

Executive Order 9066
The Internment of
Japanese-Americans
during WWII

- **FDR orders the relocation of people of Japanese descent from the west coast to temporary camps in the interior of the country for national security.**

- **Families could take only what they could carry.**
- **Homes, businesses and belongings had to be sold quickly resulting in large monetary losses.**
- **People were moved by train to camps in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah from 1942 - 1946**

O' CANADA?!

- Even Canadian evacuation orders, similar to those of the U.S., were carried out
- Nearly 23,000 Japanese-Canadians were sent to internment camps located in British Columbia
- It was the greatest mass movement in the history of Canada.





- **Issei – Japanese-American Immigrants**
- **Nisei – Children of Japanese-American immigrants**
- **Sansei – Second and third generation Japanese-Americans**





Niseis struggled with conflicting messages about being a citizen and tolerance, loyalty, distrust and democracy versus totalitarianism / fascism



The J-A Niseis believed that the government would take care of them, they were citizens in a democratic society...this did not happen. Their basic constitutional rights were violated





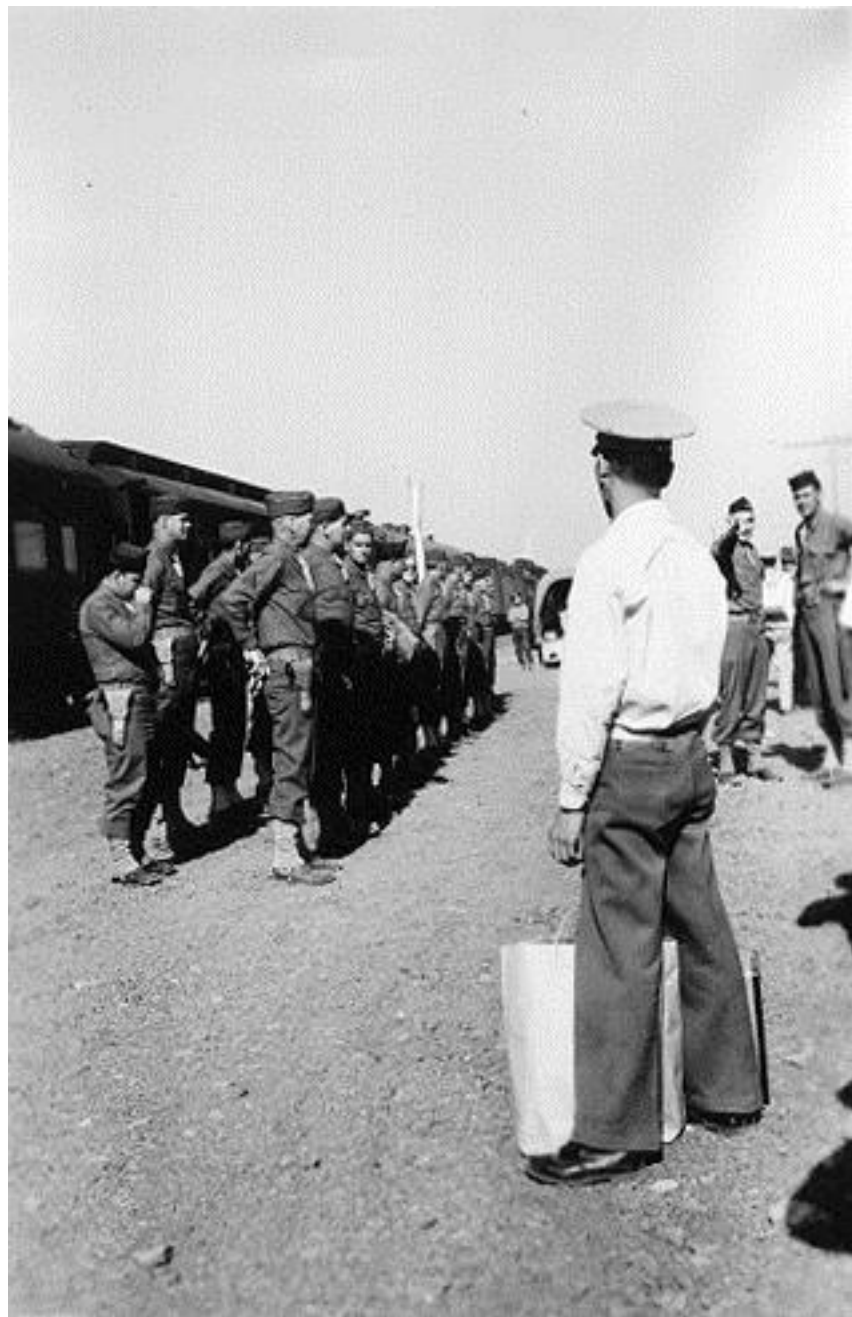






Why go along with the relocation?

- The way to show your loyalty was to put your trust in the government and follow the law.**
- A few people resisted along with the ACLU, some were sent to federal prison.**





- **For up to 3 years the Japanese-Americans lived behind barbed wire in makeshift camps.**
- **America recruited soldiers to fight for democracy from these camps.**
- **The camps lacked supplies such as desks for schools and heat stoves.**
- **Some students even graduated from high school in these camps**
- **Families lived in small 2 room facilities.**

The internees wrote newspapers, had games for recreation and even planted “Victory Gardens” to help make life in the camps more bearable.







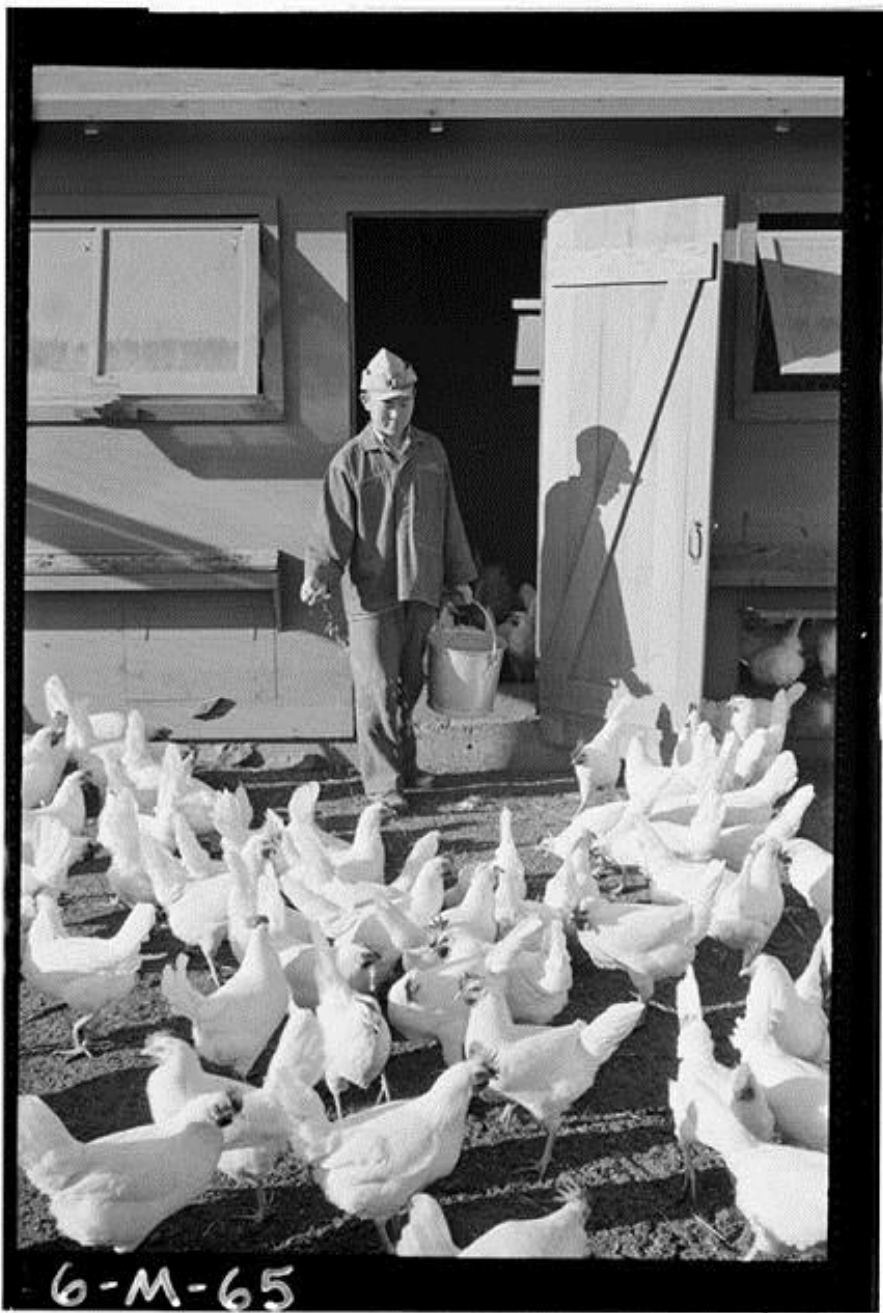












6-M-65



3-8-14





6-M-16



3-M-6

Internment is Over

- On January 2, 1945, the exclusion order was repealed entirely. The internees then began to leave the camps.
- The relocation camps remained open for residents who were not ready to make the move back.
- The freed detainees were given just \$25 and a train ticket to their former home and sent on their way, with nothing else said.
- Some Japanese Americans emigrated back to Japan.
- The majority returned to their former lives
- They were back to the place where they were hated by all and detested by outsiders.

Life After Evacuation

- Many Japanese-Americans now questioned their loyalty to the United States and our government.
- Several Pro-Japan groups that were formed in the camps were carried out after internment ended.
- When asked to volunteer for the U.S. armed forces, 20% refused because their rights were stripped from them as American Citizens

Korematsu vs United States

- **J-A takes case to the Supreme Court in 1944**
- **The Court upholds the internment as a matter of national security**
- **Case later criticized as a mistake by the Court.**

The Results

- **1970s Redress Movement**
- **Wanted a government apology and monetary compensation**
- **1988 Civil Liberties Act**
acknowledged that internment resulted in large part from racial intolerance
- **President Ronald Reagan**
provided redress of \$20,000 for each surviving detainee, totaling \$1.2 billion dollars.

The Results

- Japanese American Internment
(U.S. Govt Propaganda)
(9:26)
- Kenji - Manzanar (3:51)
- This is a video to the song "Kenji" by Fort Minor, or Mike Shinoda of Linkin Park. It describes his family's life in the time of World War II and how they were put in a Japanese Internment Camp. Effects used in this make it seem as though the video was actually from 1942.

