

## **Annotated Bibliography**

Beyond Barbed Wire: The Debate and Diplomacy Surrounding  
Japanese Internment

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Website Word Count: 1,196

### **Primary Sources:**

American Baptist Home Mission Society. "Democracy Demands Fair Play for America's Japanese," Callimachus: The Digital Collections of the Statewide California Electronic Library Consortium, 1943, [callimachus.org/digital/collection/p4004coll1/id/651/](http://callimachus.org/digital/collection/p4004coll1/id/651/).

This is an image of a pictorial booklet made by the American Baptist Home Mission Society in opposition to the internment of Japanese Americans. This pictorial booklet was created in hopes of persuading others in the country that the internment was unlawful and immoral. This image gave insight into the perspectives of people who opposed internment.

Cook, John D. Internee Children at Tule Lake Camp. Photograph. Stanford, California, 1942. Hoover Institution Archives.

This source is a photograph of elementary schoolers standing in front of their school at Tule Lake Camp. This photograph presented one of the hardships of children: the overcrowdedness of schools. This image guided our perspective of young children and their lives in internment.

Douglas, William Orville, and Supreme Court Of The United States. U.S. Reports: Ex Parte Endo, 323 U.S. 283. 1944. Periodical. <https://www.loc.gov/item/usrep323283/>.

This source is the United States Supreme Court decision, Ex Parte Endo, in which Justices unanimously ruled that the US government could not continue to detain a citizen who was "concededly loyal" to the US. We included this source because it greatly influenced the prevention of the internment camps and represents one of the first steps of Japanese Americans achieving widely needed freedom.

Iwata, Jack. "Black and White Wooden Sign Listing Rules to Observe in Camp," Japanese American National Museum, 1943, [janm.emuseum.com/objects/16619/photograph?ctx=d83691b8e53fb22f960fa92d85569c36a4abbb23&idx=16#](http://janm.emuseum.com/objects/16619/photograph?ctx=d83691b8e53fb22f960fa92d85569c36a4abbb23&idx=16#).

This is a photograph of a sign that stated the rules that Japanese Americans were forced to follow while in the camps. This was included because of its representation of the military-like and strict expectations in internment camps. The photograph portrayed the deeper truth behind the camps and how Japanese American citizens were stripped of the freedoms they were guaranteed.

Lange, Dorothea. Children in the Internment. 2 May 1942. Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration.

This image is of a young boy traveling to the internment camps, leaning over on a suitcase. This image was used because the boy's look of desperation and exhaustion greatly characterizes the loss of innocence of children as their freedom was unattainable after the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was used to show the vast spread severity of the internment, with the detail of its impact on children and their future.

Lee, Russell. "Japanese-American Child Who Is Being Evacuated with His Parents to Owens Valley," Library of Congress, June 1942, [www.loc.gov/item/2017744914/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2017744914/).

This is a photograph of a young boy as he is forced to enter an internment camp with his parents. This photograph was used because of its portrayal of a young child's reaction and perspective to the internment. It was used to help explain the internment's impact on Japanese Americans of all ages and generations as their dreams were diverted.

Life. "How to Tell Japs From the Chinese." Life, 22 December 1941, p. 81. Washington State University Library.

This is an article from a magazine, published 15 days after Pearl Harbor. This source was used because it told Americans how to differentiate between Japanese and Chinese Americans, in order to focus the attacks solely on those with Japanese ancestry. This source assisted in emphasizing the influences of articles and how they shaped the public lens.

Lodge, R.H. A View of Daily Life at Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photograph. Honolulu, 1945. Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii.

This source is a photo of barracks within the Honouliuli Internment Camp. This source was used because it demonstrates the constant entrapment of barbed wire, alluding to the sentiments of imprisonment. As this represented both a physical and mental barrier, this source signified the barriers of internees during the 1940s.

Manbo, Bill. Colors of Confinement. 1944. Japanese American National Museum, [www.janm.org/exhibits/colors-of-confinement](http://www.janm.org/exhibits/colors-of-confinement).

This is a photo collection of images of the Heart Mountain internment camp in Wyoming. These are vibrant photographs that depicted the reality of the camps in color. These images were also used to show the cultural aspects of the camps.

Miyatake, Toyo. "Three Boys Behind Barbed Wire," National Archives, 1944,  
[www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/military/japanese-internment.html](http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/military/japanese-internment.html).

This is a photo of three young boys standing at a barbed wire fence. This image portrayed the barriers and impact of internment camps on children as well as the location of camps. The photo was used to emphasize the location of concentration camps in Western America.

Office for Emergency Management. Office of War Information. Overseas Operations Branch. New York Office. News and Features Bureau. Japanese Relocation. US National Archives Research Catalog, 1943, [catalog.archives.gov/id/38743](http://catalog.archives.gov/id/38743).

This source is a video created by the Office of War Information in support of the internment of Japanese Americans. This was used to show Eisenhower's perspective and motivation to "keep America safe". The video gave real footage of internment camps, as well as a primary video of Eisenhower speaking his opinions on the subject.

Okubo, Mine. "Mine with Open Newspaper," Japanese American National Museum, 1944, [janm.emuseum.com/objects/69678/mine-with-open-newspaper-surrounded-by-antijapanese-sloga](http://janm.emuseum.com/objects/69678/mine-with-open-newspaper-surrounded-by-antijapanese-sloga).

This source is a pen and ink drawing of artist, Mine Okubo, reading the newspaper, only to see racist articles that diminish her. This source greatly displays the emotions and impacts of racism on Japanese Americans. This was used to show the effects of anti-Japanese Hysteria after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Okubo, Mine. "Preparing Wreaths for Wakasa Memorial," Japanese American National Museum, 1944, [eacc.janm.org/barbed-wire-fence-2d/](http://eacc.janm.org/barbed-wire-fence-2d/).

This source is a pen and ink drawing of Japanese Americans at the Central Utah Relocation Project in 1944. This source was used as the focal point of our homepage as it depicts the history and deep sorrow of internment. It gave us a look into the great distress and impacts on Japanese Americans.

President Ronald Reagan Signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. Densho Encyclopedia. Densho, 2011. <https://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-denshopd-p10-00006-1/>.

This database provided the image of President Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which stated that a "grave injustice" had been committed towards Japanese Americans. As it also allotted \$20,000 for every Japanese American who suffered in

internment, this source was used to show the diplomatic action that was conducted by the US government in hopes of resolving and apologizing for the internment. This was used to display the acts of diplomacy that white Americans took decades after the internment. Sign on a Barbershop Door in Parker, Arizona, 'Japs Keep out You Rats.'" Gerth Archives and Special Collections, 1942, [cdm16855.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16855coll4/id/11481](http://cdm16855.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16855coll4/id/11481).

This source was an image that depicted an act of racism in Parker, Arizona. This photo was used to show a common scene in the Western States after Pearl Harbor. This gave great insight into the daily life and anti-Japanese sentiments that they faced.

Unknown. Three Generations of the Uchida Family at Manzanar War Relocation Center. 1944. Photograph. California State University, Sacramento Library.

This is an image of a family that spans three generations in a Manzanar internment camp. This gives insight into the drastic age gap and generational effects within the camps. This gave greater details regarding how Japanese Americans of different ages were vastly affected by the camps.

Weegee. "Joseph Luparelli Wearing His Older Brother's Army Uniform at Anti-Japanese Rally, Little Italy, New York," The International Center of Photography, 10 1942, [www.icp.org/browse/archive/objects/joseph-luparelli-wearing-his-older-brother%E2%80%99s-army-uniform-at-anti-japanese-1](http://www.icp.org/browse/archive/objects/joseph-luparelli-wearing-his-older-brother%E2%80%99s-army-uniform-at-anti-japanese-1).

This is a photograph of an anti-Japanese protest that was held in Little Italy, New York. This provided greater details into the anti-Japanese sentiment that spanned the entire country, rather than just Western states. Due to the vastly spread racism, this source gave great research regarding the difficulty for Japanese Americans to feel accepted as they return back to society after the camps.

Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration. Instructions for All Persons of Japanese Ancestry. Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1942.

This source is a poster that was widely plastered over California, giving instructions to Japanese Americans preparing for the internment camps. It was used to show one of the first actions taken against Japanese Americans after Pearl Harbor. It gave details regarding the demands for internment and events after Pearl Harbor.

## Secondary Sources:

Blakemore, Erin. "The U.S. Forced Them into Internment Camps. Here's How Japanese Americans Started Over." National Geographic, 21 May 2021, [www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/united-states-forced-japanese-americans-into-internment-camps-here-how-started-over](https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/united-states-forced-japanese-americans-into-internment-camps-here-how-started-over).

This website presented pictures of Japanese Americans in various internment camps. Some of the photos displayed the communities and friendships that were created due to internment. This aided our research of further and deeper consequences of the internment of Japanese Americans.

Chambers, Tim. "Dorothea Lange's Censored Photographs of FDR's Japanese Concentration Camps — Anchor Editions." *Anchor Editions*, 7 December 2016, <https://anchoreditions.com/blog/dorothea-lange-censored-photographs>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This website gave us a collection of photographs from Dorothea Lange, who captured images of Japanese Americans in the camps, and quotes from Japanese Americans about their experiences. We used these photographs and quotes throughout our website, a lot of them being in our "Life in the Barracks" page to show viewers how Japanese Americans lived.

Densho. "Japanese American Responses to Incarceration - Densho: Japanese American Incarceration and Japanese Internment." Densho, 12 November 2021. <https://densho.org/learn/introduction/responses/>.

This source provided a deeper understanding of the diplomacy that occurred after the release of Japanese internees, including *Korematsu v. US*. This emphasized the vast aspects of debate that occurred after the internment. It furthered our understanding and research of additional debates and perspectives of this time.

Digital Public Library of America. "Prisoners at Home: Everyday Life in Japanese Internment Camps." Education and Sports | DPLA, 2018. <https://dp.la/exhibitions/japanese-internment/education-sports>.

This website gave an intense look into the camps and the experiences and lifestyle of internees. This source was vital in the portrayal and understanding of sports, education, religion, and jobs within the internment camps. This was a very useful tool in diving deeper and gaining a true and more articulate interpretation of life in the camps.

Donna Nagata. "Psychological effects of camp," Densho Encyclopedia  
<https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Psychological%20effects%20of%20camp> (Accessed 23 November 2021).

This source provided prevalent information on the legacy and vast impact of the internment camps from various angles of research. It was also used because of its research of the detrimental effects that internment had on Japanese Americans' mental health. This was used in our website to display the sense of loneliness and depression that internees faced post release.

"Dr. Seuss Draws Anti-Japanese Cartoons During WWII, Then Atones with Horton Hears a Who! | Open Culture." Open Culture, 2014,  
[www.openculture.com/2014/08/dr-seuss-draws-racist-anti-japanese-cartoons-during-ww-ii.html](http://www.openculture.com/2014/08/dr-seuss-draws-racist-anti-japanese-cartoons-during-ww-ii.html)

This website provided an image and historical situation of an anti-Japanese political cartoon that was created by Dr. Suess after Pearl Harbor. This was used to portray a racist perspective that depicted Japanese Americans in a stereotypical way. This was also used because of its impact on the research regarding the American population's views toward internment.

Elinson, Elaine, and Stan Yogi. "During Japanese American Incarceration, the ACLU Lost — and Then Found — Its Way." *American Civil Liberties Union*, 2 December 2019,  
<https://www.aclu.org/issues/civil-liberties/during-japanese-american-incarceration-aclu-lost-and-then-found-its-way>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This website gave us information on the ACLU's impact during the Japanese American internment. We were able to use this information to show how advocacy groups debated for Japanese Americans when they were taken to court after they were released from internment.

Eleanor Roosevelt: Undo the Mistake of Internment (U.S. National Park Service)." Nps.gov, 2018, [www.nps.gov/articles/erooseveltinternment.htm](http://www.nps.gov/articles/erooseveltinternment.htm).

This website provided information regarding a prominent figure that opposed the internment of Japanese Americans: Eleanor Roosevelt. This was used in our website because it explained how Eleanor Roosevelt was an advocate for Japanese Americans, attempting to persuade the public to accept them into their community. Her quote was used to emphasize the actions taken to help Japanese Americans after their time in internment.

History, Art & Archives, U.S. House of Representatives, "Long Road to Redress," <https://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/APA/Historical-Essays/Exclusion-to-Inclusion/Redress/> Accessed 23 November 2021.

This website gave information about the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and its impact on Japanese Americans. This source was used greatly as it helped us gain knowledge about the short and long term effects that internment camps placed on them.

History.com Editors. "Japanese Internment Camps." History.com. A&ETelevision Networks, 29 October 2009. <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/japanese-american-relocation>.

This website outlined the attack on Pearl Harbor and additional background knowledge behind the attack. This source was also used because it provided further contextualization about how the attack impacted the status of Japanese Americans within society. This gave us more details regarding why internment camps were created and established across Western America.

Iron Design. "The Orange Story." Theorangestory.org, [theorangestory.org/#&gid=1&pid=12](https://theorangestory.org/#&gid=1&pid=12). Accessed 2 February 2022.

This source supplied additional knowledge and understanding of Japanese Americans' experiences and lifestyles in the internment camps. This website also provided an image of a Japanese Hunting License, which advanced our knowledge regarding how Japanese Americans were viewed and treated within the United States.

"Korematsu v. United States." Oyez. Accessed 23 November 2021. <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1940-1955/323us214>.

This website outlines the specific details of the US Supreme Court case, *Korematsu v. US*. This was used because it provides information regarding the events leading up to Korematsu and his arrest, and information of his conviction. This gave us a deeper insight on the debates and further actions against Japanese Americans after the executive order.

Kupersmith, Shannon. "The US Government Has a Long Way to go with Reconciliation: Japanese Internment Camps." *Beyond Intractability*, 2020, <https://www.beyondintractability.org/casestudy/kupersmith-japanese-internment>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This article gave us information about the diplomacy seen after the internment and the reparations given to Japanese Americans after their internment. We used this in our



“Diplomacy” page, as it gave us a better understanding of what life was like for Japanese Americans post internment.

Library of Congress. “Behind the Wire & Japanese Immigration and Relocation in U.S. History & Classroom Materials at the Library of Congress & Library of Congress.” The Library of Congress. Accessed 23 November 2021.  
<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/immigration/japanese/behind-the-wire/>.

This source provided an insight of specific events leading to internment and additional causes of the order. This website also gave detailed knowledge regarding the everyday conditions in the internment camps. It gave us a deeper understanding of the camps and relocation as a whole.

Linder, Doug. “Korematsu v United States: A Chronology.” Famous Trials. Accessed 24 November 2021  
<https://famous-trials.com/korematsu/2561-korematsu-v-united-states-a-chronology=D&source=docs&ust=1637726388560000&usg=AOvVaw3nJzRD7w7XqhYVsihipEpV>.

This website explained the timeline and chronology of a major US Supreme Court decision, *Korematsu v. US*. This source allowed us to thoroughly understand and access the debates within this topic. This was used because of its significance of explaining multiple perspectives and trials regarding internment.

Linder, Douglas O. “AG Biddle Letter Opposing Japanese-American Relocation.” *Famous Trials*, 2012,  
<https://famous-trials.com/korematsu/2562-ag-biddle-letter-opposing-japanese-relocation>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This website gave us a letter from US wartime attorney general, Francis Biddle, that explained his reasoning for the opposition for the internment. We used an image of the letter to highlight how some government officials were opposed to internment, even though a majority supported it. This was important for us to understand because we had initially thought that no government officials had tried to speak out against the internment.

Moscufo, Michela. “‘Because we know it is possible’: Japanese Americans join fight for reparations.” *NBC News*, 13 January 2022,  
<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/nbcblk/-know-possible-japanese-americans-join-fight-reparations-rcna11256>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

We used this website to gather information about the organizations that demanded justice for Japanese Americans. We used this information in our “debate” page to show how there were organizations that were created just to fight the internment of Japanese Americans.

McCarthy, Molly. “Psychological.” *Aftermath of Internment : Effects of WWII on Japanese Americans*, 2018. <https://aftermathofinternment.weebly.com/psychological.html>.

This website provided an image of an article that explained a Japanese American who protested the imprisonment. This was used to show his perspective as to why he needs to be viewed as a “true American.” It also showed the vast effects of the internment, as he attempts to prove that he deserves to be treated like an American.

Niiya, Brian. “Francis Biddle.” *Densho Encyclopedia*, 15 July 2020, [https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Francis\\_Biddle/](https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Francis_Biddle/). Accessed 17 May 2022.

This website gave us information on US wartime attorney general, Francis Biddle. He was opposed to the internment, and we used him as an example of people who fought against the interment in our “debate” page.

Oi, Mariko. “How Pearl Harbor Changed Japanese-Americans.” *BBC News*. BBC, 26 December 2016. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-38362504>.

This article gave insight into the racism that Japanese Americans faced after Pearl Harbor. This was used as it also explains why racism was ultimately the root cause for their internment. It helped us gain a deeper understanding of the debate and perspectives regarding the motivation for incarceration.

Onion, Rebecca. “An Eloquent Baptist Protest against Internment Camps during WWII.” *Slate Magazine*, 9 November 2015, [www.google.com/url?q=slate.com/human-interest/2015/11/protests-against-internment-camps-during-world-war-ii.html&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1643780280277773&usg=AOvVaw2fC0Xxe\\_3fTkmnkkYY\\_84N](http://www.google.com/url?q=slate.com/human-interest/2015/11/protests-against-internment-camps-during-world-war-ii.html&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1643780280277773&usg=AOvVaw2fC0Xxe_3fTkmnkkYY_84N).

This website gave information as to which Americans opposed the internment of Japanese Americans. This was used to demonstrate the detail that churches were greatly opposed to the incarceration, and additionally made pamphlets to inform the public of the treacheries that Japanese Americans faced.

National Archives. "Japanese-American Internment During World War II." National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 23 November 2021. <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/japanese-relocation>.

This website provided a photograph of the Executive Order 9066, the document that forced the relocation of Japanese Americans to internment camps in Western America. This was used to include the raw text that impacts the understanding of the perspective and motive of the Japanese American internment in the 1940s.

PBS. "Children of the Camps | Internment History." PBS. Public Broadcasting Service, 2015. <https://www.pbs.org/childofcamp/history/>.

This website provided information regarding children's experiences in the internment camps. Specifically, it also advanced our knowledge and understanding about how children managed school, confinement, and loss of freedom at such an early age.

Roy Rosenzweig Center for History. "Milton Eisenhower Justifies the Internment of Japanese Americans." *History Matters*, 2018, <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5153>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This source gave us information Milton Eisenhower's view on Japanese internment. The source helped us understand that Eisenhower and other government officials justified the internment and as officials they had great influence on public opinion, leading to further support for the internment.

Salem Media. "Pearl Harbor: The Ultimate Guide to the Attack." History, 21 October 2020 <https://www.historyonthenet.com/pearl-harbor-ultimate-guide-dec-7-1941-attacks>.

This source provided a newspaper published in 1941, immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack. It established specific information regarding the causes and implications of racism towards Japanese Americans. It was also used to advance our knowledge about the Pearl Harbor attack and its impact on those with Japanese ancestry.

Shaffer, Robert. "Opposition to Internment: Defending Japanese American Rights during World War II." *The Historian*, vol. 61, no. 3, 1999, pp. 597–619, [www.jstor.org/stable/24449883](http://www.jstor.org/stable/24449883).

This website provided a quote from Emery Andrews, a pastor in a Japanese church in Seattle. It outlines his opposition to the internment of Japanese Americans, striving to inform the public on the immorality and unlawfulness of internment. This was used to provide an additional perspective of an American that opposed the internment.

Smithsonian. "Our Story: American History Stories and Activities You Can Do Together." OurStory : Activities : Life in a WWII Japanese-American Internment Camp : More Information, 2015. <https://amhistory.si.edu/ourstory/activities/internment/more.html>.

This website contributed several quotes from Japanese American internees regarding their experiences, opinions, and encounters. As this provided a multitude of perspectives, it advanced our understanding of the intense, deep insight of how internees felt as their freedoms were taken away.

Taylor, Nicholas. "The American Public's Reaction to the Japanese American Internment." The Research Repository at West Virginia University, 2020, [researchrepository.wvu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=wwuhistoricalreview](https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=wwuhistoricalreview).

This article extended our knowledge by giving statistics regarding the percentage of the population that opposed and favored internment. As it showed that the majority favored the internment, the source was used to show the debate of whether it was moral to incarcerate citizens of the United States.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Life in the Camps." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Japanese-American-internment/Life-in-the-camps#ref320888>.

This website provided insight into the CWRIC, and their specific roles and impacts that were made post-internment. It also gave knowledge regarding how the Japanese Coalition was able to convince the US government to start the CWRIC. This was used to emphasize the actions that were conducted after the internment of Japanese Americans.

The National WWII Museum. "Redress and Reparations for Japanese American Incarceration: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans." The National WWII Museum | New Orleans, 13 August 2021. <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/redress-and-reparations-japanese-american-incarceration>.

This website established great knowledge about the diplomatic efforts that followed the debate regarding the motivation for the establishment of internment camps. This source also provided information regarding the legacy and actions of Japanese American coalitions.

Warrant. "10 Quotes From Japanese Americans During WW2 Internment." The Frontlines, 27 January 2019.  
<https://thefrontlines.com/story/10-quotes-from-japanese-americans-during-ww2-internment/>

This website contributed the addition of a quote from an internee, Margaret Takahashi. This quote was used because of her perspective and expression for her experiences in the camp, specifically its sense of death and isolation. It was used to show the raw, unfiltered emotions of Japanese Americans after they endured the internment and its lifelong effects.