One Hundredth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight

An Act

To implement recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.
The purposes of this Act are to—

(a) acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(b) apologize on behalf of the United States for the evacuation, relocation, and internment of such citizens and persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(c) provide for a public education fund to finance efforts to inform the public about the internment of each individual so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar event;

(d) make restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were evicted or relocated;

(e) make restitution to Aliens residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Aleutian Islands west of Umnak Island, in settlement of United States obligations in equity and at law;

(f) supply adequate and comprehensive, unduplicating evidence material related to the evacuation and internment of United States citizens under the authority of the United States during World War II;

(g) personal property taken or destroyed by United States forces during World War II; and

(h) commemorate progress, including community church projects, by United States forces during World War II;

(i) traditional village lands on Attu Island not rehabilitated prior to World War II for Alaskan occupation or other purposes.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION.

(a) Wwii Reparations to Individuals or Japanese Americans—The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a group of Japanese Americans were evicted or relocated and interned due to unjustified suspicion and fear of disloyalty to the government while Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians during World War II. As the Commission documents, these actions were carried out without adequate security measures and without any acts of espionage or sabotage demonstrated by the Commission, and that such actions were part of a larger cultural and racial repression of Japanese Americans and a