

(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