

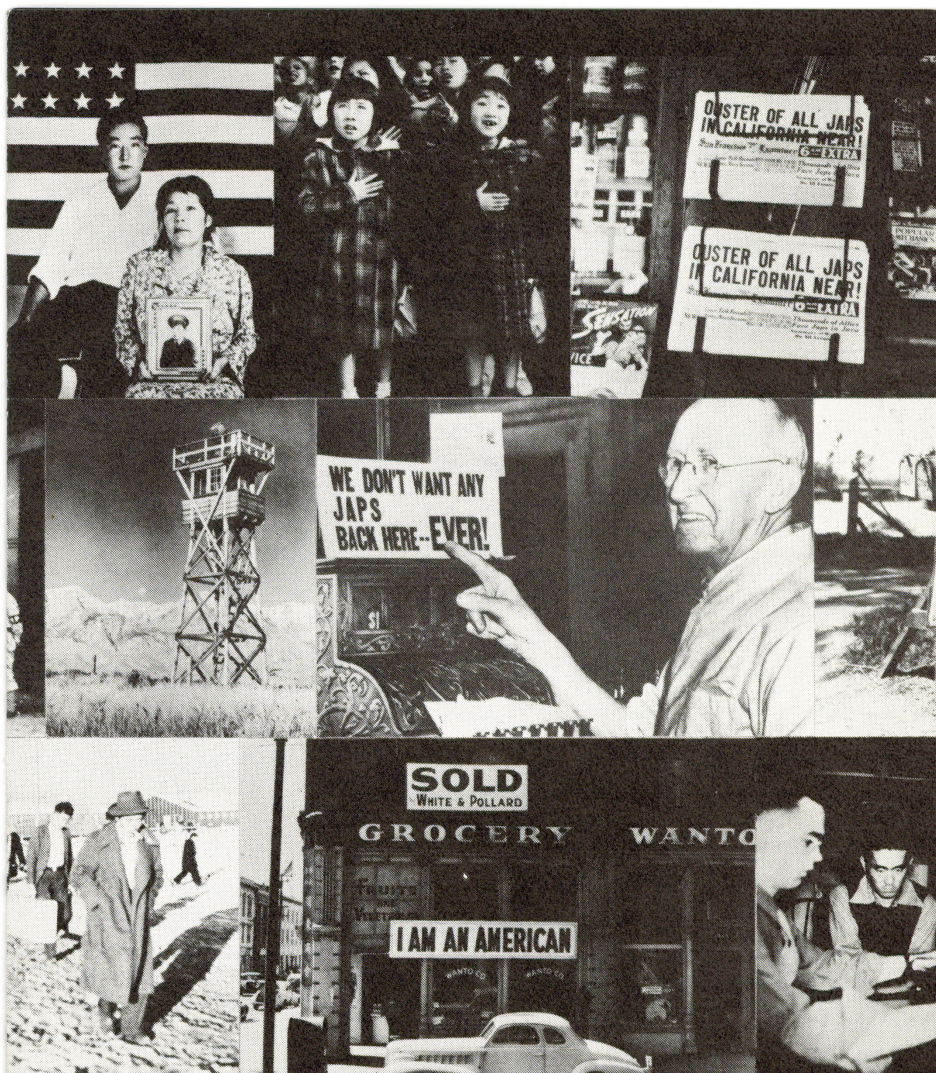


THE NATIONAL COALITION FOR REDRESS/ REPARATIONS (NCRR) was formed in July of 1980 for the expressed purpose of seeking restitution for losses and injuries suffered by Japanese Americans and others unjustly uprooted and/or incarcerated by the U.S. government, and to seek preventative measures so that similar acts and violations of constitutional rights never occur again. NCRR is comprised of community organizations, churches, progressive groups, and civic and student organizations united in a nationwide campaign for justice. NCRR believes in the importance of closely linking any legal strategy with political strategy based on grassroots community support and initiative. The Coalition initiated the first inter-organizational redress conference in 1980. Presently, we have chapters in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, New York, and New England.

### **U.S. CONCENTRATION CAMPS**

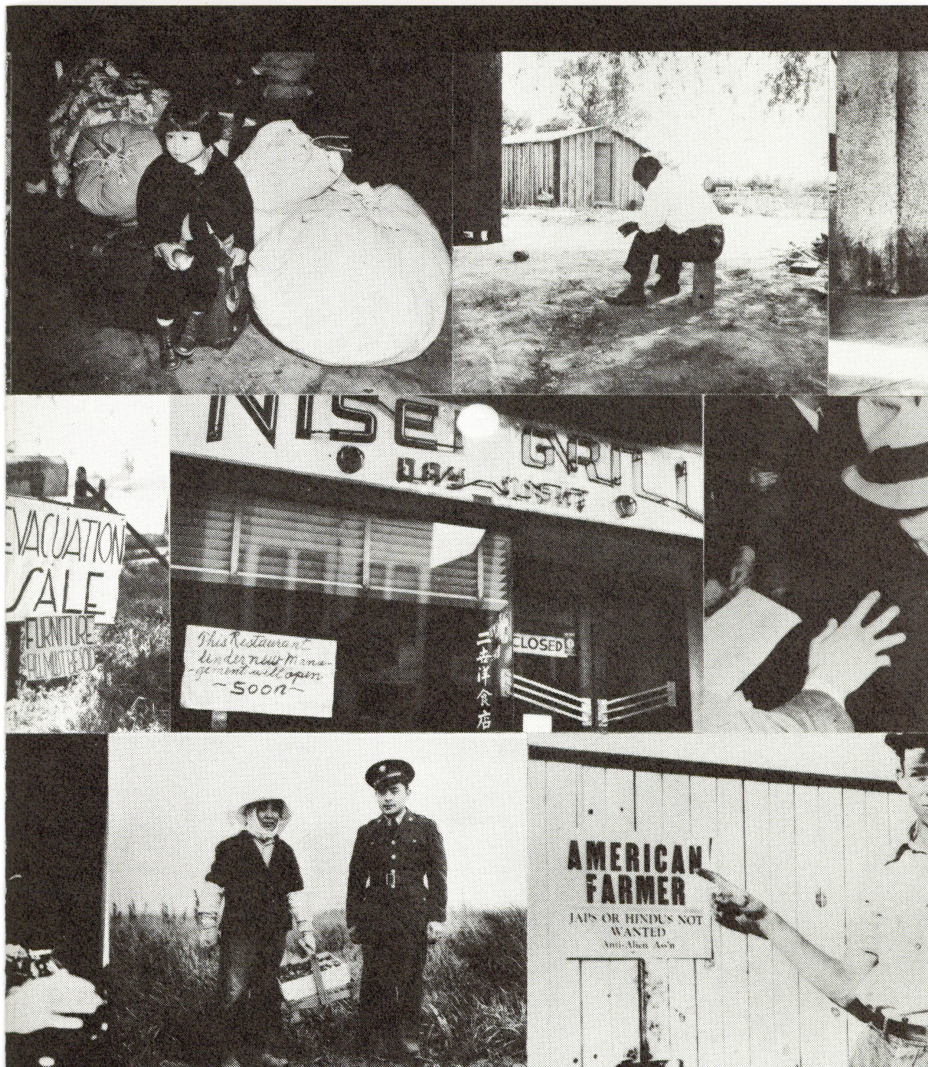
On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing





the mass evacuation and incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans. Almost two-thirds of those interned were citizens born and raised in the United States and who never set foot in Japan. The remaining internees were permanent residents of the U.S. who had left Japan at least seventeen years earlier and had remained Japanese nationals, because citizenship was denied them through discriminatory U.S. naturalization laws. According to the Munson Report, commissioned by the U.S. government and completed in November, 1941, the Japanese Americans were considered unquestionably loyal to the U.S. Without evidence of wrongdoing, specific charges, or due process of law, citizens and permanent residents alike were publicly branded as "the enemy," disloyal," or "traitors." As a consequence, they lost property, homes, savings, income, businesses, and other sources of income. They were also denied intangibles such as health, freedom, and dignity, all supposedly guaranteed by the Constitution and other means of protection of human and civil rights in the United States. The U.S. government under the



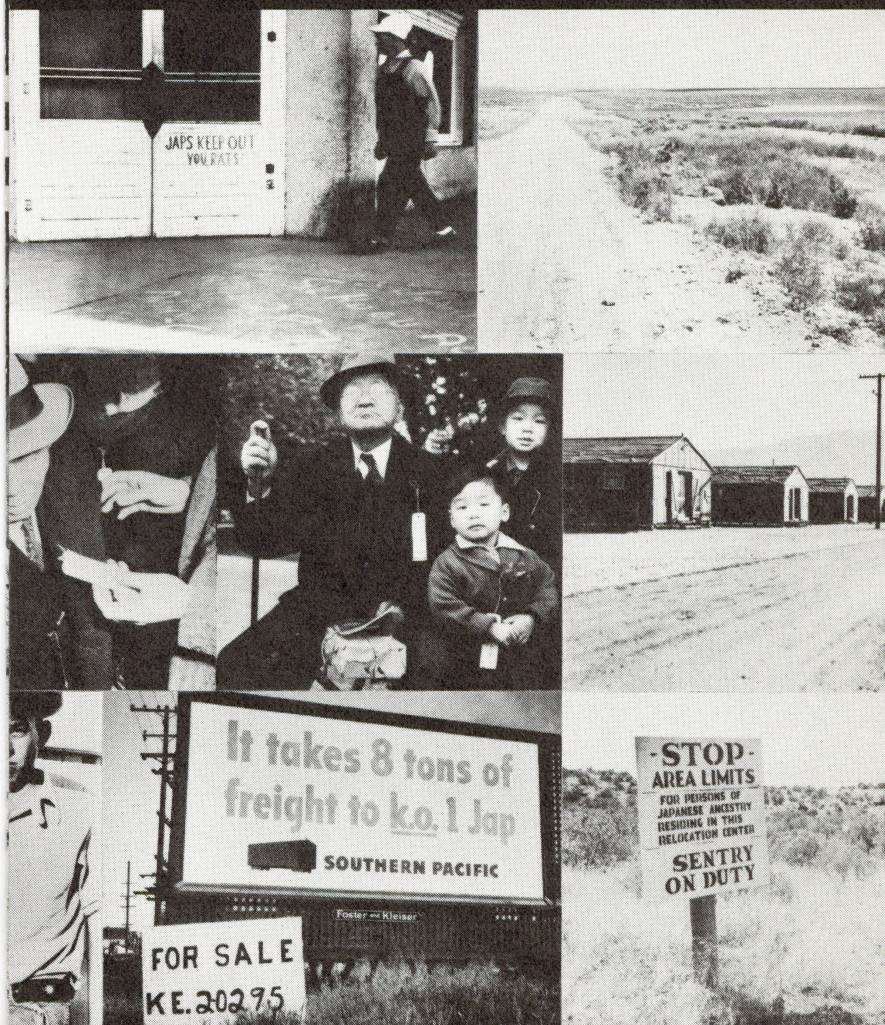


guise of “military necessity” justified the racist imprisonment of Japanese Americans. However, no such round-up of German or Italian Americans occurred. For the next four years, Japanese Americans lived behind barbed wires under armed military guard. The ten concentration camps were located in the most desolate and remote areas of the United States.

Aside from what was carried in by hand, all personal possessions were left behind. Homes, farms, and businesses were lost; bank accounts were frozen; educational and career opportunities were disrupted; and cultural and community ties were destroyed.

The proposal to remove Japanese Americans and separate them from the rest of society was actively supported by many of the groups which backed earlier discriminatory policies. In this sense, the forced internment into concentration camps was the most devastating blow among a long series of measures against Japanese Americans. In Alaska, the government conducted a similar act in the





evacuation of natives of the Aleutian Islands. Here again, "Military necessity" caused the Aleuts to be taken from their homes and interned in abandoned fish canneries and mines which lacked medical and sanitary facilities. When finally released, they found their historic communities destroyed.

It has taken almost forty years for the Japanese American community to recover sufficiently their dignity to build a redress movement. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) was authorized by an act of Congress in response to persistent activity by the Japanese American community. It is preparing a report of its findings after having conducted a number of hearings throughout the nation. In addition to seeking a formal admission of wrong doing by the government, NCRP will actively seek reparations through legislation.

### **WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT!**

The time for determining whether a wrong was committed occurred forty years ago. The time for redress and reparation is now!





### PRINCIPLES OF NCRR

1. Monetary compensation to individuals who suffered evacuation and/or incarceration, or to their heirs, of *at least* \$25,000 per individual;
2. Restitution to the Japanese American community in the form of a community fund;
3. Overturning of the legal basis that has justified the mass evacuation and incarceration;
4. Support of others who have suffered or still suffer from similar unjust actions taken by the government; and
5. Education of the American public so that future generations may learn from the mistakes of the past and not knowingly allow them to happen again.



NCRR publishes a newsletter, the *NCRR BANNER*. In addition, NCRR has a speakers bureau, conducts house meetings, and will provide informational packets on request. Also available are slide shows and edited video tapes and testimonies given at the 1981 CRWIC hearings.





### MEMBERS OF THE COALITION

Agape Fellowship; Asian Americans for Community Involvement, Santa Clara County; Asian Law Alliance; Asian Legal Services Outreach; Asian Student Union, University of California at Berkeley; Berkeley Asian Youth Center; Japanese American Postal Club of San Francisco, Japanese Community Progressive Alliance; Japanese Welfare Rights Organization; Little Tokyo People's Rights Organization; Manzanar Committee; New England Nisei; New York Concerned Japanese Americans for Redress; Nihonmachi Legal Outreach; Nihonmachi Outreach Committee; San Diego Redress/Reparations Committee; Southside People's Art Collective; Takenoko, UNITY Newspaper; West Coast Asian Pacific Student Union.

### ENDORSERS OF NCRR

American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California; Anti-Defamation League; Asian American Studies Graduate Students Association, UCLA; Asian Caucus of the Lutheran Church in America; Asian Coalition, UCLA; Asian State Employees Association; Bay Area Attorneys for Redress; B'hai Birth; California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO; Community Asian Art and Media Project; Gordon Hirabayashi; Japanese American Bar Association; Japanese American Citizens League, Long Beach Pacifica Chapter; JACL Pacific Southwest District, JACL, Sacramento Chapter; JACL San Mateo Chapter, Little Tokyo Service Center; Nikkei Student Union, UCLA; 100th/442nd Veterans Organization; Pacific Southwest Synod of the Lutheran Church in America; Pilipino American Alliance, University of California, Berkeley; Sycamore Church of El Cerrito;





United Auto Workers of Fremont, Local 1364; Community Action Program of United Auto Workers, Northern California; UCLA School of Social Welfare, Asian Caucus; United Teachers of Los Angeles.

Historical photographs: Maisie & Richard Conrat, *EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066, CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY*

Contemporary photographs: UNITY  
Roy Nakano

Special thanks (photographic reproductions): Kathy Ikemiya  
Tom Ikemiya  
TOM'S  
CHROMA-LAB  
Alex Rincon  
**Keith Lee**

Brochure design: Gary Tokumoto

We welcome all of those interested to become members of NCCR. As a member, you will be put on our mailing list and be informed of our upcoming activities. We also encourage any donations to help fund these activities, our mailings, and other educational work, and as a sign of your support. Join now, become involved. Please.





**JOIN THE NCRR**

For more information, contact:

**NATIONAL COALITION FOR REDRESS/REPARATIONS**

244 South San Pedro Street, Suite 406  
Los Angeles, CA 90012 (213) 620-0761

1858 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, CA 94115 (415) 921-8841



name

address

city

state

zip

telephone

\$5.00 Individual membership

\$25.00 Organization membership

Enclosed is my donation in the amount of \$