

The International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, referred to in text, is act Mar. 10, 1950, ch. 54, 64 Stat. 12. Title I of the Act is classified generally to subchapter I (§1621 et seq.) of chapter 21 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1621 of Title 22 and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 2017n of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

§ 4146. Transfer of records

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to transfer or otherwise make available to the Commission such records and documents relating to claims authorized by this subchapter as may be required by the Commission in carrying out its functions under this subchapter.

(July 3, 1948, ch. 826, title II, §216, as added Pub. L. 87-846, title I, §103, Oct. 22, 1962, 76 Stat. 1113.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 2017o of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

§ 4147. Administrative expenses

There are authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary (but not to exceed the total covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts under section 4336(d)¹ of this title) to enable the Commission and the Treasury Department to pay their administrative expenses in carrying out their respective functions under this subchapter.

(July 3, 1948, ch. 826, title II, §217, as added Pub. L. 87-846, title I, §103, Oct. 22, 1962, 76 Stat. 1113.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 4336(d) of this title, referred to in text, authorized Attorney General to cover into the Treasury certain sums for deposit into War Claims Fund, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 100-418, title II, §2501(a)(1), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1371. See section 4336(b) of this title.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 2017p of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

CHAPTER 52—RESTITUTION FOR WORLD WAR II INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS AND ALEUTS

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Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 100-383, Aug. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 903, comprising this chapter, was formerly set out in the Appendix to this title, prior to the elimination of the Appendix to this title and the editorial reclassification of the Act as this chapter. For disposition of sections of the former Appendix to this title, see Table II, set out preceding section 1 of this title.

§ 4201. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are to—

(1) acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(2) apologize on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, relocation, and internment of such citizens and permanent resident aliens;

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

(4) make restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned;

(5) make restitution to Aleut residents of the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island, in settlement of United States obligations in equity and at law, for—

(A) injustices suffered and unreasonable hardships endured while those Aleut residents were under United States control during World War II;

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

(C) community property, including community church property, taken or destroyed by United States forces during World War II; and

(D) traditional village lands on Attu Island not rehabilitated after World War II for Aleut occupation or other productive use;

(6) discourage the occurrence of similar injustices and violations of civil liberties in the future; and

¹ See References in Text note below.

(7) make more credible and sincere any declaration of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations.

(Pub. L. 100-383, §1, Aug. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 903.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 1989 of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

§ 4202. Statement of the Congress

(a) With regard to individuals of Japanese ancestry

The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. As the Commission documents, these actions were carried out without adequate security reasons and without any acts of espionage or sabotage documented by the Commission, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. The excluded individuals of Japanese ancestry suffered enormous damages, both material and intangible, and there were incalculable losses in education and job training, all of which resulted in significant human suffering for which appropriate compensation has not been made. For these fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights of these individuals of Japanese ancestry, the Congress apologizes on behalf of the Nation.

(b) With respect to the Aleuts

The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, the Aleut civilian residents of the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island were relocated during World War II to temporary camps in isolated regions of southeast Alaska where they remained, under United States control and in the care of the United States, until long after any potential danger to their home villages had passed. The United States failed to provide reasonable care for the Aleuts, and this resulted in widespread illness, disease, and death among the residents of the camps; and the United States further failed to protect Aleut personal and community property while such property was in its possession or under its control. The United States has not compensated the Aleuts adequately for the conversion or destruction of personal property, and the conversion or destruction of community property caused by the United States military occupation of Aleut villages during World War II. There is no remedy for injustices suffered by the Aleuts during World War II except an Act of Congress providing appropriate compensation for those losses which are attributable to the conduct of United States forces and other officials and employees of the United States.

(Pub. L. 100-383, §2, Aug. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 903.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 1989a of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

SUBCHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND RESIDENT JAPANESE ALIENS

§ 4211. Short title

This subchapter may be cited as the “Civil Liberties Act of 1988”.

(Pub. L. 100-383, title I, §101, Aug. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 904.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 1989b of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 102-371, §1, Sept. 27, 1992, 106 Stat. 1167, provided that: “This Act [see Tables for classification] may be cited as the ‘Civil Liberties Act Amendments of 1992.’”

§ 4212. Remedies with respect to criminal convictions

(a) Review of convictions

The Attorney General is requested to review any case in which an individual living on August 10, 1988, was, while a United States citizen or permanent resident alien of Japanese ancestry, convicted of a violation of—

(1) Executive Order Numbered 9066, dated February 19, 1942;

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in military areas or zones”, approved March 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 173); or

(3) any other Executive order, Presidential proclamation, law of the United States, directive of the Armed Forces of the United States, or other action taken by or on behalf of the United States or its agents, representatives, officers, or employees, respecting the evacuation, relocation, or internment of individuals solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry;

on account of the refusal by such individual, during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period, to accept treatment which discriminated against the individual on the basis of the individual’s Japanese ancestry.

(b) Recommendations for pardons

Based upon any review under subsection (a), the Attorney General is requested to recommend to the President for pardon consideration those convictions which the Attorney General considers appropriate.

(c) Action by the President

In consideration of the statement of the Congress set forth in section 4202(a) of this title, the