



# FRED KOREMATSU

## ALL AMERICAN HERO

STORY BY  
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AND  
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ARTWORK BY  
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## For Anoushka and Milan

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SHEIRIN IS A PRETTY GIRL. SHE IS VERY POPULAR IN HER FIFTH GRADE CLASS.





SHE AND HER FRIENDS ARE INTO HORSES, AND LIKE TO GO OVER TO EACH OTHER'S HOMES TO DRAW THEM, TALK ABOUT THEM, AND PLAY WITH THEM.



HER FRIENDS KNOW THAT SHE IS MUSLIM, AND DO NOT CARE.



SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, SHEIRIN AND HER FAMILY AWOKE...



...TO SEE THE WORLD AROUND THEM CRUMBLE.



THEY ARE SHOCKED AND SADDENED TO SEE SUCH A HORROR.



AT SHEIRIN'S SCHOOL ...







MUSLIMS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTACK. NOW WE ARE AT WAR.





AND AT RECESS....



HOW DO YOU KNOW HE'S NOT RELATED TO YOU? YOUR MOM WEARS A SCARF ON HER HEAD, JUST LIKE OSAMA.



LOSER MUSLIM!

OSAMA!



ALL MUSLIMS ARE NOT TERRORISTS!





LATER, SHEIRIN'S MOTHER PICKED HER UP FROM SCHOOL.



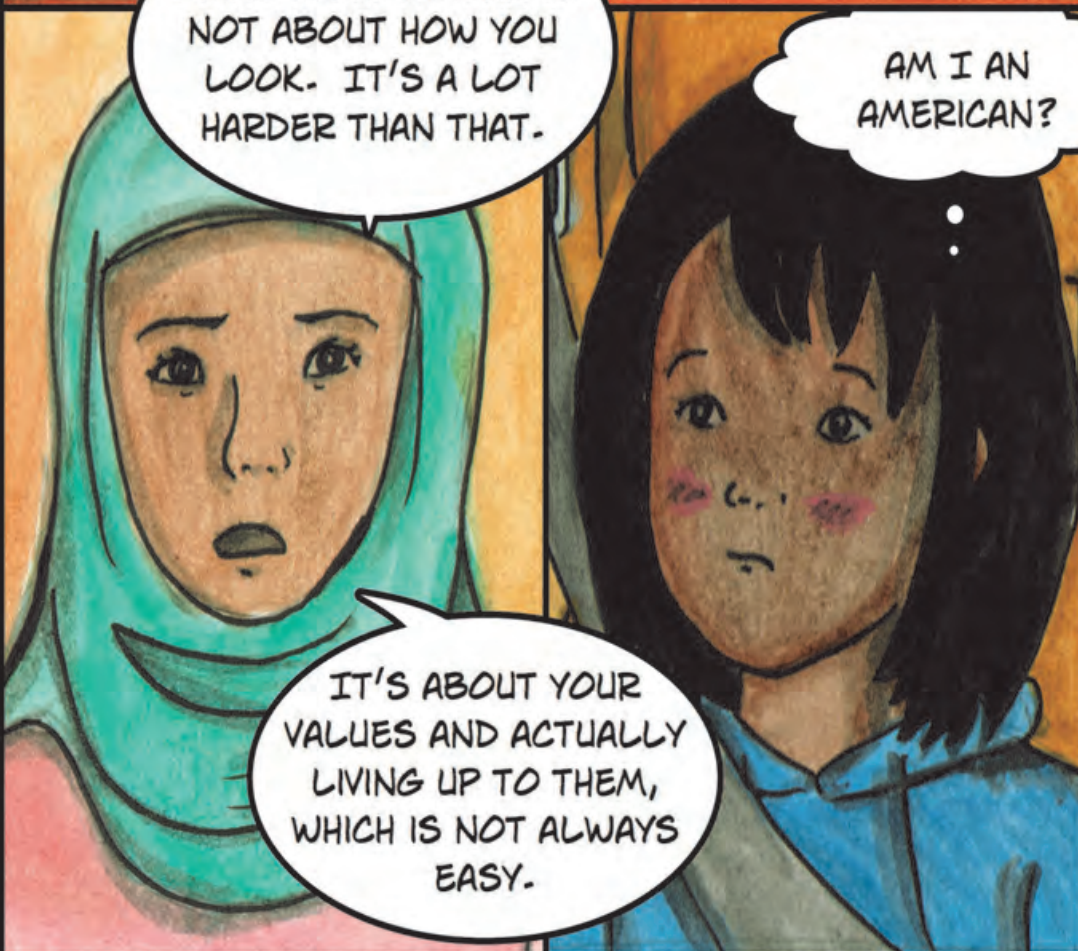
I DON'T WANT TO BE MUSLIM ANYMORE. I JUST WANT TO BE AN AMERICAN LIKE EVERYBODY ELSE.





I AM AN AMERICAN,  
BUT I DON'T LOOK  
LIKE AN AMERICAN  
AND YOU DON'T DRESS  
LIKE ONE!

DO YOU KNOW  
WHAT IT MEANS TO  
BE AN AMERICAN?



BEING AN AMERICAN IS  
NOT ABOUT HOW YOU  
LOOK. IT'S A LOT  
HARDER THAN THAT.

AM I AN  
AMERICAN?

IT'S ABOUT YOUR  
VALUES AND ACTUALLY  
LIVING UP TO THEM,  
WHICH IS NOT ALWAYS  
EASY.





LATER THAT NIGHT AT RAMADAN EID UL-FITR DINNER.







IT'S WONDERFUL HOW MANY NEIGHBORS HAVE JOINED US FOR THIS DINNER.

I KNOW THINGS HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT FOR YOU AT SCHOOL, BUT THERE IS A LOT OF GOODNESS IN OUR COMMUNITY.



IT DOESN'T FEEL THIS WAY AT SCHOOL.



MARI, SHEIRIN'S ELDERLY JAPANESE NEIGHBOR, WAS A GUEST AT THE RAMADAN DINNER.

PEACE BE UPON YOU, MARI.

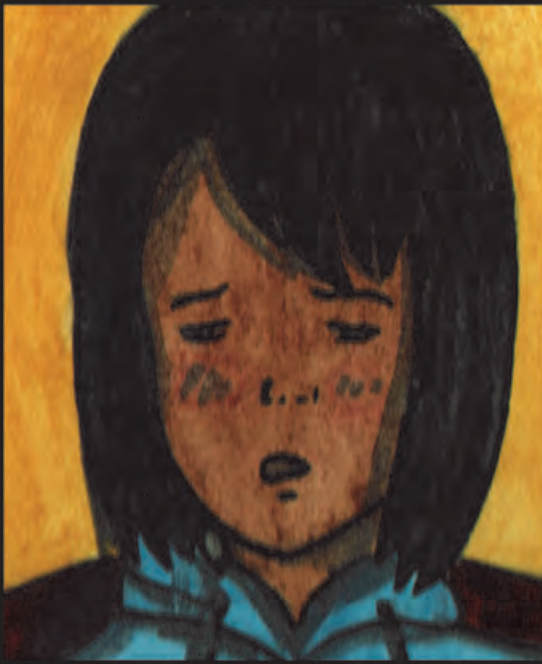
PEACE BE UPON YOU.

SHEIRIN, HOW IS SCHOOL?





THE KIDS TELL ME THAT I'M THE ENEMY BECAUSE I'M MUSLIM.



I DON'T EVEN KNOW WHY YOU'RE HERE. YOU DON'T WANT TO BE SEEN WITH ME.



LET ME TELL YOU WHY I'M HERE. I WISH THAT MY NEIGHBORS HAD COME OUT TO SUPPORT ME WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE.



SIXTY YEARS AGO, AFTER THE JAPANESE BOMBED PEARL HARBOR...





THE KIDS IN SCHOOL TAUNTED ME TOO. AND OUR NEIGHBORS TURNED THEIR BACKS ON US.



I HAD NO IDEA THE SAME THING HAPPENED TO YOU. I GUESS YOU LOOKED LIKE THE ENEMY AT THAT TIME.

PEOPLE THOUGHT THAT  
MY PARENTS MIGHT BE  
SPIES FOR JAPAN.



I SO MUCH WANTED TO LOOK LIKE EVERYONE ELSE!  
I WAS MAD AT MY PARENTS FOR BEING JAPANESE.





I REALLY WANTED TO BE AN AMERICAN.



SO DO I!  
SO DO I!



AS I GREW UP, I REALIZED THAT BEING AMERICAN WASN'T ABOUT WHAT I LOOKED LIKE.



IN FACT, MANY YEARS LATER, I LEARNED WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AMERICAN FROM SOMEONE WHO LOOKED LIKE ME.



HIS NAME IS FRED KOREMATSU.



WHO IS HE?



HE WAS AN ORDINARY MAN, WHO DID THE RIGHT THING  
WHEN THE TIME CAME TO MAKE A CHOICE.



LET ME TELL YOU HIS STORY.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, 1941



FRED AND HIS GIRLFRIEND IDA ENJOYING A SUNDAY MORNING. SUDDENLY EVERYTHING STOPS.





LATER, AT FRED'S PARENTS' HOUSE.



GIVE US YOUR FLASHLIGHTS,  
RADIOS, AND CAMERAS. WE  
DON'T WANT YOU SIGNALING  
THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN!





THIS WASN'T FRED'S FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH DISCRIMINATION. AS A YOUNG MAN, HE HAD BEEN REFUSED SERVICE ALL ACROSS TOWN.



THE ONLY PLACE FRED COULD FIND SOMEONE WILLING TO CUT HIS HAIR WAS IN OAKLAND'S CHINATOWN.





THE INTERNMENT WAS THE CULMINATION OF A HISTORY OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AGAINST JAPANESE AMERICANS AND OTHER ASIANS, ESPECIALLY IN CALIFORNIA.



THE JAPANESE ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT BECOME CITIZENS BY NATURALIZATION, A PRIVILEGE RESERVED TO "FREE WHITE PERSONS" SINCE 1790--AND EXTENDED ONLY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR TO AFRICANS IN 1870.



NEWSPAPERS STIRRED UP ANTI-JAPANESE FEELINGS.

1913: CALIFORNIA PASSES ALIEN LAND LAW, DENYING MOST NON-WHITE ALIENS THE RIGHT TO OWN LAND.



1924: CONGRESS PROHIBITS IMMIGRATION OF MOST NON-WHITE PEOPLE, THEREBY ADDING JAPANESE TO THE LIST OF ALREADY PROHIBITED ALIENS SUCH AS CHINESE AND ASIAN INDIANS.



WHEN WAR BROKE OUT, FRED FELT IT HIS PATRIOTIC DUTY TO FIGHT. HE WENT TO ENLIST ALONG WITH A FEW FRIENDS.



AT THE POST OFFICE, WHERE MEN WENT TO ENLIST, FRED AGAIN FACED DISCRIMINATION.







HOW ABOUT ME?  
I'D LIKE ONE TOO.  
I WANT TO JOIN.



I'VE GOT  
ORDERS. I  
CAN'T GIVE  
YOU ONE.

I'M AN  
AMERICAN, TOO,  
YOU KNOW.



AFTER BEING TURNED AWAY BY THE MILITARY, FRED CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR EFFORT BY WELDING SHIPS IN THE OAKLAND SHIPYARD. BUT THAT JOB WOULDN'T LAST.







BUT HIS BOSS TURNED AWAY.

IN 1942, FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066, AUTHORIZING THE ARMY TO DESIGNATE MILITARY EXCLUSION ZONES. THE ORDER DID NOT SPECIFY JAPANESE AMERICANS, BUT EVERYONE KNEW WHO WAS TO BE EXCLUDED.







"INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY. ALL JAPANESE PERSONS, BOTH ALIEN AND NON ALIEN, WILL BE EVACUATED FROM THE DESIGNATED AREA BY 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1942. ONLY ONE SUITCASE PER PERSON WILL BE ALLOWED."



THE MILITARY JUSTIFIED THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS ON "WARTIME NECESSITY." THE MILITARY ARGUED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL A LOYAL JAPANESE AMERICAN FROM A TRAITOROUS ONE. ON THIS LOGIC, ALL OF THEM HAD TO BE SENT TO PRISON CAMPS.



THE MANAGING SECRETARY OF THE SALINAS VEGETABLE GROWER-SHIPPER ASSOCIATION, QUOTED IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, OPENLY DECLARED THAT THE DRIVE TO OUST JAPANESE AMERICANS WAS BASED ON RACIAL AND ECONOMIC, NOT MILITARY, MOTIVES: "WE'RE CHARGED WITH WANTING TO GET RID OF THE JAPS FOR SELFISH REASONS ... WE DO. IT'S A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE WHITE MAN LIVES ON THE WEST COAST OR THE BROWN MAN..."



THE ROUNDUP BEGINS. A HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND JAPANESE AMERICANS ACROSS THE WEST COAST ARE ORDERED TO REPORT TO ASSEMBLY CENTERS. INTERNMENT OF PEOPLE OF JAPANESE DESCENT OCCURS THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS, FROM PERU TO CANADA. PEOPLE OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY FROM LATIN AMERICA ARE SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR INTERNMENT.



MOST JAPANESE AMERICANS REPORTED DUTIFULLY TO THE ASSEMBLY CENTERS, HOPING THEIR OBEDIENCE WOULD PROVE THEIR LOYALTY.



A HUNDRED THOUSAND JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE IMPRISONED BECAUSE OF THEIR RACE?



I WAS ONE OF THEM. I WAS ONLY TWO YEARS OLD WHEN MY FAMILY WAS SENT TO MANZANAR. MY SISTER WAS BORN IN THE CAMP. SHE TELLS PEOPLE SHE WAS BORN IN SAN FRANCISCO, BUT THAT'S A LIE.



A HANDFUL OF PEOPLE REFUSED TO GO, INCLUDING FRED.





WHILE FRED WAS HELPING HIS FAMILY PACK, HIS NEIGHBORS ASKED TO TAKE SOME OF THE FAMILY'S POSSESSIONS.



YOU CAN'T PACK ALL OF THAT IN A SUITCASE! WE CAN TAKE IT.



WHO'LL WATCH OVER MY BUSINESS?





DESPERATE TO STAY WITH HIS GIRLFRIEND, FRED ADOPTED A SPANISH NAME AND UNDERWENT PLASTIC SURGERY ON HIS EYES TO LOOK LESS ASIAN. THE SURGERY DID NOT WORK OUT EXACTLY AS FRED PLANNED.



BEFORE

AFTER

FRED TRIED TO CONTINUE LIVING HIS LIFE AS HE ALWAYS HAD BEFORE.





BUT THE POLICE FOUND HIM.



LET ME SEE YOUR IDENTIFICATION!



YOU'RE THE ENEMY!  
WE'RE TAKING YOU IN!



WHILE IN JAIL, FRED PONDERED OVER HIS TROUBLES.

I WONDER HOW  
MY FAMILY IS  
DOING.

WHY HASN'T MY  
GIRLFRIEND  
VISITED ME?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN  
TO THE FAMILY  
BUSINESS?

FRED'S STORY MADE THE LOCAL PAPER AND THE PAPER  
WAS PICKED UP BY ERNEST BESIG, ATTORNEY AT LAW.





ERNEST BESIG WENT TO MEET WITH FRED IN PERSON.



FRED, YOU HAVE A VISITOR.







HELLO, FRED. I'M FROM THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. DO YOU NEED A LAWYER?

I CAN'T AFFORD AN ATTORNEY.

DON'T WORRY, IT'S ON ME. I'LL BE WITH YOU AT THE COURT HEARING.



THIS IS A LIFESAVER. NO ONE WANTS TO STICK THEIR NECK OUT TO HELP ME. I'M CLASSIFIED AS AN ENEMY ALIEN.

FINE, FINE, I NEED ONE!





FRED, WHAT THEY ARE DOING IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.



YES-IN SCHOOL THEY TAUGHT US THAT ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL IN THIS COUNTRY, REGARDLESS OF RACE OR RELIGION.



I'M AN AMERICAN, AND INTERNING PEOPLE JUST BECAUSE OF THEIR RACE IS SIMPLY WRONG. I WILL FIGHT THIS ALL THE WAY TO THE SUPREME COURT, IF I HAVE TO.



YOU DON'T THINK  
SOMETHING LIKE THIS  
COULD HAPPEN NOW, DO  
YOU?



NO, I HOPE NOT. BUT WE ALWAYS HAVE TO BE  
CONCERNED AT WHAT PEOPLE CAN DO IF THEY ARE  
AFRAID. AFTER THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS, MORE  
THAN A THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE DETAINED,  
ALMOST ALL OF THEM MUSLIM MEN. THEY  
WEREN'T INFORMED OF THE CHARGES AGAINST  
THEM, AND WEREN'T ALLOWED TO SPEAK WITH  
LAWYERS.





BUT THAT DOESN'T SEEM AMERICAN! WHAT HAPPENED TO FRED? HE WAS JUST STANDING UP FOR WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS RIGHT. DID HE WIN?

WELL, NOT AT FIRST. . .



WHILE HE WAITED FOR THE COURTS TO RULE IN HIS CASE, FRED WAS SENT TO JOIN HIS FAMILY AT THE TEMPORARY COMPOUND WHERE JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE FORCED TO ASSEMBLE BEFORE BEING SHIPPED TO AN INTERNMENT CAMP INLAND.



IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, JAPANESE AMERICAN FAMILIES WERE HOUSED IN TANFORAN RACETRACK, MANY IN HORSE STALLS.



THIS WAS MADE FOR HORSES, NOT PEOPLE.





WE'VE GOT TO  
DO WHAT THE  
GOVERNMENT TELLS  
US TO DO. IT'S  
NOT PATRIOTIC TO  
FIGHT THE  
GOVERNMENT.

WE'VE GOT TO  
SHOW THAT  
WE'RE LOYAL!



KOREMATSU IS GOING  
TO MAKE THINGS  
WORSE FOR US.

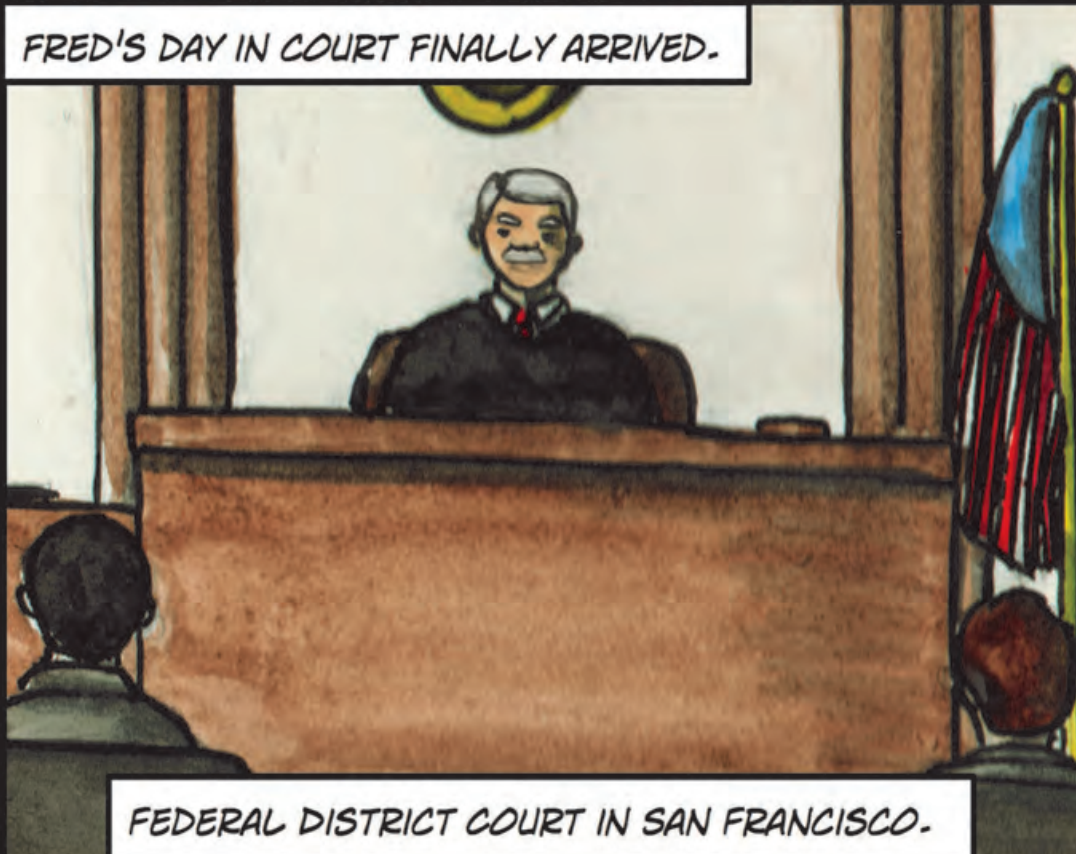


IN THE LUNCHROOM AT TANFORAN ASSEMBLY CENTER.



I MAY BE ALL ALONE BUT I WANT TO FIGHT IF I CAN. I'M AN AMERICAN AND I DON'T LIKE WHAT IS GOING ON.

FRED'S DAY IN COURT FINALLY ARRIVED.



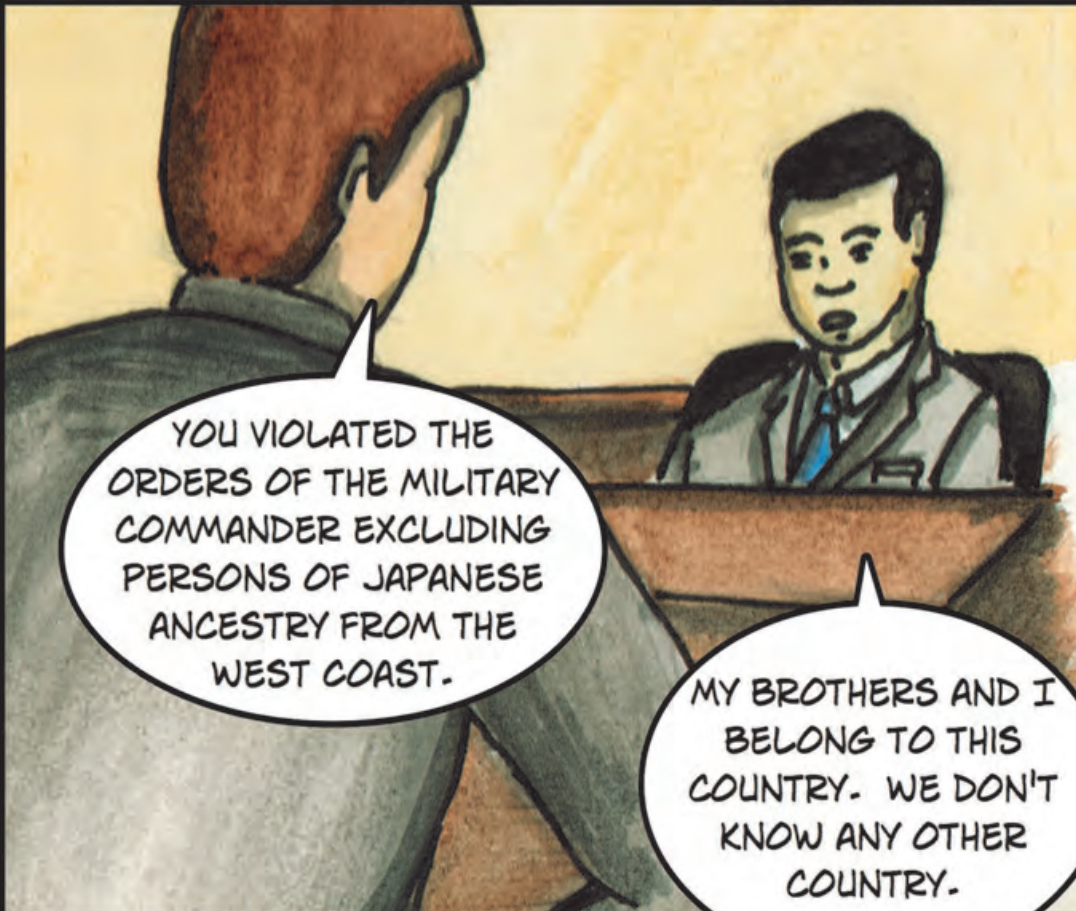
FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT IN SAN FRANCISCO.



FRED TESTIFIED IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.



AS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, I AM READY, WILLING, AND ABLE TO BEAR ARMS FOR THIS COUNTRY.

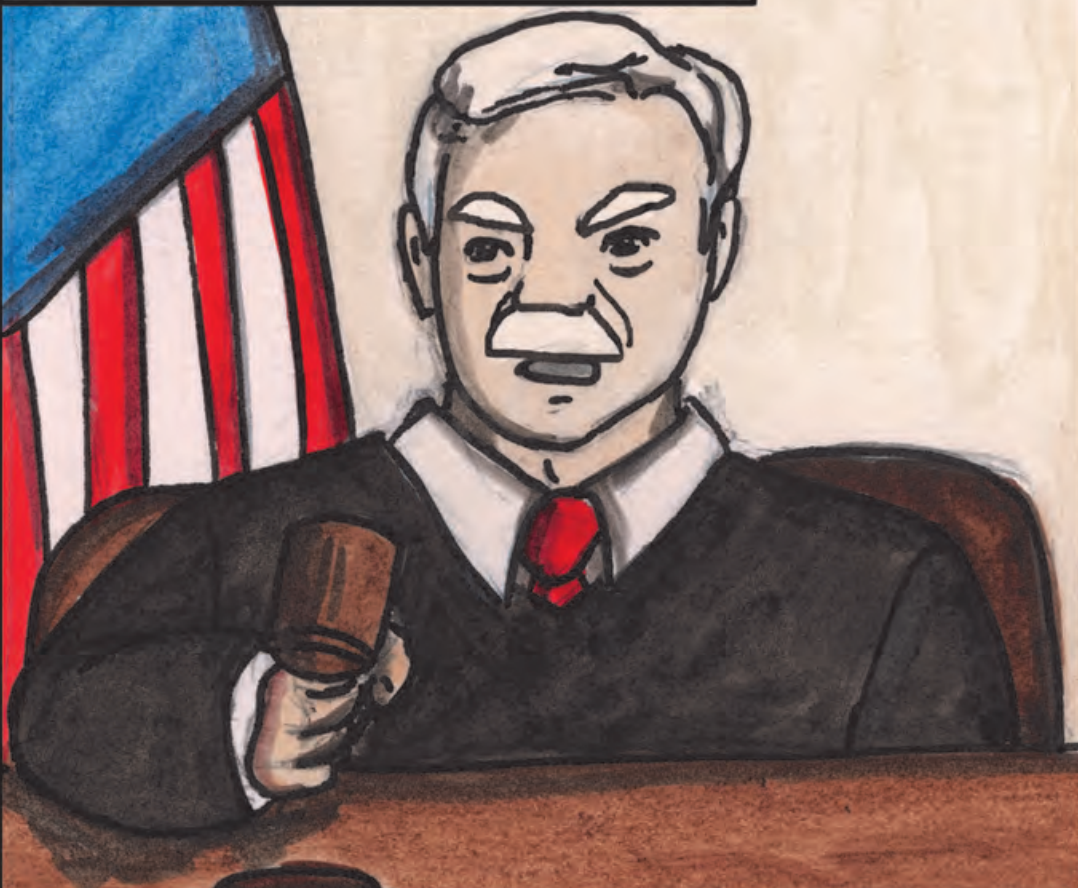


YOU VIOLATED THE ORDERS OF THE MILITARY COMMANDER EXCLUDING PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY FROM THE WEST COAST.

MY BROTHERS AND I BELONG TO THIS COUNTRY. WE DON'T KNOW ANY OTHER COUNTRY.



GUILTY. BAIL WILL BE SET AT \$5,000.



ERNEST POSTED BAIL.





A man with dark hair, wearing a grey suit jacket, a white shirt, and a blue tie, is shown from the chest up. He has a wide-eyed, open-mouthed expression of surprise or awe. The background is a light blue wash.

WOW! I'M  
FREE!

BUT FRED'S FREEDOM WOULD HAVE TO WAIT.









FRED AND HIS FAMILY WERE SHIPPED TO TOPAZ IN THE UTAH DESERT, ALONG WITH 9,000 OTHER INTERNEES. THE CAMP WAS SURROUNDED WITH BARBED WIRE AND HAD SEVEN GUARD TOWERS.





LIFE FOUND A WAY TO GO ON AT TOPAZ.















WHAT COLLEGE  
WILL TAKE ME  
NOW?

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS AT TOPAZ

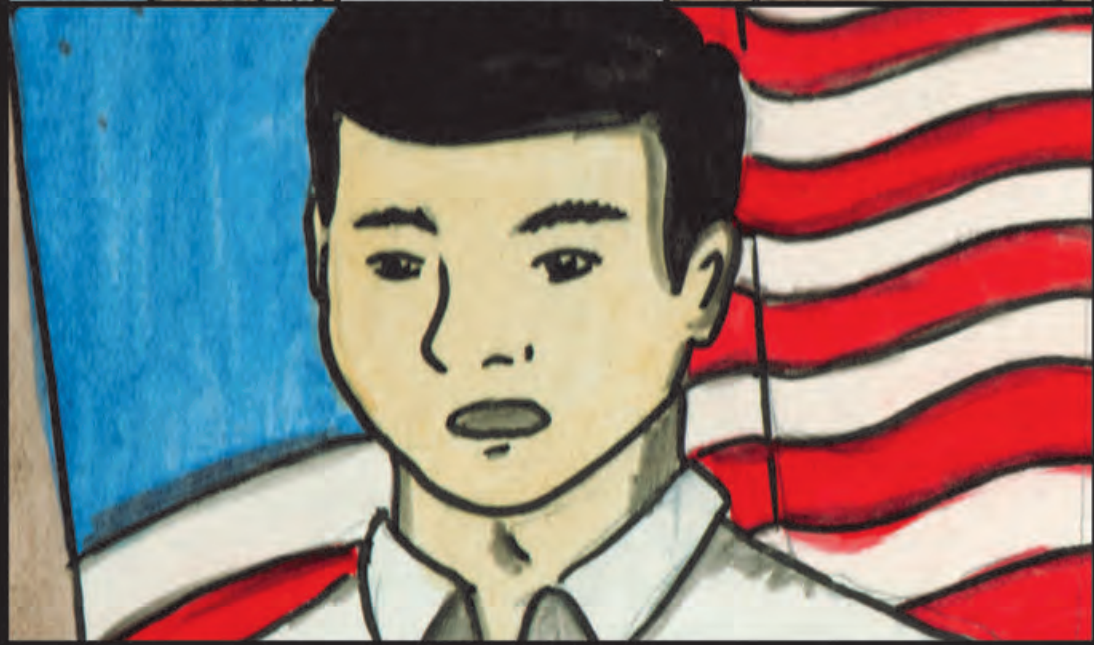


FRED,  
YOU'RE BRINGING  
DISGRACE TO JAPANESE  
AMERICANS  
WITH THIS LAWSUIT.

FRED WORKED HARD WHILE AT TOPAZ.



WHY DO YOU  
HAVE TO GO ALL  
THE WAY TO THE  
SUPREME COURT?  
WHY DON'T YOU  
JUST DROP IT?



EVERY DAY IN SCHOOL, WE SAID THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG,  
"WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL," AND I BELIEVE ALL  
THAT. I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. I HAVE AS MANY RIGHTS  
AS ANYONE ELSE.



FRED, YOU'RE JUST NAÏVE. THIS ISN'T OUR COUNTRY- WE'RE JUST GUESTS HERE.

I DISAGREE. LOCKING US UP ON THE BASIS OF OUR RACE RUNS AGAINST EVERYTHING THIS COUNTRY STANDS FOR. THEY CAN'T DENY LIBERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS. AND JUST ORDERING US TO PRISON BECAUSE OF OUR ANCESTRY IS HARDLY DUE PROCESS.



YOU'RE RIGHT, FRED, BUT I STILL THINK IT'S BETTER TO KEEP QUIET.

THEY DIDN'T ROUND UP ALL GERMAN AMERICANS OR ALL ITALIAN AMERICANS. THIS IS ABOUT OUR RACE, NOT THE WAR.

NO, MY FRIEND. WHEN YOU HAVE THE FEELING THAT SOMETHING IS WRONG, YOU MUST SPEAK UP.



ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, EVEN GRAVER HORRORS  
WERE UNDERWAY.



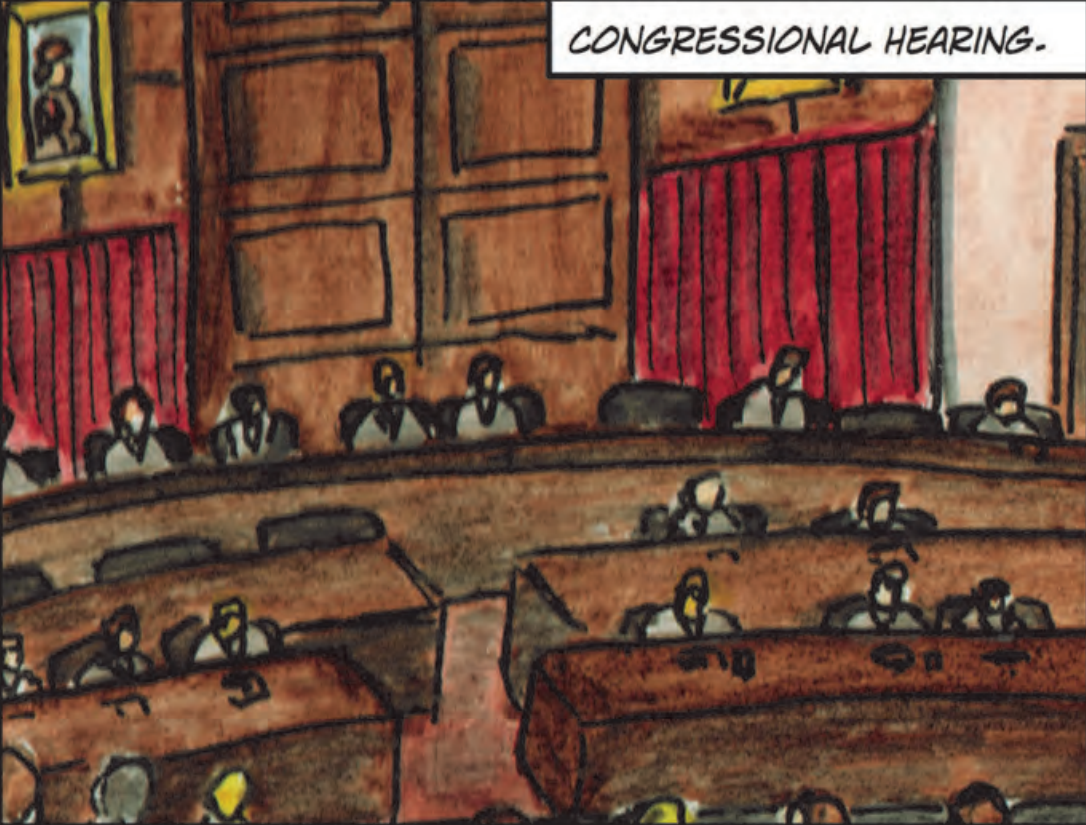
IN EUROPE, A HISTORY OF ANTI-SEMITISM HAD CREATED  
THE CONDITIONS FOR HITLER TO OFFER A "FINAL  
SOLUTION" TO THE PRESENCE OF JEWISH PEOPLE IN  
EUROPE: CONCENTRATION CAMPS FROM WHICH PEOPLE  
WERE TAKEN TO EXTERMINATION CAMPS.



HITLER ALSO TARGETED ROMA PEOPLE (OFTEN CALLED  
GYPSIES), MENTALLY ILL AND DISABLED PERSONS,  
HOMOSEXUAL MEN, FREEMASONS, AND  
JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES FOR DEATH.



CONGRESSIONAL HEARING.



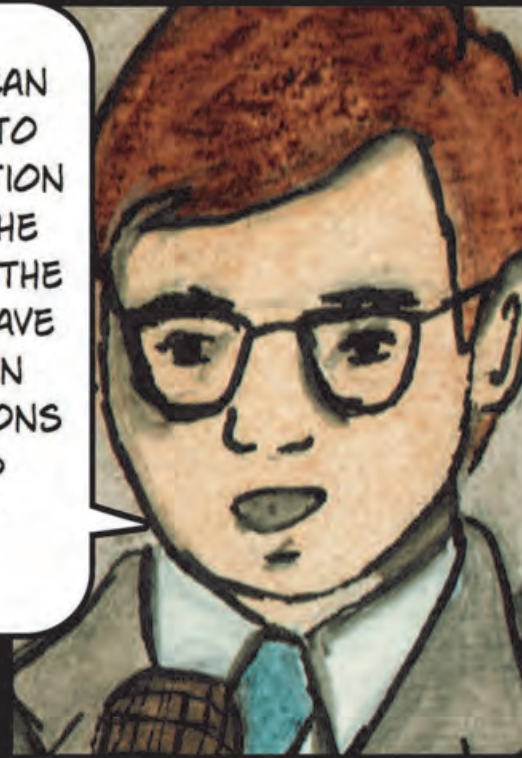
AMERICA'S TREATMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS GAVE THE U.S. A BLACK EYE IN WORLD OPINION. JAPAN APPEALED TO OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES, EXPLOITING AMERICA'S RACIST TREATMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS.



JAPAN'S TRYING TO UNITE ASIA AGAINST US! PROFESSOR DAS, HOW CAN WE STOP THIS?



AS LONG AS ANGLO-AMERICAN POWERS WOULD CONTINUE TO PRACTICE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE PEOPLES OF THE ORIENT, A VAST MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF ASIA WILL NOT HAVE ANY GENUINE CONFIDENCE IN ANGLO-AMERICAN PROFESSIONS OF PROMOTION OF WORLD DEMOCRACY AND WORLD BROTHERHOOD.



CONGRESS RESCINDED ITS PROHIBITION ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION, HOPING THEREBY TO DEMONSTRATE AMERICA'S OPENNESS TO NON-JAPANESE ASIANS. BUT EVEN THIS CONGRESS DID HALF-HEARTEDLY, ALLOWING ONLY 105 CHINESE PEOPLE TO IMMIGRATE EACH YEAR.



HYPOCRISY UNDERMINED THE ALLIED EFFORT. DURING WORLD WAR II, MUCH OF THE WORLD WAS STILL RULED BY COLONIAL POWERS. IN INDIA, MAHATMA GANDHI LED A MOVEMENT TO FREE THE COUNTRY FROM BRITISH RULE.



SOME IN THE MOVEMENT WANTED INDIA TO SIDE WITH THE JAPANESE IN THE WORLD WAR, ARGUING THAT THE ENEMY OF AN ENEMY IS A FRIEND. GANDHI COUNSELED AGAINST SUCH THINKING.



I HAVE NOTICED THAT THERE IS HATRED TOWARDS THE BRITISH AMONG THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE SAY THEY ARE DISGUSTED WITH THEIR BEHAVIOR. THE PEOPLE MAKE NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE. TO THEM, THE TWO ARE ONE.

THIS HATRED WOULD EVEN MAKE THEM WELCOME THE JAPANESE. IT IS MOST DANGEROUS. IT MEANS THAT THEY WILL EXCHANGE ONE SLAVERY FOR ANOTHER.



OUR QUARREL IS NOT WITH THE BRITISH PEOPLE. WE FIGHT THEIR IMPERIALISM.



IN EARLY 1944, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS GOING TO DRAFT YOUNG MEN FROM THE INTERNMENT CAMPS TO CREATE A SEGREGATED UNIT OF NISEI--JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.



I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF THE 442ND INFANTRY REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM TO BE COMPRISED OF JAPANESE AMERICANS. AMERICANISM IS NOT, AND NEVER WAS, A MATTER OF RACE OR ANCESTRY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



TOPAZ DURING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

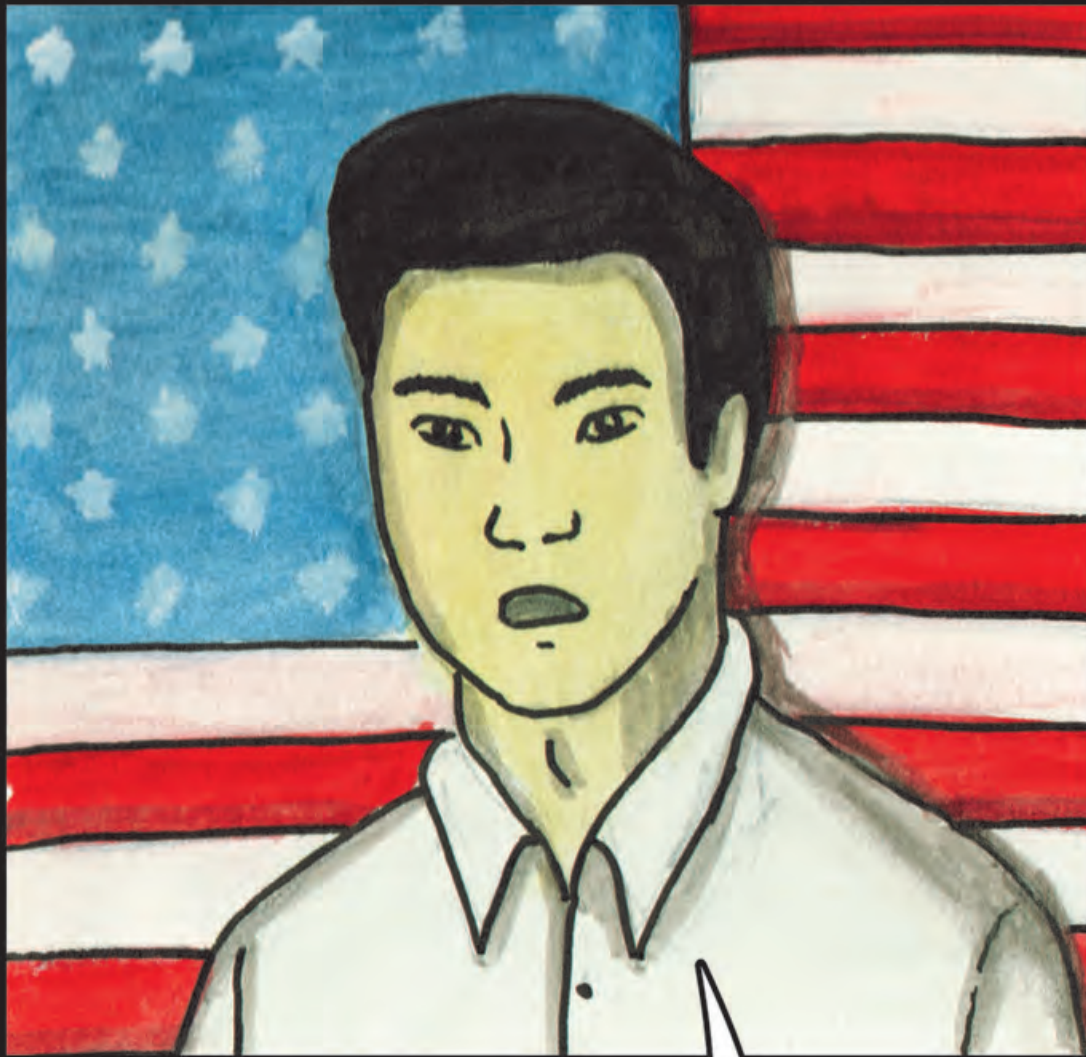
THEY'RE OPENING  
THE DRAFT TO NISEI!  
THAT MUST MEAN  
THAT THEY THINK  
WE'RE REALLY  
AMERICAN!

I WANT TO SERVE.  
ALL MY HIGH  
SCHOOL BUDDIES  
BACK IN CALIFORNIA  
ARE IN THE SERVICE.

I'M NOT GOING TO  
FIGHT FOR THIS  
COUNTRY WHILE MY  
FAMILY IS BEHIND  
BARBED WIRE!

DID YOU HEAR THAT AT HEART  
MOUNTAIN, SOME GUYS ARE  
RESISTING THE DRAFT? THEY  
SAY THAT IF ROOSEVELT  
WANTS TO DRAFT US, HE HAD  
BETTER START TREATING US  
LIKE EQUAL CITIZENS AND  
FREE OUR FAMILIES.





MAYBE DYING FOR THIS COUNTRY IS THE ONLY WAY WE'RE GOING TO PROVE WE'RE LOYAL AMERICANS.

THE 442ND JOINED THE TROOPS IN EUROPE, LANDING IN ITALY AND PUSHING UP TO HELP LIBERATE SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE REGIMENT BECAME THE MOST DECORATED UNIT IN U.S. MILITARY HISTORY FOR ITS SIZE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE, EARNING THE NICKNAME "THE PURPLE HEART BATTALION." BY THE END OF THE WAR, 33,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS HAD SERVED IN THE MILITARY.



AFRICAN-AMERICANS ALSO SERVED IN SEGREGATED UNITS.



EVEN THE SKIES WERE SEGREGATED.



IN DECEMBER 1944, THE SUPREME COURT RULED AGAINST FRED KOREMATSU. IT BEGAN BY OBSERVING THAT ALL RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN THE LAW MUST BE STRICTLY SCRUTINIZED.



THE COURT CONCLUDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE SELECTION OF PEOPLE OF THE JAPANESE RACE FOR EXPULSION FROM THE WEST COAST WITHSTOOD SUCH DEMANDING SCRUTINY BECAUSE OF MILITARY "NECESSITY."



JUSTICE HUGO BLACK

IT IS SAID THAT WE ARE DEALING HERE WITH THE CASE OF IMPRISONMENT OF A CITIZEN IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP SOLELY BECAUSE OF HIS ANCESTRY, WITHOUT EVIDENCE OR INQUIRY CONCERNING HIS LOYALTY AND GOOD DISPOSITION TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.






"KOREMATSU WAS NOT EXCLUDED FROM THE MILITARY AREA BECAUSE OF HOSTILITY TO HIM OR HIS RACE. HE WAS EXCLUDED BECAUSE WE ARE AT WAR WITH THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, BECAUSE THE PROPERLY CONSTITUTED MILITARY AUTHORITIES FEARED AN INVASION OF OUR WEST COAST AND BECAUSE THEY DECIDED THAT THE MILITARY URGENCY OF THE SITUATION DEMANDED THAT ALL CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY BE SEGREGATED FROM THE WEST COAST TEMPORARILY."






THE SUPREME COURT WENT ON:  
"WE DEEM IT UNJUSTIFIABLE TO CALL THEM  
CONCENTRATION CAMPS WITH ALL THE UGLY  
CONNOTATIONS THAT TERM IMPLIES."







THAT WAS A LONG  
TIME AGO. PEOPLE  
DIDN'T KNOW ANY  
BETTER.




I WISH IT  
WERE THAT  
SIMPLE. IN  
FACT, THREE  
JUSTICES  
DISSENTED IN  
KOREMATSU'S  
CASE.




I'LL NEVER FORGET  
JUSTICE FRANK  
MURPHY'S WORDS:



"THIS EXCLUSION  
ORDER FALLS INTO  
THE UGLY ABYSS OF  
RACISM. IT RESULTS  
FROM THE ERRONEOUS  
ASSUMPTION OF  
RACIAL GUILT RATHER  
THAN BONA FIDE  
MILITARY NECESSITY. I  
DISSENT, THEREFORE,  
FROM THIS  
LEGALIZATION OF  
RACISM."



WHY DID FRED  
BELIEVE THAT THE  
SUPREME COURT  
WOULD SIDE WITH  
HIM? THERE WAS SO  
MUCH RACISM ALL  
AROUND HIM...



...THE PEOPLE AT THE  
CAMP WERE RIGHT- HE WAS  
NAÏVE.





FRED KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON AROUND HIM WAS WRONG, JUST AS JUSTICE MURPHY KNEW IT WAS WRONG.

PEOPLE SOMETIMES FAIL TO LIVE UP TO AMERICA'S IDEALS. BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE IDEALS ARE WRONG, OR THAT WE STOP INSISTING ON THEM.



"ALL RESIDENTS OF THIS NATION ARE KIN IN SOME WAY BY BLOOD OR CULTURE TO A FOREIGN LAND. YET THEY ARE PRIMARILY AND NECESSARILY A PART OF THE NEW AND DISTINCT CIVILIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES. THEY MUST ACCORDINGLY BE TREATED AT ALL TIMES AS THE HEIRS OF THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT AND AS ENTITLED TO ALL THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION."





BY THE TIME THE DECISION CAME DOWN, FRED HIMSELF  
HAD BEEN PAROLED FROM THE CAMP TO WORK AS A  
WELDER IN SALT LAKE CITY. HE HAD TO PROMISE NOT TO  
RETURN TO THE WEST COAST.



HE LATER MOVED TO DETROIT, WHERE HE MET AND MARRIED HIS WIFE KATHRYN IN 1946.



THE WAR ENDED IN 1945 AND SOON THEREAFTER JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE FREE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMETOWNS. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE NO LONGER A SECURITY THREAT. FRED AND KATHRYN MOVED TO OAKLAND IN 1949.





DAD, YOU'RE NOT  
PAYING ATTENTION.  
WHAT ARE YOU  
THINKING?

I JUST CAN'T BELIEVE IT. THEY  
CAN PUT YOU IN JAIL, PUT YOU  
IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP  
WITHOUT ANY HEARING  
OR TRIAL.



IN 1967, FRED'S DAUGHTER KAREN HEARD ABOUT HER FATHER'S CASE FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM A HIGH SCHOOL CLASSMATE'S REPORT.



IN 1944, KOREMATSU LOST HIS CASE. RULING AGAINST FRED KOREMATSU, THE SUPREME COURT UPHELD THE MASS INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS, CITING "MILITARY NECESSITY" AND COUNSELING THAT "HARDSHIPS ARE PART OF WAR."

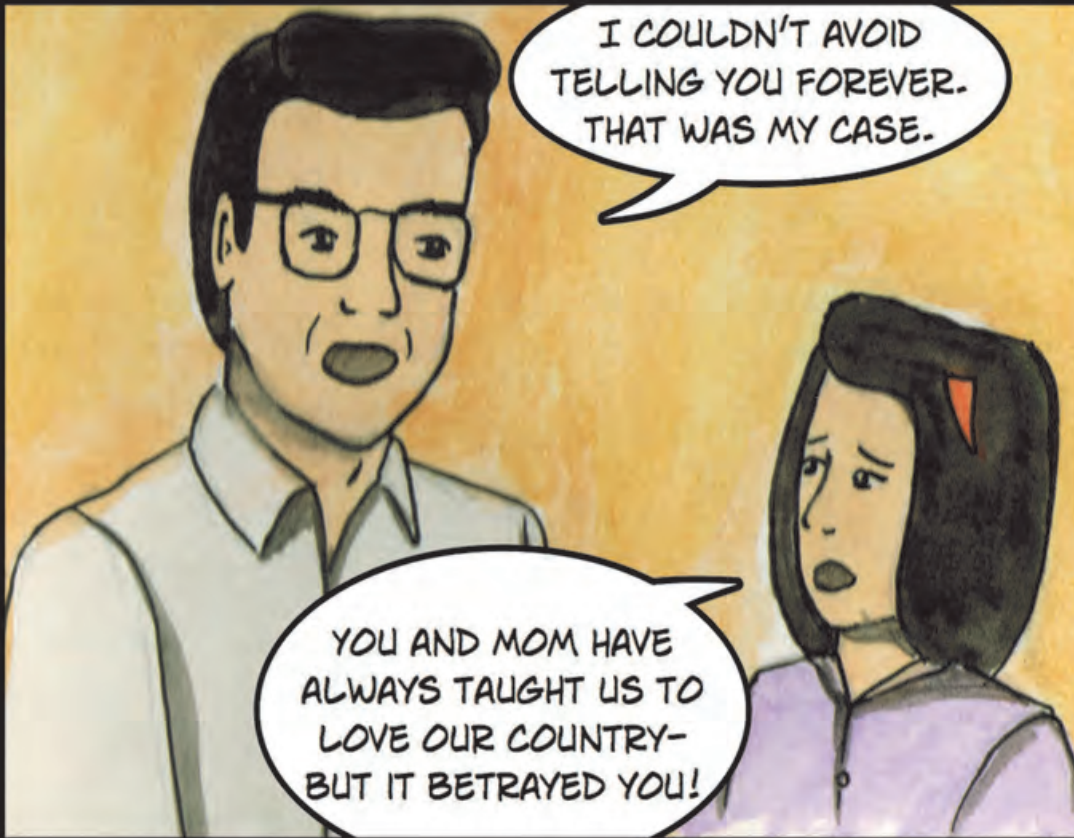


MOM AND DAD, YOU'LL NEVER BELIEVE WHAT I READ ABOUT IN SCHOOL TODAY.



WE READ THAT 120,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE ROUNDED UP AND PUT IN CAMPS DURING WORLD WAR II. AND THERE WAS SOME LAWSUIT THAT WENT TO THE SUPREME COURT INVOLVING A GUY NAMED KOREMATSU, WHO REFUSED TO BE ROUNDED UP. ARE WE RELATED?





I COULDN'T AVOID  
TELLING YOU FOREVER.  
THAT WAS MY CASE.

YOU AND MOM HAVE  
ALWAYS TAUGHT US TO  
LOVE OUR COUNTRY-  
BUT IT BETRAYED YOU!

THE INTERNMENT ONLY SHOWED ME HOW AMERICAN I AM,  
HOW COMMITTED I AM TO THIS COUNTRY AND ITS IDEAL OF  
EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW. WE CAN'T GIVE UP ON THAT.





IN 1981, HISTORIAN AIKO YOSHINAGA-HERZIG AND HISTORIAN PETER IRONS MADE SHOCKING DISCOVERIES WHILE REVIEWING GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES OF THE INTERNMENT. THEIR REVELATIONS WOULD GIVE FRED THE OPENING HE HAD SOUGHT FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY TO DEMONSTRATE THE WRONGFULNESS OF HIS CONVICTION.





J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FBI SAID THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF JAPANESE AMERICANS ACTING AS SPIES. THE FBI SAID THAT THE INTERNMENT WAS BASED ON PUBLIC AND POLITICAL PRESSURE, NOT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.



THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S BRIEF TO THE SUPREME COURT IN KOREMATSU V. UNITED STATES IS DIFFERENT THAN THE VERSION THE GOVERNMENT ACTUALLY SUBMITTED. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WAS ORIGINALLY GOING TO TELL THE COURT THAT THE GOVERNMENT KNEW THAT JAPANESE-AMERICANS DID NOT POSE A THREAT. BUT THEN THEY STOPPED THE PRESSES AND CHANGED THE BRIEF TO SAY THE EXACT OPPOSITE-- THAT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED THE CLAIMS OF ESPIONAGE BY JAPANESE AMERICANS.





THE GOVERNMENT  
LIED TO THE  
SUPREME COURT!



PETER WENT TO SEE FRED AT HIS HOME IN CALIFORNIA.

TAKE A LOOK AT WHAT WE'VE FOUND. THE GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE IN YOUR CASE.



PETER, WILL YOU BE MY LAWYER?





A TEAM LED BY DALE MINAMI AND PETER IRONS  
REOPENED FRED'S CASE IN 1983.



THEY SOUGHT A WRIT OF ERROR CORAM NOBIS-- AN  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT THE SUPREME COURT HAD  
UPHELD FRED'S CONVICTION BASED ON FACTUAL ERROR.  
FRED WAS NOW 64 YEARS OLD.

WE ARE HERE TODAY  
TO SEEK A MEASURE  
OF JUSTICE DENIED TO  
FRED KOREMATSU AND  
THE JAPANESE  
AMERICAN COMMUNITY  
FORTY YEARS AGO.  
THIS IS THE LAST  
OPPORTUNITY TO  
FINALLY ACHIEVE THE  
JUSTICE DENIED THEN.





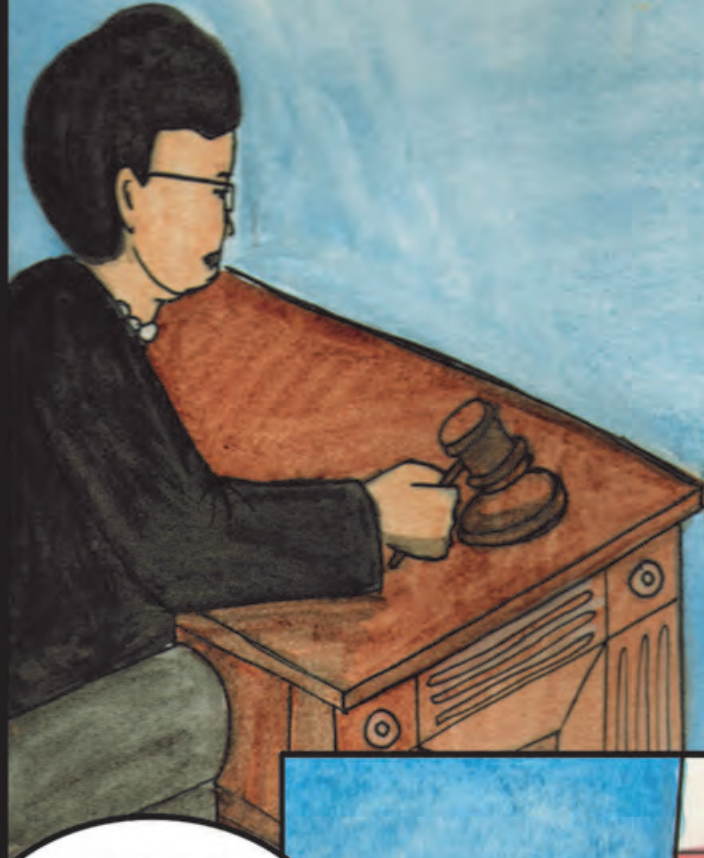
FORTY YEARS AGO I CAME TO THIS COURTROOM IN HANDCUFFS AND I WAS SENT TO A CAMP. THE CAMP WAS NOT FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION. HORSE STALLS ARE FOR HORSES, NOT FOR PEOPLE.



ACCORDING TO THE SUPREME COURT DECISION REGARDING MY CASE, BEING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WAS NOT ENOUGH. I THOUGHT THAT THIS DECISION WAS WRONG, AND I STILL FEEL THAT WAY. AS LONG AS MY RECORD STANDS IN FEDERAL COURT, ANY AMERICAN CITIZEN CAN BE HELD IN PRISON OR CONCENTRATION CAMPS WITHOUT A TRIAL OR A HEARING. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE GOVERNMENT ADMIT THAT THEY WERE WRONG AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT SO THIS WILL NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN TO ANY AMERICAN CITIZEN OF ANY RACE, CREED OR COLOR.



THE GOVERNMENT OFFERED TO PARDON  
FRED FOR HIS CRIME.



WE SHOULD BE  
THE ONES  
PARDONING THE  
GOVERNMENT.





ASTONISHING EVERYONE, JUDGE PATEL RULED IN FRED'S FAVOR FROM THE BENCH.



THE KOREMATSU CASE STANDS AS A CONSTANT CAUTION THAT IN TIMES OF WAR OR DECLARED MILITARY NECESSITY OUR INSTITUTIONS MUST BE VIGILANT IN PROTECTING OUR CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES. IT STANDS AS A CAUTION THAT IN TIMES OF DISTRESS THE SHIELD OF MILITARY NECESSITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY MUST NOT BE USED TO PROTECT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS FROM CLOSE SCRUTINY AND ACCOUNTABILITY. IT STANDS AS A CAUTION THAT IN TIMES OF INTERNATIONAL HOSTILITY AND ANTAGONISMS OUR INSTITUTIONS, LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL, MUST BE PREPARED TO PROTECT ALL CITIZENS FROM THE PETTY FEARS AND PREJUDICES THAT ARE SO EASILY AROUSED.



*THE 1983 DECISION PAVED THE WAY FOR A REPARATIONS MOVEMENT, WHICH LED IN 1988 TO AN OFFICIAL APOLOGY AND A PAYMENT OF \$20,000 TO EVERY FORMER INTERNEE STILL LIVING.*

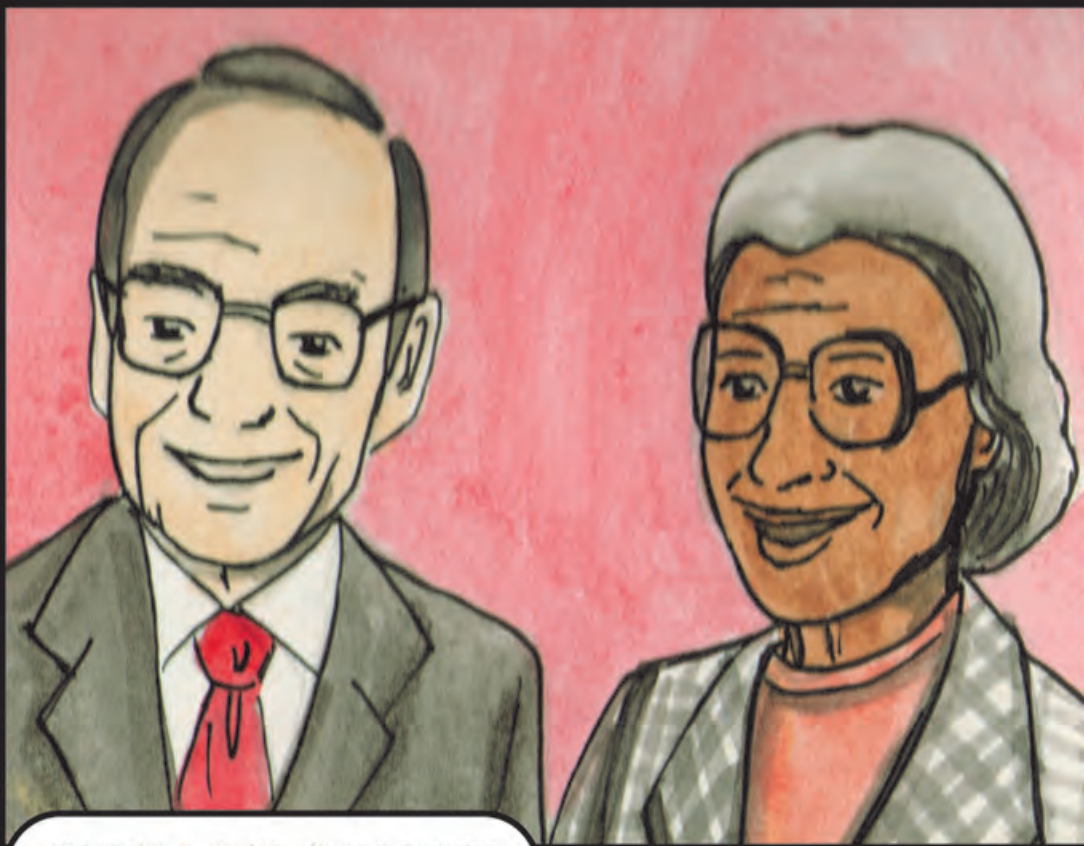
## **TITLE I—RECOGNITION OF INJUSTICE AND APOLOGY ON BEHALF OF THE NATION**

SEC. 101. The Congress accepts the findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and recognizes that a grave injustice was done to both citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. On behalf of the Nation, the Congress apologizes.

*IN 1998, PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON AWARDED FRED THE NATION'S HIGHEST CIVILIAN AWARD, THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM.*







IN THE LONG HISTORY OF  
OUR COUNTRY'S CONSTANT  
SEARCH FOR JUSTICE,  
SOME NAMES OF  
ORDINARY CITIZENS STAND  
FOR MILLIONS OF  
SOULS-- PLESSY,  
BROWN, PARKS. TO THAT  
DISTINGUISHED LIST TODAY  
WE ADD THE NAME OF  
FRED KOREMATSU.





AFTER THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF 9/11, AUTHORITIES  
BEGAN DETAINING MORE THAN A THOUSAND PEOPLE,  
MOSTLY MUSLIMS, FOR QUESTIONING.



BALBIR SINGH SODHI, A SIKH AMERICAN WHO WORE A  
TURBAN, WAS KILLED IN PHOENIX IN A SPATE OF ATTACKS  
ON PEOPLE THOUGHT TO BE MUSLIM.



COULD THE  
INTERNMENT  
BE REPEATED? I NEED  
TO REMIND PEOPLE ABOUT  
THE INJUSTICE OF  
INTERNMENT BEFORE  
THEY FORGET.



IN HIS 80S, FRED FILED AMICUS BRIEFS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASES OF GUANTANAMO DETAINEES. THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT THE DETAINEES HAD A RIGHT TO CHALLENGE THEIR DETENTION IN COURT.



FRED FOUGHT HIS ENTIRE LIFE TO UPHOLD BASIC AMERICAN VALUES: THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL, FREEDOM, AND THE EQUALITY OF ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF RACE.



I JUST HEARD THAT FRED KOREMATSU IS COMING TO THE SIKH TEMPLE NEARBY TO SPEAK!





THERE ARE ARAB AMERICANS TODAY WHO ARE GOING THROUGH WHAT JAPANESE AMERICANS EXPERIENCED YEARS AGO, AND WE SHOULD BE VIGILANT TO MAKE SURE THIS WILL NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN.



I MET SOMEONE YEARS AGO WHO HAD NEVER HEARD ABOUT THE ROUNDUP OF JAPANESE AMERICANS. THAT'S WHY I CONTINUE TO TALK ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED TO ME.



IF YOU HAVE THE FEELING THAT SOMETHING IS WRONG, DON'T BE AFRAID TO SPEAK UP.

THE END.



## Japanese-Americans: A Timeline

**1868:** The Civil War results in the Fourteenth Amendment, which promises equal protection under the law for all persons.

**1882:** The passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act leads to demand for labor from Japan.

**1885 Feb. 8:** The first legal Japanese immigrants land in Hawaii as contract laborers. Between 1885 and 1894, nearly 30,000 Japanese (mostly men) arrive in Hawaii to work in the booming sugar plantations. Some choose to move to the continental U.S.



**1898:** The United States annexes Hawaii, five years after the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani led by American businessmen.

**1899:** 26,000 Japanese workers arrive in Hawaii in anticipation of the impending restriction on immigration.

**1900:** Persons of Japanese descent make up 40% (61,000) of Hawaii's population. The census finds 24,000 persons of Japanese descent on the mainland.





**1905:** Japanese victory over Russia in war stirs increasing anti-Japanese feeling in United States. The Asiatic Exclusion League is formed in San Francisco, California.



**1907:** In response to increasing anti-Japanese fervor, the United States and Japan agree to halt Japanese immigration to the United States except for "former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents." In exchange, San Francisco desegregates its schools for Japanese and Japanese-American students.



**1910:** "Picture brides" start arriving from Japan to marry Japanese men. The decade will see 9,500 Japanese picture brides arrive in Hawaii.

**1913:** Growing competition from Japanese farmers leads the California legislature to pass an Alien Land Law barring "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land. Many families purchase land through their American-born children (Nisei).



**1917:** Japanese Americans, many from Hawaii, serve in the U.S. military in World War I.

**1919 Jan. 30:** Fred Korematsu is born in Oakland, California.

**1920:** California amends the Alien Land Law to prevent Japanese from purchasing land in someone else's name. It also prohibits non-citizens from leasing land.

**1921:** Japan stops issuing passports to "picture brides."



**1922:** Supreme Court declares in *Takao Ozawa v. United States* that Japanese cannot naturalize as American citizens because they are not "white."



**1924:** Immigration Act of 1924 halts all Japanese immigration to America.

**1941 Dec. 7:** Japanese planes attack Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii. In the following days, more than one thousand promi-

nent *Issei* are imprisoned; no charges are filed.

**1942 Feb. 19:** President Roosevelt issues Executive Order No. 9066, which allows the military to exclude anyone from any area designated as a military zone. This order leads to the internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans.



Two-thirds are American citizens. More than half are children.

Fred Korematsu refuses to report to the assembly center. He changes his name and goes into hiding. He has just turned 23.

**1942 Feb. 25:** The Navy informs Japanese American residents of Terminal Island near Los Angeles Harbor that they must leave in 48 hours. They are the first group to be removed.



**1942 Mar. 2:** Public Proclamation No. 1 establishes military exclusion zones 1 and 2 to be complied with Executive Order No. 9066.



Zone 1 includes the western portion of California, Oregon and Washington, and part of Arizona. Zone 2 includes the rest of these states.

**1942 Mar. 21:** Public Law 77-503 makes a violation of military orders under Executive Order 9066 a federal crime.



**1942 Mar. 22:** First large groups of Japanese ancestry move from L.A. to the Army-operated Manzanar detention center in the Owens Valley of California.

**1942 Mar. 24:** The first of 108 military proclamations ordering detention of Japanese and Japanese Americans is issued. By year-end, more than 120,000 are removed from the West Coast designated as military zone 1 and the California portion of zone 2.

**1942 May 30:** Fred Korematsu is arrested in San Leandro, California. Convicted of violating Executive Order 9066, he is first required to report to the Tanforan Assembly Center in California, and then later moved to the Topaz internment camp in Utah.

**1943 Feb. 1:** The 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team is formed, made up entirely of Japanese American volunteers.



**1943 Sept. 2:** The 100<sup>th</sup> U.S. Army Battalion composed of Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii lands in Oran, North Africa. It is later known as the "Purple Heart Battalion" for the over 900 casualties it suffers.

**1944 Jan. 20:** The War Department reinstates the draft for Nisei in detention camps.



**1944 June 2:** The all-Japanese American 442 Regimental Combat Team (RCT) is sent to the Italian front.

**1944 June:** The 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion merges with the 442<sup>nd</sup> Regiment.

**1944 Dec. 18:** Ruling against Fred Korematsu, the Supreme Court upholds the mass internment of Japanese Americans, citing "military necessity" and counseling that "hardships are part of war." In dissent, Justice Murphy denounces the decision as the "legalization of racism."

**1945 May 7:** Germany surrenders.

**1945 Aug. 6:** The U.S. drops the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Three days later, it drops a second bomb on Nagasaki, Japan.



**1945 Aug. 14:** Japan formally surrenders and World War II ends.

**1945 Sept. 4:** Public Proclamation No. 24 revokes exclusion orders and military restrictions against Japanese and Japanese Americans.

**1946 March:** The last of the ten major detention camps, Tule Lake, in California, closes.

**1946 July 15:** President Truman receives the 100/442nd Regiment in the White House. He tells the veterans, "You fought not only the enemy but you fought prejudice -- and you have won."





The 100/442<sup>nd</sup> Regiment is awarded 18,143 Medals of Valor and 9,486 Purple Heart Awards. It is the highest decorated military unit of its size and length of service in U.S. history.



**1948 Jan. 19:** The U.S. Supreme Court reverses *Oyama v. California*, ruling that California could not bar Japanese American citizen children from owning land.

**1948 July 2:** President Truman signs the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act, which was intended to compensate internees for economic losses.



This Act paid less than 10 cents on the dollar for lost property.

**1952 Apr. 17:** California's Supreme Court holds the state's alien land laws unconstitutional.

**1952 June 27:** McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act allows people of all races to be eligible for naturalization. It also establishes a quota system to limit the number of Japanese immigrants to 100 per year.

**1965:** The Immigration law of 1965 ends national immigration quotas.

**1976 Feb. 19:** President Gerald R. Ford rescinds Executive Order 9066.

**1980:** President Jimmy Carter appoints a special commission to investigate the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. The commission concludes that the decisions to remove those of Japanese ancestry to prison camps occurred because of "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."



**1983 June 16:** Congressional Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians recommends individual \$20,000 payments to internees still living.

**1983 Nov. 10:** United States District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel hears Fred Korematsu's *coram nobis* action to overturn his 1944 conviction. She reverses the conviction and holds that the internment orders were unconstitutional. Judge Patel writes in the opinion that Korematsu's case "stands as a caution that in times of international hostility and antagonisms our institutions, legislative, executive and judicial, must...protect all citizens from the petty fears and prejudices that are so easily aroused."



**1988 Aug. 10:** Congress passes the Civil Liberties Act which grants a reparation check of \$20,000 to each living survivor of the internment camps. The figure amounted to \$3.36 per day for a detainee who had been interned for two years.

**Oct. 19, 1990:** Attorney General Richard Thornburgh meets nine elderly Japanese internment survivors to distribute the reparations checks, and he delivers the apology letter from President Bush to them on his knees.



**1993 Oct. 1:** President Bill Clinton offers a presidential letter of apology to internees and their families. He writes, "I offer a sincere apology to you for the actions that unfairly denied Japanese Americans and their families fundamental liberties during World War II. . . . In retrospect, we understand that the na



tion's actions were rooted deeply in racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of political leadership."

**1998:** Fred Korematsu receives the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor. President Bill Clinton declares, "In the long history of our country's constant search for justice, some names of ordinary citizens stand for millions of souls — Plessy, Brown, Parks. To that distinguished list today we add the name of Fred Korematsu."

**2000 Nov. 9:** National Japanese American Memorial opens in Washington, D.C. It honors Japanese American veterans and internees of camps in World War II.

**2003-2004:** Fred Korematsu continues to speak out for basic civil rights. He files amicus briefs in cases, *Odah v. United States*, *Rasul v. Bush*, *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, and *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, and asks the Supreme Court to review its practice of detaining people indefinitely without formal charges or trials. In his brief for *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, Korematsu expresses his concern that "by allowing the Executive Branch to decide unilaterally who to detain, and for how long, our country will repeat the same mistakes of the past."

**2005 Mar. 30:** Fred Korematsu passes away at the age of 86 in Marin County, California. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn, son, Ken, and daughter, Karen.

**2010 Sept. 23:** California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signs into law a bill making January 30<sup>th</sup> of every year the Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.







## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Keith Aoki, Lorraine Bannai, Sarah Fabian, Bill Ong Hing, Dean Kevin Johnson, Karen, Kathryn, and Ken Korematsu, Kathryn Lee, Dean Rex Perschbacher, Ling Woo Liu, and Susan Yoon, without whom this work would not have been possible. We are especially grateful to Audrey Goodwater, whose many talents, dedication, and persistence were essential to this project in countless ways.

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## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Anupam Chander and Madhavi Sunder live with their two children in Davis, California. They are law professors at the University of California, Davis. In 2005 they led a campaign to name a new public school in Davis after Korematsu. Fred T. Korematsu Elementary School became the first school in the nation named after the civil rights hero.

## ABOUT THE ILLUSTRATOR

Angelia Loi grew up in the San Francisco Bay Area and began drawing at a young age. At ten years old, she began attending art classes where she explored several different mediums in the fine arts.

Now twenty-one years old, she feels privileged for having worked on her first published illustrations while attending University of California, Davis, where she is studying Art and Exhibition Design.

In her spare time, she enjoys traveling, charcoal drawing, and visiting museums and galleries.



Our hero is mild-mannered Fred Korematsu, an ordinary welder working in a shipyard who transforms into a champion for more than a hundred thousand people.

This story follows Korematsu from his all-American childhood in Oakland, California, to his role as a young man in challenging the Internment, to his reopening, as a man in his sixties, the very case he had lost before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1944.

*"In the long history of our country's constant search for justice, some names of ordinary citizens stand for millions of souls—Plessy, Brown, Parks. To that distinguished list today we add the name of Fred Korematsu."*

*—President Bill Clinton on awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Fred Korematsu*

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