

# Concentration camps in America?

**Maybe.**





# The laws exist.

"...the President is  
authorized to make public  
proclamation of an 'Internal  
Security Emergency' "...  
and "is ... authorized to  
apprehend and ... detain  
... each person as to whom  
there is reasonable ground  
to believe .. probably will  
conspire with others to  
engage in acts. ..of sabotage  
...Persons apprehended. ...  
shall be confined in ...  
places of detention. ..."

Public Law 831-81st Congress; Title II;  
Section 102; 103; 104. (The Emergency  
Detention Act of 1950)

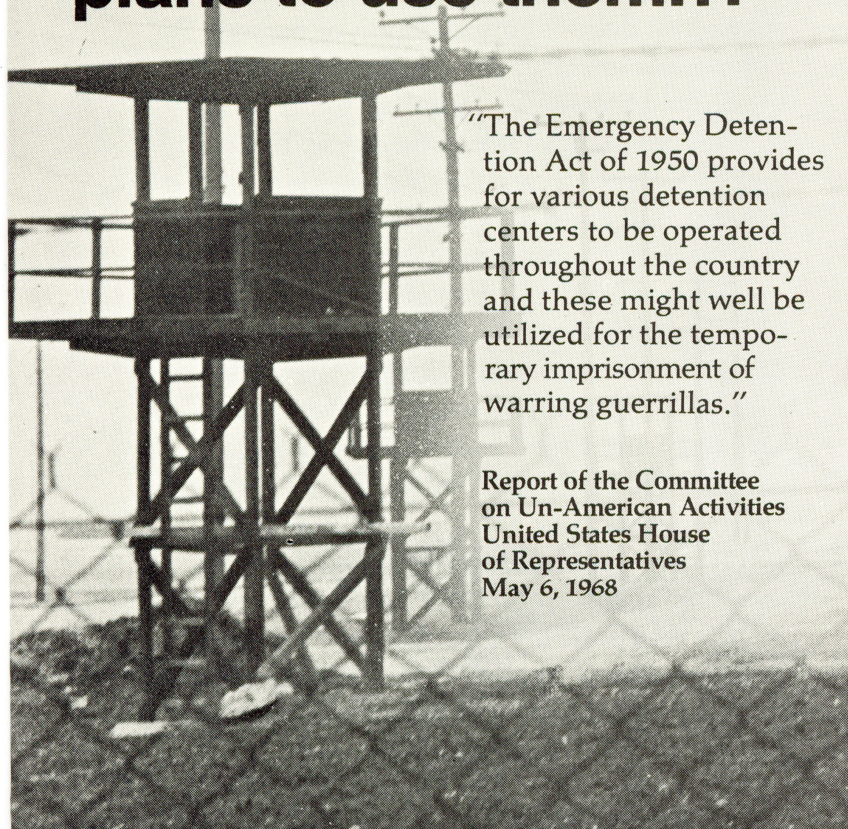


**The camps  
exist.**



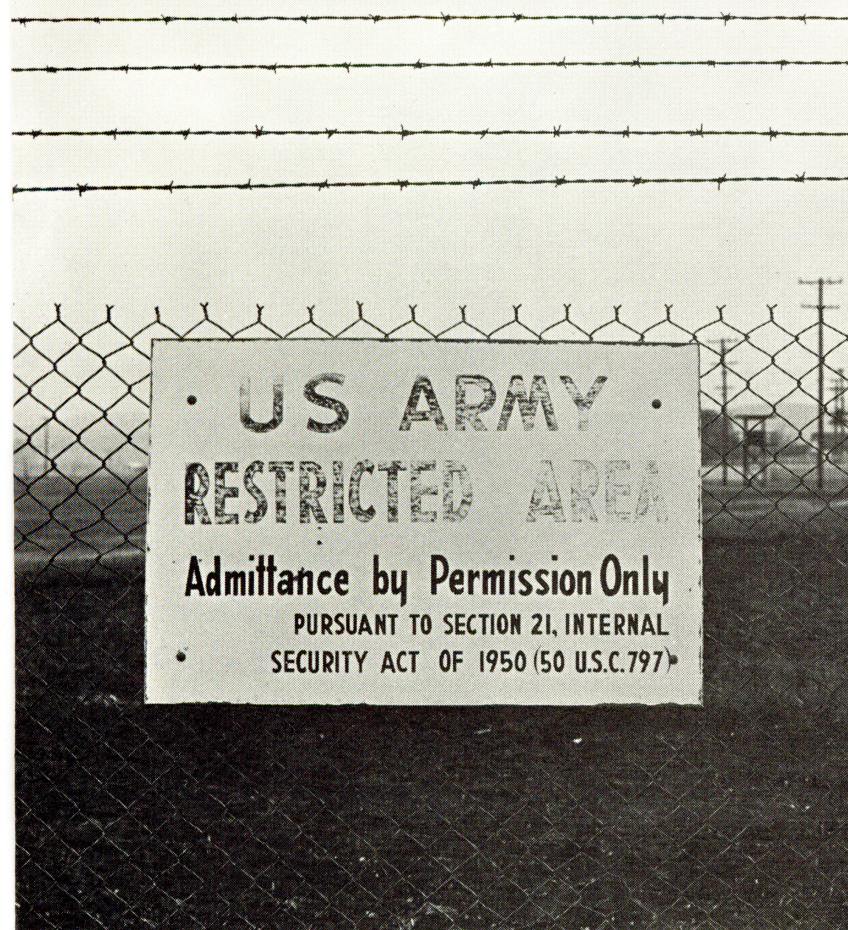


# And just in case you don't think anybody plans to use them...



"The Emergency Detention Act of 1950 provides for various detention centers to be operated throughout the country and these might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas."

Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities  
United States House of Representatives  
May 6, 1968



• U.S. ARMY •  
RESTRICTED AREA

Admittance by Permission Only  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 21, INTERNAL  
SECURITY ACT OF 1950 (50 U.S.C. 797)



# Should something be done?

Was Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the so called Emergency Detention Act) merely an unfortunate product of the national hysteria accompanying the Joseph McCarthy era? The United States Attorney General dismissed it as "so academic because it's so remote." After all it was passed almost 20 years ago and nobody's yet gone to a concentration camp under its provisions. However, congress provided \$775,000 to build five detention camps and the camps were built.

And in 1968, The House Un-American Activities Committee suggested using these detention camps for anti-war protestors and black militants.

And we can't say it can't happen here because it already has.

In 1942, 110,000 Japanese Americans were incarcerated in ten concentration camps in the United States. Two thirds of them were American citizens by birth. They weren't tried and sentenced. They were just sent.

Today, we all consider it an outrage . . . a blot on American history. Yet, under The Emergency Detention Act of 1950 the outrage can be repeated.

Under the provisions of this law, defendants need not be given a judicial trial. All that is required is an appearance before a Preliminary Hearing Office appointed by the Attorney General. The defendant must show cause to his innocence and need not be informed of the details of the charges against him.

Is it unconstitutional? Someone will have to be sent off to the camps before the courts can test it.

Why wait that long?



## **We need your help and solicit your support.**

The Japanese American Citizens League, the largest national organization of persons of Japanese ancestry (96 chapters throughout the United States) is committed to the repeal of The Emergency Detention Act of 1950. Our experience in wartime camps gives us the responsibility and duty to prevent the revival of American concentration camps.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii has introduced Senate Bill 1872 co-sponsored with 22 distinguished senators for the repeal of Title II. Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii and Chet Holifield of California co-authored H. R. 11825 in the U. S. House of Representatives. We urge you to write your elective representatives in Washington D. C. to support these two bills.

We welcome any contributions to help publicize this campaign. Please send donations to the address below. For additional information contact our local chapter or write to:

**"JACL Anti-Detention Camp Fund"**  
c/o Mr. Ray Okamura  
1150 Park Hills Road,  
Berkeley, California 94708