

**PPT Accompaniment for**

# **The End of World War II: Pearl Harbor, Japanese Internment Camps, and the Atomic Bomb**

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# JAPANESE BOMBING HONOLULU; 350 DEAD, U.S. WARSHIP AFIRE

## Attack On Manila Not Confirmed

### ROOSEVELT ORDERS COUNTER MEASURES AGAINST BOMBERS

War Department Quickly  
Calls All Military Personnel  
In U. S. Into Uniform

### ARMY TRANSPORT IS STRUCK BY TORPEDO

Washington, Dec. 7.—  
(AP)—Japanese airplanes  
today attacked American de-  
fense bases at Hawaii and  
Manila, and President Roose-  
velt ordered the Army and  
Navy to carry out undisclosed  
orders prepared for the de-  
fense of the United States.

The White House said  
that Japan had attacked  
America's vital outposts in  
the Pacific—Hawaii and Ma-  
nila—at 3:20 P. M. (EST) and  
that so far as was known the  
attacks were still in progress.

Announcing the Presi-  
Continued on Page 2, Column 1  
WASHINGTON

### BRITISH STATEMENT ON JAPAN'S ATTACK IS EXPECTED "SOON"

London, Dec. 7.—(AP)—A British state-  
ment, composed with the aid of United States  
Ambassador John G. Winant, was expected  
"fairly soon" tonight as London awaited fulfill-  
ment of Prime Minister Churchill's promise to  
declare war on Japan "within the hour" if she at-  
tacked the United States.

Churchill and Winant were closeted in con-  
ference quickly after President Roosevelt's an-  
nouncement that Japanese planes had attacked  
Hawaii and the Philippines and British sources  
said Britain's Cabinet probably would be called  
for a rush meeting during the night.

The Prime Minister and Ambassador were  
said reliably to be out of London but it was  
Continued on Page 2, Column 1

### CONGRESS LEADERS OF MAJOR PARTIES ARE SUMMONED

Roosevelt Assembling Facts  
As Rapidly As Possible, Mes-  
sage to Congress Expected

Washington, Dec. 7.—(AP)—The  
President decided today after Japan's  
attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila to  
call an extraordinary meeting of the  
Cabinet for 8:30 p. m. tonight and to  
have Congressional leaders of both par-  
ties join the conference at 9 p. m.

Mr. Roosevelt, The White House  
said, "is assembling all the facts as rap-  
idly as possible and in all probability  
he will, as quickly as possible, make a  
full, informative report to Congress,  
probably in the form of a message."

### TO STRESS POLICY

Presidential Secretary Stephen  
Early said that the meeting would em-  
phasize international affairs rather than  
military strategy. He emphasized that  
for the time being Mr. Roosevelt was not  
Continued on Page 2, Column 1  
CABINET

## BULLETINS

Boston, Dec. 7.—(AP)—U. S. Representa-  
tive John W. McCormack, majority floor leader,  
asserted tonight that it was apparent  
that "the war lords of Japan acted before the  
Japanese emperor could consider President  
Roosevelt's message yesterday." The Mass-  
achusetts congressman declared in a statement  
that "the dastardly action of Japan is an un-  
declared war on the United States."

Washington, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The  
Federal Bureau of Investigation an-  
nounced today that it is "completely  
mobilized and ready" to deal with  
Japanese espionage and sabotage.

Providence police at 5:20 p. m. received  
a teletype message to notify all officers  
and enlisted men of the United States Navy  
to return to their stations at once if they  
are attached to Narragansett Bay naval  
posts. All scout cars and precincts im-  
mediately started a tour of the city to spread

## TOKYO DECLARES WAR ON U. S. AND BRITAIN AFTER ATTACK

Washington, Dec. 7.—(AP)—The White House  
announced today that heavy damage had been in-  
flicted in the Japanese attack on Hawaii and that  
there probably had been heavy loss of life.

New York, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Three hundred and  
fifty men were killed by a direct bomb hit on Hick-  
man Field, an NBC observer reported tonight from  
Honolulu.

In addition to these casualties from an air raid by  
planes which the observer identified as Japanese,  
he said three U. S. ships including the battleship  
Oklahoma, were attacked in Pearl Harbor. The  
Oklahoma was reported set afire.

Several of the attacking planes, which came from  
the south, were shot down, he said.

By Eugene Burns

Honolulu, Dec. 7.—(AP)—At Least two Japanese bombers, their  
wings bearing the insignia of the Rising Sun, appeared over Honolu-  
lu at about 7:35 A. M. (Honolulu time) today and dropped bombs.

Unverified reports said a foreign warship appeared off Pearl  
Harbor and began firing at the defenses in that highly fortified  
post.

The sound of cannon firing comes to me here in Honolulu, as I  
telephone this story to the San Francisco Associated Press of-  
fice.

Reports say that the Japanese bombers scored two hits, one  
at Hickam Field, Air Corps Post on Oahu Island, and another  
at Pearl Harbor, setting an oil tank afire.

Shortly before I started talking on the trans-Pacific telephone,  
I saw a formation of five Japanese planes flying over Honolulu.  
American anti-aircraft has set up a terrific din, and the sky  
also is filled with American battle aircraft.

The sound of cannonading coming from the direction of Pearl  
Harbor, has been continuing for an hour and a half.

There is much commotion going on, with planes in the air and  
anti-aircraft firing.

The citizens of Honolulu have been cleared from the streets  
by military and naval units, assisted by civilian volunteers, all  
carrying arms.

# December 7, 1941

- On December 7, 1941 American sailors at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, awoke to the sounds of screaming sirens.
- Rushing to their posts, they saw a sky full of Japanese planes.
- Within minutes, 2,500 American lives were lost.



# Press Conference with FDR



- Imagine you are a report covering FDR's speech.
- What three questions would you ask him at the press conference afterwards?



# December 8, 1941

- The US entered World War II and fought on the side of the **Allies**, against Japan (and also against Hitler and Germany.)
- How do you think this impacted Japanese-Americans living in the US?



# Internment Camps

- After the Pearl Harbor bombing, Americans saw danger everywhere.
- Many Americans viewed Japanese Americans with suspicion and fear.
- To quiet fears, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which resulted in 110,000 Japanese Americans living in America being evacuated and imprisoned in inland camps.
- These Japanese Americans, half of whom were children, were incarcerated for up to 4 years, without due process of law or any factual basis.





# Internment Camps

- These Americans were forced to evacuate their homes and leave their jobs; in some cases family members were separated and put into different camps. President Roosevelt himself called the 10 facilities "concentration camps."
- Some Japanese Americans died in the camps due to inadequate medical care & emotional stresses they encountered. Several were killed by military guards for allegedly resisting orders.
- At the time, Executive Order 9066 was justified as a "military necessity" to protect against domestic espionage and sabotage. Yet, "not one Japanese American, citizen or not, had engaged in espionage, not one had committed any act of sabotage." (Michi Weglyn, 1976).
- Rather, the causes for this unprecedented action in American history, according to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, "were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

# Tule Lake



Prisoners there held frequent demonstrations and strikes, demanding their rights under the US Constitution.

Tule Lake, in northern California, was one of the most infamous of the internment camps.



# Tule Lake

At its peak, Tule Lake held 18,789 internees.



Tule Lake was also one of the last camps to be closed, staying open until March 20, 1946.

# Topaz, Utah

Named for a nearby mountain, Topaz was in the middle of an area charitably described as a "barren, sand-choked wasteland."

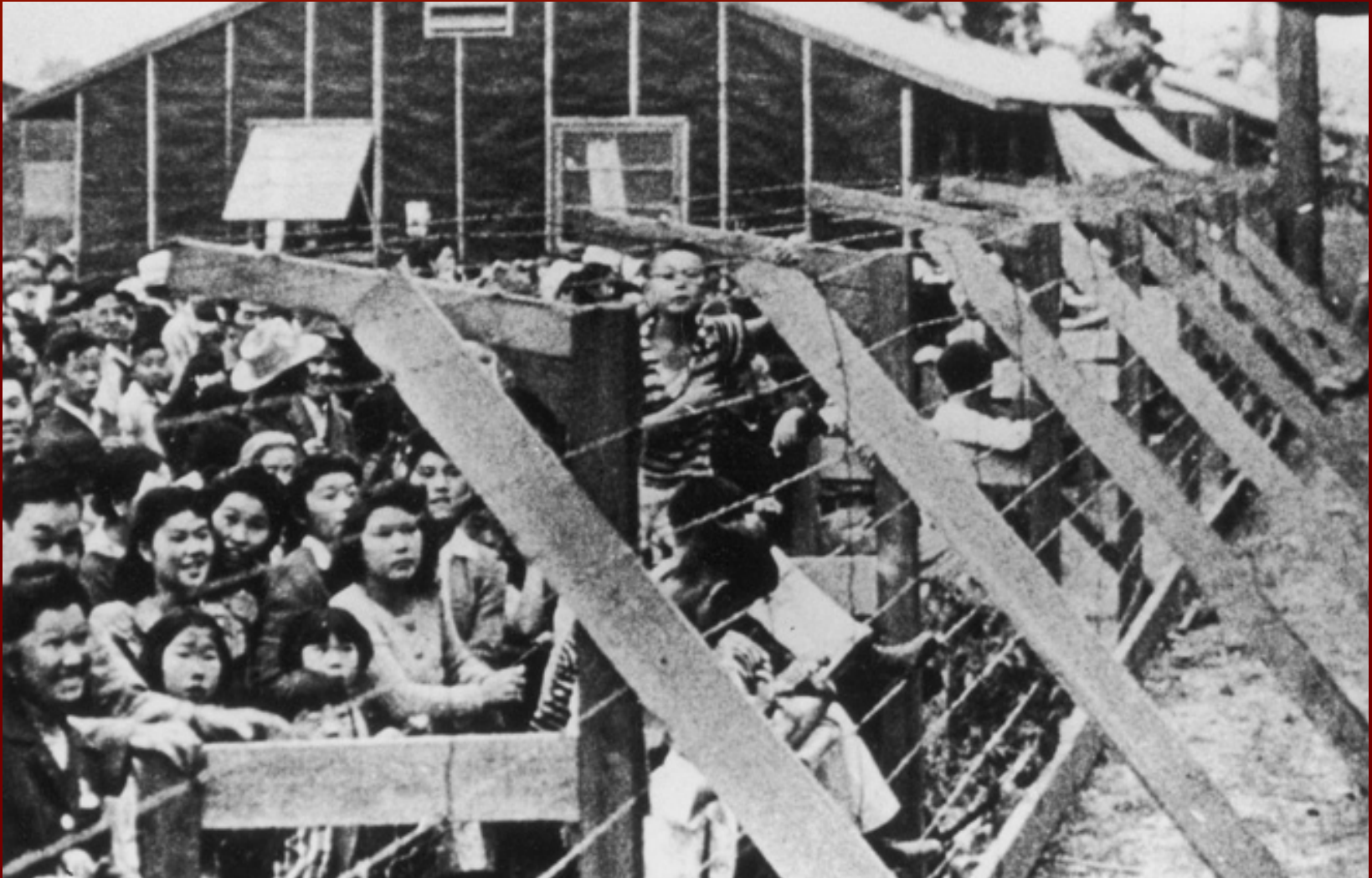


The first internees were moved into Topaz in September, 1942,  
and it was closed in October, 1945.

At its peak, Topaz held 9,408 people in barracks of tarpaper and wood.



# “That Damned Fence”





# Were the Internment Camps Constitutional?

## *Korematsu v. the United States*

- The constitutionality of the internment camps was called into question almost as soon as they were set up. One important case regarding this issue came to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1944 in *Korematsu v. the United States*.
- Fred Korematsu, a Japanese American, relocated and claimed to be Mexican-American to avoid being interned, but was later arrested and convicted of violating an executive order.
- Korematsu challenged his conviction in the courts saying that the government did not have the power to issue the relocation orders and that he was being discriminated against based on his race.
- The government argued that the evacuation was necessary to protect the country and the federal appeals court agreed.
- Korematsu appealed this decision and the case came before the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court agreed with government and stated that the need to protect the country was a greater priority than the individual rights of the Japanese and Japanese Americans.
- While the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the camps due to "military necessity," that same year, it also ruled in "Ex parte Endo" that those who'd proven their loyalty to the United States couldn't be detained.

# Commission on Wartime Relocation & Internment of Civilians

- Due to the slew of lawsuits and the public outcry against the questionable legitimacy of the camps, the government closed them before the war ended. Criticism mounted in ensuing decades, and victims demanded redress for their losses.
- In 1980, Congress created the **Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians** to investigate the relocation programs.
- Two years later, the commission concluded in the report "Personal Justice Denied" that relocation was motivated by "racism" and "wartime hysteria."



# Civil Liberties Act of 1988

- Through the efforts of leaders and advocates of the Japanese American community, Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.
- Popularly known as the “Japanese American Redress Bill,” this act acknowledged that "a grave injustice was done" and mandated Congress to pay each victim of internment \$20,000 in reparations.
- The reparations were sent with a signed apology from the President on behalf of the American people. The period for reparations ended in August of 1998.
- Despite this redress, the mental and physical health impacts of the trauma of the internment experience continue to affect tens of thousands of Japanese Americans.
- Health studies have shown a 2 times greater incidence of heart disease and premature death among former internees, compared to non-interned Japanese Americans.



*A Japanese family returns home to find their garage vandalized with graffiti and broken windows in Seattle, on May 10, 1945.*

# The End of World War II

- The Allies, made up of 26 nations including America, decided to crush Germany, then Italy and Japan.
- On June 6, 1944, the Allies launched a massive invasion on Nazi occupied Europe, known as D-Day.
- US General Eisenhower landed on the beach of Normandy, France with 130,000 allied soldiers.
- When the allies were within reach of Hitler, he committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

# 1945

- Although the war against Germany was won, most of Europe was in ruins. Thus, it was up to the United States to defeat Japan, who refused to surrender.
- President Harry Truman (who took over when Roosevelt died in 1945) faced a difficult decision.



# America's Dilemma

Should the United States fight on with  
Japan in the Pacific?

OR

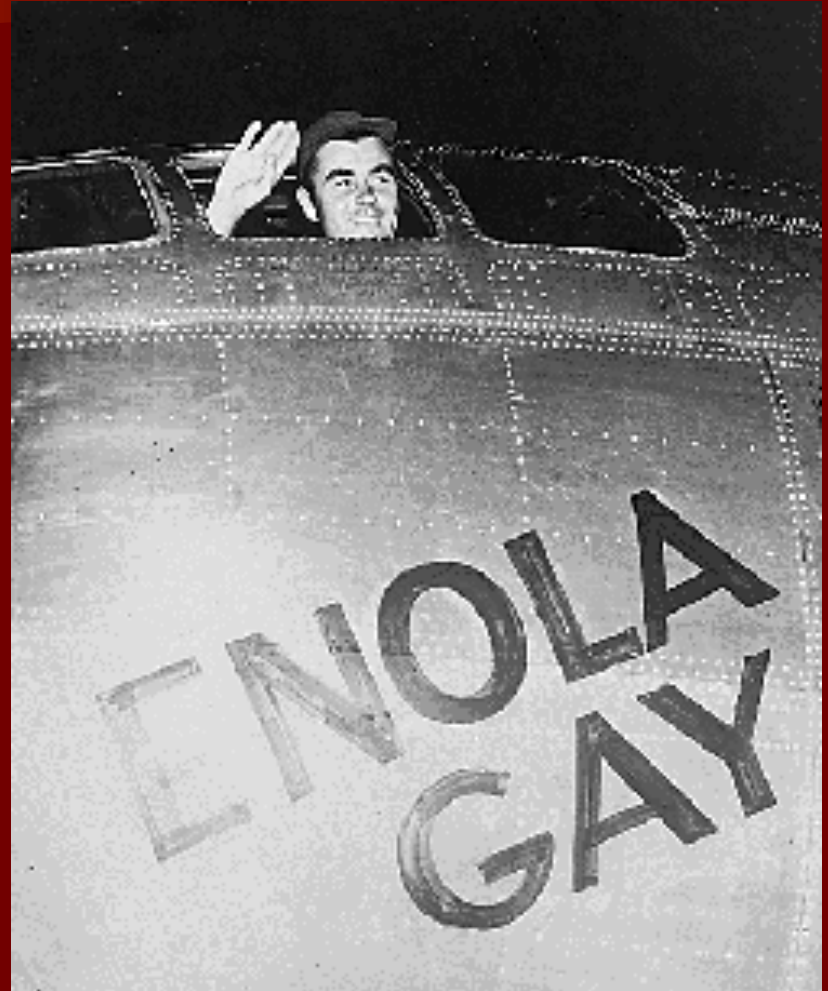
Should Truman order the atomic bomb to  
be dropped on Japan?

# A Decision is Made

- On August 6, 1945, the United States used its massive, secret weapon against Hiroshima, Japan.
- This atomic bomb, equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT, flattened the city, killing tens of thousands of civilians.
- While Japan was still trying to comprehend this devastation, three days later the United States struck again, this time dropping an atom bomb on Nagasaki.

# August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1945

Colonel Paul W. Tibbets, Jr.,  
pilot of the ENOLA GAY,  
the plane that dropped the  
atomic bomb on Hiroshima,  
waves from his cockpit  
before the takeoff.



# Hiroshima, Japan

"The mushroom cloud itself was a spectacular sight, a bubbling mass of purple-gray smoke and you could see it had a red core in it and everything was burning inside. . .[I]t looked like lava or molasses covering a whole city..."

- *Staff Sergeant George Caron, tail gunner*

The cloud is estimated to have reached a height of 40,000 feet.



# Hiroshima, Japan

- Captain Robert Lewis, the co-pilot, stated, "Where we had seen a clear city two minutes before, we could no longer see the city. We could see smoke and fires creeping up the sides of the mountains."
- Two-thirds of Hiroshima was destroyed.
- Within three miles of the explosion, 60,000 of the 90,000 buildings were demolished.
- Clay roof tiles had melted together. Shadows had imprinted on buildings and other hard surfaces. Metal and stone had melted.

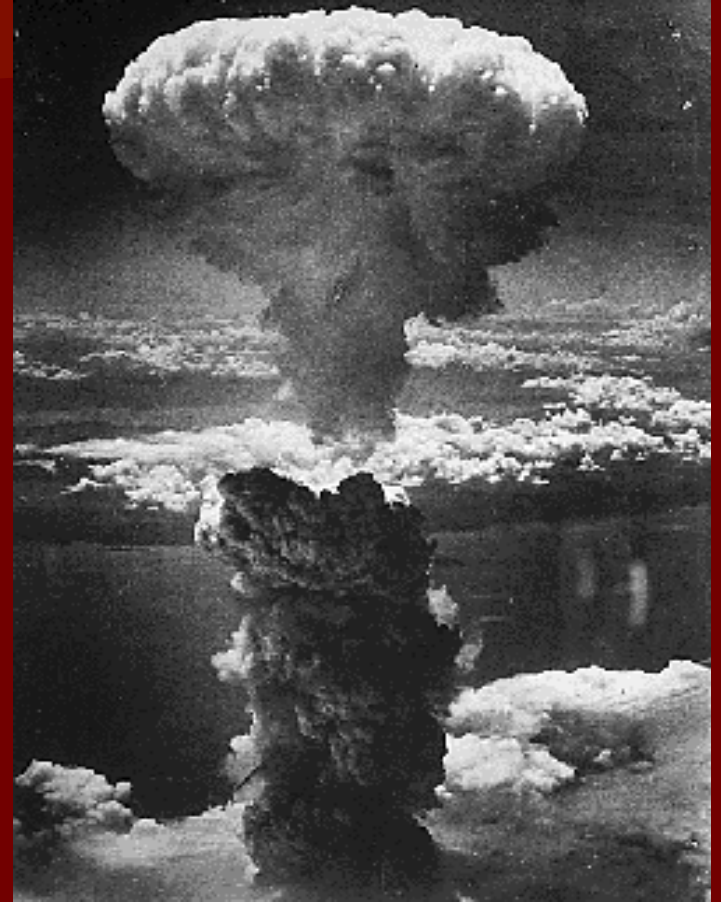


# Hiroshima, Japan

- The atomic bomb that exploded over Hiroshima killed civilian women and children in addition to soldiers.
- Hiroshima's population has been estimated at 350,000; approximately 70,000 died immediately from the explosion and another 70,000 died from radiation within five years.
  - “The appearance of people was . . . well, they all had skin blackened by burns. . . . They had no hair because their hair was burned, and at a glance you couldn't tell whether you were looking at them from in front or in back. . . their skin - not only on their hands, but on their faces and bodies too - hung down. . If there had been only one or two such people . . . perhaps I would not have had such a strong impression. But wherever I walked I met these people. . . . Many of them died along the road - I can still picture them in my mind - like walking ghosts.”

# Nagasaki

A dense column of smoke rises more than 60,000 feet into the air over the Japanese port of Nagasaki, the result of an atomic bomb, the second ever used in warfare, dropped on the industrial center August 8, 1945, from a U.S. B-29 Superfortress.



With a population of 270,000, approximately 70,000 people died by the end of the year.



### **Remembering History:**

Each year on August 6<sup>th</sup> the City of Hiroshima holds the Peace Memorial Ceremony. People from across the world gather at the memorial and pray for the repose of the A-bomb fallen victims while calling out to the entire world for peace.

**What lessons can we learn from this history?**

**“If we do not die together in war, we must live together in peace.”**

~President Truman



# Sources

- <http://www.city.hiroshima.jp/shimin/shimin/shikiten/shikiten-e.html>
- <http://history1900s.about.com/od/worldwarII/a/hiroshima.htm>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- <http://www.mbe.doe.gov/me70/manhattan/hiroshima.htm>