

## FRONT LINE

## CIVIL WAR

PAUL JENKINS RAMON BACHS



STEVE LEIBER Kei Kobayashi









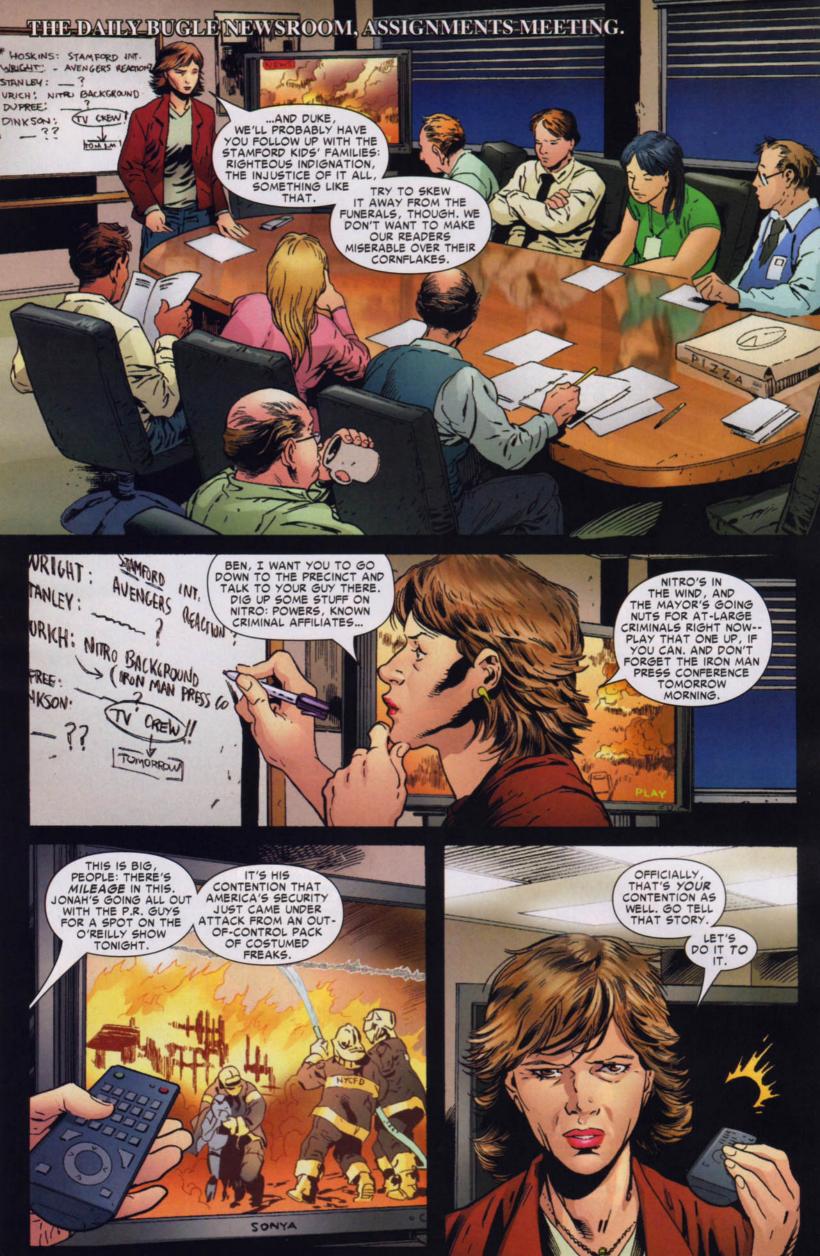






















YEAH...HEY, SALLY--THIS
IS ERIC! I'LL BE YOUR
SPONSOR FOR THIS EVENING...
HA HA! I WAS WONDERING IF
WE'RE ON FOR FRIDAY...I
MEAN, IF YOU STILL WANT
TO. CALL ME!























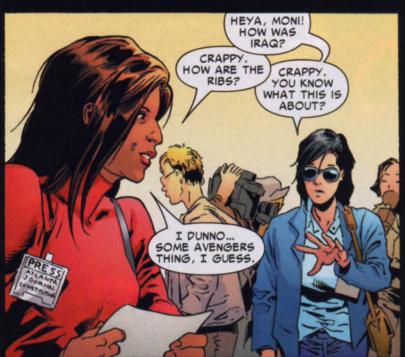














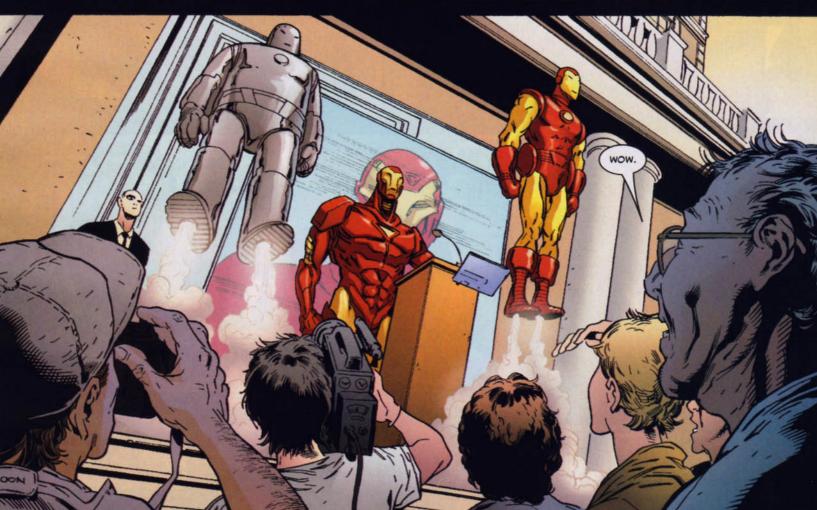
































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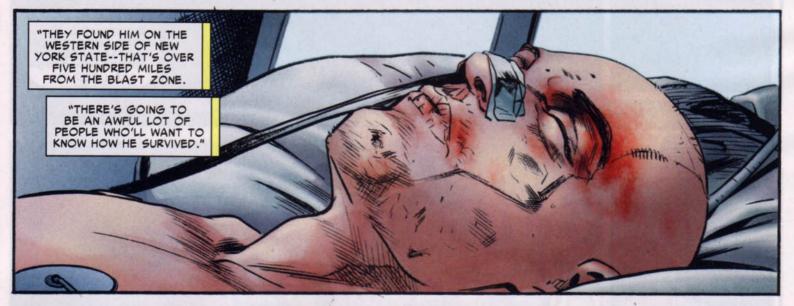














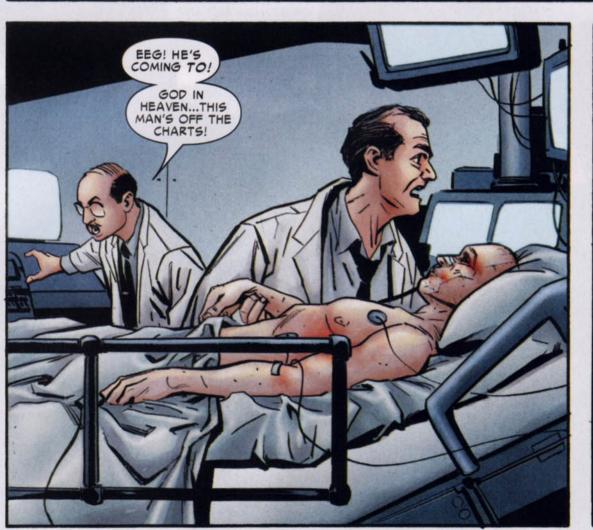






























In 1942, concerned by a possible invasion of the West Coast, the President of the United States signed Executive Order 9066, precipitating one of the largest controlled migrations in history. Over 110,000 people of Japanese descent were moved from their homes near the Pacific Coast into 10 wartime communities under the jurisdiction of the Wartime Relocation Authority.

Most of these people were American Citizens of Japanese ancestry with little or no allegiance to the Japanese Emperor. Over half were children. They were forced to leave behind over two hundred million dollars' worth of real estate and possessions, though a later law permitted some of these people to renounce their citizenship and return to their former homes.

In the interests of fairness, it can be noted that while they provided very sparse accommodation, these relocation centers had the highest live-birth rate and the lowest death rate in wartime United States. The Japanese in the centers received free food, lodging, medical and dental care, clothing allowance, education, hospital care, and all basic necessities. The government even paid travel expenses and assisted in cases of emergency relief.

