

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 924

To award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his contributions to civil rights, his loyalty and patriotism to the Nation, and his dedication to justice and equality.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 2019

Mr. TAKANO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his contributions to civil rights, his loyalty and patriotism to the Nation, and his dedication to justice and equality.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Fred Korematsu Con-  
5       gressional Gold Medal Act of 2019”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7       The Congress finds the following:

1           (1) On January 30, 1919, Fred Toyosaburo  
2           Korematsu was born in Oakland, California, to Jap-  
3           anese immigrants.

4           (2) Fred Korematsu graduated from  
5           Castlemont High School in 1937 and attempted to  
6           enlist in the military twice but was unable to do so  
7           because his selective service classification was  
8           changed to enemy alien, even though Fred  
9           Korematsu was a United States citizen.

10          (3) Fred Korematsu trained as a welder and  
11          worked as a foreman at the docks in Oakland until  
12          the date on which he and all Japanese Americans  
13          were fired.

14          (4) On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the  
15          military base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, causing the  
16          United States to declare war against Japan.

17          (5) On February 19, 1942, President Franklin  
18          D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed.  
19          Reg. 1407 (February 25, 1942)), which authorized  
20          the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas—

21                 (A) from which any or all people could be  
22                 excluded; and

23                 (B) with respect to which, the right of any  
24                 person to enter, remain in, or leave would be

1 subject to any restriction the Military Com-  
2 mander imposed in his discretion.

3 (6) On May 3, 1942, the Lieutenant General of  
4 the Western Command of the Army issued Civilian  
5 Exclusion Order 34 (May 3, 1942) (referred to in  
6 this preamble as the “Civilian Exclusion Order”) di-  
7 recting that all people of Japanese ancestry be re-  
8 moved from designated areas of the West Coast  
9 after May 9, 1942, because people of Japanese an-  
10 cestry in the designated areas were considered to  
11 pose a threat to national security.

12 (7) Fred Korematsu refused to comply with the  
13 Civilian Exclusion Order and was arrested on May  
14 30, 1942.

15 (8) After his arrest, Fred Korematsu—

16 (A) was held for 2½ months in the Pre-  
17 sidio stockade in San Francisco, California;

18 (B) was convicted on September 8, 1942,  
19 of violating the Civilian Exclusion Order and  
20 sentenced to 5 years of probation; and

21 (C) was detained at Tanforan Assembly  
22 Center, a former horse racetrack used as a  
23 holding facility for Japanese Americans before  
24 he was exiled with his family to the Topaz in-  
25 carceration camp in the State of Utah.

1           (9) More than 120,000 Japanese Americans  
2 were similarly detained, with no charges brought and  
3 without due process, in 10 permanent War Reloca-  
4 tion Authority camps located in isolated desert areas  
5 of the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colo-  
6 rado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming.

7           (10) The people of the United States subject to  
8 the Civilian Exclusion Order lost their homes, liveli-  
9 hoods, and the freedoms guaranteed to all people of  
10 the United States.

11           (11) Fred Korematsu unsuccessfully challenged  
12 the Civilian Exclusion Order as it applied to him  
13 and appealed the decision of the United States Dis-  
14 trict Court to the United States Court of Appeals  
15 for the Ninth Circuit, which sustained his conviction.

16           (12) Fred Korematsu was subsequently con-  
17 fined with his family in the incarceration camp in  
18 Topaz, Utah, for 2 years, and during that time,  
19 Fred Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Su-  
20 preme Court of the United States.

21           (13) On December 18, 1944, the Supreme  
22 Court of the United States issued *Korematsu v.*  
23 *United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), which—

24                   (A) upheld the conviction of Fred  
25           Korematsu by a vote of 6 to 3; and

1 (B) concluded that Fred Korematsu was  
2 removed from his home not based on hostility  
3 toward him or other Japanese Americans but  
4 because the United States was at war with  
5 Japan and the military feared a Japanese inva-  
6 sion of the West Coast.

7 (14) In his dissenting opinion in *Korematsu v.*  
8 *United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), Justice Frank  
9 Murphy called the Civilian Exclusion Order the “le-  
10 galization of racism”.

11 (15) Two other Supreme Court Justices dis-  
12 sented from the majority decision in *Korematsu v.*  
13 *United States*, including Justice Jackson who de-  
14 scribed the validation of the principle of racial dis-  
15 crimination as a “loaded weapon, ready for the hand  
16 of any authority that can bring forward a plausible  
17 claim of an urgent need”.

18 (16) Fred Korematsu continued to maintain his  
19 innocence for decades following World War II, and  
20 his conviction hampered his ability to gain employ-  
21 ment.

22 (17) In 1982, legal historian Peter Irons and  
23 researcher Aiko Yoshinaga-Herzig gained access to  
24 Government documents under section 552 of title 5,  
25 United States Code (commonly known as the “Free-

1 dom of Information Act”), that indicate that while  
2 the case of Fred Korematsu was before the Supreme  
3 Court of the United States, the Federal Government  
4 misled the Supreme Court of the United States and  
5 suppressed findings that Japanese Americans on the  
6 West Coast were not security threats.

7 (18) In light of the newly discovered informa-  
8 tion, Fred Korematsu filed a writ of error coram  
9 nobis with the United States District Court for the  
10 Northern District of California, and on November  
11 10, 1983, United States District Judge Marilyn Hall  
12 Patel issued her decision in *Korematsu v. United*  
13 *States*, 584 F. Supp. 1406 (N.D. Cal. 1984), that—

14 (A) overturned the conviction of Fred  
15 Korematsu;

16 (B) concluded that, at the time that senior  
17 Government officials presented their case before  
18 the Supreme Court of the United States in  
19 1944, the senior Government officials knew  
20 there was no factual basis for the claim of mili-  
21 tary necessity for the Civil Exclusion Order;

22 (C) acknowledged that “the government  
23 knowingly withheld information from the courts  
24 when they were considering the critical question  
25 of military necessity” in the original case;

1 (D) recognized that “there is substantial  
2 support in the record that the government de-  
3 liberately omitted relevant information and pro-  
4 vided misleading information in papers before  
5 the court. The information was critical to the  
6 court’s determination”; and

7 (E) stated that although the decision of  
8 the Supreme Court of the United States in  
9 *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214  
10 (1944), remains on the pages of United States  
11 legal and political history, “[a]s historical  
12 precedent it stands as a constant caution that  
13 in times of war or declared military necessity  
14 our institutions must be vigilant in protecting  
15 constitutional guarantees”.

16 (19) The Commission on Wartime Relocation  
17 and Internment of Civilians, authorized by Congress  
18 in 1980 to review the facts and circumstances sur-  
19 rounding the relocation and incarceration of Japa-  
20 nese Americans under Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed.  
21 Reg. 1407 (February 25, 1942)), concluded that—

22 (A) the decision of the Supreme Court of  
23 the United States in *Korematsu v. United*  
24 *States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), is overruled by  
25 the court of history;

1 (B) a grave personal injustice was done to  
2 the United States citizens and resident aliens of  
3 Japanese ancestry who, without individual re-  
4 view or any probative evidence against them,  
5 were excluded, removed, and detained by the  
6 United States during World War II; and

7 (C) the exclusion, removal, and detention  
8 of United States citizens and resident aliens of  
9 Japanese ancestry was motivated largely by  
10 “racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a fail-  
11 ure of political leadership”.

12 (20) The overturning of the conviction of Fred  
13 Korematsu and the findings of the Commission on  
14 Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in-  
15 fluenced the decision by Congress to pass the Civil  
16 Liberties Act of 1988 (50 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.) to  
17 request a Presidential apology and the symbolic pay-  
18 ment of compensation to people of Japanese ances-  
19 try who lost liberty or property due to discriminatory  
20 actions of the Federal Government.

21 (21) On August 10, 1988, President Reagan  
22 signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (50 U.S.C.  
23 4211 et seq.), stating, “[H]ere we admit a wrong;  
24 here we reaffirm our commitment as a nation to  
25 equal justice under the law.”.



1           (22) On January 15, 1998, President Clinton  
2           awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the  
3           highest civilian award of the United States, to Fred  
4           Korematsu, stating, “[i]n the long history of our  
5           country’s constant search for justice, some names of  
6           ordinary citizens stand for millions of souls: Plessy,  
7           Brown, Parks. To that distinguished list, today we  
8           add the name of Fred Korematsu.”.

9           (23) Fred Korematsu remained a tireless advo-  
10          cate for civil liberties and justice throughout his life  
11          by—

12                   (A) speaking out against racial discrimina-  
13                   tion and violence; and

14                   (B) cautioning the Federal Government  
15                   against repeating mistakes of the past that sin-  
16                   gled out individuals for heightened scrutiny on  
17                   the basis of race, ethnicity, nationality, or reli-  
18                   gion.

19          (24) On March 30, 2005, Fred Korematsu died  
20          at the age of 86 in Marin County, California.

21          (25) Fred Korematsu is a role model for all  
22          people of the United States who love the United  
23          States and the promises contained in the Constitu-  
24          tion of the United States, and the strength and per-

1 severance of Fred Korematsu serve as an inspiration  
2 for all people who strive for equality and justice.

3 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

4 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of  
5 the House of Representatives and the President pro tem-  
6 pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements  
7 for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of Congress,  
8 of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration  
9 to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his contributions to  
10 civil rights, his loyalty and patriotism to the Nation, and  
11 his dedication to justice and equality.

12 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the  
13 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary  
14 of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Sec-  
15 retary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,  
16 devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Sec-  
17 retary.

18 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the  
20 gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal  
21 shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where  
22 it shall be available for display as appropriate and  
23 made available for research.

24 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of  
25 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution shall

1 make the gold medal received under paragraph (1)  
2 available for—

3 (A) display, particularly at the National  
4 Portrait Gallery; and

5 (B) loan, as appropriate, so that the medal  
6 may be displayed elsewhere.

7 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

8 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in  
9 bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3  
10 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at  
11 a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor,  
12 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses,  
13 and the cost of the gold medal.

14 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

15 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursu-  
16 ant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter  
17 51 of title 31, United States Code.

18 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section  
19 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck  
20 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

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