

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE
MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the

**INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS:
REFLECTIONS ON EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066
LESSON PLANS**

military commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military



JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS: REFLECTIONS ON EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066 LESSON PLANS

The Japanese American National Museum's education department has created six lessons to complement the exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*, on view from February 18 - August 13, 2017.

1. Instructions to All Persons
2. Do Words Matter? Civilian Exclusion Order
3. Instructions to All Persons: Document Analysis
4. Bill of Rights: Violated or Upheld?
5. A Dream Deferred
6. Looking at Current Executive Orders

Also included in this packet are a number of the primary source documents found in the exhibition. We hope these lessons will be used by students in both the museum and the classroom. Each lesson encourages reflection and discussion about the Japanese American World War II experience and its continuing relevance today.



These lesson plans are made possible through the support of The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation.

ABOUT THE EXHIBITION:

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which paved the way for the forced removal and incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans from the West Coast following Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor. To commemorate the 75th anniversary of this historic miscarriage of justice, the Japanese American National Museum presents *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*, an educational and interactive exhibition designed to engage visitors in critical discussions of the Japanese American World War II experience and its continuing relevance today.

Shortly after Executive Order 9066 was issued, a series of Civilian Exclusion Orders were publicly posted all along the West Coast to notify persons of Japanese ancestry of their impending forced removal. "Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry" were the infamous first words seen at the tops of the posters. Historic examples of these and other original documents from the time period and documentary videos, along with contemporary artworks by Wendy Maruyama and Mike Saijo, will form the substance of the exhibition, which will ask viewers how they might respond if presented with similar "instructions" today.

Instructions to All Persons is a unique exhibition that aims to examine the social impact of language and give viewers a critical space in which to contemplate the lessons of the past and how they continue to be relevant to the struggle for social justice today. The exhibition will encourage viewers to make meaningful personal connections with the material, and to compare WWII experiences with current events.

For more information, visit janm.org/instructions-to-all.



LESSON 1 • INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS

OBJECTIVE:

Students will answer questions taken from the Japanese American National Museum's exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*. These questions were developed by the exhibition's curator to inspire self-reflection and critical thinking by the students, who will think about the Japanese American World War II experience and consider what this history means to them.

ACTIVITY:

Using the worksheet included here, ask students to reflect on and respond to the questions corresponding to each section as they go through the exhibition.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS: REFLECTIONS ON EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

As you walk through the exhibition, think about these questions:

When civil liberties are denied to one group, what are the consequences for others?

What are the lessons this dark chapter in American history can teach us for our world today?

THE COMMUNITY SPEAKS OUT

Have you ever been told your story is not important?

FROM EXECUTIVE ORDER TO INCARCERATION

Who protects the rights of the vulnerable in a time of fear and war?

AMERICAN NOW FOR ME

What makes someone American?

Why is it important to tell your own story?



A QUESTION OF LOYALTY

How would you react to having your loyalty questioned under these circumstances?

How should one's loyalty be tested?

Should loyalty be a requirement for citizenship?

How do you stand up for justice?

STARTING OVER

What does justice mean to you?

THE PERSISTENCE OF CHANGE

How can you make a difference?

LESSON 2 • DO WORDS MATTER? CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER

OBJECTIVE:

After learning about the Japanese American World War II experience and visiting the Japanese American National Museum's exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*, students will be asked to carefully analyze and dissect this exclusion order for euphemistic language, misleading descriptions, and questionable instructions.

ACTIVITY:

Provide students with a printed copy of the Civilian Exclusion Order included here. This was one of many posted by the United States government in 1942 in neighborhoods all along the West Coast to notify Japanese and Japanese American residents that they would be removed from their homes. The order also gave families instructions to follow. Present students with the following.

With the knowledge you have about the Japanese American World War II experience and the conditions under which this forced removal took place, look critically at this document and:

1. Circle words that you think are misleading and replace them with words you think are more accurate.
2. Underline things that surprise you.
3. Imagine if this notice had been given to you and your family. Make notes in the margins of any questions you would have if this notice was posted in your neighborhood.

At the end, ask students to compare the notes they made on their documents



QUESTIONS • EXCLUSION ORDER WORKSHEET

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 30, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the intersection of Western Avenue and Redondo Beach Boulevard, northwest of Gardena; thence easterly on Redondo Beach Boulevard and Compton Boulevard to Atlantic Boulevard; thence southerly on Atlantic Boulevard to Artesia Street; thence westerly on Artesia Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda to Carson Street; thence westerly on Carson Street to a point at which a north-south line established by Western Avenue intersects Carson Street; thence northerly on said line and Western Avenue to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 29, this Headquarters, dated April 30, 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., Thursday, May 7, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Thursday, April 30, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

16522 South Western Avenue,
Torrance, 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 Friday, May 1, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Saturday, May 2, 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. Private means of transportation will not be utilized. 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.,
Friday, May 1, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.,
Saturday, May 2, 1942, to receive further instructions.**

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

SEE CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER NO. 29.

- Circle words that you think are misleading and write words that you think are more accurate.
- Underline parts that surprise you.
- Imagine if this notice had applied to you and your family. Make notes in the margins of any questions you would have if you were to read this notice posted in your neighborhood.

LESSON 3 • INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS: DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Objective:

Students will examine primary source documents and consider how they impacted Japanese Americans during World War II.

Activity:

Before entering the exhibition, divide students into groups and give each group a Document Analysis worksheet. Assign each group to complete the worksheet by examining one of the following documents in the exhibition:

Presidential Proclamation 2537

Executive Order 9066

Civilian Exclusion Order

Loyalty Questionnaire

Ask the students to share what they found with the class.

(This activity may be done in the classroom using documents found at the end of this lesson plan.)



QUESTIONS • DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Carefully examine the primary document you've been provided with and answer the following questions:

Can you tell what this document is? Does it have a title?

When was this document written?

What individual or government department issued this document?

Who do you think this document's intended audience is?

What do you think was the author's intention when issuing this document?

After reading this document, what questions do you have?

Based on what you know about the Japanese American experience during World War II, what do you think were the consequences of this document?

Do you think a document like this could be issued today? Why or why not?

If this document was issued today, how would people respond? How would you respond?

LESSON 4 • BILL OF RIGHTS: VIOLATED OR UPHELD?

Objective:

While learning about the Japanese American incarceration in *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*, students will think about how American democracy has been violated or upheld at various points in history.

Activity:

Ask students to carefully read the Bill of Rights that follows. Instruct them to make notes as they go through the exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066* when they see these rights being violated or upheld during the course of this history.

Though the incarceration of Japanese Americans was never declared unconstitutional in court, it did include aspects that violated the Fourth and Fifth Amendments. In another part of this story, we see the First Amendment being upheld with the redress movement, when the United States government issued a formal apology to Japanese Americans.

After the students finish going through the exhibition, ask them to share what they found with a partner, in small groups, and/or with the class.

QUESTIONS • BILL OF RIGHTS WORKSHEET

Carefully read the Bill of Rights below and then go through the exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*. On the left, make notes of when you think these rights were violated during the course of this history. On the right, make notes of when you think these rights were upheld.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

RIGHTS VIOLATED	RIGHTS UPHELD



LESSON 4 • A DREAM DEFERRED

Objective:

Students will examine two periods in American history through a 2011 work by artist Mike Saijo entitled *A Dream Deferred*. This piece is on view in the exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066* and may also be viewed on the artist's website www.msaijo.com. It juxtaposes a photograph of an incarcerated Japanese American with text from the Langston Hughes poem "Harlem."

Activity:

Divide students into groups and give each group the following worksheet with questions. Encourage students to think about dreams deferred in the context of past history and present-day issues, and from a personal perspective.

QUESTIONS • A DREAM DEFERRED VISUAL ARTS WORKSHEET

Mike Saijo *A Dream Deferred*, 2011

Without touching the artwork, stand up close to it.

What do you see?

Next take a few steps back and look at it from farther away to see the big picture.

What do you see?

Is there anything you see now that you didn't see when you were standing closer to the artwork?

Who do you think the individual in the photograph is?

Where do you think the individual in the photograph is?

What evidence do you see that tells you who this individual is and where he is?

The man pictured is a Japanese American imprisoned at Manzanar concentration camp.

What does his body language communicate?

What might he be thinking?

QUESTIONS • A DREAM DEFERRED VISUAL ARTS WORKSHEET

Read the poem painted onto this image.

It is a poem titled “Harlem” by Langston Hughes. Written in 1951, “Harlem” references the American dream and its limited reach to African Americans. Harlem is a neighborhood in New York that was a thriving center of art and culture for African Americans in the 1920s and 1930s. This period was known as the Harlem Renaissance. By the time Hughes wrote this poem, the country had been through the Great Depression and Harlem had become a different place. In 1950s Harlem, years after the glamor of the Harlem Renaissance era, segregation was still in effect and African Americans were being treated as second class citizens.

With this in mind, consider how Saijo has contextualized the poem in his artwork.

What parallels do you see between the text and image?

Think about things you have heard, seen, or read about in newspapers, magazines, websites, on TV news, and the radio. Can you think of any specific examples of dreams deferred?

What parallels do you see with your own life? Have you ever had a dream deferred?

LESSON 6 • LOOKING AT CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

OBJECTIVE:

Executive actions are handed down from the executive branch of government without input from the legislative branch. Though they can only be given to federal or state agencies, the actions often affect citizens. There are three types of executive actions: orders, memoranda, and proclamations. Executive orders are the most prestigious, they are assigned numbers and published in the federal register, similar to laws passed by Congress. Presidential memoranda outline the administration's position on a policy issue, and presidential proclamations are often ceremonial in nature

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the author of Executive Order 9066, issued more than 4,700 executive actions--by far the highest number in American history. With a prolonged presidential term that spanned both the Great Depression and World War II, Roosevelt's aggressive use of executive actions could be seen as an ongoing form of crisis management. For example, his very first executive order on Inauguration Day ordered the closure of all banks for four days to begin restructuring the financial system under the New Deal. Later, Roosevelt issued an order to seize factories, mines, and other privately owned industrial facilities for wartime production.

This lesson asks students to consider two executive orders issued by President Donald Trump.

ACTIVITY:

Divide students into groups and provide them with the following worksheets. Ask students to read about each executive order and respond to the questions that follow. At the end, ask each group to share their responses with the group.

EXECUTIVE ORDER: BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENTS / EXEC. ORDER NO. 13767, 3 C.F.R. 8793-8797 (2017).

Full is text available at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/01/30/2017-02095/border-security-and-immigration-enforcement-improvements>

Excerpt: “Section 1. Purpose. Border security is critically important to the national security of the United States. Aliens who illegally enter the United States without inspection or admission present a significant threat to national security and public safety. Such aliens have not been identified or inspected by Federal immigration officers to determine their admissibility to the United States. The recent surge of illegal immigration at the southern border with Mexico has placed a significant strain on Federal resources and overwhelmed agencies charged with border security and immigration enforcement, as well as the local communities into which many of the aliens are placed.”

INFORMATION REGARDING IMMIGRATION TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER:

“Mexicans made up 52% of all unauthorized immigrants in 2014, though their numbers had been declining in recent years. There were 5.8 million Mexican unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S. that year, down from 6.4 million in 2009, according to the latest Pew Research Center estimates. Meanwhile, the number of unauthorized immigrants from nations other than Mexico grew by 325,000 since 2009, to an estimated 5.3 million in 2014. Populations went up most for unauthorized immigrants from Asia and Central America, but the number also ticked up for those from sub-Saharan Africa. Increases in the number of unauthorized immigrants from other countries mostly offset the decline in the number from Mexico.”

Source: Krogstad, Jens Manuel., Passel, Jeffrey S., and Cohn, D’Vera. (2016). 5 Facts about illegal immigration in the U.S. Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center. Retrieved February 9, 2016, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/11/03/5-facts-about-illegal-immigration-in-the-u-s/>

“[In 2016] apprehensions of Central Americans exceeded that of Mexicans for just the second time. This first occurred in 2014, when there was a record surge in apprehensions of unaccompanied children and families, mostly from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Apprehensions dropped in 2015 due in part to increased immigration enforcement by the Mexican government at its southern border and internally, which made it more difficult for Central Americans to travel through Mexico to reach the U.S.”

Source: Gonzalez-Barrera, Ana., and Krogstad, Jens Manuel. (2016). Apprehensions of migrants at U.S.-Mexico border rose sharply in October and November. Pew Research Center. Retrieved February 9, 2016, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/12/21/apprehensions-of-migrants-at-u-s-mexico-border-rose-sharply-in-october-and-november/>

QUOTE FROM THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL:

“When Mexico sends its people, they’re not sending their best. They’re not sending you. They’re sending people that have lots of problems, and they’re bringing those problems with us. They’re bringing drugs. They’re bringing crime. They’re rapists. And some, I assume, are good people. But I speak to border guards and they’re telling us what we’re getting.”

- Speech by presidential candidate Donald Trump
on June 16, 2015

Source: “Full text: Donald Trump announces a presidential bid,” The Washington Post, June 16, 2015, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2015/06/16/full-text-donald-trump-announces-a-presidential-bid/?utm_term=.beb33b963b8e

QUESTIONS • LOOKING AT CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

According to the executive order, who is posing a threat to national security and public safety? What country is highlighted as playing a significant role?

When looking at the Pew Research data, which countries are cited as contributing to illegal immigration the most?



Who is being arrested most at the border? What is the Mexican government's role in this?

Which type of evidence do you think most informs this executive order?

Can you draw similarities between this executive order and Executive Order 9066, as seen in the Japanese American National Museum's exhibition *Instructions to All Persons: Reflections on Executive Order 9066*? What are the differences?

Do you think these sources are trustworthy? How do you know if a source of information is fueled by fact or emotion?

QUESTIONS • LOOKING AT CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

WWII AND TODAY

“A Jap’s a Jap whether he’s an American citizen or not. I don’t want any of them.”

-General John DeWitt, Commander,
Western Defense Command, 1942

What similarities do you see between this and the quote from a US General during World War II and the quote from President Trump?

How much do words like this, when spoken by government officials, impact the way people in this country are treated?

ACTIVITY • LOOKING AT CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

EXECUTIVE ORDER: PROTECTING THE NATION FROM FOREIGN TERRORIST ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES / EXEC. ORDER NO. 13769, 3 C.F.R. 8977-8982 (2017).

Full text is available at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/02/01/2017-02281/protecting-the-nation-from-foreign-terrorist-entry-into-the-united-states>

Excerpt 1: “ Numerous foreign-born individuals have been convicted or implicated in terrorism-related crimes since September 11, 2001, including foreign nationals who entered the United States after receiving visitor, student, or employment visas, or who entered through the United States refugee resettlement program. Deteriorating conditions in certain countries due to war, strife, disaster, and civil unrest increase the likelihood that terrorists will use any means possible to enter the United States. The United States must be vigilant during the visa-issuance process to ensure that those approved for admission do not intend to harm Americans and that they have no ties to terrorism.”

Excerpt 2: [Sec.3. (b)] “Upon the resumption of USRAP [U.S. Refugee Admissions Program] admissions, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is further directed to make changes, to the extent permitted by law, to prioritize refugee claims made by individuals on the basis of religious-based persecution, provided that the religion of the individual is a minority religion in the individual’s country of nationality. Where necessary and appropriate, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall recommend legislation to the President that would assist with such prioritization.”

Excerpt 3: [Sec.5. (c)] “Pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA [Immigration and Nationality Act], 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the entry of nationals of Syria as refugees is detrimental to the interests of the United States and thus suspend any such entry until such time as I have determined that sufficient changes have been made to the USRAP to ensure that admission of Syrian refugees is consistent with the national interest.”

INFORMATION REGARDING REFUGEES ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER:

“A little over a third of the refugees who were admitted into the United States in fiscal 2016 (37%) were religious minorities in their home countries. Of those, 61% were Christians, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of data from the State Department’s Refugee Processing Center.

Muslims, the next largest group, made up 22% of the religious minority refugees who were admitted to the U.S. Other, smaller world religions and Hindus made up the bulk of the remaining religious minority refugees (9% and 6%, respectively).”

“Christians are also not the only religious minority group in Muslim-majority countries. This is partly because many of the Muslim-majority countries from which the U.S. received the most refugees in 2016 – Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Somalia – are nations where various sects of Islam are considered religious minorities as well. In Syria, for example, non-Sunni Muslim groups (including Shia Muslims, Alawites and Ismailis) are religious minorities. In Somalia, Shia Muslims are estimated to be less than 1% of the population and thus are also considered minorities.”

ACTIVITY • LOOKING AT CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Source: Katayoun Kishi, "Most refugees who enter the U.S. as religious minorities are Christians," Pew Research Center, February 7, 2017, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/02/07/most-refugees-who-enter-the-u-s-as-religious-minorities-are-christians/>

QUOTE FROM PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP:

"They've been horribly treated. Do you know if you were a Christian in Syria it was impossible, at least very tough to get into the United States? If you were a Muslim you could come in, but if you were a Christian, it was almost impossible and the reason that was so unfair, everybody was persecuted in all fairness, but they were chopping off the heads of everybody but more so the Christians. And I thought it was very, very unfair. So we are going to help them."

Source:

David Brody, "Brody File Exclusive: President Trump Says Persecuted Christians Will Be Given Priority As Refugees," CBN News, January 27, 2017, <http://www1.cbn.com/thebrodyfile/archive/2017/01/27/brody-file-exclusive-president-trump-says-persecuted-christians-will-be-given-priority-as-refugees>

QUESTIONS • LOOKING AT CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Looking at the executive order, is it clear who would receive priority refugee status?

According to the research data, which groups of people are the largest groups of religious minority refugees?

Which groups of people does the president imply need to be prioritized as refugees?

Which statements, if any might be fueled by fact? Do you think any are fueled by emotion?

LOOKING AT THE BILL OF RIGHTS

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Looking at the First Amendment, do any of the excerpts from the executive order conflict with it? Do they support it?



EXECUTIVE ORDER

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AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE
MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military



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Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

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I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 14, 1942.



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
FILED AND MADE AVAILABLE
FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION
FEB 21 12 51 PM '42
IN THE DIVISION OF THE
FEDERAL REGISTER

9066

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

Presidio of San Francisco, California

April 30, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY****Living in the Following Area:**

All that portion of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the intersection of Western Avenue and Redondo Beach Boulevard, northwest of Gardena; thence easterly on Redondo Beach Boulevard and Compton Boulevard to Atlantic Boulevard; thence southerly on Atlantic Boulevard to Artesia Street; thence westerly on Artesia Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda to Carson Street; thence westerly on Carson Street to a point at which a north-south line established by Western Avenue intersects Carson Street; thence northerly on said line and Western Avenue to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 29, this Headquarters, dated April 30, 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., Thursday, May 7, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Thursday, April 30, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

16522 South Western Avenue,
Torrance, 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 Friday, May 1, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Saturday, May 2, 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. Private means of transportation will not be utilized. 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.,
Friday, May 1, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.,
Saturday, May 2, 1942, to receive further instructions.**

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

SEE CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER NO. 29.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO ALIEN ENEMIES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 21 of title 50 of the United States Code provides as follows:

"Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.";

WHEREAS by sections 22, 23, and 24 of title 50 of the United States Code further provision is made relative to alien enemies;



- 2 -

WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, and Proclamations Nos. 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, I prescribed and proclaimed certain regulations governing the conduct of alien enemies; and

WHEREAS I find it necessary in the interest of national defense to prescribe regulations additional and supplemental to such regulations:

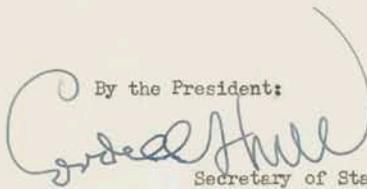
NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the United States Code, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following regulations, additional and supplemental to those prescribed by the aforesaid proclamations of December 7, 1941, and December 8, 1941:

All alien enemies within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are hereby required, at such times and places and in such manner as may be fixed by the Attorney General of the United States, to apply for and acquire certificates of identification; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to provide, as speedily as may be practicable, for the receiving of such applications and for the issuance of appropriate identification certificates, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for effecting such identifications; and all alien enemies and all other persons are hereby required to comply with such rules and regulations. The Attorney General in carrying out such identification procedure, is hereby authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers, and departments of the United States and of the several states, territories, dependencies, and municipalities thereof and of the District of Columbia as he may select

for the purpose, and all such agents, agencies, officers, and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this regulation when acting by the direction of the Attorney General. After the date or dates fixed by the Attorney General for completion of such identification procedure, every alien enemy within the limits of the continental United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands shall at all times have his identification card on his person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this 14th day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one and sixty-sixth.

By the President:

Secretary of State.

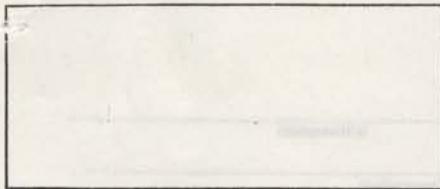


THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
FILED AND MADE AVAILABLE
FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION
JAN 16 10 49 AM '42
IN THE DIVISION OF THE
FEDERAL REGISTER

2537



FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU No. 33-R045-43



(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES CITIZEN OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

1. _____
(Surname) (English given name) (Japanese given name)

(a) Alias _____

2. Local selective service board _____
(Number)

_____ (City) (County) (State)

3. Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____

4. Present address _____
(Street) (City) (State)

5. Last two addresses at which you lived 3 months or more (exclude residence at relocation center and at assembly center):

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

6. Sex _____ Height _____ Weight _____

7. Are you a registered voter? _____ Year first registered _____

Where? _____ Party _____

8. Marital status _____ Citizenship of wife _____ Race of wife _____

9. _____
(Father's Name) (Town or Ken) (Birthplace) (State or Country) (Occupation)

10. _____
(Mother's Name) (Town or Ken) (Birthplace) (State or Country) (Occupation)

**In items 11 and 12, you need not list relatives other than your parents, your children, your brothers and sisters.
For each person give name; relationship to you (such as father); citizenship; complete address; occupation.**

11. Relatives in the United States (if in military service, indicate whether a selectee or volunteer):

(a) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

_____ (Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

(b) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

_____ (Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

(c) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

_____ (Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

DSS Form 304A
(1-23-43)

(If additional space is necessary, attach sheets)

10-32565-1

Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry, page 1. Also known as the "Loyalty Questionnaire."
Gift of Frank S. Emi, Japanese American National Museum (96.109.19)

12. Relatives in Japan (see instruction above item 11):

 (Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

 (Complete address) (Occupation)

 (Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

 (Complete address) (Occupation)

13. Education:

Name	Place	Years of attendance	
		From	to
(Kindergarten)	-----	-----	-----
(Grade school)	-----	-----	-----
(Japanese language school)	-----	-----	-----
(High school)	-----	-----	-----
(Junior college, college, or university)	-----	-----	-----
(Type of military training, such as R. O. T. C. or Gunji Kyoren) (Where and when)			
(Other schooling)	(Years of attendance)		

14. Foreign travel (give dates, where, how, for whom, with whom, and reasons therefor):

15. Employment (give employers' names and kind of business, addresses, and dates from 1935 to date):

16. Religion ----- **Membership in religious groups** -----

17. Membership in organizations (clubs, societies, associations, etc.). Give name, kind of organization, and dates of membership.

16-32565-1

Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry, page 2. Also known as the "Loyalty Questionnaire."
 Gift of Frank S. Emi, Japanese American National Museum (96.109.19)



18. Knowledge of foreign languages (put check mark (✓) in proper squares):

(a) Japanese	Good	Fair	Poor	(b) Other (Specify)	Good	Fair	Poor
Reading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Writing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Writing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Speaking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Sports and hobbies _____

20. List five references, other than relatives or former employers, giving address, occupation, and number of years known:

(Name)	(Complete address)	(Occupation)	(Years known)

21. Have you ever been convicted by a court of a criminal offense (other than a minor traffic violation)?

Offense	When	What court	Sentence

22. Give details on any foreign investments.

- (a) Accounts in foreign banks. Amount, \$ _____
 Bank _____ Date account opened _____
- (b) Investments in foreign companies. Amount, \$ _____
 Company _____ Date acquired _____
- (c) Do you have a safe-deposit box in a foreign country?
 What country? _____ Date acquired _____
 Contents _____

Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry, page 3. Also known as the "Loyalty Questionnaire."
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23. List contributions you have made to any society, organization, or club:

Organization	Place	Amount	Date
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

24. List magazines and newspapers to which you have subscribed or have customarily read:

Magazine or Newspaper	Address	Subscription Period	Number of Copies
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

25. To the best of your knowledge, was your birth ever registered with any Japanese governmental agency for the purpose of establishing a claim to Japanese citizenship?

(a) If so registered, have you applied for cancellation of such registration? (Yes or no)

When? ----- Where? -----

26. Have you ever applied for repatriation to Japan?

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?

28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

(Date) ----- (Signature) -----

NOTE.—Any person who knowingly and willfully falsifies or conceals a material fact or makes a false or fraudulent statement or representation in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment, or both.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-32565-1

96.109.19

Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry, page 4. Also known as the "Loyalty Questionnaire." Gift of Frank S. Emi, Japanese American National Museum (96.109.19)

NOTES:



These lesson plans are made possible through the support of The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation.