**Is the perception of a threat a threat itself? During World War II, national leaders of the U.S. decided just that, and imprisoned millions of Japanese Americans in internment camps. The Japanese people were put into internment camps because they were perceived as a threat to the majority of American people.**

**The Japanese-Americans posed no real military threat to the American nation as stated in Document B and E. In document B, Curtis B Munson wrote, “There is far more danger from Communists and people of the Bridges type on the Coast than there is from Japanese. The Japanese here is almost exclusively a farmer, a fisherman, or a small businessman.” The excerpt from document E states, “Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions.” These statements affirm that internment occurred not because of issues of national security or military necessity.**

**In document C, Harry Howard further supported the relevance that the Japanese Americans were only put into internment camps out of fear by writing, “Color seems to be the only possible reason why thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are in concentration camps. Anyway, there are no Italian American, or German-American citizens in such camps.” This statement shows that the American populous was afraid of the Japanese Americans people since they were so easily identified because of their skin color. Another thing that affirms the racial profiling of the japanese americans is that the Germans, who we were also at war with, were left out of the internment camps even though they posed just as much of a threat, if not even more of a threat than the Japanese Americans because they had easier access to industrial targets. For example is a Japanese American were walk up to an oil refinery they would most likely stop them out of fear that he would attack it, but if a German were to walk up they would assume nothing. Another point in document E states, “The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race, prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.” This point again shows that the reason for their internment was merely an issue of their skin color because of the fear that it caused.**

**In document A, a propaganda video that was narrated by the same person [Milton S. Eisenhower - director of the War Republican Authority] that put the Japanese-Americans in the internment camps. We, as the audience, see a very skewed view of the internment camps, shown to the American public in order to make them feel safer. Throughout the video, there are snippets of a superficial reality from inside the internment camps: women and children skipping, establishment of various churches, medical facilities, and educational systems. However, it fails to show a more internal perspective, literally and emotionally, with the Japanese Americans.**

**In conclusion the reason the Japanese Americans were interned was to alleviate the fear that the Americans had. We came to this conclusion by finding evidence that they posed no more threat than any other American citizen.**