

## How the Case Moved Through the Court System

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### **Supreme Court of the United States**

By 6-3 margin, the Court upheld Korematsu's conviction. The Court adopted a new test (strict scrutiny), holding that any law or order that discriminated on the basis of race or ethnicity could only be constitutional if it served an extremely important purpose for the government (referred to as a compelling state interest). However, the Court found that the Government had met its burden because discrimination against the Japanese in this case served the government's military concerns about the possibility of Japanese spies.

*Korematsu v. United States (1944)*



### **United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit**

The Court of Appeals upheld Korematsu's conviction.

*Korematsu v. United States (1943)*



### **United States District Court for the Northern District of California**

Korematsu was convicted of being in a place from which all persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded.

*Korematsu v. California (1942)*