

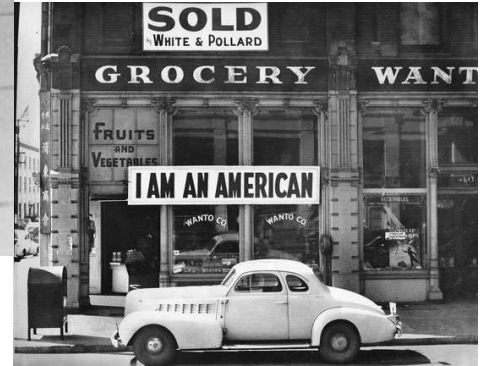
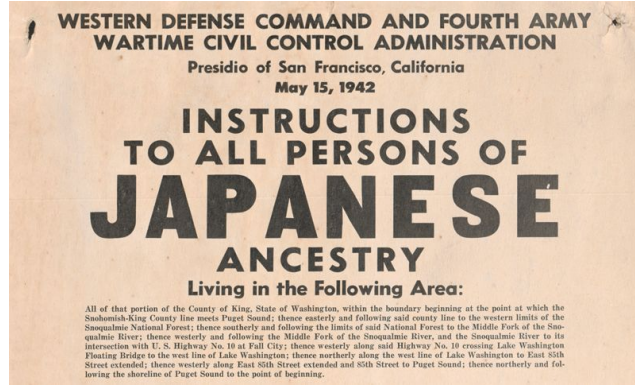
WW2 History slides

By Lucas Solomon

Executive Order 9066

Executive Order 9066 was issued by President Roosevelt in 1942. It granted the secretary of war and his commanders the power to choose military specific areas and exclude a certain type of population from it. This was quickly applied to Japanese-Americans who were forced to sell their property on the West side of the country. More than 100,000 Japanese Americans were forced into these camps until the war ended. These people couldn't return to their former lives as their properties were lost. The Supreme court eventually believed the Order to be beyond the power of the War Relocation Authority. President Truman signed the Evacuation Claims Act which gave the people affected to have the opportunity to submit claims for their lost properties.

Executive Order 9066



Japanese Internment

Japanese Americans were forced to move into internment camps during ww2. Under the executive order 9066 which allowed the secretary of war to choose who and what would be excluded from a certain area, Japanese Americans were forced to sell their homes and businesses and move to internment camps. Life in the camps was humane but that area was walled off and guards patrolled the area. People living in these camps formed communities.

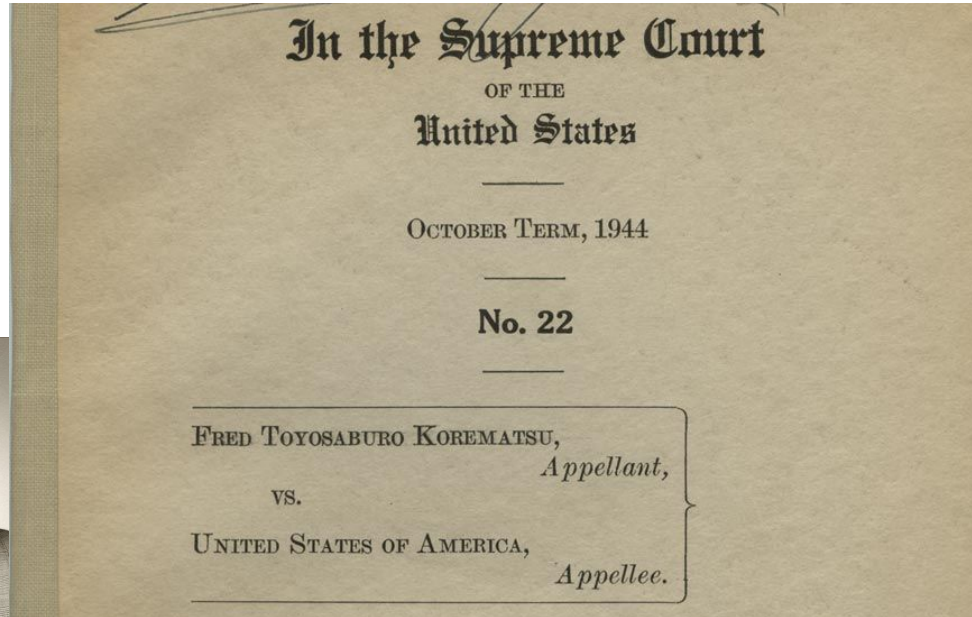
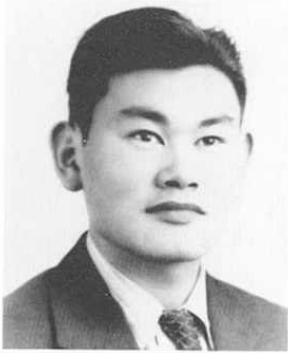
Japanese Internment



Korematsu v. U.S.

Fred Korematsu was a Japanese American born in California. He was arrested for violating Order 9066, as he did not submit to an internment camp. He received a sentence of a five year probation and his family was forced into an internment camp. Korematsu appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court would hear his appeal. Arguments were held on October 11, 1944. There were arguments that he was born on U.S. soil and because of his race and where he lived, he was still forced to go. Others said that Japanese Americans were a threat to national security.

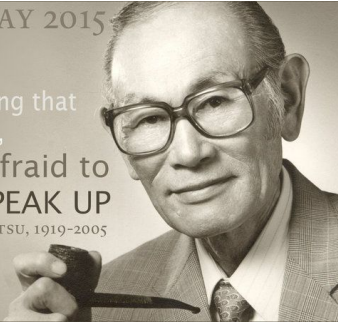
Korematsu V. U.S.



KOREMATSU DAY 2015
1.30.2015

If you have the feeling that
something is wrong,
don't be afraid to
SPEAK UP

FRED T. KOREMATSU, 1919-2005



WACs, WAVES, SPARs, WASPs

WAC or Women Army Corps were a unit of Women allowed to serve in noncombat positions. WAVES or Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Services was a unit of the U.S. naval reserve. WAVES performed jobs in the aviation community and proved to be vital to winning the war.

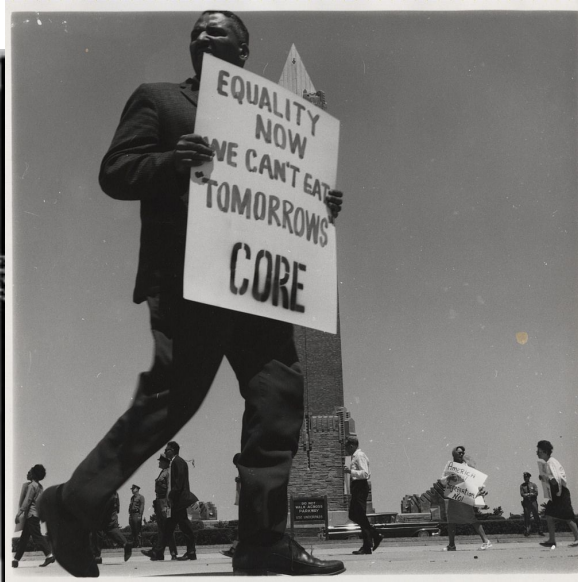
WACs, WAVES, SPARs, WASPs



Congress of Racial Equality

CORE was an American organization founded by James Farmer in 1942. The objective of CORE was to end discriminatory policies through direct-action objects. CORE was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi as Farmer wanted it to be a nonviolent approach to problems. The Congress of Racial Equality made its way to the 21st century and currently has a headquarters in New York.

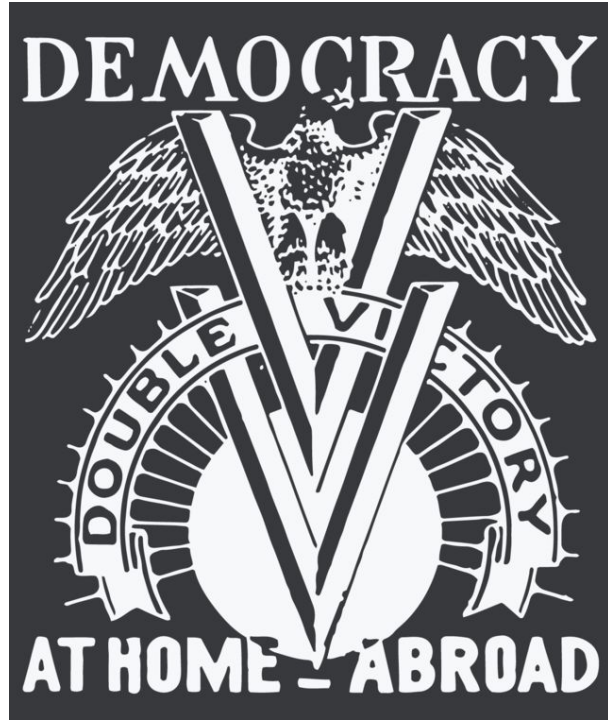
Congress of Racial Equality



Double V campaign

The Double V campaign was an initiative started by the New Pittsburgh Courier. The campaign was for arguing that African Americans should support the war effort and fight against racism in the United States .

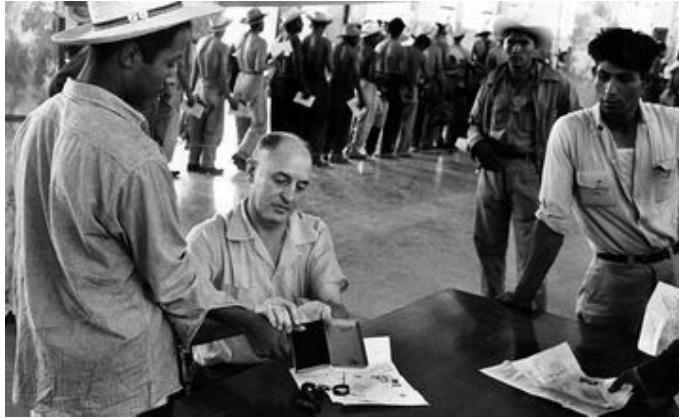
Double V campaign



Bracero Program

The Bracero program was a series of agreements between the U.S. and Mexico. The laws brought in Mexican farm laborers and paid them in return for farm labor. During ww2, there was a shortage of farmers, so these laborers were brought in. The Bracero Program was terminated in 1964.

Bracero Program



Code Talkers

Code Talkers were bilingual navajo speakers recruited during ww2 by marines. The marines wanted them to serve in their standar communications units. Code Talking was pioneered from Native Americans during ww1.

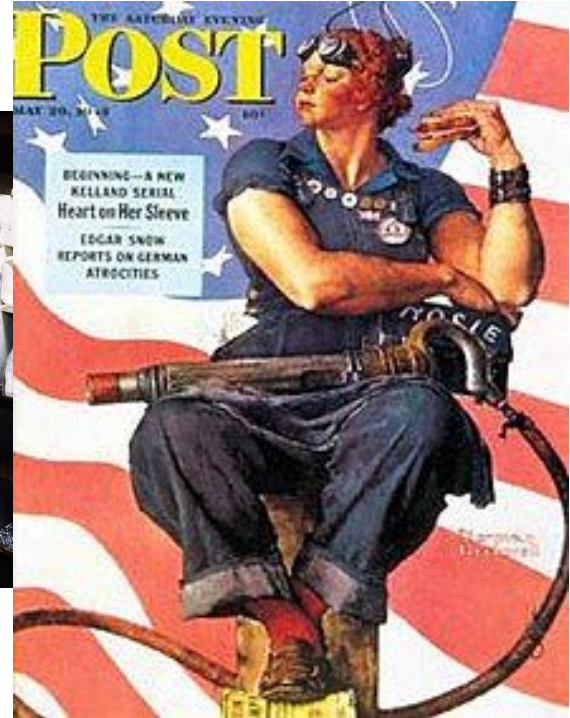
Code Talkers



Rosie The Riveter

Rosie the Riveter was an icon that was associated with women workforces during ww2. Rosie stood for women's independence and during ww2, when men were needed on the frontlines of battle, women were needed to fill the jobs in America. Rosie the Riveter was supposed to encourage women and motivate them, it was highly successful.

Rosie the Riveter



WW2 propaganda cartoons

During ww2, Walt Disney was asked to create war propaganda for the Canadian and U.S. governments. Walt Disney was anti-hitler and he did create these cartoons, but he also wanted to spread humanitarian messages because he wanted the American public to sympathize with the enemy as they were human as well.

WW2 propaganda cartoons



Rationing and Recycling during WW2

WW2 in America caused the government to ask favors upon the people. People were asked to ration food and drive less to save gas. Gas didn't really require rationing but, the rubber on civilian cars did. Food had to be conserved. People would also recycle metal and plastic household items and would often make a large neighborhood pile of resources to be donated to the government.

Rationing and Recycling during WW2

