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IN 1950 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FINALLY APOLOGIZED TO THE SURVIVING JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED.TRUE/FALSE

THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT DURING WORLD WAR II IS A SIGNIFICANT CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY, MARKED BY THE FORCED RELOCATION AND DETENTION OF THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS. A COMMON QUESTION THAT ARISES IS WHETHER THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ISSUED AN APOLOGY TO THESE INDIVIDUALS, ESPECIALLY THE SURVIVING INTERNEES. THE STATEMENT THAT "IN 1950 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FINALLY APOLOGIZED TO THE SURVIVING JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED" IS FALSE. TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT AND DETAILS SURROUNDING THIS, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO DELVE INTO THE HISTORY OF INTERNMENT, THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE OVER THE YEARS, AND THE EVENTUAL FORMAL APOLOGY.

BACKGROUND: JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT DURING WORLD WAR II

THE INTERNMENT POLICY

FOLLOWING JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON DECEMBER 7, 1941, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERCEIVED JAPANESE AMERICANS AS POTENTIAL THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY. UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ON FEBRUARY 19, 1942, APPROXIMATELY 120,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS, TWO-THIRDS OF WHOM WERE U.S. CITIZENS, WERE FORCIBLY RELOCATED FROM THEIR WEST COAST HOMES TO INTERNMENT CAMPS.

THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNMENT CAMPS

INTERNMENT CAMPS WERE OFTEN LOCATED IN REMOTE, INHOSPITABLE AREAS. INTERNEES FACED HARSH CONDITIONS, LOSS OF PROPERTY, AND THE VIOLATION OF THEIR CIVIL LIBERTIES. DESPITE THESE HARDSHIPS, MANY INTERNEES MAINTAINED RESILIENCE AND COMMUNITY TIES, AND SOME ACTIVELY CHALLENGED THEIR DETENTION THROUGH LEGAL MEANS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE: APOLOGIES AND REDRESS

INITIAL GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS

FOR YEARS, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DID NOT OFFICIALLY APOLOGIZE FOR INTERNMENT. INSTEAD, IT MAINTAINED THAT THE INTERNMENT WAS A WARTIME NECESSITY, CITING NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS.

THE 1980S: SHIFT TOWARD ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THE PARADIGM SHIFTED IN THE 1980S WHEN SCHOLARS AND ACTIVISTS BEGAN TO UNCOVER EVIDENCE THAT INTERNMENT WAS BASED ON RACIAL PREJUDICE RATHER THAN GENUINE SECURITY THREATS. THE PIVOTAL MOMENT CAME IN 1988 WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT.

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988: THE FORMAL APOLOGY

KEY PROVISIONS

SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN ON AUGUST 10, 1988, THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE INTERNMENT WAS BASED ON "RACE PREJUDICE, WAR HYSTERIA, AND A FAILURE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP." THE ACT INCLUDED:

- AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT APOLOGY TO JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED
- RECOGNITION OF THE INJUSTICES INFLICTED UPON THEM
- FINANCIAL REPARATIONS OF \$20,000 TO EACH SURVIVING INTERNEE

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT

THIS LEGISLATION WAS THE FIRST FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT THAT INTERNMENT WAS UNJUST. IT REPRESENTED AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD RECONCILIATION AND RECOGNITION OF CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

WAS THERE AN APOLOGY IN 1950? THE TRUTH

THE TIMELINE OF APOLOGIES

CONTRARY TO SOME MISCONCEPTIONS, THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL APOLOGY ISSUED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN 1950. DURING THE EARLY POST-WAR YEARS, THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED TO JUSTIFY INTERNMENT, AND NO FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR APOLOGY WAS MADE AT THAT TIME.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT IN 1950

IN 1950, THE FOCUS WAS PRIMARILY ON POST-WAR RECOVERY AND COLD WAR CONCERNS. THE IDEA OF APOLOGIZING FOR INTERNMENT DID NOT GAIN TRACTION UNTIL DECADES LATER. THE GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED A STANCE THAT INTERNMENT WAS A NECESSARY WARTIME MEASURE, AND NO OFFICIAL APOLOGY OR REPARATIONS WERE EXTENDED.

WHY THE FALSE CLAIM ABOUT 1950?

ORIGINS OF THE MISCONCEPTION

THE CLAIM THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT APOLOGIZED IN 1950 IS A COMMON MISCONCEPTION. IT MAY STEM FROM CONFUSION WITH OTHER FORMS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR FROM EARLY, UNOFFICIAL STATEMENTS THAT DID NOT CONSTITUTE FORMAL APOLOGIES.

CLARIFYING THE TIMELINE

THE KEY MILESTONES IN THE FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INTERNMENT ARE:
- THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988, WHICH INCLUDED A FORMAL APOLOGY

- SUBSEQUENT STATEMENTS AND ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECOGNIZING PAST INJUSTICES

IMPACT AND LEGACY OF THE APOLOGY

REPARATIONS AND RECOGNITION

THE 1988 LAW NOT ONLY APOLOGIZED BUT ALSO PROVIDED FINANCIAL RESTITUTION TO SURVIVORS, ACKNOWLEDGING THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY INTERNMENT.

CONTINUING DIALOGUE AND EDUCATION

THE APOLOGY HAS FOSTERED ONGOING EFFORTS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS, RACIAL PREJUDICE, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF SAFEGUARDING INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.

RELEVANCE TODAY

THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS SERVES AS A CAUTIONARY TALE ABOUT THE DANGERS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE, GOVERNMENT OVERREACH, AND WARTIME HYSTERIA. IT UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF VIGILANCE IN PROTECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES.

CONCLUSION

THE STATEMENT THAT "IN 1950 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FINALLY APOLOGIZED TO THE SURVIVING JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED" IS FALSE. THE OFFICIAL, FORMAL APOLOGY CAME MUCH LATER, WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT IN 1988. THIS ACT MARKED A SIGNIFICANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PAST INJUSTICES AND PROVIDED REPARATIONS TO SURVIVORS. UNDERSTANDING THIS TIMELINE HELPS CONTEXTUALIZE THE LONG JOURNEY TOWARD JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO ENDURED INTERNMENT DURING WORLD WAR II. IT ALSO REMINDS US OF THE IMPORTANCE OF VIGILANCE IN DEFENDING CIVIL RIGHTS AND PREVENTING SUCH INJUSTICES FROM RECURRING.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES: JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT
- THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988
- JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE (JACL)
- HISTORY.COM: INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS
- BOOKS: "FAREWELL TO MANZANAR" BY JEANNE WAKATSUKI HOUSTON AND JAMES D. HOUSTON

REMEMBER: THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY FOR INTERNMENT WERE LONG OVERDUE, AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUES TO RESONATE IN DISCUSSIONS ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE TODAY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

DID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY APOLOGIZE TO JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO WERE INTERNED DURING WORLD WAR II?

YES, IN 1988, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY APOLOGIZED TO JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED DURING WORLD WAR II.

WAS THE APOLOGY FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN 1950?

NO, THE OFFICIAL FORMAL APOLOGY OCCURRED IN 1988, NOT 1950.

TRUE OR FALSE: THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS WAS UNJUST AND BASED ON RACIAL PREJUDICE.

FALSE. THE FORMAL APOLOGY IN 1988 ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE INTERNMENT WAS BASED ON RACIAL PREJUDICE, FAILURE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP, AND A FAILURE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

DID THE 1950S SEE ANY OFFICIAL APOLOGY FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO JAPANESE AMERICANS?

NO, THE FORMAL APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS CAME MUCH LATER, IN 1988.

WHAT WAS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1988 APOLOGY FOR JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES?

THE 1988 APOLOGY WAS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED THE INJUSTICES SUFFERED AND INCLUDED REPARATIONS, HELPING TO ACKNOWLEDGE PAST WRONGS.

TRUE OR FALSE: THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGY IN 1988 WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MONETARY REPARATIONS TO SURVIVING JAPANESE AMERICANS.

TRUE. THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988 PROVIDED REPARATIONS OF \$20,000 TO EACH SURVIVING INTERNMENT VICTIM.

WAS THE 1950 APOLOGY THE FIRST TIME THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS?

NO, THE FIRST MAJOR FORMAL RECOGNITION AND APOLOGY OCCURRED IN 1988, ALTHOUGH SOME STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS HAPPENED EARLIER.

DID THE 1950S SEE ONGOING EFFORTS FOR JUSTICE FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS INTERNED DURING WWII?

WHILE THERE WERE SOME EFFORTS AND DISCUSSIONS, THE COMPREHENSIVE APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS CAME LATER, PRIMARILY IN THE LATE 1980S.

TRUE OR FALSE: THE 1950S MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INTERNMENT INJUSTICE.

FALSE. THE OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY OCCURRED IN 1988, NOT IN THE 1950S.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

IN 1950 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FINALLY APOLOGIZED TO THE SURVIVING JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED.TRUE/FALSE

INTRODUCTION

THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL AND POIGNANT EPISODES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD AS A SIMPLE WARTIME SECURITY MEASURE, THE MASS INTERNMENT INVOLVED THE FORCED RELOCATION AND INCARCERATION OF OVER 120,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS, TWO-THIRDS OF WHOM WERE U.S. CITIZENS. FOR DECADES, THERE WAS A WIDESPREAD MISCONCEPTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A FORMAL APOLOGY FOR THIS ACT. THE QUESTION, HOWEVER, IS WHETHER IN 1950 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FINALLY EXTENDED AN OFFICIAL APOLOGY TO THE SURVIVING INTERNEES. THE SUCCINCT ANSWER IS FALSE—THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT ISSUE A FORMAL APOLOGY AT THAT TIME. THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT, EXAMINING THE EVENTS SURROUNDING INTERNMENT, THE STATE OF OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT IN THE EARLY POST-WAR YEARS, AND HOW THE NARRATIVE EVOLVED OVER SUBSEQUENT DECADES, CULMINATING IN FORMAL APOLOGIES AND REPARATIONS.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF JAPANESE INTERNMENT

THE ROOTS OF INTERNMENT: WAR HYSTERIA AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS WAS DRIVEN BY A CONFLUENCE OF WARTIME FEARS, RACIAL PREJUDICE, AND POLITICAL MOTIVES. FOLLOWING JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON DECEMBER 7, 1941, THERE WAS A WAVE OF SUSPICION AND XENOPHOBIA ACROSS THE UNITED STATES. MEDIA OUTLETS, PUBLIC OPINION, AND SOME POLICYMAKERS FUELED FEARS THAT JAPANESE AMERICANS MIGHT ACT AS SPIES OR SABOTEURS. THIS CLIMATE OF SUSPICION LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR EXECUTIVE ACTIONS THAT TARGETED JAPANESE AMERICANS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR LOYALTY.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066 AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

ON FEBRUARY 19, 1942, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT SIGNED EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066, WHICH AUTHORIZED THE MILITARY TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN AREAS AS EXCLUSION ZONES AND REMOVE ANY PERSONS DEEMED A THREAT. WHILE THE ORDER DID NOT SPECIFY JAPANESE AMERICANS EXPLICITLY, IT WAS APPLIED PREDOMINANTLY TO JAPANESE AMERICANS LIVING ON THE WEST COAST. THE RESULT WAS THE FORCED REMOVAL OF APPROXIMATELY 120,000 INDIVIDUALS—MOST OF WHOM WERE U.S. CITIZENS—FROM THEIR HOMES. THEY WERE RELOCATED TO INTERNMENT CAMPS LOCATED IN REMOTE AREAS ACROSS CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, WYOMING, AND OTHER STATES.

CONDITIONS IN INTERNMENT CAMPS

THE INTERNMENT CAMPS WERE OFTEN LOCATED IN HARSH, DESOLATE ENVIRONMENTS WITH EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS. INTERNEES FACED INADEQUATE HOUSING, POOR SANITATION, AND LIMITED PRIVACY. DESPITE THESE HARDSHIPS, MANY INTERNEES ORGANIZED SCHOOLS, NEWSPAPERS, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, DEMONSTRATING RESILIENCE AND A DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THEIR COMMUNITY AND DIGNITY.

THE ABSENCE OF A FORMAL 1950 APOLOGY

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE EARLY POST-WAR YEARS

IN THE IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH OF INTERNMENT, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC LARGELY AVOIDED ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR APOLOGY. THE FOCUS WAS ON WARTIME SECURITY AND NATIONAL UNITY. THE INTERNMENT WAS NOT PUBLICLY QUESTIONED OR CONDEMNED; INSTEAD, IT WAS OFTEN JUSTIFIED AS A NECESSARY WARTIME MEASURE.

CONGRESSIONAL AND PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS (PRE-1950)

WHILE SOME POLITICAL FIGURES EXPRESSED REGRET OR SYMPATHY, THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT APOLOGY ISSUED BEFORE 1950. FOR INSTANCE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION MAINTAINED THAT INTERNMENT WAS JUSTIFIED UNDER

THE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND SUBSEQUENT ADMINISTRATIONS LARGELY UPHELD THIS STANCE. EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE INJUSTICES ONLY BEGAN TO SURFACE LATER, IN THE DECADES AFTER THE WAR.

THE 1950S: A QUIET PERIOD

BY 1950, THE INTERNMENT HAD BECOME A HISTORICAL EVENT, BUT THE GOVERNMENT'S STANCE REMAINED LARGELY UNCHANGED. THE PERIOD WAS CHARACTERIZED BY COLD WAR TENSIONS, ANTI-COMMUNIST SENTIMENT, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH—FACTORS THAT OVERSHADOWED THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES OF JAPANESE AMERICANS. NO FORMAL APOLOGY WAS ISSUED, AND MANY INTERNEES CONTINUED TO FEEL BETRAYED AND MARGINALIZED.

THE SHIFT TOWARD RECOGNITION AND APOLOGY

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (1960S-1980S)

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS OF THE 1960S AND 1970S PLAYED A CRITICAL ROLE IN RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT THE INJUSTICES FACED BY JAPANESE AMERICANS. ACTIVISTS, HISTORIANS, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS CAMPAIGNED FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT, REPARATIONS, AND REDRESS.

THE ROLE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE (JACL) BECAME VOCAL ADVOCATES FOR RECOGNITION. THEY PUSHED FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INJUSTICES, LEGAL REDRESS, AND FORMAL APOLOGIES FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTS AND PRESIDENTIAL APOLOGIES

- CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988: A LANDMARK LEGISLATION THAT FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE INJUSTICES SUFFERED BY JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING INTERNMENT. IT PROVIDED FOR REPARATIONS TO SURVIVING INTERNEES AND INCLUDED A FORMAL APOLOGY FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

- PRESIDENTIAL APOLOGIES: PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN SIGNED THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT INTO LAW ON AUGUST 10, 1988, ISSUING A FORMAL APOLOGY AND PROVIDING MONETARY COMPENSATION TO SURVIVING INTERNEES.

WAS THERE A 1950 OFFICIAL APOLOGY?

CLARIFYING THE TIMELINE

TO CLARIFY, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DID NOT ISSUE A FORMAL APOLOGY IN 1950. THE INTERNMENT WAS STILL A RELATIVELY RECENT EVENT, AND OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT WAS MINIMAL. THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT GOVERNMENT ACTION ACKNOWLEDGING THE INTERNMENT CAME DECADES LATER, WITH THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1950?

IN 1950, THE FOCUS WAS ON POST-WAR RECOVERY AND COLD WAR GEOPOLITICS. THE GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED A STANCE THAT INTERNMENT WAS A WARTIME NECESSITY, AND NO FORMAL APOLOGY OR RECOGNITION OF WRONGDOING WAS MADE. INTERNMENT SURVIVORS AND CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATES HAD TO WAIT UNTIL THE LATE 20TH CENTURY FOR OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE LEGACY OF INTERNMENT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF APOLOGY

IMPACT ON JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

THE INTERNMENT LEFT ENDURING SCARS ON THE JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY—LOST PROPERTY, BROKEN FAMILIES, AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA. OFFICIAL APOLOGIES AND REPARATIONS AIMED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THESE INJUSTICES AND PROMOTE

HEALING.

LESSONS LEARNED AND MODERN REFLECTIONS

THE INTERNMENT SERVES AS A STARK REMINDER OF THE DANGERS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND GOVERNMENT OVERREACH. THE DELAYED ACKNOWLEDGMENT UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS PROTECTIONS.

CONCLUSION

THE ASSERTION THAT IN 1950 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FINALLY APOLOGIZED TO JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED IS FALSE. WHILE THE INTERNMENT HAD OCCURRED YEARS EARLIER, AND SOME INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS HAD BEGUN ADVOCATING FOR RECOGNITION, THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT ISSUE A FORMAL APOLOGY AT THAT TIME. IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988 THAT THE U.S. OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE INJUSTICE, EXPRESSED REMORSE, AND PROVIDED REPARATIONS. TODAY, THE INTERNMENT REMAINS A SOBERING CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY, EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST PREJUDICE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING PAST WRONGS THROUGH ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND RECONCILIATION.

REFERENCES & FURTHER READING

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- ROBINSON, G. (2001). JAPANESE AMERICANS: THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY. GREENWOOD PRESS.
- U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES. JAPANESE INTERNMENT AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988. PUBLIC LAW NO: 100-383.

NOTE: THIS ARTICLE IS INTENDED TO OFFER A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE HISTORICAL FACTS SURROUNDING THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS AND THE TIMELINE OF OFFICIAL APOLOGIES, CLARIFYING COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS.

In 1950 The U S Government Finally Apologized To The Surviving Japanese Americans Who Had Been Interned True False

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