

150 \$a Incarceration camps

550 \$w g \$a Internment camps

670 \$a Work cat.: Hinnershitz, S. Japanese American incarceration : the camps and coerced labor during World War II, 2021: \$b Introd. ("In 2010, the Japanese American Citizens League published the Power of Words resolution, which encouraged the wider public to use more accurate terms, including 'imprisonment' or 'incarceration' instead of internment, which is a legal concept applied specifically to foreign-born Japanese held in internment centers") \$w (OCoLC)1262373030

670 \$a Daniels, R. Words do matter : a note on inappropriate terminology and the incarceration of the Japanese Americans, in *Nikkei in the Pacific Northwest : Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians in the twentieth century*, 2005: \$b p. 190 ("'"Internment' was an ordinary aspect of declared wars and referred to a legal process, described in United States statutes, to be applied to nationals of a country with which the United States was at war. I pointed out that perhaps eight thousand Japanese nationals had been formally interned by the government during World War II, beginning as early as the night of December 7-8, 1941, and that, although a great deal of injustice accompanied this wartime internment, it was conducted legally, and those interned got a semblance of due process. What happened to most of the West Coast Japanese Americans in 1942, I continued, should not be described with a word describing a legal process") p. 195 ("What happened to those West Coast Japanese Americans who were incarcerated in army and WRA concentration camps was simply lawless") \$w (OCoLC)932315083

670 \$a Terminology and the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II, NPS site viewed March 30, 2023 \$b ("Many Americans have used the word 'internment' to denote World War II's civil liberties calamity of mass, race-based, nonselective forced removal and incarceration of well over 110,000 Japanese American civilians, most of them American citizens. But the word 'internment,' a term of art in the international law of war, does not describe that community-wide incarceration. Instead, it invokes an internationally agreed legal scheme under which a warring country may incarcerate enemy soldiers and selected civilian subjects of an enemy power")

670 \$a Personal justice denied : report of the commission on wartime relocation and internment of civilians, 1997: \$b p. 4 of cover ("extraordinary story of the incarceration of mainland Japanese Americans and Alaskan Aleuts during World War II.") \$w (OCoLC)34472831

670 \$a Sunahara, A. The politics of racism : the uprooting of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War, 1981: \$b p. 66 ("Legally of course, the Nisei could not be interned. They were Canadian citizens and internment under the Geneva Convention is a legal act applicable only to aliens, a fact Assistant Commissioner

Mead quickly pointed out to Ottawa. Accordingly, the Nisei were legally never interned, but detained at the pleasure of the Minister of Justice") \$w (OCOLC)926372798

670 \$a Biden, J. R. Day of remembrance of Japanese American incarceration during World War II, White House website viewed March 29, 2023 ("On this Day of Remembrance of Japanese American Incarceration During World War II, we acknowledge the unjust incarceration of some 120,000 Japanese Americans, approximately two-thirds of whom were born in the United States. Despite never being charged with a crime, and without due process, Japanese Americans were forcibly removed from their homes and communities and incarcerated, simply because of their heritage")

670 \$a The Oxford Encyclopedia of Asian American Literature and Culture, 2020 \$b ("Although 'internment' has been widely used to describe the Japanese American incarceration, that word is also a misnomer. 'Internment' is a term used to describe the detainment through a specific legal process of citizens of an enemy nation. As Roger Daniels has pointed out, 8,000 Japanese had been formally interned by the US government and had undergone some semblance of legal proceedings. It does not describe the experiences of the 120,000 Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom were American citizens, and none of whom were given due process")

670 \$a Himel, Y. American's misuse of 'internment', 2016, in Seattle journal for social justice (Spring 2016): \$b p. 830 ("Internment's legal differences from mass incarceration are striking. First, internment is based on federal statute and international consensus, but the World War II mass incarceration originated with executive orders. Second, the legal scheme of internment has been used for centuries, while the mass incarceration legal scheme was short-lived. Third, the mass incarceration legal scheme was narrowly limited to this country; although some other nations may have engaged in race-based mass incarceration, there has been no international consensus adopting E.O. 9066. Fourth, internment implicated international and domestic legal safeguards (even if imperfectly realized as to Japanese aliens), but the mass incarceration scheme entirely lacked those safeguards")

952 \$a LC pattern: Internment camps

150 \$a Internment camps

360 \$i names of individual concentration and internment camps; and subdivision \$a Concentration camps \$i under individual wars, e.g., \$a World War, 1939-1945--Concentration camps

450 \$w nne \$a Concentration camps

450 \$a Incarceration camps

550 \$w g \$a Detention of persons

670 \$a Jane McGrath "Did the United States Put Its Own Citizens in Concentration Camps During WWII?" 7 May 2009, article on How Stuff Works WWW site, April 16, 2021: \$b (Franklin Delano Roosevelt made the decision to relocate more than 100,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans from their homes on the West Coast to camps around the country. Although FDR himself called them "concentration camps," we don't use that term today -- it's loaded because of its connection to the Holocaust in Nazi Germany. ... Though many argue that the forced relocation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans was primarily motivated by racism, the U.S. government cited national security reasons for the sweeping relocation. Nazi concentration camps were designed to extinguish the Jewish people, who the Nazis considered lesser beings, from the human race. Clearly, the use of the term "concentration camp" to describe U.S. relocation camps is misleading; for that reason, scholars prefer to call them internment camps.) \$u

<https://history.howstuffworks.com/history-vs-myth/japanese-internment-camp.htm>

670 \$a Adrian Myers, Gabriel Moshenska G. (eds) Archaeologies of Internment.

2011: \$b page 4 (Internment camps are often used to control groups and populations on the move.)

670 \$a OED online, April 14, 2021: \$b internment camp (a camp in which prisoners of war, enemy aliens, political prisoners, etc., are detained without trial)

concentration camp (A camp in which large numbers of people, esp. political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution)

670 \$a National Museum of American History, website viewed August 30, 2021 \$b The language of incarceration (In the 1940s, the War Relocation Authority, charged with implementing Executive Order 9066, used bureaucratic terminology to describe its operation. Scholars and members of the Japanese American community have since raised questions about how this language shaped or even distorted perceptions of the federal government's actions. They have developed alternate terminology to more accurately describe what happened, terms that are gradually becoming more widely accepted. We use these new terms throughout the exhibit. Original term: internment, current term: incarceration; original term: relocation center, current term: incarceration camp) \$u

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/righting-wrong-japanese-americans-and-world-war-ii/language-incarceration>

670 §a Ballantine's law dictionary, viewed March 13, 2024: §b Internment ("The detention of a resident enemy alien during the existence of a declared war between his country and the United States. Johnson v Eisentrager, 339 US 763, 94 L Ed 1255, 70 S Ct 936. The apprehension, restraint, and removal of an enemy alien to a designated place pursuant to an order by the President. 56 Am J1st War §§ 67, 68. The confinement of prisoners of war in the interior of a country. The act of a neutral nation in detaining ships, sailors, soldiers or property of a belligerent")

680 §i Here are entered works on facilities established for the mass detainment of ~~citizens and/or~~ resident noncitizens or prisoners of war who are incarcerated without charges by the government.