



WASHINGTON OFFICE  
Japanese American Citizens League  
MEMORANDUM

From	Mike Masaoka		Date	April 2, 1971	
To	RAY OKAMURA, EDISON UNO		Subject	TITLE II REPEAL CAMPAIGN	
Copies	Dave Miura	Hiroshi Kanno	Marsha Endo	Jerry Enomoto	Dave Ushio
	Bob Suzuki	Jerry Abbott	Ray Uno	Mas Satow	
	Bob Takasugi	Don Hayashi	Henry Tanaka	Jeffrey Matsui	
	Ross Harano	Warren Furutani	Kaz Horita	Harry Honda	

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

We are pleased to report that yesterday morning, April 1, House Judiciary Subcommittee No. Three unanimously agreed to report out H.R. 234, to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The vote was nine to zero, with all members present and casting an affirmative ballot.

One amendment was adopted, in an effort to satisfy the Department of Justice's objections relating to Sections 1 and 2 of the Matsunaga-Holifield-Kastenmeier-Mikva Bill, to the effect that all of the criminal and penal statutes were not identified and enumerated relating to "due process" imprisonment and detention.

Although not yet printed, we understand that the new bill reported by the Subcommittee will (1) repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and (2) provide that "No citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an act of Congress".

Our understanding is that the Department of Justice is not "completely satisfied" with the amendment, but--in the interests of time--the Subcommittee plans to go ahead and report the amended bill to the full Judiciary Committee at its next meeting. The concept behind the amendment is that the President cannot incarcerate any citizen, even under such circumstances as those following December 7, 1941, unless the Congress in advance authorizes it.

In any event, Chairman Emanuel Celler has promised that this Title II repeal will be the subject of the full Judiciary Committee's next executive session, which is scheduled for this coming Tuesday morning, April 6.

If a quorum of the Committee is present, we are hopeful that the Committee will favorably report the amended Matsunaga Repeal Bill.

The latest count indicates that at least 23 of the 38 members of the Judiciary Committee are co-sponsors of the Matsunaga Repeal Bill.

If the full Judiciary Committee orders the legislation reported prior to the April 7 beginning of the Easter recess, the Committee report can be prepared in this interim period and, together with the bill itself, filed with the House immediately after Congress reconvenes on April 19.

Messrs. Okamura, Uno

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April 2, 1971

Then, the "battle" with H. R. 820, reported by the House Internal Security Bill, begins, first before the Rules Committee and then before the full membership of the House itself.

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As for H. R. 820, the so-called Ichord-Ashbrook amendments to revive and reactivate Title II which was agreed to by HISC on March 24 to be reported to the House, it was actually reported on March 30, together with a 27-page Committee Report (House Report No. 92-94) authored by Richard Ichord, Chairman of the Committee.

Inasmuch as a copy of the Committee Report is enclosed, we will not comment on its majority views, except to say that it is essentially an updated reprint of last year's report.

On the other hand, while last year only Democrat Louis Stokes of Ohio wrote a dissenting or minority view, this time three Democrats did. Congressmen Robert Drinan of Massachusetts and Claude Pepper of Florida joined in one statement expressing their "Minority Views", while Congressman Richardson Preyer of North Carolina wrote one for himself. Since the Congressman is not considered a "liberal" and since he is from the "Deep South", it is felt that his "Minority Views" will have persuasive influence among both conservatives and Southerners. We regret that it was not possible to persuade a Republican to express "Minority Views".

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A full report on the status of the Repeal Campaign will be sent to the Pacific Citizen today for next week's issue.

12 San Francisco Chronicle

☆ Fri., Apr. 2, 1971

## Detention Camps

### Washington

A House judiciary subcommittee voted yesterday to repeal the Emergency Detention Act which minority groups claim could be used by the government to throw them into detention camps.

The act now provides that in case of war, invasion of the United States or insurrection, the President could de-

tain persons he believed might commit sabotage or engage in espionage.

The judiciary panel, which hopes to get full committee approval next week, voted to repeal the act and also wrote language that says the President cannot detain persons in camps under any circumstances without approval of Congress.

United Press

Japanese American Citizens League  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT  
c/o - 1150 Parks Hills Road, Berkeley, California 94708

TO: SUPPORTERS OF THE TITLE II REPEAL CAMPAIGN  
JAACL CHAPTER PRESIDENTS, NATIONAL BOARD & STAFF

March 26, 1971

SUBJECT: Progress Report on the Campaign to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act

As you are undoubtedly aware, the 91st Congress (1969-1970) failed to enact legislation to repeal the Emergency Detention Act (Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950). Although the Senate unanimously passed a repeal bill (S.1872) in December, 1969, the repeal efforts were delayed and finally sidetracked by the House Internal Security Committee (HISC). The 91st Congress adjourned without taking action on the numerous bills to repeal Title II.

Our repeal efforts have been renewed in the 92nd Congress (1971-72) and we are hopeful that we can avoid the pitfalls of our previous effort. In the House of Representatives, 154 Congressmen have introduced bills to repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Congressman Spark Matsunaga is again the principal sponsor and he has drafted the new House bills (H.R. 234, et.al.) so that they will be referred to the House Judiciary Committee, rather than HISC. H.R. 234 will amend Title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the Attorney General from imprisoning or detaining any person, except those who have been convicted and sentenced by a court of law for violation of the federal penal code, and to prohibit the Attorney General from establishing any facility, prison, farm, industry, or camp, except in conformity with the penal code. These amendments will prevent the administrative establishment of detention camps, as was the case for Japanese Americans during World War IO. Furthermore, H.R. 234 will repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 in toto.

H.R. 234, et. al, have been referred to the House Judiciary Committee and assigned to Subcommittee Number 3, which is chaired by Robert Kastenmeier. Subcommittee Number 3 has started streamlined public hearings, and the hearings, which began on March 18, should be concluded by the time you receive this report. Our organization deliberately refrained from testifying, and we are asking all of our supporters not to testify so that we will not filibuster our own bills to death. (Last year, the public hearings dragged on for six months!) The rationale is that extensive public hearings were held last year, so only a minimum amount of testimony is required. On March 18, the Nixon administration reaffirmed its support for repeal. Robert C. Mardian, assistant Attorney General for internal security, testified at the hearings and stated, "The Department of Justice is unequivocally in favor of repealing Title II of the Internal Security Act."

We are optimistic that the full House Judiciary Committee will take early and favorable action on H.R. 234, et. al. However, the main obstacle in the House is Richard Ichord, Chairman of HISC, who is still determined to defeat the repeal campaign. Mr. Ichord has re-introduced his own Ichord-Ashbrook bill to amend and strengthen, rather than repeal, Title II, and will probably claim jurisdiction over all legislation related to emergency detention. Although the support for repeal is much stronger in the 92nd Congress, Chairman Ichord remains as a formidable opponent, and we do not underestimate his power.

In the Senate, Senator Daniel Inouye has re-introduced a repeal bill (S. 592) identical to the version passed by the Senate in 1969. The Inouye version repeals all of the substantive and implementation portions of Title II, but retains the preamble. (The preamble discusses the nature of the Communist Party, and the dangers of a world communist conspiracy. This was supposed to be the "justification" for the law). Since the Senate has already passed this version once before passage of S. 592 should not pose problems. Assuming that S. 592 and H.R. 234 pass their respective houses, a reconciliation of the different versions will be necessary in a Senate-House Conference Committee, but that is looking too far into the future for us to comment at this time.

With your continuing support, we will be able to finally repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Please study the enclosed list of co-sponsors of repeal bills. If your Congressmen are listed, send them letters of commendation and ask them to actively work for passage. If your Congressmen are not yet listed, urge them to immediately join as a co-sponsor.

-- Ray Okamura and Edison Uno  
National Co-Chairmen

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
92nd Congress

Co-sponsors of Legislation to Amend Title 18, U.S. Code, To Prohibit the Establishment of Emergency Detention Camps and to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950)

(Bills: H.R. 234, H.R. 4237, H.R. 4238, H.R. 4239, 4240, H.R. 4241, H.R. 5243, H.R. 5244, and H.R. 5693)

1. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii)
2. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.)
3. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.)
4. Abner J. Mikva (D-Ill.)
5. James Abourezk (D-S.Dak.)
6. Bella S. Abzug (D-N.Y.)
7. Brock Adams (D-Wash.)
8. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.)
9. Glenn M. Anderson (D-Calif.)
10. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.)
11. William R. Anderson (D-Tenn.)
12. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.)
13. Thomas L. Ashley (D-Chio)
14. Les Aspin (D-Wis.)
15. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.)
16. Nick Begich (D-Alaska)
17. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.)
18. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.)
19. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.)
20. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.)
21. John Brademas (D-Ind.)
22. Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.)
23. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.)
24. James A. Burke (D-Mass.)
25. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.)
26. James A. Byrne (D-Pa.)
27. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.)
28. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.)
29. William Clay (D-Mo.)
30. James C. Cleveland (R-N.H.)
31. George W. Collins (D-Ill.)
32. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.)
33. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.)
34. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.)
35. James C. Corman (D-Calif.)
36. William R. Cotter (D-Conn.)
37. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.)
38. John C. Culver (D-Iowa)
39. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.)
40. George E. Danielson (D-Calif.)
41. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.)
42. John H. Dent (D-Pa.)
43. Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.)
44. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich.)
45. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.)
46. Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.)
47. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.)
48. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.)
49. Don Edwards (D-Calif.)
50. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.)
51. Marvin L. Esch (R-Mich.)
52. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.)
53. Paul Findley (R-Ill.)
54. Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R-N.Y.)
55. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.)
56. William D. Ford (D-Mich.)
57. Edwin B. Forsythe (R-N.J.)
58. Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.)
59. Bill Frenzel (R-Minn.)
60. Richard H. Fulton (D-Tenn.)
61. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.)
62. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.)
63. Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.)
64. Ella T. Grasso (D-Conn.)
65. Gilbert Gude (R-Md.)
66. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.)
67. James M. Hanley (D-N.Y.)
68. Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif.)
69. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.)
70. Orval Hansen (R-Idaho)
71. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.)
72. William D. Hathaway (D-Maine)
73. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.)
74. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.)
75. Henry J. Helstoski (D-N.J.)
76. Floyd V. Hicks (D-Wash.)
77. Louise Day Hicks (D-Mass.)
78. James J. Howard (D-N.J.)
79. William L. Hungate (D-Mo.)
80. Harold T. Johnson (D-Calif.)
81. Hastings Keith (R-Mass.)
82. Jack F. Kemp (R-N.Y.)
83. John C. Kluczynski (D-Ill.)
84. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.)
85. Peter N. Kyros (D-Maine)
86. Robert L. Leggett (D-Calif.)
87. Arthur A. Link (D-N.Dak.)
88. Clarence D. Long (D-Md.)
89. Robert McClory (R-Ill.)
90. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R-Calif.)
91. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.)
92. John J. McFall (D-Calif.)
93. K. Gunn McKay (D-Utah)
94. Stewart B. McKinney (R-Conn.)
95. William S. Mailliard (R-Calif.)
96. Romano L. Mazzoli (D-Ky.)
97. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.)
98. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.)
99. George P. Miller (D-Calif.)
100. Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.)
101. Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.)
102. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.)
103. F. Bradford Morse (R-Mass.)
104. Charles A. Mosher (R-Ohio)
105. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.)
106. Robert N.C. Nix (D-Pa.)
107. David R. Obey (D-Wis.)
108. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.)
109. Thomas P.O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.)
110. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.)
111. Bertram L. Podell (D-N.Y.)
112. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.)
113. Melvin Price (D-Ill.)
114. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.)
115. Graham Purcell (D-Tex.)
116. Tom Railsback (R-Ill.)
117. Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.)
118. Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif.)
119. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.)
120. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.)
121. Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (R-Mich.)
122. Howard W. Robison (R-N.Y.)
123. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.)
124. Teno Roncalio (D-Wyo.)
125. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.)
126. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.)
127. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.)
128. Philip E. Ruppe (R-Mich.)
129. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.)
130. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.)
131. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.)
132. John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio)

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
92nd Congress

Co-sponsors of legislation to Amend Title 18, U.S. Code, To Prohibit the Establishment of Emergency Detention Camps and to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950)

- Bill: H.R. 2344, H.R. 4237, H.R. 4238, H.R. 4239, H.R. 4240, H.R. 4241, H.R. 4242, H.R. 4243, H.R. 4244, and H.R. 4245
132. John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio)
  133. B.F. Sisk (D-Calif.)
  134. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio)
  135. Charles M. Teague (R-Calif.)
  136. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.)
  137. Robert O. Tiernan (D-R.I.)
  138. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.)
  139. Al Ullman (D-Oreg.)
  140. Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.)
  141. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio)
  142. Joseph P. Vigorito (D-Pa.)
  143. Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.)
  144. Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.)
  145. Lester L. Wolff (D-N.Y.)
  146. Jim Wright (D-Tex.)
  147. Wendell Wyatt (R-Oreg.)
  148. Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill.)
  149. Gus Yatron (D-Pa.)
  150. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.)

## UNITED STATES SENATE

## 92nd Congress

Co-sponsors of legislation to repeal the Emergency Detention Act (Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950)

Bill: S. 592

1. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii)
2. Birch Bayh (D-Indiana)
3. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah)
4. Quentin N. Burdick (D-No. Carolina)
5. Allan Cranston (D-Calif.)
6. Hiram Fong (R-Hawaii)
7. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska)
8. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.)
9. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa)
10. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.)
11. Jacob Javits (R-New York)
12. B. Everett Jordan (D-No. Carolina)
13. Len B. Jordan (R-Idaho)
14. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyoming)
15. George McGovern (D-So. Dakota)
16. Mike Mansfield (D-Montana)
17. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah)
18. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine)
19. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.)
20. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.)
21. Jennings Randolph (D-West Virginia)
22. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska)
23. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.)
24. John V. Tunney (D-California)
25. Harrison A. Williams (D-New Jersey)

(as of 3/26/71)