

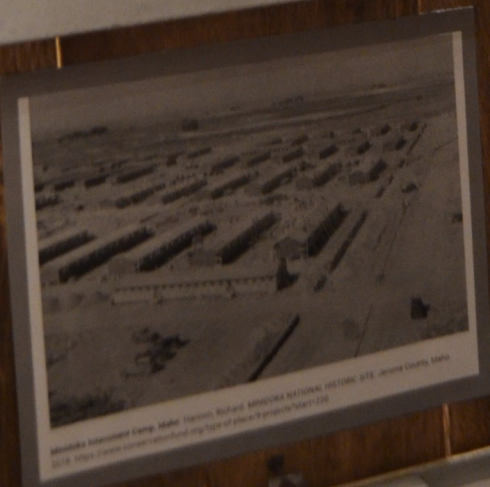
Oahu, Hawaii. Transhoodle. The View from a Japanese Bomber during the Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. 6 Dec. 2016. <https://timeline.com/the-tragic-miscommunications-that-lead-to-the-bombing-of-pearl-harbor-174c920637a0>.

BACKGROUND

For decades, the United States had much hatred, racism, and fear toward Japanese-Americans. The bombing of Pearl Harbor, magnified ethnic fear of the Japanese. They identified them as "enemy aliens" and possible threats and spies. 1,500 were arrested and sent to detention centers. The United States claimed that internment of all Japanese descendants to one of ten isolated camps was a "military necessity."

"About all he had left at this point was his tremendous dignity. He was tall for a Japanese man, nearly six feet, lean and hard and healthy-skinned from the sea. He was over fifty. Ten children and a lot of hard luck had worn him down, had worn away most of the arrogance he came to this country with. But he still had dignity, and he would not let those deputies push him out the door. He led them."

-Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston, Farewell to Manzanar



Manzanar Internment Camp. Idaho. Transhoodle. Richard. MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. Jerome County, Idaho. 2018. <https://www.nps.gov/manza/>

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three hundred

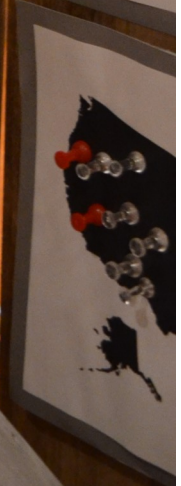
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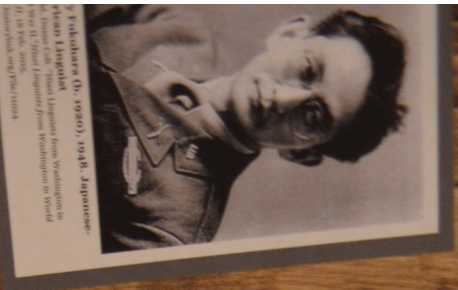


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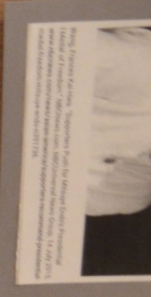
On December 7, 1941, three hundred and fifty three Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbor. Tragically, the official death toll was 2,403. "Yellow Peril" stereotyping, the surprise attack on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, and mass casualties led to American citizens unashamedly and publicly displaying their anti-Asian racism. FBI agents, without evidence of a crime, arrested teachers, editors, and Japanese- American leaders. The United States government questioned the loyalty of Japanese-Americans; all were under suspicion as potential spies planing another homeland attack. National hysteria made them scapegoats.

"The use of torture on suspected terrorists after Sept. 11 has already earned a place in American history's hall of shame, alongside the Alien and Sedition Acts, Japanese internment during World War II, and the excesses of the McCarthy era."
-Jacob Weisberg, Political Writer (intern camp author).





Publisher Dr. (1920), 1948. Japanese American soldier from Washington in 1948. "I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942." <http://www.iaa.org/>



Young Soldier in Uniform. "I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942." <http://www.iaa.org/>

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

A momentary turn and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they capture the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, we believe Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed our traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,
George Bush
President of the United States

Department Request: Digital History 1990.
http://www.digitallibrary.usf.edu/active/japanese/ajapanese_informant.html

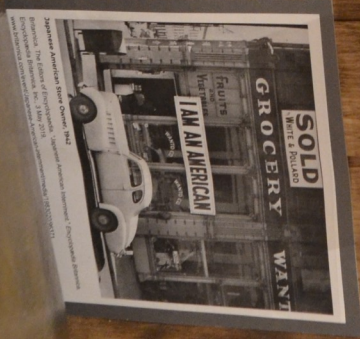
"I remembered some people who lived across the street from our home as we were being taken away. When I was a teenager, I had many after-dinner conversations with my father about our internment. He told me that after we were taken away, they came to our house and took everything away, they were literally stripped clean."
-George Takaki, Japanese Intern (age 5).



Army Captain Kenji Kamekura, 1947. Kenji Kamekura, "I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942." <http://www.iaa.org/>



Photograph of a group of people in a camp setting. "I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942." <http://www.iaa.org/>



Photograph of a grocery store with signs that say "SOLD", "GROCERY", and "I AM AN AMERICAN". "I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942." <http://www.iaa.org/>

"... as the United States had begun... people who had 1.75 Japanese ancestry or were... 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942. I was taken from Washington in 1942." <http://www.iaa.org/>

LONG-
Japanese-American... in the camps... everything that... and the people... forced to pick up... and suffer... While first generation... Japanese-American... afraid to speak up... labeled as "American... Racist", are being... pain of oppression... Recently, the government... the contribution... Japanese-American... World War Two. Decade... story is still in...

"No one should ever be locked away simply because they share the same race, ethnicity, or religion as a spy or terrorist. If that principle was not learned from the internment of Japanese Americans, then these are very dangerous times for our democracy."
-Fred Korematsu, American Civil Rights Activist

SHORT-TERM IMPACT

The United States learned from this point and time in history. After the Japanese internment camps were closed, the United States government never again interned a people group based on race; the government recognized how incarceration impacted the Japanese-Americans and apologized to all of them - giving them each 20,000 dollars. Even though the government paid the Japanese-Americans a small compensation, they could never pay them back for the pain, suffering, and financial hardship they caused them.

"... an executive order by President Roosevelt, the United States had begun forcibly relocating people who had 1/16 Japanese ancestry or more, sending them to 10 internment camps around the country. This 'evacuation' was accompanied by xenophobia and prejudice, and Nisei who were already in the military were viewed as potential spies and threats, and many were discharged."
-Eliot Elisofon, internment camp author.

"But despite their patriotism in a time of overwhelming public prejudice against Japanese-Americans, their round-the-clock work in a military atmosphere in which they feared being fired upon by their own troops - and the fact that Nisei linguists translated 20.5 million pages during the war - it took decades for their contributions to become known."
-Eliot Elisofon, internment camp author.

LONG-TERM IMPACT

Japanese-Americans spent many years in the camps and were forever scarred. They were taken away from everything: their lives, their jobs, and the people they loved. They were forced to pick up the broken pieces and suffer continued prejudice. While first generation...

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Japanese-Americans, Issei, were
afraid to speak up for fear of being
labeled un-American, their children,
Nisei, are telling their truth of the
pain of oppression and racism.
Recently, the government recognized
the contribution patriotic
Japanese-Americans made during
World War Two. Decades later, this
story is still unfolding.

The thing that does seem to me to be fairly
understand is that presidents who restrict civil
liberties even in wartime, are usually judged
harshly for it. So most people agree that one of
the worst things on the reputation of civil
liberties considered a great president of FDR, who is
the U.S.
World President, Japanese Internment Author

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