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. 1,600 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 his 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*
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 planning another homeland attack. National hysteria made them scapegoats.

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing military commanders to assign areas “...from which any or all persons may be excluded.” From then until 1945, 120,000 people were taken from their homes and their everyday lives to internment camps. There, they were isolated, like criminals, from the outside world by a wall of barbed wire and armed soldiers. Inside the camps, families lived in cramped “homes” with the bare necessities. Tragically, diseases like typhoid, dysentery, and smallpox spread quickly.
On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing military commanders to assign areas to which any or all persons may be excluded, from which no persons may be excluded, or to which only persons may be excluded. Those people were taken from their homes, forced into coast camps, and then eventually shipped to the internment camps.
I remember how people who lived around us were treated. From our house, we never went more than one mile away. We were literally trapped. It was a very different way of life. The Japanese Americans were not allowed to leave their homes, and they were kept in internment camps. The camp was called Tule Lake. It was a very difficult time for everyone. I remember the memories of the people who lived there. It was a very sad time. The Japanese Americans were not allowed to leave their homes, and they were kept in internment camps. The camp was called Tule Lake. It was a very difficult time for everyone. I remember the memories of the people who lived there. It was a very sad time.
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. 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.

LONG-TERM IMPACT

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

"... 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."
—Elliot 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 shared 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."
—Elliot Elisofon, internment camp author.

recognized that the internment 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.
World renowned Japanese American水墨世界闻名的日本美国水墨

I would consider the Great President to be the

the world for its deep influence on the reputation of FPW who is

Bosworth for it so most people agree that one of

interests are in my lifetime, are generally judged

consideration in that president as restrict to fight

The thing that does seem to me to be fight.
“...the use of torture on suspected terrorists after Sept. 11 has already earned a place in historical and political annals.”

—Daniel Pearl, author of "A Pearl’s Odyssey: Real Life and Tabloid Times"