



Manzanar. Minidoka. Heart Mountain. Unfamiliar names of remote and desolate places, etched permanently in the minds of some, forgotten by many.

Yet history records in 1942, the forcible eviction of 120,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry from their homes on the West Coast.

Without trial, without charges of wrongdoing, without the basic protections guaranteed by law, an entire group of loyal Americans became the tragic victims of a government action solely because of their ancestry.

And in the course of their detention Japanese



Americans suffered severe losses—freedom, dignity, income, careers—and for some, a mental anguish that would last a lifetime.

Manzanar, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Poston, Tule Lake, Gila River, Granada, Topaz, Jerome, Rohwer—these were America's concentration camps.

In 1980, a Federal Commission was established to review the facts surrounding the exclusion and detention of Japanese Americans and to recommend appropriate remedies. Following exhaustive research and hearings, the Commission concluded that the government's wartime policies were without justification. Their recommendations form the basis for congressional



legislation—which seeks to redress civil rights violations against an American ethnic group.

The evacuation experience of Japanese Americans during World War II is a harsh reminder of the frailties of constitutional guarantees: That wherever and whenever civil liberties can be taken from one group or individual, they can be taken from any group or individual.

Please support the case for redress. Join the Japanese American Citizens League today.

**The Japanese American Incarceration:
A Case for Redress**

Japanese American Citizens League



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