

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources

### **Executive and Military Orders**

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 53, California State Archives, 7 May 1942, *Enemy Aliens, Proclamations and Exclusion Orders F3729:96*. Web. 2 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.2learncalifornia.org/doc.asp?id=756>>.

This order from General John DeWitt told all Japanese Americans living within Military Area No. 1 that one member from each family had to report to the Civil Control Station to learn the details of their exclusion and relocation. Whoever failed to follow the order would be arrested. I used this order in my documentary.

Exec. Order No. 9066, 3 C.F.R. (1942). Web. 14 Jan. 2014. <<http://docsteach.org/activities/15997/print>>.

On February 19, 1942, ten weeks after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. The Order authorized the creation of military areas for the removal of “any and all people... as deemed necessary or desirable.” The military defined the entire West coast as a military area. Although the Order did not specifically name Japanese Americans, the military enforced the Order to require people of Japanese descent to relocate from the military areas into internment camps. My documentary includes a copy of Executive Order 9066, as well as an explanation of it.

Instructions to all Persons of Japanese Ancestry, California State Archives, 7 May 1942, *Enemy Aliens, Proclamations and Exclusion Orders F3729:96*. Web. 2 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.2learncalifornia.org/doc.asp?id=756>>.

These instructions were posted on telephone poles and at public places throughout Military Area No. 1. These instructions said that all persons of Japanese ancestry would be evacuated from the military area within six days. Evacuees were allowed to bring only what they could carry, including bedding, toiletries, clothing, silverware, and dishes. I used this document in my documentary.

Prohibited Area Exclusion Order No. 53, California State Archives, 7 May 1942, *Enemy Aliens, Proclamations and Exclusion Orders F3729:96*. Web. 2 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.2learncalifornia.org/doc.asp?id=756>>.

This is a map that the military prepared for Japanese Americans to show where the Prohibited Area was located. It was hung with the Civilian Exclusion Order that told Japanese Americans that they were excluded from the area shown on the map. I used this map in my documentary.

Public Proclamation Order No. 21, University of Denver, 17 Dec. 1945, *Decision to Evacuate*, Web. 22 May 2014. <[http://www.du.edu/behindbarbedwire/pp\\_21.html](http://www.du.edu/behindbarbedwire/pp_21.html)>.

This proclamation was announced by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, Major General H. C. Pratt. It rescinded the Civilian Exclusion Orders. General Pratt explained that there had been a substantial improvement in the military situation since the Japanese Americans were excluded from the military areas and relocated to internment camps. This improvement in the military situation allowed the military to modify and relax the restrictions regarding internment. After this proclamation, loyal internees were allowed to return home. I used this order in my documentary.

### **Flyers and Posters**

Phelan, James D. "Save Our State from Oriental Aggression." Campaign Poster. 1920. *New York University*. Web. 24 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.nyu.edu/about/news-publications/nyu-stories/yellow-peril.html#>>.

James D. Phelan was a California State Senator who ran for re-election. His campaign slogan was "Keep California White." I used one of his campaign posters in my documentary highlighting the discrimination that legislators on the West coast had towards Japanese Americans.

"Japanese Mass Meeting to Rid Coast of Japanese." Meeting Flyer. 1945. *Densho*. Web. 22 May 2014. <[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Return\\_to\\_West\\_Coast/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Return_to_West_Coast/)>.

This flyer informed residents of Oregon that a meeting to keep the Japanese from resettling in their communities was being planned. I used this flyer in my documentary to show that many people opposed the resettlement of Japanese Americans on the coast after internment.

### **Government Documents, Memorandum and Reports**

Biddle, Attorney General. "Memorandum to the President." Letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. 17 Feb. 1942. *FDR and Japanese American Internment*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/>>.

A few days before President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, Attorney General Biddle send him a letter trying to get him to not issue the Order. According to the Attorney General, the War Department had "no evidence of imminent attack" from Japanese Americans. He also told the President that the F.B.I had "no evidence of planned sabotage" from Japanese Americans. The Attorney General warned that evacuation and internment would hurt the economy of the West coast. I reference this memorandum in my documentary.

Chief of Naval Operations. *Report and Suggestions regarding Handling Japanese Question on West Coast by C.B. Munson*, 30 Dec. 1941. *Navy Department Library*. Web. 30 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.history.navy.mil/library/online/jap%20intern.htm>>.

This report is commonly referred to as the Munson Report from the Office of Naval Intelligence. It found that only a small number of Japanese Americans were a threat to national security, and that the most dangerous of these were already in custody at the time Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. This is additional evidence that there was no threat from the Japanese Americans living on the West coast and that their internment was racially motivated. In my documentary, I show this document.

Hoover, J. Edgar. "Office Memorandum to Attorney General." Memorandum to Attorney General. 2 Feb. 1942. *Internment Archives*. Web. 23 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.internmentarchives.com/dplist.php?begin=1941-12-07&end=1942-02-19>>.

In this memorandum, the Director of the F.B.I., J. Edgar Hoover, discusses the pros and cons of internment. Hoover stated that the Japanese Americans living on the coast did not pose a threat of espionage or sabotage. Hoover explained that the need for internment was based more on public and political pressures than on factual data. I relied on this document when I explained that the F.B.I. did not have evidence of sabotage or espionage from Japanese Americans.

Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, p. 125, 1908. *USC Library*. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.usc.edu/libraries/archives/ethnicstudies/historicdocs/japan\\_immig.txt](http://www.usc.edu/libraries/archives/ethnicstudies/historicdocs/japan_immig.txt)>.

President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan in the early 1900s. As this report of the Commissioner General of Immigration says, "an understanding was reached with Japan that the existing policy of discouraging emigration of its subjects of the laboring classes to continental United States should be continued, and should, by co-operation with the governments, be made as effective as possible." In return for limiting the number of Japanese immigrating to the United States, America agreed to not intentionally discriminate against the Japanese living in America. I describe the Gentlemen's Agreement in my documentary.

Rowe, James. Jr. "Memorandum for Grace Tully." Letter to Grace Tully. 2 Feb. 1942. *FDR and Japanese American Internment*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/>>.

The Assistant Attorney General sent President Roosevelt's private secretary, Grace Tully, a letter warning that the majority of people in California wanted all Japanese Americans removed from California. Mr. Rowe warned that there were Constitutional issues with removing the Japanese from the West coast. In my documentary, I explain that most people were not bothered by the internment of Japanese Americans.

U.S. Department of the Interior, *WRA: A Story of Human Conservation*. 1946, Table 1: 197. Web. 31 May 2014. <[http://www.du.edu/behindbarbedwire/camp\\_population.html](http://www.du.edu/behindbarbedwire/camp_population.html)>.

The War Relocation Authority created this table to show the number internees at each relocation center between 1942 and 1946. The table lists the dates when the first evacuees arrived and the dates when the last residents departed. At its peak, more than

120,000 people were held in internment camps. I used these statistics in my documentary.

## Interviews

“Interview with Mitsuo “Mits” Fujushima, Internee at Rohwer Relocation Center.” Interview. *YouTube*. UALR CAHC, 3 June 2013. Web. 8 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S23YIkDrxfI>>.

In this interview, Mits and his wife describe their experiences in internment camps. He remembers arriving at the assembly centers. He was housed in a unit that had recently held animals. The stink from the animals never left the building. I used a portion of this interview in my documentary.

“Interview with Pat Morita.” Interview. *YouTube*. TGLegends, 5 Dec. 2011. Web. 8 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2XpPbBoxBME>>.

Actor Pat Morita was a former internee. I used a portion of his interview in my documentary when he describes Japanese Internment camps as “America’s version of concentration camps.”

Sudo, Sally. “Personal Interview about Internment.” Personal interview. 1 June 2014.

I interviewed Sally Sudo who is a former internee. As a member of the Japanese American Citizens League Education Committee, she gives frequent lectures about internment. She told me about her internment experiences. She was six when she reported to an assembly center. She revealed that the conditions at the assembly center were “terrible.” The conditions at the relocation center were also challenging. She described her lack of privacy and fear. She also discussed how difficult resettlement was. I used a piece of this interview in my documentary.

## Letters

Bush, President George H. W. “Apology Letter to Former Internees.” Letter to Former Internees. 9 Oct. 1991. *Digital History*. Web. 20 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/active\\_learning/explorations/japanese\\_internment/internment\\_menu.cfm](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/active_learning/explorations/japanese_internment/internment_menu.cfm)>. President George Bush sent an apology letter to all living survivors of internment along with a check from the United States as required by the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. The purpose of the letter was to apologize to the Japanese Americans who had been relocated during World War II and to compensate them with a payment for money that they may have lost due to internment. As President Bush said, “We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can stake a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.” My documentary shows this letter.

Clinton, President Bill. “Apology Letter to Former Internees.” Letter to Former Internees. 1 Oct. 1993. *Internment History*. Web. 20 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.pbs.org/childofcamp/history/clinton.html>>.

President Bill Clinton also sent an apology letter to all survivors of internment. In this letter, President Clinton said, “We understand that the nation’s actions were rooted deeply in racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of political leadership.” President Clinton also acknowledged that the government’s actions “unfairly denied Japanese Americans and their families’ fundamental liberties during World War II.” This letter is in my documentary.

Stephens, Governor William. “Letter Regarding Alien Land Law.” Letter to Governor Hart. 15 Apr. 1921. *Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project*. Web. 12 Feb. 2014. <[http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/alien\\_land\\_laws.htm](http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/alien_land_laws.htm)>.

In this letter, the Governor of California writes to the Governor of Washington telling him that Washington should follow California’s lead and pass a tougher alien land law to limit the rights of Japanese to own land. In his letter, Governor Stephens calls the Japanese “an alien, unassimilable race, which would engulf our civilization, our traditions, and our ideals.” I use this letter in my documentary to show the discrimination Japanese Americans faced because of policymakers on the West coast.

Roosevelt, President Theodore. “Segregated Schools in San Francisco.” Letter to Secretary of State. 5 Dec. 1906. *San Francisco State University*. Web. 13 Mar. 2014. <<https://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/ga1907/bundles/215992>>.

President Roosevelt sent this letter to the Secretary of State saying that he would deal with the San Francisco Board of Education’s school segregation policy quickly. In my documentary, I explain how Roosevelt negotiated the Gentlemen’s Agreement with Japan because Japan was very upset that Japanese Americans children were required to attend the segregated Oriental school.

## **Pamphlets**

Remember Pearl Harbor League. *Evidence of Disloyalty of American-Born Japanese* 1945. *University of Washington Libraries*. Web. 15 Feb. 2014. <<http://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/pioneerlife/id/17525>>.

Around the time the internment camps closed, the Remember Pearl Harbor League published this pamphlet advocating the denial of citizenship for *all* Japanese Americans. This booklet says that all American-born Japanese are disloyal to America, so the Constitution should be amended so that they can’t be citizens. My documentary references the racial problems that Japanese Americans faced after the camps closed.

War Relocation Regional Office. *Questions and Answers for Evacuees: Information Regarding the Relocation Program*. 1942. *University of Washington Libraries*. Web. 15 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.lib.washington.edu/exhibitsharmony/Documents/prepare.html>>.

This pamphlet was distributed by the War Relocation Authority to let evacuees know what to expect during their relocation. It answered questions like how to prepare for relocation, what facilities would be at the relocation camps, and whether the evacuees would be allowed to work while at camp. It also addressed business matters, health

concerns and departure information. In my documentary, I explain that even with this pamphlet, the evacuees didn't really know what to expect during relocation.

### **Speeches and Videos**

"2nd Plane Hitting WTC - LIVE News Coverage - 9/11." *YouTube*. YouTube, 19 July 2011. Web. 12 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PMQWzdc175A>>.

This video shows the second plane hitting the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. I used a clip of this video in my documentary.

"America Declares War on Japan - President Roosevelt Speech [Full Resolution]." *YouTube*. YouTube, 26 Aug. 2011. Web. 12 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IK8gYGg0dkE>>.

On December 8, 1941, President Roosevelt addressed Congress and the nation when he declared war on Japan. I used a portion of his address in my documentary.

"U.S. Government Newsreel: Japanese Relocation." *YouTube*. YouTube, 22 Sept. 2009. Web. 12 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4YsyT6xSkE>>.

The United States Government put together a film regarding Japanese internment. I used a clip of this film in my documentary showing the closing of Japanese American stores along the West coast. This film was distributed throughout America. It shows assembly centers and relocation camps in a positive light. As wartime propaganda, the government used the film to gain support for interning Japanese Americans. This is part of the wartime propaganda I reference in my video that desensitized the general American population to the situation facing the Japanese Americans living on the coast.

"Video from the Topaz, Utah, Japanese Internment Camp during WWII." *YouTube*. YouTube, 07 Sept. 2012. Web. 12 Mar. 2014. <[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yr\\_fckAJ2\\_8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yr_fckAJ2_8)>.

Internee Dave Tatsuno smuggled a video camera into the Japanese internment camp that he lived in between 1942 and 1945. This video shows the harsh conditions that internees faced at camp. There were terrible dust storms. The ground was aired. It also shows row after row of tar paper shacks that the internees called home. I used a portion of this video in my documentary.

### **Statutes**

The Immigration Act of 1924, Pub. L. 68-139; 43 Stat. 153. (1924). Print.

The Immigration Act of 1924 limited the number of immigrants to America. It specifically said that no Asians may immigrate to America. This was a direct violation of the Gentlemen's Agreement. My documentary explains that America violated the Gentlemen's Agreement by passing this law.

Civil Liberties Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-383; 102 Stat. 904. (1988). Print.

On August 10, 1988 President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 into law. The Act was passed by Congress to provide a Presidential apology, a payment of

\$20,000 to internees, and an educational trust fund for descendants of internees. It was not until the passage of an amendment to this Act in 1992 that all survivors of internment received their government checks. I describe the reparations this law provides in my documentary.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, Pub. L. 112-81; 125 Stat. 1298. (2011). Print.

Sections 1021 and 1022 of this law contain the indefinite detention clause that gives the president the power to indefinitely detain anyone accused of terrorism, even American citizens. President Obama signed this bill into law. In my documentary, I explain how this law limits the rights of citizens. It is similar to Roosevelt's internment power because it allows for the indefinite detention of American citizens who are thought to be terrorists. However, unlike Roosevelt's internment power, it is not based solely on race.

USA Patriot Act. Pub. L. 107-56. 115; Stat. 272. 26 (2001). Print.

President Bush signed the Patriot Act into law on October 26, 2001 after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The purpose of the law was to give the government more opportunity to catch terrorists before they attack. It also limited privacy rights of citizens and relaxed the rules for warrants. It is criticized because it allows the government easier access to email communications and telephone, medical and financial records. In my documentary, I discuss how this law continues to limit citizens' rights in favor of protecting national security.

US Const., Art. 1, sec. 9, amend V, amend XIV. Print.

The federal Constitution states that citizens have the right to a writ of habeas corpus so they may come before a judge and present evidence that they are wrongly imprisoned. I describe this right during my documentary when I discuss the Mitsuye Endo case. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment forbids the government from denying individuals of "life, liberty, or property" without due process of law. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment forbids the government from treating individuals differently based on unalterable characteristics, such as race, nationality, and gender. I discuss these amendments in my documentary when I analyze the Korematsu case.

### **Supreme Court Cases**

Ex Parte Endo. 323 U.S. 283. Supreme Court. 18 Dec. 1944. Print.

Mitsuye Endo was a Japanese American who reported to an assembly center. Since the government determined that she was a loyal citizen, she asked the court for a writ of habeas corpus so that she could come before a judge and present evidence that she was wrongly imprisoned. I examine this case in my documentary.

Korematsu v. United States. 323 U.S. 214. Supreme Court. 18 Dec. 1944. Print.

Fred Korematsu was a Japanese American who refused to obey the wartime order to leave his home and relocate to an assembly center. He was arrested for violating a military order and convicted. After losing in the Court of Appeals, he appealed to the United States Supreme Court. He argued that the wartime order requiring relocation was unconstitutional. The Court ruled in a split decision that orders and laws that single out a single racial group are “suspect” and will be looked at under “strict scrutiny.” The Court said that any law or order based on race may be constitutional if it serves an extremely important government purpose. In this case, the Court ruled that the issue of national security justified the treatment of Japanese Americans, even though their internment was based on their race. I describe this case in detail in my documentary.

Takao Ozawa v. United States. 260 U.S. 178. Supreme Court. 13 Nov. 1922. Print.

In 1914, Takao Ozawa applied for citizenship. He challenged a law that said only “free white persons,” “alien of African nativity,” and “persons of African descent” could become American citizens. His application for citizenship was denied because he was Japanese. He appealed his case to the Supreme Court who ruled that while he had attended schools in America, was loyal and had good character, he could not become a citizen because he was neither white nor African. I reference this case in my video to show a history of discrimination against the Japanese.

## Secondary Sources

### Books

English, June A., and Thomas D. Jones. “Japanese Internment.” *Scholastic Encyclopedia of the United States at War*. New York: Scholastic, 1998. 142. Print.

This book gave an overview of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. I learned that the \$20,000 given to each survivor as a result of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was basically symbolic because many internees lost much more than that when they sold their belongings and relocated. I describe the government’s reparations in my documentary.

Grapes, Bryan J. *Japanese American Internment Camps*. San Diego, CA: Greenhaven, 2001. Print.

This book gave a broad understanding of what it was like to be a Japanese American and live in an internment camp. It helped me understand camp life. In my documentary, I explain that the relocation centers did not meet army standards.

Perl, Lila. *Behind Barbed Wire: The Story of Japanese-American Internment during World War II*. New York: Benchmark, 2003. Print.

This book explained internment camps and what it was like to live in them. This book pointed me to some primary sources that I used in my documentary.



Kashima, Tetsuden. *Personal Justice Denied: Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians*. Washington: Civil Liberties Public Education Fund and the University of Washington Press, 1997. Print.

Congress created a commission to review internment. After examining more than 10,000 documents and listening to the testimony of more than 750 witnesses, the commission published this report which concluded that internment was unjust. This book reports that in 1948 there was not one act of espionage or sabotage by Japanese Americans during the internment period. In my documentary, I explain the commission's recommendations regarding reparations.

## **Interviews**

Carpenter, Dale. "Personal Interview with Constitutional Law Professor." 2 June 2014.

I interviewed Dale Carpenter, a constitutional law professor at the University of Minnesota Law School. He helped me better understand the constitutional issues involved with internment. He clarified the Supreme Court's rulings in both the Korematsu case and in *Ex parte Endo*. He also helped me better understand the US Patriot Act and the National Defense Authorization Act. I included a clip of our interview in my documentary.

Becker, Emily. "Personal Interview with Attorney." 15 April 2014.

I interviewed Emily Becker, an attorney. She helped me understand how the Patriot Act and the National Defense Authorization Act restrict citizens' rights in order to better help law enforcement stop terrorist attacks before they happen.

Fink, Mara. "Personal Interview with Former Intern at Relocation Center and Granddaughter of Internee." 22-28 May 2014.

I exchanged emails with Mara Fink. Her grandmother was interned during WWII, and her grandfather fought in WWII. She spent one summer as an intern at the Oregon Nikkei Endowment, a group that works for social justice issues in the Japanese American community. She also created an academic program for elementary schools in Minnesota to educate students on internment. She told me that internment affects her family, even today. She explained that the Japanese have a phrase, "Shikata ga nai." This means, "It can't be helped." This guiding principle helped internees make the most of internment without acting aggressively towards the American government. Internment has taught her how powerful the government can be and how big a motivator fear can be. She also described how difficult resettlement was for her grandparents. This interview helped me better understand why the Japanese didn't make more of a fuss when they were interned and the troubles the internees faced when the camps closed.

Hanson, Mirja P. "Personal Interview with Honorary Consul General for Japan in Minnesota." 26 May 2014.

I interviewed Mirja Hanson over the phone. We discussed her position as the Honorary Consul General for Japan in Minnesota. As the Honorary Consul General, she is a representative of the Japanese government, working to improve Japanese and American relations. She discussed her perspective on internment and how it influences Japanese Americans today. She believes that the government's apology did much to improve the relationship between Japanese Americans and European Americans. This interview helped me better understand the effects of internment on families and how the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 helped repair Japanese American relations.

Lai, Paul. "Personal Interview with Historical Librarian and Adjunct Professor." 30 May 2014. I interviewed Professor Lai. He is a historical librarian with the Hennepin County Library and an adjunct professor at the University of Saint Thomas. Our interview focused mostly on the issues of resettlement and reparation.

Wells, Colin. "Personal Interview with College Professor." 3 June 2014. Professor Wells teaches a class on Japanese internment at the University of Saint Olaf. In our interview, he discussed issues regarding Japanese immigration to America and the discrimination Japanese Americans felt prior to Pearl Harbor. He also discussed how wartime propaganda affected mainstream America's attitude toward Japanese Americans. I included a clip of this interview in my documentary.

### **Magazine Articles**

Cohn, Alfred. "Santa Anita- Sukiyaki Style." *Rob Wagner's Script*. N.p, 25 April 1942. Web. 25 Jan. 2014. [http://oldmagazinearticles.com/WW2\\_Nisei\\_interned\\_at\\_Santa\\_Anita\\_Racetrack](http://oldmagazinearticles.com/WW2_Nisei_interned_at_Santa_Anita_Racetrack).

This magazine article explained what life was like at the Santa Anita Assembly Center. More than 6,000 Japanese were housed in animal stables that had once held 2,000 horses. It also describes the many rows of tar paper houses for those who didn't live in the stables. My documentary explains that temporary assembly centers were located at race tracks like the one at Santa Anita.

Marshall, Jim. "The Problem People." *Collier's Magazine* 15 Aug. 1942: 50-53. *OldMagazineArticles.com*. Web. 20 Jan. 2014. <[http://oldmagazinearticles.com/1940s\\_Color\\_Photos\\_of\\_Manzanar\\_Internment\\_Camp\\_from\\_WW2](http://oldmagazinearticles.com/1940s_Color_Photos_of_Manzanar_Internment_Camp_from_WW2)>.

This article had pictures of the internment camps. It ended saying that the Japanese got a good deal by being relocated because relocation was better than deportation. But, the article does not even mention that trials would have been a more fair way to deal with the Japanese. I reference the feelings of European Americans in this article when I describe that European Americans were not troubled by Japanese internment.

O'Neill, James P. *Yank Magazine*. 13 July 1945: 22-23. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <[http://oldmagazinearticles.com/ww2\\_japanese-american\\_INTERNMENT-Nisei](http://oldmagazinearticles.com/ww2_japanese-american_INTERNMENT-Nisei)>

Resettlement is discussed in this magazine article. I learned that 55,000 Japanese Americans chose to stay in the camps after they closed. I also learned that there were twenty-four acts of violence against Japanese Americans who returned to the coast in the four months after the camps closed. In my documentary, I explain that racial tensions ran high during resettlement.

### **Map**

"World War Two - Japanese Internment Camps in the USA." *World War Two*. History on the Net, 25 Feb. 2013. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.historyonthenet.com/WW2/japan\\_internment\\_camps.htm](http://www.historyonthenet.com/WW2/japan_internment_camps.htm)>.

This map shows the military areas created on the West coast after Executive Order 9066. It also shows the locations of assembly centers and relocation camps. I used this map in my documentary.

### **Music**

PianoMan53100. "America the Beautiful." Online music clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 2 July 2012. Web. 15 Mar. 2014.

My documentary ends with a clip of America the Beautiful.

Sanders, Bohdi. "Japanese Garden Meditation." Online music clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 28 Jan. 2011. Web. 14 Mar. 2014

I used this music as background music during my documentary when I discuss the history of Japanese immigration.

Mod Pop. "Taps." Online music clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 4 July 2008. Web. 15 Mar. 2014.

I added this music clip to Roosevelt's address to the nation regarding Pearl Harbor.

### **Newspaper Articles**

Associated Press. "Loyal Nisei Can't Be Held In Camps, High Court Rules." *Seattle Times* 18 Dec. 1944: 1. *University of Washington*. Web. 28 Feb. 2014.

In this article, the Supreme Court ruling in the Endo case is discussed. It explained that loyal Japanese American citizens could not be held in internment camps. I used this front page story in my documentary.

Associated Press. "President Signs Immigration Bill." *This Day*. 26 May 1924:1. *Rare Newspapers*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.rarenewspapers.com/view/560225>>.

I used this newspaper article in my documentary. It reported that President Roosevelt signed the Immigration Bill. By signing the bill, he violated the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan.

"Americans' Course Angers Japanese." *Washington Herald*. 22 Oct. 1996. *San Francisco State University*. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <<https://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/ga1907/bundles/215885>>.

This newspaper article explains that Japan was angry with America because the San Francisco Board of Education forced Japanese children to attend a segregated oriental school. In my documentary, I discuss how the segregated oriental school prompted the Gentlemen's Agreement between America and Japan.

Editorial. "Exclusion of Japanese Americans." *Seattle Times*. 1923. *Washington Department of Education*. Web. 24 Feb 2014. <[http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/display.cgi?image=/japaneserestriction/Star7.27 EXCLUSION.jpg](http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/display.cgi?image=/japaneserestriction/Star7.27%20EXCLUSION.jpg)>.

In this letter to the editor, the author argued that Japanese immigration must stop for economic and racial reasons. The author believed that exclusion of the Japanese was the best solution. I used this article in my documentary to highlight the racial issues with Japanese Americans before Pearl Harbor.

Ferguson, Harry. "Manzanar Nice Place- It's Better Than Hollywood." *San Francisco News*. 21 Apr. 1942. *Digital History*. Web. 20 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/learning\\_history/japanese\\_internment/hollywood\\_manzanar.cfm](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/learning_history/japanese_internment/hollywood_manzanar.cfm)>.

This newspaper article did not accurately describe internment camps to the readers of the newspaper. The internment camps were described as much nicer than they really were. It almost sounded like a vacation, not imprisonment. My documentary explains that Americans were not upset with internment because they didn't understand what was really happening to Japanese Americans.

Harrison, Scott. "Framework." *Los Angeles Times*, 19 Apr. 2012. *Framework*. Web. 12 Feb. 2014. <<http://framework.latimes.com/2012/04/19/japanese-internment-santa-anita-assembly-center/#/0>>.

This article explains that the Japanese were loaded onto buses and trains. From there, they were transported to temporary assembly centers. This was scary because when they got to the assembly centers, the Japanese Americans were met by police, army officials, and guards. My documentary discusses the transportation of Japanese Americans to temporary assembly centers.

"Johnson Signs the Alien Land Law." *Sausalito News*. 19 May 1913:2. *California Digital Newspaper Collection*. Web. 28 May 2014.

This article explains how the Governor of California signed the state's alien land law that limited the rights of Japanese Americans to own land in California. I used this article in my documentary to show a trend of discriminatory legislation passed during the early 1900s.

Leffingwell, E.C., "San Francisco's Mayor Wants Exclusion Act to Bar the Japs." *Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n*. 1 Apr. 1905. Web. 17 Feb. 2014. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/rbpe.0020220a>>

In this interview, San Francisco's Mayor, Eugene Schmitz, explained that he believed a policy of exclusion was the best way to deal with the Japanese. In my documentary, I

explain that many politicians on the coast favored policies of exclusion and segregation. Eugene Schmitz was one of these politicians. In this newspaper article, Mayor Schmitz said, “The Japanese are far more dangerous to us than the Chinese.”

“Oregon Alien Land Law Introduced.” *Minidoka Irrigator*. 19 Mar. 1945:1. *Bookmice*. Web. 19 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article discusses the Oregon Alien Land Law that was introduced to limit Japanese Americans’ right by not letting the Japanese Americans own land. I used this article in my documentary.

"S.F. Clear of All but 6 Japs." *San Francisco Chronicle*. 21 May 1942. Web. 20 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/learning\\_history/japanese\\_internment/newspaper\\_articles.cfm#article8](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/learning_history/japanese_internment/newspaper_articles.cfm#article8)>.

This article said, “In March, the Army and the Wartime Civil Control Administration took over with a new humane policy of evacuation to assembly and relocation centers where both the country and the Japanese could be given protection.” It is another example of how the press tried to have its readers believe that internment was a good thing for the country and the Japanese. My documentary explains that wartime propaganda influenced American reaction to internment.

“Snell Signs Anti-Alien Land Law.” *Minidoka Irrigator*. 31 Mar. 1945:1. *Bookmice*. Web. 19 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.bookmice.net/darkchilde/japan/mini32.html>>.

This newspaper article identified the Oregon bill that was signed into law to prevent Japanese immigrants from owning land. I used this article in my documentary.

“Webb Speaks On Alien Land Law.” *San Francisco Call*. 10 Aug. 1913:11. *California Digital Newspaper Collection*. Web. 28 May 2014. <<http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=SFC19130810.2.40#>>.

This newspaper article said that many states in America passed alien-land laws, including Arizona, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri and Washington before California passed its alien-land law. I used this article as more evidence that legislators continued to pass discriminatory legislation.

## Videos

*Children of the Camps: A Documentary and Educational Project*. Prod. Satsuki Ina. PBS, 1999. DVD.

This video interviewed six children who were internees at Japanese Internment camps. It gave their experiences and family issues. It helped me understand the issues facing families of internment.

*Youth Radio: Japanese-American Granddaughter Questions Internment*. MPR, 2010. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.mprnews.org/story/2010/09/17/youth-radio-internment>>

This video explained what it was like to be a granddaughter of an internee, and how internment has affected Japanese American families many decades later. Internees discussed their experiences during internment and resettlement. In my documentary, I explain that resettlement was hard on many internees.

### Website Articles

"A More Perfect Union." *Smithsonian National Museum of American History*. N.p., 2001. Web. Jan 8 2014. <<http://amhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/experience>>.

This website provided a broad overview of the immigration, discrimination and internment of Japanese Americans. It also discussed the resettlement and reparations given to internees. I used this website when I started researching this topic to get an overview of the issues involved.

"Gentlemen's Agreement." *History.com*. Ed. Eric Foner and John A. Garraty. A&E Television Networks, N.p., 1991. Web. 12 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.history.com/topics/gentlemens-agreement>>.

This website gave the history of the Gentlemen's Agreement between Japan and America. America wanted to limit immigration. In return, Japan wanted to make sure that the Japanese were not discriminated against. I describe the Gentlemen's Agreement in my documentary.

"Hardships of the Evacuation." *Hardships of the Evacuation*. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.du.edu/behindbarbedwire/hardships\\_of\\_the\\_eva.html](http://www.du.edu/behindbarbedwire/hardships_of_the_eva.html)>.

In this article, I learned that Japanese Americans learned about their relocation by reading fliers that hung on telephone poles and in store windows.

"Historical Overview of the Japanese American Internment." *Historical Overview of the Japanese American Internment*. Education Resources. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.momomedia.com/CLPEF/history.html>>.

This website told about how the relocation centers were surrounded by barbed wire and had many military guard towers scattered around them. Armed guards patrolled the streets and perimeters. The barracks were made of tar paper and wood. The barracks did not meet U.S. Army standards. These details are described in my documentary.

"Japanese American Internment." *Asia Society*. Asia Society, N.p., 2014. Web. 14 Feb. 2014. <<http://asiasociety.org/japanese-american-internment>>.

This website explains how the Japanese Americans did not know where they were going or how long they would be gone when they reported to assembly centers. This made packing for relocation very difficult. My documentary discusses these issues.

"Japanese - Introduction - Immigration...- Classroom Presentation | Teacher Resources - Library of Congress." *Japanese - Introduction - Immigration...- Classroom Presentation | Teacher Resources - Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <<http://www>.

loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/japanese.html>.

This website gave background information on the immigration of Japanese to mainland America. By 1900, there were less than 25,000 Japanese living in the continental United States. Most of these people lived on the West coast. They were farmers and laborers. In the next twenty-five years, more than 100,000 Japanese arrived on the West coast. My documentary discusses how the rise in immigration also gave way to a rise in discrimination.

Koeller, David W. "Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor." *Pearl Harbor: 1941*. World History Chronology, N.p., 1996. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.thenagain.info/webchron/world/PearlHarbor.html>>.

This article describes how the attacks on Pearl Harbor were a surprise and afterwards, Americans united against Japan and the Japanese. "Remember Pearl Harbor" was a common phrase throughout America. After Pearl Harbor, Americans were united in their feelings against the Japanese. My documentary explains how Americans felt about the Japanese before and after Pearl Harbor.

Lyon, Cherstin M. "Alien Land Laws." *Home*. Densho Encyclopedia, N.p., 19 Mar. 2013. Web. 4 Jan. 2014. <[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Alien\\_land\\_laws/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Alien_land_laws/)>.

This website describes the Alien Land Law of California that made it illegal for non-citizen Japanese to own land. Families worked around the law by putting their land holdings in the names of their children who were American citizen. In 1920, California amended the law so that non-citizens couldn't even lease land. My documentary discusses alien land laws.

Mercier, Laurie. "Historical Overview: Japanese Americans." *Historical Overview: Japanese Americans*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2014. <<http://archive.vancouver.wsu.edu/crbeha/ja/ja.htm>>.

This website gave an overview of Japanese immigration to the West coast. Specifically, it discussed the first arrival of immigrants in the late 1880s and the practice of arranged marriages that resulted in many picture brides coming to America. It also talked about racial discrimination that Japanese Americans faced in the early 1900s. My documentary discusses these issues.

Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs. "The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act) - 1921-1936 - Milestones - Office of the Historian." *The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act) - 1921-1936 - Milestones - Office of the Historian*. United States Department of State, N.p., 20 Jan. 2009. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/immigration-act>>.

This article on the State Department's website explained the Immigration Act of 1924 which limited the number of immigrants allowed to enter America. It completely

excluded all immigration from Asia. This direct violation of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan is highlighted in my documentary.

"Oregon Responds to World War II: Not Exactly Paradise: Japanese American Internment Camps." *Oregon Responds to World War II: Not Exactly Paradise: Japanese American Internment Camps*. Life on The Home Front Oregon Responds To World War II, N.p., 2008. Web. 23 Feb. 2014. <<http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/exhibits/ww2/threat/camps.htm>>.

On this website, I read about the harsh climates of the internment camps. Most camps were located in deserts and had many dust storms, while other camps were located in mountains with cold weather and snow storms. Japanese Americans were warned to pack for these extreme temperature changes. The climate of the camps is discussed in my documentary.

Pearson, Jake. "Sandy Destroyed Precious Reminders of 9/11." *ABC News*. ABC News Network, N.p., 5 Sept. 2013. Web. 20 Feb. 2014. <<http://abcnews.go.com/m/story?id=20161690&sid=81>>.

In this article, I learned that 2,700 people died in New York as part of the September 11 attacks. My documentary explains that these terrorist attacks results in many deaths.

Peterson, Clarissa. "The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights." *The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights*. N.p., 18 Aug. 2008. Web. 23 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.civilrights.org/resources/features/018-civil-liberties-act.html>>.

In this article, I learned that upon their release from Internment camps, the Japanese Americans were given \$25 and a train ticket to their former hometown. I also learned that people with as little as one-eighth Japanese ancestry were required to be interned. These details are stated in my documentary.

Satsuki, Ina. "WWII Internment Timeline." *PBS*. PBS, N.p., 1999. Web. 11 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.pbs.org/childofcamp/history/timeline.html>>.

This timeline identified March 20, 1946 as the date on which the last internment camp closed. In the months before March, 1946, about 5,000 internees had to be moved. Many were elderly, poor or mentally ill. Most had no place to go. My documentary discusses that resettlement was challenging.

"Segregated Schools in San Francisco." *Segregated Schools in San Francisco*. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.irwinator.com/126/wdoc198.htm>>.

This website gave a timeline of oriental school segregation in California at the turn of the century. In 1906, the San Francisco Board of Education renamed its Chinese School the "Oriental Public School." The Board then required that the 93 Japanese children attend the Oriental School with the Chinese children. The Japanese government was upset by this. President Roosevelt tried to smooth things over with Japan. As discussed in my documentary, the result was the Gentlemen's Agreement.



## Pictures Used in my Documentary

*Aerial View of Japanese Internment Camp.* Photograph. *USA Today*. Web. 29 Jan. 2014. <[http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/travel/news/2007-12-17-internment-camps-preservation\\_N.htm](http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/travel/news/2007-12-17-internment-camps-preservation_N.htm)>.

I used an aerial view of an internment camp in my documentary.

*African American Couple 1900s.* Photograph. *African Americans in Princeton, 1900s*. Web. 24 Jan. 2014. <<http://princetonsymphony.org/african-americans-in-princeton-early-1900s/>>.

I used a picture of an African American couple during the 1900s in my documentary.

*American Flag.* Photograph. *Flagsbay*. Web. 18 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.flagsbay.com/flag/wp-content/uploads/2007/05/american-half-staff-flag.jpg>>.

I used a picture of the American flag in front of the United States Capitol in my documentary.

*Angel Island Japanese Immigrants.* Photograph. *SFGate*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.sfgate.com/books/article/The-Buddha-in-the-Attic-by-Julie-Otsuka-2332818.php>>.

I used a picture of Japanese women immigrants coming to America in my documentary.

*Battleship on Fire during Pearl Harbor Attack.* Photograph. *Institute for Historical Review*. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v16/v16n6p-2\\_Martin.html](http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v16/v16n6p-2_Martin.html)>.

I used a picture of battleships exploding during the Pearl Harbor attack in my documentary.

*Chirp.* Photograph. *Mac Life*. Web. 15 Feb. 2014. <[http://www.maclife.com/article/columns/law\\_apple\\_delays\\_commas\\_and\\_holidays](http://www.maclife.com/article/columns/law_apple_delays_commas_and_holidays)>.

I used a picture of an empty courtroom in my documentary.

*Closing of Granada Relocation Project.* Photograph. *JapaneseInternmentatManzanar*. Web. 24 May 2014. <<http://peopleus.blogspot.com/2010/10/japanese-internment-at-manzanar.html>>.

The War Relocation Authority followed military orders to close internment camps as shown in this picture.

*Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.* Photograph. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 23 Jan. 2014. <[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Commission\\_on\\_Wartime\\_Relocation\\_and\\_Internment\\_of\\_Civilians/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Commission_on_Wartime_Relocation_and_Internment_of_Civilians/)>.

I used a picture of the hearings before the Commission on Wartime Relocation.

*Day of Infamy at Pearl Harbor.* Photograph. *Olive-Drab*. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <[http://olive-drab.com/od\\_history\\_ww2\\_ops\\_battles\\_1941pearl.php](http://olive-drab.com/od_history_ww2_ops_battles_1941pearl.php)>.

I used a picture of sailors in a motor launch rescuing survivors from the water alongside the sunken USS West Virginia in my documentary.

*De-Segregated Schools Thanks to Gentlemen's Agreement*. Photograph. *JapaneseInternmentatManzanar*. Web. 24 May 2014. <<http://peopleus.blogspot.com/2010/10/japanese-internment-at-manzanar.html>>. I used this picture of Japanese American students and European American students in a de-segregated classroom after the Gentlemen's Agreement.

*Don't Talk Rats Have BIG Ears*. Photograph. *National Hysteria*. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.nonsenseamerica.com/national-hysteria/>>. I used a picture of a war poster with a Japanese soldier portrayed as a rat with big ears in my documentary.

*Flag Raising at Twin Towers*. Photograph. *America is not Afraid*. Web. 12 Feb. 2104. <<http://charitykountz.com/america-not-afraid-9-11-tribute/>>. I used a picture of fire fighters at the Twin Towers raising an American Flag after the September 11 attacks.

*File Theodore Roosevelt*. Photograph. *Theodore Roosevelt File Theodore Roosevelt Circa 1902 Wikimedia Commons*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <<http://powertripberkeley.com/theodore-roosevelt-file-theodore-roosevelt-circa-1902-wikimedia-commons/>>. I used a picture of President Theodore Roosevelt in my documentary.

*I AM AN AMERICAN*. Photograph. *Public Intelligence*. Web. 20 Feb. 2014. <<http://publicintelligence.net/japanese-internment-camps-war-relocation-authority-photos/>>. I used a picture of a grocery store with a sign on it saying "I AM AN AMERICAN" in my documentary.

*Internment Camps Close*. Photograph. 25 May 2014. *Wyoming History*. Web. 25 May 2014. <<http://www.wyohistory.org/sites/default/files/heartmountaingallery13.jpg>>. I used a picture of internees being released from an internment camp.

*Internees Evacuating Minidoka Relocation Center*. Photograph. *Friends of Minidoka*. Web. 29 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.minidoka.org/ww2internment.php>>. In my documentary, I used a picture of internees crossing a bridge as they left their relocation center.

*Japanese Agricultural Workers*. Photograph. *Voices From the Past: Part Four The Wintersburg Interviews*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <<http://historicwintersburg.blogspot.com/2012/04/voices-from-past-part-4-wintersburg.html>>. I used a picture of Japanese agricultural workers in my documentary.

*Japanese Americans at Train Station with Armed Guards*. Photograph. *Secondat*. Web. 18 Feb. 2014. <<http://secondat.blogspot.com/2010/05/war-relocation.html>>. I used a picture of Japanese Americans boarding the trains with armed guards surrounding them.

*Japanese American Children Holding American Flag.* Photograph. *Local Economic Issues.* Web. 18 Feb. 2014. <<http://public.csusm.edu/BekkaKinder/Local%20Economic%20Issues.html>>.

I used a picture of Japanese American children holding an American flag.

*Japanese American Children Saying Pledge of Allegiance.* Photograph. *Social Problems- History of Flappers, Depression and WWII 191901945- Research Guides at Southern Oklahoma State University.* Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <<http://libguides.se.edu/content.php?pid=232251&sid=1921601>>.

I used a picture of Japanese American children saying the Pledge of Allegiance in my documentary.

*Japanese American Family.* Photograph. *The Status of Dominant-Minority Groups in the United States Today.* Web. 22 Feb. 2014. <<http://instruction.blackhawk.edu/ghoffarth/race/reunit6.htm>>.

I used a picture of a Japanese American family being transported to a relocation center with a guard in my documentary.

*Japanese American Family Waiting to Go to Internment Camp.* Photograph. *Japanese-American Family Awaiting Relocation – Lange Photo.* Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <[http://wps.pearsoncustom.com/wps/media/objects/2428/2487068/images/img\\_ah5\\_p117.html](http://wps.pearsoncustom.com/wps/media/objects/2428/2487068/images/img_ah5_p117.html)>.

I used a picture of a Japanese American family getting ready to leave to go to an assembly center in my documentary.

*Japanese American Guard at Internment Camp.* Photograph. *The History Blog.* Web. 15 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/date/2012/11>>.

I used a picture of an American guard supervising an internment camp.

*Japanese American Loading Onto Bus.* Photograph. *America a Narrative History.* Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.wwnorton.com/college/history/america8/brief/ch/30/research1.aspx>>.

I used a picture of Japanese Americans getting loaded onto a bus in my documentary.

*Japanese Americans Lined Up Behind Barbed Wire.* Photograph. *Oral History Project.* Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.alhsoralhistoryproject.org/word\\_press/home/immigration-interviews/sato-hashizume/cr0003s/](http://www.alhsoralhistoryproject.org/word_press/home/immigration-interviews/sato-hashizume/cr0003s/)>.

I used a picture of Japanese Americans in an internment camp behind barbed wire in my documentary.

*Japanese American Wives in America.* Photograph. *The Buddha in the Attic by Julie Otsuka- Review.* Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.theguardian.com/books/2012/jan/27/buddha-in-the-attic-review>>.

I used a picture of Japanese wives arriving in America in my documentary.

*Japanese Americans behind Barbed Wire.* Photograph. *LearningfromLyrics.* Web. 23 May 2014. <http://www.learningfromlyrics.org/p144n226%5B1%5D.jpg>



I used a picture of a Japanese American man arriving at an internment camp in my documentary.

*Japanese Internment Camp Assembly*. Photograph. *Open Study*. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. <[http://assets.openstudy.com/updates/attachments/4fb02781e4b059b524fada42-miss\\_deva-1336945194334-aa\\_lange\\_relocation\\_2\\_e.jpg](http://assets.openstudy.com/updates/attachments/4fb02781e4b059b524fada42-miss_deva-1336945194334-aa_lange_relocation_2_e.jpg)>. I used a picture of Japanese Americans assembled during relocation.

*Japanese Laborers Cross the Bridge*. Photograph. *On the Water*. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. <[http://amhistory.si.edu/onthewater/exhibition/5\\_2.html](http://amhistory.si.edu/onthewater/exhibition/5_2.html)>. I used a picture of Japanese immigrants coming to America in my documentary.

*Japanese Loaded into Trucks for Transport to Internment Camp*. Photograph. *Freedom Versus Security—A Balancing Act*. Web. 18 Feb. 2014. <[http://moodle2.rockyview.ab.ca/mod/book/view.php?id=57480&chapterid=33148&cal\\_m=2&cal\\_y=2014](http://moodle2.rockyview.ab.ca/mod/book/view.php?id=57480&chapterid=33148&cal_m=2&cal_y=2014)>. I used a picture of Japanese Americans being loaded into trucks in my documentary.

*Japanese Memorial: Here We Admit a Wrong*. Photograph. *Code Switch*. Web. 1 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.npr.org/blogs/codeswitch/2013/08/09/210138278/japanese-internment-redress>>. I used a picture of a former internee at a Japanese memorial which is engraved with the words, “Here we admit a wrong.”

*Japanese Mother and Child Boarding Train*. Photograph. *In Focus*. Web. 29 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/2011/08/world-war-ii-internment-of-japanese-americans/100132/>>. I used a picture of a Japanese mother holding her child and boarding a train in my documentary.

*Japanese Segregated Schools*. Photograph. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Japanese\\_language\\_schools/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Japanese_language_schools/)>. I used a picture of a segregated school for Japanese children in my documentary.

*Japanese Wedding Picture*. Photograph. *Akpicture*. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <<http://funbatista.blogspot.com/2010/10/world-brides.html>>. I used a picture of a newly married Japanese couple in my documentary.

*Japanese Woman Standing at Entrance of Tule Lake Internment Camp*. Photograph. *J. Willard Marriott Library the University of Utah*. Web. 1 Jun. 2014. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/collections/photo-exhibits/tule-lake.php>>. I used a picture of a Japanese American standing by a sign identifying the limits of the relocation center.

*Japs Keep Moving This Is a White Man's Neighborhood*. Photograph. *Pinterest*. Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.pinterest.com/pin/365917538443992969/>>.

I used a picture of a house with a sign on it that says “Japs Keep Moving This Is A White Man’s Neighborhood” in my documentary.

*Korematsu v. United States*. Photograph. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 29 Jan. 2014.

<[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Korematsu\\_v.\\_United\\_States/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Korematsu_v._United_States/)>.

I used a picture of Fred Korematsu’s Supreme Court Case in my documentary.

*Large Group of Japanese Americans Awaiting Relocation*. Photograph. *Rehabfaith*. Web. 18

Feb. 2014. <<http://rahabfaith.wordpress.com/2012/08/23/part-4-japanese-american-national-museum-and-what-history-would-like-to-forget/>>.

I used a picture of a large group of Japanese Americans in my documentary.

*Large Group of Japanese Americans Waiting for Departure to Assembly Centers*. Photograph. *In Focus*. Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/2011/08/world-war-ii-internment-of-japanese-americans/100132/>

I used a picture of a large group of Japanese Americans waiting for buses to head to assembly centers in my documentary.

*Military Supervision Release of Internees*. Photograph. *WordPress*. Web. 22 May 2014.

[http://latimesphoto.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/fa\\_550\\_convoyindesert970.jpg](http://latimesphoto.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/fa_550_convoyindesert970.jpg)

I used a picture of the army helping Japanese Americans leave internment camps.

*Military Tower*. Photograph. *Secondat*. Web. 18 Jan. 2014.

<[http://secondat.blogspot.com/2010\\_05\\_01\\_archive.html](http://secondat.blogspot.com/2010_05_01_archive.html)>.

I used a picture of a military guard tower in an internment camp.

*Minidoka Internment Camp*. Photograph. *Boise Weekly*. Web. 15 Feb. 2014.

<[http://www.boiseweekly.com/boise/ImageArchives?by=2232163&\\_=1394217853637&\\_=1394217859084&page=1&oid=1588452](http://www.boiseweekly.com/boise/ImageArchives?by=2232163&_=1394217853637&_=1394217859084&page=1&oid=1588452)>.

I used a picture of the Minidoka Internment Camp when people are arriving in my documentary.

*Minidoka: Sakura Family Portrait*. Photograph. *The Conservation Fund*. Web. 18 Jan. 2014.

<<https://www.conservationfund.org/projects/japanese-american-internment-camp-preservation-initiative-minidoka/>>.

I used a picture of a Japanese family in an internment camp in my documentary.

*Mitsuye Endo at Desk*. Photograph. *Humboldt*. Web. 25 May 2014.

<<http://users.humboldt.edu/ogayle/hist111/unit2WWII.html>>.

I used this picture of Mitsuye Endo sitting at her desk typing on a typewriter.

*Mitsuye Endo Smiling*. Photograph. *AP Government A with Dr. Christensen*. Web. 27 May 2014.

<[http://jchristensen-apgova.blogspot.com/2014\\_03\\_23\\_archive.html](http://jchristensen-apgova.blogspot.com/2014_03_23_archive.html)>.

I used this picture of Mitsuye Endo smiling at the camera.

*No Japs Served Here*. Photograph. *We are Americans- Japanese Responses to Internment*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014. <<http://longstreet.typepad.com/thesciencebookstore/2011/12/we-are-americans-japanese-responses-to-internment-1942.html>>.

I used a picture of teenagers at the Liberty Café pointing at a sign that said “Japanese are not served” here.

*No Japs Wanted*. Photograph. *Japanese American Internment: An Anti-Japanese Sentiment*. Web. 13. Jan. 2014. <<http://maryneil.weebly.com/anti-japanese-sentiment.html>>.

I used a picture of a Japanese family by graffiti that said “No Japs Wanted” in my documentary.

*Obama Signs National Defense Authorization Act*. Photograph. *Jelsoft Enterprises Ltd*. Web. 22 May 2014. <[http://obrag.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/obam-signs\\_ndaa.jpg](http://obrag.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/obam-signs_ndaa.jpg)>.

I used a picture of President Obama signing the National Defense Authorization Act.

*Overlooking the Amache Relocation Center*. Photograph. *Public Intelligence*. Web. 20 Feb. 2014. <<http://publicintelligence.net/japanese-internment-camps-war-relocation-authority-photos/>>.

I used a picture of the Amache Relocation Center in Colorado in my documentary.

*Overview of Internment Camp*. Photograph. *HowStuffWorks*. Web. 18 Jan. 2014.

<<http://history.howstuffworks.com/history-vs-myth/japanese-internment-camp.htm>>.

I used an overview picture of an internment camp.

*President Bill Clinton*. Photograph. *American President: Bill Clinton*. Web. 23 Jan. 2014.

<<http://millercenter.org/president/clinton>>.

I used a picture of President Bill Clinton in my documentary.

*President Bush Declares a War on Terror*. Photograph. *Mikecummins270*. Web. 1 Feb. 2014. <<http://mikecummins270.wordpress.com/2011/04/>>.

I used a picture of President George Bush when he spoke to the nation following the September 11 attacks.

*President Bush Signs the PATRIOT Act*. Photograph. *Blogspot*. Web. 22 May 2014.

<<http://adrianmcqueen.blogspot.com/2011/04/united-states.html>>.

In this picture, President Bush signs the Patriot Act.

*President George H. W. Bush*. Photograph. *President George H. W. Bush*. Web. 23 Jan. 2014.

<<http://redalrtpolitics.com/2013/02/18/presidents-and-cats-happy-purr-zidents-day/>>.

I used a picture of President George H. W. Bush in my documentary.

*President Regan Signs the Civil Liberties Act of 1988*. Photograph. *Japanese American Citizens League*. Web. 23 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.jacl.org/news/allegiance.htm>>.

I used a picture of President Regan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 into law.

*President Roosevelt Signs Executive Order 9066*. Photograph. Web. 13 Jan. 2014.

<<http://hdjapaneseinternment.weebly.com/executive-order-9066.html>>.

I used a picture of President Roosevelt signing Executive Order 9066 in my documentary.

*Prisoners at Guantanamo Bay*. Photograph. *Dump.fm*. Web. 23 May. 2014.

<[http://i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/01793/guan\\_1793306c.jpg](http://i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/01793/guan_1793306c.jpg)>.

I used this picture of detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

*Question Mark*. Photograph. *Blogspot*. Web. 1 Feb. 2014.

<<http://joannemattera.blogspot.com/2009/02/marketing-mondays-why-havent-i-heard.html>>.

I used a picture of a question mark in my documentary.

*Santa Anita Park Race Track Assembly Center*. Photograph. *Inspired by Design*. Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <<http://wodumedia.com/world-war-ii-internment-of-japanese-americans/the-santa-anita-park-race-track-is-converted-into-an-internment-camp-for-evacuated-japanese-americans-who-will-occupy-the-barracks-erected-in-background-in-arcadia-california-photo-taken-on-april-3/>>.

I used a picture of the Santa Anita Park race track that was converted into an assembly center in my documentary.

*Sinking USS Arizona*. Photograph. *NavSource Online: Battleship Photo Archive*. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.navsource.org/archives/01/39b.htm>>.

I used a picture of the sinking USS Arizona in my documentary.

*Supreme Court Building*. Photograph. *Illinois Watchdog*. Web. 29 Jan. 2014.

<<http://watchdog.org/124523/one-brave-mom-pam-harris-fight-il-unions-nears-end/>>.

I used a picture of the Supreme Court building in my documentary.

*Supreme Court Justices*. Photograph. *The Constitution Project*. Web. 29 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.theconstitutionproject.com/featured\\_interviews/justice-stephen-g-breyer/](http://www.theconstitutionproject.com/featured_interviews/justice-stephen-g-breyer/)>.

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*Supreme Court with Gavel*. Photograph. *Watchdog Wire*. Web. 20 Jan. 2014.

<<http://watchdogwire.com/florida/2013/02/02/catholic-bishops-file-amicus-brief-in-support-of-defense-of-marriage-act/>>.

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*The USS Shaw Explodes*. Photograph. *WWII: Pearl Harbor*. Web. 10 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/2011/07/world-war-ii-pearl-harbor/100117/>>.

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*Three Boys behind Barbed Wire, Manzanar*. Photograph. *Japan's Photographers Reflect the Realities of a Changing World*. Web. 20 Feb. 2014. <<http://www.kcet.org/arts/artbound/counties/los-angeles/japanese-photographers-getty-museum.html>>.



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*Topaz Relocation Center*. Photograph. 20 May 2014. *StaticFlickr*. Web. 22 May 2014.

[https://c1.staticflickr.com/7/6238/6342825341\\_1c3ddeeb8c.jpg](https://c1.staticflickr.com/7/6238/6342825341_1c3ddeeb8c.jpg)

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*Twin Towers on September 11 with the Statute of Liberty*. Photograph. *God Bless America, My Home Sweet Home*. Web. 1 Feb. 2014. <[http://b-29s-over-korea.com/God\\_Bless\\_America/God-Bless-America6.html](http://b-29s-over-korea.com/God_Bless_America/God-Bless-America6.html)>

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*US Ships on Battleship Row during the Pearl Harbor Attack*. Photograph. *Pearl Harbor Day*. Web. 10 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.military-history.us/category/war-origination/>>.

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*White Couple 1900s*. Photograph. *123RF*. Web. 24 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.123rf.com/photo\\_18087312\\_retro-couple-portrait-monochrome-grunge-textures-intentional-styled-to-the-1900-s.html](http://www.123rf.com/photo_18087312_retro-couple-portrait-monochrome-grunge-textures-intentional-styled-to-the-1900-s.html)>.

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*WWII Marines Raise the American Flag in Japan*. Photograph. *WWII vet who Provided Flag on Iwo Jima has Died*. Web. 12 Feb. 2014. <<http://onlineathens.com/national-news/2013-04-28/wwii-vet-who-provided-flag-iwo-jima-has-died>>.

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*WWII Soldiers at Flag Ceremony*. Photograph. *National Archives*. Web. 18 Feb. 2014.

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