

Japanese Internment Lesson Plan

Central Historical Question:

Why were Japanese-Americans interned during World War II?

Materials:

- Copies of Japanese Internment Timeline
- Copies of Japanese Internment Documents B-E
- Government newsreel: <http://www.archive.org/details/Japanese1943>

Plan of Instruction:

1. Focus Activity: Pass out Japanese Internment Timeline and review the major events.

Today, we will look at documents that address the question: Why were Japanese and Japanese-Americans interned during the Second World War?

2. Begin Inquiry Round One:

- Students watch government film on internment, and complete corresponding section of the graphic organizer <http://www.archive.org/details/Japanese1943> (or on youtube: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9hG8gmmNM>)
- Students fill in Graphic Organizer for Government Newsreel

IMPORTANT: Before watching film, explain that this newsreel was made by the government sometime in the middle of 1942 to explain the government's reasons and strategies for interning Japanese Americans. This was before television was widespread, and long before personal computers and the internet!

3. Share out Hypothesis A. Discussion:

- What were some of the reasons for internment offered in the newsreel?
- How does the newsreel portray internment? Is it positive or negative?
- Who do you think the audience was for this newsreel?

4. Begin Inquiry Round Two:

- Hand out Documents B and C. In pairs, students read documents and complete corresponding section of the Graphic Organizer.

5. Share out Hypothesis B. Discussion:

- Has anyone's hypothesis changed? Why or why not?

- Do you find these documents more or less trustworthy than the government newsreel? Why or why not?
- Why is the date of the Munson report important?

6. Begin Inquiry Round Three:

- Hand out Documents D and E. In pairs, students read documents and complete corresponding section of the Graphic Organizer.

7. Share out Final Hypotheses.

Discussion:

- Which of these documents do you think has a better explanation of Japanese internment? Why?
- Why were Japanese Americans interned during World War II? *Ask students to point to evidence in the documents to support their answers.*

Citations:

The Munson Report, delivered to President Roosevelt November 7, 1941.
<http://home.comcast.net/~chtongyu/internment/generations.html>

Harry Paxton Howard, "Americans in Concentration Camps," *The Crisis*, September, 1942.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, *Personal Justice Denied: The Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians*, February 24, 1983.
http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/personal_justice_denied/index.htm

Michelle Malkin, *In Defense of Internment: The Case for 'Racial Profiling' in World War II and the War on Terror*, Regnery Publishing, Inc, 2004.

Japanese Internment Timeline

- 1891** - Japanese immigrants arrive on the mainland U.S. for work primarily as agricultural laborers.
- 1906** - The San Francisco Board of Education passes a resolution to segregate children of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean ancestry.
- 1913** - California passes the Alien Land Law, forbidding "all aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land.
- 1924** - Congress passes the **Immigration Act of 1924** effectively ending all Japanese immigration to the U.S.
- November 1941** - *Munson Report* released (Document B).
- December 7, 1941** - Japan bombs U.S. ships and planes at the Pearl Harbor military base in Hawaii.
- February 19, 1942** - President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 authorizing military authorities to exclude civilians from any area without trial or hearing.
- January 1943** - The War Department announces the formation of a segregated unit of Japanese American soldiers.
- January 1944** - The War Department imposes the draft on Japanese American men, including those incarcerated in the camps.
- March 20, 1946** - Tule Lake "Segregation Center" closes. This is the last War Relocation Authority facility to close.
- 1980** - The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is established.
- 1983** - The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians issues its report, *Personal Justice Denied* (Document D).
- August 10, 1988** - President Ronald Reagan signs HR 442 into law. It acknowledges that the incarceration of more than 110,000 individuals of Japanese descent was unjust, and offers an apology and reparation payments of \$20,000 to each person incarcerated.

Document B: The Munson Report

In 1941 President Roosevelt ordered the State Department to investigate the loyalty of Japanese Americans. Special Representative of the State Department Curtis B. Munson carried out the investigation in October and November of 1941 and presented what came to be known as the “Munson Report” to the President on November 7, 1941. The following is an excerpt from the 25-page report:

There is no Japanese `problem' on the Coast. There will be no armed uprising of Japanese. There will undoubtedly be some sabotage financed by Japan and executed largely by imported agents...In each Naval District there are about 250 to 300 suspects under surveillance. It is easy to get on the suspect list, merely a speech in favor of Japan at some banquet being sufficient to land one there. The Intelligence Services are generous with the title of suspect and are taking no chances. Privately, they believe that only 50 or 60 in each district can be classed as really dangerous. The Japanese are hampered as saboteurs because of their easily recognized physical appearance. It will be hard for them to get near anything to blow up if it is guarded. There is far more danger from Communists and people of the Bridges type on the Coast than there is from Japanese. The Japanese here is almost exclusively a farmer, a fisherman or a small businessman. He has no entree to plants or intricate machinery.

Source: The Munson Report, delivered to President Roosevelt by Special Representative of the State Department Curtis B. Munson, November 7, 1941.

Document C: *The Crisis*

Along the eastern coast of the United States, where the numbers of Americans of Japanese ancestry is comparatively small, no concentration camps have been established. From a military point of view, the only danger on this coast is from Germany and Italy...But the American government has not taken any such high-handed action against Germans and Italians – and their American-born descendants – on the East Coast, as has been taken against Japanese and their American-born descendants on the West Coast. Germans and Italians are “white.”

Color seems to be the only possible reason why thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are in concentration camps. Anyway, there are no Italian-American, or German-American citizens in such camps.

Source: Harry Paxton Howard, “Americans in Concentration Camps,” The Crisis, September, 1942. Founded in 1910, The Crisis is one of the oldest black periodicals in America. The publication is dedicated to promoting civil rights. The excerpt above is from an editorial that appeared soon after the establishment of internment camps.

Document D: “Personal Justice Denied”

The Commission held 20 days of hearings in cities across the country, particularly on the West Coast, hearing testimony from more than 750 witnesses: evacuees, former government officials, public figures, interested citizens, and historians and other professionals who have studied the subjects of Commission inquiry. An extensive effort was made to locate and to review the records of government action and to analyze other sources of information including contemporary writings, personal accounts and historical analyses...

... Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance of Japanese Americans contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any...evidence against them, were excluded, removed and detained by the United States during World War II.

Source: *In 1980, Congress established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to investigate the detention program and the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066. The Commission released its report “Personal Justice Denied: The Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians” on February 24, 1983. The passage above is an excerpt from this report.*

Document E: In Defense of Internment

In a time of war, the survival of the nation comes first. Civil Liberties are not sacrosanct. . . No one was exempt from the hardships of World War II, which demanded a wide range of civil rights sacrifices on the part of citizen and non-citizen, majority and minority alike. Ethnic Japanese forced to leave the West Coast of the United States and relocate outside of prescribed military zones after the Pearl Harbor attack endured a heavy burden, but they were not the only ones who suffered and sacrificed. Enemy aliens from all Axis nations – not just Japan – were subjected to curfews, registration, censorship, and exclusion from sensitive areas. Thousands of foreign nationals from Germany, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and elsewhere were deemed dangerous, interned, and eventually deported.

Vocabulary

Sacrosanct: too valuable or important to be changed

Prescribed: authorized

Source: Michelle Malkin is a Filipino American syndicated columnist and FOX News commentator. In her 2004 book, "In Defense of Internment: The Case for 'Racial Profiling' in World War II and the War on Terror," Malkin argues that internment was justified by intercepted intelligence about a West Coast, Japanese spy network. The passage above is an excerpt from that book.