

Japanese American Internment: Tragedy at Home, Triumph at War

Over 127,000 United States citizens were imprisoned during World War II. Their crime? Being of Japanese ancestry. Enacted in reaction to Pearl Harbor and the ensuing war, Japanese internment camps were established during World War II by President Franklin D. Roosevelt through his Executive Order 9066. From 1942 to 1945, it was the policy of the U.S. government that people of Japanese descent would be interred in isolated camps. Despite the lack of any concrete evidence, Japanese Americans were suspected of remaining loyal to their ancestral land. The Japanese internment camps are now considered one of the most atrocious violations of American civil rights in the 20th century.



Internment Camp

Primary sources

- ❖ Iwata, Shigezo and Sonoko. Shigezo and Sonoko Iwata Papers. [Collection MSS053]
- ❖ Sumiko Kobayashi papers [Collection MSS073]
- ❖ Dean Yabuki papers [Collection 3015]

Secondary sources

- ❖ INS Records Related to the Detention and Internment of Enemy Aliens During World War II. [Washington?]: Historical Reference Library and Reading Room Section, Information Services Branch, 1991. [D769.8.A6 I67x]
- ❖ Higa, Karin M. *The View From Within: Japanese American Art From the Internment Camps, 1942-1945*. 1st ed., rev. [Los Angeles, Calif.] : Seattle, WA: Japanese American National Museum ; Distributed by University of Washington Press, 1994. . [N6538.J3 V548 1994]
- ❖ Conrat, Maisie., and Richard Conrat. *Executive Order 9066: The Internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans*. [Los Angeles]: California Historical Society, 1972. . [D769.8.A6 C6x]

Other Sources of Information:

National Archives - <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/japanese-relocation>