



JAPANESE EVACUEES ARRIVE AT THE COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER,
 Poston, Ariz.

gent attitudes exhibited at that meeting persuaded all concerned that the Japanese, whether aliens or citizens, would have to be kept indefinitely in large government-operated camps, called relocation centers, which were built by the Army Engineers in the spring and summer of 1942.⁸⁹

⁸⁹ War Department, *Final Report*, pp. 43ff; Ltr, Dir WRA to ASW, 9 Apr 42; Memo, SW for President Roosevelt, 15 Apr 42. Last two in ASW 014.311 West Coast-WDC, Apr-May 42. Ltr, Dir WRA to ASW, 11 Mar 43, ASW 014.311 WDC Gen; War Relocation Authority, *WRA*, pp.26-30.

The term "relocation" was used first (and was still so used when the War Relocation Authority was established) to mean voluntary resettlement by the Japanese; after voluntary migration failed, it was used to describe the permanent camps to which the Japanese were sent from the Army's assembly centers. In the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of evacuation, in the case of *Korematsu v. United States* decided on 18 December 1944, the majority opinion, in referring to the relocation centers, stated: "We deem it unjustifiable to call them concentration camps with all the ugly connotations that term implies." In his dissenting opinion, Justice Owen J. Roberts referred to "the so-called Relocation Centers, a euphemism for concentration camps." 323 *United States Reports*, pp. 223, 230.