## HOUSE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 18

A bill to amend 2003 PA 225, entitled

"An act to designate March 31 of each year as Cesar E. Chavez day in the state of Michigan; to designate July 14 of each year as President Gerald R. Ford day in the state of Michigan; and to designate July 30 of each year as Henry Ford day in the state of Michigan,"

(MCL 435.301 to 435.303) by amending the title and by adding section 4.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

TITLE

An act to designate January 30 of each year as Fred Korematsu

Day, March 31 of each year as Cesar E. Chavez day in the state of

Michigan; to designate Day, July 14 of each year as President

Gerald R. Ford day in the state of Michigan; Day, and to designate

- 1 July 30 of each year as Henry Ford day in the state of
- 2 Michigan.Day.
- 3 Sec. 4. (1) The legislature recognizes the contributions to
- 4 civil liberties made by Fred Korematsu. Fred Korematsu was born to
- 5 Japanese immigrant parents in Oakland, California, on January 30,
- 6 1919, the third of 4 sons. Fred Korematsu was 1 of the many
- 7 American citizens of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast
- 8 during World War II. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor by the
- 9 Imperial Japanese Navy on December 7, 1941, President Franklin
- 10 Delano Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066 on February 19,
- 11 1942. The order authorized the Secretary of War and his military
- 12 commanders to require all Americans of Japanese ancestry to be
- 13 placed in incarceration camps. Fred Korematsu is famously known for
- 14 his arrest, at the age of 23, on May 30, 1942, and conviction on
- 15 September 8, 1942 for defying the government's order to report to
- 16 an assembly center to be moved to an incarceration camp. He
- 17 appealed his case all the way to the United States Supreme Court.
- 18 In the December 1944 landmark decision of Korematsu v United
- 19 States, the high court ruled against him with a 6-to-3 decision
- 20 that declared that the incarceration was justified by the Army's
- 21 claims that Americans of Japanese ancestry were radio-signaling
- 22 enemy ships from shore and were prone to dishonesty. Fred Korematsu
- 23 later moved to Detroit, Michigan, where his younger brother
- 24 resided. There he met his wife Kathryn, and the 2 wed before moving
- 25 to the state of California to raise their children, Karen and Ken.
- 26 Fred Korematsu's conviction was formally vacated on November 10,
- 27 1983 by United States District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel of the
- 28 United States District Court of Northern California in San
- 29 Francisco. This action, considered to be a pivotal moment in civil

- 1 rights history, cleared Fred Korematsu's name but did not overturn
- 2 the 1944 Supreme Court decision. Fred Korematsu remained an
- 3 activist throughout his life. On February 9, 1989, Fred Korematsu
- 4 spoke to 400 people at the University of Michigan Law School. He
- 5 said, "America finally came through for me, but I don't want this
- 6 to happen again". In 1998, he received the nation's highest
- 7 civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, from President
- 8 Clinton for his contributions. Fred Korematsu served on the
- 9 Constitution Project's bipartisan Liberty and Security Committee
- 10 from 2001 until his death on March 30, 2005. Fred Korematsu was
- 11 recognized in 2010 when the state of California passed the Fred
- 12 Korematsu day of civil liberties and the constitution bill, making
- 13 January 30 of each year the first day in United States history
- 14 designated to honor an Asian American. Fred Korematsu Day has also
- 15 been recognized in the states of Hawaii, Utah, Georgia, and
- 16 Virginia. Fred Korematsu is considered by many as a national civil
- 17 rights hero whose growing legacy continues to inspire people of all
- 18 backgrounds.
- 19 (2) In recognition of the contributions that Fred Korematsu
- 20 has made, the legislature declares that January 30 of each year
- 21 shall be known as "Fred Korematsu Day".
- 22 Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect 90 days
- 23 after the date it is enacted into law.