

## Bibliography

### Primary Sources

*Abstract of Votes Cast.* Denver: Bradford-Robinson, 1940.

This booklet summarized the results of the 1940 elections, in which Carr won a second term as governor by a wide margin. This helped me to understand the extent of Carr's popularity leading into his second term, and to contrast it with the results of the 1942 Senate election in order to see how Carr's stand for Japanese-American rights led to the end of his political career.

*A Challenge to Democracy.* U.S. War Relocation Authority, 1944. Accessed March 11, 2017. <https://archive.org/details/Challeng1944>.

A wartime propaganda film about internment camp life, this movie helped me to better understand the change in public consciousness of internment's constitutional violations between the beginning of Japanese internment and its end, as well as the way in which the War Relocation Authority reacted to this change. This allowed me to better analyze the broader impact of Carr's stance.

Carr, Ralph L. Papers. Colorado State Archives.

By far the most useful source I employed in my research, this collection consists of all of the papers from Carr's time as governor, including his complete correspondence. Reading through Carr's letters allowed me to better understand not only his stance on Japanese internment, but also his broader political beliefs. Additionally, it helped me to see the enormous scope of anti-Japanese sentiment in Colorado and around the nation, and the way in which Carr responded to it.

Carr, Ralph L. Radio address, Denver, CO, Feb. 28, 1942.

This speech clearly outlined Carr's position on Japanese internment. As one of the first sources I consulted in my research, it helped to elucidate his viewpoint on the issues of Japanese internment and Japanese-American rights, and allowed me to better understand the stand he took.

Exec. Order No. 9066, 3 C.F.R. 1092 (1942). Accessed March 5, 2017. <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=74&page=transcript>.

As the Executive Order that caused Japanese internment, this source was crucial to my understanding of how internment began and the process by which it came into effect.

“Gov. Carr Stakes Political Future on His Jap Stand.” *Denver Post* (Denver, CO), April 3, 1942.

This article enabled me to see how Carr’s position on internment impacted his political career, as well as the way in which he did not allow opponents to sway his belief in his policies.

Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki, and James D. Houston. *Farewell to Manzanar*. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1975.

This first-hand account of life in a California internment camp impressed upon me the magnitude of Carr’s stand for Japanese-American rights. The author’s descriptions of the devastating ramifications of internment for her family showed me how significant it was that families were able to avoid internment by seeking refuge in Colorado under Carr, and enabled me to articulate how Carr’s stance played a significant role in protecting minority rights in the United States.

“Inaugurated.” *Aspen Daily Times* (Aspen, CO), Jan. 6, 1941.

This article described Carr’s inauguration for his second term in office. Additionally, it demonstrated the largely positive attitude towards Carr at the beginning of his second term as governor, which enabled me to follow how the public’s perceptions of him were later influenced by his stance on Japanese-American rights.

*Japanese Relocation*. U.S. War Relocation Authority, 1942. Accessed March 19, 2017. <https://archive.org/details/Japanese1943>.

Contrasting this film with the 1944 film *A Challenge to Democracy* allowed me to better understand the influence that Carr had on public opinion and the way in which this influence impacted the War Relocation Authority’s decision to end internment.

Kimball, Neil West. “Carr and Johnson Big Show.” *Steamboat Pilot* (Steamboat Springs, CO), July 23, 1942.

This article in particular helped me to better understand the way in which Ed Johnson, Carr’s opponent in the 1942 Senate race, manipulated Carr’s actions to portray him as an enemy of national unity and thus used his position on Japanese-American rights against him.

Kimball, Neil West. “Short Miscellany.” *Steamboat Pilot* (Steamboat Springs, CO), March 5, 1942.

This article describes an incident in which Mexican workers repairing an old Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp were mistaken by Steamboat Springs townspeople for

Japanese Americans, leading to hysteria at the possibility of an internment camp being based in the city. This article helped me to better understand the racially biased hysteria which swept the US during World War II, and the way in which it manifested itself in Colorado.

Myer, Dillon S. *Uprooted Americans: The Japanese Americans and the War Relocation Authority During World War II*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1971.

This source was extremely useful to me in understanding the importance of public opinion in bringing about the decision to close the internment camps. Myer was the head of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) during Japanese internment, and provided a first-hand account of the decisions made by the WRA with regard to relocating Japanese Americans from the West Coast to internment camps in other Western states.

Nagata, Ted. Interview by Megan Asaka. "Psychological Effects of Camp." *Densho Encyclopedia*. June 3, 2008. [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Psychological\\_effects\\_of\\_camp/#Postwar\\_Impacts](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Psychological_effects_of_camp/#Postwar_Impacts).

This interview with a former internee shed important light on the strain that internment camp life put on families, as well as the psychological ramifications of internment. The interview enabled me to appreciate the significance of Carr's stand for Japanese-American rights.

"New Governor." *Craig Empire Courier* (Craig, CO), Nov. 9, 1938.

This article provided a brief overview of the 1938 election, allowing me to see the large margin of votes Carr won by as well as his popularity at the time for his views on balancing the state budget. This gave me further information about Carr's career leading into his first term as governor and the way in which his courageous stand for Japanese-American rights contributed to his loss in the 1942 Senate election.

Ralph Carr Freedom Defense Act, S. 17-1230, 71st Gen. Assem., 1st Reg. Sess. (Colo. 2017).

This bill gave me insight into the impact that Carr has had on modern Colorado policy, and the way his actions continue to shape Colorado's treatment of minorities even to the present day. Since it directly shows Carr's impact on Colorado today, it is a primary source.

Richardson, K.D. *Reflections on Pearl Harbor: An Oral History of December 7, 1941*. Westport: Praeger, 2005. <https://www.questiaschool.com/read/119714325/reflections-of-pearl-harbor-an-oral-history-of-december>.

This book consists of oral histories of Pearl Harbor, both from people who were present at the attack and from people elsewhere in the military and in the United States. Reading first-hand accounts of the impact that the attack had across the nation helped me to better understand how significant it was that Carr took a stand, especially given the fear and panic to which many Americans succumbed.

Stoddard, C.A. Editorial. *Craig Empire Courier* (Craig, CO), Feb. 18, 1942.

This editorial describes the author's viewpoint that Japanese Americans should be interned without regard for due process. This improved my understanding of the way in which many Coloradans supported internment and expressed no regard for Japanese-American rights.

"WWII-Era Support for Japanese Internment." *Gallup*. Aug. 31, 2016. <http://www.gallup.com/vault/195257/gallup-vault-wwii-era-support-japanese-internment.aspx>.

This poll was conducted in 1942, and its results were recently republished online by Gallup. The poll showed that Americans who believed Japanese Americans were entitled to their constitutional rights were in a significant minority, which allowed me to appreciate the true import and courage of Carr's stance on the issue as an elected official.

## Secondary Sources

134 Cong. Rec. 11010 (Aug. 5, 1988) (statement of William Lester Armstrong). Accessed March 17, 2017. <http://congressional.proquest.com.ezproxy.denverlibrary.org/congressional/docview/t17.d18.9ef19be0cd70cc0b?accountid=37073>.

This speech called on a variety of primary sources to discuss Carr's actions in relation to the 1988 decision to provide reparations to former internees. It enabled me to see Carr's widespread impact, and the way in which politicians even decades later continue to look to him as an example.

Caruso, Samuel T. "After Pearl Harbor: Arizona's Response to the Gila River Relocation Center." *The Journal of Arizona History* 14, no. 4 (1973): 335-46. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41695150>.

This article provides a detailed discussion of Arizona's stance on Japanese internment, and thus helped me to understand the reactions of other states to Roosevelt's executive order. This allowed me to better contrast Carr's position with those of the other governors, and to appreciate the significance of his stance.

Daniels, Roger. *The Decision to Relocate the Japanese Americans*. Malabar: Robert E. Krieger, 1975.

This book delves into the process by which Japanese internment was devised and carried out, and provides substantial information concerning the role that state governors played in the process of relocating Japanese Americans.

Harvey, Robert. *Amache: The Story of Japanese Internment in Colorado During World War II*. Lanham: Taylor Trade, 2004.

This book looks specifically at the Amache internment camp located in Granada, Colorado, and briefly discusses the part that Carr played in taking a stand against Japanese internment. As one of the first sources I looked at, it provided a basis from which to do further research on the topic.

Hosokawa, Bill. *Colorado's Japanese Americans: From 1866 to the Present*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2005.

This book focuses more broadly on the history of Japanese Americans in Colorado, but dedicates a significant portion of its discussions of World War II to Carr. Its author, Bill Hosokawa, lived in an internment camp for several years. Reading an account of Carr's actions from someone who experienced the impacts of internment helped me to truly understand how significant it was to the Japanese-American community in Colorado that Carr took a stand for their rights.

Hosokawa, Bill. *Nisei: The Quiet Americans*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2002.

This book specifically discusses the *Nisei*, first-generation Americans and children of Japanese immigrants to the United States. It gave me insight into the significance of Carr's actions to American citizens of Japanese descent in the United States, and showed the way in which Carr's stance helped to establish Colorado as a state that valued the rights of all citizens, regardless of race or ethnicity.

Hosokawa, Bill. "September 10, 1976." In *Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan*, 267-69. New York: McGraw Hill, 1978.

This chapter comes from a collection of articles published by journalist Bill Hosokawa, who was interned in the Heart Mountain camp during World War II. He discusses Carr and the ramifications of Carr's actions for the Japanese-American community in Colorado, providing insight into the significance of Carr's stand for minorities in the state.

Loureiro, Pedro A. "Japanese Espionage and American Countermeasures in Pre-Pearl Harbor California." *The Journal of American-East Asian Relations* 3, no. 3 (1994): 197-210. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23612532>.

This article describes the impact that politicians' investigations of Japanese espionage prior to Pearl Harbor exerted on Americans' reactions after the attack. This helped me to better acknowledge the effect that politicians' positions had on Japanese internment, and thus to more fully analyze the way in which Carr's stand for Japanese-American rights helped bring internment to an end.

Maeda, Daryl J. "Japanese Americans in Colorado." *Enduring Communities*. Accessed March 19, 2017. <http://media.janm.org/projects/ec/pdf/EC-CO-Essay-Timeline.pdf>.

This article provides a brief introduction to the movement of Japanese Americans to Colorado during World War II, and helped me establish the foundations of my research for this paper.

McCone, Michael. Introduction to *Executive Order 9066*. Burbank: Fremont Press, 1992.

This introduction to *Executive Order 9066*, one of the first sources I consulted in my research, provided an overview of Roosevelt's Executive Order and the way in which it caused Japanese-American internment to take place. I found it useful as a basis upon which to build as I conducted further research into this topic.

Nakanishi, Don. T. Introduction to *Executive Order 9066*. Burbank: Fremont Press, 1992.

Another preface to *Executive Order 9066*, this article by the former director of the California Historical Society describes the lasting effects of Executive Order 9066 on the Japanese-American community. This source yielded insight into the devastating impacts of internment, and allowed me to see the way in which Carr's actions had significant ramifications for many Japanese Americans.

Pike, Donald, and Roger Olmstead. Introduction to *Executive Order 9066*. Burbank: Fremont Press, 1992.

This chapter gave an overview of internment, including the reasons why it was imposed and the way it affected internees. It provided a strong basis from which to conduct further research as I delved more deeply into these topics, and helped me to gain an initial understanding of the way Carr's actions impacted Japanese Americans.

Purcell, Aaron D. "Struggle Within, Struggle Without: The TEPCO Case and the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1936-1939." *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 61, no. 3 (2002): 194-210. Accessed March 11, 2017. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42627703>.

This article introduced me to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and in particular to arguments regarding its constitutionality. This proved useful to me in analyzing the way

in which the TVA established a precedent for the Arkansas Valley Authority (AVA), and in turn helped me to elucidate the way in which the AVA impacted Carr's decision to take a stand for Japanese-American rights on constitutional grounds.

Reeves, Richard. *Infamy: The Shocking Story of the Japanese American Internment in World War II*. New York: Henry Holt, 2015.

This book describes Japanese internment in detail, including the process by which it began and was carried out, as well as what camp life was like. I employed this source to gain a better understanding of how internment developed throughout the war, as well as to comprehend the impact that internment had on Japanese Americans.

Robinson, Greg. *By Order of the President: FDR and the Internment of Japanese Americans*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2003. <http://www.questiaschool.com/read/119277348/by-order-of-the-president-fdr-and-the-internment>.

This source was very useful for examining the instigation and implementation of internment. It focuses primarily on Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his role in the process, as well as on many of the other army and military leaders who played significant parts in relocating Japanese Americans.

Schrager, Adam. *The Principled Politician: The Ralph Carr Story*. Golden: Fulcrum Publishing, 2008.

This was by far the best source that I consulted about Carr's life. The only biography written about Carr to date, this book helped me contextualize many of the events and issues I read about while conducting research in the Colorado State Archives, and thus was invaluable to my research.

Walz, Eric. *Nikkei in the Interior West*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2012.

This book describes the role of *Nikkei*, people of Japanese descent, in the Interior Western states. I found its discussions of Japanese-American migration during World War II particularly useful when evaluating the impact that Carr's stance had on Japanese Americans.

Wilmot, Frank. "A Look at Race and Ethnicity in Colorado (1860-2005): Census Definitions and Data." *Colorado Libraries* 32, no. 4 (2006): 10-18.

This source was useful for evaluating the changes in Colorado Japanese populations during World War II. Its discussions of the difficulties and inaccuracies involved in counting populations provided important considerations as I examined these population shifts.

Wollenberg, Charles. "Dear Earl': The Fair Play Committee, Earl Warren, and Japanese Internment." *California History* 89, no. 4 (2012): 24-60. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41853220>.

This article yielded important insights into the way in which politicians' stances on Japanese internment influenced public opinion, which in turn helped to show the impact Carr's stance exerted.

Yamamoto, Kaoru. "Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado in the Turmoil of World War II-America." *Teaching History: A Journal of Methods* 39, no. 1 (2014), <http://www.questiaschool.com/read/1G1-369128339/governor-ralph-l-carr-of-colorado-in-the-turmoil>.

This article provides a brief overview of Carr's life and stance. I found it helpful when beginning my investigations into this topic, and used it as a basis to build upon as I conducted further research.