

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
MEMORANDUM

FROM: Washington Office

DATE: September 14, 1971

TO: Title II Committee
All Chapter Presidents

SUBJECT: TITLE II REPEAL
CAMPAIGN

-oOo-

We are very happy to announce that the House of Representatives today overwhelmingly passed H. R. 234, the bill to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. By a vote of 356 to 49 the House accepted Congressman Spark Matsunaga's bill to repeal the so-called concentration camp law.

Prior to the final vote to repeal Title II, a key vote to substitute H. R. 820, the bill reported by the House Internal Security Committee which would retain the offensive detention camp provisions, was defeated by an impressive margin of the Congressmen present.

During the debate which lasted over the period of two days it was gratifying to note that in addition to the support of the 160 co-sponsors of the bill, H. R. 234 enjoyed the expressed support voiced through speeches on the floor in favor of the repeal bill of Speaker of the House the Honorable Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the House Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana, and the House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

A similar bill authored by Senator Daniel Inouye now awaits action in the Senate.

A complete account of the debate and proceedings of the House will be included in the next issue of the Pacific Citizen along with a copy of the Congressional Record account for the Title II Repeal Committee members.

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Measure Sent to the Senate

Detention Camp Repeal Voted

Washington

The House voted yesterday to repeal a 1950 law that allows the government to operate detention camps for suspected spies and saboteurs in time of national emergency.

House members, told that the bill created a real — even if unfounded — fear among some groups, a p-

proved the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act by a vote of 356 to 49. They also approved language that would prohibit the government from imprisoning anyone, except under existing criminal laws, without an act of Congress.

The legislation now goes to the Senate, which passed a similar measure late in 1969

that failed to win House passage.

The administration has urged repeal of the act, which was part of the internal security law President Nixon helped write as a House member during the Korean war.

Backers of repeal have pointed out repeatedly that 112,000 Japanese-Americans

were rounded up in 1942 and sent to detention camps.

Spokesmen for minority groups also cited this fact and said that since the 1966 big city riots, their constituents had expressed fear the 1950 law might be used to round them up, or other groups that held unpopular views.

United Press

Detention Camp Repeal Goes to Nixon

Washington

The Senate yesterday swiftly completed congressional repeal of a 1950 law authorizing the government to operate detention camps for suspected spies and saboteurs in times of national emergency.

The legislation, identical to that passed by the House Tuesday on a 356-to-49 vote, not only repealed the never used Emergency Detention Act, but included language requiring an act of Congress before anyone can be imprisoned or detained except under existing criminal laws.

The Senate action, on a voice vote in which no dissent was heard, sent the measure to the White House for President Nixon's signature. Although Mr. Nixon helped write the original bill when he was a House member, his administration supported its repeal.

The existence of the law was cited by some militant and minority groups who expressed fear the government might try to silence those holding unpopular views.

United Press

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Charles de Young Thieriot, Publisher
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955
Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

Editorials

Detention Camps

THE HOUSE HAS PASSED, 356 to 49, and the Senate has approved without a dissenting voice a bill to repeal the unused Emergency Detention Act of 1950, under which the Government could, in case of war, invasion or insurrection, detain any person whom it suspects might engage in sabotage or spying.

This ill - advised license for evading due process of law emerged from the lingering hysteria that snatched thousands of Nisei — American - born citizens of Japanese ancestry — from their homes following the attack on Pearl Harbor and trampled on the Constitution and their rights by holding them in concentration camps.

The repealer was sought by President Nixon and was sponsored by Representative Matsunaga of Hawaii, himself a Nisei who fought with American forces and was wounded several times. It not only kills the 1950 law, but duly asserts that only through an act of Congress can anybody be imprisoned or detained except as provided by law.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 356, nays 49, not voting 28, as follows:

(Roll No. 257)
YEAS—356

Abourezk du Pont Link
Abzug Dwyer Lloyd
Adams Eckhardt Long, Md.
Alexander Edmondson Lujan
Anderson, Edwards, Ala. McClory
Anderson, Calif. Edwards, Calif. McCloskey
Anderson, Ill. Eilberg McClure
Anderson, Tenn. Erlenborn McCollister
Andrews, Evans, Colo. McDade
Andrews, N. Dak. Ewins, Tenn. McDonald, Mich.
Annunzio Fascell McFall
Archer Findley McKevitt
Arends Fish McKinney
Ashley Fisher McMillan
Aspin Flood Macdonald, Mass.
Aspinall Flowers
Barrett Foley
Begich Ford, Gerald R. Madden
Belcher Ford, William D. Mahon
Bell Forsythe Mailliard
Bennett Frasier Mann
Bergland Fraser Martin
Betts Frenzel Mathias, Calif.
Biaggi Frey Matsunaga
Biester Fulton, Pa. Mayne
Bingham Fulton, Tenn. Mazzoli
Blanton Fuqua Meeds
Blatnik Gallfanakis Melcher
Boggs Gallagher Metcalfe
Boland Gaydos Michel
Bolling Gettys Mikva
Bow Gialmo Miller, Calif.
Brademas Gibbons Miller, Ohio
Brasco Gonzalez Mills, Ark.
Brinkley Goodling Mills, Md.
Brooks Grasso Minish
Broomfield Gray Mink
Brotzman Green, Oreg. Minshall
Brown, Mich. Green, Pa. Mitchell
Brown, Ohio Griffiths Mollohan
Broyhill, N.C. Grover Monagan
Broyhill, Va. Gubser Moorhead
Buchanan Gude Morgan
Burke, Mass. Hagan Morse
Burton Halpern Mosher
Byrne, Pa. Hamilton Moss
Byrnes, Wis. Hammer-
Byron schmidt Murphy, Ill.
Cabell Hanley Myers
Caffery Hanna Natcher
Camp Hansen, Idaho Nedzi
Carey, N.Y. Hansen, Wash. Nelsen
Carney Harrington Nix
Carter Harsha Obey
Casey, Tex. Harvey O'Hara
Cederberg Hastings O'Konski
Celler Hawkins O'Neill
Chamberlain Hays Patten
Chisholm Hébert Pelly
Clancy Hechler, W. Va. Pepper
Clark Heckler, Mass. Perkins
Clausen Helstoski Pettis
Clausen, Don H. Henderson Peyser
Clawson, Del. Hicks, Mass. Pickle
Clay Hicks, Wash. Pike
Cleveland Hillis Pirnie
Collier Hogan Podell
Collins, Ill. Hollifield Poff
Collins, Tex. Horton Powell
Conte Hosmer Preyer, N.C.
Conyers Howard Price, Ill.
Corman Hull Pryor, Ark.
Cotter Hungate Pucinski
Coughlin Hutchinson Quie
Culver Jacobs Quillen
Daniels, N.J. Johnson, Calif. Railsback
Danielson Johnson, Pa. Randall
Davis, Ga. Jones, Ala. Rangel
Davis, S.C. Jones, N.C. Rees
Davis, Wis. Jones, Tenn. Reid, Ill.
de la Garza Karth Reid, N.Y.
Dellenback Kastenmeier Reuss
Dellums Kazen Rhodes
Denholm Keating Riegle
Dennis Keith Robison, N.Y.
Dent Kemp Rodino
Derwinski King Roe
Dickinson Kluczynski Rogers
Diggs Koch Roncallo
Dingell Kuykendall Rooney, N.Y.
Donohue Kyl Rooney, Pa.
Dorn Kyros Rosenthal
Dow Landrum Rostenkowski
Dowdy Latta Roush
Downing Leggett Rousselot
Drinan Lennon Roy
Duncan Lent Roybal

Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sandman
Sarbanes
Saylor
Schneebeil
Schwengel
Sebelius
Seiberling
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Stanton,
J. William

Stanton,
James V.
Steed
Steele
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Thompson, Ga.
Thompson, N.J.
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Tiernan
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Veyssey
Vigorito
Waldie
Wampler

Ware
Watts
Whalen
Whalley
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.
Woff
Wright
Wyatt
Wydler
Wyllie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zwach

NAYS—49

Abbott
Abernethy
Andrews, Ala.
Ashbrook
Baker
Baring
Bevill
Blackburn
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Chappell
Colmer
Crane
Daniel, Va.
Devine
Flynt
Fountain

Griffin
Gross
Hall
Hunt
Ichord
Jonas
Landgrebe
Mathis, Ga.
Mizell
Montgomery
Nichols
Passman
Patman
Poage
Price, Tex.
Purcell
Rarick

Roberts
Robinson, Va.
Ruth
Satterfield
Scherle
Schmitz
Scott
Spence
Steiger, Ariz.
Teague, Tex.
Waggonner
Whitten
Williams
Wyman
Zion

NOT VOTING—28

Addabbo
Badillo
Bray
Burke, Fla.
Conable
Delaney
Dulski
Edwards, La.
Eshleman
Frelinghuysen

Garmatz
Goldwater
Haley
Hathaway
Jarman
Kee
Long, La.
McCulloch
McEwen
McKay

Scheuer
Shoup
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Terry
Widnall
Winn

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
- Mr. Dulski with Mr. Bray.
- Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Conable.
- Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Eshleman.
- Mr. Hathaway with Mr. McEwen.
- Mr. Delaney with Mr. Widnall.
- Mr. McKay with Mr. Shoup.
- Mr. Kee with Mr. Talcott.
- Mr. Haley with Mr. Burke of Florida.
- Mr. Jarman with Mr. Goldwater.
- Mr. Symington with Mr. McCulloch.
- Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Terry.
- Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Winn.
- Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Badillo.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of detention camps, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks announced that Mr. Anderson be appointed as an additional conferee on the bill (H.R. 10090) entitled "An Act making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes."

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 9212, EXTENDING BLACK LUNG BENEFITS

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report on the bill (H.R. 9212) to amend the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 to extend black lung benefits to orphans whose fathers die of pneumoconiosis, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. PURCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill which would consolidate and focus through one point in the Federal Government the commitment which Congress made last year, in the Agriculture Act of 1970, to the needs of rural America. It is a good bill, predicated upon our needs as a nation, not upon the needs of one section of the country, or of just one section of the economy.

This legislation is designed to overhaul the Farmers Home Administration, turning it into the driving force behind our efforts to revitalize a region so huge that, if it were a separate country, it would rank in area as the world's ninth largest. This section of our country contains the highest proportion of our poverty, the lowest average per capita income, the most inequitable distribution of educational opportunity and the bulk of our inadequate housing.

Today the Farmers Home Administration has the authority to make loans and grants to finance housing, water and sewer systems, telephone systems and recreational facilities. This authority is subject to a number of limitations including population and spending ceilings. Basically, my bill would add to this list of authorized projects the financing of small- and medium-sized industrial projects.

Statistics confirm the pattern that the Nation's urban areas accommodate over 73 percent of the people on just over 2