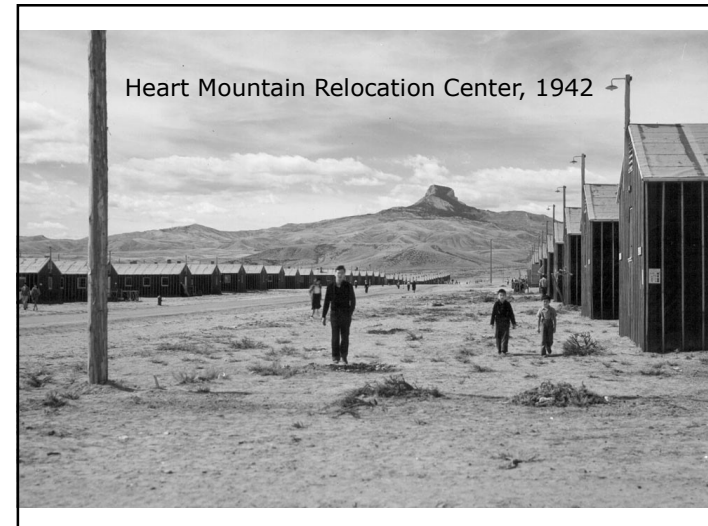




2



3

Issei:

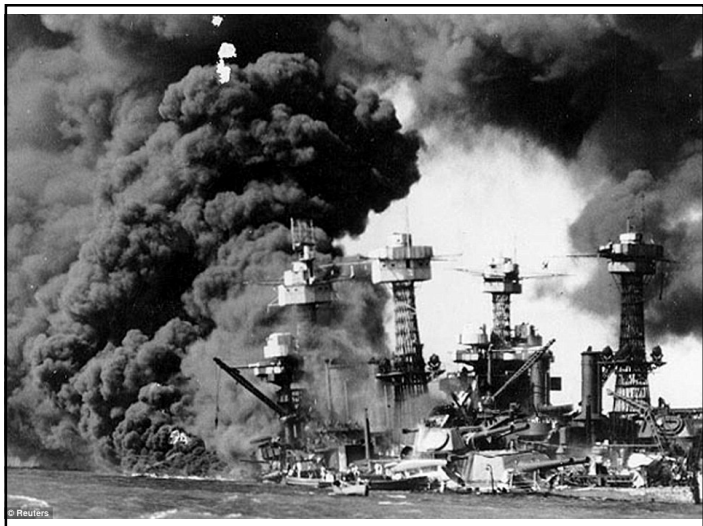
- First generation
- Immigrants from Japan, 1889-1924
- Not allowed to become US citizens.
- Mostly male laborers at first.

4

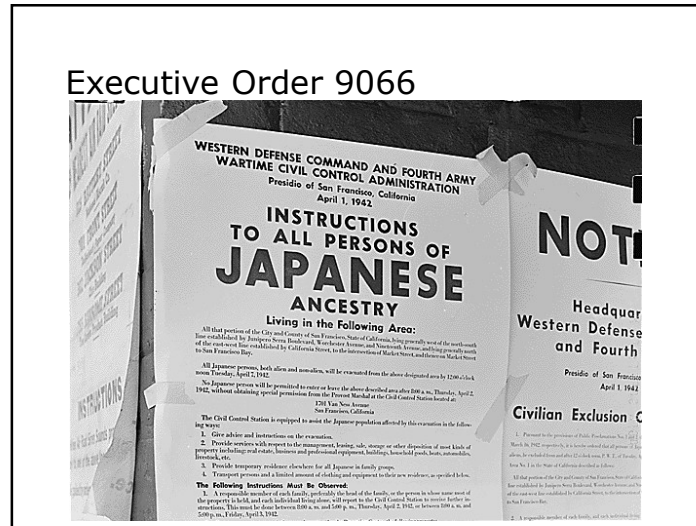
Nisei

- 2nd Generation
- Born in the US, of Japanese immigrant parents.
- Automatically US citizens by birth.
- About 2/3 of Japanese-Americans in WA at the time were Nisei.

5



6



7

Executive Order 9066

- An Executive Order is issued by the president.
- March, 1942.
- Gave Japanese-Americans 1 week to report for internment.

8

Who?

- More than 110,000 Japanese-Americans from the west coast.
- About 13,000 from Washington state.

9



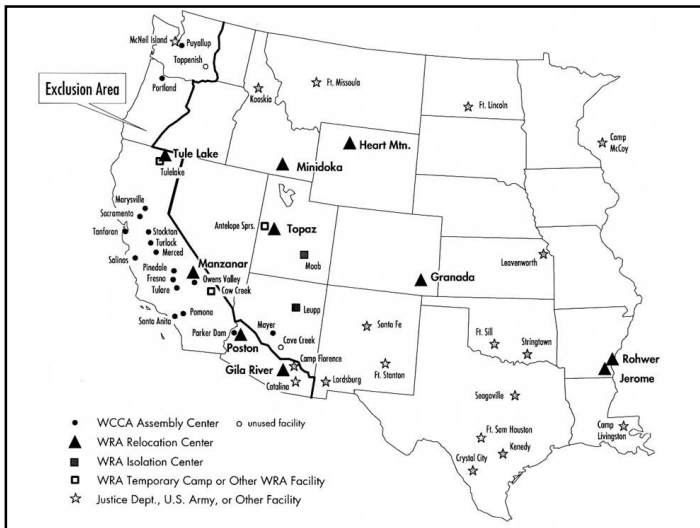
Morita family dry cleaning business, San Francisco, early-1930s.

10

Executive Order 9066

- Most were forced to sell at a loss (or give away) their homes, businesses, cars, and possessions.
- Could only bring one suitcase.
- Some belongings were put in storage by the government.

11



12

Hawaii Not in Exclusion Zone.

- 1/3 of the population of Hawaii was Japanese-American.
- Governor refused.
- Too impractical to imprison 1/3 of the population.
- Would have wrecked the economy.

13

"Camp Harmony":

- Temporary prison while the larger prisons were being built.
- Puyallup Fairgrounds.
- Japanese-Americans stayed there for about 5 months.
- Barracks built in animal barns and on parking lots.

14



"Camp Harmony" (Puyallup Fairgrounds), 1942

15



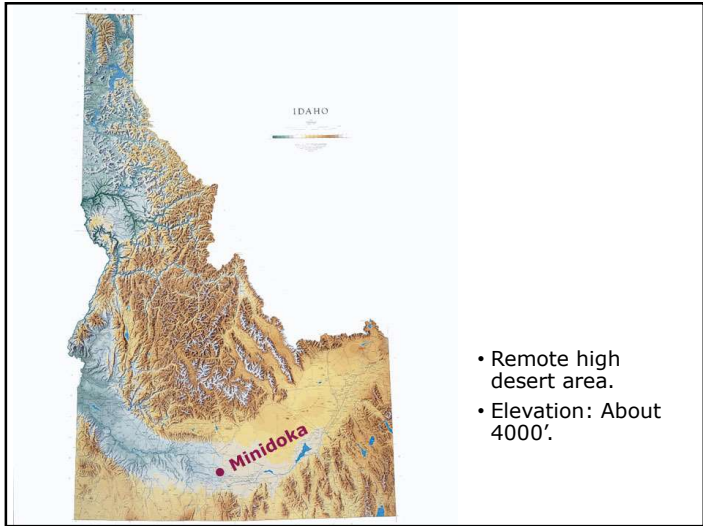
"Camp Harmony" (Puyallup Fairgrounds), 1942

16

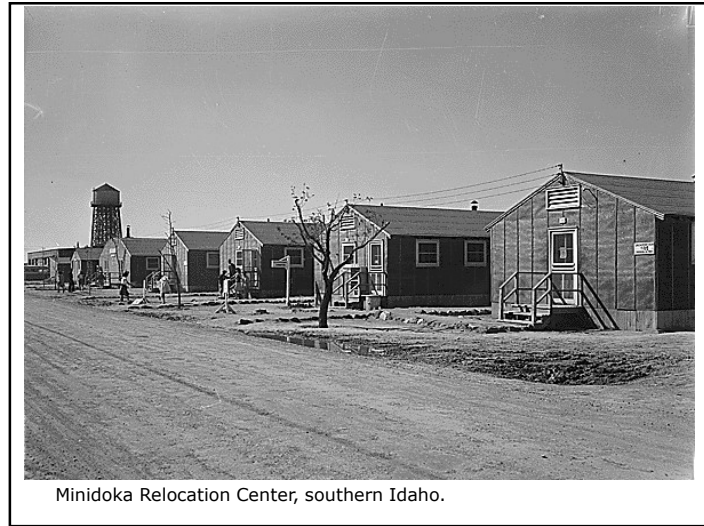
Minidoka:

- A prison camp for the rest of the war.
- Held about 10,000 people.
- Barracks hastily built, flimsy, had no insulation, and only meant to last 6 months.
- Surrounded by barbed wire, and army guards with machine guns.

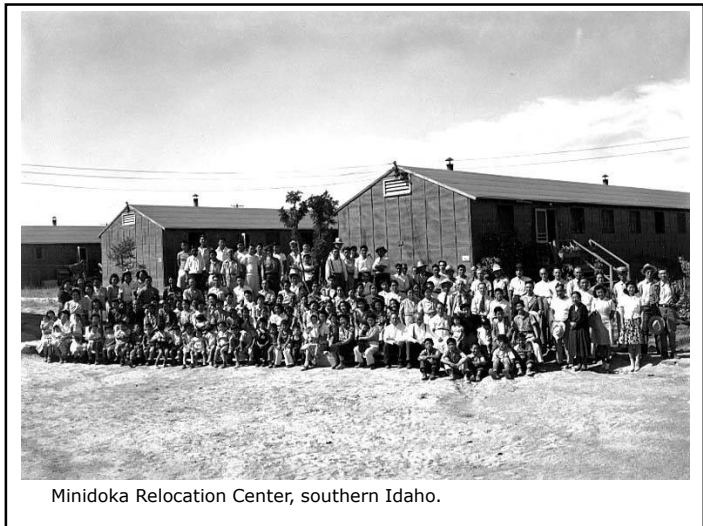
17



18



19



20



21



22

442nd Infantry

- A segregated army unit. Almost entirely Japanese-American.
- The most decorated army unit in US history.
- Over 9,000 Purple Hearts.



23

How many Japanese-Americans were convicted of sabotage or espionage?

- Zero.

24

After the War?

- Camps were closed.
- Prisoners were given \$25, and a train ticket back to their home city.
- Most belongings in government storage had been looted or destroyed.

26

After the War?

- In 1992, President Bush formally apologized, and acknowledged that the imprisonment violated their civil rights.
- Surviving prisoners were compensated with \$20,000 each.

27

Was Incarceration Legal?

- Korematsu vs. US*: ruled that the exclusion order was legal.
- Endo vs. US*: ruled that incarceration without cause violated the constitution.

28

Was Incarceration Legal?

- Gordon Hirabayashi*: was a student at the University of Washington. Arrested for violating curfew.
- 1943: He took his case to the Supreme Court, but lost.
- 1987: Case was overturned.
- 2012: (posthumously) awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom.

29



30

Target

- People of Japanese ancestry on the west coast of the US.
- (but not Hawaii)

31

Ally

- Governor of Hawaii.
- J. Edgar Hoover (FBI).
- Francis Biddle (US Attorney General).
- Eleanor Roosevelt (president's wife).
- Quakers & other religious groups.

32

Bystander

- Most people in the US.

33

Perpetrator

- President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- West coast governors.
- US Army.
- Supreme Court.

34