



F-4-1
TO: GERALD SATO
FR: NCRA

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Office of Redress Administration

[Signature]

1 of 2

ORA General Guidelines for Property and Liberty Loss

All individuals must meet the threshold redress requirements including ancestry, citizenship or permanent resident alien status during the internment period, etc., plus the following criteria to be eligible.

Note: This is a general description of some of the types of claims and the requirements under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. Each claim must be reviewed on its own merits, consistent with the Act and the redress regulations.

I. World War II Military Personnel claiming property loss must have:

- been domiciled in the prohibited zone at the time of entry into service; and
- been on active duty military service by the end of the voluntary evacuation period (March 29, 1942) from Military Area #1 or California section of Military Area #2; and
- suffered property loss (value of property is irrelevant) as a result of government action; and
- corroboration of loss by two sworn witness statements is required.

II. World War II Military Personnel claiming liberty loss must have:

- been domiciled in the prohibited zone at the time of entry into service; and
- been on active duty military service by the end of the voluntary evacuation period (March 29, 1942) from Military Area #1 or California section of Military Area #2; and
- been prohibited from visiting his interned family or forced to submit to "undue restrictions" prior to visiting his interned family; and
- corroboration of loss by two sworn witness statements is required.

III. For other property loss to be compensated, one must have:

- been domiciled in the prohibited zone; and
- been evacuated/relocated from the prohibited area to a non-prohibited area as a result of federal government action respecting the evacuation, relocation and internment program; and
- suffered property loss (value of property is irrelevant) as a result of federal government action; and

- corroboration of loss by two sworn witness statements is required.

IV. For other liberty loss to be compensated, one must have:

- been domiciled in the prohibited zone; and
- been evacuated/relocated/confined as a result of federal government action respecting the evacuation, relocation and internment program; and
- suffered a loss of liberty as a result of federal government action; and
- corroboration of loss by two sworn witness statements is required.

V. Loss of Property under the Trading with the Enemy Act is NOT compensable, under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, including:

- the confiscation of certain property items, generally guns, cameras and radios; and
- freezing of bank accounts or assets under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

These losses were pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526 and 2527, on December 7 and 8, 1941, and issued under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act and not under Executive Order 9066. Also, these restrictions applied to all enemy aliens of German, Italian, and Japanese ancestry throughout the United States, and did not apply only in the prohibited areas.

VI. Loss of Liberty under the Trading with the Enemy Act is NOT compensable, under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, including:

- curfew and travel restrictions under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Curfew and travel restrictions were issued pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526 and 2527, on December 7 and 8, 1941, and issued under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act and not under Executive Order 9066. Also, these restrictions applied to all enemy aliens of German, Italian, and Japanese ancestry throughout the United States, and did not apply only in the prohibited areas.

Handwritten signature
2082