



# Japanese Internment



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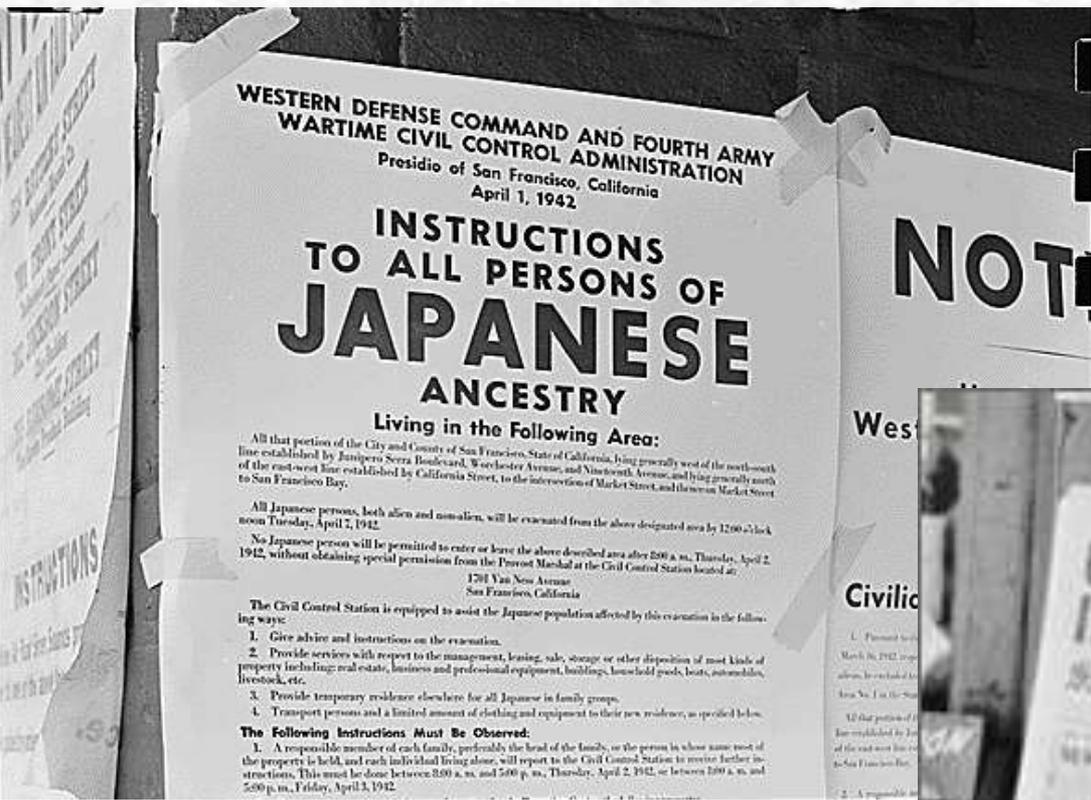
☞ December 7, 1941

- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

☞ February 19, 1942

- President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066

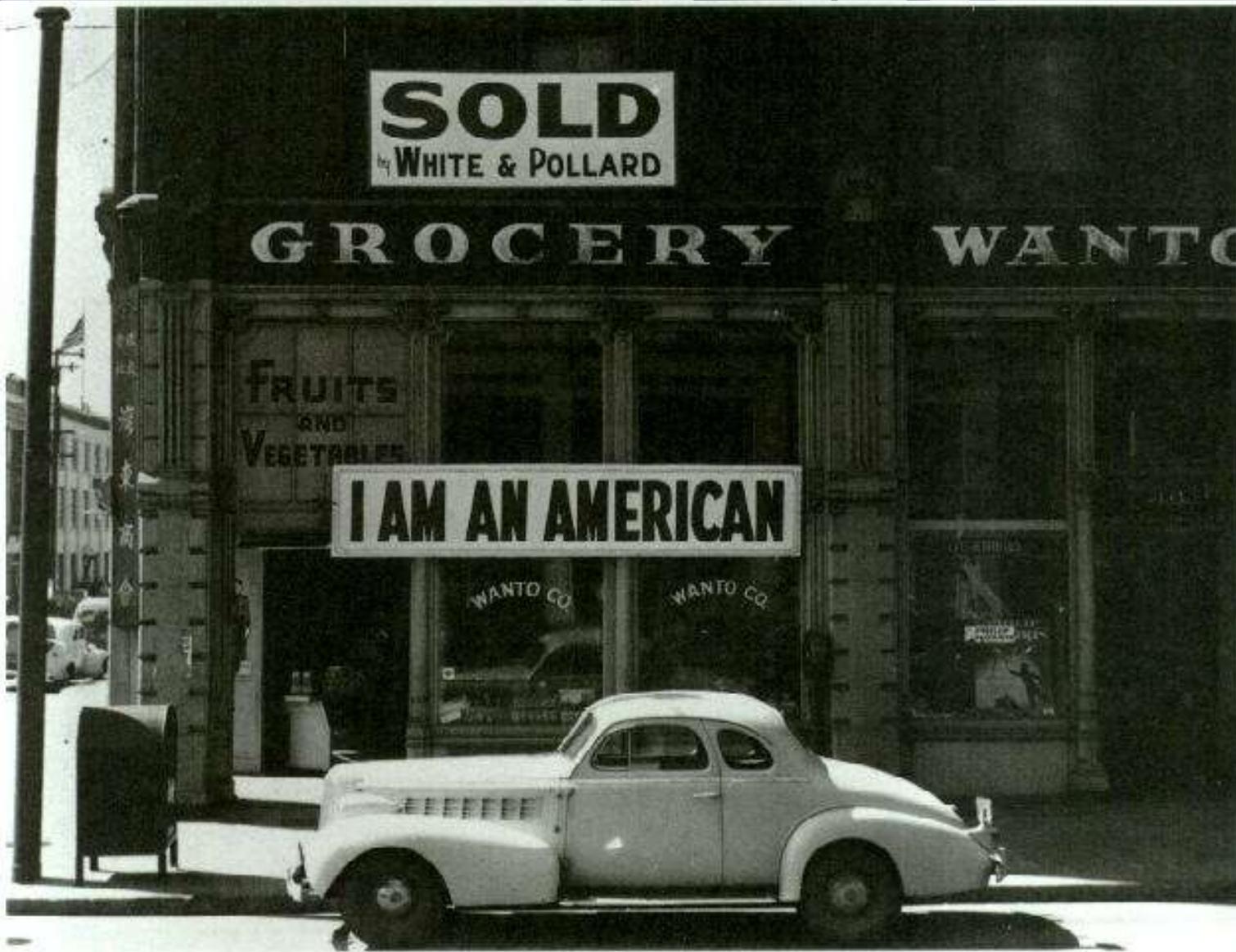
- allowed military authorities to exclude "any and all persons" from designated areas of the country as necessary for national defense





Japanese Americans were forced to sell their businesses and homes before leaving, usually for much less than they were worth.





#1



California, 1942

# Japanese Internment

## ☞ Hawaii

- Japanese-Americans = majority of population
- government didn't force them to relocate

## ☞ West Coast (California, Oregon, Washington)

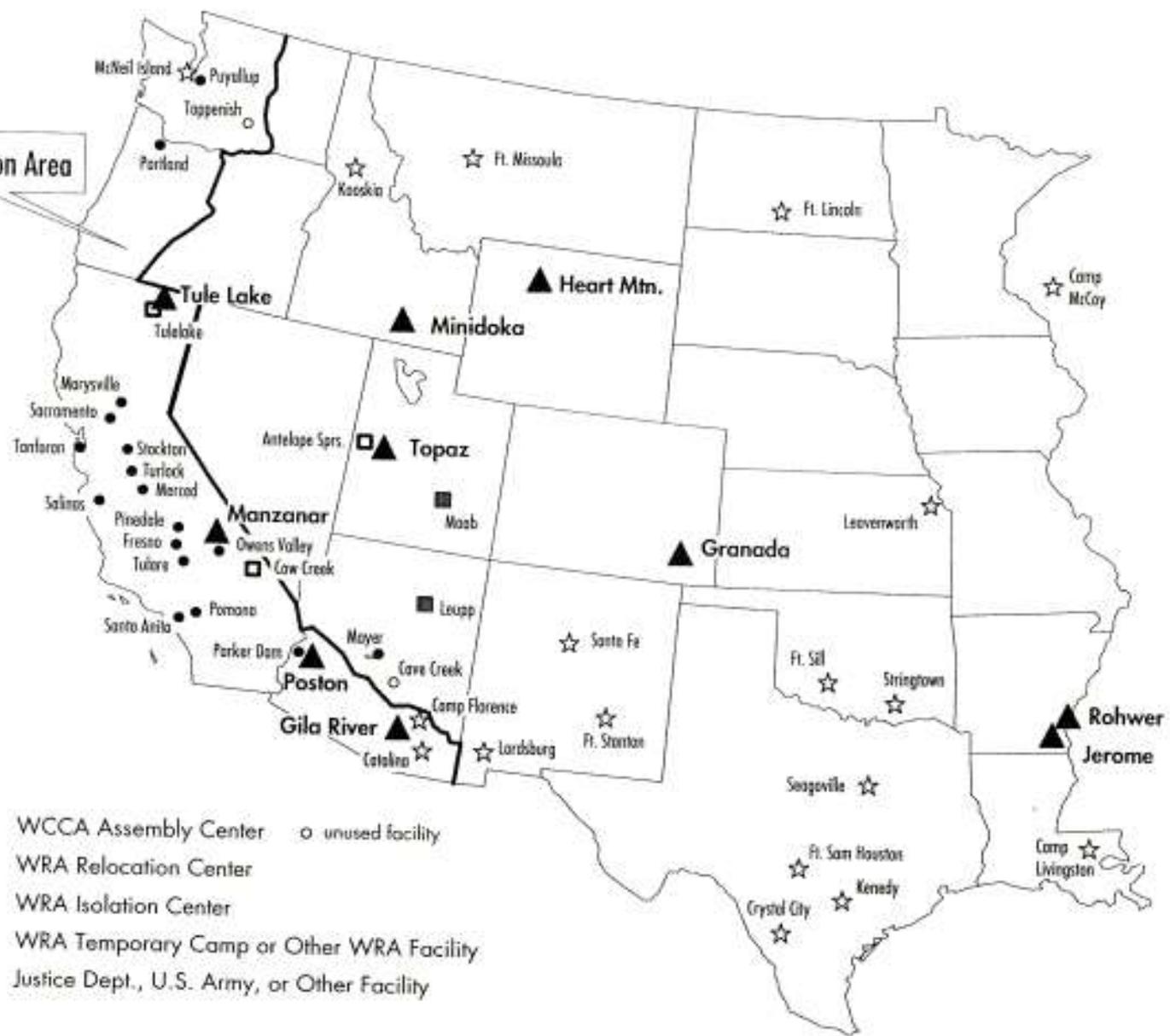
- Japanese-Americans & Japanese immigrants forced to relocate
- no other states wanted to take them



transport center, San Francisco, 1942



Exclusion Area



- WCCA Assembly Center    ○ unused facility
- ▲ WRA Relocation Center
- WRA Isolation Center
- WRA Temporary Camp or Other WRA Facility
- ☆ Justice Dept., U.S. Army, or Other Facility



# Japanese Internment

## ☞ internment camp

*–noun*

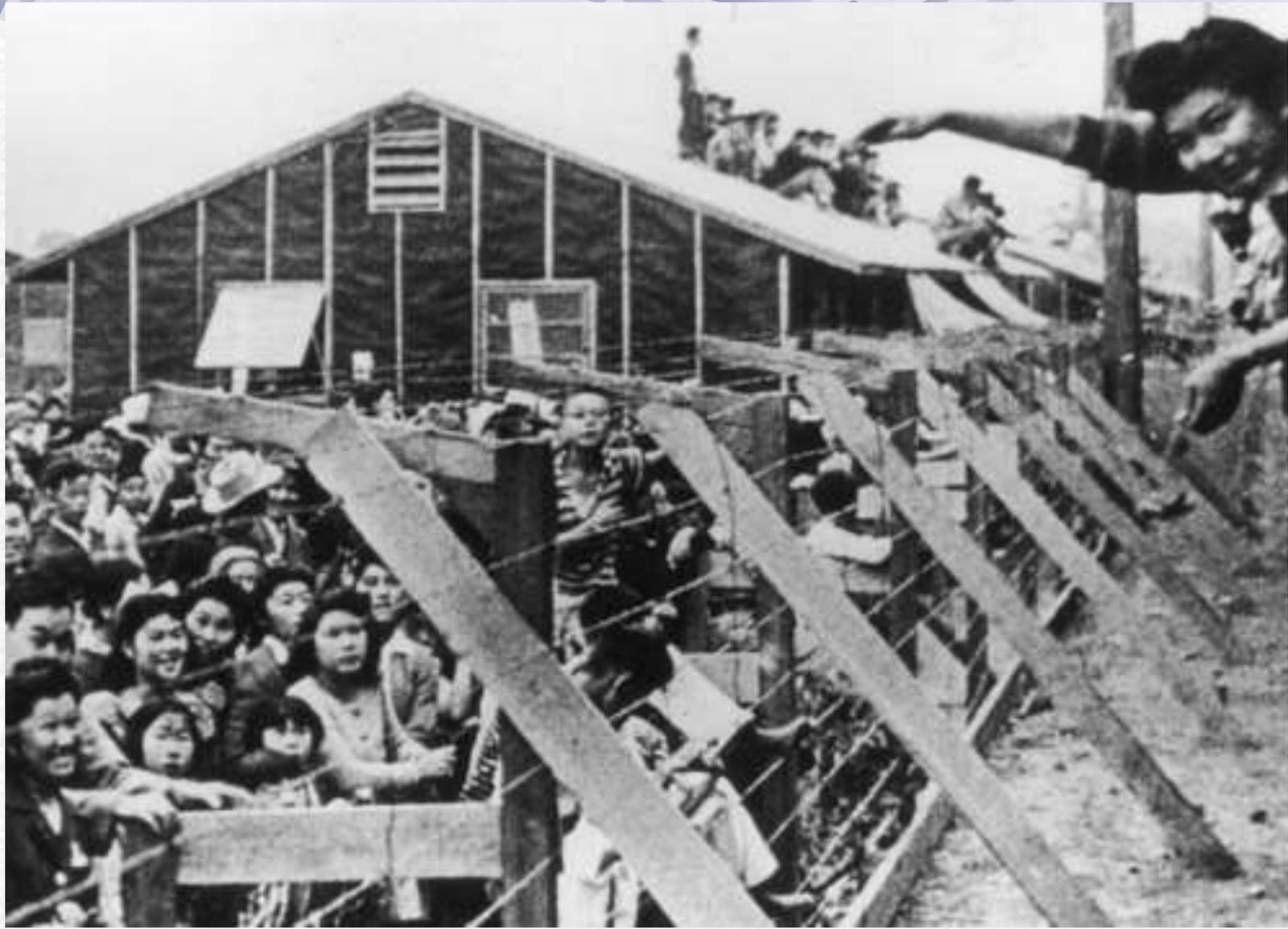
a prison camp for the confinement of enemy aliens, prisoners of war, political prisoners, etc.

## ☞ concentration camp

*–noun*

a guarded compound for the detention or imprisonment of aliens, members of ethnic minorities, political opponents, etc.

Definitions from [Dictionary.com](http://Dictionary.com)





**Granada Relocation Center  
Colorado, 1943**



“At Minidoka, arriving evacuees found two stacked canvas cots, a pot-bellied stove and a light bulb hanging from the ceiling...Rooms had no running water, which had to be carried from community facilities.”

*Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of  
Civilians, Personal Justice Denied*





Jerome Relocation Center, Arkansas, 1942



“Despite the starkness of their barracks apartments, evacuees did their best to give them a homey touch and find a bit of privacy.”

*Nisei: The Quiet Americans*



REMEMBER: These were AMERICANS!



They were BORN in America!

They grew up in America!

They learned to say the Pledge of Allegiance in kindergarten...

But after Pearl harbor, somehow they became an ENEMY?!?





senior class

junior class

## Basketball

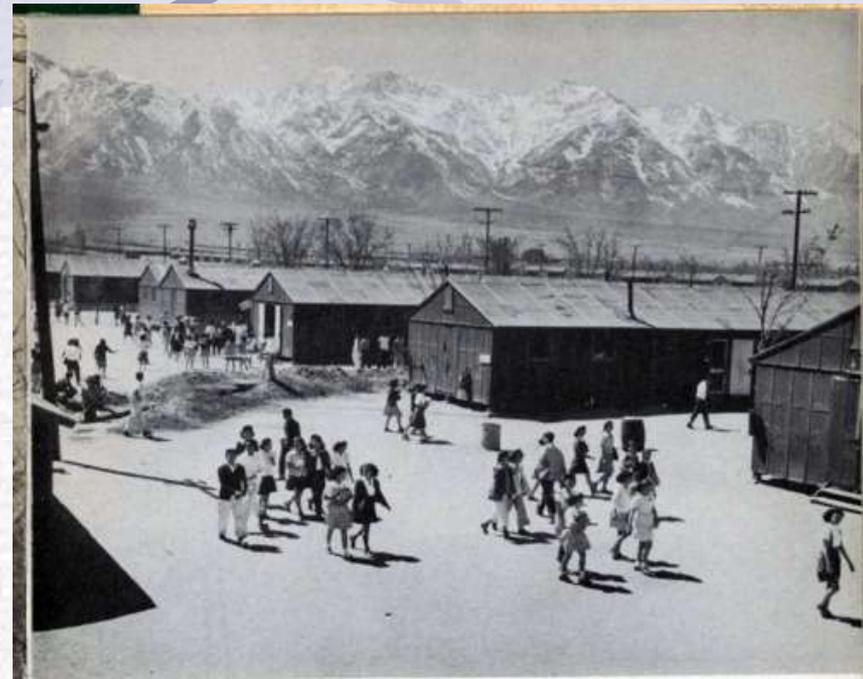
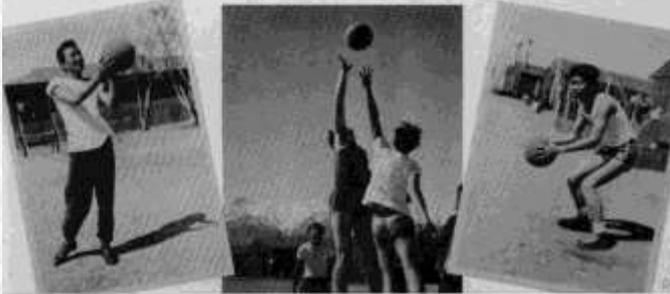
Amid the cold dry wind of February, the winter season reached its climax when the mighty Seniors edged the Juniors in a close 22-15 game. Because of the weather, it was doubtful at first whether the game could be played.

Under the watchful vigilance of Mr. Joe Oltner the first quarter began, starting another traditional Junior-Senior sport contest. The game was a draw-out battle until H. Karsstrom suddenly brought the Seniors to life by making away six precious points. Thus the quarter ended.

The second quarter had very little action. The Seniors again hand-dropped the Juniors with a bush score, but the quarter ended in a see-saw battle; the score now stood three to eight in favor of the Seniors.

The third quarter opened with the original Five playing for the Seniors. The Juniors, though exhausted, displayed wonderful team work and enthusiasm. With A. Isomaki performing beautiful defensive work, H. Hon and S. Hooda were able to sink six points for the Juniors. Nevertheless, this contribution was no match for their smooth opponents, who skillfully hooped ten points before the last quarter commenced.

Matched with the Seniors' second team in the fourth quarter, the Juniors, with added determination, started scoring points after points. The score suddenly jumped to a close 15-14. With two minutes to play and the score dangerously close, the Senior first team came back to increase their lead by four points before the whistle blew.



# Our World

1943 · 1944

Manzanar High

They tried to maintain a “normal” American life...



“Prom” at an internment high school





After the orders to relocate and detain persons of Japanese ancestry were rescinded, evacuees were released, and camps began to close...



Poet Violet Kazue de Cristoforo.

She was famous for writing and collecting haiku poems that captured life in Japanese internment camps during World War II.



Consider the following examples (of free verse haiku), written in “camp” and published in “May Sky”.

Autumn foliage

California has now become  
a far country

–Yajin Nakao

Frosty night

listening to rumbling train  
we have come a long way

–Senbinshi Takaoka



# Haiku

Haiku is an old form of Japanese poetry.

- It only has three lines.
- The lines do not rhyme.
- One important rule...

You must have the right number of syllables in each  
line!

Haiku syllable rules:

Line One: 5 syllables

Line Two: 7 syllables

Line Three: 5 syllables

Haiku is usually about nature.