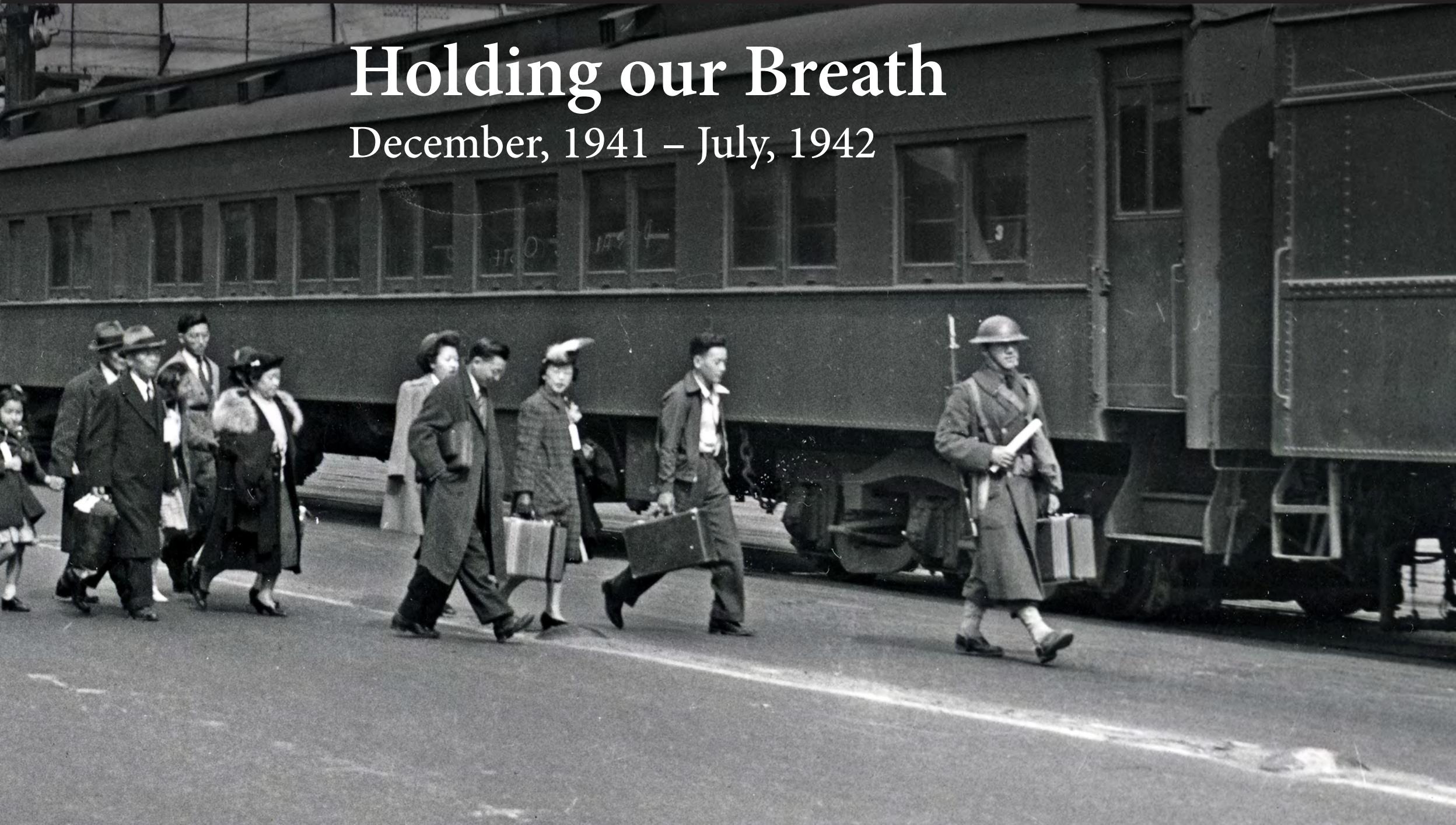
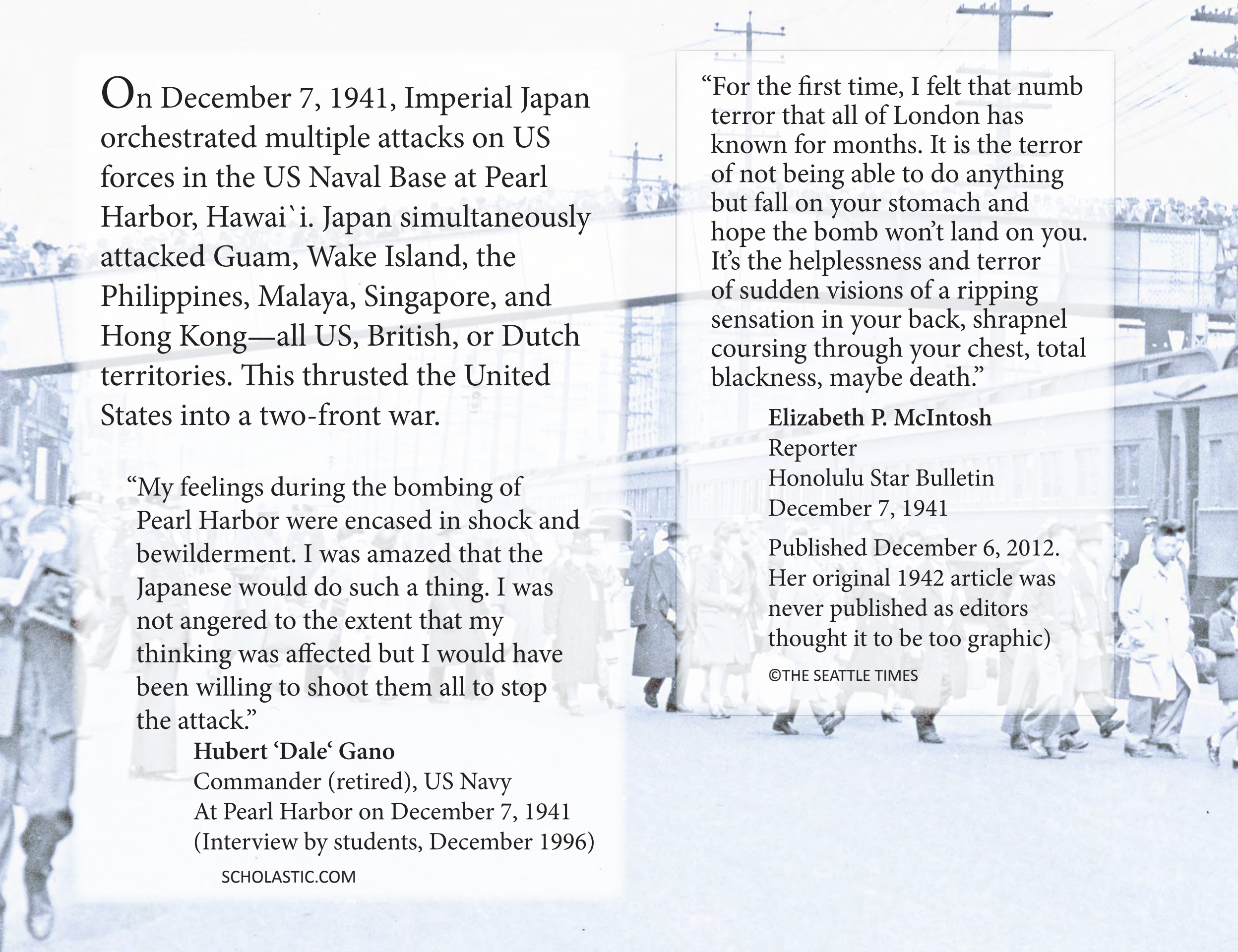


MINIDOKA CHRONICLE

Holding our Breath

December, 1941 – July, 1942





On December 7, 1941, Imperial Japan orchestrated multiple attacks on US forces in the US Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawai`i. Japan simultaneously attacked Guam, Wake Island, the Philippines, Malaya, Singapore, and Hong Kong—all US, British, or Dutch territories. This thrust the United States into a two-front war.

“My feelings during the bombing of Pearl Harbor were encased in shock and bewilderment. I was amazed that the Japanese would do such a thing. I was not angered to the extent that my thinking was affected but I would have been willing to shoot them all to stop the attack.”

Hubert ‘Dale’ Gano

Commander (retired), US Navy

At Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941

(Interview by students, December 1996)

SCHOLASTIC.COM

“For the first time, I felt that numb terror that all of London has known for months. It is the terror of not being able to do anything but fall on your stomach and hope the bomb won’t land on you. It’s the helplessness and terror of sudden visions of a ripping sensation in your back, shrapnel coursing through your chest, total blackness, maybe death.”

Elizabeth P. McIntosh

Reporter

Honolulu Star Bulletin

December 7, 1941

Published December 6, 2012.

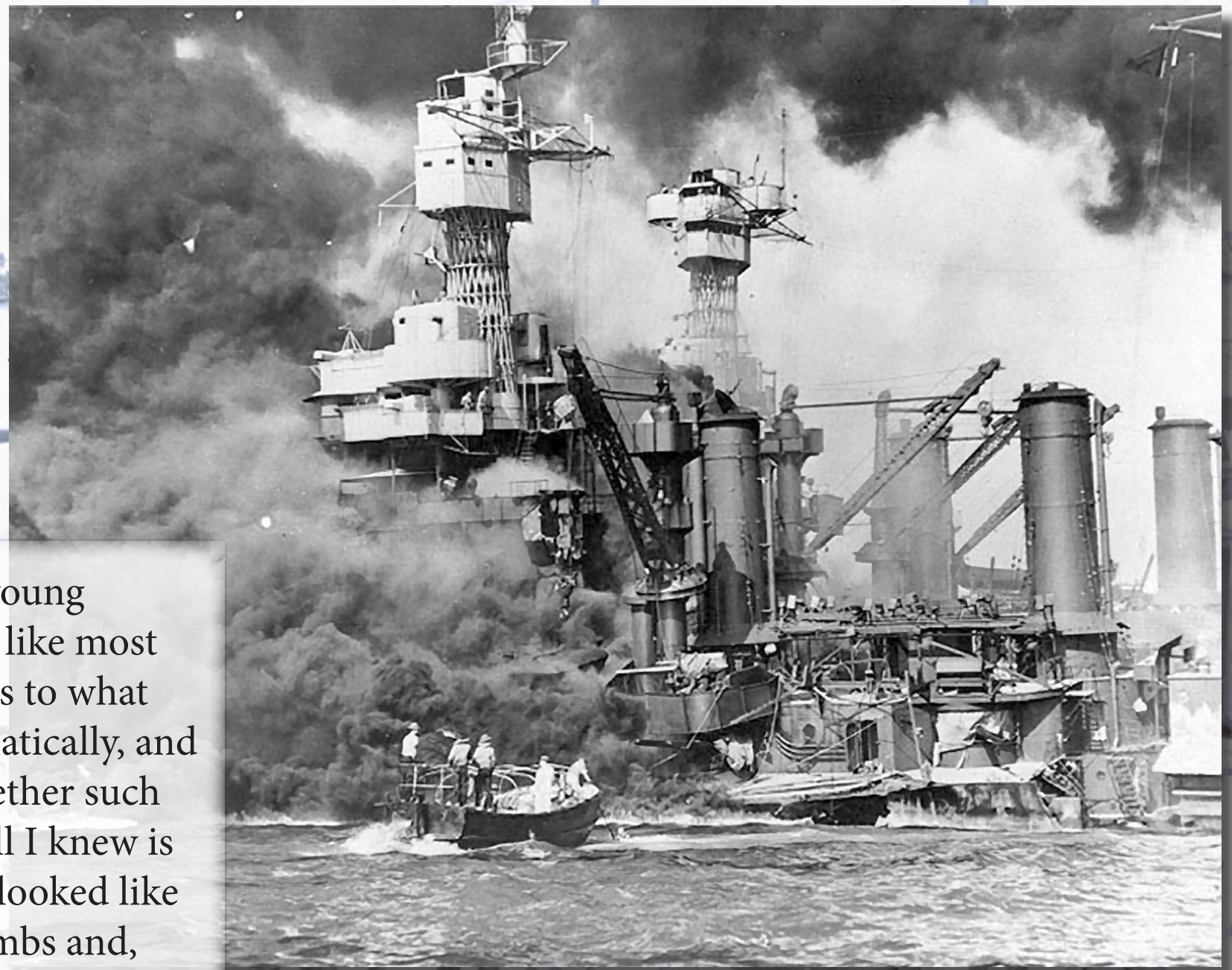
Her original 1942 article was never published as editors thought it to be too graphic)

©THE SEATTLE TIMES

“My first reaction as a young man was anger...I was like most people, I had no idea as to what was happening diplomatically, and I had no idea as to whether such justification existed. All I knew is that these people who looked like me, dropped those bombs and, therefore, had an impact on my future, which it did.”

Senator Daniel Inouye
(D) Hawaii (1963-2012)
Age 17 in 1941

DENSHŌ/ DANIEL INOUE COLLECTION



Rescuing survivors from the USS *West Virginia*, Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

On December 8, 1942, President Roosevelt delivered his “Day of Infamy” speech and Congress declared war on Japan. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in turn declared war on the United States in support of Imperial Japan. War hysteria and racism elevated the level of suspicion and hate for anyone of Japanese ancestry in the United States. Some, like the JACL, pledged unquestioned loyalty to the government while other community leaders protested racist policies and resisted exclusion and the denial of their civil rights.



“And, then when I went back to school that following morning, December 8th, one of the teachers said, ‘You people bombed Pearl Harbor.’ And I’m going, ‘My people?’ All of a sudden my Japaneseness became very aware to me. And then that I was no longer, I no longer felt I’m an equal American...”

Akiko Kurose

Seattle, Washington

Interview July 17, 1997

DENSHŌ/AKIKO KUROSE COLLECTION

Issei who are community leaders and anyone whom the FBI thinks is engaged in suspicious activity is rounded up, questioned, taken away, and detained.

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN MUSEUM

“I have never been so frightened as when federal agents came in the middle of the night, pounded on our door, grabbed my father and drove him off to Fort Richardson to be placed in the stockade there...”

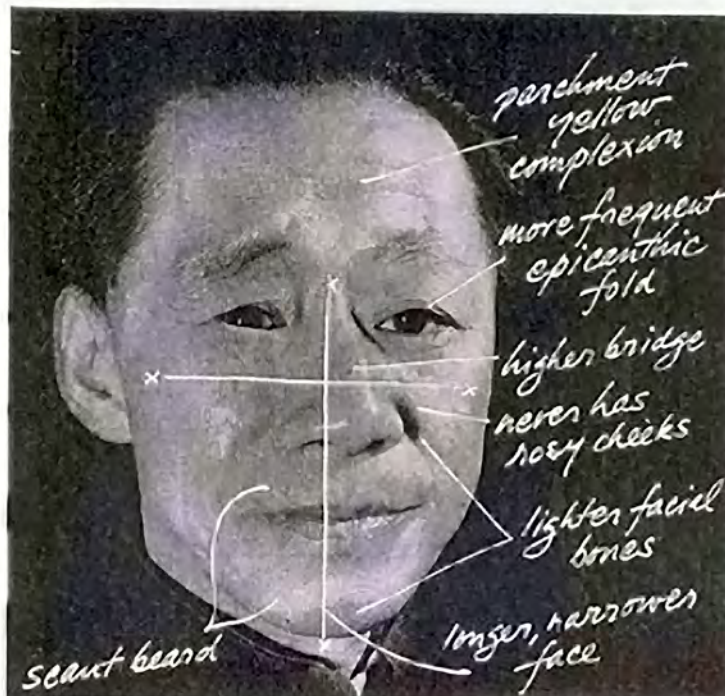
Sam Kimura

Age 13 in 1942

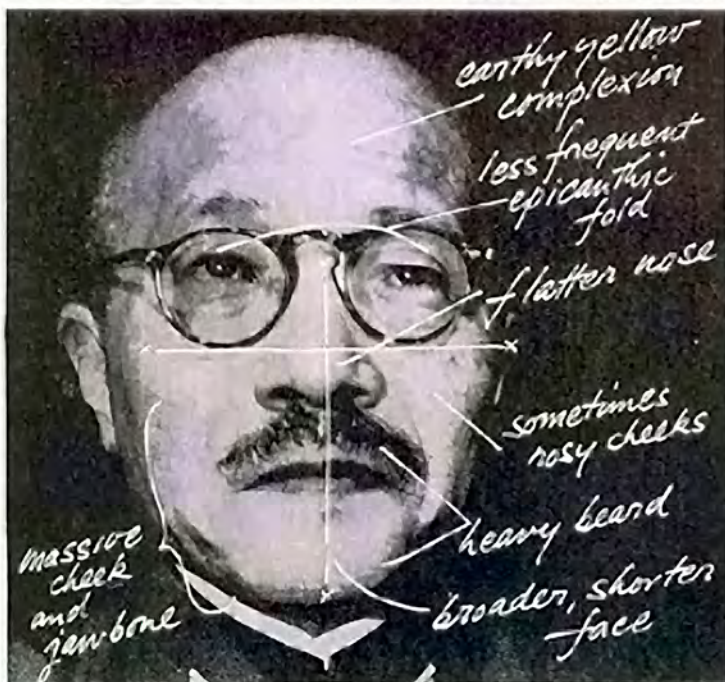
Anchorage, Alaska

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION
AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS





Chinese public servant, Ouy Wen-hao, is representative of North Chinese anthropological group with long, fine-boned face and scant beard. Epicanthic fold of skin above eyelid is found in 85% of Chinese. Southern Chinese have round, broad faces, not as massively boned as the Japanese. Except that their skin is darker, this description fits Filipinos who are often mistaken for Japs. Chinese sometimes pass for Europeans; but Japs more often approach Western types.



Japanese warrior, General Hideki Tojo, current Premier, is a 'samurai', closer to type of humble Jap than highbred relations of Imperial Household. Typical are his heavy beard, massive cheek and jaw bones. Peasant Jap is squat Mongoloid, with flat, like nose. An often wonder due to facial expression, shaped by cultural, not anthropological, factors. Chinese wear national calm of tolerant realists. Japs, like General Tojo, show humorless intensity of ruthless mystics.

HOW TO TELL JAPS FROM THE CHINESE

ANGRY CITIZENS VICTIMIZE ALLIES WITH EMOTIONAL OUTBURST AT ENEMY

In the first discharge of emotions touched off by the Japanese assault on their nation, U. S. citizens have been demonstrating a distressing ignorance on the delicate question of how to tell a Chinese from a Jap. Innocent victims in cities all over the country are many of the 75,000 U. S. Chinese, whose homeland is on a stanch ally. So serious were the consequences threatened, that the Chinese consulates last week prepared to tag their nationals with identification buttons. To dispel some of this confusion, LIFE here adduces a rule-of-thumb from the anthropometric conformation that distinguishes friendly Chinese from enemy alien Japs.

To physical anthropologists, devoted debunkers of race myths, the difference between Chinese and Japs is measurable in millimeters. Both are related to the Eskimo and North American Indian. The modern Jap is the descendant of Mongoloids who invaded the Japanese archipelago back in the mists of prehistory, and of the native aborigines who possessed the islands before them. Physical anthropology, in consequence, finds Japs and Chinese as closely related as Germans and English. It can, however, set apart the special types of each national group.

The typical Northern Chinese, represented by Ouy Wen-hao, Chungking's Minister of Economic Affairs (left, above), is relatively tall and denderly built. His complexion is parchment yellow, his face long and delicately boned, his nose more finely bridged. Represents five of the Japanese people as a whole is Premier and General Hideki Tojo (left, below), who betrays aboriginal antecedents in a squat, long-torsoed build, a broader, more massively boned head and face, flat, often pug, nose, yellow-ocher skin and heavier beard. From this average type, aristocratic Japs, who claim kinship to the Imperial Household, diverge sharply. They are proud to approximate the patrician lines of the Northern Chinese.



Chinese journalist, Zou Chinkang, found it necessary to indicate his nationality to gain admittance to White House press conference. Under Immigration Act of 1924, Japs and Chinese, as members of the "yellow race," are barred from immigration and naturalization.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE 81



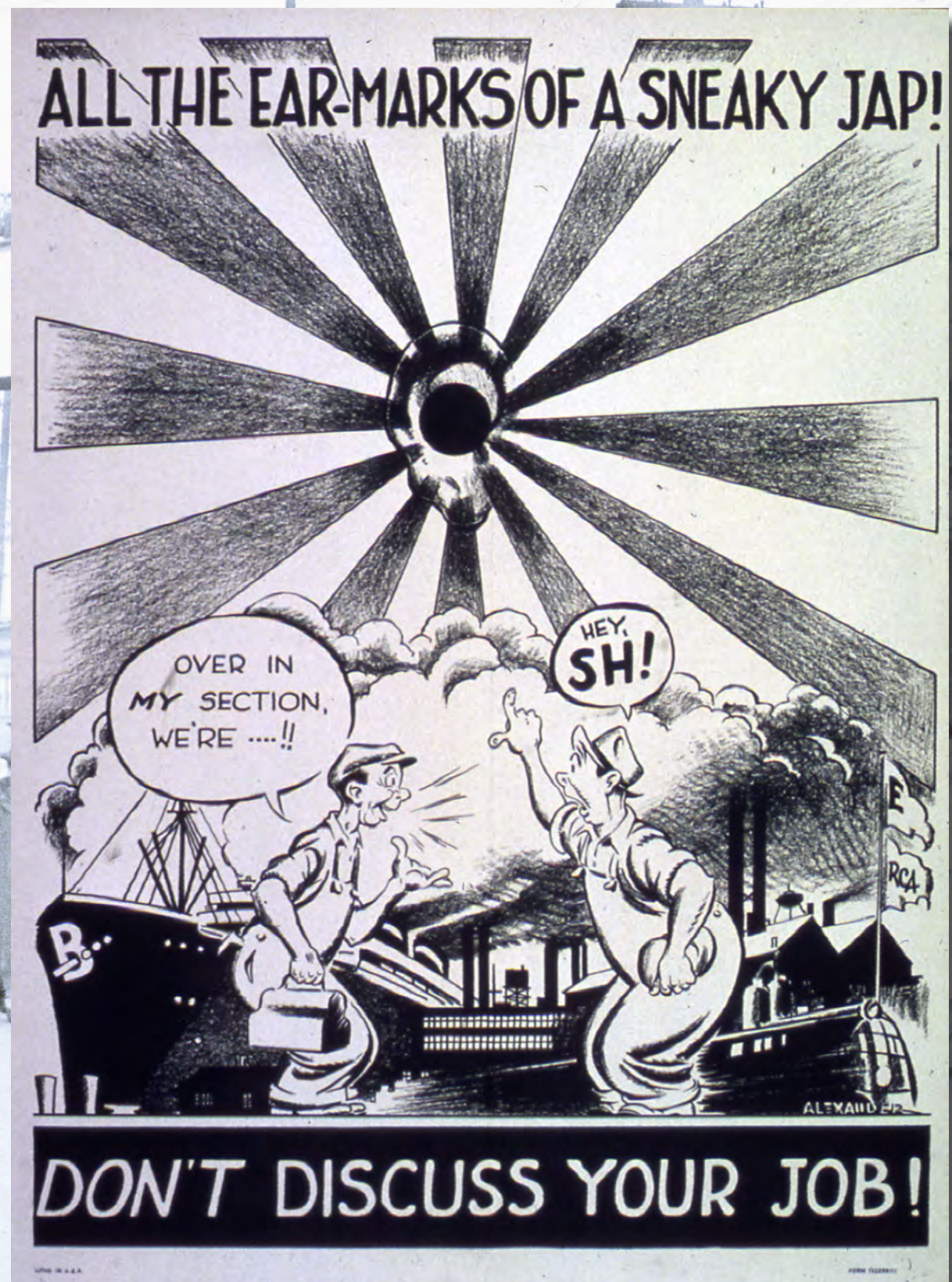
To the left is a Life Magazine article from December 22, 1941, that is blatantly racist but deemed acceptable at the time.

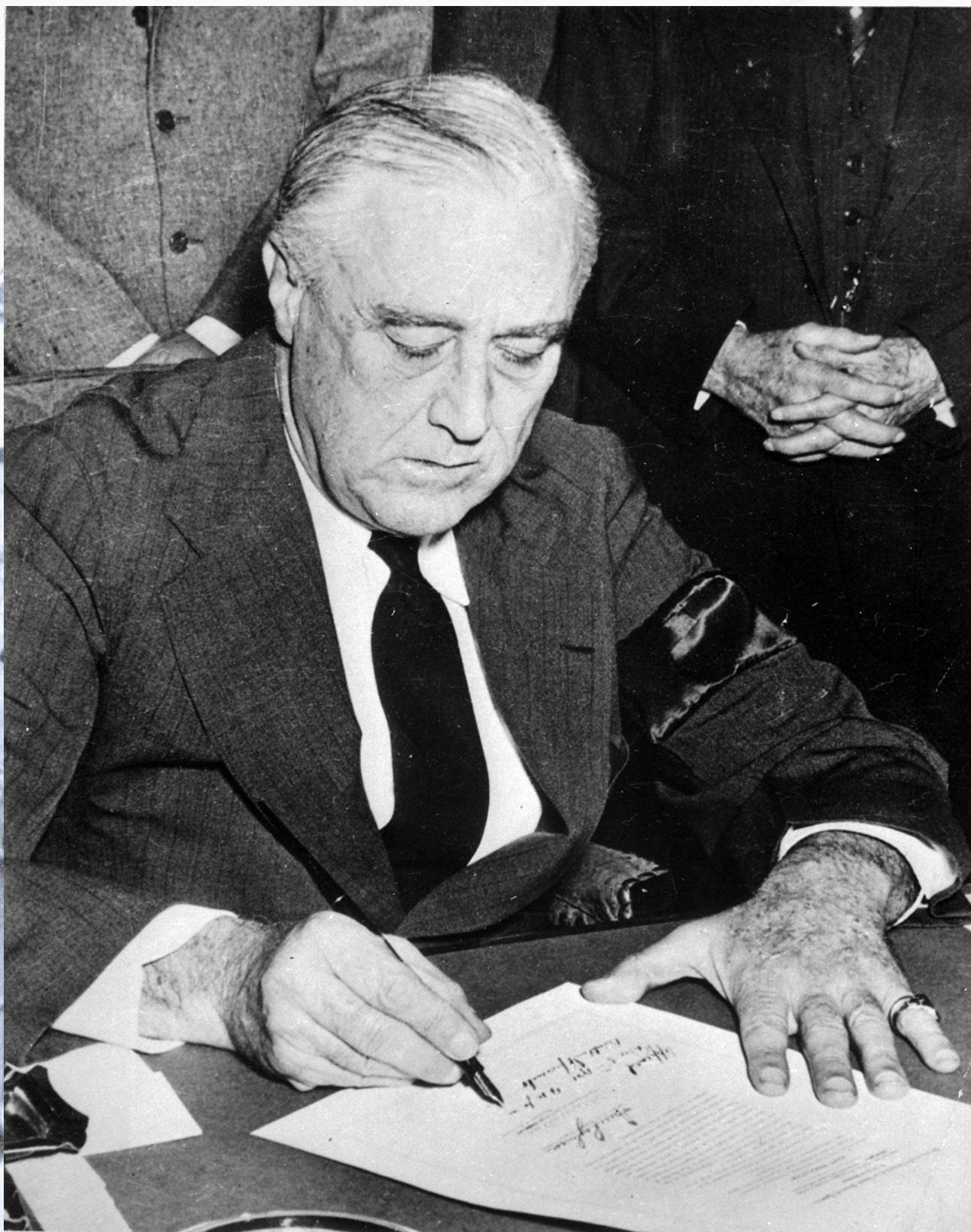
©TIME INC/ LIFE MAGAZINE



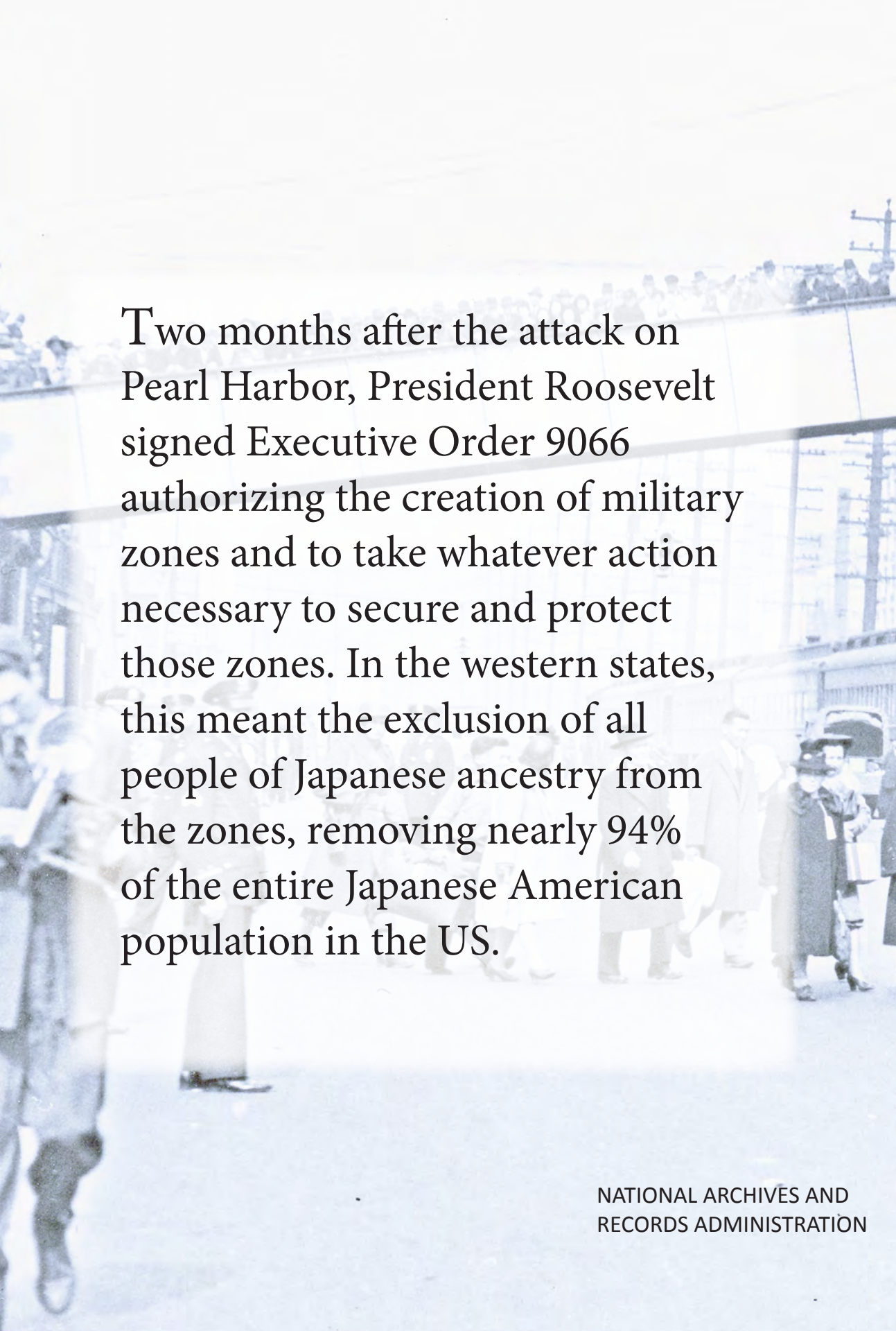
Propaganda fueled the war hysteria by exploiting anti-Japanese sentiment and fear of espionage and sabotage.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION





NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND
RECORDS ADMINISTRATION



Two months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing the creation of military zones and to take whatever action necessary to secure and protect those zones. In the western states, this meant the exclusion of all people of Japanese ancestry from the zones, removing nearly 94% of the entire Japanese American population in the US.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND
RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESERVE
MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 30, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military

**Western Defense Command and Fourth Army
Wartime Civil Control Administration**

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL JAPANESE

Living on Bainbridge Island

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from this area by twelve noon Monday, March 30, 1942. No Japanese person will be permitted to leave or enter Bainbridge Island after 9:00 a. m. March 24, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Civil Control Office established on this island near the ferry boat landing at the Anderson Dock Store in Winslow.

The Civil Control Office is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, including: farms, livestock and farm equipment, boats, tools, household goods, automobiles, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence for all Japanese in family groups, elsewhere.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.
5. Give medical examinations and make provision for all invalidated persons affected by the evacuation order.
6. Give special permission to individuals and families who are able to leave the area and proceed to an approved destination of their own choosing on or prior to March 29, 1942.

The following instructions must be observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Office to receive further instruction. This must be done between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Wednesday, March 25, 1942.
2. Before leaving the area all persons will be given a medical examination. For this purpose all members of the family should be present at the same time, when directed by the Civil Control Office.
3. Under special conditions, individuals and families will be permitted to leave the area prior to the date for complete evacuation indicated above. In general, the conditions imposed on voluntary evacuation are as follows: (a) That the destination be outside of Military Area No. 1, prescribed by Proclamation No. 1 of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, March 2, 1942; (b) That arrangements have been made for employment and shelter at the destination.
4. Provisions have been made to give temporary residence in a reception center elsewhere. Evacuees who do not go to an approved destination of their own choice, but who go to a reception center under Government supervision, must carry with them the following property, not exceeding that which can be carried by the family or the individual:
 - (a) Blankets and linens for each member of the family;
 - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
 - (c) Clothing for each member of the family;
 - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
 - (e) All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions received at the Civil Control Office;
 - (f) No contraband items may be carried.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage at the sole risk of the owner of only the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items must be crated, packed and plainly marked, with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, who goes to a reception center will be furnished transportation and food for the trip. Transportation by private means will not be permitted. Instructions will be given by the Civil Control Office as to when evacuees must be fully prepared to travel.

**Go to the Civil Control Office at the Anderson Dock Store in Winslow
between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on March 25, 1942,
to receive further instructions.**

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

Given only two weeks to arrange their affairs, Japanese Americans on Bainbridge Island, Washington were ordered to report to temporary detention centers, called assembly centers, to await transport to inland confinement site locations.

“...what I know is that my father and mother never made any objections about what they were forced to do... I don't remember their complaining, ... mostly their attitude was shikata ga nai. And we gotta do what they tell us to do. But that's [a] very Issei mental attitude.”

Ruby Inouye

Upon removal to Puyallup,
21 years old in 1942

DENSHŌ/RUBY INOUE COLLECTION

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND
RECORDS ADMINISTRATION



Japanese American residents forcibly removed from Bainbridge Island, 1942.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION



Bainbridge High School Class of 1942 yearbook photo.

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Japanese Fail To Win 'Last' Game For Spartans

• They wanted to win too much so the Bainbridge High School Spartans dropped their Tri-County opener here Friday to North Kitsap, 15 to 2.

Five Japanese-American players bowed out in the game as it was their last appearance before being evacuated. How they wanted to leave with a victory! And how their fellow teammates wanted to win for them!

But their tenacity was their downfall. They kicked them outfield when errors meant runs. And at the plate, they collected only

three hits off a smooth-working Indian chucker, Dary Adams. The Spartans were trying to club home instead of meeting the ball in a relaxed manner. Hence it was that Adams—whom Bainbridge beat last year, 9 to 6—was able to mark up 12 strikeouts.

The score shouldn't have been that bad, though. Coach Walt Miller undoubtedly would have selected Merio Terayama, his starting pitcher, long before he finally did in the sixth if the coach hadn't wanted to give the little Japanese a full chance to win his "last one" for Bainbridge. When the coach did send Bill Hansen to finish things up, Merio's arm was so tired he hardly could lift it. This was obvious from the 9 runs the Vikings scored in the last three innings.

In the opening frame, Hideaki Nakamura, who'll be mixed sorely at second-base, drew a walk, galloped to second on a passed ball and then romped in on the first of Joe Welfare's singles.

Hideaki and Joe teamed again in the sixth virtually the same deal. After a walk, Hideaki stole second, then raced home on Joe's slashing single to center.

A couple of hard-hitting left-handers, Dick O'Dell, accurate-eyed third-baseman, and Cecil Peterson, first-baseman, were best at the plate for the winners. It was Adams, though, whose curve, slow ball and fast ball, really sunk the Spartan hopes.

NORTH KITSAP	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Walker, 2b	4	2	0	2	2	0
Johnson, c	3	0	0	1	1	0
Paulson, ss	4	3	2	0	1	1
O'Dell, 3b	6	3	3	1	1	0
DeFord, cf	3	1	1	0	0	1
Nelson, cf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Peterson, 1b	6	2	2	7	0	0
Haysen, lf	5	3	3	1	0	0
Adams, p	5	3	3	1	3	0

Totals 45 18 16 37 9 2

BAINBRIDGE	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Ohtaki, cf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Nakamura, 2b	1	2	0	3	3	0
Glenzie, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Welfare, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sutherland, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	1
Terayama, cf	3	0	0	1	0	2
Yamashita, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
K. Terayama, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
H. Hansen, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
Koda, c	3	0	0	0	1	0
M. Terayama, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
W. Hansen, p	1	0	0	1	0	0

Totals 31 2 3 27 2 4

North Kitsap	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
2	0	1	0	3	2	5
2	0	1	0	4	2	5
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Summary—Two base hits. Haysen, Paulson, DeFord, Sacrifice hits. Johnson, Nelson, base North Kitsap 2. Bainbridge 2. Strikeouts by M. Terayama 6. Adams 12. Walked by M. Terayama 7. Adams 2. Hit by pitcher DeFord by W. Hansen 1. Outing pitcher, M. Terayama.

Sportsmen Plan Rifle Shoot, Clam 'Feed'

• Two events were added this week to the Sportsmen's Club list of activities.

On April 12, that's a Sunday—there will be a rifle shoot for members only. But Harry Ingalls, Winslow, club secretary, said members were urged to bring their son or some other youngster along as the shoot is planned primarily for the younger guests. Pistols and 22-calibre rifles will be used. It will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Then on April 15—a Wednesday evening—the club members will gather at their New Brooklyn headquarters for a Clam Feed, somewhat on the line of the recent successful Moose Dinner, only the feed is scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock. Reservations for this event will be closed April 13. They may be made with Mr. Ingalls or with Thor Anderson, Pleasant Beach, president.

SHIDLER QUILTS AS WINDCAT COACH

• Harold Shidler announced his resignation Monday as football coach at Brenerton High School. Mr. Shidler also taught mechanical drawing.

Toni Shchirake, assistant football coach, will take over the baseball coaching post. The school board had taken no action yesterday toward filling the position vacated by Mr. Shidler.

Mr. Shidler told friends he would go into business in Bremerton or take a national defense job.

NEW NAVY JOBS

• According to an announcement this week by the Navy Radio and Cable Censor, Seattle, there

Block B letter,
Bainbridge High
School, c. 1942

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Just a week before Japanese Americans were to be removed from Bainbridge Island, Coach Walt "Pop" Miller put all six of his Nisei players into one game. The team lost but Coach Miller wanted the six to play their last game for Bainbridge High and enjoy themselves. The players were: Morio Terayama (P), K. Terayama (RF), Hideaki Nakamura (2B), Paul Ohtaki (CF), and Yamashita (RF).

"I ill be eternally grateful to Pop Miller for letting all of us play."

Paul Ohtaki

Bainbridge High School, 1942

SPORTS PAGE FROM BAINBRIDGE REVIEW



In 1942, Takashi Hori, the owner of the Panama Hotel, allowed community members to store their belongings in the hotel basement for the duration of the incarceration. Many items remain unclaimed after the war and the hotel was sold in 1985. Many items are still there and are now being cataloged and preserved.



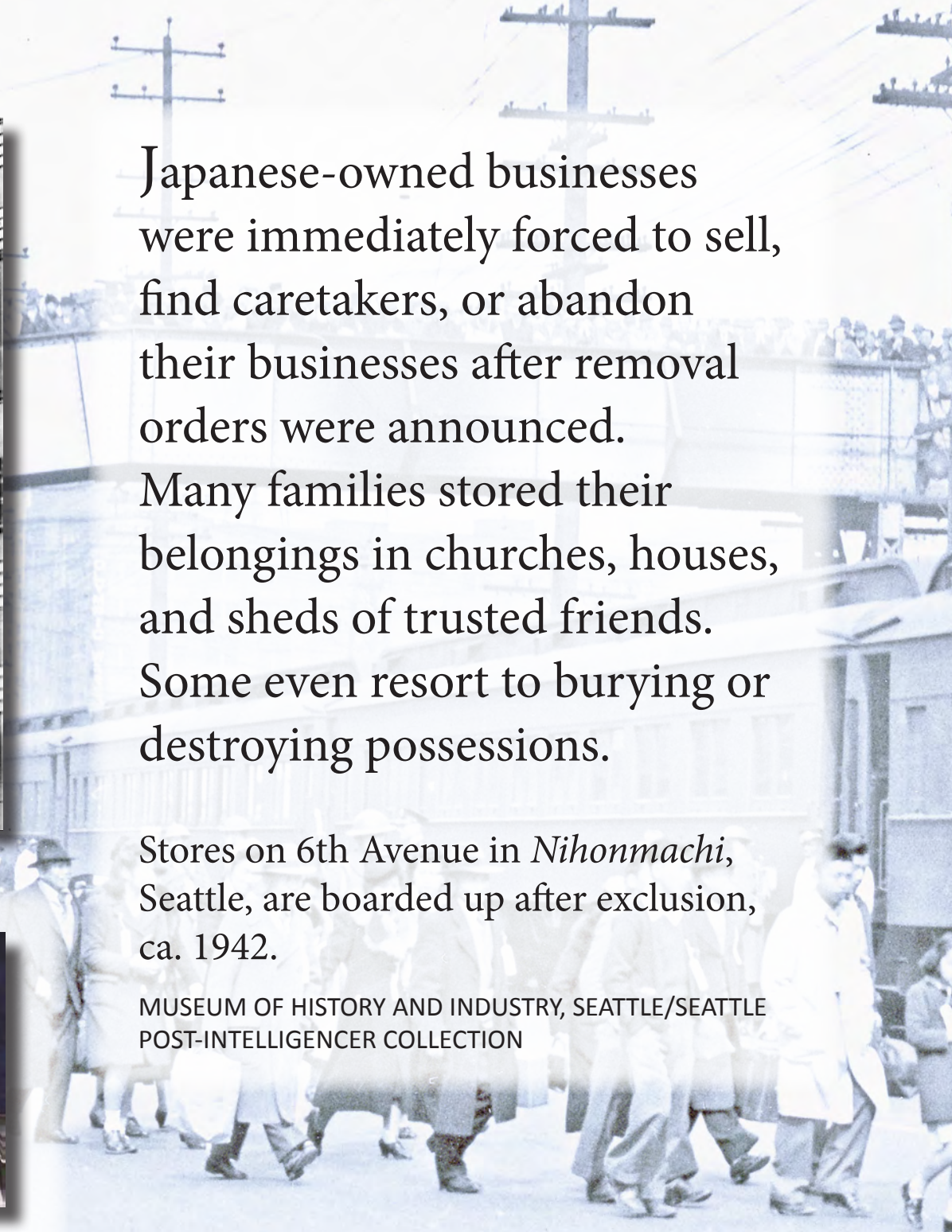
Takashi Hori, 1999

DENSHŌ/TAKASHI HORI
COLLECTION

Japanese-owned businesses were immediately forced to sell, find caretakers, or abandon their businesses after removal orders were announced. Many families stored their belongings in churches, houses, and sheds of trusted friends. Some even resort to burying or destroying possessions.

Stores on 6th Avenue in *Nihonmachi*, Seattle, are boarded up after exclusion, ca. 1942.

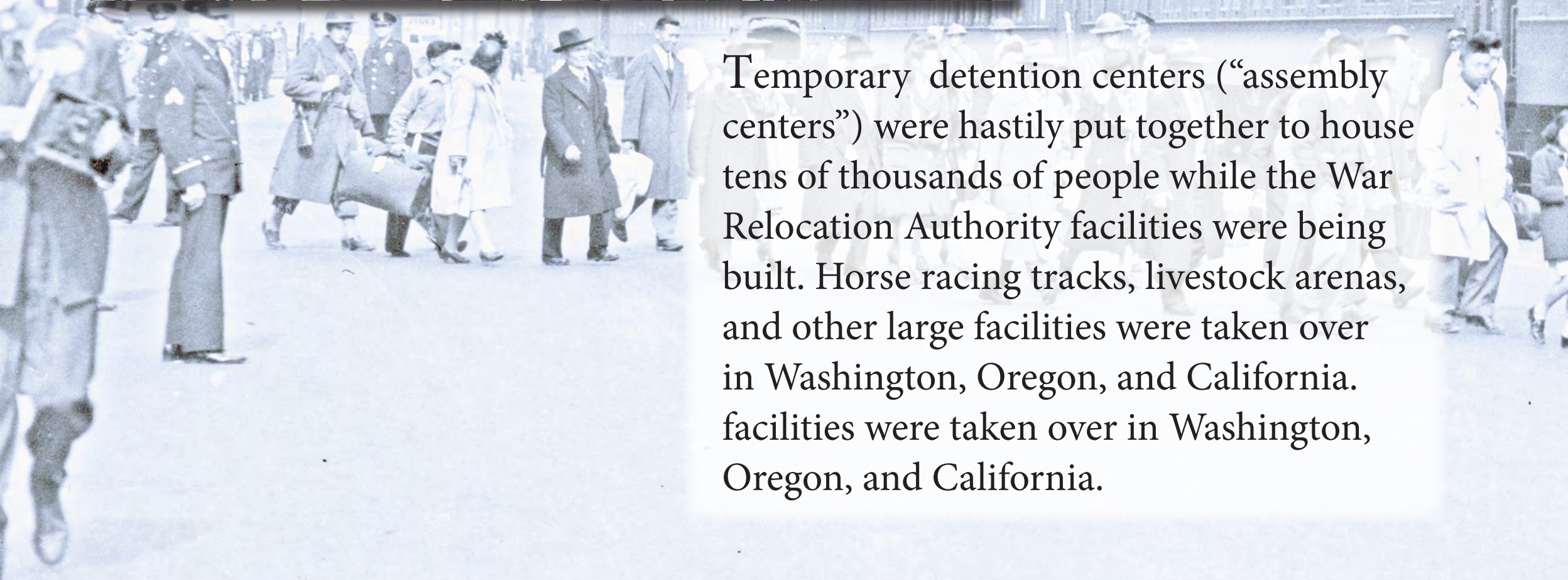
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND INDUSTRY, SEATTLE/SEATTLE
POST-INTELLIGENCER COLLECTION





Portland "Assembly Center"
was the Pacific International
Livestock Exposition
Center, July 8, 1942.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY/
OREGON JOURNAL COLLECTION



Temporary detention centers ("assembly centers") were hastily put together to house tens of thousands of people while the War Relocation Authority facilities were being built. Horse racing tracks, livestock arenas, and other large facilities were taken over in Washington, Oregon, and California. facilities were taken over in Washington, Oregon, and California.

The conditions at the temporary detention centers (assembly centers) ranged from barely livable to horrific. Many “apartments” were converted horse stalls unfit for human occupation; some were partitioned plywood cubicles, and others were rough barracks.

Dear Miss Evanson and Pupils,

After 2 days of packing and fixing our new home in Puallup [sic] I wish to say, “hello” in a short way. Now to begin with our room, we have one room shared among 7 people and the walls are full of holes and cracks in which cold and chile [sic] air struck us in a funny way that I could not sleep at all last night. We had so little to eat that after reaching our room I ate a sandwitch [sic] and some crackers. Our beds are on loose by the U.S. Army and our mattress is a cloth bag strawed [filled?] by hay.

Now is a nice place to end my letter so “good bye” until next time and please write to me, all.

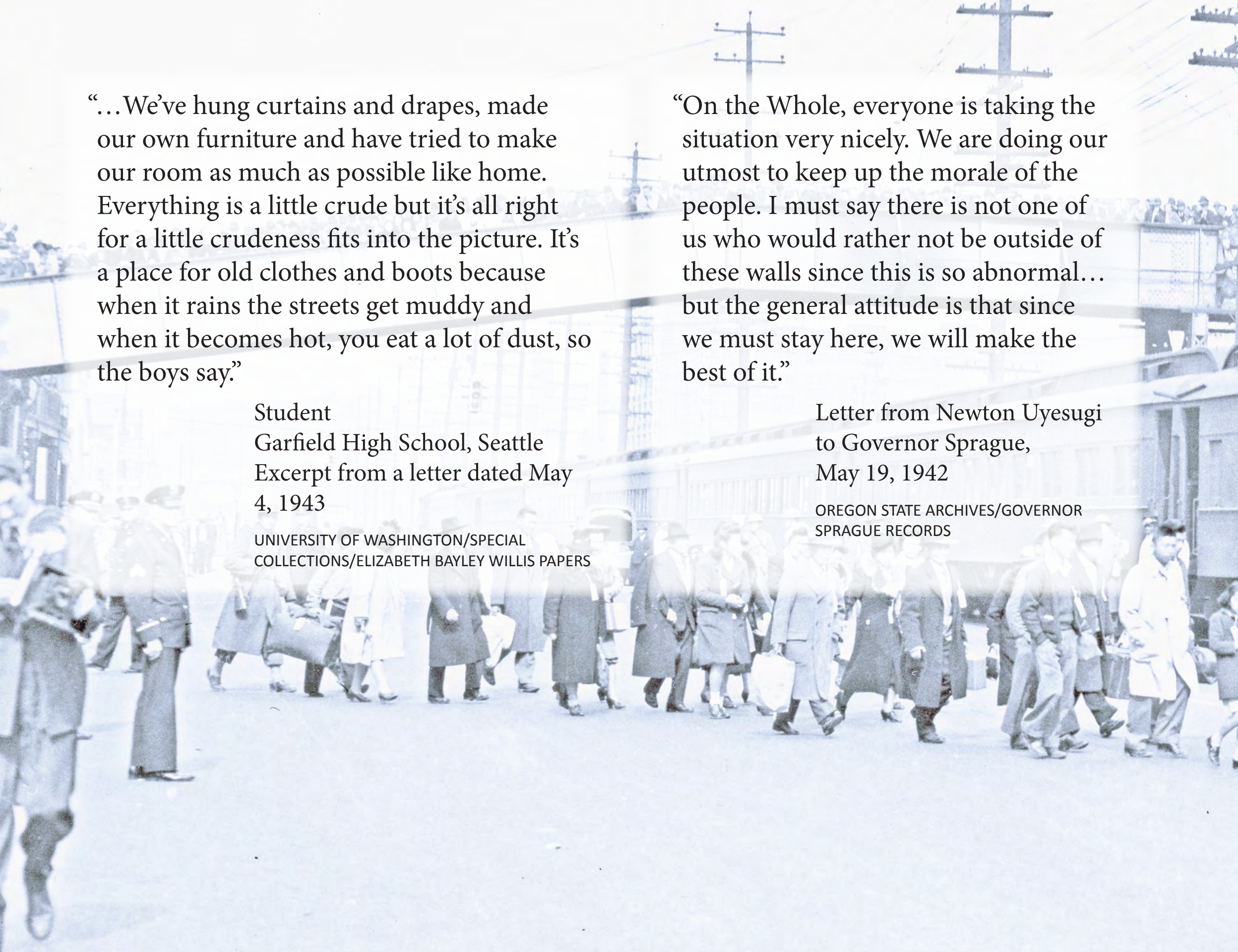
Your Seattle evacuee,
Name (student,
George Washington Junior
High School, Seattle
Letter dated May 10, 1942

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES/
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS/ELLA C. EVANSON
SCRAPBOOK



Incarcerees arriving at the Puyallup
Assembly Center, 1942.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES/
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION



“...We’ve hung curtains and drapes, made our own furniture and have tried to make our room as much as possible like home. Everything is a little crude but it’s all right for a little crudeness fits into the picture. It’s a place for old clothes and boots because when it rains the streets get muddy and when it becomes hot, you eat a lot of dust, so the boys say.”

Student
Garfield High School, Seattle
Excerpt from a letter dated May
4, 1943

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON/SPECIAL
COLLECTIONS/ELIZABETH BAYLEY WILLIS PAPERS

“On the Whole, everyone is taking the situation very nicely. We are doing our utmost to keep up the morale of the people. I must say there is not one of us who would rather not be outside of these walls since this is so abnormal... but the general attitude is that since we must stay here, we will make the best of it.”

Letter from Newton Uyesugi
to Governor Sprague,
May 19, 1942

OREGON STATE ARCHIVES/GOVERNOR
SPRAGUE RECORDS



Top two images:

Puyallup Assembly Center operated for four months in 1942. Conditions were wet and muddy even though it was late spring and summer. Most of the incarcerated went to Minidoka by the end of summer.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND INDUSTRY, SEATTLE/SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER COLLECTION

Bottom image:

A family shows how they personalized their apartment at the Portland Assembly Center by adding a "closet."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY/THEBANCROFT LIBRARY



Toshiko Mildred Tanaka, son James, and his dog Blackie pose in front of their cottage at the Twin Falls labor camp, ca. 1943-44.

JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM



James Tanaka shows off flats off strawberries he harvested. Twin Falls labor camp, ca. 1943-1944.

JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM



Workers' cottages at the Twin Falls labor camp. There were 47 cottages housing up to 900 Japanese American and Mexican laborers. The labor camp was part of the War Relocation Authority's seasonal leave program, ca. 1942.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/PRINTS & PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION/
FSA-OWI COLLECTION



Farm workers pose for a picture, Twin Falls labor camp, ca. 1942.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/PRINTS & PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION/
FSA-OWI COLLECTION

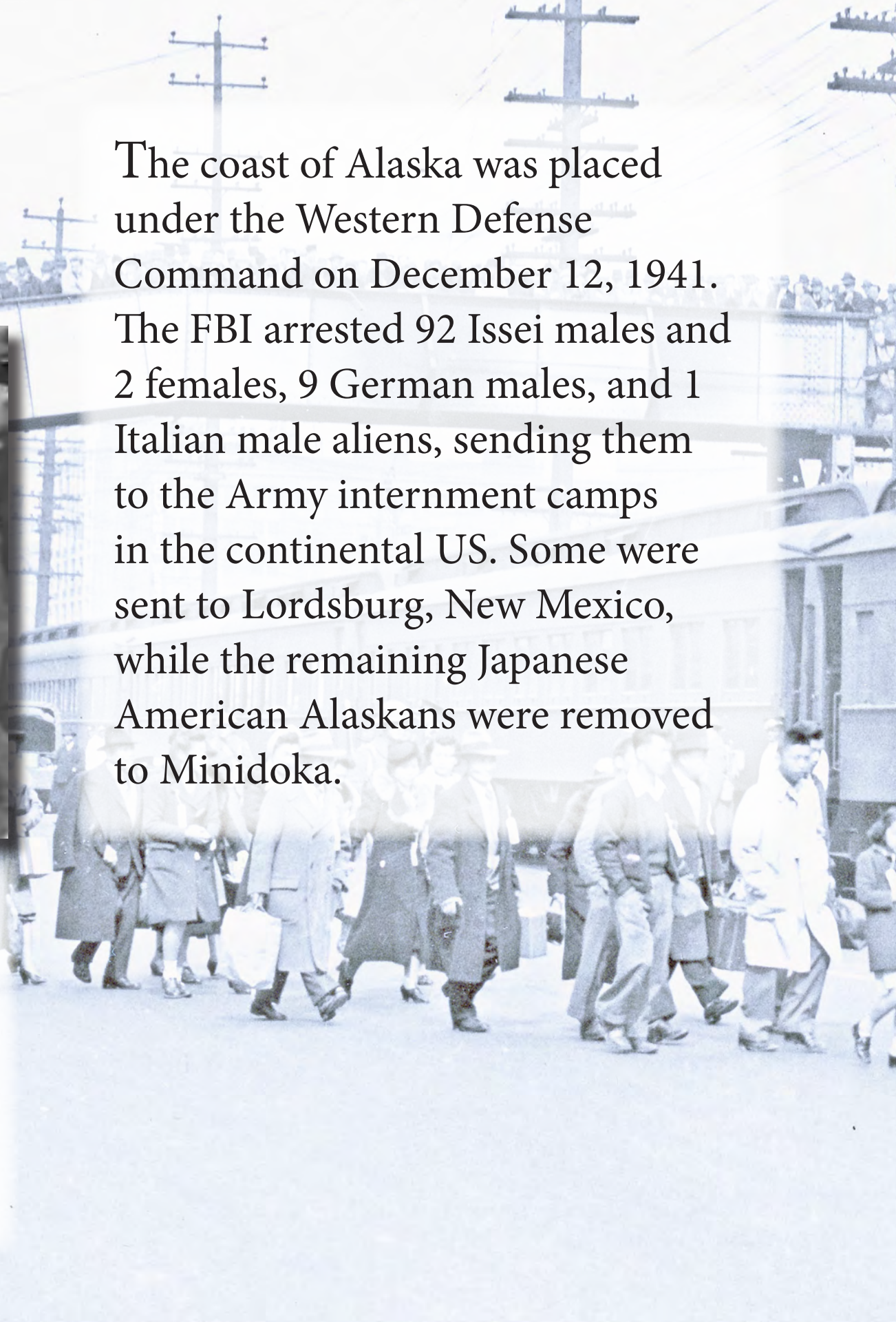
James, Toshiko Tanaka, and their son James were first sent to the Portland Assembly Center and then to Minidoka. James traveled to the Twin Falls Farm Security Administration (FSA) labor camp in Idaho to harvest sugar beet in the fall of 1942. The family received FBI clearance to participate in a WRA seasonal leave program in 1943 and 1944. They lived in the Twin Falls FSA labor camp during the sugar beet harvest season and were confined at Minidoka during the winter months. They settled in the Los Angeles area in the 1950s.

The coast of Alaska was placed under the Western Defense Command on December 12, 1941. The FBI arrested 92 Issei males and 2 females, 9 German males, and 1 Italian male aliens, sending them to the Army internment camps in the continental US. Some were sent to Lordsburg, New Mexico, while the remaining Japanese American Alaskans were removed to Minidoka.



Alaskan servicemen George Y. Kimura (Anchorage), Sergeant Pat Hagiwara (Ketchikan), and Charlie Tatsuda (Ketchikan), 1942. They were sent from Alaska to incarceration camps in the continental U.S. In 1942, Japanese Americans were allowed to join the military.

NORTHERN LAND USE RESEARCH ALASKA, LLC/FORT RICHARDSON
INTERMENT CAMP





A group photo of the Japanese American Alaskans incarcerated at Lordsburg.

COURTESY/HARRIET MIYASATO BELEAL

Below

Mask

A STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF
THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

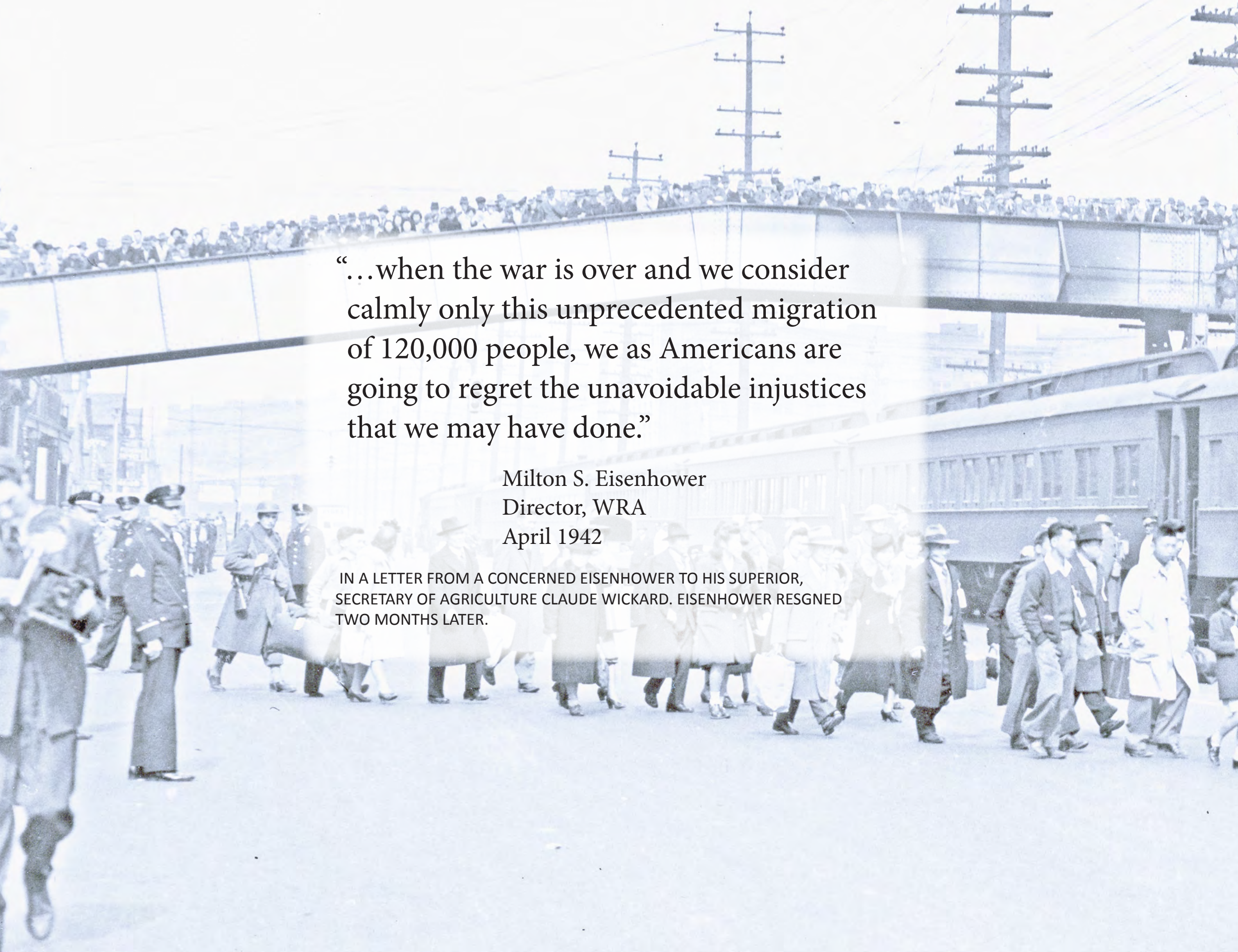
1. The War Relocation Authority recognizes that the foremost task before the people of this country is to win the war. This means concentrating on fighting the enemy - rather than fighting among ourselves, and using all the available manpower where it can do the most good.
2. We have faith in the American democratic way of life, with equal rights, privileges, and responsibilities for all, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.
3. We assume that the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry now in this country will stay here during the war and afterward.
4. We have confidence in the ability of the Armed forces to wage the war, and of the authorized intelligence agencies of the government to give proper surveillance to all suspected or potential enemies within our country.
5. We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which will insure the national security.
6. We believe loyalty grows and sustains itself only when it is given a chance. It cannot flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and discrimination.
7. Steps which this government takes to suppress or discriminate against the people now in relocation centers give weight to the enemy's argument that the United Nations are waging a race war. This argument is used in propaganda directed at the peoples of the Pacific area, and others whose collaboration with the United Nations can help to speed up the day of victory.
8. Repressive or discriminatory treatment of people of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers will be used by the Japanese militarists as a pretext for reprisals against American prisoners of war and American civilians held by the Japanese government.



The War Relocation Authority was created to implement and administer the Japanese American incarceration camps. On paper, their guiding principles seemed straightforward, democratic, and hopeful. However, documents like this had carefully crafted wording that hid the true meaning of their intent. How the WRA implemented their programs continues to be a subject of debate.

DENSHŌ

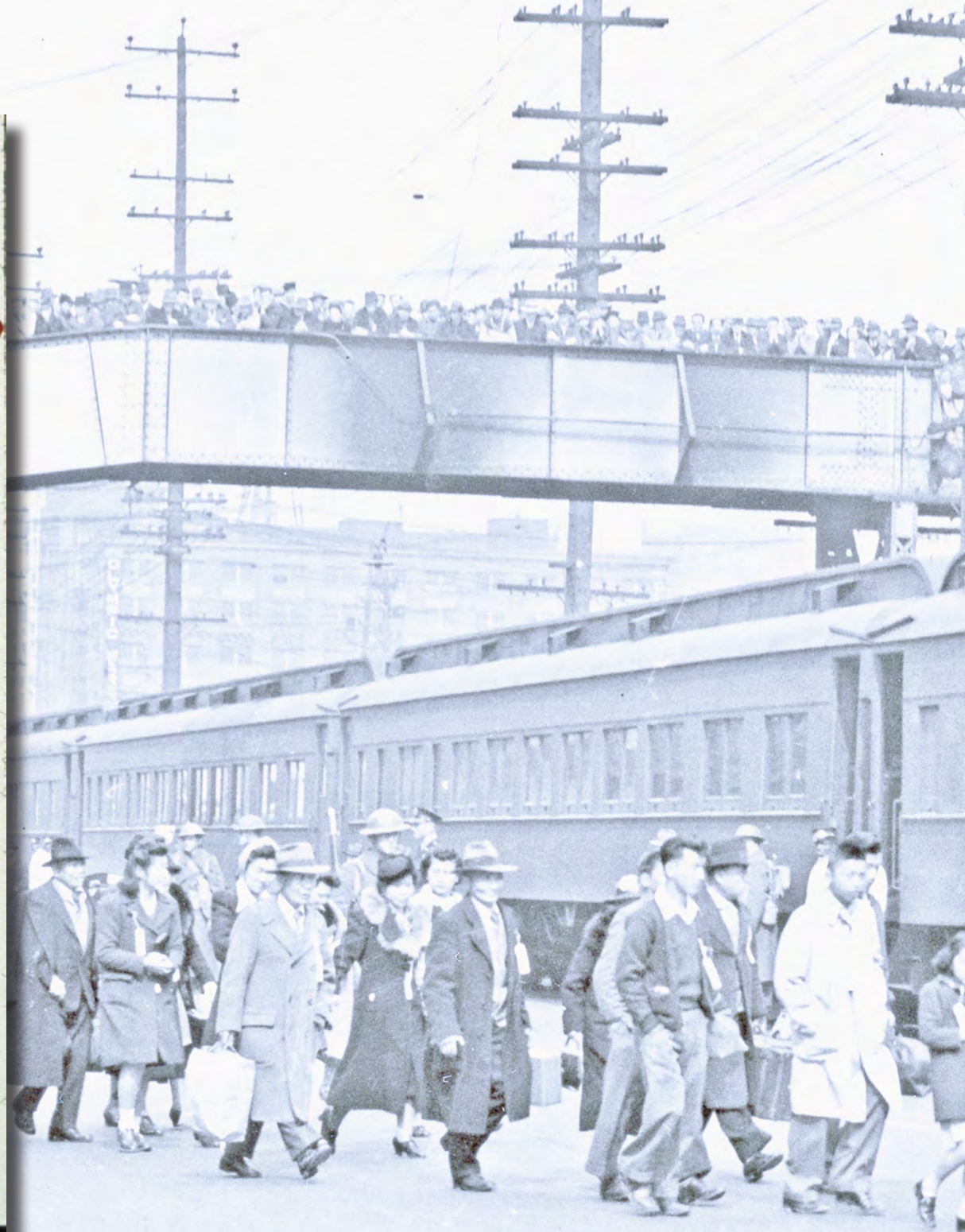
A black and white photograph showing a group of Japanese American people, including men, women, and children, walking in a line outdoors. They are dressed in mid-20th-century clothing. In the background, there are utility poles and a building.



“...when the war is over and we consider calmly only this unprecedented migration of 120,000 people, we as Americans are going to regret the unavoidable injustices that we may have done.”

Milton S. Eisenhower
Director, WRA
April 1942

IN A LETTER FROM A CONCERNED EISENHOWER TO HIS SUPERIOR, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD. EISENHOWER RESIGNED TWO MONTHS LATER.



NATIONAL ARCHIVE AND
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