

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2023-4615, by Representatives Jenkins, Wilcox, Abbarno, Alvarado, Barkis, Barnard, Bateman, Berg, Bergquist, Berry, Bronoske, Caldier, Callan, Chambers, Chandler, Chapman, Cheney, Chopp, Christian, Connors, Corry, Cortes, Couture, Davis, Dent, Doglio, Donaghy, Duerr, Dye, Entenman, Eslick, Farivar, Fey, Fitzgibbon, Fosse, Goehner, Goodman, Graham, Gregerson, Griffey, Hackney, Hansen, Harris, Hutchins, Jacobsen, Klicker, Kloba, Kretz, Leavitt, Lekanoff, Low, Macri, Maycumber, McClintock, McEntire, Mena, Morgan, Mosbrucker, Orcutt, Ormsby, Ortiz-Self, Orwall, Paul, Peterson, Pollet, Ramel, Ramos, Reed, Reeves, Riccelli, Robertson, Rude, Rule, Ryu, Sandlin, Santos, Schmick, Schmidt, Senn, Shavers, Simmons, Slatter, Springer, Stearns, Steele, Stokesbary, Stonier, Street, Taylor, Thai, Tharinger, Timmons, Volz, Walen, Walsh, Waters, Wylie, and Ybarra

1 WHEREAS, On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt
2 issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the United States
3 military to forcibly remove and incarcerate more than 120,000 persons
4 of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, including 12,000 Japanese
5 American residents of Washington State; and

6 WHEREAS, The first civilian evacuation order gave Japanese
7 Americans from Bainbridge Island, Washington less than one week to
8 leave behind homes, personal belongings, farms, businesses, friends,
9 and family and report to detention centers like Camp Harmony on the
10 grounds of the Washington State Fair in Puyallup, where hastily
11 converted horse stables housed the evacuated families; and

12 WHEREAS, These detention centers were temporary quarters for the
13 evacuees while the United States military department constructed 10
14 mass incarceration sites for Japanese Americans located in remote
15 inland areas of the United States; and

16 WHEREAS, This drastic policy of removal and relocation allegedly
17 aimed to prevent acts of espionage and sabotage by Japanese Americans
18 who were deemed untrustworthy and disloyal to the United States; and

19 WHEREAS, On March 23, 1943, the War Department organized a
20 segregated unit of Japanese Americans, many of whom reported for
21 military duty from the concentration camps surrounded by barbed wire
22 in which they and their families were detained; and

1 WHEREAS, More than 12,000 volunteers responded to questions about
2 their loyalty and patriotism by amassing a battle record unparalleled
3 in United States military history with a casualty rate of 314% and
4 earning a collective 7 Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of
5 Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1 Distinguished Service
6 Medal, 588 Silver Stars, more than 4,000 Bronze Stars, 22 Legion of
7 Merit Medals, 145 Soldier's Medals, 9,486 Purple Hearts, 16
8 decorations from France and Italy, and, in 2010, the Congressional
9 Gold Medal; and

10 WHEREAS, Equally loyal and patriotic Japanese Americans fought to
11 protect our constitutional rights and liberties through dissent, like
12 University of Washington student and Auburn native Gordon Hirabayashi
13 who was arrested, convicted, and imprisoned for defying the military
14 curfew on select civilians and refusing to evacuate when ordered; and

15 WHEREAS, In 1982, the Congressional commission on wartime
16 relocation and internment of civilians found "no military or security
17 reason for the internment" of persons of Japanese ancestry, but
18 determined the cause of the incarceration as "racial prejudice, war
19 hysteria, and a failure of political leadership"; and

20 WHEREAS, Through this travesty of justice, Japanese Americans
21 suffered immense economic loss of property and assets; experienced
22 immeasurable physical and psychological harm as individuals and
23 collectively as a community; and were deprived of their
24 constitutional liberties without due process of law; and

25 WHEREAS, In 1979, Washington State Congressman Mike Lowry
26 introduced H.R. 5977 to provide reparations and an apology to the
27 Japanese American incarcerated, thus initiating a 10-year legislative
28 quest that ended when President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil
29 Liberties Act of 1988; and

30 WHEREAS, Throughout Washington State, the last remaining
31 survivors of the European and Asian Pacific battlefields of World War
32 II and of American incarceration camps live their golden years in
33 quiet contrast to their extraordinary acts of conscience and valor
34 while all of America continues to benefit from their heroic
35 patriotism;

36 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washington State House
37 of Representatives pause to acknowledge the 81st anniversary of the
38 signing of Executive Order 9066; to recognize and remember Japanese
39 American veterans, incarcerated, and civil rights activists from the
40 State of Washington; and to reflect on, and honor, the lessons,

1 blessings, and responsibilities of the phrase ". . .with liberty and
2 justice for all"; and

3 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be
4 immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of
5 Representatives to the Nisei Veterans Committee, Densho, the Japanese
6 American Citizens League, the Japanese Cultural and Community Center
7 of Washington State, and the Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific
8 American Experience.

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