations movement, is none other than Min Yasui, a Japanese-American with dual citizenship during WWII, who had registered as a propaganda agent for Japan and was working in the office of the Japanese Consulate in Chicago, on the day of Pearl Harbor! He was jailed for violating curfew -- an order which was unanimously upheld by our U.S. Supreme Court. Had Yasui been in any other country but the United States, he would have been shot as a traitor.



At the Los Angeles hearings, a logical question was raised: Why had the movement for redress and reparations waited until 40 years after the event? A good question. My documentation revealed that for 40 long years, a very carefully planned objective was orchestrated by a small group of dissidents to implant into the minds of the public and the media, "the big lie". Repeated often enough, "the big lie" became a credo believed in by even the most patriotic citizens and many elected officials. What was "the big lie"? The false belief that the evacuation was "the most shameful episode in American history", and "a blot on our Nation's honor" -- and furthermore, that the evacuation was un-Constitutional. False on all three counts.

It was determined by those seeking redress and reparations, that after 40 years those who were involved in the wartime decision to evacuate the West Coast would either be dead or lacking the verve to contest the antics and tactics of what Senator Hayakawa termed: "A wolfpack of young Japanese-American dissidents who weren't even born during World War II." After 40 years of cover-up, the issue was brought out from under the rock by dissidents who counted among their forces two Japanese-Americans who went with Eldrege Cleaver to Hanoi and appeared on the same platform with Jane Fonda during her anti-Vietnam splurges.

The timing for redress and reparations making headway today is perfectly timed, for to wait FIFTY years after the fact, would mean a collision course with documentation that would then become public domain. Like the Kennedy Papers, many World War II top secret documents have not yet been declassified or reclassified. Ironically, it was under the persistent prodding of our media, that resulted in the broadened 1977 Freedom of Information Act, and with it a key to a Pandora's Box filled with historical documents never before released. Under this new-found freedom, I was at last able to find facts and documentation to cast a long shadow of doubt on the "big lie" and the acceptance of the highly propagandistic use of the term, "concentration camp" when referring to the relocation centers in America.

There are two historical markers in California which state that America had "concentration camps". When I opposed this designation, the proponents for the use of that demeaning term countered with the argument that I was "playing a word game", and that they were going by a "dictionary definition". Even the ill-formed non-informed Commission on Wartime Relocation recognized the historical inaccuracy of that term when referring to America's relocation centers, and stated in its report that the correct historical usage is "relocation camp" or "relocation center". Since World War II, the term "concentration camp" has the ugliest of connotations, and my opponents knowingly have used this term as a propaganda tool against America.

Only a "dictionary definition"? Little known Mary Antin, writing "The Promised Land" in 1912, expressed herself in words to wake the most dormant spirit in



America. Her words touch me deeply as I remember my immigrant parents and what they must have felt and experienced as they crossed the ocean seeking the freedoms we should all cherish:

"So at last I am going to America! Really, really going, at last!

The boundaries burst. The arch of heaven soars. A million suns shone out from every star. The winds rushed in from outer space, roaring in my ears, 'America!' 'America!'..."

Only words? "Concentration camp"...only a "dictionary definition"? No! The morality of words lies not between the pages of a dictionary nor in the political definition of the defiant ones. Rather, our late Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a 1919 decision, expressed it best when he said that free speech does not protect the man falsely shouting fire in a theatre and causing a panic. And now I quote him: "The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger..."

WAKE UP AMERICA! The use of the words "concentration camp" presents that clear and present danger NOW! Sadly enough, it's those in high places who, in their uneducated guesses on the subject, allow themselves unwittingly to become tools of those seeking anything but the betterment of America, and always in the guise of "freedom", "civil rights", and "constitutional guarantees".

Personally, I will not rest until I have done everything within my ability to change the words on those historic markers in California, so as to read historically correct. The words "concentration camp", "racism", "economic and political exploitation" are nothing more than political rhetoric and anti-American propaganda. Historical markers at historic sites should not become chalkboards for political propaganda. The historic markers at Manzanar Relocation Center and Tule Lake Segregation Center in California, were actually the stepping stones from which the concerted efforts for redress and reparations began in earnest. That is what I meant when I said the 40 year old movement came out from under the rock.

I suggest that those interested in learning more about these infamous markers, read my book, THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR. Unfortunately, this book has been banned by some liberal-leftist librarians, but I understand the book can be requested through the Los Angeles County library system. If not available, contact me for a reading-copy which has been circulated as an information source.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation also determined in its report that our government made a decision to "exclude and detain Japanese-Americans" during WWII. Nowhere in Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942, are the words "Japanese-American", "internment", or "detention" used. The order applied to enemy aliens only! Former

<sup>1</sup>E.O.9066 gave the military commander the power to exclude "any and all persons" from military designated areas. According to the "Magic" papers, Japanese-Americans constituted a threat because of dual citizenship.



California Governor Edmund J. Brown Jr. declared in an edict that February 19th shall be "A Day of Remembrance" -- a day when our government performed "the most shameful act in American history". Please note that December 7th has never been acknowledged as "A Day of Remembrance". But if February 19th is to be so remembered, let it be observed with American pride, for all records and evidence show how humanely Americans treated wartime enemy aliens. There's not ~~be~~<sup>an</sup> single case of atrocity brought by an evacuee against our government. Contrast this with how Americans and allies were denied simple human rights. The American homefront was not the scene of "round-ups" at "bayonet-point". Are you aware that the highest live-birth and lowest incidence of disease anywhere in the United States during World War II was in the relocation centers established for Japanese Nationals and their American-born children whose average age was only 15?

Here are more facts:

Although 112,353 individuals were relocated, more than 40,000 of these were aliens born in Japan. When the United States declared war on Japan, following Pearl Harbor day, those 40,000 plus individuals born in Japan and residing in the United States, became enemy aliens. Any enemy alien is subject to arrest, internment, and deportation when a declaration of war exists between his country and ours. In Japan, all Americans and allies were literally rounded up and interned for the duration of the war. Thousands died in Japanese prison camps. During that same time, in the United States, no enemy alien was "rounded up" and interned without sufficient charges which were proven against him.

Japanese Nationals and Japanese-Americans with dual citizenship in the other 44 States (away from the endangered West Coast), who were unaffected by the Executive Order and evacuation of the west coast, remained in their homes and on the job. Nonetheless, the record shows that several thousand persons of Japanese descent asked to be allowed to come into the relocation centers for their own safety and welfare.<sup>1</sup> Of course none of these facts were made public at the hearings, nor was this information included in the Commission's final report. The Commission's well-orchestrated media event had as its goal a continuation of the "big lie", to denounce our government action, and to deliberately omit judicial decisions which would prove that our courts upheld the action of our government during wartime as constitutional.

The conduct of this Commission was, as one witness put it, "a disgrace to the fact-finding process". Mr. McCloy, in a letter to Senator Grassley, Republican of Iowa and Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, stated that "any time anyone tried to say anything slightly favorable to the United States, they were greeted with hoots, hisses and feet stamping by an ethnic Japanese clique which made it a point

<sup>1</sup>Evacuees were not prisoners. They were urged to and assisted in leaving the WRA centers. When our government tried to close the centers in 1944, evacuees objected because their farms and homes were LEASED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.



to attend all the hearings." When I was introduced in Los Angeles, to speak on behalf of Dillon S. Myer, former Director of the War Relocation Authority (who was too ill to appear in person), on the signal of Karl Yoneda, the entire ethnic clique rose and walked out of the auditorium. Of course the Commission had scheduled my appearance at the end of the hearings so as to permit this mass exodus. As for the leader of this clique, it was the same Karl Yoneda who testified before the Commission against the United States' wartime action. Yet it was Yoneda who helped build Manzanar; it is the same Karl Yoneda who was an identified Communist during WWII, and is the only Japanese-American to run on the Communist ticket for Secretary of State in California. Does this give my audience an idea of just who is behind this redress/reparations movement?

Whenever I have testified on behalf of America, even the Commission on Wartime Relocation, ordered me in and out under guard for my own and the public's safety. In Sacramento, when I and my secretary-recorder opposed no less than 43 radicals, (among them a terrorist who was evicted because of his violent nature), I had to be sequestered for my own safety. When a debate on the subject of the use of the term "concentration camp v. relocation center" was scheduled for Fullerton University auditorium, the debate had to be held in a small sorority hall because the campus police would not guarantee my security. When I debated the issue of redress and reparations in Seattle, the director of the television network warned my husband and me to keep off the streets of Seattle for our own safety. Threats of bodily harm have also extended to several pro-America witnesses who wanted to testify before the Commission. Am I speaking of Russia? No, these violations against the rights of concerned citizens have taken place in America. Does this not alarm you in my audience who are concerned with our Freedoms? It should.

The very composition of the members of the Commission precluded from the start any impartial inquiry. The final report is slanted, biased, and historically inaccurate. It was prepared by those who have worked diligently to prevent any opposing viewpoints, preferring rhetoric, theatrics, and emotion to prevail over facts and historical documents. In its 20-20 hindsight and revolting revisionism of historical events, the Commission has even placed itself above the Congress and our highest tribunal. Our Supreme Court tested the evacuation order and UPHELD in its 6-3 decision that the Executive Order 9066 was nothing more than an exclusion order and that neither in fact nor by law were evacuees required to go from an assembly center to a relocation center. In fact, many thousands did not, including over 4000 Japanese-Americans who spent the war-years in colleges and universities, thus having a 4 year jump on returning G.I.'s.

If an apology is due, it's this Commission which is obligated to apologize to



the American citizenry for flaunting its false doctrines, for wasting more than 1.5 million dollars on its report which is inaccurate, incomplete, and involves the basis for legislation that -- if passed by Congress -- would constitute a "solemn public lie" and "a fraud on the public".<sup>1</sup>

I urge my audience to make note of House Bill 4110 and Senate Bill 2116. These bills were tabled during the last Congressional session. Surely they will be re-introduced, for "the big lie" dies hard. Perhaps new bills will come in the guise of "violations of civil rights" or some other type of bleeding-heart resolutions.

Dr. Ken Masugi, son of evacuees, testified in Washington, D.C., the same morning that I did. He emphatically stated that the Commission's "findings and recommendations" had three major characteristics. And I quote Dr. Masugi: "Intellectual dishonesty, moral posturing, and political opportunism".

The election is behind us. President Reagan has promised to "stay the course!" This course must include the continuous defeat of any and all legislation calling for the implementation of the "findings and recommendations" of the Commission on War-time Relocation. No legislation is acceptable that calls for monetary reparations and a public apology to persons evacuated from the West Coast during World War II. The evacuation took place for public safety and national security. Despite what the Commission reported, namely that there "was no evidence that any individual American citizen was actively disloyal to his country", -- there were, indeed, proven cases of disloyalty by American-born Japanese, most of whom held dual citizenship.

The 442nd all-Japanese-American combat unit sent to Europe in 1944, is often held up as the example of Japanese-American loyalty. However, the 442nd, despite its valiant efforts, represented only 6% of those evacuees who could have served but refused to do so. The record shows that 94% refused to serve; refused to take unqualified allegiance to the United States and renounce the Emperor. Many asked for expatriation to Japan and renounced their American citizenship. These are but a few prime examples of the continuing cover-up of facts and documentation by the Commission.

Is it fair to expect American taxpayers to reward those who would not fight for America during World War II? Is it fair or prudent to award monies to our enemy aliens who the Commission incorrectly calls "permanent resident aliens"? Of course not. This Commission and its report, "Personal Justice Denied", must be discredited on the basis of its own unAmerican actions. Then, and only then, will the "big lie" be defeated. We can then hope that any legislation based on false notions and findings will be discarded with righteous indignation in the future.

President Reagan told me during a telephone conversation and in a letter, that I had educated him on the subject of the World War II evacuation, the issues involved in the use of the term "concentration camp", and the emotion-laden

<sup>1</sup>Frederick Bernays Wiener, Col. AUS Ret., testimony Aug. 1984 & his letter to Hon. William V. Roth, Jr., Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate (1 May 1984).



demand for monetary reparations and a government apology. If my intensive research could somehow educate a man destined to go down in history as one of our finest and foremost Presidents and Patriots, surely it is possible that others like yourselves can be enlightened, too.

In addition to the testimonies which I said would be made available to you this afternoon, I offer copies of a booklet published by PACIFIC NORTHWEST BOOKS COMPANY. This pamphlet and the book, "Silent Siege: Japanese Attacks Against North America in World War II" -- a 1984 release -- are being used by author and research-journalist, Bert Webber, during his public appearances.

The separate 12 page pamphlet features my May 25, 1984 MEMORIAL DAY speech before the Colonial Dames' meeting in Long Beach, California. In it, I state my position based on research and documentation--not on rhetoric and emotion. I urge you to see me after the question and answer period, and acquire one of these provocative booklets. They are on sale for \$1 -- the actual cost of printing and acquiring same.

The other flyers, printed at my own cost, are offered free of charge in the interest of educating the public on this vital issue involving our Country's honor.

And now, let me say how good it is to be able to speak unharrassed, before an audience that has welcomed warmly the sharing of information and my deep concern for our great Country. The spirit of true Americanism found here in this audience today, those who believe in our Nation, under God, and what it offers by way of liberties and opportunities -- provides me with the confidence and the courage needed to continue and reinforce my efforts.

Thank you for your courtesy. I now invite a host of questions which I will answer with honesty, sincerity, and integrity.

THANK YOU.

-end-

Note: This speech, written by Lillian Baker, may not be reproduced in part, nor may any portion be taken out of context of the whole address. The speech may be reprinted with permission. Write: Lillian Baker (Mrs.)

15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249



Fellow (1984)  
International Biographical Centre  
Cambridge, England CB2 3QP

**LILLIAN BAKER**

*Author . Lecturer . Editor . Freelancer*

"Who's Who of American Women"  
Awardee: Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge  
Professional Member: NLAPW & The National Writers Club



Mrs. Lillian Baker  
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COPY



OUR LADY  
QUEEN OF ANGELS

Box 6  
Folder 6

2046 Mar Vista Drive • Newport Beach, California 92660 • (714) 644-0200

March 1, 1985

RE: Redress & Reparations for Japanese and  
Americans of Japanese Descent, evacuated  
during World War II from West Coast.

Dear Lillian,

I, Reverend Wm. Ralph Harvey, received an appointment to St. Mary's Parish in Santa Maria during the month of June, 1941. The appointment embraced the duty of serving the United States Cadets from West Point in their assignment to primary training to become pilots for Uncle Sam. This duty was conducted at Hancock Flying Field in Santa Maria. Later, my duty included Chaplain's duties to the new base constructed on the out-skirts of Santa Maria for instruction in flying the "P-38's."

Shortly after my arrival, four gentlemen from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) opened an office in Santa Maria. The head of the group was an old friend whom I had not seen for some time. I asked him what this FBI group was doing in Santa Maria. He told me he couldn't tell me at that time even under the seal of Confession why they were there. Our paths crossed regularly and I gradually became aware of the real reason for their presence.

A twilight league of baseball teams was organized and it included a team from the Cadets, the flyers from the "P-38's" base, and from the Army base just outside of the town. The rest of the teams were made from civic groups, K of C's, and from the local Japanese, who had a great love of Baseball.

On one occasion, my friend from the FBI called me aside and said: "Fr. Ralph, I'm going to offer you a word of caution. That Japanese fellow who is so enthusiastic about Baseball and has been making over you because of your interest and promotion of this program of recreation, is trying to use you. Don't have anything to do with him personally. He is bad news." From then on I was very careful.

• Shortly after that, the FBI pulled a big raid on the large ranches that were controlled by the Japanese who were raising "poppy seeds." They had permission to raise just so much for medical and baking purposes. It turned out they were raising much too much - over 10 million dollars worth over and beyond this lawful quota. When the story hit the press it was identified as the largest such raid in the United States. That weekend when I had dinner with my FBI friend and his wife, he told me, "now you know why we are here."



March 1, 1985 Letter to Lillian Baker, Gardena, CA 90249

However, the four of them stayed on and seemed busier than ever. Now, please remember that I had the opportunity to meet a great number of the Japanese people in my capacity as a Chaplain and priest. The local hospital - the Sisters and the County employed a great number of them and most of them were Christians. As a matter of fact, the community was very proud of their contribution to the local culture and their donation for the construction of the Catholic Hospital.

Later, in the fall of 1941, the most prominent and well-liked Japanese, an elderly man, died. The preparation for his funeral required the facility of the American Legion Hall to accommodate the flower arrangements that came in from all over America. Apparently he was very wealthy and was laid out in a very large bronze casket. After the service, the body was taken to San Francisco, from where permission was granted to ship it to Japan. Before the coffin left the dock, the FBI moved in and had the casket opened. Inside, the casket was loaded with documentation and pictures of all our installations, factories, airfields, highways, harbors, shipping terminals, army camps, etc. To quote our FBI men, "they didn't miss a thing." I was later to learn that all the preparation of the contents had been handled by our Japanese Baseball manager who tried so hard to use me and gain my friendship. My FBI friends told me that was their biggest catch as he was recognized as their biggest spy and operator.

By now I fully understood what the agents were doing and why they were so busy. December 8 was the day they had been preparing for. Immediately, with the back-up help they had organized, they moved and separated those who were opposed to the United States and they were taken to the arrangements prepared for them. The great majority of the rest of the Japanese recognized what Uncle Sam had to do to provide for them.

I played an active part in the preparations made and they recognized the seriousness of the problem. Families had been divided - some loyal to Japan - but they were not the ones who really were property owners and nothing was taken away from them. We, i.e., our Country, can be proud of the fair handling that was given to the Japanese. Their investments, property and ranches were maintained while they were under protective custody. They returned home after the war and were most pleased that their homes and businesses had been so well maintained in their absence.

I know of no complaint registered by them of being treated unjustly, unfairly or without respect while they were in protective care. A very old and dear friend of mine, Fr. John Hunt, a retired Maryknoll priest, who spent the better part of his priestly life as missionary in Japan, came out of retirement and was their chaplain along with several others. He was honored nationally by them for his compassionate love and care. I think it most unfair and unamerican for anyone who was not active in the program - and some not even born - to be making the unfair accusations that I hear now



March 1, 1985 Letter to Lillian Baker, Gardena, CA 90249

being readied for presentation to our government once again. I challenge them to establish any such accusations and grounds for their appeal for restitution for unproven accusations and acts of injustice.

If any challenge had been made during the years, I'm sure that my knowledge of the original events would have been sought. I honestly know that whatever good intentions our elected representatives had are a result of devious deception. Our country and tax payers must be protected.

Sincerely,

*Rev. Msgr. Wm Ralph Harvey*

Rev. Msgr. Wm. Ralph Harvey

*Pastor Emeritus*



*Lillian Baker Ave.  
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Gardena, Calif. 90249*

*Rev. Msgr. Wm R Harvey  
3046 Main Street  
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**OUR LADY  
QUEEN OF ANGELS**

*(Encl.)*



Editor:

RE: Reagan's Proposed Visit to German Cemetery Site

The uproar over Pres. Reagan's visit to the graves of German WWII soldiers is understandable. However, I'm amazed at the double-standard by survivors of Nazi concentration camps, United States veterans, and other organizations. Example: why no outcry against JFK's proclamation about being a "Berliner" in the sixties? [Wasn't Berlin headquarters of the SS?] I was personally outraged as much by JFK's political stance THEN as in Reagan's NOW. Furthermore, where was the outrage when a representative of the United States placed a wreath at the memorial at Hiroshima Shrine, while making no tribute in kind for Americans at Iwo Jima?

Why no uproar concerning visits by former Japanese officers who were also our WWII enemies? They were as guilty as the Nazis for deaths and tortures of thousands of Americans and our allies in the Pacific theatre. Yet we greet these Japanese retired military men "honorably", and smile condescendingly as they proclaim in press interviews: "We bear no ill will. Let bygones be bygones." Would the abovementioned organizations welcome military officers of the SS and Third Reich?

Recently, the Japanese inventor of balloon-bombs, came to America to visit the grave of a minister's wife and five children killed by one of these bombs in Oregon. The balloon-bomb had exploded during a family picnic in the early war-years. It was kept a deep, dark secret. [Reportedly, it was the second best kept secret of the war next to the atomic bomb.] This Japanese militarist during WWII, and inventor of the bomb, said that had Japan been aware that even ONE balloon-bomb had been successful, the forests of the West Coast would have been set afire. This story was in the media, yet there came no uproar nor outrage from any of the abovementioned organizations. No protests. Rather, the Japanese with other Japanese naval officers, were treated to scenic tours of the area! Can one imagine the same treatment afforded those who took part in the blitzing of London?

Americans hold vigil to commemorate the Japanese dead at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, never considering or remembering that the dead were ENEMY JAPANESE working in the Japanese war plants and naval installations on these islands -- working toward the defeat of the United States. Japan, at the time of the atom bombs, was itself but FOUR MONTHS away from its own atomic weapons and had one of the two cyclotrons of the world (the other being at Berkeley, California). We welcome dignitaries from Japan who took part in the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and welcome them at the site AS ALLIES. Why the double standard? Aren't the war dead in the Pacific theatre as heroic as those who died in the European theatre? More Americans were killed in the one battle on Okinawa than in ALL previous battles against Japan. The atom bomb ended the war, saving more than a million lives -- both American and Japanese. Today, Japan ranks ahead of the United States in the use of atomic energy. And incidently, more caucasians were killed in the bombings of Rotterdam than died in both atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Thomas Carlyle, in 1827, said that the three great elements of modern civilization were "gunpowder, printing, and the Protestant religion". Gunpowder was invented by the Chinese, and more people have died by means of gunpowder than in all the wars and the atrocities of WWII. Shall we now indict the Chinese for inventing gunpowder? Because of it, we have explosive charges which made possible the erection of great industrial empires. Because the United States used the atom bomb FIRST, in the defense of freedom against tyranny, shall we be condemned forever? We were racing against the Japanese who were also working on "the bomb". Consider for a moment Pearl Harbor, and the bomb were it used FIRST by Japan. But now, thanks to our reorganized National Parks Department (responsible for literature placed at historic sites), we have flyers stating that we really gave Japan "no alternative" but to bomb Pearl Harbor! Furthermore, they have allowed historical markers to state that America had "concentration camps"; indeed, there is under consideration (with tax-dollars), the erection of an "historic site" at Manzanar, California -- the rebuilding of "an American concentration camp" at the location of Manzanar Relocation Center. In fact, the historical marker there states that it was "one of ten such concentration camps" in America, because of "racism, political and economic exploitation", etc.! This was erected despite the unanimous decision of the California Landmarks Commission, that such a designation was

[Over to other side for P.2]



political propaganda and historically inaccurate. Again, why the double standard in media reporting, and public outrage? Why haven't those survivors risen up against the anti-American dissidents who made those markers possible? By calling the relocation centers "concentration camp", aren't they making a real mockery of what happened under Nazism? But the purpose of the markers was to brand America "racist"; thus, when the marker at Manzanar was dedicated, the PEOPLE'S WORLD (communist newspaper), headlined: AMERICAN CONCENTRATION CAMP DEDICATED. And who led the movement for these demeaning markers? Such leftists as Eldredge Cleaver and his two cohorts who accompanied him to Hanoi: Pat Sumac and Mary Kochiyama (both investigated by the Congressional committee for unAmerican activities). And on the same platform with them, was Jane Fonda. Where was our media? Where were protests from veterans?

We have in our country today, prominent Japanese businessmen who actually participated in the atrocities and cruelties of Japanese internment camps and POW camps. Some among them are Japanese-Americans who asked for expatriation to fight against the United States. They subsequently returned to the land of their birth (U.S.), to conduct business once again. We have among us Japanese-Americans who were in the United States military the day of Pearl Harbor, and refused to take unqualified allegiance to the U.S. They were given dishonorable discharges, but the names of these Japanese-Americans are protected because they are prosperous businessmen and media advertisers. They say that their families' "civil rights" were violated because they were excluded from the West Coast. Their families (parents) were enemy aliens with the outbreak of war, and we had the right under international law to literally intern each and every one. But we did not. The exclusion order did not affect the other 44 States, yet over 5000 Japanese-Americans asked for IMMEDIATE expatriation to Japan... following Dec. 7th, 1941 bombing by Japan. These Japanese-Americans are still "agonizing" over that decision, which is the main reason why many "do not speak about the relocation" or why they are called "the quiet Americans". Bills introduced to Congress, if passed, would remove the "dishonorable discharge" stigma from their records for posterity. We have the Wallenberg docu-drama -- but we fail to have equal media coverage of people such as the Filipinos who were the heroes who suffered horrible tortures for trying to assist the Americans caught in their country at the outbreak of the war. We have the media reports of how the Nazi soldiers purposely slaughtered those still alive in the concentration camps (when defeat came); but where is the media coverage of what the Japanese soldiers did when the marines came to free those civilians still remaining alive in Santa Tomas and the other POW and internment camps.

Americans have been so brainwashed and propagandized about "the bomb", they are ready to believe only ill of our countrymen; those who were too young to remember or never suffered the ordeals of war, now truly believe the time has come (40 years later), when America and Americans should "apologize" for our wartime actions in excluding persons of Japanese descent from our West Coast. The media has likened this to Nazi military "round-ups" for "the solution" (death camps).

The latest unbalance comes from a recent PBS docu-drama, "Visual Target", the title implying that the Japanese on the West Coast were evacuated because of their race. Weren't caucasians interned in the Pacific because they were "white"? But weren't we fighting Japan -- so who else would be affected on the west coast? We were expecting an invasion by Japan, not from Germany or Italy. However, Executive Order 9066, Feb. 19, 1942, affected Italian, German, and Japanese ALIENS equally. All enemy aliens had to evacuate the West Coast; on the east coast, more than 5000 American members of the German Bund (caucasians) were jailed for the duration of the war, and nationalized Germans and Italians who were found to be anti-U.S., were denaturalized and deported. In fact, America was the only nation during WWII that did not intern ALL enemy aliens; it interned only those with proven charges against them. As for the relocation centers, over 10,000 Japanese from 44 States unaffected by the exclusion order, asked to VOLUNTARILY come into the relocation centers for the duration. There has never been a single charge of brutality nor atrocity brought by evacuees against our government. Instead, the evacuees held two testimonial dinners honoring the director and staff of the WRA. Can one imagine concentration camp victims doing likewise for Nazi criminals? Instead, we hunt out these criminals while at the same time make no effort to man-hunt Japanese guilty of like crimes. When a Japanese-American was recognized in San Diego as being one of the Japanese guards during the Bataan Death March, and found guilty of atrocities, his death sentence was commuted by Pres. Eisenhower, his



April 16, 1985

life sentence at Alcatraz ended when President Kennedy allowed this criminal to return to Japan with the promise that this Japanese-American would never return to the U.S.A. But what do we do to Germans who conspired with the Nazis? We hunt them down and turn them over for trial in Israel and demand the death penalty. Why discriminate?

At the end of the war with Japan, the treaty provided that neither Japan nor the United States would seek "reparations". Yet we have bills in both the House and Senate which would (if passed) give monetary reparations to Japanese aliens who were caught in U.S. -- their host nation -- during WWII. We have been accused of racism and "round-ups", when in fact there were no round-ups, and the Japanese were given individual trials and not condemned nor treated "en masse", as we are unjustly accused of doing. Under the guise of "violations of civil rights", Americans are asked to pay reparations and make an apology. The media irresponsibly has shown only one side of this issue -- the anti-American side -- while using every tactic possible to keep the truth from the American people. The major media has been supplied the facts and documents but has refused to admit they have been guilty of the worst bias, irresponsible broadcasting and reporting in all media, and an unwillingness to make journalistically necessary amends to past performances.

Where is media balance? Doesn't America deserve a balanced portrayal of its role concerning this misunderstood and highly propagandized action of WWII? Doesn't the media owe Americans and the world honest reporting about the judiciary investigation of the Commission which was responsible for studying all documents and records? Doesn't the media owe a sense of responsibility to the honor of our Nation? Does America deserve the demeaning term "concentration camp" on permanent bronze and stone markers across our land?

It seems that the handling of history is terribly one-sided, as if the only outrages against humanity were committed by the Nazi regime and "the bomb". There was a war in the Pacific, and at the hands of the Japanese, the toll was every bit as horrific and inhumane as under the Nazi regime. Why has the media been so selective in its coverage?

Very truly yours,



Lillian Baker  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249

[Documentation furnished upon request. Testimony excluded from news stories because of manipulation of the Commission and proponents of redress and reparations, also provided.]

Phone: 213-329-2619

P.3 of 3.



Apr. 1985

H.R. 442... TREASON IN 1942?  
WHAT'S DIFFERENT IN 1985?

*Mailed to all members of Congress  
week of April 15-20, 1985*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN :

H.R. 442 has just come to our attention... and it is disturbing. We wonder how many signers, or sponsors listed, took the trouble to anticipate the subtle, and insidious ramifications of this proposed legislation. If, after thoroughly studying H.R. 442, they did in good faith lend their names to it...I would question their patriotism.

If H.R. 442, which provides redress, in a fashion, for Japanese relocated away from the West Coast War Zone early in WWII, were to be introduced in the 1942 Congress its sponsors would have been cited for treason. That is strong rhetoric...but, this Bill is dangerously insidious. In no manner may I marshal adequately my revulsion to this type legislation. It is a pernicious affront to the memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, of military and civilian authorities of that time ...of the average service-man, like myself, who risked his life in defense of this country.

H.R. 442 has no basis in historic truth but, instead, is based on the much-maligned findings of the 'stacked' Commission on Wartime Relocation of Civilians. I speak with first-hand knowledge of that pre-ordained body, having testified before its hearings in Seattle, in the summer of 1981. I categorically claim that the CWRIC did not even attempt to obtain testimony in opposition to 'reparations and redress.'

Dr. David F. Trask, Chief Historian of U.S. Center of Military History, Department of the Army, has made cogent observations regarding the findings of the CWRIC. Dr. Trask observed: "The Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was more a legal brief for the victims of relocation than a history of professional quality. Briefs can legitimately stress information that best protects the interests of clients. Historians, however, must present all the available information and treat it without fear or favor."

David D. Lowman, retired career intelligence officer and an expert on declassified World War Two intelligence, makes similar concurrences. Said Lowman: "The case for reparations rests almost entirely on the findings of the Congressionally appointed Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians which was charged by the U.S. Congress to investigate the circumstances surrounding President Roosevelt's signing of the Japanese West Coast evacuation order in February, 1942. For some reason, the Commission, in its report to Congress in December, 1982, managed to overlook most of the military intelligence reports on the subject which it was charged to investigate and all the broken Magic Code revelations."

In our opinion, the CWRIC cancelled any prospect of credibility for its findings by committing itself individually, and collectively, for Redress, long before the

*Pg. 1 of 3*



**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

The Herald welcomes letters reflecting all points of view. Letters should be double-spaced and typewritten if possible. **We encourage letter writers to include photos (preferably black and white) of themselves for publication, but this is optional.** Letters must be signed, and both letters and photos must be identified with the writer's name, complete address (only the city will appear in print) and phone number. We do not print anonymous or open letters or letters sent elsewhere, and reserve the right to edit letters. Write: Letters to the Editor, Herald Examiner, Box 2416 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051.

**JFK and Bitburg**

The uproar over President Reagan's visit to the graves of German World War II soldiers is justified.

I wonder, however, at the double standard of the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps, veterans, and other organizations. Why was there no outcry against John F. Kennedy's proclamation about being a "Berliner" in the 60's? I was as personally outraged by Kennedy's political stance in this matter as I am in President Reagan's.

There were many segments of our world population that suffered war's cruelty. As a nurses' aide during World War II, I can tell the survivors of the concentration camps, that the survivors of the Japanese internment camps, POW camps and the Bataan Death march suffered equally — yet we hear very little of the Pacific theatre of war, as if the only outrages were committed by the Nazi regime.

We now have in our country prominent Japanese businessmen who are welcome, but who may have participated in those very atrocities. There are television shows about Raoul Wallenberg and the European experience, but little on those who played heroic roles in the Pacific.

LILLIAN BAKER  
Gardena

[Full Text of Letter is Enclosed Herein]

[W.G.Kubick, 3258 NE 104th St., Seattle, Wash. 98125, written a letter to ALL CONGRESSMEN -- at his own expense. It is stamped: H.R.442...TP...ON IN 1942? WHAT'S DIFFERENT? 1985?]

Sending this stamped (39¢), self-addressed envelope to Kubick for a copy of his letter. It's an eye-opener... if only the legislator's aides will trouble themselves to read it. You, who are against monetary payments and an apology, owe yourselves a chance to justify concrete reasons why YOU SHOULD BE AGAINST H.R.442.]

**READ THE BILL**

Send self-addressed label for FREE copy to:

Document Room, U.S. House of Rep., Wash. DC 20515

AS PREDICTED, ANOTHER HOUSE BILL WAS INTRODUCED AND ENTERED INTO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

99TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION H.R.442  
[FORMERLY H.R.4110]

[Send for FREE copy. Address below]

99 CONGRESSMEN CO-SPONSORED H.R.442, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Send a self-addressed label to: Document Rm., U.S. House of Rep., Wash. DC 20515]

THIS BILL IS TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS.

IT'S "SHORT TITLE": "CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1985"

EACH OF YOU ARE URGED TO REQUEST A COPY OF THIS BILL SO YOU CAN READ FOR YOURSELF HOW "THE BIG LIE" HAS NOT ONLY CONTINUED, BUT HAS GROWN WITH EACH NEW INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION.

TACKED ON TO THE BILL, IS A REQUEST FOR REPARATIONS FOR APPROXIMATELY 900 INDIVIDUALS OF ALEUT ANCESTRY WHO WERE EVACUATED TO ESCAPE THE JAPANESE INVASION. EVEN THE BILL STATES "AS A RESULT OF WARTIME NECESSITY", SO WHERE ARE CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATED?

THE DISSIDENT JAPANESE AMERICANS SEEKING REDRESS AND REPARATIONS, HAVE BARGAINED WITH POLITICIANS IN ALASKA TO SIGN THIS BILL, SO THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALASKA CAN HAVE A POLITICAL PLATFORM FOR RE-ELECTION.

THE BILL SPECIFICALLY STATES: THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT ARE TO -- (AMONG OTHER THINGS)

1) TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FUNDAMENTAL INJUSTICE...

2) APOLOGIZE ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EVACUATION, RELOCATION, AND INTERNMENT (EVEN THOUGH "INTERNMENT" WAS FOR ENEMY ALIENS ONLY AND UPHELD BY INTERNATIONAL LAW)...

### TITLE I - RECOGNITION OF INJUSTICE AND AN APOLOGY ON BEHALF OF THE NATION

Sec. 101. The Congress recognizes that a grave injustice was done to both citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. On behalf of the Nation, the Congress apologizes. (THIS IS AN EXACT QUOTE!)

THIS IS JUST THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG!

If this bill is passed, those who were convicted of violating wartime military orders (DISLOYAL JAPANESE AMERICANS INCLUDED), will receive a Presidential PARDON!

How far must the dissidents go before AMERICANS will rise up and protest such actions?



official CWRIC hearings actually took place. Chairwoman, Joan Bernstein, made speeches to that effect before pro-Redress audiences before the hearings took place. Other Commission personnel helped rehearse witnesses before their appearances at hearings. Are we to accept this conduct as creditable judicial procedure? Is this what a supposed Congressional fact-finding body is to project? If it is, we are in trouble. And, not from the predictable Soviets...but, from ourselves...from within.

So many complaints were logged re the CWRIC hearing tactics that the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Sub-committee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, took testimony July 27, 1983, from both sides in the 'reparations' matter. The resultant 489 page report of that body represents the most complete treatment of this most controversial subject yet compiled. It considers both sides, in detail, in contrast to the CWRIC report "Personal Justice Denied," which covers only pro-Redress arguments. We urge that all sincere students of this phenomenon procure the Sub-committee's Report, Serial No. J-98-57...on S.1520. Available through U.S. Printing Office, Wash. D.C.

- 1.) Line 6 thru 17 (page 2) of H.R. 442, states that: *"the Bill is based on CWRIC findings."*

Comment:

There is widespread dispute over veracity of those findings. Both WWII Asst. Secty. of War, John J. McCloy, Lt.Col. Karl Bendetsen, Gen. DeWitt's chief aide for the evacuation, were highly critical of CWRIC's inept attempt to make an objective appraisal of what really happened on the West Coast early in WWII. These are men who served with distinction at that time in history. Are we to ignore them in favor of Monday-morning experts, most of whom were not even born when this all took place? We maintain, the CWRIC Report does not merit legitimate Congressional consideration.

- 2.) Line 18 thru 22 (page 2) of H.R. 442 states: *"the evacuation, relocation, and internment of individuals of Japanese ancestry was carried out without any documented acts of sabotage, or other acts of disloyalty by any citizens or permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast."*

Comment:

This fallacy has been repeated so often, some people are beginning to believe it true. We are prepared to provide Congress with a list of documented cases of subversion, or incipient subversion, by both foreign-born and native-born Japanese. While the Freedom of Information Act was supposed to make case histories of such conviction public, in practice, it has been difficult to accomplish. In one case, we have evidence of flagrant subversion by both native and foreign-born members of one WWII Japanese family. Three separate, unrelated, sources have corroborated this story. So far, we haven't succeeded in getting Justice Dept, or FBI, proof released. The long passage of time (43 years) has contributed to the difficulty.

- 3.) Line 23 (page 2) to line 2 (page 3) states: *"there was no military or security reason for the evacuation, relocation, and internment."*

Comment:

The persons, or groups, responsible for the above statement were obviously not present when relocation took place...and have not bothered to thoroughly research conditions at that time. This writer was present...then! Most others opposing Redress were also present THEN. We suggest that sincere researchers check through newspapers between Dec. 1941 and June, 1942. I did it...and it's a revelation. President Roosevelt's EO 9066 was RIGHT...AT THAT TIME! He had to deal with all the available information he had...THEN! NOT NOW! We might ask those that critique his judgement: Would you have been better served...if the United States had lost WWII? I pose this question, in all sincerity, because we have seen no mention in either the CWRIC Report, or any Redress hand-outs, of any form of appreciation for the WWII efforts of President Roosevelt, civilian and military authorities, or service-men. Like officials of today, those authorities weren't irresponsible ogres bent



on relocating innocent minorities. They faced complex problems demanding immediate yes or no decisions. How would you, as a Member of the Ninety-Ninth Congress, react to second-guessers of your current decisions...forty-three years after the fact? By the same token, you should guard against hasty criticism, or censure, of acts taken by others without first having thoroughly researched their motives. What they did was not just for themselves...but, for those who would follow. And, their judgement was just..and humane.

- 4.) Line 25-26 (page 2) thru line 1-2 (page 3) states: *"the evacuation, relocation, and internment of individuals of Japanese ancestry was caused by racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."*

Comment:

This is undoubtedly the most ominous provision in H.R. 442. Pro-Redress argument has always held that racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership were responsible for 'relocation.' This approach is patently simplistic...or jingoistic. While the first two causes cited could be allocated minor roles, the third, "a failure in political leadership," certainly is without legitimate basis. Of greater responsibility for 'relocation' than all three cited reasons, were Alien Laws which forbid the Asian-born from owning property, and the in-born choice of 1940's Japanese to live and associate with their own rather than brave the American main-stream. In reality, ethnic isolation had insulated Japanese from assimilation... and their community roots were not deep enough to withstand the revulsion to Pearl Harbor. Relocation was an expedient, and just answer, to a pressing and complex problem.

For an in-depth view of the effects of ethnic isolation in this case, and a prediction of what such future ethnic isolation could cause, read this writer's article "Japanese Relocation...In Context," which is printed (page 423-432) in the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary's Report on the Ninety-Eighth Congress Bill S.1520, July 27, 1983, Serial No. J-98-57. Available from U.S. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

H.R. 442 is even more pernicious than earlier Redress proposals that have washed out because it would seek to misinform our children and youth of what the real story of 'relocation' was. Part of the billion...five hundred million asked, would go to a contingency fund that would perpetuate just one-side of 'redress' for posterity.

We, the dissenters, would endorse the objective education of our children, but, in all fairness, would insist that both sides be told. By now, any reasonable observer would grant, there are two sides to this question.

We sincerely urge the sponsors of H.R. 442 to reappraise their position. Don't allow yourselves to be 'packaged' in favor of a measure as historically inaccurate as H.R. 442. Those of you who resisted sponsorship of this measure are to be commended for your forbearance.

If you seek further documentation in support of our opposition to H.R. 442, please don't hesitate to contact me. Pro-reparations forces have consistently refused to debate us, or to appear on a public program with us that allows interchange of viewpoints. To date, these tactics have worked for them. The media has not insisted on a free exchange of ideas...or opinions. As members of our highest legislative body, the Congress of the United States, your responsibilities are awesome. We trust that you make yourself aware of all aspects of this much-banded-about question before establishing your position.

Thank you for your courtesy!

Sincerely,

Bill Kubick

3258 NE 104th St., Seattle, WA  
(206) 524-3825 (206) 524-7106

WHY DOESN'T H.R.442 TELL THAT:-

"Japanese WWII evacuees were paid millions earlier for relocation claims!"



Do we owe reparations & Apology?

THE GARDENA VALLEY NEWS WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1985

## Hunt High reunion

Registrations are being accepted for a reunion of students who attended Hunt High School at the relocation camp in Minidoka, Idaho, during World War II.

The reunion will be held July 26, 27 and 28 in the Westin Hotel in Seattle and will be hosted by the graduating classes of 1945 and 1946. There will be golf, a dinner dance and a catered picnic.

To register for the reunion, call Amy (Ariyasu) Nagahori, 325-4223; William Akiyoshi, 283-5839, or John Kanno, 323-2167.

FROM High Schools  
in relocation  
centers

OVER 4000  
J-A EVACUEES  
WENT to colleges  
& UNIVERSITIES  
DURING WWII!

Reunion of High School

in RELOCATION Center

DURING WWII !!!

"GOLF!" "DINNER DANCE" & A  
"CATERED PICNIC"

Does this sound like A  
REUNION of "SURVIVORS"  
AND "VICTIMS" of A  
"CONCENTRATION CAMP"?



What a mockery this makes of the  
Nazi victims & survivors of the  
Bataan Death March...

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THE GARDENA VALLEY NEWS WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1985

CAN ONE IMAGINE VICTIMS OF THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS HAVING HIGH SCHOOLS AND CLASS RENUNIONS -- reunions held 40 years later which include GOLF, DINNER DANCES, AND A CATERED PICNIC? "Victims"? "Survivors"? Does the reunion sound like these Japanese-Americans suffered hardships?

George Yoshinaga, a graduate from Heart Mountain Relocation Center High School, wrote in his letter to the GARDENA VALLEY NEWS and in his column in the KASHU MAINICHI (the Los Angeles ethnic press)-- that the only hardship he remembers was not being able to fill in his dance card at the Saturday night dances in the gym.

"CONCENTRATION CAMPS" American-style? No. They were relocation centers from which these J-A's not only could leave but were urged and assisted in doing so.

KINDLY LET THEM SHOW A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ATROCITY OR HARDSHIP. LET THEM PRODUCE ONE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING ANY BARBED WIRE FENCES! "Barbed Wire" and "Watchtowers" do NOT a "concentration camp" make!

Why is it with all the holocaust photographs and films, it is not possible for those evacuees to produce a single photo or reel of film from the WWII archives or from their own collections, to show anything but the humane treatment of evacuees? Because there ARE NONE AND WERE NONE!

Please WRITE to express your protest on this RESOLUTION introduced by Sen. Ralph C. Dills whose major constituency are JAPANESE and JAPANESE-AMERICANS (Gardena, CA). Write your opposition to your individual California Senator and Assemblymen, opposing SJR24, a Resolution urging the U.S. Congress to pass the "civil liberties act" which includes a \$1.5-billion trust fund. (read below) LET EACH INDIVIDUAL EVACUEE and/or descendant COME FORTH AND MAKE AN INDIVIDUAL CLAIM WITH PROOF OF SUCH CLAIMS! And remember, not a single Japanese-American was EVER SENT TO AN INTERMENT CAMP. If they were in an "internment camp", it's because the American government allowed the American children of Japanese enemy aliens, to JOIN THEM even in the hard-core pro-Japan internment camp at Crystal City, Texas. It's THOSE CHILDREN -- many too young to even remember WWII -- who today are asking for "redress and reparations". Would it have been better to separate them from their alien parents?

★ Friday, May 10, 1985/Part I

Los Angeles Times

High School in relocation center during WWII

From the high schools in the relocation center following graduation in caps, gowns and candlelight commencement exercises, more than 4000 Japanese-Americans went on to colleges and universities in U.S.A. DURING the war--thus having a 4 year jump on returning G.I.'s.

DO WE OWE THEM MONETARY REPARATIONS?!

### Resolution Introduced:

■ World War II Japanese Internees: SJR 24 by Sen. Ralph C. Dills (D-Gardena) urges the Congress to pass a civil liberties act that includes a \$1.5-billion trust fund to cover redress payments to 60,000 Japanese-Americans who were sent to World War II internment camps.

Urgent action needed



Box 6  
Folder 6

# LOS ANGELES HERALD

EXAMINER

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## Japan's secret bomb

Elvis Mitchell's review (June 6) of ABC's three hour program on nuclear power and weaponry is to be applauded. It focuses attention on the absurdity of any nation's use of atomic warfare since so many nations now have the potential for nuclear power.

However, when it comes to an "examination of the education system in America" regarding the first use of atomic weapons during World War II, both Mitchell and ABC completely sidestep the fact that Japan was hot in the race and well on the heels of the U.S. in developing its own atomic bomb.

Documentation to the tune that Japan was within days of dropping its own bombs on either Los Angeles or San Francisco has been released under the 1977 Freedom of Information Act, as well as in Robert K. Wilcox's book, "Japan's Secret War." When Japan surrendered, the U.S. tried to beat Russia in capturing the Korean-based nuclear experimental laboratory in which Japan used slave-labor to make its bomb.

When August 5th arrives, Americans should think of that and try to get off the guilt trip that has been laid on our shoulders since the end of the war.

**LILLIAN BAKER**  
Gardena

ASK FOR THESE BOOKS AT YOUR LIBRARY or order from bookstores

DOCUMENTATION: Bert Webber's book, "SILENT SIEGE: Japanese Attacks Against North America in World War II" (1984)

[Send for book: Pacific Northwest Books Co., P.O. Box 314, Medford, OR 97501]

Robert K. Wilcox's book, "JAPAN'S SECRET WAR: Japan's Race Against Time to Build Its Own Atomic Bomb", (1985 release)  
William Morrow & Company

Lillian Baker's book, "THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR", (1981)

AFHA PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 372, Lawndale, CA 92060

[The books above are fully documented from U.S. Archives, including "Magic" papers recently released, and declassified information.]



Letters to the Editor  
WASHINGTON TIMES  
3600 New York Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002-1947



Dear Editor:

House Bill #442, introduced January 3, 1985 by Japanese-American Congressmen Robert T. Matsui and Norman Y. Mineta, (California), calls for payment of \$20,000 to each so-called "survivors" of the WWII relocation centers and the segregation center for disloyals at Tule Lake. Approximately 60,000 who will receive monetary reparations include primarily those thousands who asked for expatriation or repatriation to Japan, those not even born during WWII, and those minors whose alien parents made the decision to spend the duration of the war in these centers.

If approved, HB442, would raid the U.S. Treasury of billions of tax dollars payable to the persons who never served our Country in wartime. In addition, funding would be provided to "educate" Americans on the subject by utilizing a government publication printed by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, titled "Personal Justice Denied".

Furthermore, HB442, calls for a Congressional "apology" for a wartime action upheld by our U.S. Supreme Court as constitutionally correct.

How was it possible to introduce bills into the Congress which were based on the "findings and recommendations" of a flawed Commission? Five of the 9-member Commission on Wartime Relocation, have been disqualified for reasons clearly outlined in the House and Senate Judiciary hearings of 1983 and 1984.

Every single "finding and recommendation" has been discredited by authenticated documentation. The Commission itself has been under investigation by the Judiciary Subcommittees on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations because of the Commission's undemocratic practices and procedures in the handling of witnesses including the failure to allow certain pro-government witnesses (holding recognized credentials), to testify. The Commission was politically appointed, and its conclusions were predetermined prior to 1980. It's "findings and recommendations" were already printed in the media prior to public hearings. The ethnic press publicized the fact that "mock hearings" were held and evacuees rehearsed as

 LILLIAN BAKER  
15237 CHANERA AV  
GARDENA, CA 90249



Fellow  
International Biographical Centre  
Cambridge, England



to "how they can best testify for the media". The Director and Staff literally met with a hand-picked and screened cast of actors in a 40 year pre-planned scenerio to propagandize the most highly misunderstood action of WWII.

Recently, a panel of Judges of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, over-ruled Federal District Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer who ruled that the Statute of Limitations had "run out" on monetary reparations to persons of Japanese descent. He also stated in his opinion, that "there is nothing new in the evidence" presented by the plaintiffs. The recent ruling is based on the fact that a Commission on Wartime Relocation was formed in 1980, and that the Statute of Limitations should therefore begin with the "Congressional investigation". Furthermore, the panel voted 2-1 to re-open the appeal on the basis of "evidence" that documentation was with-held from the Courts proving most Japanese-Americans were loyal and that the evacuation was not necessary.


If such evidence exists, besides that written as mere opinion by a lower-eschelon investigator, why are Congressmen Matsui and Mineta and the attorneys representing the plaintiffs, unwilling to wait for a final verdict from our Supreme Court? If the alledged documentation proving misconduct by our government actually exists, why not disclose same through natural process of the Courts? The reason was clearly stated by Mr. Matsui and Mr. Mineta when they declared that if they went through the courts, "proof of claim would be needed". If they can push the HB442 through Congress, no burden of proof is required and taxpayers will pay billions according to the "findings and recommendations" of the Commission.

As stated by one witness who testified before the Judiciary Subcommittee, if any of the recommendations of this flawed Commission are accepted, it will be a "solemn public lie" and a disgrace to our legislative practices and procedures in our democratic free society. The Commissions "findings and recommendations" are based on emotion, not documentation; they are highly propagandistic and a completely distorted digression from factual history.

HB442 will be studied by the Judiciary during hearings scheduled for March 1986. The two hearings are limited to only two hours, and those testifying will be "carefully screened". The undersigned questions such tactics considering that billions are at stake, plus the honor of our Country.

Sincerely,

 LILLIAN BAKER  
15237 CHANERA AV  
GARDENA, CA 90249

 Fellowship of International Biographers of Congress  
Cambridge, England



Our Supreme Court, not a politically appointed Commission on Wartime Relocation, or the Congress, decides what is constitutionally correct. We are a nation of laws, based on our Constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court makes the final decision regarding the constitutionality of government actions.

The "findings and recommendations" of this flawed Commission have been discredited by documentation and testimony by persons with unquestioned credentials.

The 9-member Commission, under careful scrutiny of both House and Senate Judiciary Subcommittees, studying the practices and procedures of this Commission on Wartime Relocation, heard testimony which disqualified 5 of this 9-member Commission.

It is therefore not possible to introduce legislation based upon "findings and recommendations" of this Commission. Or so it would seem. Yet we now have HB442 introduced by the Japanese-American members of Congress, who want to by-pass democratic testing of such practices and procedures.

The Department of Justice simply must appeal this matter to our highest tribunal.

As a friend of the Court, the undersigned is prepared to testify and/or produce a volume of evidence to substantiate the original findings of our Supreme Court when it upheld E.O. 9066, Feb. 19, 1942, as "nothing more than an exclusion order".

Please respond and inform this concerned American of The Dept. of Justice action in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Julian Baker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

(Mrs.) R. A. Baker

LB:ln  
Enclosures



February 8, 1986

United States Department of Justice  
10th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20630-0000

URGENT ATTENTION PLEASE

Attn: Amy Brown

Re: U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals  
for the District of Columbia  
reinstatement of law suit by  
Japanese-Americans (Feb. 4, 1986)

Dear Ms. Brown,

According to Associated Press reports in the major media, the U.S. Justice Department is "reviewing" the above-referenced decision.

Congressmen Robert T. Matsui and Norman Y. Mineta, (California), have publicly stated that they will work vigorously to see that Congress passes HB#442, which will automatically give each evacuee \$20,000 WITHOUT REQUIRING PROOF of alledged documentation proving misconduct by our government during World War II.

The Congressmen, the Japanese American Citizens League, the ACLU, and the Japanese-American plaintiffs in the above case, are UNWILLING to go through proper court procedures, with a final verdict from our U.S. Supreme Court. And for very good reasons, the first of which is stated in the second paragraph. "Proof of claims would be needed", said Mr. Matsui.

If HB442 can be pushed through Congress this year, no burden of proof is required and taxpayers will pay BILLIONS to those evacuees which include thousands of dual-citizen Japanese-Americans who sat it out in safety in the WRA centers.

The HB442 also calls for a "government apology" for an action upheld as constitutionally correct by our United States Supreme Court. (Korematsu v. U.S., Oct. 1944)


"With-held information" included top-secret information contained in THE MAGIC PAPERS. Because the decision in Korematsu v. U.S. was decided while U.S. was still at war, it was prudent that the United States not inform our enemies that the Japanese code had been broken. These documents, plus many others recently declassified, prove that there was, indeed, a military necessity for the removal of all persons of Japanese descent from our endangered West Coast. Just as Prime Minister Churchill allowed Coventry to be bombed by Germany (in order to keep ENIGMA ciphers safe), so the United States permitted the propaganda that "all Japanese-Americans were loyal". This wartime propaganda was to demoralize the Japanese forces, who boasted that no Japanese (Issei or Niesi) would fight against the Empire of Japan.

Recently, the inventor of the balloon-bombs visited Oregon to lay a wreath on the graves of the Minister and a woman with 5 children who were killed by the burst of one of these bombs. The Japanese inventor was quoted in an interview, that had Japan known "even one of the balloons had been successful", thousands would have burned the forests and caused panic on our West Coast. Our government did not sensationalize this event not only because we didn't want Japan to know of this "victory", but to prevent retribution against any Japanese residing either at the WRA centers or in the 44 other States, away from the Pacific Coast.

During my interview with the late Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, he told me that it was part of our national policy to propagandize and blow out of proportion the so-called "loyalty" of Japanese-Americans. The fact is, that when it came to the 442nd Unit (volunteers from the WRA centers), they represent only 6 out of every 100 that could have served.

**LILLIAN BAKER**  
15237 CHANERA AV  
GARDENA, CA 90249

(over)

 Fellow  
International Biographical Centre  
Cambridge, England



Our Supreme Court, not a politically appointed Commission on Wartime Relocation, or the Congress, decides what is constitutionally correct. We are a nation of laws, based on our Constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court makes the final decision regarding the constitutionality of government actions.

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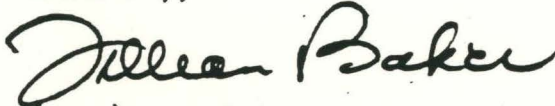
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Please respond and inform this concerned American of The Dept. of Justice action in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Julian Baker".

(Mrs.) R. A. Baker

LB:ln  
Enclosures



February 9, 1986

Lillian Baker  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249  
(213) 329-2619

Janet S. Potts, Assistant Counsel  
House Committee of the Judiciary  
United States House of Representatives  
B351-A Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: Request for Oral Testimony before the House Committee of the Judiciary,  
Hearings: H.R. 3387, H.R. 4110, H.R. 4322, and H.R. 442 at The Capitol, March 1986  
Japanese-American Wartime Relocation

Dear Ms. Potts,

My request, respectfully submitted to members of the Judiciary, does not represent a duplication of testimony heretofore presented on HB442, before any United States House of Representatives Committee or Subcommittee. It does represent a second earnest request to be heard before the House Committee of the Judiciary, the first request being denied for unexplained reasons.

If the major criteria for selection of oral participation depends on credentials, this writer's credentials as author/historian have been well established. Please refer to the enclosed 1986 RESUME.

Transportation and personal expenditures will be paid by the undersigned, not at government expense.

A summary of my oral Statement follows:

HB442 is based entirely upon the "findings and recommendations" of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. This, despite the fact that this Commission wholly fails in every respect in meeting the criteria expected of unbiased, accurate, investigative, ethical, scholarly and traditional codes of American conduct in fulfilling its mandate as a "fact-finding" Commission. Because of these reasons, any legislation based on such "findings and recommendations", should be discounted and discarded.

The CWRIC placed stumbling blocks in the path of any concerned American willing to come forth on behalf of the United States, to testify and provide documented facts. In many instances, the CWRIC's efforts to place such impediments and snags, succeeded. When all else failed, the CWRIC acted in a most unprofessional and discourteous manner, i.e., it accorded the proponents of HB442 proper recognition and professional status, whereas in Baker's case, no such common courtesies were extended.

The CWRIC excluded vital written STATEMENTS from its PRESS PACK, which was then distributed to the media in Washington, D.C., during CWRIC's first hearing, July 16, 1981. Among these Statements and Testimony, those of the following: Hon. John J. McCloy, former Asst. Secretary of War during WWII; Karl R. Bendetsen, Col. USA(Ret), director of military operations during the evacuation to assembly centers on the Pacific West Coast and liaison Officer called to quell riots at Tule Lake Segregation Center for disloyals; Dillon S. Myer, Director, War Relocation Authority (1942-1945); and Lillian Baker, published author/historian and investigative reporter testifying on behalf of and as spokeswoman for Americans concerned with historical accuracy. The major media was therefore denied balanced coverage on an issue of national importance.

Page 1 of 3



The CWRIC failed to include the fully documented evidence provided by the aforementioned persons, and none of Baker's report in "Personal Justice Denied", the Commission's published "findings and recommendations" written and produced by persons whose stance on the issue was predetermined years before the CWRIC was established as a "fact-finding" Commission.

The CWRIC failed to include any of the 150 pages of documentation, nor did it utilize photographic evidence provided by Baker -- all refuting statements and accusations made by proponents for monetary reparations and a "government apology". This exclusion was aimed at discrediting Baker as a witness, and to deny her credentials as a researcher/historian/author. Her research work of more than a decade, culminating in her book, "THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR", was totally ignored despite recognition for her work for which she was recipient of the 1983 Annual Award, (scholastic category), presented by the Conference of California Historical Societies. This award reads: "For Contributions to California History". Yet neither the author nor the work is referenced in the CWRIC's bibliography or reference notes. Instead, with over 350 pages of printed text and additional photographs -- a total of more than 500,000 words of documented evidence -- fewer than 100 were used by the CWRIC's authors and these were used in the most unethical fashion, with tactics reeking of distortion dishonesty, and deliberate sophistry.

The CWRIC refused to delay its "findings and recommendations" until it could study the legitimate causes of the evacuation. Such causes are carefully outlined in "The Magic Papers", and in the U.S. Supreme Court opinion, Fred Korematsu v. U.S., Oct. 1944 term. Of course the U.S. government "withheld" information proving disloyalties, because to reveal the top secret fact that we had broken the Japanese code, would have proven disastrous. The war had not yet been won.

The CWRIC refused to consider documents provided by Baker which proved beyond any doubt that the Japanese American Citizens League was responsible for the postponement of the closures of the WRA centers in 1944 -- not "political motivation" by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Baker's documents were rejected even though they provide ample evidence of disloyalties by Japanese-Americans. The CWRIC claims there were "no disloyalties".

The CWRIC's "findings and recommendations" were printed in the ethnic press and other media prior to public hearings. The ethnic press publicized that "mock hearings" were to be held; evacuees were solicited and rehearsed "how to best perform for the media". The Director, Staff, and even the Chair of CWRIC participated in hand-picking and screening a group of "witnesses" -- some not even born during WWII -- to help propagandize this most highly misunderstood action by the U.S. government during World War II.

Recently, a panel of Judges of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, over-ruled Federal District Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer who had first heard the case for "redress and reparations". Oberdorfer ruled that the Statute of Limitations had "run out" on monetary reparations to persons of Japanese descent. He also stated that in his opinion, "there is nothing new in the evidence presented by the plaintiffs". The 3-panel Judges, (2-1) ruled that the Statute of Limitations should begin in 1980 with the "fact-finding" CWRIC, and bases its ruling primarily on this flawed Commission.



The media reports of withheld evidence by the military, and that documentation exists alledging that the military hid this evidence from our Supreme Court-- evidence which alledgedly proves that most Japanese-Americans were loyal and therefore the evacuation was not necessary for military reasons, but was a "racist" act.

If such evidence is available now, as claimed by California Congressmen Mr. Robert T. Matsui and Norman Y. Mineta, (California), why have they failed to produce such evidence? Instead, the Congressmen have gone on record as being unwilling to face an appeal to the Supreme Court. Reason? If the plaintiffs' attorneys go through the Court system, proof of claim will be required. HB442, requires no PROOF of claims. If HB442 can be pushed through this Congressional session, no burden of proof is required to substantiate any claims by evacuees against our government, and taxpayers will pay billions based upon the discredited "findings and recommendations" of the CWRIC, upon which HB442 is based.

The undersigned is prepared to submit a full written statement, including complete documentation to substantiate any and all statements contained therein.

The undersigned is prepared to answer any and all questions relevant to the issue and provisions outlined in HR442. The answers will be based entirely on documented facts and evidence.

With all due respect, the undersigned requests an appearance before the House Judiciary Committee as a concerned American and taxpayer. As an historian, and with all due modesty, there is no other historian with more expertise on this complex issue. No other historian has devoted well over a decade to intensive and scholarly research on this subject.

The CWRIC's "findings and recommendations" are based on emotion and not on documentation. "Personal Justice Denied", the CWRIC's report, is highly propagandistic and is a completely distorted digression from factual history. It is revisionism at its best. If HB442 receives the House Committee of the Judiciary "stamp of approval", it will be because no careful scrutiny was taken regarding the practices and procedures of CWRIC, upon which HB442 is based. Surely the House Committee is unwilling to allow furtherance of a "solemn public lie".

Considering that billions are at stake, plus the honor of our Country, it behooves the House Judiciary to grant the undersigned the privilege of doing her duty as a proud American who knows there is no need for an apology, nor any justification for monetary reparations.

Whatever is required to fulfill requirements, I am prepared to do. Therefore, kindly afford me the opportunity requested.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Lillian Baker

Enclosure: 1986 RESUME/Credentials

cc: William J. Shattuck, Counsel to House Subcommittee on  
Administrative Law and Governmental Relations



15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249

February 9, 1986

Hon. Peter J. Rodino, Jr., Chairman  
House Subcommittee on Administrative Law  
and Governmental Relations of the  
Committee of the House Judiciary  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20001-0000

RE: Hearings H.B.442  
Japanese-American Wartime  
Relocation

Dear Congressman ,

Despite established credentials, per attached, the undersigned was denied the privilege of giving oral testimony at the hearings held in June/Sept. 1984.

Although a written STATEMENT with documented evidence to substantiate this Statement was sent to the House Judiciary for inclusion in the published record, none appears in Serial No.90 publication of the Government Printing Office:1985.

Once again I respectfully beg consideration of the House Judiciary and its committees studying H.B.442, to allow me to give oral testimony and to include my written Statement w/documentation in the 1986 hearings.

I have been informed that HEARINGS are scheduled for March 1986 on H.B.442.

A written request, (enclosed), has been filed with the Counsel to the House Committee of the Judiciary.

Involved in this issue are billions of tax-dollars and the honor of our Nation.

Whatever your office can do on my behalf to afford me the right to free and open forum during a public hearing on H.B.442, will not only be appreciated but will prove beneficial in serving justice and our Country.

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) Lillian Baker  
213-329-2619

Enclosures: Letters of Recommendation Substantiating Credentials  
Letter, Feb. 9, 1986 - Janet S. Potts, Asst. Counsel, House  
Committee of the Judiciary

cc: Hon. Dan Glickman, Chair, Subcommittee Administrative Law, etc.  
Hon. Barney Frank, Member of House Judiciary Subcommittee  
Hon. George Crockett, "  
Hon. Pat Swindall, "  
Hon. Howard Coble, "  
Hon. Howard Berman "  
Hon. Frederick Boucher"  
Hon. Harley Staggers "  
Hon. Thomas Kindness "  
Hon. Hank Brown, "  
Hon. Robert Kastemeyer, Chairman House Judiciary Subcommittee on  
Courts, Civil Liberties and Administration of Justice



August 2, 1986

Re: August 6, 1945 bombing/Hiroshima

Letters to the Editor  
LOS ANGELES HERALD EXAMINER  
P.O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex  
Los Angeles, California 90051

Box 6  
Folder 6

## BAKER: FILE COPY

Editor:

Already the media is bombing us with one-sided reporting about the use of the first atom bomb. We "remember the bomb" but no programs about Bataan Death March or the atrocities by Japan which caused more deaths than both bombs and Nazi concentration camps. No "rememberances" of the Chinese holocaust in 1937-1939.

Thus I am moved to write the words of W. J. Holmes, author of "Double-Edged Secrets: U.S. Naval Intelligence Operations in the Pacific During WWII." Capt. Holmes, U.S. Navy (Ret) wrote: "Japanese soldiers and sailors were addicted to keeping diaries. Some of them had real literary merit. Sometimes they were evidence of war atrocities. For years I kept, in my attic, photostatic copies of one diary describing the punishment meted out to two American prisoners who tried to escape. A Japanese surgeon cut out their livers to see how long they would survive. I was sometimes tempted to produce those diary pages when my academic friends were loud to cry 'mea culpa' about the atom-bombing of Hiroshima."

Japan, Germany, and the United States were all in the race to develop a workable atom bomb. Japan's interest in atomic bombs began as early as 1938, and was furthered by demonstrations displayed at our own U.S. World's Fair in 1939, where Japanese scientists listened intently and took notes while Berkeley's giant in atomic study, Ernest Lawrence, discussed the usage of atomic energy to "enhance mankind" and make life easier.

Until Japan's "day of infamy" at Pearl Harbor, America's scientific family worked to make atomic energy a peaceful pursuit. Japan's attack, and the urging of Dr. Albert Einstein "to get into the race", forced America to change its course of atomic study and history.

In 1949, Japan's reknowned physicist, Hideki Yukawa, won the Nobel Prize for his development of a Mesons-sub-atomic particle. In the 1945 edition of "The New York Times", there's the report of United States Army Occupation Forces in Japan destroying Japan's cyclotron--one of only two in the world. The other is located at Berkeley.

The Japanese scientists are on record as having "deplored" the incident in which our military "interfered with scientific research".

Dr. Nashima stated that to destroy Japanese uranium experiments was like "sacking artworks in the Louvre Museum". Today, Japan is one of the world's leaders in the use of atomic power, surpassing the United States.

Lt. Leslie R. Groves, writing of the Manhattan Project, "Now It Can Be Told", (1962), revealed just how close the race for "the bomb" really was. The Los Angeles ethnic newspaper, "The Rafu Shimpō", reported that Japan's success in developing an atom bomb was a matter of weeks, and captured documents recently declassified shows that Japan planned a "drop of revenge" on Los Angeles and San Francisco. When August 6th arrives, Americans should be commemorating a day of deliverance. Or would the guilt-ridden have preferred a fascist victory? On August 6th, Americans should shout "nolo contendere", not guilty but we assure you it won't happen again providing there's no more "days of infamy".

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillian Baker, 15237 Chanera Avenue, Gardena, CA 90249  
Phone: 213-329-2619

copy to The Los Angeles Times



1221 Victoria st.  
Apt. 1905  
Honolulu HI 96814  
808 537 2328  
Aug. 22, 1986

Mr. Chief Justice Warren Burger, (Ret).  
Chairman, Bicentennial Celebration Constitution '87

Dear Sir:

I wish to call your attention to one of the exhibits planned for the Bicentennial Celebration. The exhibit in question has been displayed several times in the past several years and contains serious errors of fact. To my knowledge this letter marks the first time the exhibit's factual presentations have been challenged.

The exhibit has to do with the exploits of Americans of Japanese ancestry who were in the military during World War II.

In the past, the exhibit, sponsored by the Presidio Army Museum of San Francisco, Curator, Mr. Eric Saul, has sometimes been shown under the title, "Yankee Samurai". Part of the exhibit has to do with the role of AJAs in military intelligence work during World War II. Unfortunately, in this area credit has been claimed for major intelligence accomplishments in which the AJAs had no part, and sweeping generalizations are made which are simply incorrect.

Specifically, the exhibit claims that AJAs assigned to military intelligence played a major role in what has been rightly termed America's greatest intelligence coup---the breaking and exploitation of Japan's high grade codes and ciphers, covernamed Magic and Ultra. It is absolutely untrue that the AJAs were involved in these activities. Rightly or wrongly, for security reasons, they were excluded from these operations throughout the war.



Of the several instances cited the most blatant example of claiming false credit is the claim that AJAs intercepted and translated the Japanese message that led to the shootdown of Admiral Yamamoto's plane in April, 1943. In fact, this message was sent in the Japanese Navy's most secure cryptosystem, and was translated by Alva B. Lasswell, a Marine Corp officer working in a highly secret cryptanalytic area in Pearl Harbor known as HYPO. The message gave a detailed itinerary for an inspection trip in the South Pacific for Yamamoto who was commander in Chief of Japan's naval forces and its greatest hero. HYPO delivered the decrypted and translated Japanese message to Admiral Nimitz and the decision was made to ambush Yamamoto. The AJAs had nothing to do with this operation.

The AJAs in military intelligence performed valuable services in translating captured documents and diaries, in interrogating prisoners, and translating low level plain text voice communications. These activities, however, hardly merit the extreme claims of the exhibit. General Willoughby, MacArthur's G-2, is quoted as saying "The Nisei saved countless Allied lives and shortened the war by two years". And supposedly because of these same Nisei MacArthur is quoted as saying, "Never in Military history did an army know so much about the enemy prior to actual engagement."

In point of fact, these statements are stolen from praise meant for the people responsible for breaking Japan's codes and ciphers, one of the most significant accomplishments of the war.

"The success achieved in reading the Japanese diplomatic codes merits the highest commendation and all witnesses familiar with Magic material throughout the war have testified that it contributed enormously to the defeat of the enemy, greatly shortened the war, and saved many thousands of lives."



This evaluation is on page 232 of the report of the Joint Congressional Committee investigating the attack on Pearl Harbor. Numerous wartime leaders made such statements about Magic. The Willoughby "quote" can not be authenticated. None of his written materials contain such a statement. If, however, he did say it, it is similar to other statements made about U.S. code breaking operations, except for the part about the Nisei. Willoughby may have thought that the Nisei in military intelligence were a part of the code breaking operations, which, of course, they were not.

General MacArthur's quote is well known and clearly directed toward code breaking operations. As General George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, wrote in a 1944 letter to Thomas E. Dewey, "...all operations in the Pacific are closely related in conception and timing to the information we secretly obtain through these intercepted codes. They contribute greatly to the victory and tremendously to the saving in American lives." And, because of the broken codes, "Operations in the Pacific are largely guided by the information we obtain of Japanese deployments. We know their strength in various garrisons, the rations and other stores continuing available to them, and what is of vast importance, we check their fleet movements and the movement of their convoys."

This is the intelligence made reference to by MacArthur.

I am certain that the dedicated AJAs who served in military intelligence during the war would not consciously claim the accomplishments of others as their own. But the role of all Japanese Americans in World War II has become a political issue with bills pending before the U.S. Congress and damage suits brought before the Federal Courts all seeking an official interpretation of history which is not always in accord with the facts.

Mr. Justice, if there is to be an exhibit of the role played by Japanese Americans in the armed forces during World War II--- and they have much to be proud of---let it be a factual presentation.



This letter has addressed only the exhibit related to AJAs in military intelligence. If an exhibit is planned on the larger issue of evacuation of Japanese people from the West Coast of the United States in 1942 there is again a question of factual data. Please see the attached statement of my testimony on U.S. intelligence in 1941 and 1942. This was delivered last April before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives. The recently declassified documentation presented to the congress differs substantially from commonly held beliefs on the reasons behind the evacuation.

Also inclosed is the testimony given by the U.S. Department of Justice during the April 1986 Hearings. Note that the DOJ does not agree with the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The Commission's report and proposed congressional actions based on this report would be the core of any Bicentennial exhibit planned by the Japanese American Citizen's League or related organizations.

A Concerned Citizen  
David D. Lowman

The author was a career intelligence officer with the National Security Agency where he recieved numerous commendations and awards, including the Agency's highest award, The Exceptional Civil Service Medal. He retired in 1976 as a Special Assistant to the Director. Later he served as a consultant on the release of World War II intelligence. On three different occassions he has testified on World War II intelligence before congressional committees of the U.S. Congress, and has testified as an expert witness for the U.S. Department of Justice.



COPY

COPIES CIRCULATED BY  
LILLIAN BAKER. PLEASE  
WRITE YOUR LETTER, AND  
THUS CONTRIBUTE TO  
HISTORICAL ACCURACY.

Seattle, Washington  
December 16, 1986

Mr. Richard C. Atkinson, Chancellor  
University of California, San Diego  
San Diego, CA

Dear Sir:

My letter is in regard to a Peter Irons, who I assume is a tenured professor in Political Science at your institution. Apparently, Professor Irons has circulated to his constituency a Community Service Award, dated December 2, 1986, which appears over your signature.

Ordinarily, we have no objections to such awards being made; in fact, in most cases of genuine achievement, we would encourage them. However, in this instance, the wording describing the supposed service, is in grave error. The United States Supreme Court has not recently set aside any of the so-called "Relocation Cases", primarily, because it has not reviewed or considered them for over 40 years.

These cases, actually, were reviewed in the very United States 9th Circuit District Courts where they had originally been tried. In the Fred Korematsu case, Judge Marilyn H. Patel presided in Northern California District Court in San Francisco. In the Minoru Yasui case, Judge James M. Burns presided in Oregon District Court, in Portland. In the Gordon Hirabayashi case, Judge Donald S. Vorhees presided in Washington District Court, in Seattle. None of these actions had anything to do with the United States Supreme Court...and even the humblest of court clerks would have this knowledge. In addition, no other court reverses the United States Supreme Court except the United States Supreme Court itself.

We do not question the intelligence or understanding of Peter Irons in this matter... only his direction. It's possible that his over-zealousness in the cause of Japanese-Americans relocated early in WWII has prejudiced his good judgement, which poses a follow-up question: "Should zealots concerning any particular controversial subject or issue be permitted to exclusively instruct impressionable university young people without suitable presentation of valid counter-opinion?"

In my opinion, in light of the free circulation of award copies by the awardee, the inaccuracy of the award language casts legitimate doubt on the legal and historical credibility of the recipient. Some question also must be directed at the awarder, Chancellor's Associates, University of California, San Diego, for not being more diligent in researching the facts mistakenly published in their award.

Depending on the extent copies of the award were circulated, I'm certain your office has received other communication in re this matter.

I do look forward to hearing from you regarding what action has been taken to clear up this obvious misconception.

In the interests of Constitutional government and Historical accuracy,

cc:

Peter Irons

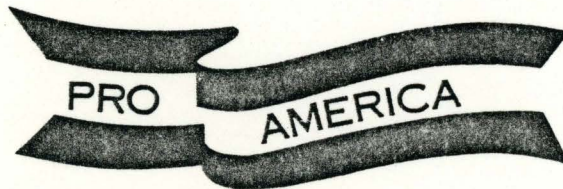
Sincerely,

  
Bill Kubick

3258 NE 104th St.,  
Seattle, WA 98125



# National Association of Pro America



Expression of Appreciation  
awarded to

*Lillian Baker*

---

For her contribution to her fellow citizens and to the preservation of the Constitutional Form of Government, established upon Spiritual Principles and for her belief that the strength and welfare of the United States is dependent upon Honesty, Integrity, and Unselfishness in its citizens and their Government officials.

The National Association of Pro America recognizes with appreciation this Honoree for publicly defending and upholding those basic concepts to which Pro America is dedicated.

1987



Long Beach Unit



January 17, 1987

15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249

Kenneth G. Heimbach  
Managing Editor  
WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY  
P.O. Box 64526  
St. Paul, MN 55164-0526

Re: BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY

Dear Mr. Heimbach,

Prolonged illness prevented my more prompt response to your kind letter of December 29, 1986, regarding the "internment" entry in BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY.

At your invitation I submit another definition that I believe is more accurate and not misleading to historians and/or attorneys.

INTERNMENT - a term applicable to a government's alien enemy program. It is a basic frame of reference recognized under both national and international law. The United States statutory basis for internment of enemy aliens rests on the Act of 1798. (July 6, c.66, 1 Stat. 577; R.S. 4067; 50 U.S. Code 21). This Enemy Alien Act was sustained in Ludecke v. Watkins, 335 U.S. 160, 171 n.18(1948). The Act of 1798 defines such a person as an alien, denizen, citizen, or subject of a nation at war with the United States. The term does not mean an enemy who happens to be an alien, but rather an alien who happens to have enemy nationality; e.g. all German, Italian and Japanese — nationals subject to internment during WWII. Although Americans of Japanese descent are of the Japanese race, by nationality they are Americans and were therefore never subject to internment as enemy aliens during WWII. [See Footnote]

Footnote: It is inaccurate to refer to all persons who had been evacuated from the West Coast as "Japanese". The "Japanese" are nationals of Japan. They did not become "Japanese-Americans" simply because they may have had long-time residence in the United States. Nor are Americans of Japanese descent "Japanese"; by birth, they are citizens of the United States and therefore never subject to internment. Unlike enemy aliens, Americans of Japanese descent were never denied Constitutional rights of habeas corpus during WWII. Likewise, it is incorrect to refer to the relocation centers under the War Relocation Administration as "camps". The use of the term "camps" leads historians to confuse the relocation centers administered by the WRA with the detention centers, the segregation center, and the internment camps administered by other government agencies. Evacuees were not "internees". They were not "interned". Internees are enemy aliens who have been individually suspected of being dangerous to the internal security of the United States, who had been given a hearing on charges to that effect, and were ordered confined in an internment camp administered by the Dept. of Justice and guarded by the armed forces. Greatly simplified, INTERNMENT is applicable to alien enemies only.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Lillian Baker  
Fellow, IBA, Cambridge, England

SC-0001-05-06-046



FOR YOUR EYES ONLY

15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, CA 90249  
(213) 329-2619

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in the HOHRI case.  
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Dear Supporter:

On Monday, June 8, 1987, I spent time with Mr. Richard A. Perkins, Attorney at Law. Mr. Perkins has had a successful law career for 50 years. His office address: 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 406, Los Angeles, CA 90067.

Mr. Perkins advised that what is needed now is a brief as friend of the court to be filed in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, (the court to which the Hohri case is remanded by the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision.)

The friend of the court brief would be in support of the position of the United States so far as it opposes the relief sought by Hohri et. al. (But NOT in support of any ill-advised concessions made by the Solicitor General in argument to the Supreme Court.)

Mr. Perkins is willing to undertake this project and preparation of a proper legal brief on our behalf, providing we can support him with sufficient monetary backing required of such an undertaking, which would require substantial research in court files in Washington. He is experienced in constitutional and Federal court litigation.

This letter has been addressed to you because it's vital that prominent individuals and those with recognized and established credentials, plus the names of concerned Americans, appear listed in this brief as friends of the court.

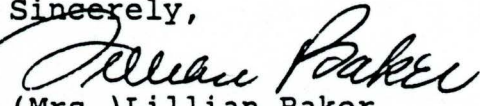
1. Will you join in this action by becoming a friend of the court?
2. Will you assist in the financial costs? A minimum of \$5,000 is needed. (I am prepared to donate toward this sum and costs from the sale of some of my antiques.) How much can we count on from you and/or your organization?
3. Will you approach a pro-American Foundation for the purpose of:
  - a) adding its prestigious name to this brief?
  - b) awarding a grant for this purpose?

I met Mr. Perkins several weeks ago when he was in attendance at one of my talks about redress and reparations and the current bills in Congress, namely, H.R.442 and S1009.

If you prefer that your name not be used publicly, will you support this effort monetarily and in the strictest confidence? I hope so. My name will appear as an author/historian on the subject of the evacuation.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Your comments are requested and will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

  
(Mrs.) Lillian Baker  
June 17th, 1987

1. A special bank account has been opened for deposit of contributions  
2. If the friend of the court brief does not materialize, a full refund will be made to all contributors.



June 19, 1987

Hon. David H. Pryor, (D-AR), Chair  
U.S. Senate Committee on Governmental  
Affairs,  
Attn: Ed Gleiman, Staff Director  
601 Hart Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Mrs. Lillian Baker  
15237 Chanera Avenue  
Gardena, California 90249

Re: S1009 War Relocation (WWII)

COPY

Dear Senator,

Following my telephone conversation of this date, enclosed is a portion of material to be included in the June 17th, 1987 hearings on the above-referenced bill.

Within the next two weeks, you will receive my written statement and documents to substantiate statements made therein, for inclusion in the official published hearings and records on S1009.

The xerox-spiral-bound copy of the book, "OUR WORLD -MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA", is enclosed with the original signed letter by Henry "Hank" Uemto, to be made part of the record. Mr. Uemto, with whom I have done business for more than 10 years, has stated that he does not object to his letter and enclosure being made part of the record because what he has stated in his letter he will state again to anyone at anytime. In other words, he has the courage of his convictions.

The hardcover YEAR BOOK is now being photographed, page by page (from cover to cover), so it will be preserved in the U.S. National Archives for future historians.

The photographic evidence is sufficient to show that the relocation centers were far from "concentration camp"; that evacuees were not "prisoners" and could leave (providing they took a loyalty oath, when dual-citizenship was in question).

However, the text in the book, written by the Americans of Japanese descent themselves, is even more vital to the issue being studied 40 some years later.

Incidentally, the text identifies Toyo Miyatake and his J-A staff as taking the majority of the photographs. In my interview with Mr. Miyatake (a Japanese Issei) highly regarded for his photographic essays of the WRA centers, the late gentleman was completely against the use of the term "concentration camp" and what the term implies.

During my interview with Mr. Uemto, he stated that he was able to purchase a camera at the cooperative store where just about anything was available to the evacuees who chose to remain in the relocation center (as did his family). When they returned to their 40 acres in Sacramento area, all had been held in trust and they were paid \$800 in WWII currency value, for the requisition and/or loss of farm equipment. While they were gone, the grape harvest was done by the Growers Association and monies held in trust. The lease for the land was held in trust by the Growers Association. Mr. Uemto's case is not unique. Rather it's the other way around.

Thank you for the opportunity to perform the "duties of citizenship", which is beautifully expressed in Mr. Ken Masugi's article also enclosed for the record.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Lillian Baker

cc: Members of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee, U.S. Senate

Encl: Letter, June 18, 1987, Henry "Hank" Uemto

Ken Masugi's article, "New Perspectives" (1987)



July 16, 1987

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM LILLIAN BAKER

Dear Supporters and Concerned Americans:

It's with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I'm able to report that we have received approval to use the letterhead and non-profit franking privileges of the following pro-American organization:

**CITIZENS FOR TRUTH**

Enclosed is a mailing that will go out to ALL SENATORS and select Senate and House Committees who will be considering HR442 and S1009, bills to accept and implement the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation.

Dr. Howard D. Garber, Director of CITIZENS FOR TRUTH, has been most generous in funding the costs of printing, folding, stapling of the enclosed, and I have helped defray part of this cost by contributing a \$25 honorarium received from The Tustin Republican Assembly (for a talk on R&R)--this Assembly having sent out a RESOLUTION opposing the bills. In addition, I have sent additional funds from out-of-pocket (royalties).

Dr. Garber has been terrific! He delivered the tremendous mailing to my door, and my friend, Lucile and I took to the task of insertion, sealing, etc., ready for pick-up by the President of CFT who will mail on the 20th of July using the non-profit savings. Cost for postage is cut in half -- 11¢ against 22¢!

I am asking my supporters to SEND ME BOOKS OF STAMPS (or money to buy a roll of stamps) because this HUGE mailing must go forth immediately for the greatest impact on those who will make the decisions and are influential in Congress.

**AND NOW ABOUT THE "FRIEND OF THE COURT BRIEF"...**

A longtime, avid supporter of the cause to defeat "r&r", has written me his opinion about this effort and I, myself, have been carefully considering this action in light of Congressional action in both houses. Here is what he has to say:

+ + + THE COURT ACTION SEEMS TO BE A SIDE SHOW ENGAGED  
IN AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE LEGISLATION  
AND "RAISING THE CONSCIOUSNESS" OF THE PUBLIC. MY HUMBLE  
OPINION IS THAT WHEN THE LEGISLATION PASSES THE COURT CASE WILL  
EITHER DIE A NATURAL DEATH OR BE DROPPED AS A "GIVE AWAY" TO SHOW  
GOOD WILL ON THE PART OF THE PERPETRATORS. FINALLY, THE BRIEF  
IS UNLIKELY TO GET THE SORT OF PUBLICITY THAT WILL CHANGE MINDS.

I'm not completely in agreement that the bills "will pass" -- or if they do, the several amendments already adopted by the Committees responsible for the mark-ups (before introduced to the floor), already show we have won many of the battles. Nonetheless, in the climate of today's media, I cannot imagine that anything positive on OUR SIDE will be played up (if not completely turned around), and I can already sense that if legislation of any kind is passed, especially if it includes the "extinguishing clause" preventing further claims, a court might consider the case "moot". Finally, it would seem that somewhere out there -- when the time comes -- that we should hear from attorney(s) supportive of our position, who will come forth and assist. I have therefore decided to CLOSE DOWN the "Friend of the Court" bank account and send REFUND CHECKS. Please let me know if a portion of your donation can be used toward the mailings mentioned above. Otherwise, a FULL refund.

**MANY THANKS!**

*Lillian B.*



(ORDER BLANK IS ON OTHER SIDE)

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"The Commission found that the main impetus leading to the exclusion order was the mistaken notion that individuals of Japanese descent would be loyal to Japan, not to the United States. . . ." (Sen. Alan Cranston, *Congressional Record* V.133 N.60 Apr. 10, 1987)

**FACT:** When thousands refused to sign a loyalty oath it became necessary to change Tule Lake Relocation Center into a barbed wire Segregation Center where the disloyals awaited repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

American citizens cannot be interned. There were so many (thousands) who wished expatriation that a law was passed to allow these people to renounce their citizenship so they could be "interned" then deported. Documented: Public Law No.405, July 1, 1944, 78th Congress; Amendment to Nat'l Act of 1940.

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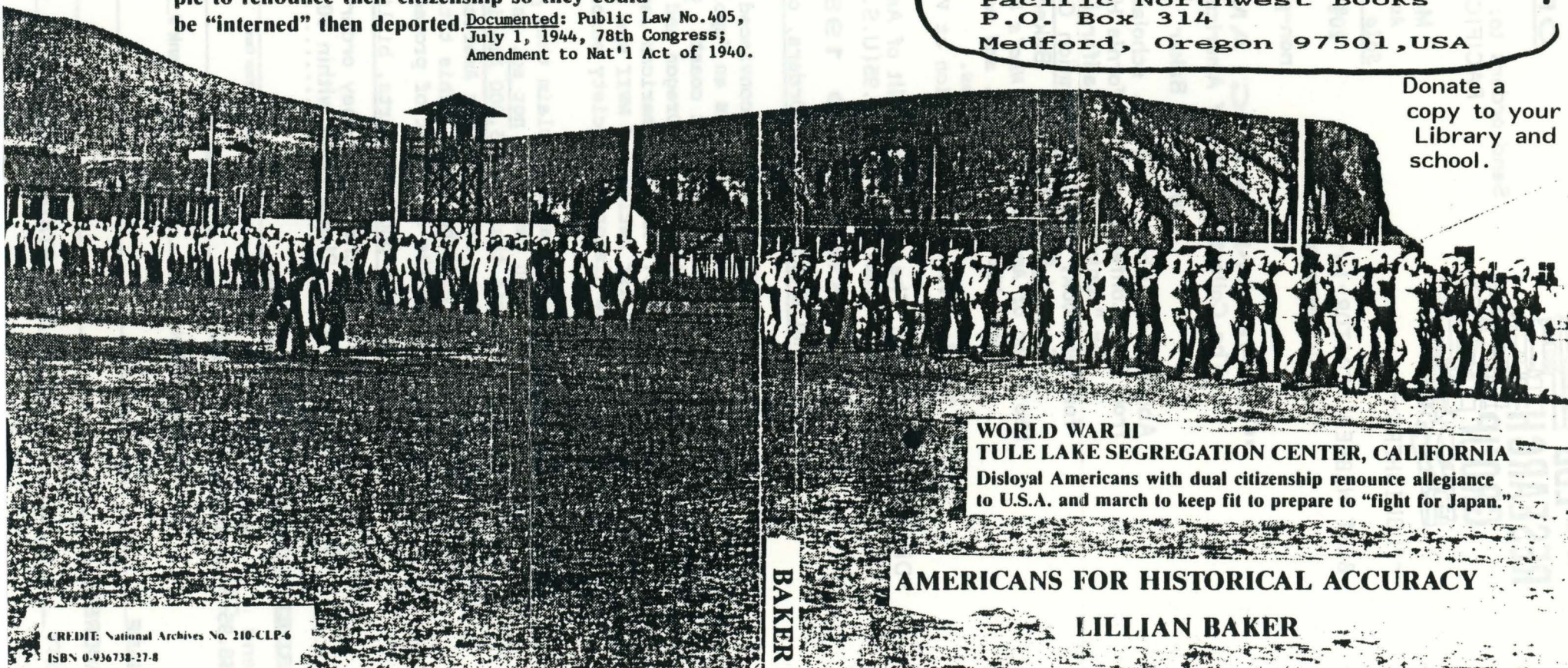
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Disloyal Americans with dual citizenship renounce allegiance to U.S.A. and march to keep fit to prepare to "fight for Japan."

**AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY**

**LILLIAN BAKER**

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