Pearl Harbor and the U.S. Home front
Pearl Harbor (Oahu, Hawaii)

- Japanese expansion started in 1931 and U.S. wanted to stop spread to S.E. Asia
  - FDR cut off oil shipments (July 1941)
- Japanese wanted to eliminate the U.S. Fleet so they could continue their southern expansion in Asia.
- Admiral Yamamoto planned the attack.
  - “The U.S. Fleet was a dagger pointed at Japan’s throat.”
December 7, 1941

- Approx 350+ Japanese planes attacked for 2 hours.
- 19 U.S. ships destroyed including 8 battleships.
- 260+ U.S. planes were destroyed or damaged.
- Japan lost 29 planes and 6 submarines.
Results

• 2300+ Sailors/Marines- Killed and 1100+ wounded

• “A Day which will live in Infamy.” (FDR)

• U.S. declares War on Japan (Dec. 8\textsuperscript{th})- Americans were committed to Victory in WWII. (Isolationism was over)

• Germany and Italy declare war on U.S. (Dec 11\textsuperscript{TH})
1177 Killed on the U.S.S. Arizona

Arizona Memorial
FDR Speech

• “A Day that will live in Infamy” - FDR
The U.S. Homefront

- U.S. declared war on Japan after Pearl Harbor & joined the Allies
- Americans **mobilize** for the war
- Increase **Military** & food production is key to success
- **Rationing:** Gas, oil, rubber, clothes, nylons, butter, eggs & meat
Do with less—so they’ll have enough!

RATIONING GIVES YOU YOUR FAIR SHARE.

DEFEND AMERICAN FREEDOM
IT'S EVERYBODY'S JOB
Homefront Continued

- 12 million men left for war-forced **women** into the workforce
- **Finances** for War came from increased taxes & war **bonds**
- War Production Board created- convert to **military** economy
Japanese Internment

- Executive Order 9066 (Feb. 1942)
- Gave the U.S. power to relocate Japanese Americans to Internment Camps
- Due to fear of sabotage/spying & to protect natural security (Constitution violated)
- 100,000 were affected & ½ were children
- Most lost their property & valuables

In 1942, a U.S. President signed an executive order that led to the internment of Japanese Americans. This was based on fear of sabotage/spying, with the intent to protect national security. Due to this order, 100,000 people, including 50,000 children, were relocated to internment camps. Most lost their property and valuables.
Internment Camps

- Conditions similar to concentration camps
  - inadequate food & housing
  - disease
- Up to 4 years behind barbed wire/armed guards
Japanese Internment Continued

- No Japanese-American was ever suspected or convicted of espionage
- 1988- Civil Liberties Act
  - acknowledged the injustice with a signed apology from the President
  - Congress was mandated to pay each victim of the Internment $20,000 in reparations
Manzanar Camp
MANZANAR

In the early part of World War II, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation centers by Executive Order No. 9066, issued on February 19, 1942.

Manzanar, the first of ten such concentration camps, was bounded by barbed wire and guard towers, confining 10,000 persons, the majority being American citizens.

May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism and economic exploitation never emerge again.

California Registered Historical Landmark No. 366

Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Manzanar Committee and the Japanese American Citizens League, April 14, 1973.