

1940-1941, the first year of the war, the number of people in the United States who were of Japanese ancestry was 120,000. Of these, 60,000 were American-born citizens, and 60,000 were Japanese immigrants. The majority of the Japanese-Americans were living in the West, particularly in California, where they were subjected to discrimination and persecution. In 1942, the War Relocation Authority was established to provide for the relocation of Japanese-Americans to the interior of the United States. The majority of the Japanese-Americans were relocated to the War Relocation Authority camps, which were established in the interior of the United States. The majority of the Japanese-Americans were relocated to the War Relocation Authority camps, which were established in the interior of the United States.

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1942-1943



1944-1945



1946-1947



1948-1949



1950-1951

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