Beyond Manzanar

interactive 3D virtual reality installation

by Tamiko Thiel and Zara Houshmand

2000

Background Material

Download from:

http://mission-base.com/manzanar/background.pdf/

Beyond Manzanar - In the Wake of Sept. 11th

… and Trump's 2017 "Muslim Ban"

We started *Beyond Manzanar* in 1995 in response to blind attacks on people of Middle Eastern extraction after the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, when the media erroneously linked the bombing to the Middle East.

After the attacks of 9-11, in a disturbing deja vu, there was a wave of attacks and death threats against people who look Muslim or of Middle Eastern extraction - even though many came to the west as refugees from the regimes they are accused of representing. It goes far beyond damage to property: A Sikh was murdered in Mesa, Arizona, because he wore a turban. A Pakistani-American was murdered in Dallas. A British-Afgani in England was paralyzed from the neck down after an attack.

Beyond Manzanar focuses on our own ethnic groups - Iranian American and Japanese American - but its message is universal. We depict attacks on Iranian Americans and calls for their internment during the 1979-'80 Iranian Hostage Crisis, putting them in the context of the media hysteria that led to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. With full support from President Roosevelt the US military claimed there was "military necessity" to intern over 120,000 men, women and children without due process and for no crime other than the fact of their Japanese ancestry.

In 1985, Norman Mineta, then a Congressman and later in 2001 Secretary of Transportation, introduced H.R. 442, The Civil Liberties Act, with the statement that "... documents recently discovered under the Freedom of Information Act revealed that government attorneys suppressed key evidence and authoritative reports from the Office of Naval Intelligence, the FBI, the Federal Communications Commission, and Army Intelligence which flatly contradicted the government claim that Japanese Americans were a threat to security." [1]

In 2001 as in WW2 the crisis was real - America was under attack. After 9-11 as after Pearl Harbor, new laws were passed in the name of anti-terrorism, repeating the errors of WW2 and severely damaging civil liberties in our country.

Now, in 2017, President Trump has chosen to severely restrict travel for citizens of seven predominately Muslim countries in the name of security – despite the fact that *no* nationals of these countries have killed anyone in terrorist attacks on U.S. soil between 1975 and 2015. Conversely, there was no travel ban on citizens from Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt or Lebanon, whose citizens have committed the worst attacks on American soil – strangely enough, Trump has business interests in these countries as well.[2]

Times such as these are the most stringent tests of a democracy. We have always prided ourselves in being a country "with liberty and justice for all." Can we protect ourselves as a nation without sacrificing the civil liberties that form the true and fundamental greatness of America?

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[1] https://web.archive.org/web/20110608211342/http://bss.sfsu.edu/internment/Congressional%20Records/19850219.html
See also page 29 (online - p21 internal numbering) of National Security Archive amicus curiae brief, 2005: https://www.aclu.org/files/nsl/legal/NSArchive_Amicus.pdf

[2] https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/01/trump-immigration-ban-terrorism/514361/

https://www.aclu.org/files/nsl/legal/NSArchive_Amicus.pdf

certainly is the lesson of cases such as *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), and *New York Times Co.*, 403 U.S. 713, which demonstrate the danger of a doctrine of deference that precludes dispositive counterarguments and prompts judges to decline substantive review of agencies' positions.

Korematsu concerned an order that directed the exclusion from the West Coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry. It was held constitutional. In that case, the Court's finding of "military necessity" was based on the representation of government lawyers that Japanese Americans *were committing espionage and sabotage* by signaling enemy ships from shore. Documents later discovered under FOIA revealed that government attorneys suppressed key evidence and authoritative reports from the Office of Naval Intelligence, the FBI, the Federal Communications Commission, and Army intelligence that flatly contradicted the government claim that Japanese Americans were a threat to security. *Korematsu v. United States*, 584 F. Supp. 1406, 1416-19 (N.D. CA 1984). Had the court required an explanation of the evidence to support the central rationale for interning thousands of Japanese Americans, it would have learned that there was no evidence and would have been able to discern what likely was the true rationale for the policy. The complete deference granted to the government

 Online numbering: page 29. Downloaded 2017-02-15

Beyond Manzanar - Project Origins

Beyond Manzanar is an interactive 3D virtual reality environment, a metaphorical landscape that explores media scapegoating of ethnic populations in times of crisis and invokes the human spirit that creates beauty under adverse conditions.

The historic experiences of Japanese Americans in World War II and the more contemporary experiences of Iranian Americans form the basis for a surreal and poetic work contrasting immigrant attempts to achieve the 'American Dream' with mass media demonization of entire groups as the 'face of the enemy.' This folder contains some of the background material that aided us in our conception and construction of Beyond Manzanar.

The genius loci of Manzanar Internment Camp in Eastern California is used to focus the stories of these two diverse groups into a single dialog. Manzanar was the first of over 10 internment camps erected to incarcerate Japanese Americans families during World War II under a false charge of 'military necessity.' In the 1980s the American courts declared this internment to have been 'not justified,' but the principle of mass internment of an entire ethnic group on the grounds of military necessity still stands. During the Iranian hostage crisis in 1979 –1980 and with every subsequent fear of 'middle-eastern terrorism' there are verbal, physical and legal attacks on Iranian Americans and calls to intern them 'like we interned the Japanese.'

Ironically, Manzanar's high desert oasis strongly resembles the austere landscapes of Iran. Even the grid-like traces of the army camp evoke the geometric order of Iranian gardens, representations of the cosmic order of paradise. Irony indeed, because the Japanese American internees did in fact build gardens within Manzanar's barbed wire fence – depictions of the sacred islands and ponds of the Buddhist 'western paradise.'

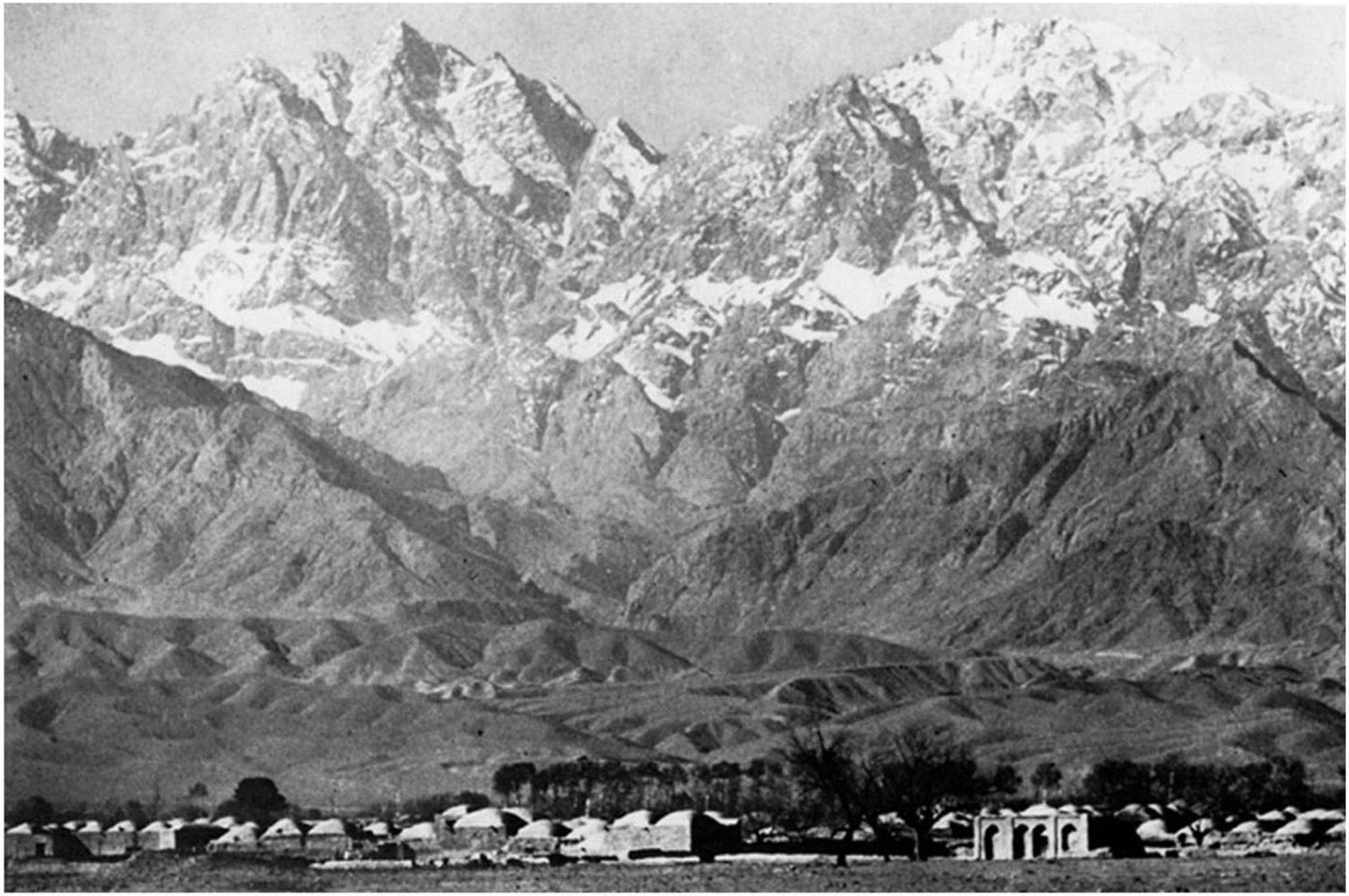
The quotation from Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston's book "Farewell to Manzanar" illustrates how the gardens provided a place of refuge for the internees, a virtual reality that allowed them to forget the reality of camp life for a brief moment of solace. This fragile moment, suspended between dream and reality, is the feeling that we try to capture in Beyond Manzanar.

NOTE: On our website http://www.mission-base.com/manzanar/ under "weblinks" is a list of other sites with background information relevant to Beyond Manzanar.

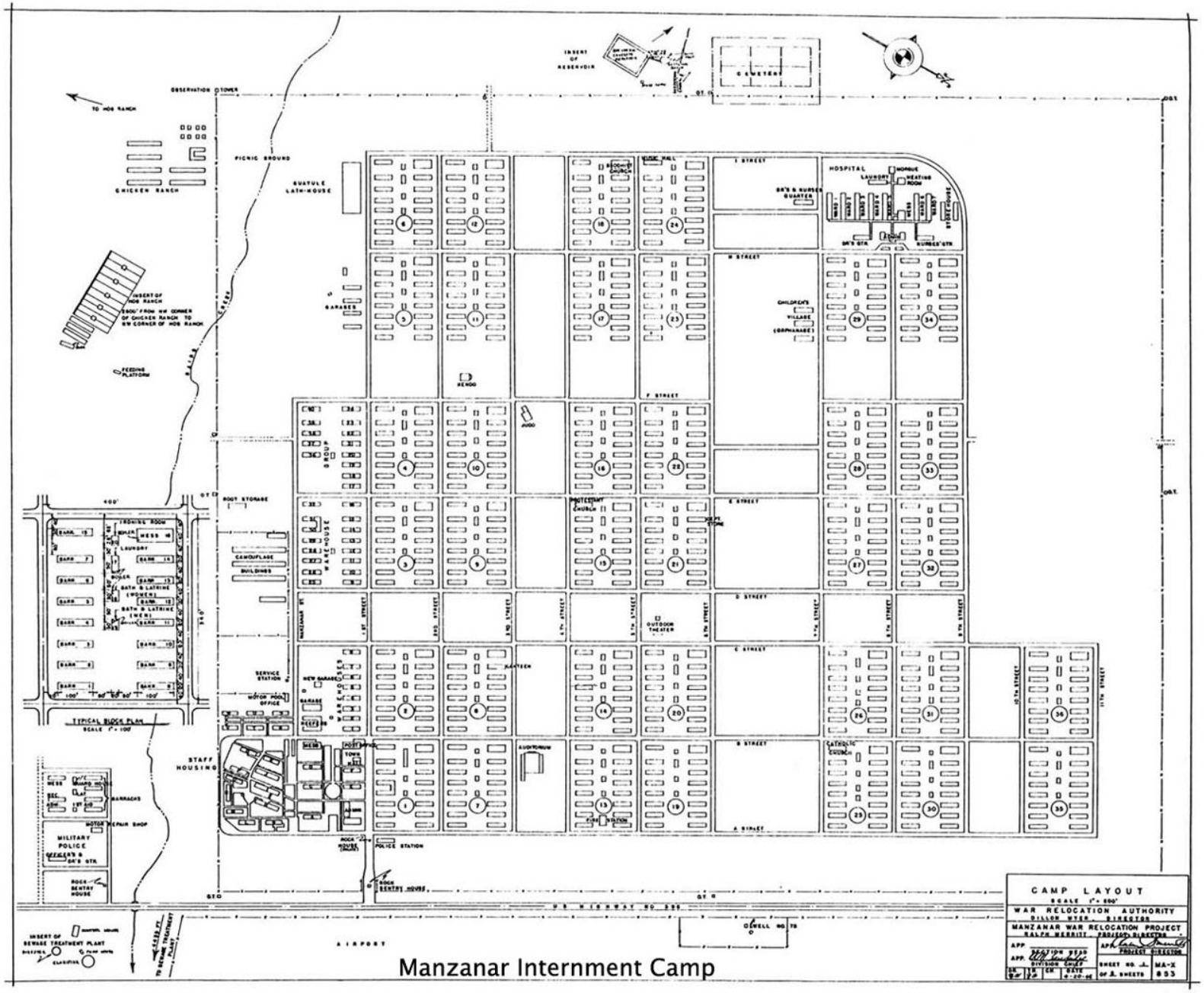
Manzanar Internment Camp, 1943 - Ansel Adams

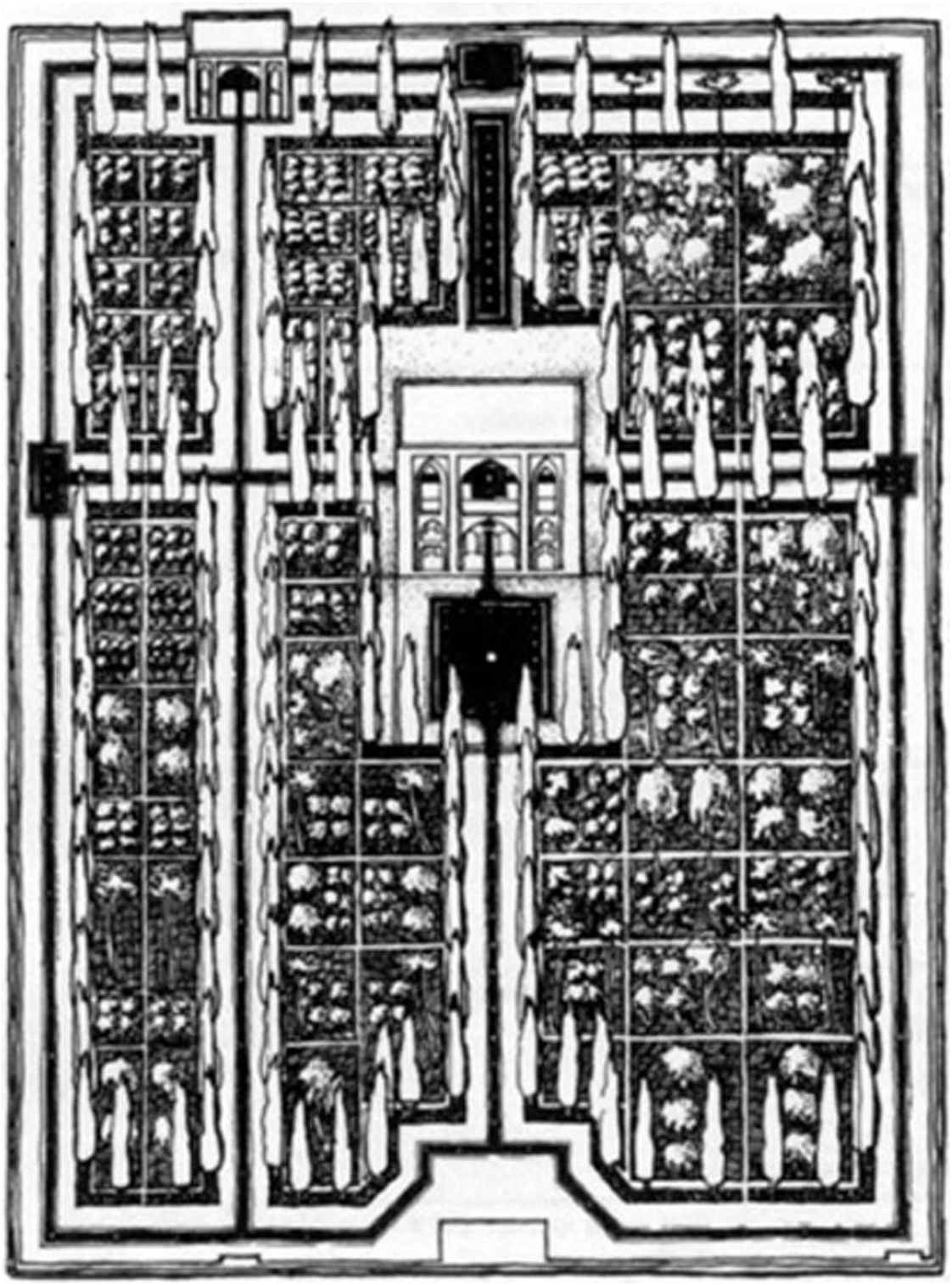
“If anything made that country habitable it was the mountains themselves, purple when the sun dropped and so sharply etched in the morning light the granite dazzled almost more than the bright snow lacing it. The nearest peaks rose ten thousand feet higher than the valley floor ... The tremendous beauty of those peaks was inspirational, as so many natural forms are to the Japanese .... They also represented those forces in nature, those powerful and inevitable forces that cannot be resisted, reminding a man that sometimes he must simply endure that which cannot be changed. “

- Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston & James Houston, Farewell to Manzanar



Village near Kerman, Iran


CAMP LAYOUT
SCALE 1" = 500'
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
DILLON MYER DIRECTOR
MANZANAR WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
RALPH MERRITT PROJECT DIRECTOR
APP. Ralph Merritt
APP. Milton Eisenhower DIVISION CHIEF
DR. TS CK. DATE 8-20-42
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1 SHEETS
MA-X 853
OBSERVATION TOWER
TO HOG RANCH
CHICKEN RANCH
PICNIC GROUND
BOATULE LATH-HOUSE
INSERT OF HOG RANCH
INSERT OF RESERVOIR
CEMETERY
HOSPITAL
MORGUE
LAUNDRY
HEATING ROOM
DR'S & NURSES QUARTER
DR'S QTR.
NURSES' QTR.
BOILER HOUSE
I STREET
H STREET
F STREET
E STREET
D STREET
C STREET
B STREET
A STREET
CHILDREN'S VILLAGE (ORPHANAGE)
RENDO
JUDO
OUTDOOR THEATER
PROTESTANT CHURCH
CATHOLIC CHURCH
AUDITORIUM
BOOT STORAGE
CAMOUFLAGE BUILDINGS
WAREHOUSE
NEW WAREHOUSES
SERVICE STATION
MOTOR POOL OFFICE
GARAGE
TOWER
STAFF HOUSING
ROCK GUARD HOUSE
POLICE STATION
ROCK SENTRY HOUSE
MILITARY POLICE
GUARD HOUSE
BARRACKS
MOTOR REPAIR SHOP
TROUBLE ROOM
MESS
LAUNDRY
BATH & LATRINE (MEN)
BATH & LATRINE (WOMEN)
TYPICAL BLOCK PLAN
SCALE 1" = 100'
INSERT OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
TO SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
AIRPORT
OWENS RIVER
OWENS LAKE
U.S. HIGHWAY NO. 395
Manzanar Internment Camp



The Bagh-i-Fin, Kashan, Iran

“Here in the walled creation of man an order is traced in the garden floor by the structured waterways that flow from the highest to the lowest point, distributing the life-generating water to the various geometric compartments of the garden. The verdant, spontaneous growths contained within the garden compartments complement and balance the whole conception, which is viewed archetypically as a recapitulation of paradise. Perpetuating this view, the mirror-like pools cause the heavens to be reflected in their shimmering surfaces, thus uniting the high with the low, the *alam-i-mithal* with the *mulk*, in a profound symbolism central to the Islamic perspective.”

- Ardalan and Bakhtiar, *The Sense of Unity*

Japanese Paradise Garden, Manzanar Internment Camp, 1943 - Ansel Adams photo

“Gardens had sprung up everywhere, in the firebreaks, between the rows of barracks - rock gardens, vegetable gardens, cactus and flower gardens ... near Block 28 some of the men who had been professional gardeners built a small park, with mossy nooks, ponds, waterfalls and curved wooden bridges. Sometimes in the evenings we would walk down the raked gravel paths. You could face away from the barracks, look past a tiny rapids toward the darkening mountains, and for a while not be a prisoner at all. You could hang suspended in some odd, almost lovely land you could not escape from yet almost didn’t want to leave.”

- Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston/James Houston, *Farewell to Manzanar*

Internment of Japanese-Americans during WWII

The following pages provide some information on the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. After Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the United States of America declared war on Japan. That same night the FBI rounded up and interned Japanese nationals thought to have strong ties to Japan (Note: American law prohibited Asians from becoming American citizens, so at that time the mature generation of Japanese Americans were all classified as 'enemy aliens.' Their American-born children however automatically had American citizenship.)

Newspaper articles from this time illustrate the climate of intimidation and violence towards Japanese Americans, but shows that there were also other voices that warned – futilely – against using undemocratic methods in the fight for democracy. Despite these moderating voices, the military general in charge of the western United States, General DeWitt, claimed top secret information proved there was a 'military necessity' to intern all people of Japanese ancestry (down to 1/16th Japanese blood) living on the West Coast. Executive Order EO9066 gave the Japanese Americans several days to divest themselves of all their possessions except that which they could carry in two hands and report for internment.

Over 120,000 men, women and children, the majority native-born juveniles with American citizenship, were interned in over 10 camps located in desolate areas of the West. Many camps were located on Indian reservations and not surprisingly many employees of the WRA (War Relocation Authority) came from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an agency with years of experience dealing with captive populations.

Finally, Nisei men were 'allowed' the choice of registering for the draft or being branded disloyal to the United States. Fighting in Europe, the 442nd all-Nisei Regimental Combat Team was the most decorated unit in United States history - and had the highest casualty rate. Part of the 442nd, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, helped free sub-camps of the Nazi concentration camp Dachau, even as Japanese American families were still interned behind barbed wire in the United States.

In 1988, after declassification of the Army's top-secret studies from 1941 showed they actually denied any security risk from the Japanese American community, the courts declared the Internment was 'not justified.' [1] Every former internee who was still living received a presidential letter of apology and $20,000 per person monetary restitution.

Restitution was not given however to the 2,264 Japanese-Peruvians who were kidnapped and interned by the United States to be used as barter material in exchange for American prisoners of war in Japan during World War II. After the end of the war the United States government declared these people to be in the country as 'illegal aliens.'

For links to websites that cover these events in more detail, please follow the tab “Web Links” on our site http://mission.base.com/manzanar/.

1

https://web.archive.org/web/20110608211342/http://bss.sfsu.edu/internment/Congressional%20Records/19850219.html
See also page 29 (online - p21 internal numbering) of National Security Archive amicus curiae brief, 2005: https://www.aclu.org/files/nsl/legal/NSArchive_Amicus.pdf

A NISEI SPEAKS

By Shuji Fujii

After an extensive study of the evacuation and resettlement problem on the Pacific Coast, the Tolan Congressional Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, issued its preliminary report March 19th.

Regarding evacuation policies, the report states that "in time of war the military authorities are obligated to take every necessary step and every precaution to assure the internal safety of the Nation."

"Majority of Japanese loyal"

The evacuation of Japanese American citizens is regarded as the "most complicating factor of the present situation," and "expedient impelled by the critical situation on the west coast.

"A profound sense of certain injustices and constitutional doubts attending the evacuation of the Japanese cannot shake the committee in its belief that no alternative remains," the report continues. "The decision of the military is a prima facie acknowledgment that threats of espionage and sabotage are real and present and not wholly preventable by the constituted authorities. **We cannot doubt that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country.**

Deportation vs. Americanization

"But the innocent ten in this time of war will perforce suffer for the guilty one. **Every representative of the Japanese appearing before the committee pledged the willingness of citizens and aliens alike to faithfully obey the Government evacuation orders."**

The question of resettlement is dealt with at length. "There are two alternative policies. One is deportation; the other is Americanization.

"The maintenance of all Japanese in enforced idleness will prove not only a costly waste of the taxpayers money, but it automatically implies deportation, since we cannot expect this group to be loyal to our Government or sympathetic to our way of life after the war.

Constitutional questions raised

"Likewise, the use of these people under armed guard for agricultural gang labor leads ultimately to deportation. The effect upon the spirit especially of those who are citizens cannot fail to be injurious.

"Serious constitutional questions are raised by the forced detention of citizens against whom no individual charges are lodged. Such detention

Public Forum

He's For Fair Play

Editor: Must we lose all common sense?

I refer to the proposal to evacuate the American citizens of Japanese descent from the coastal areas of California and maybe from the entire state. Does this differ except in degree from the treatment the nazis have been giving the Jews in Germany? I have seen or heard of no suggestions to do the same with American-born citizens of Italian or German descent, which, of course, would be utterly absurd, but not a whit more so than the former proposal. Yet these "niseis" are not only greatly in the minority, but if they wished to carry on subversive activities they are seriously handicapped compared with the others by the fact that their race is stamped on their features. The nature of my business has thrown me into contact with hundreds of them, many of whom I have seen grow up from children to adults. My opinion is the great majority are 100 percent Americans and will average as well in that respect as those of any other race.

Is the Constitution of the United States to be put into cold storage for the duration? Are we to have a repetition of the childish credulity fostered by George Creel et al. in the first World war? We have already had a sample in the alleged bombing of the hospital ship "Mactan," later officially denied by the Red Cross.

I am as far as possible from being pro-Japanese or pro-anything except pro-American, but I do believe in fair play, decency and justice, and feel the proposed treatment of the "niseis" would actually be contrary to all three as well as to the state and national constitutions. This also seems to be the opinion of our state attorney general.

WALTER B. CLARKE.

NO DEMOCRACY SEEN IN TREATMENT OF JAPANESE

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Democracy is not at work, not now anyway. The loudest rantings against the Japanese in this country are coming from the brainless, unthinking minority whose sheer joy seemingly is not unsurpassed by the sport of a sadistic persecution of a helpless people who cannot and will not raise their voices against these injustices, believing and trusting sanity will prevail.

The real Americans, those who hold dear the ideals of Lincoln, have not made themselves heard. In their hearts they know there is something wrong. They are not advocating Hitlerism methods. They do not approve of the persecution of the Jews in the ghettos of England or the concentration camps in Nazi Germany, and they do not approve now our adoption of the same tactics toward the Japanese. Few, indeed, are the brave souls who are big enough to bear the vituperation reserved, during this crisis, for those who carry a torch for the underdog.

Given a little more time, they will become articulate and by sheer force of numbers finally will assert themselves and demonstrate Democracy can and will work. The issue transcends mere race prejudice; it weighs the rights of an American citizen.

JAMES O'LEARY.

Merced.

A Jap Program For California

A JAP program is crystalizing. And none too soon. The situation in rural California is a keg of powder and somebody might drop a match.

Both the California Defense Council and the California Farm Bureau Federation have come to somewhat similar conclusions after studying the situation.

The Farm Bureau made a survey by counties and then came together for a two-day conference in which a four-point program was agreed upon.

The survey showed some startling things.

In Sacramento county, for instance, Jap vegetable gardeners were found near the two air fields of the county.

In Santa Barbara county a typical condition was found in one valley where Japs operated 11,755 acres of rich vegetable land, of which only 150 acres was owned.

They are accused of belonging to associations pretty much dominated by alien leaders, whose interest in the home land is maintained by Japanese schools (now closed), and the sending of sons and money back to Japan.

Japs operate 194,000 acres of vegetable land out of a state total of 552,000 acres.

The Farm Bureau's recommendation, which is most specific, has four points:

1. Put all Japs, both citizen and alien, under Federal supervision. It is hard to tell them apart. Allow them to do farm work. We need their labor, particularly in vegetable growing, and would find it difficult to produce the canning tomatoes the Government wants without their help.

2. Have the Treasury Department keep a close watch over their income and the uses to which it is put. Their gross income in California from fruits and vegetables has been about $32,000,000 a year. None of these funds should be allowed to go into subversive usage.

3. Give the Japs personal protection in working. The Filipinos are threatening, and some of our white people, in their patriotic frenzy, forget to be fair and just.

4. Adhere strictly to the terms of the Alien Land Law. Under this, no Jap alien can buy, lease or profit from the use of land.

This means putting the Jap farmers on a salary basis. In the circumstances, this is a privilege—a privilege which you would not receive in Japan.

Obviously the Japs who have parked themselves near bridges, high lines, water reservoirs, ports, rail lines, etc., should be moved.

Surely the Jap who does not want to work under these conditions will be safest in a concentration camp.

And under such a program, the Jap who wants to demonstrate his support of this country will have a chance, free of the domination of subversive alien agents.

—PRP—

Alien Jap In Stockton Slain

Murder Similar To Previous Slaying

STOCKTON, Feb. 20. (AP)—Shigemasa (Frank) Yoshioka, 43, an alien Japanese, was shot to death today in the rooming house he operated.

Roomers said they heard the bell at the street door ring several times before dawn. Yoshioka responded to the ring and could be heard leading the caller to a vacant room.

Then two shots were fired, and the roomers heard someone running down the hall and stairway to the street.

Police Captain James C. Dewey said there was no witness to the slaying, which followed the pattern a gunman used in killing J. Kino, Japanese alien, Jan. 26.

In neither case, Capt. Dewey said, was there any indication of robbery, nor could burglary have been a motive.

Mrs. Yoshioka said she knew of no enemies her husband might have had.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 20. (AP)—Four men believed by sheriff's deputies to be Filipinos, held up three Japanese on Ryer island near Courtland last night and fled after wounding one Japanese in the thigh.

Jap Held For Investigation

Police last night held an alien Japanese who failed to register with the government.

He is Otsuka Kazuo, 42, arrested by Sergeant Ray Blackmore and Patrolman William Young in a St. John street hotel.

Officers found a road map of California, torn into three sections, in his pockets. He carried no other papers.

Blackmore said Kazuo recently completed a 90-day county jail term for passing worthless checks in Gilroy. The Japanese, who admitted he had not registered, the sergeant said, is held for investigation by the federal bureau of investigation.

Japanese Faces Curfew Charge

Suspected of having broken the alien curfew regulations, Saji Negatani, 41, Ceres Japanese ranch laborer, is being held in the county jail here today.

Deputy sheriffs who picked him up over the weekend said he went to Turlock Friday night after the curfew hour and later became intoxicated. Apparently while under the influence of liquor, Negatani hit himself in the face several times with his clenched fist, causing his nose to bleed freely.

It was described by the deputies as a crude suicide attempt.

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence southerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence northerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northeasterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

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, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
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.

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. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
   (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
   (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
   (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
   (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
   (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

   All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.
3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if 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, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

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

From: *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of WWII Japanese American Relocation Sites*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1999, p.2

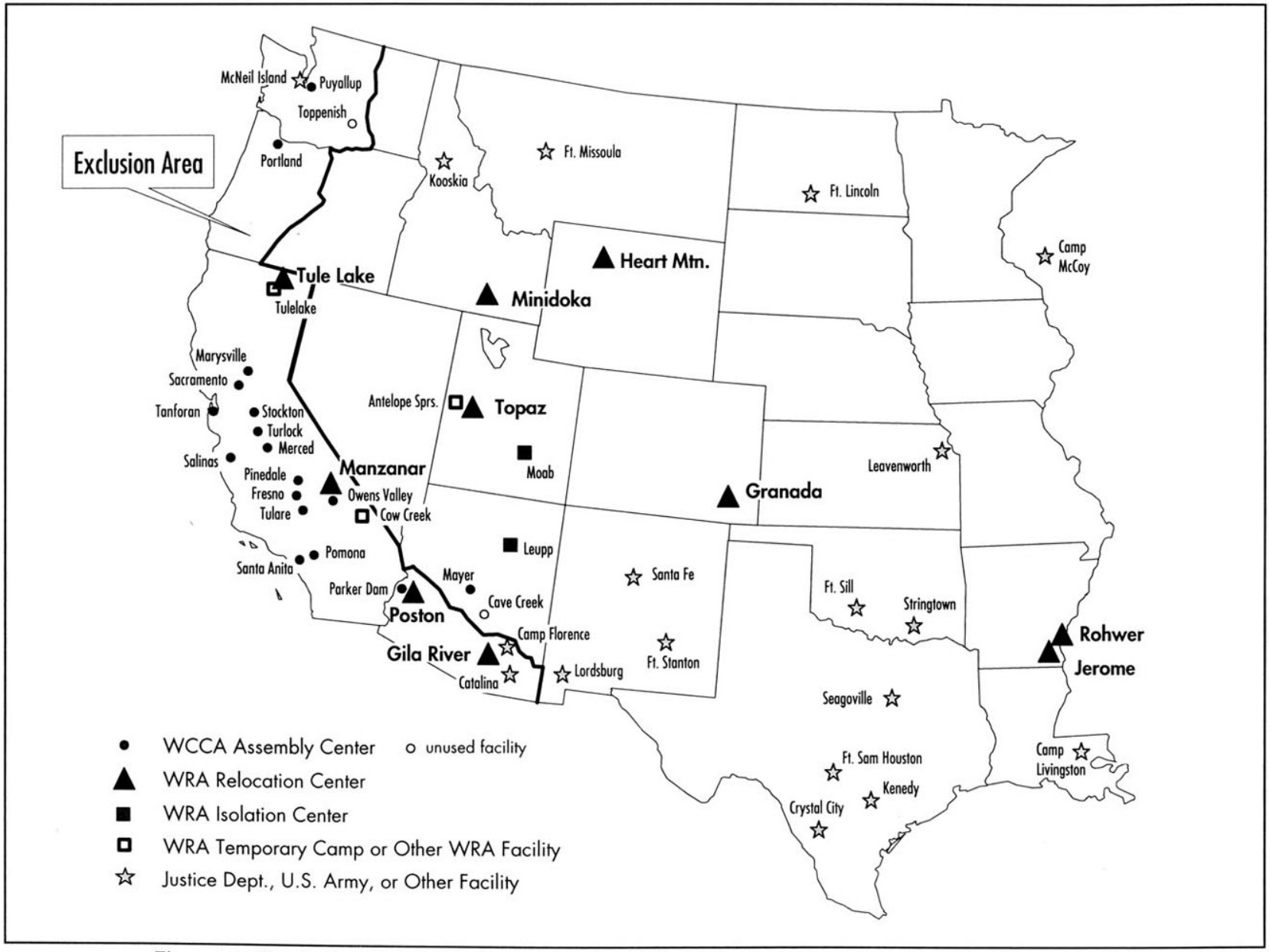


Figure 1.1. Sites in the western U.S. associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Table 3.2.
WRA Relocation Centers (Daniels 1993:131; Thomas 1952:88).

Center	Date of first arrival	Peak population	Date of peak population	Date of last departure
Gila River	7-20-42	13,348	12-30-42	11-10-45
Granada	8-27-42	7,318	2-1-43	10-15-45
Heart Mountain	8-12-42	10,767	1-1-43	11-10-45
Jerome	10-6-42	8,497	2-11-43	6-30-44
Manzanar	3-21-42	10,046	9-22-42	11-21-45
Minidoka	8-10-42	9,397	3-1-43	10-28-45
Poston	5-8-42	17,814	9-2-42	11-28-45
Rohwer	9-18-42	8,475	3-11-43	11-30-45
Topaz	9-11-42	8,130	3-17-43	10-31-45
Tule Lake	5-27-42	18,789	12-25-44	3-20-46

From: "Confinement and Ethnicity," National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, page 40.

Japanese-American soldiers help liberate Dachau Concentration Camps during WWII. From: "I Can Never Forget:" Men of the 100th/442nd, by Thelma Chang

The 522nd finds a Messerschmitt ME 262 jet fighter, among the first operational military jets, under camouflage in a forest near a German autobahn that served as a runway. "Their jets went whooosh, buzzed us. We never saw anything like that before."

Former prisoners with 522nd soldier. "Some were healthy-looking, some were skin and bones. We saw them going through the garbage cans. We gave them rations, cigarettes, that kind of stuff. They were all over the place."

While the main body of the 522nd proceeded on its southward path, advance scouts like Inouye were scattered and often far ahead of the battalion. "Our radio had a 25-mile range and we'd be out of range of our headquarters. The liaison would then act as a relay between us and headquarters."

During the last week of April 1945, some of the fast-moving soldiers froze in their tracks. They had seen horror throughout the war, but these images were different—ghosts, almost surrealistic spectres of skin and bones with sunken eyes, hollow cheeks and striped suits. They were barely recognizable as human beings. "There was snow and they did not have shoes—their feet were wrapped in burlap," said Inouye. "I understand that the Germans tried to flee with these prisoners (before the Allies arrived), but those who couldn't walk were shot. The live prisoners removed the burlap from the feet of the dead so that they could wear them ... I don't have events in a chronological order, just bits and pieces of images, but I went into a subcamp somewhere. We were downwind of it, and I could smell the stench of something dead. The camp I saw was by a railroad siding, with flatbed cars on the tracks. I thought I was looking at cordwood, but I was staring at cadavers. And somewhere I opened a warehouse and saw hills of shoes, including children's shoes."

Only such items as burlap and striped suits stood between the prisoners and the cold. "We did not have underwear," said Al Lipson, a survivor of Auschwitz, Dachau and several death marches. "And we're marching in the snow with wooden shoes, the snow and ice sticking to them. We didn't stay long at Dachau because I would say April 23 the Germans decided to evacuate some Jews from Dachau."

Lipson, who was forced to labor in a munitions factory until 1944, was one of more than 30,000 registered prisoners at Dachau in 1945. As the Allies were approaching—"we knew the Allied Army was coming from France to liberate us"—Lipson somehow survived a harrowing train ride from Dachau to the Tyrol mountains. "Waiting trains were outside the camp—Dachau did not have platforms like Auschwitz, where trains would go inside the train compound. At Dachau, the trains were outside." (The image of his mother, his wife's mother and his 11-year-old sister walking to the gas chamber at Auschwitz remains clear in Lipson's mind. "This never left me.")

Certain memories also remain with George Goto, who encountered some of Dachau's prisoners. "You can't imagine how really pathetic it was to see these people walking with shallow faces, their eyes sunk in. They were just beaten human beings. Actually, everything was gone out of these human beings—they were destroyed and no amount of food or anything like that was going to bring them out of it. It was going to take love and understanding to make them human beings again. But they looked so gruesome. People can't imagine what it was like to see people who were actually nothing but skin and bones. You can't imagine a human being starving other human beings so badly they would get in that condition."

From various sites, soldiers like Inouye and Goto were looking at either the vast death camp known as Dachau or some of its subsidiary camps located in adjacent towns. (There were more than 30 known subcamps.) Dachau, located in the 1,200-year-old Bavarian town of the same name, was the first of such camps established shortly after the Nazis rose to power in 1933.

The main camp itself was a sprawling complex of more than 600 acres—about one square mile. An aerial photo taken in 1945 revealed rows and rows of barracks on one side. Nearby was the crematorium; beyond the crematorium, workshops and garages. The commandant's office was near the center of the complex, a short distance from the camp

https://www.aclu.org/files/nsl/legal/NSArchive_Amicus.pdf

certainly is the lesson of cases such as *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), and *New York Times Co.*, 403 U.S. 713, which demonstrate the danger of a doctrine of deference that precludes dispositive counterarguments and prompts judges to decline substantive review of agencies' positions.

Korematsu concerned an order that directed the exclusion from the West Coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry. It was held constitutional. In that case, the Court's finding of "military necessity" was based on the representation of government lawyers that Japanese Americans *were committing espionage and sabotage* by signaling enemy ships from shore. Documents later discovered under FOIA revealed that government attorneys suppressed key evidence and authoritative reports from the Office of Naval Intelligence, the FBI, the Federal Communications Commission, and Army intelligence that flatly contradicted the government claim that Japanese Americans were a threat to security. *Korematsu v. United States*, 584 F. Supp. 1406, 1416-19 (N.D. CA 1984). Had the court required an explanation of the evidence to support the central rationale for interning thousands of Japanese Americans, it would have learned that there was no evidence and would have been able to discern what likely was the true rationale for the policy. The complete deference granted to the government

 Online numbering: page 29. Downloaded 2017-02-15

Iranian Hostage Crisis, 1979 – 1980

The following articles are from the time of the Iranian Hostage Crisis,1979 – 80, when radical students in Iran held Americans hostage at the US Embassy in Teheran for 444 days. They depict the dangerously emotional atmosphere in the United States at the time, which for many Japanese-Americans had disturbing echoes of the climate leading up to their own internment during World War II.

During the Hostage Crisis Iranian nationals residing in America were threatened with mass summary deportation, regardless of their personal activities and political beliefs. Iranian-Americans or any 'dark, Middle Eastern types' were attacked verbally and physically on the streets – even if they were of completely unrelated nationalities or were Iranians who had fled the Islamic Revolution themselves. Hate violence does not ask for personal life stories before attacking – if you are thought to have the "face of the enemy" you are assumed to be guilty.

Voices called for the internment of all Iranian citizens living in the States "like we did with the Japanese." To the horror of the Japanese American community, this call was taken up and proposed in the U.S. Senate as a bill by Senator S.I.Hayakawa. A conservative senator of Japanese ancestry, Hayakawa was a Canadian citizen during WWII and had not been interned himself. His claim that "it wasn't so bad for us" provoked bitter outrage from members of the Japanese American community who had actually been interned.

Luckily there were other voices, including the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), that spoke out in public and wrote letters to President Carter warning that the lessons of the Japanese-American internment must be heeded: contitutional guarantees of due process cannot be summarily ignored on a whim. We cannot make the world safe for democracy by denying it in our own country.

The calmer voices prevailed. But it is clear that the lessons of past errors must be kept alive if we are to avoid repeating our errors again and again. In a crisis extreme measures will always seem reasonable, it will always seem that "this time is different – this time it is really necessary."

The Herald
(USPS 491-920)
newspaper serving the Mercer County area
Saturday, March 15, 1980

Editor's mail

Hostages' freedom: A new plan

7-15-25

Sharpsville

Editor, The Herald

Jack Kerin's letter concerning our hostages in Iran is a fair start toward making the madmen of Iran take heed of the birth of American anger.

However, my suggestion to President Carter would go a bit farther. Let's round up all Iranian nationals, including diplomats and oil ministers. Build two concentration camps — a winter camp in the most desolate area in Montana or North Dakota; a summer camp in an isolated desert area in the west.

Not one penny of American money should be used for construction or maintenance of these hideaways, all costs to be borne by the six billion in frozen Iranian assets. And perhaps since the shah is partially responsible for this fiasco, he should be required to contribute a paltry few million.

Can you possibly imagine the consternation this would cause in Iranian social, financial and government circles? How long would the "great and undaunted" Ayatollah Khomeini survive the onslaught from the financiers and parents of these concentrees?

I am quite positive our 50 American prisoners would be home real quick-like. However, to make the proposition more even and less likely to occur again, these concentrees should be held day for day our people have been deprived of their freedom.

If this proposal is successful — and no doubt it would be — it could set a precedent for future government-held hostages.

John Cardwell

We all had a hand in Iranian situation

Sharon

Editor, The Herald

I am writing in reply to the letter in The Herald on March 13 by Mr. Peter Regis. As a man who reads two newspapers daily and listens to two and a half hours of newscasting daily, I feel I can rebut the comments about returning the deposed Shah of Iran.

First, I will say it is the United States who regained the throne for the shah some 30 years ago and helped him set up SAVAK, the Iranian secret police. Under the direction of the CIA, the SAVAK operated both in Iran and in this country.

Secondly, the United States had an open door to the Persian Gulf through Iran. We installed listening devices to monitor the Soviets and who knows who else. We flew reconnaisance missions from Iranian bases over Turkey, Pakistan and other regional countries.

Third, the shah was manipulated by our country that he not only sold us all the oil that could be pumped but divered and shipped (oil) to our friends, the Iraelis and South Africa.

Fourth, if this kind of situation upsets (Mr. Regis) so, I would suggest he that (he) start looking at the Philippines, which is a very similar case. Also, South American countries and Central American countries. I believe it is well stated that he who does not know history is doomed to repeat it.

I feel that, on the whole, each and every American must bear some guilt for the Iranian crisis, along with the shah, and making him the sacrificial lamb will serve no purpose....

Donald F. Ashman

San Francisco Examiner, March 12, 1980

Hayakawa's 'seize Iranians' plan attacked

By Tom Eastham
Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Outrage over Sen. S.I. Hayakawa's proposal to allow the internment of Iranian nationals in the United States has all but drowned out fellow California Sen. Alan Cranston's strong reaction to Iran's refusal to let the United Nations Mission talk with American hostages in Tehran.

The United States, declared Cranston, assistant Senate Democratic leader, should at once break diplomatic relations with Iran and should expel Iranian diplomats here.

But Hayakawa, a Republican, said that within two days he will introduce a bill to let President Carter treat some 100,000 to 150,000 Iranian nationals in this country as enemy aliens. Carter could herd them into internment camps and deport them if he wished.

Cranston said he shared "the anger and frustration of most Americans" and called for worldwide "economic and diplomatic quarantine" of Iran.

"We should lead the way by breaking diplomatic relations, interning or expelling Iranian diplomats and imposing a total trade embargo," Cranston said here.

Under questioning about his proposal, Hayakawa spoke of handling Iranians in this country "the way we did the Japanese in World War II."

Janice Barbieri, his chief assistant, later said Hayakawa's remark was the result of questioning about the World War II situation but that he "did not even relate the two things" in preparing his reaction to Iran's latest move.

"He feels this action would be totally different in character because they have done something we can't deal with in any other way," she said. "We're not questioning anybody's loyalty. If the hostile action in Iran would end tomorrow, so would any action against Iranians."

Hayakawa's bill would amend the U.S. Code, which currently allows the president to identify enemy aliens to instances of declared war, invasion or predatory incursion by a foreign country.

The bill would bring U.S. embassies abroad into the definition of invadable territory.

In the senator's view, this would grant Carter authority to classify Iranians who are not U.S. citizens as enemy aliens. He could place them under house arrest or round them up and deport them.

Barbieri said that "the senator feels we just don't have any other chips in this game. He think[s] we look totally helpless in the eyes of the world and that [we] ."

"Ludicrous," said Rep. Norman Mineta o[f] n Jose. Mineta was interred with other Japanese Americans in the United States in 1942 and he said Hayakawa's proposal "is the same kind of nonsense. I don't know of any legal basis for such action. It's a good way to have 53 dead people on our hands, considering the irrationality of the radical group that is holding the hostages."

"Reprehensible and dangerous," Robert Gnaizda, an attorney with Public Advocates Inc., said in San Francisco.

"I think we should send Sen. Hayakawa back to Canada where he came from," said Henry Der of Chinese for Affirmative Action.

Clifford Uyeda, president of the Japanese American Citizens League, declined to respond directly to Hayakawa but recalled a statement made by league officers last year when similar suggestions were being made shortly after the Americans were taken hostage in Tehran.

"We said it's very important that individual civil rights have to be guarded and that at no time should we use ancestry or race as a reason for any action against an individual," Uyeda said. "We made that statement then, and that's exactly the way we believe now."

Hayakawa, in an interview with the Sacramento Bee, also was reported to have said: "We interned 110,000 Japanese during World War II, and we managed all right."

"We really didn't come out very well," Uyeda said. "We are still suffering from the psychological trauma of what happened to us back in 1942 to 1945, the residual trauma is still there."

Yori Wada, a University of California regent and longtime youth worker here, responded: "That's a terrible and evil suggestion by the senator."

Wada noted that, being a Canadian citizen, Hayakawa was not among the Japanese who were uprooted from their homes and jobs and herded into concentration camps.

Der made the same observation: "For a person who never experienced the concentration camps, who is he to suggest that other people be thrown into concentration camps?"

Der said Hayakawa was "fanning a lot of misunderstandings and apprehension about the Iranian situation. He is not contributing in any shape or form to stabilize the situation or to help it along. I think his comment is going to promote greater violence against the Iranian people who live in the U.S. His attitude condones a lynch mob. He is actually inciting lawlessness."

"I can't conceive of a more reprehensible and dangerous statement," Gnaizda said. "The outrages of the militant students in Iran are wholely unacceptable and should not be emulated in any form by Americans under any circumstances.

"Moreover, as a military strategist, he is rather poor. One thing you don't do is overescalate against an irrational and minor opponent who has nothing to lose through martyrdom."

U.S. Attorney William Hunter recalled that the attorney general last November called for the registration of all Iranian students or aliens "within the confines of due process and equal protection. So what the senator is calling for obviously cannot occur without assuring these people the same protections afforded all people across the board.

"I think we have to excerise great restraint in this instance. It's a real test of our democratic form of government. If we start with the Iranians, then it makes it easier for anyone else."

National Headquarters:
San Francisco, CA 94115

Japanese American Citizens League

Seattle Chapter
316 MAYNARD AVE. SO., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

November 14, 1979

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have followed media accounts of the recent takeover of our United States Embassy in Iran with great indignation and anxiety. The maintainance and security of our embassy "system" to the continuance of world peace is paramount, and every measure should and must be exercised by our government to ensure its sovereighty.

You have exercised restraint and encouraged the American people to remain calm and to seek a constructive and positive solution to this most excruciating problem, and I commend and offer my total support to your effort. I totally support your posture on deporting any Iranian national visiting our country who supports the embassy takeover and the holding of our citizens as hostages.

However, I am greatly disturbed by the State Department's contemplation of checking the legal status of ALL Iranians in our country for possible deportation. This action resounds of emotional racism, and is most unbecoming and disgusting of America, or of any nation. Certainly, we should not equate the actions of SOME to justify the "hatred" and explosion of ALL. Our reaction must not degenerate to that level of action.

Yes, an intolerable act has been committed against our nation, and yes, civilized society. Those Iranian nationals who have openly expressed and demonstrated their support of the holding of United States hostages <u>should</u> be deported, <u>but only they</u>!

As an American and ethnic minority, I know and understand the possible injustices which could result from emotionalism in our country. If we decide that foreign students are not welcome when they violate the terms of their visa status or when their visas expire, then let's apply that interpretation to ALL visa holders residing in the United States. Shall we never learn not to "throw the baby out with the wash?"

Most sincerely,

M. Matsudaira

Martin M. Matsudaira
President
Seattle Chapter - JACL

cc: National JACL Headquarters
Local media

1985:
Writ of Error Coram Nobis
in the case of
Korematsu v. The United States

U.S. Court determines Internment
was based on
"willful historical inaccuracies
and intentional falsehoods"
on the part of the
U.S. Government and Military

Prepared for use by teachers in Grades K - 12 on a grant from the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program: http://bss.sfsu.edu/internment/Congressional%20Records/19850219.html#n13

Congressional Record -- Extension of Remarks
Tuesday, February 19, 1985
99th Cong. 1st Sess.
131 Cong Rec E 468

Reference: Vol. 131 No. 15; Proc. of Feb.18, 1985, Issue No. 14; and Feb. 19, 1985, Issue No. 15, are combined.

TITLE: **JUSTICE DELAYED 43 YEARS**

Speaker: Hon. Norman Y. Mineta Of California In The House Of Representatives

Mr. Mineta. Mr. Speaker, today is the anniversary of Executive Order 9066; the document signed 43 years ago which authorized the evacuation, relocation, and internment of 120,000 loyal americans of Japanese ancestry purely because of their race.

This internment constitutes a shocking and still unresolved abuse of the constitutional rights of those who were interned. I am proud to be a supporter, along with more than 100 of my colleagues, of H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1985 which seeks, once and for all, to put this sad episode in our history to rest. Just as importantly, H.R. 442 ensures that such a fundamental loss of constitutional rights is never imposed upon any other group of Americans in the future.

One of the U.S. Court decisions of the 1940's which upheld the internment was a case known as Korematsu versus United States. Recently, in a U.S. district court in San Francisco, Judge Marilyn Patel overturned that conviction, and gave to Fred Korematsu the only thing he has sought: a clear record and an honorable name.

I would like to insert into the record at this point a summary of the Korematsu case, and the decision overturning it. This nation owes Mr. Korematsu, his attorneys, and Judge Patel a debt of gratitude for their efforts to bring justice after so many years.

The summary follows:

Background on Writ of Error Coram Nobis and summary of Korematsu vs. The United States.

Fred T. Korematsu, an American citizen, was convicted on September 8, 1942 (N1) for refusing to obey military orders leading up to the mass racial internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans, 70,000 of whom were American citizens. (N2) Specifically, Korematsu was convicted of being in a place from which all persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded pursuant to Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 issued by Commanding General J. L. Dewitt. (N3) His conviction was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1944, when the High Court accepted the government representations that the internment camps were justified by "military necessity." (N4)

The court's finding of "military necessity" was based on the representation of government lawyers that Japanese Americans were committing espionage and sabotage by signaling enemy ships from shore. The government also charged that it was impossible to separate the loyal from the disloyal due to the racial characteristics of Japanese Americans. (N5)

However, documents recently discovered under the freedom of information act revealed that government attorneys suppressed key evidence and authoritative reports from the Office of Naval Intelligence, the F.B.I. the Federal Communications Commission, and Army Intelligence which flatly contradicted the government claim that Japanese Americans were a threat to security.

The Office of Naval Intelligence report issued in February of 1942, before the internment began, was the culmination of a two-year study of the West Coast Japanese American population. Authored by the O.N.I. authority on Japanese Americans, Lieutenant Commander K. D. Ringle, the report concluded that only a small and readily identifiable portion of the Japanese American people were even potentially disloyal. "the entire Japanese problem has been magnified out of its true proportion largely due to the physical characteristics of the people." (N6)

Edward Ennis, Director of the Alien Enemy Control Division of the Justice Department and the attorney responsible for supervising the drafting of the Justice Department brief in Korematsu versus the United States, advised Solicitor General Charles Fahy in April of 1943 that, "we must consider most carefully what our obligation to the Court is in view of the fact that the responsible intelligence agency regarded selective evacuation as not only sufficient by preferable [to mass evacuation]. I think we should consider very carefully whether we do not have a duty to advise the Court of the existence of the Ringle Memorandum and of the fact that it represents a view of the Office of Naval Intelligence... Any other course of conduct might approximate the suppression of evidence. " (N7)

In response to a request by Attorney General Francis Biddle to verify the accuracy of military claims of shore-to-ship signaling, J. Edgar Hoover wrote in February of 1944 before the Korematsu case was argued, "every complaint [of shore-to-ship signaling and radio transmissions] has been investigated, but in no case has any information been obtained which would substantiate the allegation that there has been illicit signaling from shore to ship... " (N8)

In response to a similar request, James Fly, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, wrote in February of 1944: "there were no radio signals...which could not be identified, or which were unlawful." (N9)

In a February 1944 memo to Attorney General Francis Biddle, Ennis criticized the final report of General J.L. Dewitt as being highly inaccurate in stating that Japanese Americans were committing acts of espionage and sabotage and were prone to disloyalty. He wrote, "[the final report] stands as practically the only record of causes for the evacuation and unless corrected will continue to do so. Its practical importance is indicated by the fact that it is being cited in the briefs in the Korematsu case in the Supreme Court..." n10

Justice Department Attorney John Burling, also responsible for drafting portions of the Korematsu brief, wrote in a memo to Assistant Attorney General Herbert Wechsler in September of 1944, "You will recall that General Dewitt's report makes statements concerning radio transmissions and ship-to-shore signaling which were categorically denied by the F.B.I. and the Federal Communications commission. There is no doubt that these statements are intentional falsehoods..." (N11)

Burling attempted to alert the Supreme Court of the falsity of the military claims, particularly with respect to allegations of shore-to-ship radio transmissions, by inserting a footnote in the Korematsu brief stating that such allegations were in conflict with information in the possession of the Department of Justice. War department officials objected to Burling's footnote and the printing of the brief was stopped in midstream. (N12) Despite the protestations by Edward Ennis that the footnote should remain, the Justice Department ultimately omitted the footnote from the government's Korematsu brief. N13

Armed with this new evidence, Fred Korematsu filed a petition for Writ of Error Coram Nobis, a petition to correct "fundamental errors" or more "manifest injustice," alleging that a fraud had been committed upon the Court, and that high government officials and Justice Department lawyers knew that there was no factual basis for the claim of "military necessity." On November 10, 1983, in Federal District Court, Judge Marilyn Hall Patel ruled that the government's failure to substantively respond to Korematsu's petition was "tantamount to a confession of error." (N14) Referring to the Congressional report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and the documents attached to the Korematsu petition as exhibits, Judge Patel stated that the claim of military necessity justifying Executive Order 9066 was based upon "unsubstantiated facts, distortions and representations of at least one military commander, whose views were seriously infected by racism." (N15)

On April 19, 1984, Judge Patel issued her written opinion formally vacating Korematsu's conviction. (N16) Referring to the newly discovered government documents attached as exhibits to the petition, Judge Patel wrote, "the substance of the statements contained in the documents and the fact the statements were made demonstrate that the government knowingly withheld information from the courts when they were considering the critical question of military necessity in this case." (N17) Citing the instance of the original Burling footnote which revealed that the Justice Department attorneys possessed reports contradictory to the allegations of espionage and sabotage, Judge Patel noted, "the record is replete with protestations of various Justice Department officials that the government had the obligation to advise the Courts of the contrary facts and opinions. In fact, several Department of Justice officials pointed out to their superiors and others the "willful historical inaccuracies and intentional falsehoods" contained in the Dewitt report. "these omissions are critical." (N18) Judge Patel continued, "omitted from the reports presented to the courts was information possessed by the Federal Communications Commission, the Department of the Navy, and the Justice Department which directly contradicted General DeWitt's statements. Thus, the court had before it a selective record." (N19)

In concluding that Coram Nobis relief exists for a claim of prosecutorial impropriety, (N20) Judge Patel wrote, "There is substantial support in the record that the government deliberately omitted relevant information and provided misleading information and papers before the court." (N21) "The judicial process is seriously impaired when the government's law enforcement officers violate their ethical obligations to the Court." (N22)

In closing, Judge Patel wrote of the original Supreme Court decision in Korematsu, "Justices of that court and legal scholars have commented that the decision is an anachronism in upholding overt racial discrimination as 'compellingly justified.' The government acknowledged its concurrence with the Commission's [Congressional Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians] observation that, "Today the decision in Korematsu lies overruled in the court of history."

"Korematsu remains on the pages of our legal and political history. As a legal precedent it is now recognized as having very limited application. As historical precedent it stands as a constant caution that in times of war or declared military necessity our institutions must be vigilant in protecting constitutional guarantees. It stands as a caution that in times of distress the shield of military necessity and national security must not be used to protect governmental actions from close scrutiny and accountability. It stands as a caution that in times of international hostility and antagonisms our institutions, legislative, executive and judicial, must be prepared to exercise their authority to protect all citizens from the petty fears and prejudices that are so easily aroused." (N23)

Footnotes

N1 Korematsu v. The United States, 584 f. Supp. 1406 (n.d. cal. 1984), at p. 1409.

N2 Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, "Personal Justice Denied", December 1982, p. 2.

N3 Korematsu v. The United States, 584 f. Supp. 1406 (n.d. 1984), p. 1409.

N4 Korematsu v. The United States, 324 u.s. 885 (1944).

N5 Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, final report: Japanese Evacuation From The West cCoast, 1942: "There were hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast, and of intercepts of unidentified radio transmissions. Signaling was often observed at premises which could not be entered without a warrant because of mixed occupancy. The problem required immediate solution. It called for the applications of measures not then in being." Quote, at p. 8. "Because of the ties of race, the intense feeling of filial piety
and the strong bonds of common tradition, culture and customs, this population presented a tightly-knit racial group. It included in excess of 115,000 persons deployed along the Pacific Coast. Whether by design or accident, virtually always their communities were adjacent to very vital shore installations, war plants, etc. While it was believed that some were loyal, it was known that many were not. It was impossible to establish the identity of the

loyal and the disloyal with any degree of safety. It was not that there was insufficient time in which to make such a determination; it was simply a matter of facing the realities that a positive determination could not be made, that an exact separation of the 'sheep from the goats' was unfeasible," At P. 10. See also Hirabayshi v. The United States, 320 u.s. 81 at p. 99, "Whatever views we may entertain regarding the loyalty to this country of the citizens of Japanese ancestry, we cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose number and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained. We cannot say that the war-making branches of the government did not have ground for believing that in a critical hour such persons could not readily be isolated and separately dealt with, and constituted and menace to the national defense and safety ..."

N6 "Report on the Japanese Question", by Lt. Commander Kenneth d. Ringle, U.S.Navy, Office of Naval Intelligence, January 26, 1942.

N7 Memorandum from Edward Ennis (Director, Department of Justice Alien Enemy Control Unit) to Solicitor General Fahy, April 30, 1983.

N8 Memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Attorney General Francis Biddle, February 7, 1944.

N9 Letter from F.C.C. Chairman James L. Fly, to Attorney General Francis Biddle, April 4, 1944, at p. 3.

N10 "Memorandum for the Attorney General Re: General DeWitt's Final Report on Japanese Evacuation", from Edward J. Ennis to Francis Biddle, February 26, 1944.

N11 Memorandum from J. L. Burling to Asst. Attorney General Herbert Wechsler, September 11, 1944.

N12 Memorandum from J. L. Burling to Asst. Attorney General Herbert Wechsler, September 11, 1944; Memorandum from J. L. Burling to Edward Ennis, October 2, 1944.

N13 See Korematsu V. The United States, 584 f. Supp. 1406 (1984) at 1417 and 1418. Judge Patel notes regarding the footnote revision: "The final version made no mention of the contradictory reports. The record is replete with protestations of various justice department officials that the government had the obligation to advise the courts of the contrary facts and opinions. Petitioner's Exhibits A to FF. In fact, several Department of Justice officials pointed out to their superiors and others the 'willful historical inaccuracies and intentional falsehoods' contained in the DeWitt report."

N14 Transcript from proceedings of "Motion To Vacate Conviction And Dismiss Indictment Of Fred T. Korematsu Before The Honorable Marilyn Hall Patel", San Francisco, California, November 10, 1983, p. 35.

N15 Transcript from proceedings of "Motion To Vacate Conviction And Dismiss Indictment Of Fred T. Korematsu Before The Honorable Marilyn Hall Patel", San Francisco California, November 10, 1983, p. 37.

N16 Korematsu V. The United States, 584 f. Supp. 1406 (n.d. Cal. 1984), at p. 1409.

N17 ibid., p. 1417.
N18 ibid., p. 1418.
N19 ibid., p. 1419.
N20 ibid., p. 1420.
N21 ibid.
N22 ibid.
N23 ibid.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation's resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1990

In the Wake of 9-11

Study Finds Deadly Spike in Racial Violence Against Asian Americans

Crime: A consortium cites misperceptions and generalizations as factors in the post-Sept. 11 increase.

By RICHARD MAROSI
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Racist attacks against Asian Americans spiked significantly nationwide after Sept. 11, claiming two lives and causing injuries to dozens more, according to a report released today by the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium.

The study, "Backlash: When America Turned on Its Own," tracked 243 incidents in the three-month period after the terrorist attacks. By contrast, bias-based attacks against Asian Americans for typical 12-month periods number around 400, according to the report.

Victims included a Sikh American from Mesa, Ariz., who was shot and killed by a gunman who yelled "I stand for America all the way," and a Pakistani American grocer who was killed in Texas.

Nonviolent crimes against Asian Americans ranged from vandalism to verbal harassment. Businesses have been pelted with Molotov cocktails and homes burned to the ground, according to the report. Among those targeted have been women and children.

Singled out as targets, according to the report, have been South Asian Americans, including Indian and Pakistani Americans, but especially Sikh Americans, a religious group often mistakenly perceived to be Arab because many of their men wear turbans and long beards.

"Unfortunately, some Americans have fallen into the grave misconception that all Arab Americans and Muslim Americans are terrorists, and therefore, anyone who even looks Arab or Muslim has become a potential target for violent retribution," the report reads.

The study is a compilation of hate crime statistics provided by law enforcement agencies and supplemented by hate incident reports from individuals, community groups and media reports. The statistics were gathered by the consortium and its affiliates: the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Asian Law Caucus and the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

The consortium recommends that law enforcement step up its collection of data on hate crimes and urges the passage of a measure that would expand the federal hate crimes law, which would allow prosecutors to seek additional penalties for hate crimes in states that lack such laws.

The study also recommends that the government and law enforcement officials provide diversity and sensitivity training to all employees. It also criticizes the U.S. Justice Department for interviewing and detaining thousands of Arab Americans, saying such practices arouse suspicion of wrongdoing.

In one case cited in the study, a 20-year-old Pakistani college student detained in a Mississippi jail was beaten by inmates while guards allegedly ignored his cries for help.

Nearly 80% of the incidents during the three-month period occurred in the first weeks after the attacks. Twenty-seven percent occurred in schools; 29% in the workplace, the study reported.

Southern California victims included a 51-year-old Sikh American woman who was stabbed twice in the head by two motorcyclists at a stoplight in San Diego, and a Northridge liquor store owner who was beaten by two men with metal poles.

Email forwarded Thursday, July 25, 2002 from nosei2000@yahoogroups.com

President George Bush,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

July 25, 2002

RE: Peter N. Kirsanow

Dear President Bush,

We are members of the legal team which represented Fred Korematsu in the overturning of his 40- year conviction for refusing military exclusion orders directed at Japanese Americans during World War II. We are deeply troubled by the recent comments made by Peter N. Kirsanow, your appointee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, raising the possibility of internment camps for Arab Americans and citing the original Korematsu case as supporting such drastic civil rights restrictions.

In 1983, we helped overturn Mr. Korematsu's original conviction, which had been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in 1944, by proving that his conviction was obtained by the government through the deliberate suppression, alteration and destruction of evidence favorable to Mr. Korematsu and to all Japanese Americans. In 1983, the United States District Court for the Northern District Court of California further found that the United States Supreme Court was intentionally misled by government authorities and that there was no evidence of any "military necessity" to imprison 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of whom were American citizens. For his courage in challenging the original internment orders, Fred Korematsu was awarded the most prestigious civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In similar cases, two other Japanese Americans, Minoru Yasui and Gordon Hirabayashi, had their convictions for violations of the same military orders overturned. Mr. Kirsanow either did not know about, or simply failed to explain, the denouement of the Korematsu case or the results of the Yasui and Hirabayashi cases.

By only citing the original, now discredited, Korematsu decision, Mr. Kirsanow has ignored the later Court's findings and thus, is suggesting that there is legal justification for the mass imprisonment of an ethnic group in this country. This is precisely why Mr. Korematsu re-opened his case in 1983, so that such travesties would never occur again. Mr. Kirsanow's inflammatory rhetoric, from a position of authority is the type of agitation which caused the immense civil rights deprivations Japanese Americans suffered during World War II and now threatens to victimize innocent Arab Americans.

For a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights to make such irresponsible statements and to cite the discredited original Korematsu decision is antithetical to the mission of this Commission. The lesson of the Korematsu cases taken together is NOT that the government may incarcerate an entire ethnic group without notice, without attorneys and without trial; it teaches us that civil rights and liberties are best protected by strongly affirming their essential place in our national character especially in times of crisis, not by tolerating or condoning their abuse in the name of national security. As the federal court recognized in overturning Fred Korematsu's conviction,

"[Korematsu] stands as a constant caution that in times of war or declared military necessity our institutions must be vigilant in protecting constitutional guarantees. It stands as a caution that in times of distress the shield of military necessity and national security must not be used to protect governmental actions from close scrutiny and accountability. It stands as a caution that in times of international hostility and antagonisms our institutions, legislative, executive and judicial, must be prepared to exercise their authority to protect all citizens from the petty fears and prejudices that are so easily aroused."

As a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Mr. Kirsanow should be an advocate for our civil rights but his hostility to the protection of the civil rights of Arab Americans disqualifies him from membership on the Commission. We call on you to remove him from his position as a Commissioner.

Very truly yours, The Korematsu Legal Team

Lorraine Bannai	Peggy Nagae
Karen Kai	Robert Rusky
Dale Minami	Donald K. Tamaki
Leigh-Ann Miyasato	Eric Yamamoto

California Orders Mass Arrest Of Muslim Foreigners

by Andrew Gumbel; The Independent; December 19, 2002

Hundreds of Middle Eastern and North African men, some just 16, have been hauled into custody across southern California in the past few days, enraging civil liberties groups and drawing comparisons with the internment of tens of thousands of Japanese Americans during the Second World War.

The round-ups in Los Angeles, San Diego and suburban Orange County were part of a counter-terrorism initiative by the Bush administration, requiring men and teenagers from specific countries to register with the immigration authorities and have their fingerprints taken. Several thousand citizens of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria and Sudan – many of them accompanied by lawyers – willingly came forward across southern California to meet Monday's deadline.

However, as many as a quarter of them – estimates vary between 500 and 1,000 people – were arrested on the basis of apparently minor visa violations and herded into jail cells under threat of deportation.

Lawyers reported that some detainees were forced to stand up all night for lack of room, that some were placed in shackles, and others were hosed down with cold water before being thrown into unheated cells. They said the numbers were so high that authorities were talking about transferring several hundred detainees to Arizona to await immigration hearings and deportation orders.

Both the lawyers and the southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union denounced the round-up as an outrage that did not advance the fight against terrorism one inch and very possibly hindered it. At a public demonstration in Los Angeles on Wednesday, at least 3,000 protesters waved signs saying "What next? Concentration camps?" and "Detain terrorists, not innocent immigrants".

"All of our fundamental civil rights have been violated by these actions," one lawyer, Ban al-Wardi, told the Los Angeles Times after 14 of her 20 clients were arrested during the registration process. "I don't know how far this is going to go before people start speaking up. This is a very dangerous precedent we are setting. What's to stop Americans from being treated like this when they travel overseas?"

In one case, a 16-year-old boy was ripped from his mother's arms and told he would never return home. The mother is a legal resident married to an American citizen. Many of the detainees came from Los Angeles' large Iranian Jewish population and are highly unlikely to have any link to militant Islamic guerrilla groups.

Immigration officials said they would not discuss numbers but did not dispute one report putting the number of detainees at between 500 and 700. They acknowledged anyone with a slight visa irregularity was subject to arrest, regardless of personal histories. The detainees' lawyers challenged the government to produce any evidence of criminal behaviour among their clients, let alone a link to international terrorist groups.

The registration scheme was conceived by President Bush's ultra-conservative Attorney General, John Ashcroft, and had already come under criticism for what opponents call blatant discrimination.

Civil rights again teeter as in WWII, speakers say

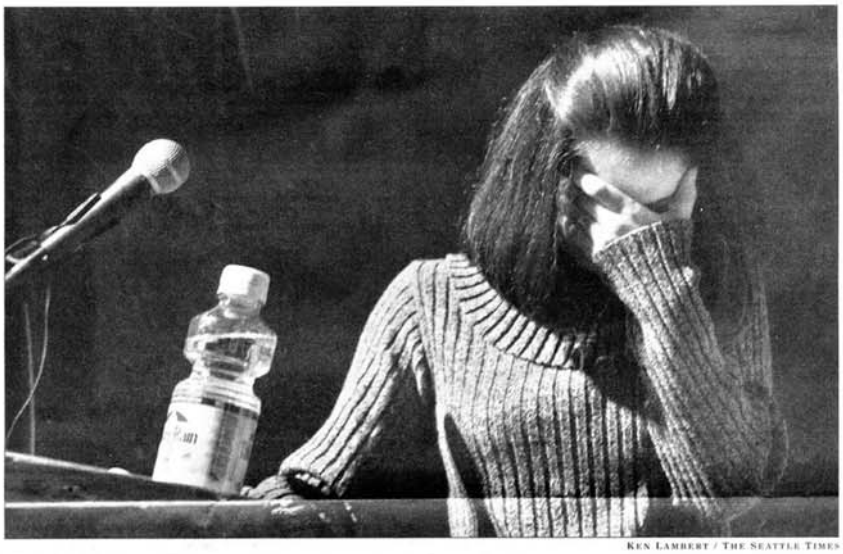
BY SANDI DOUGHTON
Seattle Times staff reporter

The stories told by the elderly Japanese Americans and the young Syrian woman were remarkably similar: the shock of suddenly being viewed with suspicion by friends and neighbors, the bewilderment of being torn from homes and locked up, the anger with a government that promised to protect freedoms.

It happened to people of Japanese descent after Pearl Harbor. It's happening to Arab Americans and other Muslims since Sept. 11, 2001. But this time, Americans of many races are speaking out against the erosion of liberty in the name of security, said participants at a forum yesterday sponsored by Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project.

"We will not let history repeat itself," said Dale Minami, lead attorney in a lawsuit in the early 1980s that successfully challenged the federal government's claim that incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans

PLEASE SEE ***Forum*** ON B 2



KEN LAMBERT / THE SEATTLE TIMES

Nadin Hamoui, *21, a Syrian student, breaks down yesterday while describing how she and her parents were detained after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. She spoke at a program on civil liberties sponsored by Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project.*

Local student recalls raid, detention

FORUM

CONTINUED FROM B 1

was justified during wartime.

Densho chronicles the experiences of people imprisoned in camps across the Western U.S. in the 1940s, and yesterday's program began with films of several local residents relating a sense of loss and disillusionment still fresh after five decades.

They were followed by Nadin Hamoui, 21, a Syrian college student from Seattle. She tearfully recounted how 15 federal agents stormed her family's Lynnwood home last February as part of a post-Sept. 11 crackdown on Arab nationals living illegally in the U.S. In the chaos of the raid, Hamoui ran in to one of the agents in the hallway. "He pulled his gun and put it right in the middle of my forehead," she told the crowd of nearly 500 people.

Hamoui and her mother were detained for nine months in a tiny room with cardboard taped over the only window. They were released by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in November. Her father, who ran a small market in Edmonds specializing in Middle Eastern foods, was released in December.

But the family still is fighting deportation under a new policy directing authorities to seize more than 300,000 people who previously had been ordered to leave the United States, with first priority given to Arab nationals. The INS contends the family has no legal right to stay in the country.

"We've never been illegal," said Hamoui, who was 10 when she and her family entered the U.S. in 1992. They sought political asylum and have petitioned various courts to let them stay. "We've always followed the law."

Even before her family was imprisoned, Hamoui said, she always empathized with the wartime experiences of Japanese Americans. Now, she said, she more fully understands the sting of injustice. "We need to all stand together — Japanese, Chinese, Asian, African American, Arabs — because it keeps happening," she said.

In 1941, few spoke up for the rights of the Japanese Americans, being herded into camps, said Minami. When three men defied the order, the Supreme Court ruled that the threat of subversion by some Japanese Americans justified locking up thousands.

"The conclusion was ethnic affiliation in time of war determines loyalty."

It wasn't until secret documents were declassified in 1980 that it became clear the government's case was built on lies, he said. Federal law-enforcement and intelligence agencies already had concluded that the country's Japanese-American communities posed no real security risk.

After the Sept. 11 attacks, the nation needs to be more vigilant and more aware of possible security risks, Minami said. But enacting laws that suspend civil rights and targeting people based solely on their race or religious affiliation merely repeat the mistakes of the past, he believes.

Unlike what happened during World War II, though, many Americans already have shown solidarity with Arab and Muslim communities, and many political leaders have urged restraint and tolerance, Minami noted. But unless citizens keep speaking up, he said, abuses can grow.

"We should not be fighting the war against terrorism abroad only to lose the battle for civil rights at home."

Sandi Doughton: 206-464-2491 or sdoughton@seattletimes.com

In the Wake of Trump's Election

The Washington Po...Company LLC) [US] | https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morn

Japanese American internment is 'precedent' for national Muslim registry, prominent Trump backer says

By Derek Hawkins November 17, 2016

Questions over the idea of creating a database of Muslim immigrants are coming up as President-elect Donald Trump forms his new administration. A Trump surrogate defended the idea on Fox News, saying the treatment of Japanese Americans during WWII was "precedent." (The Washington Post)

A former spokesman for a major super PAC backing Donald Trump said Wednesday that the mass internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was a "precedent" for the president-elect's plans to create a registry for immigrants from Muslim countries.

During an appearance on Megyn Kelly's Fox News show, Carl Higbie said a registry proposal being discussed by Trump's immigration advisers would be legal and would "hold constitutional muster."

"We've done it with Iran back awhile ago. We did it during World War II with the Japanese," said Higbie, a former Navy SEAL and until Nov. 9, the spokesman for the pro-Trump Great America PAC.

www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/11/21/anti-muslim-assaults-reach-911-era-levels-fbi-data-show/

NOVEMBER 21, 2016

Anti-Muslim assaults reach 9/11-era levels, FBI data show

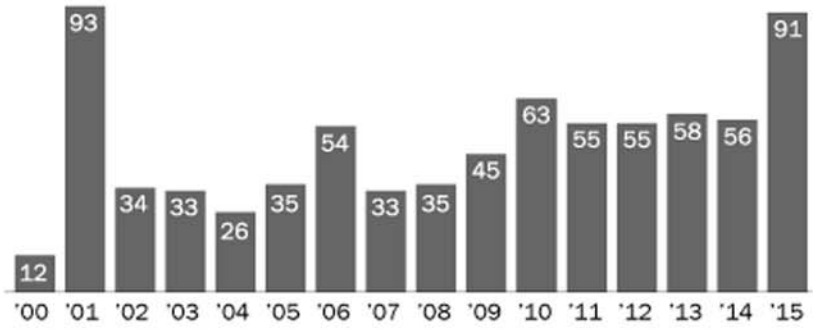
BY KATAYOUN KISHI | 7 COMMENTS

The number of physical assaults against Muslims in the United States reached 9/11-era levels last year, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of new hate crimes statistics from the FBI. There were 91 reported aggravated or simple assaults motivated by anti-Muslim bias in 2015, just two shy of the 93 reported in 2001.

Separately, the number of anti-Muslim intimidation crimes – defined as threatening bodily harm — also rose in 2015, with 120 reported to the FBI. Again, this was the most anti-Muslim intimidation crimes reported in any year since 2001, when there were 296.

Anti-Muslim assaults at highest level since 2001

Anti-Muslim assaults reported to the FBI



Note: Includes simple and aggravated assaults.
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Overall, the FBI reported 257 incidents of anti-Muslim hate crimes in 2015, a 67% increase from the previous year. These incidents included 301 individual crimes, 71% of which were crimes against people, as opposed to property. (Incidents can encompass more than one crime.) By contrast, crimes perpetrated against other religious groups more often involved property offenses, such as vandalism or theft. For example, 64% of anti-Jewish and 51% of anti-Catholic offenses in 2015 involved vandalism, compared with just 23% of anti-Muslim offenses.

Most Americans say there is "a lot" of discrimination against Muslims in the United States today – roughly six-in-ten U.S. adults (59%) said this in a January 2016 Pew Research Center survey. About three-quarters of Americans (76%) also said discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. was increasing.

Sicher | https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/09/former-ku-klux-klan-leader-

Former Ku Klux Klan leader and US alt-right hail election result

David Duke says 'our people' played huge role in outcome, and pro-Trump author invites Clinton supporters to 'cry more'

Esther Addley

Wednesday 9 November 2016 10.39 EST

A former Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan has boasted that the group's members played a "huge role" in Donald Trump's US presidential victory.

"This is one of the most exciting nights of my life," David Duke tweeted as the result was confirmed. "Make no mistake about it, our people have played a HUGE role in electing Trump!" He added Trump's campaign hashtag #MAGA, which stands for "Make America Great Again".

How the 2016 US election night unfolded

Members of America's alt-right reacted with glee to the news of Trump's victory. The provocative conservative movement, largely active online, has been closely associated with Trump's campaign.

"We just blew up the Death Star!" tweeted the rightwing radio presenter Alex Jones. He later retweeted an image from the Wizard of Oz showing the Wicked Witch of the East flattened by a house, with the caption: "BREAKING video of #Hillary shows why she can't make a concession speech to President Trump."

US elections: protests held against president-elect – as it happened

Peaceful protests took place in cities across the country after Donald Trump won a shock victory in the US election

Read more

Michael Savage, a shock jock who was banned from entering the UK in 2009 as he was considered "likely to cause inter-community tension or even violence", posted on his Facebook page the message "WE DID IT", alongside an image reading: "Scorched earth. Restoring the country after Obama."

On Breitbart, a news site at the forefront of the alt-right movement, the front-page headline declared: "Shock – and *awesome*: Movement of ordinary Americans stun global elite."

Richard Spencer, who is president of the white nationalist National Policy Institute, tweeted "The Saxon has awoken" and "The alt-right just won!"

Sicher | https://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/16/opinion/the-other-terror-threat.html

The Growing Right-Wing Terror Threat

By CHARLES KURZMAN and DAVID SCHANZER JUNE 16, 2015

THIS month, the headlines were about a Muslim man in Boston who was accused of threatening police officers with a knife. Last month, two Muslims attacked an anti-Islamic conference in Garland, Tex. The month before, a Muslim man was charged with plotting to drive a truck bomb onto a military installation in Kansas. If you keep up with the news, you know that a small but steady stream of American Muslims, radicalized by overseas extremists, are engaging in violence here in the United States.

But headlines can mislead. The main terrorist threat in the United States is not from violent Muslim extremists, but from right-wing extremists. Just ask the police.

In a survey we conducted with the Police Executive Research Forum last year of 382 law enforcement agencies, 74 percent reported anti-government extremism as one of the top three terrorist threats in their jurisdiction; 39 percent listed extremism connected with Al Qaeda or like-minded terrorist organizations. And only 3 percent identified the threat from Muslim extremists as severe, compared with 7 percent for anti-government and other forms of extremism.

The self-proclaimed Islamic State's efforts to radicalize American Muslims, which began just after the survey ended, may have increased threat perceptions somewhat, but not by much, as we found in follow-up interviews over the past year with counterterrorism specialists at 19 law enforcement agencies. These officers, selected from urban and rural areas around the country, said that radicalization from the Middle East was a concern, but not as dangerous as radicalization among right-wing extremists.

An officer from a large metropolitan area said that "militias, neo-Nazis and sovereign citizens" are the biggest threat we face in regard to extremism. One officer explained that he ranked the right-wing threat higher because "it is an emerging threat that we don't have as good of a grip on, even with our intelligence unit, as we do with the Al Shabab/Al Qaeda issue, which we have been dealing with for some time." An officer on the West Coast explained that the "sovereign citizen" anti-government threat has "really taken off," whereas terrorism by American Muslim is something "we just haven't experienced yet."

www.salon.com/2017/02/06/signal-received-white-nationalists-ecstatic-over-trumps-proposed-policy-change-or

MONDAY, FEB 6, 2017 09:35 PM +0100

Signal received: White nationalists ecstatic over Trump's proposed policy change on terrorism

Neo-Nazis, Klansmen and other hate groups always suspected Trump was their guy, and now they're sure of it

CHAUNCEY DEVEGA

President Donald Trump no longer has any need for "dog-whistle racism" or subtlety. He now acts unapologetically and with boldness. Last week Trump's administration indicated that the Countering Violent Extremism program would no longer track white supremacist organizations. This shift of federal resources is but one more sign that Trump's administration does not view protecting the civil rights of African-Americans and other people of color as an important mission.

Trump's base of white supremacists and white nationalists, on the other hand, is rejoicing. A signal has been sent, and such individuals have heard it loud and clear.

Think Progress has reported:

> News of Trump's plan to reverse that symbolic recognition of right-wing threats prompted a wave of celebration in white nationalist circles.
>
> "Donald Trump wants to remove us from undue federal scrutiny by removing 'white supremacists' from the definition of 'extremism,'" the founder and editor of the neo-Nazi website The Daily Stormer (which takes its name from a Nazi propaganda publication) wrote in a post on the site. "Yes, this is real life. Our memes are all real life. Donald Trump is setting us free."

And Think Progress further noted:

> But in Trump's move to take even some measure of scrutiny off of far-right extremism, The Daily Stormer sees a direct parroting of their own writing and a reward for the far-right's role in getting Trump elected.
>
> "It's fair to say that if the Trump team is not listening to us directly (I assume they are), they are thinking along very similar lines. We helped get Trump get [sic] elected, and the fact of the matter is, without Alt-Right meme magick, it simply wouldn't have happened," the post continues. "This is absolutely a signal of favor to us."

Credits

Beyond Manzanar - Artists' Bios

Principals:

Tamiko Thiel is an American artist of Japanese/German heritage, internationally acknowledged as a pioneer in creating poetic spaces of memory for social and cultural issues in virtual reality (since 1994, when she was producer and creative director of Starbright World in collaboration with Steven Spielberg) and augmented reality (since 2010, with an intervention in MoMA NY), with support from Macdowell Colony, NEA, MIT, IBM Innovation Award, Rockefeller, GoogleVR.

Zara Houshmand is an Iranian-American writer whose work focuses on cross-cultural themes and includes poetry, memoir, and literary translation as well as theatre and new media arts. As executive producer at Worlds, Inc. she was involved in the pioneering development of virtual reality on the Internet, and as editor for the Mind & Life Institute she was responsible for a series of books on the dialogues between the Dalai Lama and Western scientists.

Collaborators:

Many, many thanks to the artists who contributed their work and their time to *Beyond Manzanar*!

Yasushi Yoshida is a composer living in Osaka, Japan. He has written the title music for numerous television shows including "Walk Alone in Arktos", and most recently "Mr. Hyohichi Kohno Walked to the North Pole". He did the sound design for *Beyond Manzanar* while studying computer augmented music performance and composition at IAMAS.

Shiro Yamamoto taught interface and exhibition design at IAMAS. He developed the navigation interface for *Beyond Manzanar.*

Reverend Nobuyuki Tanahashi is an ordained Shinto priest. He studied new media art at IAMAS in order to create new rituals in the spirit of Shinto. He transformed Zara's closing resolution poem into a norito prayer recitation in English for the spirits of Manzanar. He was our invaluable consultant on Japanese spiritual and cultural issues for the project.

Midori Kono Thiel is a prize-winning Japanese calligraphy artist and a Japanese traditional arts expert. She performed the piece "Sumiyoshi" on the koto and created the Japanese calligraphy for the fence poems.

Ma Chao is a painter and animation artist who has exhibited his work extensively in China and Japan. He created the water animations in Persian miniature style for the Persian garden while studying animation at IAMAS.

Mary Kagemura Nomura was the "Songbird of Manzanar." Two songs of hers can be heard coming from within the barracks. The texts were written by her future husband Shi Nomura while she had already left but he was still at Manzanar. She set the poems to music, sung and recorded them and mailed the record back to him in camp. (Usage of songs courtesy of **County of Inyo, Eastern California Museum**.)

Gayle Pavola was a painter and teacher of English at IAMAS. She extracted multitudinous trees and plants from Japanese scroll paintings and Persian miniatures and planted them in our paradise gardens.

Ikuko Miwa teaches Japanese for foreign students at Gifu University. She and her daughter **Momo** provided the mysterious footsteps that haunt the internment camp.

Beyond Manzanar - Media Credits

Thanks to the many people and institutions who have allowed us to use their photographs in order to make the metaphorical more personal and the abstract more concrete.

MUSIC:

"Can't Fool This Heart Of Mine" in the internment camp and "Don't Ever Change" in the pre-war Japanese American Dream room were composed and sung by "the Songbird of Manzanar" **Mary Kageyama Nomura**, with texts written by her fiancé **Shi Nomura** while interned at Manzanar. They are used courtesy of the **County of Inyo, Eastern California Museum**. (See also the entry for Mary Kageyama Nomura on the artists' bios page.)

"Sumiyoshi" is performed and sung in the Japanese pavilion by **Midori Kono Thiel** (See also her entry on the artists' bios page.)

"Don't Fence Me In," a favorite tune of the Jive Bombers while at Manzanar Internment Camp, played in the American Dream barracks room, is performed by the **J-Town Jazz Ensemble** and used courtesy of **George Yoshida**.

Music in the Persian garden is by **Ali Reza Eftekhari**, from the recording Gharibestan. Persian flute music in the landscape with Manzanar monument is by **Hassan Kassai**, Le Ney. The recording of the Azan in the empty landscape is courtesy of **Partow Houshmand-Rad.** We are grateful to **Kourosh Taghavi** for sharing his explorations of a common ground between Iranian and Japanese music.

PHOTOS:

Photos of life in Manzanar Internment Camp, seen in the windows of the barracks, are courtesy of the **National Archives of the United States**.

Wall-sizes images in the American Dream / "visit to the Japanese homeland" room, courtesy of the **Art and Sumi Yoshioka Family**.

Framed photographs in the sepia-colored Japanese American Dream/pre-war living room courtesy of **Mary Kageyama Nomura, Dr. Frank Kitamoto, Art** and **Sumi Yoshioka Family** and the **Midori Kono Thiel Family.**

Photographs in the Japanese American Dream/Internment Camp room of the evacuees walking down dock at Bainbridge Island and of Fumiko Hayashida holding her daughter are courtesy of the **Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection, Museum of History and Industry**, Seattle WA. The other, framed photographs are courtesy of **Dr. Frank Kitamoto, Mary Kageyama Nomura** and **George Yoshida**.

Photograph of Shigeko Kitamoto holding photograph of herself with her children in the Iranian Hostage Crisis room courtesy of **Bremerton Sun**. Articles on the Iranian Hostage Crisis courtesy of **Japanese American Citizens League / Pacific Citizen** archives. Photographs related to the Iranian revolution and hostage crisis courtesy of **Jahanshah Javid, Ron Kelley** (photos originally published in Irangeles, University of California Press, 1993), and **Siamak Namazi**.

Photographs in the Iranian American Dream living room courtesy of **Mark Manouchehr Houshmand** and the **Houshmand family**; **Mindy Brizendine** and **Ali Pourtash; Jahanshah Javid; Behruz Hashemi**; and **Ben Bagheri**.

Beyond Manzanar - Acknowledgements

Many, many people have helped us on this project with ideas, feedback, family stories, information, background, advice and support. We would like to acknowledge some of our primary sources and thank them for their help.

This passage from **"Farewell to Manzanar"** by **Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and James Houston** was the seed for the idea to build *Beyond Manzanar* in interactive virtual reality:
"Gardens had sprung up everywhere ... You could face away from the barracks, look past a tiny rapids toward the darkening mountains, and for a while not be a prisoner at all. You could hang suspended in some odd, almost lovely land you could not escape from yet almost didn't want to leave." Thanks also to Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston for sharing memories of Manzanar with us.

Many thanks to former Manzanar internees **Mary Kageyama Nomura, Dr. Frank Kitamoto, Sue Kunitomi Embrey** and the **Manzanar Committee,** and **Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston** for sharing their memories and photos of Manzanar and their constructive feedback on our project. We hope that our project will help humanity to learn from their experiences, and ensure that they have not suffered in vain.

George Yoshida's many hours of conversation enriched our understanding of the discrimination that Japanese-Americans faced before the war, and how the internees' coped with life in the camps. His stories of musical life in the camps and his stress on the internees' powerful will to create as normal and enjoyable life as possible have been a powerful antidote to the dismal facts of the internment itself. His book "Reminiscing in Swingtime" gives a fascinating overview of Japanese American popular musical culture before, during and after the war.

Many thanks to **Professor Itsuo Sakane,** Director of IAMAS, for believing in this project and offering us the residency at IAMAS to produce it.

Many thanks to **Shiro Yamamoto** for technical support at IAMAS, for installation design of two different exhibits and for alleviating the long Ogaki winter with his extensive knowledge of the finest local restaurants.

Many thanks to **Tsuyoshi Fuyama** for technical support at IAMAS, for helping make the first demo tape, and for his cheery company during the long Ogaki winter.

Visual Brains lent their video editing equipment, their artistic expertise and strong emotional support during an all night editing session of the demo reel from the IAMAS AIR exhibition. Thank you for being there for me when I needed you!

Prof. Koji Yagi, Tokyo Institute of Technology, educated us about Japanese building styles. The esthetic sins we have committed to simplify this knowledge for our virtual pavilion are our decisions entirely, and do not reflect on his teachings. We highly recommend his book, "A Japanese Touch For Your Home," if you want to see how it really should be done.

Prof. Takeo Nakajima, Joshi Bijutsu Daigaku, gave a crash course in Japanese garden design and helped find the ancient picture scrolls from which we extracted most of the features in our Japanese garden. Again, being willful western novices we have distorted this information for our own devious purposes, and hope that he forgives us our esthetic transgressions.

Thank you **Peter Graf** and **Art Medlar** for stepping into the breach. Your last-minute, 11th hour programming contributions were much appreciated by the overworked programmer.

Holger Grahn not only created the blaxxun Contact VRML browser but also very patiently responded to our cries of help and pleas for new features. Thank you Holger, for making it all clear.

Many others at **blaxxun interactive Inc**. helped us with advice, special testing and pleas for new features. Special thanks to **Bernd Knoebel** and **Tom Volk** for help with the VRML browser, **Herbert Stocker** for creating the joystick interface, **Melanie Beisswenger** for VRML tips and **Britta Kruchen** for everything else. And to **Franz Buchenberger**, for making it all happen.