

10:00

Stop

Mandala Marketplace

Work SILENTLY on your Mandala.
(Each vote in the market = 100 CP's)



4:00

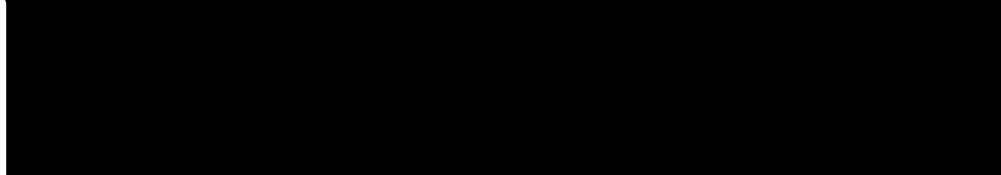
2,403

Content Inquiry

ASK QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A YES/NO RESPONSE.

December 7, 1941





12.08.1941 →

Tripartite Pact (September, 1940)



Germany, Italy, Japan Weld Anti-U.S. Bloc

Pledge To Aid Each Other Against Any Foe Entering European Or China War

Would Force U. S. To Fight On Two Fronts; Ten-Year Treaty Signed In Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 27 (P)—Germany, Italy and Japan welded a new totalitarian bloc today with a one-for-all and all-for-one pledge of aid against any new enemy entering either the European or China war—an implicit warning to the United States.

With Adolf Hitler as an onlooker, the Rome-Berlin foreign ministers and the Japanese ambassador to Berlin signed a solemn ten-year military and economic treaty declaring



Transcript of Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese (1942)

Executive Order No. 9066

The President

Executive Order *for civilians?*

Authorizing the Secretary of War to Prescribe Military Areas *inside the US?*

Whereas the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national ~~defense~~ *military*, national ~~defense~~ *interests*, and national ~~defense~~ *utilities* as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 553, 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, *wherever 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 Commander may impose in his discretion. The

Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded

therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other necessaries as may be necessary; *or the*

judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made

to accomplish the purposes of this Order, the designation of military areas in any region or locality shall

supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations

of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General

under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas. *What does*

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such

other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with

the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use

of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local

agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other

Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this

Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of

land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services. *Everyone will be*

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under

Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the

duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigation of alleged

acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under

the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the control and custody of alien

enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas

hereunder.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House.

February 19, 1942. *Three months after*

Pearl Harbor

10:00

Stop

INSTRUCTIONS

① — Read and **annotate** Executive Order 9906.

Prove thinking in your annotations by writing inquiries (questions that you need/want answered) in the margins.

These are the way out people

Too much for the military is he prohibited to decide?

What? Prisoner without limit? No!

are these limits?

Indefinitely? vague - means? who can be targeted? why?

Is this an accurate description for prisoners? What does that mean?

Everyone will be arrested. Did anyone resist?

15:00

Context around Executive Order 9066 (1942)

Between 1861 and 1940, approximately 275,000 Japanese immigrated to Hawaii and the mainland United States, the majority arriving between 1898 and 1924, when quotas were adopted that ended Asian immigration. Many worked in Hawaiian sugarcane fields as contract laborers. After their contracts expired, a small number remained and opened up shops. Other Japanese immigrants settled on the West Coast of mainland United States, cultivating marginal farmlands and fruit orchards, fishing, and operating small businesses. Their efforts yielded impressive results. Japanese Americans controlled less than 4 percent of California's farmland in 1940, but they produced more than 10 percent of the total value of the state's farm resources.

As was the case with other immigrant groups, Japanese Americans settled in ethnic neighborhoods and established their own schools, houses of worship, and economic and cultural institutions. Ethnic concentration was further increased by real estate agents who would not sell properties to Japanese Americans outside of existing Japanese enclaves and by a 1913 act passed by the California Assembly restricting land ownership to those eligible to be citizens. In 1922 the U.S. Supreme Court in *Osawa v. United States*, upheld the government's right to deny U.S. citizenship to Japanese immigrants.

Even over economic success combined with distrust over cultural separatism and long-standing anti-Asian racism turned into disaster when the Empire of Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

100,000 from western states, many representing compelling economic interests or military groups, pressured Congress and the President to remove persons of Japanese descent from the west coast, both foreign born (*issei*—meaning "first generation" of Japanese in the U.S.) and American citizens (*nisei*—the second generation of Japanese in America, U.S. citizens by birthright.) During Congressional committee hearings, Department of Justice representatives raised constitutional and ethical objections to the proposal, so the U.S. Army carried out the task instead. The West Coast was divided into military zones, and on February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 authorizing exclusion. Congress then implemented the order on March 21, 1942, by passing Public Law 503.

After encouraging voluntary evacuation of the areas, the Western Defense Command began involuntary removal and detention of West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry. In the next 6 months, approximately 122,000 men, women, and children were moved to assembly centers. They were then evacuated to and confined in isolated, fenced, and guarded relocation centers, known as internment camps. The 10 relocation sites were in remote areas in 6 western states and Arkansas: Heart Mountain in Wyoming, Tule Lake and Manzanar in California, Topaz in Utah, Poston and Gila River in Arizona, Granada in Colorado, Minidoka in Idaho, and Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas.

Nearly 70,000 of the evacuees were American citizens. The government made no attempt against them, nor could they appeal their incarceration. All lost personal liberties, most lost homes and property as well. Although several Japanese Americans challenged the government's actions in court cases, the Supreme Court upheld their legality. *Nisei* were nevertheless encouraged to serve in the armed forces, and some were also drafted. Altogether, more than 35,000 Japanese Americans served with distinction during World War II in segregated units.

For many years after the war, various individuals and groups sought compensation for the internment. The speed of the evacuation forced many homeowners and businessmen to sell out quickly; total property loss is estimated at \$1.3 billion, and net income loss at \$2.7 billion (calculated in 1983 dollars based on the Commission Investigation below). The Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, with amendments in 1961 and 1969, provided token payments for some property losses. More serious efforts to make amends took place in the early 1980s, when the congressionally established Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians held investigations and made recommendations. As a result, several bills were introduced in Congress from 1984 until 1988, when Public Law 100-353, which acknowledged the injustice of the internment, apologized for it, and provided for restitution, was passed.

(Information excerpted from Documents from the National Archives: Internment of Japanese Americans [Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1989] pp. 8-10.)

sounds familiar
Japanese immigrants recruited for success

How did Japanese get off?

Someone was pushing for getting the land back

Resist US immigrants Japanese families

all Japanese
justice finally achieved, justice served?

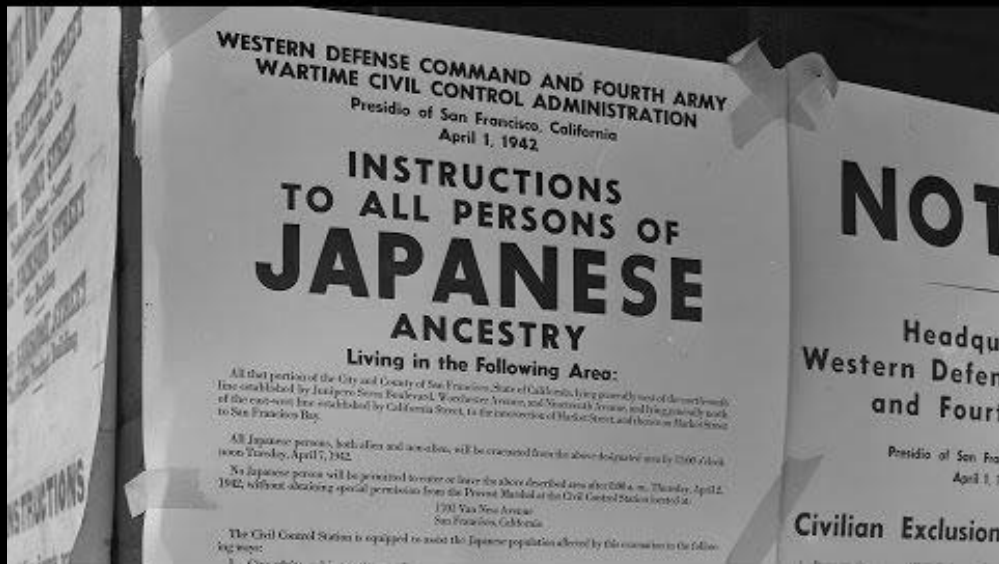
INSTRUCTIONS

and summarize the context article re. 9906.

Prove thinking by summarizing 2 paragraphs at a time.

When finished, reduce your 3 summaries to 5 critical words.

Japanese Internment Camps



“As far as I’m concerned, I was born here, and according to the Constitution that I studied in school, that I had the Bill of Rights that should have backed me up. And until the very minute I got onto the evacuation train, I says, ‘It can’t be’. I says, ‘How can they do that to an American citizen?’ ”

— Robert Kashiwagi

15:00

Independent Thinking

Scenario: There is a small cohort of Japanese spies residing within the borders of ONE of the 19 states of CIVGAME. It is possible that their espionage will lead to an attack against the state they reside in -- an attack similar to the attack against Pearl-Harbor. Such an attack will cost the team 200 CP's.

Proposed solution: Members of your congress have proposed that your government authorize and enforce Executive Order 9906, by which action your state relocates all of its citizens of Japanese descent to military-controlled internment, or concentration, camps. The internment process would cost 100 CP's and absolutely guarantee safety from any potential terrorist threat.

Should your state enact 9906?