

Lesson Title: Japanese Internment

Lesson Objective: Students will examine the decision to place all Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast into internment camps during WWII. They will analyse patterns and develop queries to select information.

Before you begin using this module, you will need to know about using a Web-based GIS viewer. You can do this by watching the tutorial video or working through the tutorial. The tutorial video, student activity, and Web-based GIS Tutorial Viewer can be found at <http://gis.lanecc.edu> → “Modules” tab → “Tutorial” link. The activity works best with a high speed Internet connection.

Prior Skills: You will need to know how to turn layers on and off, use the ID tool and, zoom in and out of the map, toggle from layers to the legend, and perform a search (Boolean) query.

Remember: Computer steps are indicated by a ► symbol and questions you need to answer are numbered.


Guiding Question: Why did the United States intern all Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast during WWII, when they interned Italian and German-Americans in much smaller numbers?

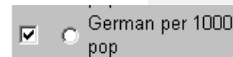
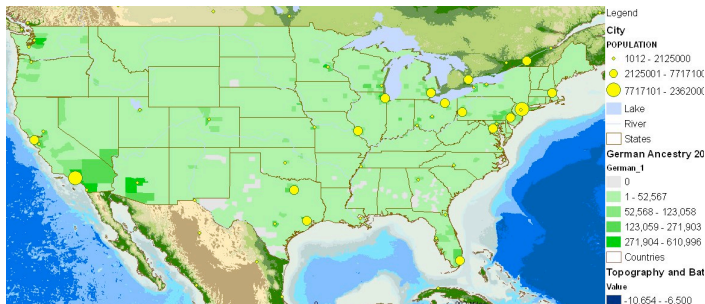
- Connect to the Web-based map at <http://arcgis.lanecc.edu/website/jinterncensus/>

Demographics: The ancestry data shows the number of people per 1000 people who identified them self as having German Ancestry. You will evaluate several ancestry groups and describe the size (largest to smallest) and distribution (even, clustered, urban, rural) of each of the populations today:

- In the visible column on the right, make German - American and City visible.

- Refresh the map

- Turn on the Legends  You should see a map like the one below




Use a separate sheet of paper to record the answer to the questions.

Look at German Ancestry and answer the following questions:

1) What is this largest population number range and what is the smallest? 2) Describe the pattern of German-Americans. Are they evenly distributed across the US or are they in one area? If they are in one area describe it (For: example: in the south, along the coast, in the northwest)


3) Are they near large or small cities or in rural areas?

- ▶ Toggle back to the layer menu. 
- ▶ Make Italian Ancestry active and visible and turn off German Ancestry. Refresh the map.
- ▶ Turn the legends back on.

Q4) What is this largest population number range and what is the smallest for Italian Ancestry?

Q5) Describe the pattern of Italian Ancestry. Are Italian-Americans evenly distributed across the US or are they in one area? If they are in one area describe it (For: example: in the south, along the coast, in the north west).

Q 6) Are they near large or small cities or in rural areas?

- ▶ First toggle back to the layer menu. 
- ▶ Make Japanese- Americans Visible and turn off German Americans, and Refresh the map.
- ▶ Turn the legends back on.

Q 7) What is this largest population number range and what is the smallest for Japanese Ancestry?

Q 8) Describe the pattern of Japanese Ancestry Are Japanese-Americans evenly distributed across the US or are they in one area? If they are in one area describe it (For: example: in the south, along the coast, in the northwest)

Q9) Are they near large or small cities or in rural areas?

- ▶ Using the layers tool again make the following visible: City, River, Lake, States, Topography and Bathymetry, Countries and Ocean.
- ▶ Make Census 1940 visible and active.
- ▶ Use the “Zoom in” tool to zoom in on California

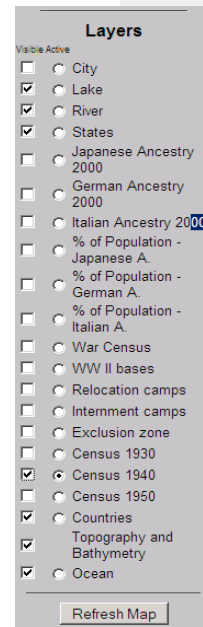


Most Japanese-Americans were farmers and business people who worked primarily with other Japanese-Americans.

Q 10) In what part of California do you find the greatest concentrations of Japanese Americans? (Use a physical map of California in an available atlas) The map shows
GEOSTAC NSF-ATE # 0903330

Deleted: ? ..

... [1]



What was the highest percent of Japanese population in 1930 and generally how was the population distributed?

Are they distributed evenly or are there clusters of high and low populations?

- Now evaluate the Census 1940. Unclick “Census 1930” in the visible column of the layers and click the “Census 1940.”

Q 16) Evaluate the following:

Which parts of California had a value of 0, or no Japanese population in 1940?

What was the highest percent of Japanese population in 1940 and generally how was the population distributed?

Are they distributed evenly or are there clusters of high and low populations?

- Now evaluate the population for 1950. Unclick “Census 1940” in the visible column of the Legend and click the “Census 1950” box for the last step

Q 16) Evaluate the following:

a) Which parts of California had a value of 0, or no Japanese population in 1950?

b) What was the highest percent of Japanese population in 1950 and generally how was the population distributed?

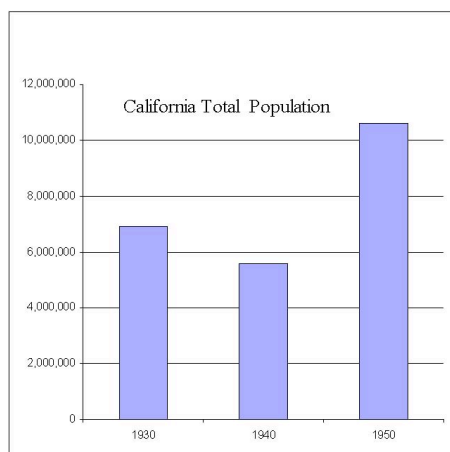
c) Are they distributed evenly or are there clusters of high and low populations?

Q 18) How did the patterns shift between 1930 through 1940 and into 1950?

Q 19) Did the percent of the Japanese population increase or decrease during this 30 year period?

Q 20) Look at the table and graph below. The total population for California for these three years is shown in the bar graph. Make a graph of the Japanese population for the same time periods. 1930, 1940, 1950.

	1930	1940	1950
California Totals	6,904,987	5,577,307	1,0586,223
Japanese Totals	97,461	93,716	84,950



Japanese Population			
100,000			
80,000			
60,000			
40,000			
20,000			
	1930	1940	1950


Q 21) How did the populations of Japanese-Americans in California change between 1940 and 1950? Why do you think they changed in this way?

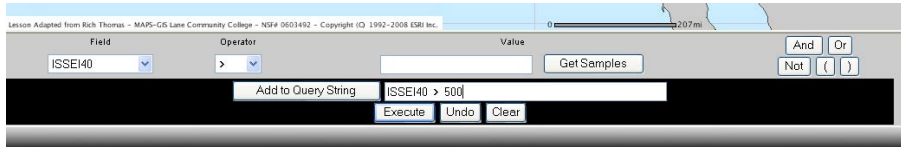
Extra Credit: Complete the following Queries using the “Query” tool.

The layers called Census (1930, 1940, and 1950) have the same data fields. Each field has an abbreviated name. The full name of each field is provided for you on the following page.

Procedure: Query the data and find out which counties have high numbers of foreign-born from the Japanese Census.

Name	County Name
State	State
TotalPop40	Total Population in 1940
TotalPop30	Total Population in 1930
NatBorn40	Native Born Population in 1940
ForBorn40	Foreign Born Population in 1940
Japanese40	Japanese Population in 1940
Nesei40	U.S. Born Japanese Population in 1940
Issei40	Japan Born Japanese Population in 1940
Japanese30	Japanese Population in 1930
TotalPop50	Total Population in 1950
Japanese50	Japanese Population in 1950
Per_j_30	percent of the total population – identified as Japanese in 1930
Per_j_40	percent of the total population – identified as Japanese in 1940
Per_j_50	percent of the total population – identified as Japanese in 1950
Ch 30_40	Change in the percent of Japanese from 1930 to 1940
Ch40_50	Change in the percent of Japanese from 1940 to 1950

- Make the 1940 Census **Visible** and **Active** then click on the Query Tool 
- Set the query to match the image below.



The screenshot shows a web-based query tool interface. At the top, there is a header with text: "Lesson Adapted from Rich Thomas - MAPS-CIS Lane Community College - NSF# 0603492 - Copyright (C) 1992-2008 GRI Inc." and a scale bar showing 0 to 20.7 miles. Below the header, there is a query builder section with three columns: "Field", "Operator", and "Value". The "Field" column has a dropdown menu with "ISSEI40" selected. The "Operator" column has a dropdown menu with ">" selected. The "Value" column has a text input field with "500" entered. To the right of the "Value" field is a "Get Samples" button. Below the query builder, there is a black bar with a white text input field containing "Add to Query String" and "ISSEI40 > 500". Below this bar are three buttons: "Execute", "Undo", and "Clear". To the right of the "Execute" button are three buttons: "And", "Or", and "Not", followed by parentheses "(" and ")" buttons.

Field, ISSEI40 Operator , > Value, 500

- Select **Execute** – The selected counties which match our query will be highlighted

EC 1) How many counties had a high number of foreign born in the Japanese population?

Explore the data using different queries. For example: look at the total number of foreign born in 1940.

EC 2) Does the Japanese population seem to represent a high percentage of this total?

- Document two queries you submitted and their results.

Read the statement from General Dewitt

“The area lying to the west of Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains in Washington, Oregon and California, is highly critical not only because the lines of communication and supply in the Pacific theater pass through it, but also because of the vital industrial production therein, particularly aircraft. In the war in which we are now engaged racial affiliations are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become "Americanized," the racial strains are undiluted. To conclude otherwise is to expect that children born of white parents on Japanese soil sever all racial affinity and become loyal Japanese subjects, ready to fight and, if necessary, to die for Japan in a war against the nation of their parents. That Japan is allied with Germany and Italy in this struggle is no ground for assuming that any Japanese, barred from assimilation by convention as he is, though born and raised in the United States, will not turn against this nation, when the final test of loyalty comes. It, therefore, follows that along the vital Pacific Coast over 112,000 potential enemies, of Japanese extraction,

are at large today. There are indications that these are organized and ready for concerted action at a favorable opportunity. The very fact that no sabotage has taken place is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken.”.

From: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation for the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California, (Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Office, 19443) as found at the Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco.

EC 3) According to the reading, what are the major points DeWitt’s used to support internment of Japanese on the West Coast?

- ▶ Make the War Census layer Active and Visible, Refresh the map
- ▶ Use the ID tool and click on one of the dot symbols.

This will open a very large data table for associate with the persons of person. Each of the attributer or pieces of information are listed below

The War Census abbreviated names and explanations:

A. LASTNAME	Last Name
B. FIRSTNAME	First Name
C. DDLEINITIA	Middle Initial
D. RELOCATION	Relocation Project
E. ASSEMBLYCE	Assembly Center
F. LASTPERMAN	Last Permanent Address
G. LASTPSTATE	Last Permanent Address State
H. LASTCOUNTY	Last Permanent Address County
I. PULATIONDE	Last Permanent Address Population Density
J. BIRTHPLACE	Birthplace of Parents
K. FATHERINUS	Fathers Occupation in U.S.
L. FATHABROAD	Fathers Occupation Abroad
M. TOTALYEARS	Total Years of Schooling in Japan
N. YEARSOFSCH	Years of Schooling in Japan
O. EDUCATIONA	Educational Degrees
P. FIRSTARRIV	Year of First Arrival in Territorial U.S.
Q. LENGTHOFTI	Total Length of Time in Japan
R. NUMBEROFTI	Number of Times in Japan
S. AGEATTIMEI	Age at Time in Japan
T. LITARYANDN MASKED	Military Service, Public Assistance
U. INDIVIDUAL	Individual Number
V. XANDMARITA	Sex and Marital Status

W. RACEOFINDI	Race of Individual and Spouse
X. YEAROBIRTH	Year of Birth
Y. BIRTHPLA_1	Birth Place
Z. ALIENREGIS	Alien registration Number, S.S. Number, and
AA HIGHESTGRA	Highest Grade Completed or Grade Attending
AB LANGUAGE	Japanese Language School
AC RELIGION	Hidden to protect privacy
AD PRIMARYOCC	Primary Occupation
AE CONDARYOCC	Secondary Occupation
AF RTIARYOCCU	Tertiary Occupation
AG POTENTIAL1	Potential Occupation 1
AH POTENTIAL2	Potential Occupation 2
AI FILENUMBER	File Number
AJ BLANK1	Deleted to protect privacy

Dewitt eluded (suggested) that birth place, length of time in Japan, number of times in Japan and the language spoken as indicative of people who would not feel an alliance to the United States. Develop and submit some queries to determine if Dewitt's criterion for non-allegiance fits the Japanese American population of California in the 1940's. Start your inquiry using these categories to look for numbers of people with the attribute Dewitt outlined.

AGEATTIMEI = age at time in Japan

Options range from - NEVER - BETWEEN AGES 0-9 - 10-19 & ALSO 20 & OVER

BIRTHPLA_1 = Birthplace =

Options range from - USA – JAPAN - OTHER

LANGUAGE = Language :

Options range from - JAPANESE SPEAK, WRITE, READ;

- ▶ Make War Census is both visible and active
- ▶ Click the query tool and enter the first query. Find the Japanese that were never in Japan.
Field, AGEATTIME
Operand , =
Value = Never

EC 4) How many records are of people who were Never in Japan?

- ▶ Set up more queries to evaluate the data. Turn on the exclusion layer and other relevant layers. Can you develop a hypothesis for why the exclusion layer has the extent shown on this map?

Career Extension

- ▶ Go to the website <http://esri.com/industries.html>

- ▶ Find a career from the list that is of interest to you. For example: In the Natural Resources list, there is a link to forestry. In the forestry link, there are several job descriptions.
- ▶ List four ways GIS is used in the career you choose.
- ▶ Conduct an internet search to find information about salary ranges and possible job locations.

Lesson and data adapted from “The Japanese American Internment: GIS Activity” by Rick Thomas. Published in ESRI ArcLESSONS - February 2008.
http://gis.esri.com/industries/education/arclessons/search_results.cfm?i

?