

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

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 20, 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 who 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 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 accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgement of the Secretary of War of the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose 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.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriated 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, hospitalizations, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

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 conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

THE WHITE HOUSE
February 19, 1942

With Executive Order 9066,
Franklin D. Roosevelt
authorized the Secretary of
War to decide what groups of
people had to be relocated
from areas where they might
present a threat to national
security.

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra Boulevard, Worcester Avenue, and Nineteenth Avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California Street, to the intersection of Market Street, and thence on Market Street to San Francisco Bay.

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12:00 o'clock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8:00 a. m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control Station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

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

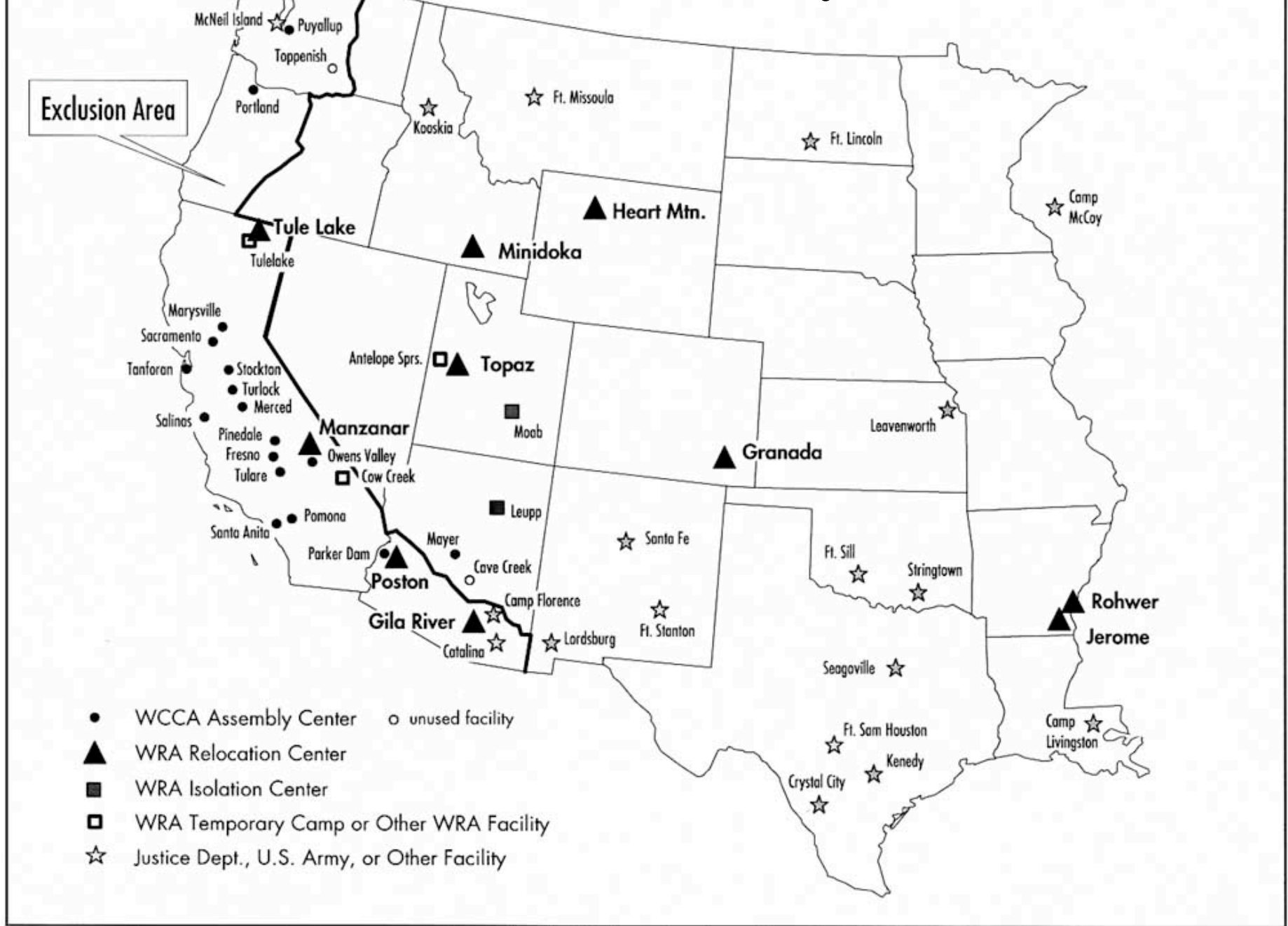
1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property including: real estate, business and professional equipment, buildings, household goods, boats, automobiles, livestock, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

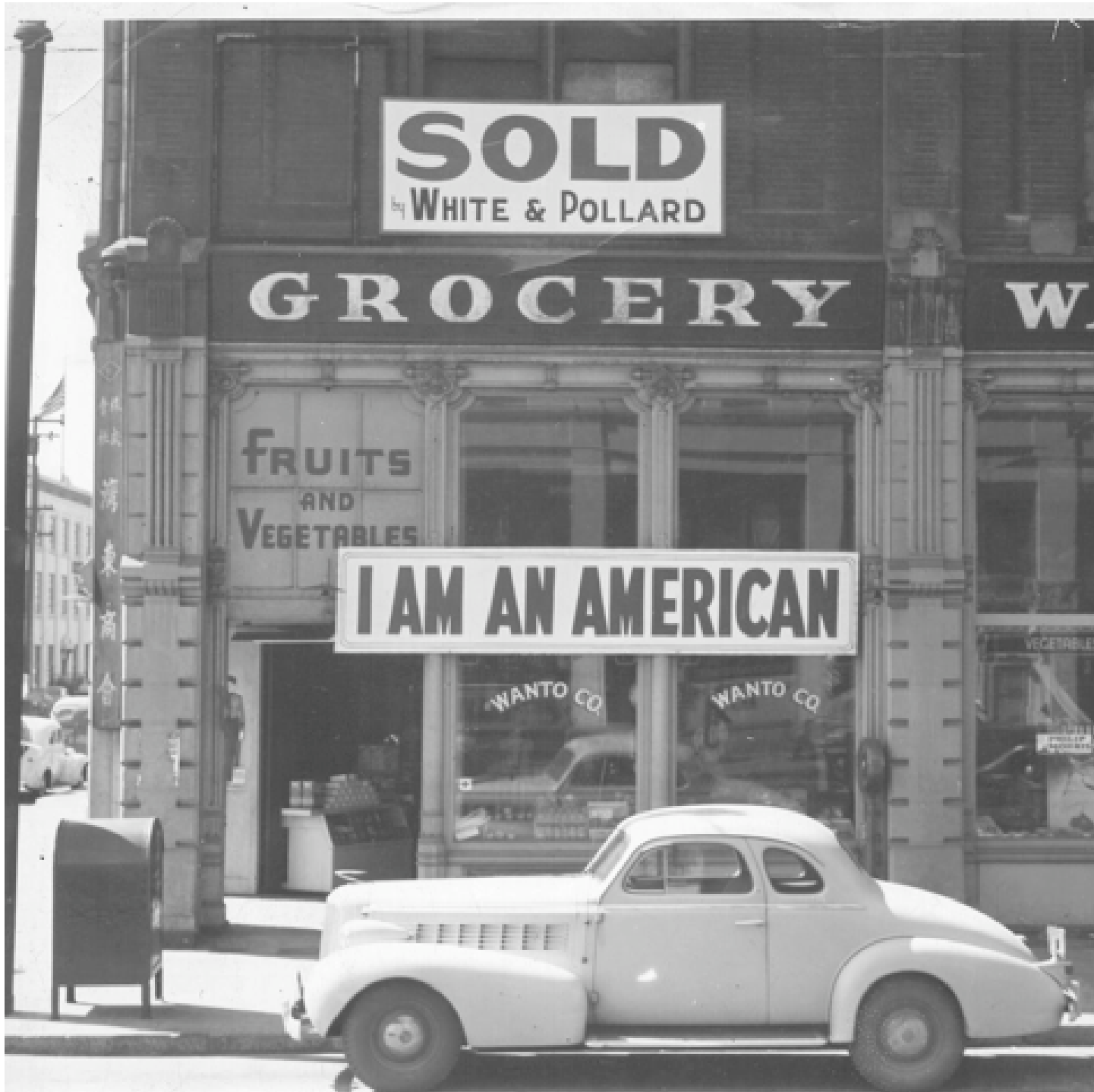
The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

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 Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., Friday, April 3, 1942.

Residents of Japanese ancestry, born in Japan or in the U.S., became the biggest targets.

There were many detention centers





Why did this Japanese-American business owner post this sign?

















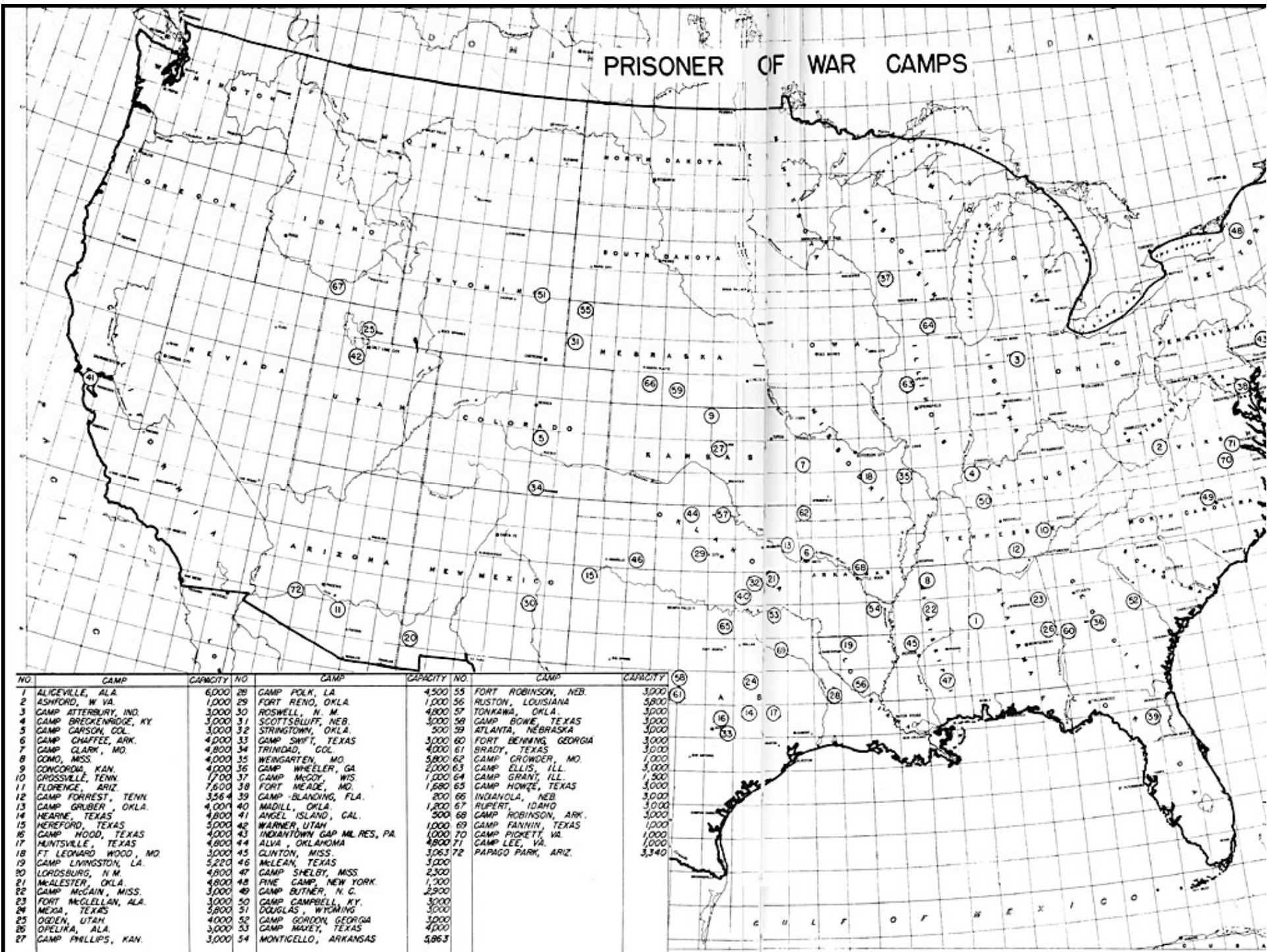


Some Japanese residents accepted the offer to go back to Japan. How do you think they were treated in Japan?

Germans and Italians also became targets of suspicion, but they were treated differently than the Japanese.

**Prisoners of war from Germany
and Italy were detained at many
camps in the United States**

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS



NO.	CAMP	CAPACITY	NO.	CAMP	CAPACITY	NO.	CAMP	CAPACITY
1	ALICEVILLE, ALA.	6,000	28	CAMP POLK, LA.	4,500	55	FORT ROBINSON, NEB.	3,000
2	ASHFORD, W. VA.	1,000	29	FORT RENO, OKLA.	1,000	56	RUSTON, LOUISIANA	5,800
3	CAMP ATTERBURY, IND.	3,000	30	ROSWELL, N. M.	4,000	57	TOKAWA, OKLA.	3,000
4	CAMP BRECKENRIDGE, KY.	3,000	31	SCOTT'S BLUFF, NEB.	3,000	58	CAMP BOWE, TEXAS	3,000
5	CAMP CARSON, COL.	3,000	32	STRINGTOWN, OKLA.	500	59	ATLANTA, NEBRASKA	3,000
6	CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK.	4,000	33	CAMP SWIFT, TEXAS	3,000	60	FORT BENNING, GEORGIA	3,000
7	CAMP CLARK, MO.	4,800	34	TRINIDAD, COL.	4,000	61	BRADY, TEXAS	3,000
8	COMO, MISS.	4,000	35	WEINGARTEN, MO.	5,800	62	CAMP CROWDER, MO.	1,000
9	CONCORDIA, KAN.	4,000	36	CAMP WHEELER, GA.	2,000	63	CAMP ELLIS, ILL.	3,000
10	GROSSVILLE, TENN.	1,700	37	CAMP MCGOY, WIS.	1,000	64	CAMP GRANT, ILL.	1,500
11	FLORENCE, ARIZ.	7,600	38	FORT MEADE, MO.	1,680	65	CAMP HOWZE, TEXAS	3,000
12	CAMP FORREST, TENN.	5,564	39	CAMP BLANDING, FLA.	200	66	INDIANOLA, NEB.	3,000
13	CAMP GRUBER, OKLA.	4,000	40	MADILL, OKLA.	1,200	67	RUFERT, IDAHO	3,000
14	HEARNE, TEXAS	4,800	41	ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.	3,000	68	CAMP ROBINSON, ARK.	3,000
15	HEREFORD, TEXAS	5,000	42	WARNER, UTAH	1,000	69	CAMP FANNIN, TEXAS	1,000
16	CAMP HOOD, TEXAS	4,000	43	INDIANTOWN GAP MIL RES, PA.	1,000	70	CAMP PICKETT, VA.	1,000
17	HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS	4,800	44	ALVA, OKLAHOMA	4,800	71	CAMP LEE, VA.	1,000
18	FT LEONARD WOOD, MO.	3,000	45	QUINTON, MISS.	3,063	72	PAPAGO PARK, ARIZ.	3,340
19	CAMP LIVINGSTON, LA.	5,220	46	MCLEAN, TEXAS	3,000			
20	LORDSBURG, N. M.	4,800	47	CAMP SHELBY, MISS.	2,300			
21	MCLESTER, OKLA.	4,800	48	FINE CAMP, NEW YORK	1,700			
22	CAMP MCCAIN, MISS.	3,000	49	CAMP BUTNER, N. C.	2,500			
23	FORT McLELLAN, ALA.	3,000	50	CAMP CAMPBELL, KY.	3,000			
24	MEZA, TEXAS	5,800	51	DOUGLAS, WYOMING	3,000			
25	OGDEN, UTAH	4,000	52	CAMP GORDON, GEORGIA	3,000			
26	ORELIKA, ALA.	3,000	53	CAMP MAXEY, TEXAS	4,000			
27	CAMP PHILLIPS, KAN.	3,000	54	MONTICELLO, ARKANSAS	3,863			

What differences do you see between these detention centers for German-Americans and the Japanese internment camps?



Christmas 1943? A celebration not to be found in the photographic histories of Ellis Island.

1. Hundreds of Italian immigrants were arrested in the months following the Pearl Harbor attack. By June of 1942, the total reached 1,521 Italian aliens arrested by the FBI. About **250 individuals** were interned for up to two years in military camps in Montana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.
2. Italy's surrender on September 8, 1943 brought the release of most of the Italian American internees by year's end. Some had already been paroled months after "exoneration" by a second hearing board. Nonetheless, most of the men had spent two years as prisoners, moving from camp to camp every three to four months.
3. For the most part, Italians in the U.S. were only relocated and ordered to stay away from major ports.

[Source.](#)

During World War II more than 51,000 Italian soldiers were brought to the United States as Prisoners of War.



Some of them met and married American women.

The 1943 Zoot Suit Riots



PrintsAndPhotos.com

Zoot Suit Riots Timeline

- May 31: Twelve sailors and soldiers clash violently with Mexican American boys near downtown. Seaman Second Class Joe Dacy Coleman, U.S.N., is badly wounded.
- June 3: Approximately 50 sailors leave the Naval Reserve Armory with concealed weapons to revenge the attack on Coleman. They target the neighborhoods near the Armory and attack anyone they can find wearing zoot suits -- giving birth to the name "Zoot Suit Riots".
- June 4: Rioting servicemen conduct "search and destroy" raids on Mexican Americans in the downtown area -- whether their victims are wearing zoot suits or not. The servicemen employ twenty taxis to look for zoot suiters.
- June 5: The rioting continues with attacks on all "pachuco"-looking males. A group of musicians leaving the Aztec Recording Company on Third and Main Streets are attacked. Attorney Manuel Ruíz and other Mexican American professionals meet with city officials. Carey McWilliams calls California Attorney General Robert Kenny to encourage Governor Earl Warren to appoint an investigatory commission.
- June 6: The rioting escalates and spreads into East Los Angeles. Kenny meets with McWilliams regarding the investigation and creates the McGucken Committee. Chaired by the Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles, Joseph T. McGucken, the committee blames the press for its irresponsible tone and the police for overreacting to the riot.
- June 7: The worst of the rioting violence occurs as soldiers, sailors, and marines from as far away as San Diego travel to Los Angeles to join in the fighting. Taxi drivers offer free rides to servicemen and civilians to the riot areas. Approximately 5,000 civilians and military men gather downtown. The riot spreads into the predominantly African American section of Watts.
- June 8: Senior military officials bring the riot under control by declaring Los Angeles off-limits to all sailors, soldiers, and marines. The Shore Patrol is under orders to arrest any disorderly personnel. The Los Angeles City Council passes a resolution banning the wearing of zoot suits in public, punishable by a 50-day jail term. [Source](#).



The Zoot Suit

Decked out in wide brim hats, baggy pants, high boots and long-tailed coats, these "zoot-suiters" called each other "mad cats." They were "Terrific as the Pacific" and "Frantic as the Atlantic." Crossing cultural lines and pushing the boundaries of race and class, they were trying to define for themselves what it meant to be an American in 1942 Los Angeles. Even though there was no evidence to connect "zoot-suiters" to crime, the kids' posturing and self-assurance made Anglos nervous. [Source](#).





A Los Angeles police officer pretends to clip the 'Argentine' hair-style of a young pachuco zoot-suiter.

The Los Angeles Police Department arrested Zoot Suiters who had been beaten up and charged them with disturbing the peace. The servicemen were simply escorted to their base and told to stay there. They only obeyed when the military called the city off limits.

The 1943 Detroit Riots



A photographer (right) captures a white mob assaulting an African American man during the Detroit "race riot," June 22, 1943.

In the hot summer of 1943 a fatal race riot began and raged out of control in Detroit. Inflammatory rumors spread amongst already antagonistic communities, and open fighting between fellow Detroiters ensued in the streets. It was sparked by a series of fights on Detroit's Belle Isle involving African Americans and whites

Thirty-four people died during the riots. [Source](#).



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Japanese, German, and Italian Experiences during WWII

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