

FREEDOM AND DIGNITY PROJECT

Learning Experience Module

Michael Brown & Jeff Kaiser

Topic: Japanese Internment: Fears, Justifications, Endurance, Reaction, & Apology
Grade Level: 8th and 11th

NY State Learning Standard(s)/ Core Curricular Connections:

Standard 1: History of the United States and New York—"Students will use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, eras, themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York."

This module addresses the standard by: enhancing students' skills of historical analysis; empathizing with the unequal treatment of an ethnic group; weighing competing values; and gaining an in-depth understanding of a significant historic event.

New York State Core Curricular guides for both 8th and 11th grade U.S. History and Government are addressed in this module:

8th Grade: Unit Ten: The United States Assumes Worldwide Responsibilities; Topic 1: World War II; Subtopic F: The Home Front; Item 5: Internment to incarceration of Japanese-Americans.

11th Grade: Unit Six: The United States In An Age Of Global Crises; Topic 1: Peace and Peril, 1933-1950; Subtopic C: The United States in World War II; Item 5: Incarceration of West Coast Japanese-Americans.

Learning Objectives:

- Compare and contrast the experiences of different groups in the United States through analysis and interpretation of primary source documents.
- Understand wartime prejudice faced by a minority.
- Weigh values of national security against individual liberty.
- Understand how government responds to a crisis.

Essential Questions:

- Did the motivations behind the decision to relocate the Japanese-Americans during World War II justify denying them their civil rights?
- What generalizations can be made about human nature and the reactions of governments in time of crises in view of United States treatment of Japanese-Americans during World War II?

Overview of the Learning Experience Module:

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941), steps were taken by the United States Government to ensure that people of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States would not be a threat to national security. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called for the creation of internment camps in the western U.S. in which Japanese-Americans would be placed for the duration of the war. Some Americans perceived this as a violation of civil liberties, while other groups of Americans saw this as a necessary step to preserve national security.

Our goals are for students to get a glimpse of how the government and the public responded to the shock of Japanese attack; evaluate the propriety of internment; understand the experience of those being relocated; and understand the backpedaling the government undertook after reflection upon the internment decision which eventually led to an apology and compensation.

Time Allotment (classroom time): Two –Three Days

Vocabulary (key terms):

- Internment
- Relocation
- Executive Order
- Exclusion
- National Security
- Empathy
- Justice
- Prejudice
- Nisei; Issei

Materials/Resources:

- Primary source documents surrounding internment.
- Teacher-made questions surrounding each internment document.
- Rubric for culminating assignment.

Procedure:

- Teacher will provide historical background of events that led to suspicion of Japanese-Americans (i.e.-attack on Pearl Harbor).
- Students will be divided into groups, and given a set of documents surrounding a particular subtopic of internment history.
- On Day 1 students will analyze primary source documents.
- On Day 2 students will present their analysis to the class.
- On Day 3 teacher-led discussion of the essential questions. Use, as a spring-board, the political cartoon making an analogy between Japanese internment, and the suspicion and imprisonment of people of Middle Eastern or Central/South Asian descent.

Assessment:

- Student responses to writing assignment on essential questions (75%).
- Teacher evaluation of participation (25%).

Categories of Documents

American Reaction to Japanese and Japanese Americans After the Attack on Pearl Harbor

1. Front page of newspaper with several articles surrounding the Japanese declaration of war on the US and Great Britain.
2. “Jap hunting license”.
3. Letter advising use of gas weapons against Japanese civilians and military personnel.

Home Front Fears of Japanese Americans

1. Balloon bombs.
2. Walter Lippmann article, "Fifth Column on the West Coast".
3. Letter stating extent of FBI arrest of Japanese, Germans, and Italians as of Dec. 9 1941.
4. Menace of the Rising Sun--movie poster of film demonizing Japanese.

Decision to Inter

1. Civilian Exclusion Order No. 27.
2. Photo of poster on wall ordering Japanese Americans to evacuate.

Initial Effects of Evacuation of Japanese Americans From the West Coast.

1. Newspaper article of early graduation of Nisei.
2. Advertisement of evacuation sale of businesses and of household belongings.
3. Photo of Japanese American farmer selling his tractor to white farmers.
4. Photo of evacuation sale

The Internment Process

1. Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry. This is the Loyalty Oath Japanese Americans were asked to sign.
2. Photo of police search of luggage.
3. Photo of Japanese Americans boarding train for relocation.
4. Photo of family having their luggage searched outside relocation center.
5. Photo of Japanese Americans and people of Japanese ancestry awaiting registration at Santa Anita relocation center.
6. Photo of family dinner in a relocation camp.

Rethinking Internment during and after the War.

1. Bob Alexander letter to Munson arguing against internment.
2. Roosevelt's decision to create Japanese American combat teams (02/02/43).
3. Ikes letter saying scene is bad in the relocation camps.
4. 1988 Act apologizing for internment and provision for compensation.

---Then Tokyo Declares War on U. S., Britain; Roosevelt Will Go Before Congress Today!

San Francisco Springs to War; Leaves Are Already Manned

San Francisco to the Canadian line, central United States were swinging a few hours of the air attack.

...went into action. The fastest of the Army Air Corps were poised to go to air.
...all officers and enlisted men of

INSIDE

You'll find full war coverage—news, background and pictures: See Pages A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Other war news on pages 2, 7 and 11.

nearest FBI office should also be called, he said.

Under orders from the War and Navy departments, industrial plants tightened their guard systems to forestall sabotage of defense industries.

Instructions from Major General J. L. Benedict, commanding General of the 9th Corps Area, closed all entrances to all army posts to civilians, excepting those on official business.

Military police details on guard duty were strengthened.

In the Bay Area, where a score of cargo ships are on the ways of shipbuilding plants, armed guards were called into immediate service to augment the patrols which have

Continued on Page H, Col. 5

Hoover: Our Decision's Clear

By Associated Press
Former President Herbert Hoover last night called for an all-out fight against the Japanese, saying, "American soil has been treacherously attacked by Japan. Our decision is clear."
Wendell Willkie, Republican standard bearer in 1940, said: "I have not the slightest doubt as to what a united America should and will do."

FDR on Air

Network radio stations will carry President Roosevelt's address to the joint session of Congress this morning. Among them will be stations KGO, KPO and KSFO in San Francisco. Time here will be 9:30 a. m.

Raids Took a Heavy Toll, Hawaii Says

(This is the last uncensored Associated Press dispatch from Honolulu in the new war. Soon after this dispatch was telephoned a heavy censorship was imposed on dispatches from the Hawaiian islands. In Washington, some hours later, the War Department gave the White House a preliminary estimate that 104 were dead and more than 300 wounded in the army forces alone by the bombing.)

HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (AP)—War struck suddenly and without warning from the sky and sea today at the Hawaiian islands, and Japanese bombs took a heavy toll in American lives.

Cannonading offshore indicated a naval engagement in progress.

Wave after wave of planes streamed over Oahu in an attack which the army said started at 8:10 a. m., Honolulu time, and which ended at around 9:25, an hour and 15 minutes later.

Witnesses said they counted at least 50 planes in the initial attack.

The attack seemed to center against Hickam Field, huge army airport three miles northwest of Honolulu, and Honolulu, where the islands' heaviest fortifications are located.

The planes streamed through the sky from the southwest, their bombs shattering the morning calm. Most of the attackers flew high, but a few came low, five down to under a hundred feet elevation to attack Pearl harbor.

An oil tank there was seen blazing and smoking. An unconfirmed report said one ship in the harbor was on its side and four others burning.

Army officials said two Japanese planes had been shot down in the Honolulu area.

Planes which did not bomb Pearl

Continued on Page C, Col. 7

Raiders Fly From Hidden Aircraft Carrier; Guam Is 'Surrounded'; Wake Falls

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP) -- Royal Arch Gunnison, broadcasting to WOR-Mutual from Manila, reported today that Japanese parachute troops had been landed in the Philippines.

He said native Japanese had seized control of some communities where they are thickly concentrated, but said that in other sections Filipino police were rounding up Japanese nationals and taking them to concentration camps.

Gunnison also reported, without detail, that "in the naval war the ABCD fleets under American command were appearing to be successful against Japanese air and sea invasions," WOR announced.

by the Associated Press

The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and Honolulu with murderous effect Sunday and proceeded today to assault or invade Thailand and United States and British possessions in the far reaches of the Pacific in the hasty prosecution of a war which the Japanese government declared only after it had been in deadly progress for three hours.

The Hawaiian bombing came at 7:35 a. m. (10:05 a. m., San Francisco time) Sunday.

The Japanese claimed among their successes the sinking of the U. S. battleship West Virginia and the setting afire of the battleship Oklahoma—grievous blows if true.

In general the first tidings told of heavy—"doubtless very heavy losses"—to the American

Continued on Page 11, Col. 1

Source: San Francisco Chronicle December 8, 1941.

1. The United States declared war on Japan the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor. According to these articles, where else had Japan attacked?
2. What is the tone of these articles?
3. What do you think Americans' first reaction would be upon hearing this news?

STANDARD SALES CO.
208 S. ILLINOIS ST.
Drugs, Sundries--Jobbers--General Merchandise
Phone, LI 9670
Indianapolis, Ind. **JUL 29 1941**

SOLD TO 197-a

ADDRESS _____

Dear President:

I am sure that you did not wait for
this Inclosed Hunting License to pro-
ceed with you plan of exterminating
the Japs.

Yours truly,

Al Morris X

P. S. Keep up the good work.

THE DUNLAP BILLBOARD CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Δ 747-G

JAPANESE HUNTING LICENSE

Season Now Open — For the Duration
ISSUED: Dec. 7, 1941

FEE: Loyalty to American Ideals.
BOUNTY: Gratitude of 130,000,000
True Americans

This is to Certify That Franklin Delano Roosevelt
IS ENTITLED TO HUNT THE JAPANESE RAT, and is hereby warned to exercise extreme
caution in approaching this savage beast: it is a vicious animal and strikes from behind
without warning.

This animal has the characteristics of a skunk in appearance and odor, but
has an appetite for women and children instead of small fowls. Look for the
yellow stripe down its back.

In shooting this stinkin' skunk, aim at its stomach, since it has lots of GUTS,
but no heart or brains.

Game Warden
Uncle Sam

Issued by
Hari Kari

Clerk
Hari Kari

This license expires soon, we hope.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR
- KEEP 'EM DYING -

ADDITIONAL LICENSES AVAILABLE AT STANDARD SALES CO., 208 S. ILLINOIS ST., INDIANAPOLIS

Source: FDR Presidential Library

1. What is being permitted by this so-called license?
2. State three things that let us know how the author of this document felt about the Japanese?
3. What evidence in the document suggests why the person who made this license is so angry?
4. What American ideals is the author of this document overlooking?

Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

April 2, 1945

Dear Senator:-

I am writing to offer a suggestion, which if possible for you to work out, would in my opinion result in a tremendous reduction in our combat casualties in the coming fighting with the Japanese; and much personal credit to you.

If it could be possible for you to arrange at the coming United Nations San Francisco meeting, for some joint resolution by all the United Nations to approve and recommend the use by our armed forces of military gases against the Japanese, it would mean a very great reduction in our casualty figures in the severe fighting to be expected around Japan.

Please note the copy of my letter to Mr. Jonethan Daniels, with two letters of comment from both the Army and Marine Corps. I know that every combat Marine who has returned from the Pacific, is greatly in favor of using gas.

I have showed copies of my letter to Mr. Daniels to many civilians; and without exception all have been greatly in favor of our use of gas.

I was a combat soldier in World War I (Captain Tank Corps, AEF France, 1918-19), and believe I have after nearly 25 years as a reporter-editor-publisher, some rather accurate knowledge of the American people. Our people know this is a "tough war"---their sons are fighting it. The Japs are semi-medieval savages who have violated every rule or semblance of decency. They must be destroyed---completely. It's silly to say that a modern nation can't be destroyed. Remember what we did to the Indian nations in North America.

It is my considered opinion that a young married Japanese woman, capable of bearing several soldier sons; is an even greater enemy of "our American way", than a single Jap soldier with arms in his hands. The Japs with their patriotic fanaticism; their Shinto taught hate for the white man; their vicious "gangster" leaders are a permanent menace to any world peace plan---let's recognize them as such and destroy the nation. If we are too "tenderhearted" to kill Jap civilians, our good Chinese allies will probably be most happy to do it for us.

CC
Marine Corps, Hdqs
Army, Adj Gen Office

You have my full
permission to release
for publication or
use this letter in
any way, your good
taste indicates.

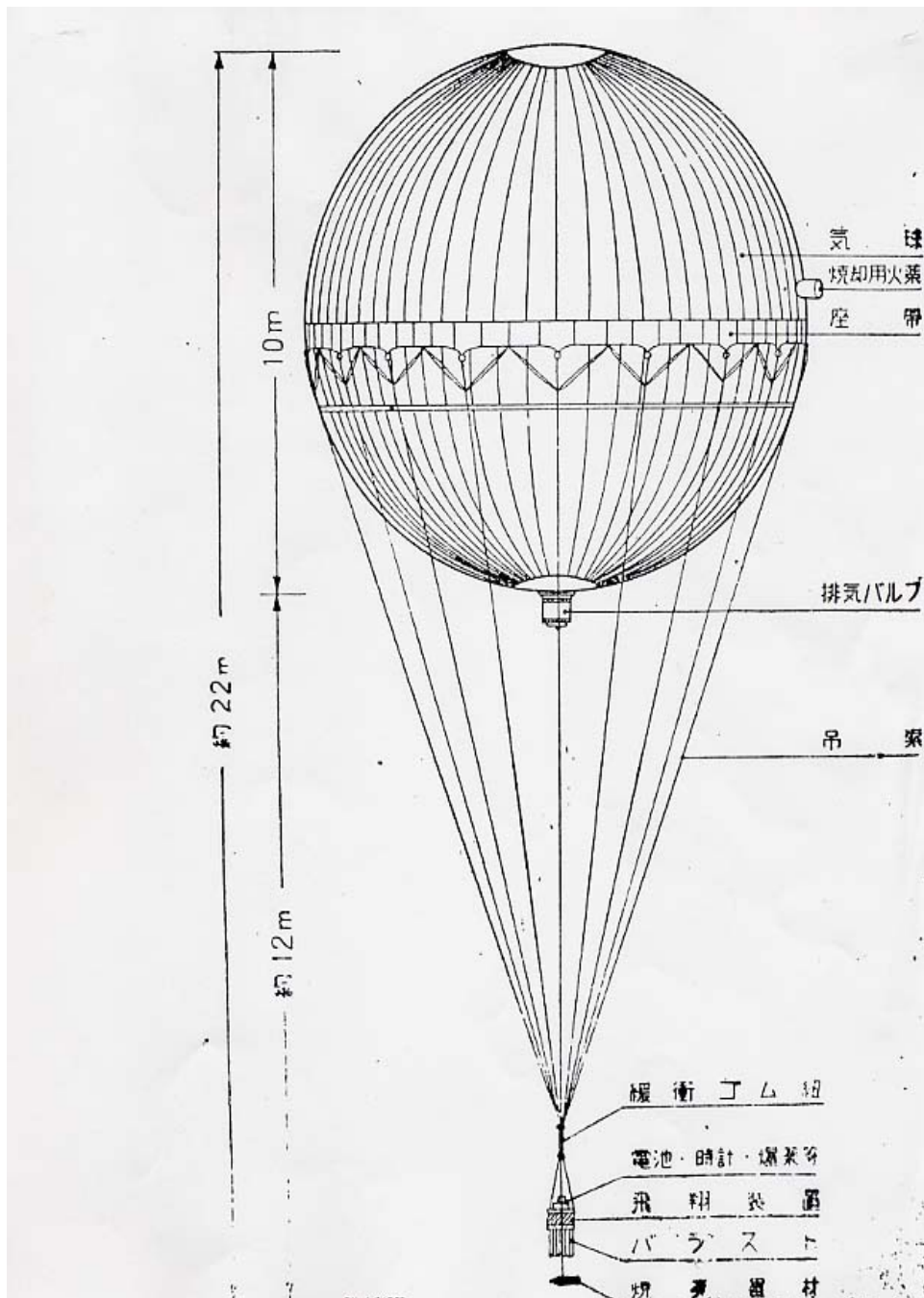
Your long experience in public life, and sound good "horse-sense", particularly qualify you to "sell" the coming United Nations conference, on the obvious sound idea of using gas, to quickly defeat and destroy the Japanese, and I hope you can do it.

With cordial best wishes. Sincerely Yours

Jerry E. Robertson
"The Tri-State Oil Reporter"

OFFICE ADDRESS
703 COURT BLDG.
EVANSVILLE 18, IND.
Tel. 3-1753 or 4-1607

1. Who is the author and to whom is he writing?
2. What resolution does he propose the United Nations approve?
3. Why does he believe this is an appropriate action?
4. What precedent does he site for annihilating a people? Evaluate this argument?



Source: FDR Presidential Library

1. This is a schematic drawing of a balloon bomb. This weapon was sporadically used by the Japanese to attack the West coast of the United States. How might these attacks have made Americans living on the West Coast feel about Japan and Japanese Americans?

Mr. Secretary
Feb 12-1942 General Marshall wants
****X you to see this. pls.

Today And Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The Fifth Column On The Coast

SAN FRANCISCO.—The enemy alien problem on the Pacific Coast, or much more accurately the Fifth Column problem, is very serious and it is very special.



LIPPMANN What makes it so serious and so special is that the Pacific Coast is in imminent danger of a combined attack from within and from without. The danger is not, as it would be in the inland centers or perhaps even for the present on the Atlantic Coast, from sabotage alone. The peculiar danger of the Pacific Coast is in a Japanese raid accompanied by enemy action inside American territory.

This combination can be very formidable indeed. For while the striking power of Japan from the sea and air might not in itself be overwhelming at any one point just now, Japan could strike a blow which might do irreparable damage if it were accompanied by the kind of organized sabotage to which this part of the country is specially vulnerable.

This is a sober statement of the situation, in fact a report, based not on speculation but on what is known to have taken place and to be taking place in this area of the war. It is a fact that the Japanese navy has been reconnoitering the Pacific Coast more or less continually and for a considerable period of time, testing and feeling out the American defenses. It is a fact that communication takes place between the enemy at sea and enemy agents on land.

These are facts which we shall ignore or minimize at our peril. It is also a fact that since the outbreak of the Japanese war there has been no important sabotage on the Pacific Coast.

From what we know about Hawaii and about the Fifth Column in Europe this is not, as some have liked to think, a sign that there is nothing to be feared. It is a sign that the blow is well-organized and that it is held back until it can be struck with maximum effect.

moment all about enemy aliens. dual citizenship, naturalized citizens, native citizens of enemy alien parentage, and consider a warship in San Francisco harbor, an airplane plant in Los Angeles, a general's headquarters at Oshkosh, and an admiral's at Podunk. Then think of the lineal descendant, if there happened to be such a person, of George Washington, the father of his country, and consider what happens to Mr. Washington if he decides he would like to visit the warship, or take a walk in the airplane plant, or to drop in and photograph the general and the admiral in their quarters.

He is stopped by the sentry. He has to prove who he is. He has to prove that he has a good reason for doing what he wishes to do. He has to register, sign papers, and wear an identification button. Then perhaps, if he proves his case, he is escorted by an armed guard while he does his errand, and until he has been checked out of the place and his papers and his button have been returned. Have Mr. Washington's constitutional rights been abridged?

Has he been denied the dignity of the human person? Has his loyalty been impugned?

NOW IT SEEMS to me that this is in principle and in general the procedure which ought to be used for all persons in a zone which the military authorities regard as open to enemy attack. In that zone, as in the corridors of the general's headquarters or on the deck of the warship or within the gates of the airplane plant, everyone should be compelled to prove that he has a good reason for being there, and no one should be allowed to come and go until he has proved that his business is necessary and consistent with the national defense.

In the vital and vulnerable areas it should be the rule that residence, employment, communication by telephone, telegraph, automobile and railroad are confined to licensed persons who are fully identified and whose activities are fully known to the authorities and to their neighbors. The Pacific Coast is officially a combat zone: Some part of it may at any moment be a battlefield. Nobody's constitutional rights in-

[Article continues on next page]

enemy at sea and enemy agents on land.

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IN PREPARING TO REPEL the attack the Army and Navy have all the responsibility but they are facing it with one hand tied down in Washington. I am sure I understand fully and appreciate thoroughly the unwillingness of Washington to adopt a policy of mass evacuation and mass internment of all those who are technically enemy aliens. But I submit that Washington is not defining the problem on the Pacific Coast correctly and that therefore it is raising insoluble issues unnecessarily and failing to deal with the practical issues promptly. No one ever can hope to get the right answer unless he first asks the right questions.

The official approach to the danger is through a series of unrealities. There is the assumption that it is a problem of "enemy aliens." As a matter of fact it is certainly also a problem of native-born American citizens. There is the assumption that a citizen may not be interfered with unless he has committed an overt act, or at least unless there is strong evidence that he is about to commit an overt act.

There is the assumption that if the rights of a citizen are abridged anywhere, they have been abridged everywhere. The effect of these assumptions has been to precipitate legalistic and ideological arguments between the military authorities out here and the civil authorities in Washington, and between the aroused citizenry of the coast and their fellow-countrymen in the interior.

A MUCH SIMPLER approach will, I believe, yield much more practical results. Forget for a

clude the right to reside and do business on a battlefield. And nobody ought to be on a battlefield who has no good reason for being there. There is plenty of room elsewhere for him to exercise his rights.

THIS IS IN SUBSTANCE the system of policing which necessarily prevails in a war zone. By this system the constitutional and international questions about aliens and citizens do not arise at the very place where they confuse the issues and prevent the taking of thorough measures of security. Under this system all persons are in principle treated alike. As a matter of national policy there is no discrimination. But at the same time the authorities on the spot in the threatened region are able to act decisively, and let the explanations and the reparations come later.

This approach to the question by-passes the problem which, as I see it, has caused the trouble in Washington. For what Washington has been trying to find is a policy for dealing with all enemy aliens everywhere and all potential Fifth Columnists everywhere. Yet a policy which may be wise in most parts of the country may be extremely fool-hardy in a combat zone.

Therefore, much the best thing to do is to recognize the Western combat zone as territory quite different from the rest of the country, and then to set up in that zone a special regime. This has been done on the Bataan Peninsula, in Hawaii, in Alaska, in the Canal Zone. Why not also on the threatened West Coast of the United States?

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

1. Walter Lippmann was a respected columnist in the 1930s and 1940s. Who is the "fifth column" he refers to?
2. What is Lippmann especially concerned about?
3. Under what circumstances does Lippmann argue it is necessary to deny aliens and citizens their rights?

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 10, 1941

10-B

Personal and Confidential

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

I thought it might be of interest to the President and you to have the inclosed charts before you, which show the number of Japanese, German and Italian aliens taken into custody by the FBI as of December 9th. This gives the exact location of the numbers apprehended and places at which they were apprehended.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Inclosures

1. Who is writing to whom in this letter?
2. What is significant about the date?
3. What is purpose of the letter?
4. Over 1200 people of Japanese ancestry and much smaller numbers of Italians and Germans were arrested within two days of the attack on Pearl Harbor. What crime did these people commit?



1. This document is a poster/flyer advertising a movie shown in theaters during World War II. Using three pieces of evidence from the poster, describe how Americans are being asked to view the Japanese.

**Headquarters
Western Defense Command
and Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 30, 1942**

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 27

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2, this Headquarters, dated March 2, 1942, and March 16, 1942, respectively, it is hereby ordered that from and after 12 o'clock noon, P.W.T., of Thursday, May 7, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, be excluded from that portion of Military Area No. 1 described as follows:

All of that portion of the County of Alameda, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which the southerly limits of the City of Berkeley meet San Francisco Bay; thence easterly and following the southerly limits of said city to College Avenue; thence southerly on College Avenue to Broadway; thence southerly on Broadway to the southerly limits of the City of Oakland; thence following the limits of said city westerly and northerly, and following the shoreline of San Francisco Bay to the point of beginning.

2. A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, in the above described area will report between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Friday, May 1, 1942, or during the same hours on Saturday, May 2, 1942, to the Civil Control Station located at:

530 Eighteenth Street
Oakland, California.

3. Any person subject to this order who fails to comply with any of its provisions or with the provisions of published instructions pertaining hereto or who is found in the above area after 12 o'clock noon, P.W.T., of Thursday, May 7, 1942, will be liable to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942 entitled "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving, or Committing any Act in Military Areas or Zones," and alien Japanese will be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

4. All persons within the bounds of an established Assembly Center pursuant to instructions from this Headquarters are excepted from the provisions of this order while those persons are in such Assembly Center.

J. L. DEWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE OBSERVED:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Friday, May 1, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Saturday, May 2, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

- (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
- (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
- (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.

4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.

5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage at the sole risk of the owner of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Friday, May 1, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Saturday, May 2, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DEWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

April 30, 1942

1. What in general is being ordered here?
2. How much notice were the people given to comply with the order?
3. What do you think became of their pets?
4. How do you think the people who this notice is directed to felt upon reading it?



Los Angeles County, California. Exclusion Order being posted in Little Tokyo ordering the evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from West coast areas. [Lee, Russell, 1903-](#) photographer. Source: Library of Congress.

1. What is the person doing in the photo?
2. What was the effect of this order?
3. List two adjectives describing how a Japanese American might feel upon walking by and reading this? Explain why you chose those two adjectives?

Diplomas for Nisei At Special Ceremonies

Jap Pupils in Valley Schools, Soon to Enter Assembly Center, Get Best Wishes of Classmates

Valley high schools are holding special exercises this week to give diplomas and send-offs to their Japanese students who are leaving Thursday.

At Sumner it had been planned to have a program Friday, but this has been moved up and the 12 seniors will be given their diplomas at a special assembly Wednesday. There are 30 Japanese pupils in the high school and about 40 in the grades.

At Puyallup an assembly will be held Wednesday when the students and teachers will wish the departing pupils well. There are 20 in the high school out of between 1,100 and 1,200 pupils, five of them seniors. The school has requested that

the five seniors be allowed to return to Puyallup for graduation exercises, according to Paul Hanawalt, principal.

There is but one Japanese graduate at Eatonville high this year and he has already left the school. He will receive his diploma by mail.

Drop in Birth Rate

There is a marked drop in the birth rate among the valley Japanese, according to Wade Calavan, principal of the Sumner schools. At one time the Japanese numbered

(Continued on Page Five)

Source: Seattle, Washington Local Newspaper, April 1942.

1. Nisei are the second generation of Japanese Americans. They were United States and are thus naturalized American citizens. Why are they having special graduation ceremonies?
2. How are the pupils referred to in the headline?
3. What language in this article and the title deflate or dilute the fact that students are being forcibly removed?

EVACUATION SALE

The following going business establishments are for sale at a sacrifice in a district filled with shipyards, aircraft, and other workers. Full information can be obtained from the Japanese owners at the respective addresses:

Dry goods, 605 Jackson St.
Restaurant, 518 Jackson St.
Furniture and Hardware, 625 Jackson.

Meat and Fish Market, 658 Jackson.

Drug Store, 523 Jackson.

Shoe Store, 650 Jackson.

Grocery and 11 rooms, 415 6th S.

Men's Furnishings, 615 Jackson.

Shoe Repair Shop, 411 Maynard Ave.

Barber Shop, 623 Jackson.

Fruit Stand, 1301 Jackson.

Meat Market, 1327 Yesler Way.

Grocery, 1325 Yesler Way.

Lunch Counter, 419 6th S.

Poultry and Groceries, 1311 Jackson.

Jewelry and Watch Making, 516 Jackson.

Dyeing and cleaning, 412 6th S.

Tavern, 514 Jackson.

Hotel, 46 rooms, 613½ Jackson.

Hotel, 48 rooms, 507½ King St.

Lunch Counter, 408 5th S.

Grocery, 658 Jackson.

Men's Furnishings, 601 Jackson.

Grocery and 9 rooms, 1211 Jackson.

Pool room and confectionery, 613 Jackson.

OWN YOUR OWN BUSINESS

National manufacturer wants reliable party in each city to handle chain of

Source: Scrapbook compiled by Yoriko Watanabe from Seattle, Washington local newspaper April/May 1942.

1. Why does the ad say that businesses here may be bought at a "sacrifice"?
2. What seems to be the main type business for sale?
3. What happens to prices when there is a surplus of a product on the market?



Los Angeles County, California. The evacuation of Japanese Americans from West coast areas under then United States Army war emergency order. A Japanese farmer talking with a white farmer who is considering the purchase of some of the Japanese man's equipment.

Photo by Lee, Russell (1942). Source: Library of Congress.

1. Describe what is happening in the photograph.
2. The Japanese American does not know when or whether he will ever be able return. The white farmer is aware of this as well. How might this affect their negotiations?




Los Angeles, California. A store in Little Tokyo.

Photo by Lee, Russell (April 1942) Source: Library of Congress.

1. After all people of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens, were ordered to evacuate, they had to sell their businesses quickly. Who would be buying this store's contents? Do you think the owners got a fair price for their store? Explain.

People of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens, had to fill out this statement prior to being relocated.

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES CITIZEN OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

1. _____
(Surname) (English given name) (Japanese given name)

(a) Alias _____

2. Local selective service board _____
(Number)

(City) (County) (State)

3. Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____

4. Present address _____
(Street) (City) (State)

5. Last two addresses at which you lived 3 months or more (exclude residence at relocation center and at assembly center):

From _____ To _____

From _____ To _____

6. Sex _____ Height _____ Weight _____

7. Are you registered voter? _____ Year first registered _____

W _____ Party _____

8. Marital status _____ Citizenship of wife _____ Race of wife _____

9. _____
(Father's Name) (Town or Ken) (Birthplace) (State or Country) (Occupation)

10. _____
(Mother's Name) (Town or Ken) (Birthplace) (State or Country) (Occupation)

In items 11 and 12, you need not list relatives other than your parents, your children, your brothers and sisters.
For each person give name; relationship to you (such as father); citizenship; complete address; occupation.

11. Relatives in the United States (if in military service, indicate whether a selectee or volunteer):

(a) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

(Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

(b) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

(Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

(c) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

(Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

DSS Form 304A
(1-22-43)

(If additional space is necessary, attach sheets)

16-52546-4

APPENDIX A-2

23. List contributions you have made to any society, organization, or club:

Organization	Place	Amount	Date
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24. List magazines and newspapers to which you have subscribed or have customarily read:

25. To the best of your knowledge, was your birth ever registered with any Japanese governmental agency for the purpose of establishing a claim to Japanese citizenship?

(a) If so registered, have you applied for cancelation of such registration? (Yes or no)

When? Where?

26. Have you ever applied for repatriation to Japan?

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?

28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

(Date) (Signature)

NOTE.—Any person who knowingly and willfully falsifies or conceals a material fact or makes a false or fraudulent statement or representation in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment, or both.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-52866-1

Source: US Government Printing Office (circa 1942)

1. Question #27 asks “Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, whenever ordered?” How would you answer this question? Explain.
2. Question #28 asks the respondent to swear allegiance to the United States and forswear any allegiance to the Japanese Emperor.

Issei (Japanese immigrants) found it very difficult to deny any allegiance to the Japanese Emperor even though they were loyal Americans.

If you answered “no” to both questions, you were sent to a high security relocation center. Nisei (second generation Japanese Americans) knew their parents would not answer “yes” to both questions, so they would answer “no” also. Why do you think they did this?



Santa Anita reception center, Los Angeles County, California. The evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from West coast areas under United States Army war emergency order. Military police are examining baggage of Japanese as they arrive at the center. Photo by Lee, Russell. (April 1942) Source: Library of Congress

1. Why is the man of Japanese ancestry in this photo allowing his luggage to be searched?
2. What amendment to the United States Constitution might be set aside here?



Los Angeles, California. The evacuation of Japanese-Americans from West coast areas under United States Army war emergency order. Leaving for Owens Valley. Photo by Lee, Russell (1942). Source: Library of Congress.

1. Briefly describe what you see in this photo.
2. These individuals of Japanese ancestry have no idea where they are going or for how long. How do you think they felt?



Santa Anita reception center, Los Angeles County, California. The evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from West coast areas under United States Army war emergency order. Japanese baggage is inspected on arrival.

Photo by Lee, Russell (1942) Source: Library of Congress.

1. Why is their luggage being inspected?

(Note: Not even one Japanese American or person of Japanese descent living in the United States was ever found guilty of sabotage during World War II.)



Los Angeles County, California. The evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from West coast areas under United States Army war emergency order. Japanese waiting for registration at the Santa Anita reception center. Photo by Lee, Russell (April, 1942). Source: Library of Congress

1. What evidence does this photo show that the United States considered Japanese Americans and people of Japanese ancestry to be a threat to the United States?
2. How might a person of Japanese descent prove that he or she does not pose a threat to the United States?



Santa Anita reception center, Los Angeles County, California. Dinner in the mess hall.

Photo by Lee, Russell (1942) Source: Library of Congress

1. Japanese families at this time were very traditional and ate together usually. They tried to eat dinner together even while interned. As the months went by in the relocation centers, younger people would often sit with other young people. How might this affect the closeness of the family?

2. How else might meal arrangements at the camps have affected family traditions?

I have many objections to the mass evacuation of all Japanese which I will list but before doing so, I wish to go on record as advocating the immediate removal from defense ~~from~~ districts of all individuals, regardless of race or citizenship, if such a step is considered advisable, not by politicians, but by the Army and the Navy.

(1) Creation of Dissatisfaction and Probable Sabotage.

If all Japanese, aliens and citizens alike, are evacuated from California, they will, they assure me, regard it as evidence of distrust of them, as a body, by the American authorities and this will be keenly resented even if it is coupled with the mass evacuation of alien Italians and Germans. Two-thirds of the Japanese are American citizens and many of them have shown their loyalty in many ways, not the least of which is the assistance they have given to the F.B.I. and to Naval Intelligence. Some 5,000 of them are in the American Army, many of whom were volunteers. They have contributed to Defense Funds, have purchased Defense Bonds and done Red Cross work, etc. to a greater extent than any other body of citizens of like size and means. If they are all lumped, through stupidity, as "dangerous aliens" and treated as such, sabotage ultimately will be the answer and this will be sabotage not for the love of Japan but for anger against the American government.

(2) Place of Settlement.

All proposals for mass evacuation so far have not contained any hint as to the proposed area for resettlement which so far has had a very bad effect upon the morale of the Japanese.

(3) Citizenship.

Mayor Bowron, Leland Ford and others harp upon "dual citizenship". I am more interested in the preservation of the loyalty of the Nisei citizens we now have. This loyalty is worth preservation but, if they are all herded into camps, their loyalty will be extinguished and their and our situation after the war will be a much larger problem than it is at the present time.

(4) Preservation of Unity.

Mass evacuation of Japanese will be a blow to national unity, and if this is done on purely racial grounds, we will be the losers in the long run as Japanese propaganda inevitably will utilize such an act to swing, on racial grounds, the Chinese and the British Indians into their camp and against us, thus possibly putting 700,000,000 allies into the hands of our enemies.

From Bob Alexander to Curtis Munson, advisor to President Franklin Roosevelt (February 21, 1942).

1. State 5 reasons from Paragraph (1) that Alexander gives for opposing Japanese evacuation.
2. The Nisei are US citizens of Japanese ancestry. They are second generation, meaning they are the sons and daughters of Japanese immigrants. What is his concern about them?
3. How might the Japanese (in Japan) exploit our evacuation of Japanese Americans? (See paragraph (4).) Is there any current application of this viewpoint in recent American foreign policy actions?

The proposal of the War Department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval. The new combat team will add to the nearly 5,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country.

This is a natural and logical step toward the reinstitution of the Selective Service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by the evacuation from the West Coast.

No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.

I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort.

*Proposed letter for the President
to send to the Secretary of War who
will announce on Thurs. Jan 28, formation
of combat organizations of Japs & who are
American citizens, etc.
Letter asked by Elmer Davis x5015*

Letter dated 02/02/43

Source: FDR Presidential Library

1. Who did the President intend to send this letter to?
2. What action is the President approving in this letter?
3. What are the President's reasons for approving this action?



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1943

My dear Mr. President:

Information that has come to me from several sources is to the effect that the situation in at least some of the Japanese internment camps is bad and is becoming worse rapidly. Native-born Japanese who first accepted with philosophical understanding the decision of their Government to round up and take far inland all of the Japanese along the Pacific Coast, regardless of their degree of loyalty, have pretty generally been disappointed with the treatment that they have been accorded. Even the minimum plans that had been formulated and announced with respect to them have been disregarded in large measure, or, at least, have not been carried out. The result has been the gradual turning of thousands of well-meaning and loyal Japanese into angry prisoners. I do not think that we can disregard, as of no official concern, the unnecessary creating of a hostile group right in our own territory consisting of people who are engendering a bitterness and hostility that bodes no good for the future.

I am particularly concerned about these Japanese because, in very large measure, they have been set down upon lands within the jurisdiction of this Department -- Indian Reservations, Reclamation Projects and Public Lands. I am unwilling to believe that a better job in general could not have been done than has been done. Neither do I believe that we can't do better from here out, especially if we tackle the job in a different spirit and with real determination without further delay.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Harold I. Phillips".

Secretary of the Interior.

The President,
The White House.

1. Who is the author of this letter and to whom is he writing?
2. What does the author believe has been the result of interning Japanese Americans?
3. Why do you think the author is worried about the future consequences of having interned Japanese American citizens?

Public Law 100-383
100th Congress

An Act

To implement recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Aug 10, 1988

[H.R. 442]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Human rights

SECTION 1. PURPOSES.

50 USC app.
1989.

The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(2) apologize on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, relocation, and internment of such citizens and permanent resident aliens;

(3) provide for a public education fund to finance efforts to inform the public about the internment of such individuals so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar event;

Public
information.

(4) make restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned;

(5) make restitution to Aleut residents of the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island, in settlement of United States obligations in equity and at law, for—

(A) injustices suffered and unreasonable hardships endured while those Aleut residents were under United States control during World War II;

(B) personal property taken or destroyed by United States forces during World War II;

Real property.

(C) community property, including community church property, taken or destroyed by United States forces during World War II; and

(D) traditional village lands on Attu Island not rehabilitated after World War II for Aleut occupation or other productive use;

(6) discourage the occurrence of similar injustices and violations of civil liberties in the future; and

(7) make more credible and sincere any declaration of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

50 USC app.
1989a.

(a) **WITH REGARD TO INDIVIDUALS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.**—The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. As the Commission documents, these actions were carried out without adequate security reasons and without any acts of espionage or sabotage documented by the Commission, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a

failure of political leadership.

Records.
Public
information.

Appropriation
authorization.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (6), the Attorney General shall, subject to the availability of funds appropriated to the Fund for such purpose, pay out of the Fund to each eligible individual the sum of \$20,000, unless such individual refuses, in the manner described in paragraph (4), to accept the payment.

(2) **LOCATION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—The Attorney General shall identify and locate, without requiring any application for payment and using records already in the possession of the United States Government, each eligible individual. The Attorney General should use funds and resources available to the Attorney General, including those described in subsection (c), to attempt to complete such identification and location within 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. Any eligible individual may notify the Attorney General that such individual is an eligible individual, and may provide documentation therefor. The Attorney General shall designate an officer or employee to whom such notification and documentation may be sent, shall maintain a list of all individuals who submit such notification and documentation, and shall, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose, encourage, through a public awareness campaign, each eligible individual to submit his or her current address to such officer or employee. To the extent that resources referred to in the second sentence of this paragraph are not sufficient to complete the identification and location of all eligible individuals, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. In any case, the identification and location of all eligible individuals shall be completed within 12 months after the appropriation of funds under the preceding sentence. Failure to be identified and located by the end of the 12-month period specified in the preceding sentence shall not preclude an eligible individual from receiving payment under this section.

(3) **NOTICE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—The Attorney Gen-

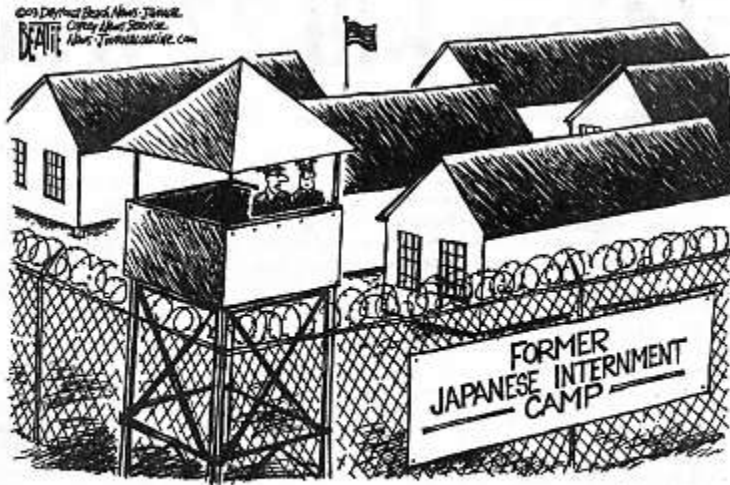
1. When was this law passed?
2. What in general is the purpose of this law?
3. What were three reasons given for the harsh treatment of US citizens of Japanese ancestry during World War II?
4. What compensation was offered?
5. The United States Congress apologized and attempted to compensate those of Japanese ancestry harmed by its wartime denial of their civil rights. Does the apology justify US actions? That is, as a matter of policy, should countries be able to abridge citizens' rights temporarily and "make it all good" later on with an apology and compensation? Provide arguments for and against this issue.

P4A

6/14/03

Poughkeepsie Journal **OPINION**

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT MAINTAIN



"We've reopened. Attorney General Ashcroft has many people he suspects of being a terrorist threat to the country."

1. According to the cartoonist, what does Attorney General Ashcroft propose to do?
2. What historical pattern does this cartoon suggest?

Name_____ (Attach this sheet to your essays.)

Culminating Activity for Lesson on Japanese Internment and Accompanying Rubric

Assignment: Write two mini-essays (three paragraphs) on our essential questions surrounding Japanese internment during World War II.

Essential Question #1

- *Did the motivations behind the decision to relocate the Japanese-Americans during World War II justify denying them their civil rights?*

Make sure you identify the ways in which people of Japanese ancestry were denied their civil rights and have an opinion as to whether this was justified. Your opinion needs to be backed up with reasons/arguments.

Your essay will be evaluated according to the following criteria

Neatness:	Essay was typed in 12 font. 1	Essay was not typed. 0
Structure	Essay has three paragraphs of at least 4 sentences each. 1	Essay has less than required paragraphs and sentences therein. 0 or partial credit
	Essay has thesis statement. 1	No thesis presented. 0
	Essay has conclusion that refers back to thesis. 1	No conclusion/ conclusion not supported by body. 0 - .5
Content	Clear point of view relevant to topic. 2	Ranges from vague point of view to irrelevant. 0 -1
	Supports thesis with solid points /arguments 2	Weak support of thesis/ weak points made. 0 - 1
	Essays demonstrates strong understanding of relevant issues 2	Essay demonstrates mild to weak understanding of relevant issues 0 - 1
Total_____		

Essential Question #2

- *What generalizations can be made about human nature and how governments react to crises in view of United States treatment of Japanese-Americans during World War II?*

Make sure you relate how people of Japanese ancestry were treated during World War II to how other groups have been treated at other times in history. Describe how conditions were similar and how those in power reacted similarly. You might also mention how citizens reacted similarly.

Your essay will be evaluated according to the following criteria

Neatness:	Essay was typed in 12 font. 1	Essay was not typed. 0
Structure	Essay has three paragraphs of at least 4 sentences each. 1	Essay has less than required paragraphs and sentences therein. 0 or partial credit
	Essay has thesis statement. 2	No thesis presented. 0
	Essay has conclusion that refers back to thesis. 2	No conclusion/ conclusion not supported by body. 0 - .5
Content	Clear point of view relevant to topic. 2	Ranges from vague point of view to irrelevant. 0 -1
	Supports thesis with solid points /arguments 2	Weak support of thesis/ weak points made. 0 - 1
	Essays demonstrates strong understanding of relevant issues 2	Essay demonstrates mild to weak understanding of relevant issues 0 - 1

Total_____

Average of Both Essays/Final Grade _____