

Types of Internment Camps

There were many different types of camps in the United States used for the incarceration of different categories of people during WWII—from American citizens to prisoners of war. Approximately 11,000 people of Japanese descent, were actually interned following a recognized legal procedure and the forms of law. All of the latter were citizens of a nation against which the United States was at war, seized for reasons supposedly based on their behavior, and entitled to an individual hearing before a board. Whereas, the 120,000 Japanese American men, women, and children from the USA’s West Coast in the War Relocation Authority camps had no due process of law and this violation of civil and human rights was justified on the grounds of military necessity. This legal differentiation was the basis for the redress movement, which led to the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, involving a governmental apology and \$20,000 payment to more than 80,000 camp survivors.

Summary Table
Different Types of Camps & Categories of People Detained in Them

Temporary Assembly Center (Santa Anita, Fresno, etc.)	People of Japanese Ancestry Born in Japan/Immigrants to the U.S. & Japanese American Citizens
War Relocation Authority Camp (Manzanar, Rohwer, Granada, etc.)	People of Japanese Ancestry Born in Japan/Immigrants to the U.S. & Japanese American Citizens
Segregation Center (Tule Lake)	People of Japanese Ancestry Born in Japan/Immigrants to the U.S., Japanese American Citizens—Especially those Considered Disloyal or Troublemakers
Immigration Detention Facility (Honolulu, Seattle, San Francisco, etc.)	Japanese Nationals Arrested by the FBI
Department of Justice Internment Camp (Crystal City, etc.)	German and Italian Nationals, Japanese Latin Americans, Enemy Aliens
U.S. Army Internment Camp (Camp Lordsburg, etc.)	Prisoners of War
U.S. Federal Prison	Draft Resisters