

Japanese American Internment



The Mochida family awaits evacuation in Hayward, California, in 1942. Photograph by Dorothea Lange

On December 7, 1941, Japanese naval and air forces attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, bringing the U.S. into World War II. In the weeks following the attack, fear and suspicion grew of the sizable Japanese American community in the U.S. Might these immigrants and first generation Americans side with Japan against the United States? Based on those fears, combined with a long history of anti-Japanese immigrant sentiment, the U.S. government forced more than 110,000 Japanese Americans living along the West Coast into Internment Camps for the duration of the war. In a war that the U.S. fought to preserve liberty around the world, this event stands out starkly as a violation of the civil and human rights of tens of thousands right here at home.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066—an order that gave the War Department the authority to declare any part of the country a restricted military area “*from which any or all persons may be excluded.*” California, Oregon, Washington, and southern Arizona were soon designated as such. The persons to be excluded were Japanese Americans.

Beginning in March of 1942, Japanese Americans were ordered to register with the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for “evacuation.” Families were told they could only bring what they could carry. Businesses, homes, and possessions had to be sold or entrusted to neighbors or friends. Pets had to be left behind. Of the more than 110,000 people sent to Internment Camps, two-thirds were Nisei—first generation Americans—and the other third were Issei—born in Japan. A great many of the internees were children and teenagers.

By October 1942 nearly all internees were housed in ten hastily built camps run by the WRA. These camps were located in isolated, often desolate locations. Barbed wire and military police surrounded them. Along with loss of freedom, families shared a single room (often without plumbing and little heat), ate in communal dining halls, endured harsh weather, and suffered mental and physical stresses of being confined against their will. Nutrition, education, and health care were all inadequate. Despite these sub-standard conditions, people did their best to make life in the camps as “normal” as possible. They established schools and governing bodies, organized baseball teams, created music and art groups, planted vegetable gardens, and held religious services—anything they could do to make life in the camps bearable.

In 1943 the U.S. government reversed its exclusion of Japanese Americans from the draft (they had been considered enemy aliens) and asked for volunteers from the camps to serve in the military. More than 800 men volunteered and became part of the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat team. The 442nd, which fought in Italy, Southern France, and Germany, became one of the most highly decorated units of WWII. While these men fought for America, their families were living behind barbed wire in their own country.

In challenging the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066, Fred Korematsu argued that his rights and those of other Americans of Japanese descent had been violated. In *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 in favor of the government, saying that military necessity overruled those civil rights. In his dissent, however, Justice Frank Murphy stated that the exclusion of Japanese Americans “*falls into the ugly abyss of racism.*”

By 1946 internees slowly began to return home to rebuild their lives. In 1988 the U.S. government issued a formal apology to all former internees and paid \$20,000 to each surviving internee. The government acknowledged that the internment had been based on “*race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.*” To this day, Japanese American Internment during WWII is studied as a cautionary tale of the need for vigilance when maintaining the constitutional rights of all Americans.

Japanese Internment & the US Constitution

	What Happened	What part of the US Constitution violated
1	The practice of the Shinto religion was prohibited in the camps. Christianity was officially encouraged by camp administrators. At the same time, Buddhism was severely restricted by the ban on written materials in Japanese and the placement of Buddhist clergy in separate Department of Justice internment camps.	
2	There was a prohibition of using the Japanese language in public meetings and the censorship of camp newspapers.	
3	Mass meetings were prohibited, and English was required to be the primary language used at all public gatherings.	
4	When a few Japanese Americans demanded redress of grievances from the government, the War Relocation Authority administration labeled them as "troublemakers" and sent them to isolation camps.	
5	The FBI searched homes of Japanese Americans often without search warrants, seeking any items identified as being Japanese. Items which appeared as contraband such as short-wave radios were confiscated.	
6	The forced removal and subsequent detention of Japanese Americans resulted in the denial of witnesses in their favor, and the denial of assistance of counsel for their defense.	
7	Japanese Americans who were picked up in the FBI sweep were denied a speedy trial or access to any legal representative. They could not call upon witnesses nor confront accusatory witnesses.	
8	Japanese Americans were not told of their crime or the charges against them.	
9	The treatment of Japanese Americans in the "assembly centers" and detention camps were "grossly inadequate." Hospitals were understaffed, medical care poor and food was dietetically deficient.	
10	The right to vote in public elections was essentially denied to Japanese Americans since they were prohibited from returned home to vote at their place of residence. No provisions were made to enable them to vote absentee.	
11	Payment for work was way below the monthly average outside the camps. Inmates in the highest professions received only \$19 a month.	
12	The government acted "solely on the basis of race and national ancestry" when identifying persons to be excluded from designated "military areas" along the West Coast states.	
13	The government failed to compensate or provided grossly inadequate compensation to the internees for losses of property rights when they were forced to leave their homes and businesses within 48 hours to a couple of weeks.	
14	Japanese Americans were forced from their jobs, homes, and communities into barbed wire, guarded centers and camps.	