

## United States Senate

August 22, 2013

Jonathan B. Jarvis  
Director  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Director Jarvis:

Thank you for meeting with me earlier this year to discuss the forthcoming special resources study of Honouliuli Gulch. I am writing to reiterate my support for designating this site as a unit of the National Park System and encourage the National Park Service to complete this important study.

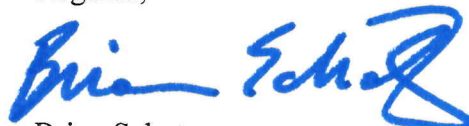
As you know, Hawaii's vital role in the Second World War is evidenced by locations like the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. While all of Hawaii's residents were affected by the events of World War II, in particular more than 1,000 Japanese-Americans and approximately 100 local German-Americans and Italian-Americans were unjustly incarcerated at eight known sites across the State of Hawaii. These sites include: Honouliuli Gulch; Sand Island; the U.S. Immigration Station; the Kilauea Military Camp; the Haiku Camp; the Wailuku County Jail; the Kalaheo Stockade; and the Waialua County Jail.

In 2009, Senator Daniel K. Inouye introduced the Honouliuli Internment Camp Special Resources Study Act of 2009. The bill ordered a special resources study of the Honouliuli Gulch and associated sites within the state in order to determine the suitability and feasibility of these sites as national historic sites. It passed as a part of the Interior Appropriations bill in 2009.

Senator Inouye was a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, one of the most decorated units of the Second World War. The unit was composed of American soldiers of Japanese descent who were initially banned from joining the military following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Although Senator Inouye's own country mistreated many Japanese-Americans by imprisoning many in internment camps, Senator Inouye voluntarily joined with many other Japanese-Americans to serve in the U.S. military.

I respectfully ask that you work to complete the special resource study of Honouliuli Internment Camp in order to help ensure that future generations learn from this regrettable part of our nation's history and honor those Americans who were forced to live in internment camps. I am confident that the study will rightly find that the site is nationally significant, suitable for inclusion in the National Park System, and feasible for National Park Service management.

Regards,



Brian Schatz  
United States Senator