



# Americans FOR HISTORIC ACCURACY

Note

Dear Concerned American:

## UNJUSTIFIED AND UNLAWFUL PROGRAMS

The term CONCENTRATION CAMP, specifically since World War II, has the ugliest of connotations. To use that term when referring to the WRA (War Relocation Administration) relocation camps for persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the West Coast, (military designated zones), is not only demeaning to ALL Americans, but is HISTORICALLY INACCURATE.

AFHA (Americans for Historic Accuracy), has among its aims, the rewording of the California Historic Site's plaque at MANZANAR, and to prevent any future violation of a SUPREME COURT EDICT. The 6-3 ruling of our highest tribunal, (U.S. vs. Korematsu, 1943-4), specifically stated in this affirmed decision:

"WE DEEM IT UNJUSTIFIABLE TO CALL THEM CONCENTRATION CAMPS

with all the ugly connotations that term implies..."

Furthermore, Justice Black, speaking for the Court in the abovementioned decision, stated: "We cannot -- by availing ourselves of the calm perspective of hindsight -- now say that at that time these actions were unjustified." (Our most liberal Chief Justice William O. Douglas, voted in the affirmative 6-3 decision.)

THE MANZANAR PLAQUE states: "Manzanar, the first of 10 such concentration camps..." and implies by the wording that the reason for the WRA relocation camps was the "result of hysteria, racism and economic exploitation". ALL THIS IN VIOLATION OF A UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT EDICT.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa's article regarding the relocation, (July 27-28, 1974), states: "A small wolf-pack of dissident Japanese-Americans, most of whom weren't born when the relocation took place, has for years been trying to get Justice Warren to apologize for his 'racist' decision, as Attorney General of California, to uphold and implement President Roosevelt's relocation order." Dr. Hayakawa sums up his syndicated column: "Earl Warren had nothing to apologize for..."; "...the American-born children of Japanese immigrants -- (ages on the average) was 15..."

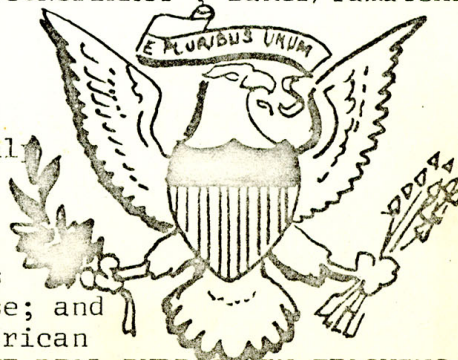
"For more than 30 years, they have very carefully cultivated and propagandized this fallacy of 'forced' and 'unconstitutional' evacuation. Who are they? They are the self-appointed emancipators and racial activists." (From "IT HAD TO BE SO - THE JAPANESE EVACUATION 1942", Yamashita. Also quoted in "THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY", Baker/Yamatshita)

Please study the enclosed and note the anti-American propaganda spouted from tax-supported platforms such as our educational institutions! The use of the term "CONCENTRATION CAMP" not only defies a SUPREME COURT EDICT, but is historically inaccurate. It supports itself with the

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DISSENTING viewpoint of the minority views in the KOREMATSU case; and quotes from one-sided documentation of anti-American views. WHY NOT PRESENT BOTH SIDES? WHAT IS THE REAL PURPOSE IN TEACHING AND LECTURING ON CAMPUS AND IN JAPAN, WHOLLY ANTI-AMERICAN VIEWPOINTS?



Will you help fight Anti-American activists such as Sue Embrey, Edison Uno, and Amy Hishinaka?



(LETTER RECEIVED AUGUST 1975)  
with enclosed flyer  
LB

*over*

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

This is to introduce Amy Uno Ishii, an American of Japanese ancestry, with a presentation of the Japanese American Experience. This includes a 15 minute slide presentation of America's Concentration Camps set to appropriate music and is available to clubs, organizations, church groups secondary school teachers and colleges as a supplement to their regular course materials.

The slides, set to contemporary music, give a graphic account of the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the anti-oriental feelings advocating the removal of all Japanese from the West Coast. Scenes of the Japanese Americans and their immigrant parents being rounded up and transported to the Concentration Camps come as a shock to many who are viewing this for the first time. The day to day activities of the evacuees are vividly shown through the paintings and sketches produced within the camps.

In addition to the slides, a personal account of Camp life is narrated by Mrs. Ishii who was interned in one of the ten Camps. The intent of the personal account is to give additional insight into the feelings and thoughts that the evacuees struggled with during their internment.

In order for the people to receive the maximum benefit from this presentation, as much time as possible is allotted for questions and answers. At this time, the "how" and "why" questions of the mass evacuation can be fully explored. Printed materials will also be available for those who wish to further explore this topic.

For further information contact:

AMY UNO ISHII  
1801 North Dillon Street  
Los Angeles, Calif., 90026  
Phone: (213) 664-4144

*Anti American  
Propagandist*

A nominal fee will be charged for this presentation to help cover the costs of general expenses of equipment, printed materials, transportation and time. Thank you for your consideration.

*I've been hospitalized since mid June but will be up and around in a few weeks - Then a trip to Japan for a few months with my "Educational Program" for the Colleges and Universities there - Also, I now have 2 video taped shows to present on the Concentration Camps of America -*



A<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>A  
America  
UNITED

# Americans FOR HISTORIC ACCURACY

THE KOREMATSU DECISION (6-3 affirmative ruling upholding the  
(US. vs Korematsu, 1944) CONSTITUTIONALITY of the evacuation)

Chief Justice Hugo Black for the court: (Affirmative vote included that of Mr. Justice Frankfurter and Mr. Justice William O. Douglas)

Excerpt: "...It is said that we are dealing here with the case of imprisonment of a citizen in a concentration camp solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States. Our task would be simple, our duty clear, were this a case involving the imprisonment of a loyal citizen in a concentration camp because of racial prejudice. Regardless of the true nature of the assembly and relocation centers -- AND WE DEEM IT UNJUSTIFIABLE TO CALL THEM CONCENTRATION CAMPS WITH ALL THE UGLY CONNOTATIONS THAT TERM IMPLIES -- we are dealing specifically with nothing but an exclusion order. To cast this case into outlines of racial prejudice, without reference to the real military dangers which were presented, merely confuses the issue. Korematsu was not excluded from the Military Area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the properly constituted military authorities feared invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures, because they decided that the military urgency of the situation demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and finally, because Congress, reposing its confidence in this time of war in our military leaders -- as inevitably it must -- determined that they should have the power to do just this. There was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some, the military authorities considered the need for action was great, and time was short. We cannot -- by availing ourselves of the calm perspective of hindsight -- now say that at that time these actions were unjustified."

\* \* \*

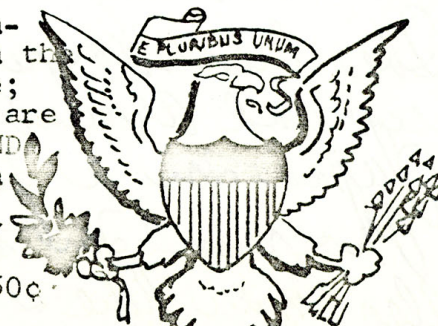
Mr. Justice Frankfurter, concurring: "...And so I join in the opinion of the Court, but should like to add a few words of my own...The provisions of the Constitution which confer on the Congress and the President powers to enable this country to wage war are as much part of the Constitution as provisions looking to a nation at peace...Therefore, the validity of action under the war power must be judged wholly in the context of war. That action is not to be stigmatized as lawless because like action in times of peace would be lawless..."

\* \* \*

THE DISSIDENTS AND ANTI-AMERICANS who are responsible for the "concentration camp" conspiracy in the U.S.A., prefer not to mention the Korematsu case; if it is referred to, the dissenting viewpoints are quoted -- views which are NOT THE LAW OF THE LAND, inasmuch as the Supreme Court AFFIRMATIVE action becomes law. (For copies of "THE CONCENTRATION

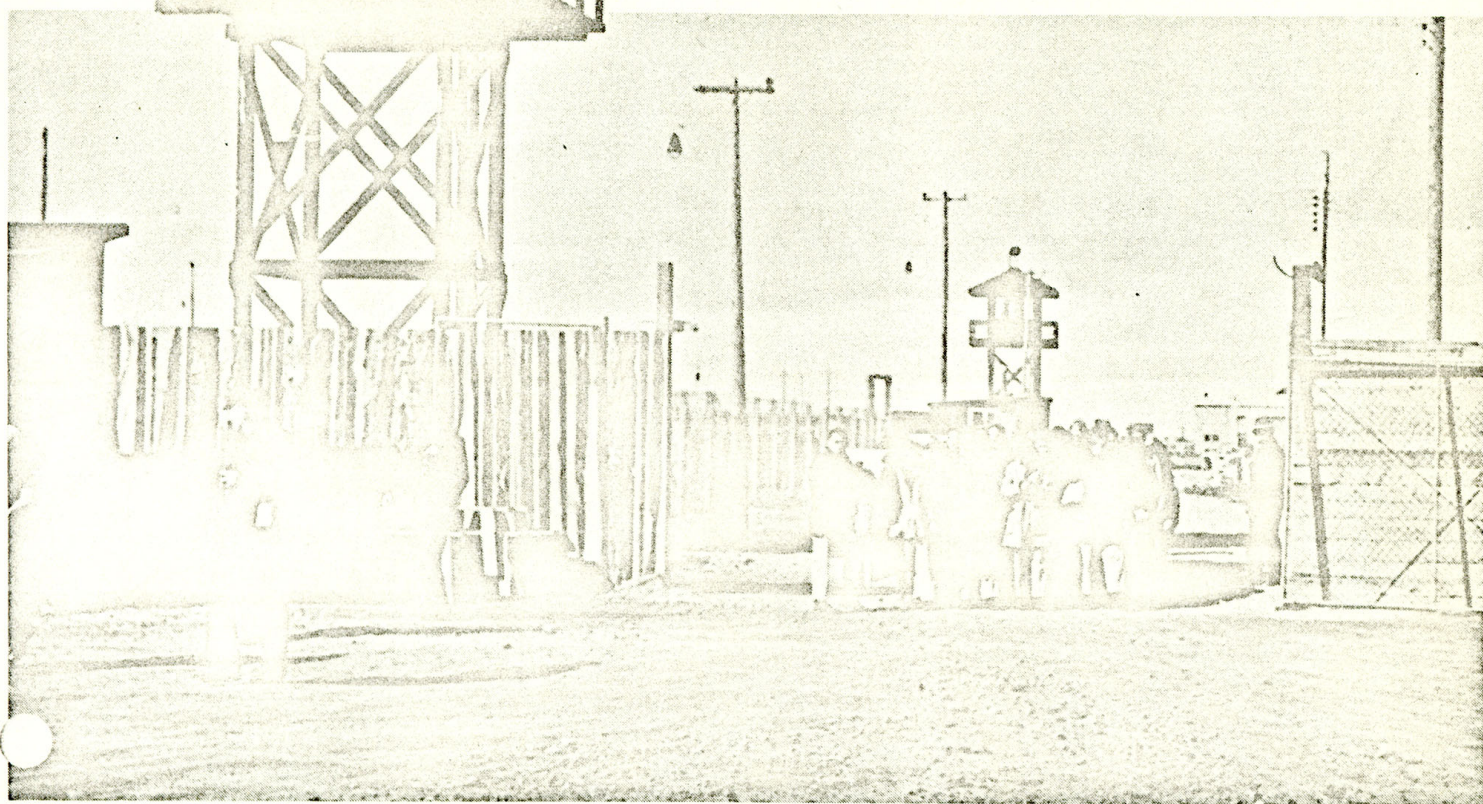
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CAMP CONSPIRACY" by Baker/Yamashita, send \$10.00 plus 50¢ postage to: AFHA (\$10.50 ea) 15237 Chanera Ave, Gardena, Ca. 90249





# concentration camps American-style



Guard towers, barbed wire fences, military security, loss of civil and constitutional rights. . . all are evidence that American citizens were prisoners in their own country. There were no charges, no trials, no due process, and most im-

portantly, no guilt; nevertheless, innocent citizens were incarcerated in American style concentration camps. Tule Lake, California.

(Photo: National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

*Special for Killian Baker: Please note the guard towers !!!!!*

## **RACISM, GREED AND HYSTERIA LED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS**

By EDISON UNO

Lecturer, Asian American Studies  
San Francisco State University

From various quarters within and without the Japanese American community there has been vocal opposition to any reference to the wartime incarceration in War Relocation Authority camps of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. That opposition has often raised its ugly head in terms of critics who claim that the entire episode should be forgotten; that it is past history and of very little importance to the children of evacuees and internees during World War II.

Often the critics are second generation Japanese Americans, Nisei or their children called Sansei. It is not surprising that there are segments of the Japanese Ameri-

can community who protest any exposure or illumination of this tragic event in American history. They are probably the same Americans who would deny that America's history is a chain of repressive acts against ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged people. The cruel and inhumane treatment of the Native Americans is the most vivid example—a tragedy which exist to this very day.

The Evacuation and relocation experience is part of the Japanese American heritage. It is history which no one can deny. It is a legacy that will be etched in the annals of history, whether we like it or not. Therefore, it seems to me that we who survived the experience have a responsibility to make certain that our personal perspectives are documented in the many interpretations of this historic event in our lives.

Other critics have arrogantly challenged the personal interpretation of that experience because it conflicts with their biased views.

I suspect the possibilities of two motivations for this opposition as found from time to time in the vernacular press. It is my contention that these people are genuine super-racists and any reference to the Evacuation experience brings forth their true color, white supremacists of the worst kind. Secondly, if not super-racists, they belong to that school who suffer from a deep sense of guilt. A guilt that attempts to justify the great injustice, the violation of basic constitutional rights, the denial of human decency and humanity, the wrongful imprisonment of American citizens and the gross mistreatment of innocent citizens. Their rationale usually attempts to glorify the "good food, the peaceful and protective atmosphere of the camps, the military necessity, and other factors" which they pro-

fess made the Evacuation and relocation a good experience.

Unfortunately, those who foster that rationale have access to public media and receive a great deal of exposure to perpetuate their distorted and racist ideas. Any person of Japanese ancestry who falls prey to this line commits the unpardonable sin. Non-Japanese who advocate this rationale are either poorly informed, ignorant, or intentionally bigoted.

### **A key word**

One of the key words which exposes the difference between those who can appreciate the traumatic experience versus those who always attempt to justify it, is the reference made to the camps or centers as "concentration camps."

That term with all of its emotional connotations is often sufficient to trigger the debate between the two schools of thought. No matter how one qualifies the term "concentration camp," the racists can-

(PICTURED ABOVE: TULE LAKE, which <sup>became</sup> ~~is~~ an internment camp for PRO-JAPANESE -- and was not a relocation camp. Let's have historical accuracy)





# Americans FOR HISTORIC ACCURACY

EXCERPT FROM LETTER TO  
DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA - July 11, 1975

COPY

Dear Dr. Hayakawa,

We read with great interest your article released by "The Register and Tribune Syndicate", 1974 -- as reprinted in KASHU MAINICH, Wed., July 9, 1975, WARREN AND THE RELOCATION.

AFHA has always agreed that the necessity which prompted the evacuation and evacuation itself were tragic incidents in American history. But what else does war fetch for peoples except "a stay of execution" until the next one? Of course it brought victory in the sense that our Republic still stands. But for how long?

You seem aware that a handful of activists are contributing to the downfall of the good relationships which have been established since World War II among ethnic groups; particularly between Orientals and other races in America. I, personally, feel that a dangerous backlash may occur if these activists are allowed to portray themselves as the true Japanese-American. (Remember what happened to decent blacks following the Watts riots...)

The Manzanar Committee and their minority of misguided and misinformed followers, mostly youths, are setting the stage for a new regime of "yellow peril", brought on not by unions and the press but by the anti-American actions which seem to be sanctioned by the JACL.

As a resident of Gardena for over 25 years, a community with about the largest population of persons of Japanese ancestry, I (and AFHA), are concerned about two things: 1. That innocent Japanese-Americans, including my neighbors, will become victims of their own "silence"; and 2., that America as a whole will be demeaned for posterity if we allow the historically inaccurate landmarks, such as now exists at MANZANAR, to remain unrevised. THE TERM "CONCENTRATION CAMP" must go! It has no historically nor factual place in American past or present, particularly since that term denotes "death camp" and places of horror since World War II...

(signed) Lillian Baker

(FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE TO:

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Gardena, Ca. 90249 or to the  
San Diego address below.

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