

I am an American

Addyson McGarry

Junior Division/Exhibit

Word Count: 450

My grandfather was eight years old when he and his family were taken from their home in Los Angeles, California and locked away in the internment camps. They were American citizens, born in the United States with no connection to Japan other than their ancestry. I've been told their story since I was really young by my family, but I've never been formally educated about it in school. I think that the internment camps are a big part of U.S. history, but they are often forgotten. The internment camps fit the theme of debate, diplomacy, and successes, failures, and consequences. For debate, *Hirabayashi v. The United States* shows how the U.S. argued that internment camps were a military necessity, while Japanese Americans protested that it was a violation of their constitutional rights. All of the factors including anti-immigration laws, widespread racism, and the erasure of General DeWitt's final report contributed to Order 9066 being passed, even though it was illegal. This is related to diplomacy, the act of dealing with people, Japanese Americans, in a tactical way. Lastly, the way Muslim Americans were treated after 9/11 is similar to the way Japanese Americans were treated after Pearl Harbor. Hate crimes and racism towards Muslim Americans is still common, and is even seen in the U.S. government. This shows that the country has not learned from the previous tragedy of Japanese American incarceration and racism, carrying it on to a new generation.

When I began my research, I read books by survivors of the camps. This prompted me to look into other sources, such as court transcripts and the Library of Congress. I relied heavily on internet sources, most of them from websites that focused on Japanese American history in the United States.

I created an exhibit board using pictures and quotes that related to my research. I included a historical background panel to educate my audience on the internment camps, especially because they are not always taught in schools. I also had pictures from major causes that led to the camps like *Hirabayashi v. The United States* and DeWitt's final report. When it was all out together, I used string to connect images and excerpts from sections of the board together to help the viewers draw parallels between different events.

My historical argument is that the Constitution did not protect the rights of Japanese Americans because of their race. The reason that they were treated unfairly during WWII was due to fear and prejudice that the country already had towards them, and this led to the Constitution being overlooked.

Japanese internment camps are significant in U.S. history because they are one of many examples of how minorities have been treated unfairly. Japanese Americans were innocent, yet they were imprisoned for three whole years behind barbed wire. They were feared because of their race, similar to how other groups have been treated.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Alfonseca, Kiara. "20 Years after 9/11, Islamophobia Continues to Haunt Muslims - ABC News." *ABC News*, ABC News, 11 Sept. 2021, <https://abcnews.go.com/US/20-years-911-islamophobia-continues-haunt-muslims/story?id=79732049>.

This is a primary source. It is a quote from Rep. Ilhan Omar on racism towards Muslim Americans after 9/11. This supports my argument by showing how Muslim Americans felt after experiencing prejudice. The only limitation is that the date of the interview is not listed.

"Assaults against Muslims in U.S. Surpass 2001 Level | Pew Research Center." *Pew Research Center*, <https://www.facebook.com/pewresearch>, <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/11/15/assaults-against-muslims-in-u-s-surpass-2001-level/>. Accessed 2 Feb. 2022.

This is a primary source. It is a graph depicting hate crimes against Muslims in the U.S. from 2000 to 2016. It supports my argument by showing spikes in crime following 9/11 and the Presidential election. There are no limitations.

DeWitt, General John. *Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942*. 1943.

This is a primary source. General DeWitt released *The Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast in 1942*. It furthers my argument by showing the reasoning for internment camps. There are no limitations.

DeWitt, J. L. *RiversideCA*, 19 May 1942, <https://www.riversideca.gov/museum/pdf/Reading/instructions.pdf>.

This is a primary source. It is an archive of government instructions regarding Japanese relocation in California. It furthers my argument by showing why some Japanese Americans were arrested for refusing to report to camps. The only limitation is that the whole picture of the document is cut out, so you cannot see the entire print.

Diamond, Jeremy. "Trump's Latest Executive Order: Banning People from 7 Countries and More | CNN Politics." *CNN*, CNN, 28 Jan. 2017, <https://www.cnn.com/2017/01/27/politics/donald-trump-refugees-executive-order/.html>.

This is a primary source. It is a picture showing President Trump signing Order 13796. This furthers my argument by showing the similarity of the order to anti-immigration laws placed on Japanese Americans. There are no limitations.

"Gordon Hirabayashi Challenges Japanese American Exclusion Orders on May 16, 1942. - HistoryLink.Org." *The Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History - HistoryLink.Org*, <https://www.historylink.org/file/3358>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2022.

This is a primary source. It is Gordon Hirabayashi in 1940. It furthers my argument by showing who challenged the U.S. in the case *Hirabayashi v. The United States*. The only limitation is that there is no author.

History.com Editors. "Pearl Harbor." *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 2 Dec. 2021, <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/pearl-harbor>.

This is a primary source. It is a picture of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii after it was attacked on December 7th, 1941 by Japan. It furthers my argument by showing one of the causing factors of fear towards Japanese Americans. The only limitation is that there is no author listed.

Keys, Barbara. "World Politics Explainer: The Twin-Tower Bombings (9/11)." *The Conversation*, <https://facebook.com/ConversationEDU>, 4 Oct. 2018, <https://theconversation.com/world-politics-explainer-the-twin-tower-bombings-9-11-101443>.

This is a primary source. It is an image of the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2000. It furthers my argument by showing the causing factor of fear towards Muslim Americans. There are no limitations.

Linder, Doug. "AG Biddle Letter Opposing Japanese-American Relocation." *Famous Trials*, <https://famous-trials.com/korematsu/2562-ag-biddle-letter-opposing-japanese-relocation>. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This is a primary source. It is a picture of a letter that Attorney General Francis Biddle sent to the Secretary of War. It helps my argument by proving that the U.S. government believed that Japanese internment camps were illegal, but went through with it anyway. The website seems to be reliable and the author is a historian and law professor.

"On May 03, 1913: California Law Prohibits Asian Immigrants from Owning Land." *Home | A History of Racial Injustice*, <https://calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/may/3>. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This is a primary source. It is a picture of hateful, anti-Japanese signs on a home in California. This supports my argument by showing how the public responded to Japanese immigrants in a racist and hateful manner. The only limitations are that it doesn't show the date when the picture was taken or whose house it is.

"Our Documents - Transcript of Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese (1942)." *Welcome to Our Documents.Gov*, <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=74&page=transcript>. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This is a primary source. This is a transcript of Order 9066 that was passed by President Roosevelt in 1942. This supports my argument by providing the reason for Japanese incarceration. This is a credible source because it is from a government-owned website.

"President Roosevelt Signing the Declaration of War against Japan - B&w Film Copy Neg. from File Print | Library of Congress." *The Library of Congress*, Dec. 1941, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a17434/>.

This is a primary source. It is a picture of President Roosevelt signing the Declaration of War against Japan in 1941. It furthers my argument by showing the reasoning behind signing the order was out of fear that Japanese Americans were spies and a threat to national security. There are no limitations.

Public Law 100-383. 10 Aug. 1988, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-102/pdf/STATUTE-102-Pg903.pdf>.

This is a primary source. This is a copy of Public Law 100-383 which granted \$20,000 and a presidential apology to every surviving U.S. citizen. This furthers my argument by showing the U.S. apologized for Japanese internment camps. This is a credible source from a government-owned website.

Smith, Rasheeda. "Fear Itself: The General Who Panicked the West Coast." *HistoryNet*, HistoryNet, 11 July 2017, <https://www.historynet.com/fear-itself-the-general-panicked-west-coast.htm>.

This is a primary source. It is a picture of General DeWitt who was in charge of the safety of the West Coast in the U.S. during WWII.

It furthers my argument by showing who was partly responsible for Japanese incarceration. There are no limitations.

Takei, George. “At Least During the Internment ...’ Are Words I Thought I’d Never Utter – Foreign Policy.” *Foreign Policy*, Foreign Policy, 1942, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2018/06/19/at-least-during-the-internment-are-words-i-thought-id-never-utter-family-separation-children-border/>.

This is a primary source. It is an image of a mother and her child at the Santa Anita Assembly Center in 1942. It furthers my argument by showing how even innocent children were locked up. There are no limitations.

“The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription | National Archives.” *National Archives*, 4 Nov. 2015, <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>.

This is a primary source. It is the original U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights proved by the U.S. government. It furthers my argument by providing reasoning as to why Japanese internment camps were unconstitutional. It is a credible source made by the National Archives.

“The Stone Court, 1941-1946 | The Supreme Court Historical Society.” *The Supreme Court Historical Society*, <https://supremecourthistory.org/history-of-the-court-history-of-the-courts/history-of-the-courts-the-stone-court-1941-1946/>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2022.

This is a primary source. It is an image of the Supreme Court that ruled from 1941-1946. This supports my argument by showing who ruled in the case, *Hirabayashi v. The United States*. There are no limitations.

Secondary Sources

Anderson, Emily. “Anti-Japanese Exclusion Movement.” *Densho Encyclopedia*, 8 Oct. 2020, https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Anti-Japanese_exclusion_movement/.

This is a secondary source. It provides a background on anti-Japanese exclusion movements in the early 1900s. It supports my argument by providing quotes from political leaders who were against Japanese immigration. This is a credible source on Japanese incarceration.

“Fred Korematsu - I Was an American Citizen, and I Had As...” *BrainyQuote*, https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/fred_korematsu_806807. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This is a secondary source. It is a quote from Fred Korematsu who was a civil rights activist against Japanese internment camps. It supports my argument by showing how Japanese Americans felt after being imprisoned. The limitations of this source are that the author is unknown and the website could be unreliable.

Goldstein, Richard. “Gordon Hirabayashi, WWII Internment Opponent, Was 93 - The New York Times.” *The New York Times - Breaking News, US News, World News and Videos*, 4 Jan. 2012, <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/04/us/gordon-hirabayashi-wwii-internment-opponent-dies-at-93.html>.

This is a secondary source. It is a quote from Gordon Hirabayashi in 1985 explaining how his citizenship didn't prevent him from being wrongfully imprisoned. This further my argument by showing how the Constitution didn't protect Japanese Americans. The only limitation is that other parts of the quote were cut out.

Higgs, Robert. “A Predecessor of George W. Bush’s Contempt for the Constitution | Robert Higgs.” *The Beacon*, 6 Aug. 2008, <https://blog.independent.org/2008/08/06/a-predecessor-of-george-w-bushs-contempt-for-the-constitution/>.

This is a secondary source because it is a quote taken from a historical figure and selected from the original source by the author. It is a quote from Secretary of War, John J. McCloy on the U.S. Constitution. It furthers my argument by showing how the Constitution was disregarded when Order 9066 was signed. The only limitation of this source is that it is written in a political blog, but the author seems to be educated on the topic.

“Hirabayashi v. United States, 627 F. Supp. 1445 (W.D. Wash. 1986) :: Justia.” *Justia Law*, <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/627/1445/1974210/>. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This is a secondary source. It is a transcript of *Hirabayashi v. The United States*. It supports my argument by showing the argument of the U.S. government in reasoning why internment camps were constitutional and sheds light on how evidence was withheld in the original case. This is a reliable source and is the same as the original transcript.

Lopez, German. “A New FBI Report Says Hate Crimes — Especially against Muslims — Went up in 2016 - Vox.” *Vox, Vox*, 13 Nov. 2017, <https://www.vox.com/identities/2017/11/13/16643448/fbi-hate-crimes-2016>.

This is a secondary source. It is a statistic on hate crimes towards Muslim Americans in 2016, researched by the FBI. It furthers my argument by showing how Trump influenced Muslim prejudice. The only limitation is that the article may be biased.

“---.” *A History of Racial Injustice*, <https://calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/may/3>. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This is a secondary source. It provides a quote from President Woodrow Wilson about his opinion on Asian immigration to the United States. It supports my argument by showing how racism against Asian immigrants was widespread throughout the country. This is a credible source, the only limitations are that the author is not listed.

Negae, Peggy. “Minoru Yasui (1916–1986).” *The Oregon Encyclopedia*, https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/yasui_minoru_1916_1986_/#.YfwFShPM Lrc. Accessed 3 Feb. 2022.

This is a secondary source. It is a quote from Minoru Yasui about how we as U.S. citizens need to stand up to our government, especially in cases like the internment camps. It furthers my argument that the U.S. has not learned from its mistakes in the camps. There are no limitations.

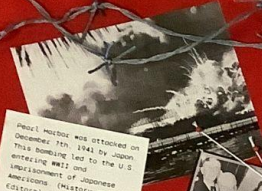
“Racial Profiling | Costs of War.” *The Costs of War*, <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/costs/social/rights/profiling>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2022.

This is a secondary source. It provides a statistic on hate crime percentage towards Muslims in the United States. It furthers my argument by showing how prejudice against Muslims after 9/11 is similar to prejudice after Pearl Harbor to Japanese Americans. The only limitation is that the source of the statistic is not listed.

Stevenson, Bryan. *Just Mercy*. First, 2016, p. 14.

This is a secondary source. It is a statistic on incarceration for black males in the U.S. It furthers my argument by showing how minorities are incarcerated more than white Americans. The only limitation is that there is not a listed source.

I AM AN AMERICAN



Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7, 1941 by Japan, which led to the U.S. entering WWII and the internment of Japanese Americans (History.com Editors)



Executive Order 9066, passed February 19th 1942 by President Roosevelt following the events of Pearl Harbor, ordered all Japanese Americans and immigrants to relocate to government internment camps. 120,000 Japanese American citizens including children were imprisoned for three years. (President Roosevelt signing orders | President Roosevelt signing Declaration of War against Japan - 1941 - Copy No. 2 from File 101-1 | Library of Congress)

The internment of Japanese Americans in the U.S. is a blatant example of how the Constitution has and does not protect the life, liberty, and property of all of its citizens.

The 5th Amendment (The Fifth Amendment) states that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or sea forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or in the case of a person who has fled from justice, unless the rights of life, liberty, or property shall be compromised by failure to comply with the laws of the land, or by neglect or refusal to answer the charge, or unless it shall appear that the person concerned has committed some act that would justify his removal from the U.S. and he has voluntarily agreed to surrender himself to the custody of the executive power.

It was impossible to establish the identity of the loyal and the disloyal with any degree of safety. It was not that there was insufficient time in which to make such a determination. It was simply a matter of facing the realities that a positive determination could not be made, that an exact separation of the sheep from the goats was **unfeasible**. (Dewitt)

was out of the scope of the report and appeared with- (Dewitt)

to complicate the situation, no ready means existed for determining the level and the extent of the safety. It was necessary to face the realities that a positive determination could not have been made. (Dewitt)

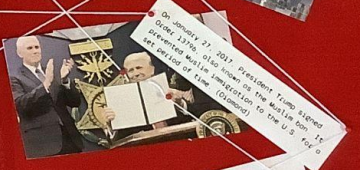
Given to the Supreme Court

FAILURES AND CONSEQUENCES

Another example of exclusion towards minorities:



This is the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001. It was attacked by the Islamic extremist group Al Qaeda. This group's actions resulted in extreme fear of Muslims. (Kays)



On January 27, 2017, President Trump signed an executive order limiting the number of Muslims who can enter the U.S. (Kays)



This is a graph depicting hate crimes against Muslims in the U.S. election. (Assaults peaked following 9/11 and after the presidential election. ("Assaults against Muslims in U.S. Surpass 2001 Level" | Pew Research Center))

DEBATE

"Military Necessity" v God Given Rights



General Dewitt was in charge of the safety of the West Coast in 1942 and convinced President Roosevelt to sign Order 9066 (Kays)

General Dewitt released the racial project Japanese evacuation from the West Coast in 1942. It was a combination of fear and prejudice against the Japanese. (Dewitt)

In 1942, Gordon Hirabayashi challenged the U.S. government in the Supreme Court. He argued that he had refused to report to a detention center and violated the laws of the United States. (Hirabayashi v. United States)

Challenges Japanese American detention centers on May 19, 1942. (Hirabayashi v. United States)

In 1943, the Supreme Court concluded that measures against Japanese Americans were constitutional. ("The Stone Court, 1943-1945" | The Supreme Court Historical Society)

Japanese Americans were viewed by the general public as "enemy aliens." (From Pearl Harbor to an Apology, an Interview Timeline | The New York Times)



Japanese Americans and immigrants were welcomed into white neighborhoods. There were laws which restricted them from owning land. (On May 03, 1943, California law prohibits Asian immigrants from owning land.)



Children's author Dr. Seuss drew this comic depicting racist stereotypes of Japanese Americans as spies after Pearl Harbor. (The Dr. Seuss Museum and his Seuss Museum about wartime cartoons about Japan and Japanese Americans | The Asian Pacific Journal | Japan Focus)

DIPLOMACY

How the U.S. took care of the "aliens" by utilizing racism and fear.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION Presidio of San Francisco, California
INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY LIVING IN THE FOLLOWING AREA:
That portion of the County of San Bernardino and

plastered across the West Coast for Japanese American citizens to use. Some essential instructions to report to internment camps resulting in them being arrested by the FBI. (Dewitt)



This is an image of a mother and child at the Santa Anita Assembly Center in 1942. (Tara)

This is a photo of barracks that Japanese Americans were forced to relocate to. This specifically is from the Granada War Relocation Center. (Wolfe/Tara)



The internment of Japanese Americans in the U.S. is a blatant example of how the Constitution has and does not protect the life, liberty, and property of all of its citizens.

The Fifth Amendment
"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." (The Constitution of the United States, Amendment 5.)

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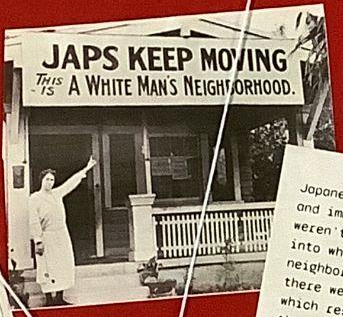
DEBATE

"Military Necessity" v. God Given Rights

Japanese Americans were viewed by the general public as "enemy aliens". ("From Pearl Harbor to an Apology, an Internment Timeline." The New York Times")



General DeWitt was in charge of the safety of the West Coast in the U.S. during WWII. He firmly believed that Japanese Americans were spies, and convinced President Roosevelt to sign Order 9066. (Smith)



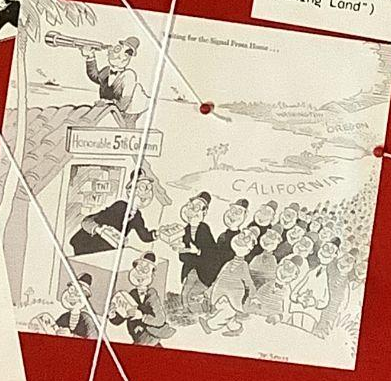
Japanese Americans and immigrants weren't welcomed into white neighborhoods; there were laws which restricted them from owning land. ("On May 03, 1913, California Law Prohibits Asian Immigrants from Owning Land")

General DeWitt released The Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast in 1942. It gave instructions and reasoning for Japanese relocation. (DeWitt)



In 1942, Gordon Hirabayashi challenged the U.S. government in the groundbreaking case, Hirabayashi v. The United States. He had refused to submit to laws that ordered Japanese Americans to report to detention centers. He argued it was unconstitutional and violated the Fifth Amendment. ("Gordon Hirabayashi Challenges Japanese American Evacuation Orders on May 16, 1942." HistoryLink Org.)

Children's author, Dr. Seuss, drew this comic depicting racially stereotyped Japanese Americans as spies after Pearl Harbor. ("The Dr. Seuss Museum and His Wartime Cartoons about Japan and Japanese Americans | The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus")



DIPLOMACY

How the U.S. took care of the "Aliens" by utilizing racism and fear...

In 1943, the Supreme Court concluded that measures against Japanese Americans were constitutional. ("The Stone Court, 1941-1946 | The Supreme Court Historical Society")





Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7th, 1941 by Japan. This bombing led to the U.S. entering WWII and imprisonment of Japanese Americans. (History.com Editors)

The internment of Japanese Americans in the U.S. is a blatant example of how the Constitution has and cannot protect the life, liberty, and property of all of its citizens.

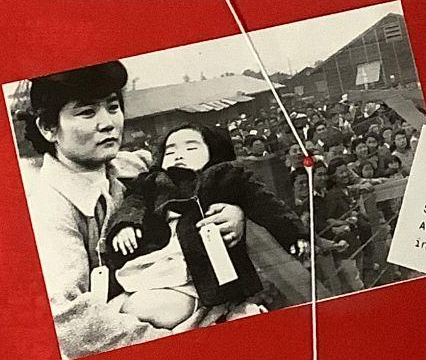
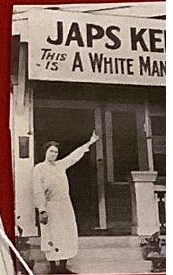
Executive Order 9066, passed February 19th, 1942 by President Roosevelt following the events of Pearl Harbor, ordered all Japanese Americans and immigrants to relocate to government internment camps. 120,000 Japanese American citizens including children were imprisoned for three years. ("President Roosevelt Signing the Declaration of War against Japan - 85w File Copy Neg. from File Print | Library of Congress")



Japanese Americans were viewed by the general public as "aliens" ("From Pearl Harbor to an Apology, on the Japanese American Experience" - The New York Times)

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY LIVING IN THE FOLLOWING AREA:
All that portion of the Counties of San Bernardino and Orange, California, south of a line extending west from the intersection of the

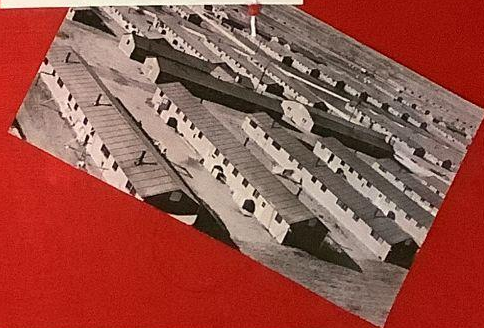
Plastered across the West Coast for Japanese American citizens to see. Some resisted instructions to report to internment camps, resulting in them being arrested by the FBI. (DeWitt)



This is an image of a mother and child at the Santa Anita Assembly Center in 1942. (Takes)

Children's author, Dr. Seuss, drew this comic depicting racially stereotyped Japanese Americans as spies after Pearl Harbor. ("The Dr. Seuss Museum and His Wartime Cartoons about Japan and Japanese Americans | The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus")

This is a photo of barracks that Japanese Americans were forced to relocate to, this specifically is from the Granada War Relocation Center (McClelland)



DIPL...

How the U.S. took care of Japanese Americans utilizing racism and...

AMERICAN

Not Given to the Supreme Court

"It was impossible to establish the identity of the loyal and the disloyal with any degree of safety. It was not that there was insufficient time in which to make such a determination. It was simply a matter of facing the realities that a positive determination could not be made, that an exact separation of the 'sheep from the goats' was unfeasible." (Dewitt)

The Fifth Amendment
to answer for a capital or otherwise, except in cases arising in the public danger; nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall private property be taken for public use without due compensation ("The Constitution for Art 5")

was cut out of the copies of the report and replaced with:

"To complicate the situation, no ready means existed for determining the loyal and the disloyal with any degree of safety. It was necessary to face the realities positive determination could not have been made." (Dewitt)

Given to the Supreme Court

DEBATE

"Military Necessity" v. God Given Rights

FAILURES AND CONSEQUENCES

Another example of exclusion towards minorities:



Dewitt was in charge of the safety of the West Coast in 1942. He firmly believed that Japanese Americans were a threat, and convinced President Roosevelt to sign Order 9066.

Dewitt released the Japanese from the West Coast in 1942. It gave them reasons and reasoning for their relocation.

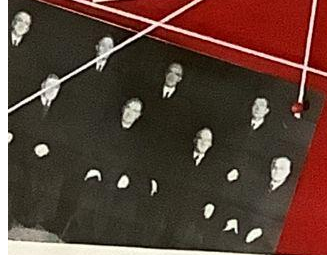
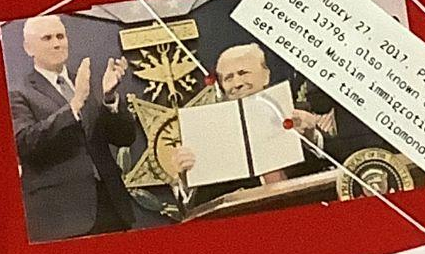


This is the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001. It was attacked by the Islamic-extremist group, Al-Qaeda. This shook the nation, resulting in extreme fear of Muslims. (Keys)



On January 27, 2017, President Trump signed Order 13796, also known as the Muslim ban. It set a period of time (Diamond)

In 1942, Gordon Hirabayashi challenged the U.S. government in the groundbreaking case, Hirabayashi v. The United States. He had refused to submit to laws that ordered Japanese Americans to report to detention centers. He argued it was unconstitutional and violated the Fifth Amendment. ("Gordon Hirabayashi Challenges Japanese American Exclusion Orders on May 16, 1942" - HistoryLink Org)



Supreme Court concluded that measures against Japanese Americans were constitutional. ("The Stone Court, Supreme Court Historical Society")



This is a graph depicting hate crimes against Muslims in the U.S. Assaults sparked following 9/11 and after the presidential election. ("Assaults against Muslims in U.S. Surpass 2001 Level" - Pew Research Center)