



Justice at War

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Justice at War

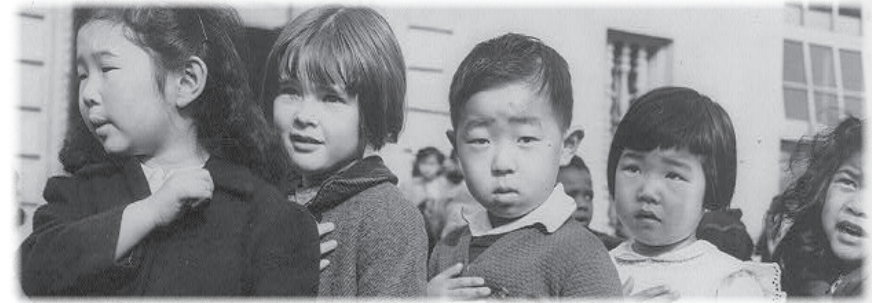
On 7 December 1941, Japanese warplanes bombed the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor. During the attack 2,403 people were killed and 80% of U.S. Naval warships in the Pacific were sunk. Many U.S. citizens feared a Japanese invasion and demanded action. In response to the attack, President Roosevelt issued Proclamation No. 2525 restricting travel for Japanese Americans, and authorizing the detention of any alien enemy who appeared dangerous. Two months later, the President issued Executive Order 9066, establishing military zones along the West Coast. The order set the stage for the exclusion of Japanese Americans from those zones.

Citing the threat of further attacks, and suspicious radio transmissions from the West Coast, the War Relocation Authority ordered the evacuation and detention of over 110,000 Japanese Americans into internment camps. While no Japanese American was ever convicted of sabotage or espionage against the United States, men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry were forced from their homes and detained in camps, often under harsh conditions.

Recruited by a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union, Mitsuye Endo declared that her detention in the Topaz Internment Camp was unconstitutional; she had never been charged or convicted of a crime. She took her case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Defending the government's actions, Solicitor General Fahey cited the constitutional right to suspend a person's right to a trial (the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*) in cases of rebellion or invasion. Abraham Lincoln had suspended the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* during the Civil War. The Supreme Court had heard four cases regarding the Japanese internment camps prior to that of Miss Endo's. In each instance they determined that the government's actions were constitutional.



Caddaalad Dagaal Gashay



7 December 1941, diyaaradaha dagaalka ee Jabaan baa duqeeyay saldhigga Pearl Harbor ee Maraykanka. Weerarkaas waxaa ku dhintay 2,403 qof, 80% maraakiibta Maraykanka ee Baasifikada ayaa na ku qusay. Muwaadiniin badan ayaa ka walwalay in Jabaan ay la wareegto dalka oo in tallaabo la qaado codsaday. Madaxweyne Roosevelt ayaa weerarkaas ka soo saaray Meerto No. 2525, taas oo Jabaaniiska dalkan u xaddiday socdaalidda, sharciyaysay na in la xiro shisheeyaha halis laga filo. Labo bilood ka dib madaxweynuhu wuxuu saxiixay Amar-Taliseedka 9066 oo horseeday in Xeebta Galbeed laga dhiso xarumo ciidan. Xarumahan waxaa laga fogeeyay Jabaaniiska dalkan.

Iyagoo xusaya in weerar kale iman karo iyo in la helay war laga shakiyay oo Xeebta Galbeed ka yimi, Maammulka Dibudejinta Dagaaleed ayaa amray in la bixiyo oo xerooyin lagu guro 110,000 oo Jabaaniiska dalkan ah. Iyada oo hal qof oo Jabaaniiska dalkan ka mid ah aan lagu helin dambi ka dhan ah dalkan baa rag, dumar iyo carruur ka hiddo-haysa Jabaan xoog looga waday guryahoodii oo xerooyin laga dayriyay lagu guray.

Ka dib markuu u yeedhay qareen ka socda Ururka Xuquuqaha Muwaadinka Maraykanka, Mitsuye Endo ayaa ku andacootay in xabbisaaddii lagu xiray Xeryo Taxaabeedka Topaz dastuuri ahayn; oo aan dambi waligeed lagu helin. Kiiskeedan waxay la tagtay illaa Maxkamadda Sare. Isagoo difaacaya dawladda, Sharciyahanka Guud Fahey ayaa xusay in dastuuri ay tahay in qofka laga xayuubiyo xaqa uu u leeyahay maxkamadaynta (*Writ of Habeas Corpus*) haddiiba dalka lagu soo duulo. Abraham Lincoln ayaa ba laalay *Writ of Habeas Corpus* xilligii Dagaalka Sokeeye. Maxkamadda Sare afar kiis oo ku saabsan xabbisaadda Jabaaniiska ayay dhageysatay ka hor kiiska Miss Endo. Afarta ba waxaa ka soo baxay in falalka dawladdu dastuuri yihiin.

Justice at War transports you to the critical moment in 1944 when Mitsuye Endo case is brought before the U.S. Supreme Court. In role as Supreme Court Justices, you will hear testimony, interrogate witnesses and reflect on crucial questions raised by the case. Finally, you will decide whether or not the government has the constitutional right to detain Miss Endo, and other citizens of Japanese-American ancestry, in camps for the remainder of the War.

Questions to consider

- Under what circumstances should the government be granted the right to detain citizens without a trial?
- In times of war, should individual rights be sacrificed in the interest of public safety?
- Were the camps necessary for national security, given the threat of invasion?
- Could racism have played a role in the decision to place Japanese Americans in internment camps?

**Arguments for Keeping
Camps Open**

**Arguments for Closing
the Camps**

Caddaalad Dagaal Gashay waxay ku dhex geenaysaa 1944 markii kiiska Mitsuye Endo la keenay Maxkamadda Sare. Si aad tahay Garsoore Maxkamadda Sare jooga, waxaad maqli doontaa caddaymaha, oo aad imtixaani doontaa markhaatiyaasha, kana baaraandagi doontaa arrimaha muhiimka ah ee kiiska. Ugu dambayn, waxaad go'aan ka gaadhi doontaa in dawladdu xaq dastuuri ah u leedahay xirista Mawro Endo, iyo muwaadiniintii Jabaaniiska ahaa ee xeryaha lagu xiray intii dagaalku socday.

Bal isweydii

- Xaaladahee ayay dawladdu xaq u leedahay in ay xirto dadkeeda maxkamadayn la'aan?
- Xilliyada dagaalka, miyay tahay in xuquuqaha qofka la shiiqiyo si loo ilaaliyo danaha mujtamaca?
- Miyay xeraynta dadku habboonayd in kasta oo laga walwal qabay qabsashada dalka?
- Cunsiriyaddu door ma ku lahayd go'aanka in Jabaaniiska dalkan xeryo lagu guro?

**Doodaha oggol in xeryuhu
furnaadaan**

**Doodaha oggol in xeryuhu
xirnaadaan**

1869: The first Japanese to settle on the U.S. mainland arrive at Gold Hill near Sacramento, California.

1870: The U.S. Congress grants naturalization rights to free whites and people of African descent, omitting mention of Asian races.

1911: The U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization orders that declarations of intent to file for citizenship can only be received from whites and from people of African descent, thus allowing courts to refuse naturalization to the Japanese.

1913: The Alien Land Bill prevents Japanese aliens from owning land in California.

1924: Congress passes an Immigration Act stating that no alien ineligible for citizenship shall be admitted to the U.S. This stops all immigration from Japan.

7 December 1941: Japan launches a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

8 December 1941: The United States declares war on Japan.

11 December 1941: General John L. DeWitt is named commander of the Western Defense Command to protect the West Coast from further attack.

19 February 1942: President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066, giving the War Department authority to define military areas in the western states and to exclude from them anyone who might threaten the war effort.

18 March 1942: Executive Order 9102 establishes the War Relocation Authority to oversee the forced relocation of persons deemed dangerous to the security of the United States from exclusion zones. This order quickly leads to the establishments of relocation and internment camps.

21 March 1942: Public Law 503 is signed into law, providing penalties for persons who violate exclusion orders.

13 July 1942: A Writ of Habeas Corpus is filed in the name of Mitsuye Endo.

12 August 1942: The evacuation is complete; 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry are removed from the West Coast and placed in ten inland camps.

December 1944: Mitsuye Endo's case is heard before the U.S. Supreme Court.



1869: Jabaaniiskii ugu horreeyay oo dega Maraykanka ayaa yimid Gold Hill oo u dhow Sacramento, California.

1870: Kongareska Maraykanka ayaa xuquuq muwaadinoobid u oggalaaday caddaanka iyo Afrikaanka xorta ah, kana reebay dadka ka soo jeeda Aasiya.

1911: Laanta Soogalootiga iyo Muwaadinoobidda Maraykanka ayaa amartay in codsiga muwaadinoobidda laga aqbali karo oo kali ah caddaanka iyo dadka ka soo jeeda Afrika, taas oo Jabaaniiska ka hor istaagay in ay noqdaan muwaadiniin.

1913: Biilka Ajnabigiyo Dhulka ayaa Jabaaniiska ajnabiga ah ka hor istaagay in ay dhulka iibsadaan California.

1924: Kongareska ayaa soo saaray Tallaabada Soogalootiga oo ajnabi kasta oo aan mudwaadin noqon karin degitaan u diidday. Tani waxay joojisay saagalootigii ka soo qulqulayay Jabaan.

7 December 1941: Jabaan ayaa weerar gaadmo ah ku soo qaadday Pearl Harbor.

8 December 1941: Maraykanka ayaa dagaal u yaboohay Jabaan.

11 December 1941: Janaraal John L. DeWitt ayaa hoggaan u noqday Difaaca Galbeed oo loo igmaday ilaalinta Xeebta Galbeed si aan weerar kale ugu iman.

19 February 1942: Madaxweyne Roosevelt baa saxiixay Amar-Taliseedka 9066, oo Laanta Dagaalka u oggolaaday in ay qeexdo xarumaha ciidameed ee galbeedka oo ay ka fogeeyso cid kasta oo curyaamin karta dedaalkan.

18 March 1942: Amar-Taliseedka 9102 ayaa Maammulka Dibudejinta Dagaaleed dhisay si ay dadka xoogga lagu saarayo ula sodaan, dadkaas oo lagu tuhmay in ay halis ku yihiin amniga Maraykanka. Amarkani waxa uu durbadii ba horseeday in dibudejintu bilaabato oo xeryuhu furmaan.

21 March 1942: Xeer Mujtamaca 503 ayaa sharci noqday, kaas oo ciqaabay cid kasta oo ku xadgudubta mamnuuca la saaray.

13 July 1942: Waxaa magaca Mitsuye Endo dartiis dib loo soo saaray Writ of Habeas Corpus.

12 August 1942: Guryo ka bixintu waa dhammays; 110,000 qof oo Jabaan ka hiddo-haysa ayaa xoog guryahoodii Xeebta Galbeed looga saaray oo lagu guray toban xero.

December 1944: Kiiska Mitsuye Endo ayaa waxaa laga hor dhageystay Maxkamadda Sare ee Maraykanka.

1. Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, what rules were put in place regarding Japanese and other Asian immigrants? What does this say about attitudes of many U.S. citizens towards people from Asian countries before World War II?
2. What specific actions were required under Executive Order 9066? Why did President Roosevelt sign this order?
3. While Roosevelt's executive orders authorized the removal of Japanese Americans from the West Coast, they did not specifically mention detaining them in internment camps. What reasons may the government have had in taking this action?



A Shakuhachi player and a young girl, Jul. 1945, Topaz concentration camp, Utah.

Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration

"en-denshopd-i37-00866-1." Densho Encyclopedia. 30 May 2013, 21:26 PDT. 9 Apr 2015, 22:56
<<http://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-denshopd-i37-00866-1/>>.



1. Ka hor duqayntii Pearl Harbor, maxay ahaayeen xeerarka loo dhigay Jabaaniiska iyo Aasiyaanka soogalootiga ah? Maxay arrintani ka iftiiminaysaa sidii ay muwaadiniinta Maraykanku u arkayeen dadka Aasiya ka yimid ka hor Dagaalweynaha II?
2. Maxay ahaayeen falalkii ku xusnaa Amar-Taliseedka 9066? Maxay ahayd sababta uu Madaxweyne Roosevelt u saxiixay amarkan?
3. Amarrada uu bixiyay Roosevelt waxay sharciyeeyeen in Jabaaniiska dalkan laga kaxeeyo Xeebta Galbeed, bal se ma aysan sheegin in lagu guro xerooyin. Maxay ahaayeen sababaha keenay in dawladdu ay falalkan ku kacdo?

Relocation Camps: temporary homes in remote areas of the United States administered by the War Relocation Authority for the Japanese Americans who were evacuated from their homes on the West Coast

Pearl Harbor: U.S. Naval base bombed by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941, inciting the U.S. to join World War II

War Relocation Authority (WRA): government agency created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in March 1942 to oversee the orderly evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast

Internment Camp: another term for the relocation camps defined above, particularly used by those who consider the term “relocation” inaccurate as it implies that Japanese Americans moved there voluntarily

Fifth Amendment: guarantees that no American citizen may be “deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process”

Prison Camp: a camp for prisoners of war, or a low-security prison where prisoners are often put to work

Dual Citizen: a person who holds citizenship in two countries

Writ of Habeas Corpus: (from the Latin: “you may have the body”) is a court order that requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court.

American Civil Liberties Union: an organization founded to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

Relocation Center: a temporary processing center for Japanese Americans who were being moved to relocation camps

Concentration Camp: a prison camp in which political dissidents, members of the minority, ethnic groups, or prisoners of war are confined—usually under harsh conditions

Espionage: spying or a government’s use of spies to learn another government’s military plans

Sabotage: the willful destruction of property or obstruction of public services

Xeryo Dibudejineed: guryo ku meel gaar ah oo laga dhisay xarummo durugsan oo Maraykanka ku yaalla, oo ay gacanta ku hayeen Maammulka Dibudejinta Dagaaleed, oo la dejiyay Jabaaniiska dalkan ee ka baxay guryahoodii Xeebta Galbeed

Pearl Harbor: Saldhig ay Jabaaniisku duqeeyeen 7 December 1941, taas oo sababtay in Maraykanku galo Dagaalweynaha II

Maammulka Dibudejinta Dagaaleed (WRA): laan dawladeed oo uu aasaasay Madaxweyne Franklin D. Roosevelt bishii March 1942 si ay u kormeerto Jabaaniiska dalkan oo laga saarayo Xeebta Galbeed

Xeryo Taxaab: ereybixin kale oo dibudejinta xerooyinka u taagan sida dusha ku qeexan, oo ay adeegsadaan gaar ahaan dadka u haysta inuu khalad yahay ereyga “dibudejin” oo macno ahaan sheegaya in Jabaaniisku iskood xerooyinkaas u degen

Baddalista Shanaad: waa sharci in aan muwaadin Maraykan ah laga “qaadin naf, xorriyad, ama xoolo maxkamadayn la’aan”

Xabsi Xero: xero lagu xabbiso askarta dagaalka, ama waa xero aan si adag loo ilaalin oo dadka ku jira shaqo culus loo diro

Muwaadin Labale: qof labo dal ka wada ah muwaadin

Writ of Habeas Corpus: (ka yimid Laatiin: “jidhka uun lahow”) waa amar maxkamad ka soo baxa oo qofka la xirayo u oggol in uu hor yimaaddo garsoore ama maxkamad

Ururka Xuquuqaha Muwaadinka Maraykanka: urur loo aasaasay in uu difaaco oo uu u doodo xuquuqaha qofka iyo xornimadiisa sida uu damaano qaaday dastuurku

Xarun Dibudejineed: xarun ku meel gaar ah oo Jabaaniiska dalkan lagu hayey intii aan loo gudbin xerooyinka

Xero Cabbudhineed: xabsi lagu xiro mucaaradka siyaasadeed, xubnaha dadka laga tiro badan yahay, qawmiyado, ama askarta dagaalka lagu soo qabto—oo badanka laga dayriyo

Tiftifaad: basaasnimo ama dawlad adeegsata basaasiin si ay u ogaato qorshayaasha ciidameed ee dawlad kale

Curyaamin: baabbi’inta loo kasay ee la baabbi’iyo qalabka ama la baylihiyo waxqabadka mujtamaca

JOHN L. DEWITT, a lifelong army man, was commander of the Western Defense during World War II. In March 1942, General Dewitt ordered the evacuation of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast and southern areas of Arizona.



Mitsuye Endo

MITSUYE ENDO was ordered to leave her home in Sacramento and sent to the Tule Lake Assembly Center in Modoc County, California and later to the Topaz Relocation Center in Utah. Because of her status as a model American citizen, Endo was recruited by the American Civil Liberties Union to be the appellant in a test case against the Government. Her case was forwarded to the U.S. Supreme Court by the Ninth Court of Appeals.

CHARLES FAHEY, Solicitor General of Washington D.C., defended the War Relocation Authority in the Endo case.

JAMES PURCELL was a young American Civil Liberties attorney who recruited Mitsuye Endo to testify, and took her to the U.S. Supreme Court.

JOHN L. DEWITT, ruugcaddaa ciidan ah, waxa uu hoggaan u ahaa Difaaca Galbeed xilligii Dagaalweynaha II. March 1942, Janaraal Dewitt ayaa amray in 110,000 Jabaaniiska dalkan ah laga bixiyo Baasifikada iyo agagaarka koonfurta Arizona.

MITSUYE ENDO waxaa lagu amray in ay ka baxdo gurigeeda Sacramento ku yaalla, waxaana loo diray Xarunta Tule Lake Assembly ee Degmada Modoc, California, ka dibna Xarunta Dibudejinta Topaz ee Utah. Maaddaama oo ay matalaysay muwaadinka, Endo waxaa hawlgaliyay Ururka Xuquuqaha Muwaadinka si ay Dawladda uga andacooto. Kiiskeeda waxaa Maxkamadda Sare ee Maraykanka hor keenay Ninth Court of Appeals.

CHARLES FAHEY, Sharciyahanka Guud ee Washington D.C., wuxuu difaacay Maammulka Dibudejinta Dagaaleed.

JAMES PURCELL waxa uu ahaa qareen da' yar oo Ururka Xuquuqaha ka socday kaas oo Mitsuye Endo ku dhiirrigeliyay in ay kiiskeeda la hor tagto Maxkamadda Sare.



As Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, you will have the opportunity to ask questions of the following key players. Write down some questions that you may ask.

General Dewitt:

Solicitor General Fahey, lawyer for the War Relocation Authority:

Mitsuye Endo:

Attorney Purcell, lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union:

Adigoo ah Garsoore jooga Maxkamadda Sare, waxaad kansho u helayaa in aad warsato jilayaasha muhiimka ah. Sii qoro su'aalaha aad doonayso inaad weydiiso shaqsiyaadkaas.

Janaraal Dewitt:

Sharciyahanka Guud Fahey, qareen ka socda Maamulka Dibudejinta Dagaaleed:

Mitsuye Endo:

Qareen Purcell, qareen ka socda Ururka Xuquuqaha Muwaadinka Maraykanka:

My Questions

Weydimahayga

TheatreEspresso performs at the John Adams Courthouse in Boston (in collaboration with the Supreme Judicial Court), at the Lawrence Heritage State Park Visitors Center, and in schools and museums throughout New England. The company thanks Mass Humanities and the following foundations for their generous support.



Cabot Family Charitable Trust, Catherine McCarthy Memorial Trust Fund, Friends of Lawrence Heritage State Park, Foley Hoag Foundation, Immigrant City Archives, National Endowment for the Arts, C. Pringle Charitable Foundation, Nathaniel and Elizabeth P. Stevens Foundation, and the White Fund

*This program is supported in part by a grant from the Boston Cultural Council, a local agency which is funded by the Massachusetts Cultural Council, administered by the Mayor's Office of Arts, Tourism, and Special Events.

Since 1992, **TheatreEspresso** has toured its educational dramas to schools, museums, libraries, and courthouses throughout New England. **TheatreEspresso's** work challenges students to make critical judgments, explore social relationships, reflect on the role of law and human rights in our society, and question accepted truths about the history of America. These plays confront students with complex situations, based on actual historical events, that provoke a variety of opinions and solutions. By asking students to consider themselves participants in the drama, the company engages students in examining contradictory events and testimony in order to reach their decisions.

TheatreEspresso does not advocate any one viewpoint, but hopes to compel students to relate historical events to contemporary issues. **TheatreEspresso** is in residence at Wheelock Family Theatre.



For further information, visit our website at
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