

lib

Inouye, Daniel K.

1979 - 1980

83/115
c

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

may be helpful in fact would be very helpful to commission, if
bill is passed.

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

Handwritten mark

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

August 16, 1979

Dr. Roselee Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Dr. Wax:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to share with you the enclosed copy of S. 1647, which Senator Inouye introduced on August 2. This bill would create a Presidential Commission to gather facts to determine whether a wrong was committed against those Japanese-Americans interned and relocated during the Second World War.

Dr. William Liu of the Asian American Mental Health Research Center informed me of your proposed grant to publish annotated interviews of the internment experience. The Senator is particularly interested in the socio-psychological effects of the internment, which he hopes the commission will look in to.

It would be helpful if you and your colleagues contacted your U.S. Senators to urge cosponsorship of this legislation. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me here in Washington.

Aloha,

Carolyn Sugiyama

CAROLYN A. SUGIYAMA
Legislative Assistant

CAS:mcb
Enclosure

*might want to
get info
about
reopening of
9/1/79*



United States
of America

No. 109—Part II Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 125

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1979 No. 109—Part II

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, June 21, 1979)

By Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. McCLURE, and Mr. CHURCH):

S. 1647. A bill to establish a commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order 9066, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS ACT

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today on behalf of Senator MATSUNAGA, Senator HAYAKAWA, Senator CRANSTON, Senator McCLURE, Senator CHURCH, and myself which would establish a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

The purpose of the Commission would be to gather facts to determine whether a wrong was done to those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order 9066 and/or other associated acts of the Federal Government. In addition, if the Commission determines that a wrong was done and if it decides that any remedy is appropriate at this time, it would then recommend the form and extent of such remedy.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. This order authorized the military commander to exclude any and all persons from areas that he considered militarily sensitive, as well as granting the military commander authority to house those evacuated.

Gen. John DeWitt of the Western Defense Command issued a public proclamation on March 2, 1942. Those affected by this order were compelled to leave the western half of California, Oregon, and Washington, as well as the southern half of Arizona. They were given a short period in which they could comply with the evacuation order voluntarily. Shortly after this, DeWitt announced that the eastern half of the west coast States would be evacuated as well, and that no further voluntary relocation would be allowed.

Simultaneously, the War Relocation Authority was formed to establish a program for the removal, relocation, maintenance, and supervision of those evacuated.

These American citizens and permanent resident aliens were first placed in temporary relocation centers located throughout Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. Finally, 10 mass relocation centers were erected in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Similar centers were established in the territory of Hawaii. Approximately 120,000 American citizens and permanent resident aliens spent an average of 2½ to 3 years in these camps.

I expect that one question which the Commission may contend with is whether Executive Order 9066 and associated acts of the Government can be justified as measures that were necessary for the security of our Nation.

A second question the Commission might consider is whether relocation and internment were required to protect those affected against wartime hysteria.

A third question that may come to the attention of the Commission is whether the loss and pain (if any), experienced by those affected merits remedy at this time.

I believe that a Presidential Commission should reckon fully with this matter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1647

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) approximately 120,000 civilians were relocated and detained in internment camps pursuant to Executive Order 9066, dated February 19, 1942, and other associated acts of the Federal Government; and

(2) no inquiry into this matter has been made.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish a factfinding commission to determine whether a wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens relocated and/or interned as a result of Executive Order 9066 and other associated acts of the Federal Government, and to recommend appropriate remedies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

Sec. 3. (a) There is established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members, who shall be appointed as follows:

(1) Eleven members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Two Members of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(3) Two Members of the Senate shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(c) The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) The first meeting of the Commission shall be called by the President within sixty days following the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) Eight members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(g) Each member of the Commission who is not otherwise employed by the United States Government shall receive compensation at a rate equal to the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under the General Schedule contained in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, for each day he or she is engaged in the actual performance of his or her duties as a member of the Commission. A member of the Commission who is an officer or employee of the United States Government shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 4. (a) It shall be the duty of the Commission to gather facts to determine whether a wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens who were subjected to relocation and/or internment by the issuance of Executive Order 9600 and other associated acts of the Federal Government.

(b) The Commission shall hold public hearings in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Fresno, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York, Washington, D.C.; and any other city that the Commission deems necessary and proper.

(c) The Commission shall submit a written record of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than eighteen months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 5. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Commission and furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 6. The Commission is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code;

(3) enter into agreements with the General Services Administration for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman and the Administrator of General Services;

(4) procure supplies, services, and property, and make contracts, without regard to the laws and procedures applicable to Federal agencies; and

(5) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of its duties.

REPORT AND TERMINATION

Sec. 7. (a) The Commissioner shall, within eighteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, transmit a final report to the President and the Congress concerning its actions and its findings and recommendations.

(b) The Commission shall cease to exist on the date six months from the date it transmits the final report unless extended by a subsequent Act of Congress.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I am happy to join the senior senator from Hawaii, Mr. INOUYE, in introducing today legislation which provides for the creation of a commission to study and

report on the internment of more than 110,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry and their families during World War II.

Although historians and many Americans have long recognized the internment of the Japanese Americans as a black page in American history, the Federal Government itself has yet to acknowledge the wrong which was committed in complete disregard of due process of law.

The proposed legislation is not a "redress" bill. It merely provides for an objective, unbiased study, to be conducted by a commission of fair-minded Americans to determine whether or not redress is warranted. In the event that the proposed study commission determines that some form of compensation is owed to Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II, the Congress would still have an opportunity to review the Commission's findings and to establish the amount of compensation which should be paid, if any.

Mr. President, a Federal review of the internment, during World War II, of Japanese Americans under Executive Order 9066, is long overdue. Although many of the Issei—first generation Japanese Americans—have died since the end of the war, the mass imprisonment of innocent Japanese Americans, who were guilty of no crime, remains the single most dramatic and disturbing experience in the lives of many Nisei—second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry.

More importantly, their children, the Sansei, have started to ask questions about the internment of their parents and grandparents in American-style concentration camps, complete with barb-wire fences, watch towers and armed guards. Why did they not "protest" when the U.S. Government herded them into concentration camps? If the Government was wrong, why has not the wrong been admitted and laid to rest forever? Why do not our parents talk about what happened to them during World War II? Did they commit any crimes they are ashamed to talk about?

Mr. President, answers to these questions have never been provided by the Government which committed the act against the Japanese Americans, now being recognized as being a mistake, if not wrongful. The proposed study commission would be mandated to look into these questions and provide answers. Whether or not "redress" is ever provided, I believe that the findings of the proposed study Commission will be valuable in and of themselves. I therefore urge the Senate to give early, favorable consideration to the resolution which we have introduced today.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I congratulate my colleague from Hawaii on the statement he has just made and the initiative he has undertaken.

Mr. President, I cannot help but think of the perhaps coincidental events the comments by my colleague have brought to mind. In less than 3 weeks, in Idaho, we will be dedicating a memorial at the Minidoka Relocation Center, reminding the people of Idaho and, hopefully, of the Nation of the injustice that was done to some of the finest citizens of this country in the emotional aftermath of the beginning of World War II and the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The Minidoka Relocation Center was one of those centers in which Japanese citizens, as well as people of Japanese ancestry who were not citizens, were interned by our Government for a period of time. In spite of that injustice on the part of our country, on the part of some of our people toward some others of our people, the Japanese people remain loyal. They never lost their faith in this country. They remain among some of the best citizens that we have.

I commend my friend from Hawaii for this legislation and for the comments he has just made.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Idaho for his most generous remarks. I appreciate his calling to the attention of the Senate the fact that the State of Idaho is putting up a memorial to the Japanese Americans who were interned at Minidoka.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, I am joining my colleagues from Hawaii, Senators INOUYE and MATSUNAGA, in the introduction of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act. This legislation will establish a Presidential commission to gather facts in order to determine whether any wrong was committed by our Government against those American citizens and permanent residents who were relocated during World War II as a result of Executive Order 9066.

Executive Order 9066 was issued in February of 1942 and permitted the Federal Government to relocate those Japanese-American citizens and residents living on our west coast. They were removed to relocation camps to insure that they could not aid our wartime enemy, Japan.

During recent months there has been a great deal of discussion about a proposal to provide reparations payments to those people who were interned in the relocation camps—a proposal which has generated a large amount of controversy. It has focused our attention again on a subject which has been sensitive to the people of the United States.

My colleagues and I are calling for the establishment of a fact-finding commission in order to carefully investigate the question of wrongdoing by the Federal Government, and to make recommendations on the possible need for remedies.

Nearly 40 years have passed since Executive Order 9066 was issued and a thorough look at the facts is long overdue.

Our legislation calls for the appointment of a 15-member commission. Eleven members will be appointed by the President, and the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will each appoint two members. The Commission will be given the duty to gather facts to determine whether a wrong was committed against those American citizens and resident aliens who were relocated and interned as a result of Executive Order 9066 and other associated acts of the Federal Government. A final report of the Commission's findings and recommendations will be transmitted to the President and the Congress within 18 months of the enactment of this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort and enact the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act promptly.

August 30, 1979

Ms Carolyn A. Sugiyama
Legislative Assistant to the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Senator from Hawaii
Room 105, Russell Senate Bldg.
Washington DC 20510

Dear Ms Sggyama:

In response to your letter of the 16th, I am enclosing the following:

- . . . draft of a preliminary proposal concerning the field notes deriving from my work as a social researcher in the Tule Lake Segregation Center where the so-called "disloyal" Japanese-Americans were confined during World War II;
- . . . copy of my curriculum vitae;
- . . . photocopies of a few representative pages from the field notes (the total body of notes comprises over 400,000 words, representing conversations with the segregants and ovservations of the camp).

As doubtless you have been informed by Dr. William Liu, I am seeking support, beginning Fall 1980, to devote myself to editing and annotating these notes, so that these may be deposited in appropriate documentary centers (such as the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, where other materials from this project were deposited). Without such editing, the notes would be difficult for other researchers to interpret.

Together with Dr. Murray L. Wax (Professor of Sociology, Washington University), I hope also to be able to devote myself to analyzing and interpreting these materials, and I anticipate that the resultant products would be of considerable use to persons concerned with policy, including such issues as the compensation which may be due those who were adversely affected by the evaluation, confinement, and, in this case, "segregation." At the moment, I am exploring with several governmental agencies (e.g. NEH, NSF) which would be the appropriate source for me to apply for funding of the scholarly effort.

Thank you for informing me about the plans and interests of Senator Inouye. Needless to say, I have a strong interest in these matters and I trust that my research materials will be of assistance.

I should mention one concern that I have with regard to these research materials. All the persons involved are explicitly mentioned by name. Public

8/30/79
page 2

release of some of this information might be interpreted by some parties as personally damaging. In legal process, truth is a good defense; but, ethically, I should wish not to injure any one today, for actions undertaken so many years ago, although I should also wish that just compensation be awarded to those persons and families who were so cruelly affected by the "evacuation" and confinement in camps.

Yours truly,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

encl.

/sg

WILLIAMS WILSON
RESEARCH CENTER
SOUTH BRITAIN

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

September 4, 1979

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

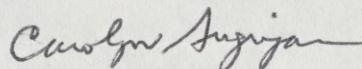
Dear Dr. Wax:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter regarding the wartime evacuation and internment of the Japanese-Americans and your annotation project.

Please let us know if you would like the Senator's support of your grant applications to NSF, NIMH, etc. This is a subject the Senator feels very strongly about and would like to encourage you in your research and analysis.

Thank you for enclosing copies of some of your interview field notes of the Tule Lake internees, your preliminary proposal and your resume. I will be sure to share these with the Senator upon his return to Washington.

Aloha,



CAROLYN A. SUGIYAMA
Legislative Assistant

CAS:mcb

September 11, 1979

Carolyn A. Sugiyama
Legislative Assistant
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Senator from Hawaii
United States Senate
Russell Senate Building, Room 105
Washington DC 20510

Dear Ms Sugiyama:

^A ~~Your letter of September 4 was uplifting and encouraging.~~ I am currently in the process of applying to the National Endowment for the Humanities for funds to edit and annotate my fieldnotes on the Tule Lake Segregation Center. The title of my project is "Loyalties and Terrorism among the 'Disloyal': Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1943-1945."

^B I would be most grateful for Senator Inouye's support of my project. I have consulted the experts at Washington University and they suggest the letter be sent directly to me so that it can be enclosed in my research proposal. They warned me that if the letter were sent to NEH, it might easily be lost. I will also then be able to enclose a copy in subsequent applications, *to NSI, etc.*

I ~~too~~ feel very strongly about the evacuation and internment, but then, as I often told myself when I lived in the camps: "You are here of your own free will and the Japanese-Americans are not."

Sincerely, yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

/sg

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

September 13, 1979

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

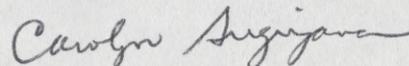
Dear Dr. Wax:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter regarding your application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for funds to annotate your Tule Lake Relocation Center interviews.

It is the Senator's policy to write directly to the grantor agency in support of an application. Therefore, it would be best if you contacted us again when you have submitted your application to NEH and other foundations.

We look forward to hearing from you again.

Aloha,



CAROLYN A. SUGIYAMA
Legislative Assistant

CAS:mcb

September 28, 1979

Carolyn A. Sugiyama, Legislative Assistant
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Senator from Hawaii
United States Senate
Room 105, Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Ms. Sugiyama:

I am enclosing a copy of the proposal which I have submitted to the National Endowment of the Humanities. You will note that I have changed the title of the project to: "Loyalties and Terrorism at the Tule Lake Segregation Center: 1943-1945." I am also enclosing a few pages of an edited copy of my first fieldnotes at Tule Lake.

If Senator Inouye should judge this project worthy of support, I would be grateful. The address for NEH is:

Division of Research Grants
National Endowment for the Humanities
Mail Stop 350
Washington, D.C. 20506
ATTENTION: Research Materials, Editions

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

RW:sc

Encl.

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

October 2, 1979

Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

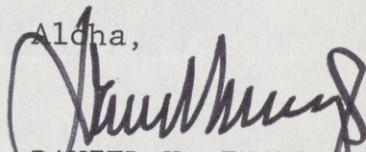
I wish to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your proposal to the National Endowment of the Humanities, entitled "Loyalties and Terrorism at the Tule Lake Segregation Center: 1943-45".

Your proposal is indeed timely as my legislation to create a Presidential Commission is aimed to address the civil rights violations and psychological/mental health effects on the internees.

Accordingly, I have written to NEH on your behalf. Please be assured that I will share their response with you.

Thank you and good luck in your research.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:mcb

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

November 5, 1979

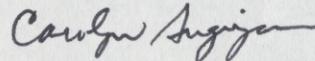
Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

I have contacted Dr. James Ralph, Chief of the National Institute of Mental Health's Center for Minority Mental Health Programs, in support of your annotated study of the Tule Lake experience. Jim suggested that you contact him directly about the possibility of the Scholar in Residence program through the Asian/Pacific American Mental Health Research Center in Chicago.

Please let us know of the results with your talk with Jim Ralph.

Aloha,



CAROLYN A. SUGIYAMA
Legislative Assistant

CAS:mcb

November 5, 1979

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Senator from Hawaii
United States Senate
Room 105, Russell Senate Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Sir:

I was much encouraged to learn that you had written to the National Endowment for the Humanities on behalf of my proposal: "Loyalties and Terrorism at Tule Lake Segregation Center: 1943-45." It was kind of you to share their reply with me.

I have just submitted a slightly revised form of the proposal to the Anthropology Program of the National Science Foundation. If you would care to endorse this application also, I would be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Profassor of Anthropology

encl.
/sq

DANIEL K. INOUYE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

November 15, 1979

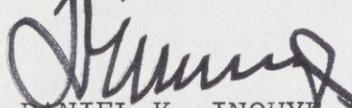
Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
Campus Box 1114
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter requesting my support for your application grant to the National Science Foundation, for your Tule Lake proposal.

I will be contacting the National Science Foundation in support of your proposal. Please let me know when you do receive a grant from either the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation or the National Institute of Mental Health.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:mcb

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

December 3, 1979

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

Thank you for your letter of November 15, 1979, to Dr. Atkinson regarding the research proposal of Dr. Rosalie H. Wax. Dr. Atkinson asked me to respond to your letter.

Dr. Wax's proposal, "Loyalties and Terrorism at the Tule Lake Segregation Center: 1943-1945," was received very recently by the National Science Foundation. Her proposal, BNS 80-04874, has been assigned to the Anthropology Program in our Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences. The peer review of this research proposal should be completed by late February 1980, and we should be in a position to discuss the evaluation with the principal investigator around March 1.

Please be assured that Dr. Wax's proposal will be given careful consideration. Your interest in this research project and in the National Science Foundation is very much appreciated.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Eloise E. Clark

Eloise E. Clark
Assistant Director
Biological, Behavioral, and
Social Sciences

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

December 10, 1979

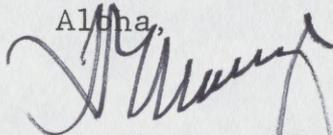
Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
Campus Box 1114
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

I wish to share with you the enclosed letter from
Dr. Herbert Pardes, regarding your proposal to
study the psychological effects of the camp
experience on the Tule Lake internees.

Please keep me informed as to your progress in
this matter.

Alpha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:mcb
Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
5600 FISHERS LANE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20857
AREA CODE 202 TEL: 655-4000

DEC 4 1978

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

Thank you for your letter of November 5 in support of Dr. Rosalie Wax's proposal to study the psychological effects of the camp experience on the internees of Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Dr. William Liu, Director of the Asian-American Mental Health Research and Development Center, has informed us that he is presently seeking possible ways to support Dr. Wax in the Scholar in Residence program.

In the near future, we expect Dr. Liu to submit a formal request for assistance to the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, at which time the Center will help in every way that is possible.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Pardes, M.D.
Director

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

December 17, 1979

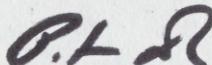
Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
Campus Box 1114
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, I wish to share with you the enclosed letter from the National Science Foundation, regarding your proposal to study the psychological effects of the camp experience on the Tule Lake internees.

Please keep me informed as to your progress in this matter.

Aloha,



PATRICK H. DE LEON, Ph.D., MPH
Executive Assistant

PHDL:mcb
Enclosure

December 26, 1979

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I thank you very much for the copies of the letters from Dr. Herbert Pardes, of the National Institute of Mental Health, and from Dr. Eloise E. Clark of the National Science Foundation. I have been in correspondence with Dr. William Liu, Director of the Asian-American Mental Health Research and Development Center, Chicago.

I will be happy to keep you informed of progress and developments in this matter. Your encouragement has helped me to hope that I might well be funded, and I look forward with great enthusiasm to doing this work.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

RHW:sc

May 23, 1980

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Senator from Hawaii
United States Senate
Room 105, Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am sorry to tell you that both the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities have refused to fund my proposal: "Loyalties and Terrorism at Tule Lake Segregation Center: 1943-1945," (NEH Ref: RE 00018). I had hoped to edit, annotate, and index my extensive fieldnotes over this period, and, if I had time, prepare some essays on some of the more salient phenomena which have been underemphasized or ignored in the published materials. The courageous resistant to terrorism made by Mr. Kurihara, Mr. Tokunaga and others should be made known. The role played by responsible older Japanese Americans in restraining the young "hot-heads" or "super-patriots" has not been adequately described. Moreover, my notes contain a day by day record of the devastating effects that prolonged insecurity, indecision, lack of control over their situation had on the many individuals whom I visited.

The tasks are important and I shall continue to try to obtain funding. If you have any advice, I would appreciate it. If not, I am grateful for your past support. Come what may, I shall do my best to finish this job.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

RHW:sc

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

October 23, 1979

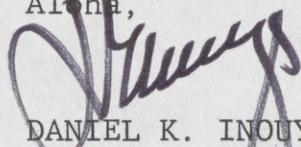
Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

I wish to share with you the recent reply I received from the National Endowment for the Humanities regarding your Tule Lake proposal.

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

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:mcb
Enclosure

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



October 17, 1979

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

Your October 2 letter supporting the application we have received from Dr. Rosalie H. Wax has reached my desk for reply.

The application is being reviewed by our Division of Research Programs, and final action is anticipated at the May 1980 meeting of the National Council on the Humanities. You may be assured the application will receive our careful consideration.

As soon as possible after the meeting of the Council we shall be sending you a listing of all awards made in Hawaii, to facilitate any follow-up communication you might desire with your constituents.

Your interest in the work of the Endowment is appreciated. Please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Channing E. Phillips
Congressional Liaison Officer

cc: Division of Research Programs

REVIEWER COMMENT SHEET

RESEARCH MATERIALS PROGRAM

APPLICANT

Wax

LOG #

RE-00018

REVIEW NEEDED BY

1/7/80

REVIEWER & INSTITUTION

Arthur Hansen

Cal. St. Fullerton

REVIEWER'S SIGNATURE

Arthur A. Hansen

DATE

1/4/80

PLEASE CHECK RATING	1	2	3
Significance to field	X		
Project Design	X		
Project Staff	X		

RATING CODE

1. of primary importance for research, excellent design, excellent staff
2. of secondary importance for research, adequate design, adequate staff
3. of minimal importance for research, weak design, weak staff

PLEASE COMMENT BELOW. USE BACK OF THIS SHEET OR ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NEEDED.

Professor Wax's project proposal relative to "Loyalties and Terrorism at Tule Lake Segregation Center" merits funding by the National Endowment for the Humanities. This is because its subject matter and application is of vital significance for people like myself involved in socio-cultural inquiry into the World War II incarceration of West Coast Japanese Americans. Having worked extensively and intensively in the archival holdings pertinent to this experience at the National Archives, the Bancroft Library at U.C. Berkeley, and the JARP collection at UCLA, I can attest to the strategic and useful nature of her proposed endeavor. For example, I have been working for the past two years on an extended study entitled "The Danger Within: Deviance and Social Solidarity in America's 'Jap Camps'", an analysis which pivots on the function of inu accusations (charges of "dog" or "traitor") within the assorted wartime relocation centers. The climactic portion of my work is an illustrative "paradigm drama" focused upon the very period at the Tule Lake center encompassed by Professor Wax's proposal. Heretofore, owing to the conspicuous lack of her field notes (alluded to ^{by} her in the course of her proposal), I have had to rely for my documentation on material cited in her 1950 thesis, The Development of Authoritarianism, A Study of the Japanese American Relocation Centers and her 1971 volume Doing Fieldwork: Warnings and Advice (a substantial section of which is devoted to her fieldwork at Tule Lake). The result is that, while my documentation is "satisfactory," it is not as protean and prolific as it might be if I had access to her edited, annotated, and keyed notes (which is precisely what her project promises to prepare). Another personal example deserves explanation. Right now I am in the process of contributing two pieces to an edited compilation of original essays which Professor Gary Okihiro of the Ethnic Studies Department at Humboldt State University is preparing for publication on the subject of resistance activity in the Japanese American relocation centers. It is my feeling that this subject will be inestimably enhanced with the availability of archival material such as Professor Wax proposes to develop in her NEH application. Finally, I want to say that the Japanese American Oral History Project has long been interested in the work of its "predecessors" (fieldworkers for U.C. Berkeley's Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement project and community analysts for the Wartime Relocation Authority); indeed, over a year ago one of the project members, David A. Hacker, and myself travelled to Norman, Oklahoma to conduct three days of in-depth oral interviewing with Professor Morris E. Opler, who had served the WRA as the community analyst at the Manzanar War Relocation Center. One of the major reasons we interviewed him at such great length is that this distinguished cultural anthropologist's field notes

(see attached sheet)

(of which I am the founding director) at California State University, Fullerton

PLEASE LIST ON THE BACK OF THE SHEET THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ANY OTHER SCHOLARS WHOSE COMMENTS MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EVALUATION OF THIS PROPOSAL.

were inadvertently destroyed by custodians at Cornell University, where they were housed. Thankfully, the case with Professor Wax's notes is less tragic, as she still has them in her possession and is now proposing to make them both available and useful to other scholars of the wartime evacuation.

Having served for the past five years as the director of the Oral History Program at California State University, Fullerton, I can attest, too, to the budgetary portion of her proposal. If anything, I find her budget perhaps too modest for the endeavor at hand.

Let me say in conclusion, that I endorse Professor Wax's proposal without hesitation or reservation. What we are dealing with here is a first-rate mind undertaking a project of a similar stripe.

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

January 8, 1980

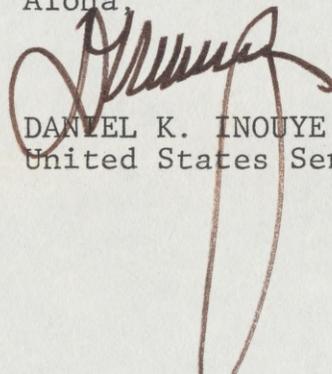
Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
Campus Box 1114
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Dr. Wax:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter regarding your proposal to study the psychological effects of the camp experience on the Tule Lake internees.

I am pleased that I have been of some assistance to you. Please continue to keep me informed of your funding proposals.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:mcb