

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

The 442nd Color Guard. 12 Nov. 1944. *Asia Society*,

asiasociety.org/texas/story-442-american-story#5. Accessed 21 Mar. 2017.

This photograph shows the soldiers of the 442nd standing stern as the Color Guard bears the American flag. These Japanese Americans, receiving praise from the United States, shows the honor they were bestowed by not only their fellow Americans, but the American government as well.

The 442nd in France. 1944. *World Book Kids*, World Book,

www.worldbookonline.com/kids/home#media/pc363100&st=442nd+regimental+combat+team. Accessed 18 Nov. 2016.

This photograph shows the 442nd marching in 1944, France. Used on my homepage, it provided a visual of the 442nd as they prepared to fight the enemy and to accomplish one of their most notable achievements, the rescue of the Lost Battalion. This image, showing endless lines of soldiers, also shows the amount of Japanese Americans that were ready to serve their country and fight for the freedom of the nation.

The 442nd RCT were made honorary Texans and Iowans after the war. 21 Oct. 1963. *Japanese American Veterans Association*, java.wildapricot.org/Nisei-Legacy. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This photograph was used in the “Fighting for Justice” section of my website. After the war, Japanese Americans of the 442nd were made honorary citizens of Texas in response to the rescue of the Lost Battalion. This shows the recognition the 442nd received for their immense wartime bravery from the families of the Lost Battalion.

442nd: The Lost Battalion. 31 Oct. 1944. *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 1944, www.pbs.org/thewar/detail_881.htm. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows the members of the 141st Infantry Regiment, or the Lost Battalion, as they rest after being rescued. The Lost Battalion, after being trapped behind enemy lines, were rescued by the 442nd and 100th Battalion. This image shows the soldiers the 442nd saved as they faced many casualties in order to save their fellow Americans from the enemy.

The 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd RCT. 1945. *Japanese American Veterans Association*, java.wildapricot.org/Nisei-Legacy. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

A photograph depicting the 522nd Field Artillery, a subunit of the 442nd, liberating the imprisoned Jews from the Dachau Concentration Camp. I used this image to show the 522nd in action as they finally arrived at the Dachau Concentration Camp.

Adams, Ansel, photographer. Mess line, noon, Manzanar Relocation Center, California /
photograph by Ansel Adams. [1943], Library of Congress,
<<https://www.loc.gov/item/2002695984/>>.

This photograph shows long lines Japanese Americans endured three times a day in order to retain their meals inside the internment camps. Although Japanese Americans agreed to travel to these camps, the living conditions of these internment camps was terrible. This image gave me perspective as I understood the hardships internees faced in these camps.

Adams, Ansel, photographer. Manzanar street scene, spring, Manzanar Relocation Center /
photograph by Ansel Adams. [1943], Library of Congress,
<<https://www.loc.gov/item/2002695967/>>.

This photograph shows one of the ten internment camps, the Manzanar internment camp, during the spring of 1943. It shows the barren roads and mountainous geography of the Manzanar. This gave me an excellent visual of the internment camp as it shows the dull and arid atmosphere of this camp. It also gave me an insight of the lives of the internees living under these conditions.

Adams, Ansel. *Pictures and mementoes on phonograph top: Yonemitsu home, Manzanar Relocation Center*. 1943. Library of Congress,
www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppprs.00278/. Accessed 23 Jan. 2017.

A photograph of a former 100th/442nd officer's military photo. Standing next to this portrait is an illustration of Christ along with letters and mementos. This image shows the sacrifices Japanese American families faced as their sons and husbands began to fight in the war.

Americans of Japanese descent, Infantrymen of the 442nd Regiment, run for cover as a German artillery shell is about to land outside the building. Italy. 4 Apr. 1945. National Archives Catalog, catalog.archives.gov/id/531356. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows the members of the 442nd run for cover as heavy German artillery is raining down on them. This depicts the war time conditions and battles volunteers faced as they fought. I used this photograph in the "War Efforts" as it shows members of the 442nd and 100th Battalion in action.

Awaiting orders to detrain at Camp Shelby, a quartet of Japanese-Americans swing out to the accompaniment of a Hawaiian ukulele. June, 1943, Library of Congress, <<https://www.loc.gov/item/00652093/>>.

This photograph shows that although the members of the 442nd and 100th Battalion were often in heavy enemy artillery, many members found time to enjoy leisure activities. This helped me understand that even though the 442nd were often photographed as stern and serious, its combatants were still individuals that enjoyed to joke.

Company H, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, marches through a recently liberated town in Italy. The 442nd RCT captured and liberated numerous towns in Italy and in Southern France. 1944. *Discover Nikkei*, Japanese American National Museum, www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2013/11/28/go-for-broke-2/. Accessed 21 Mar. 2017.

This photograph shows the 442nd after they liberated towns in Southern France and Italy. I used this photograph in “The Lost Battalion” section. This photo shows how important the 442nd was to the Allied Forces as they freed numerous enemy cities.

A company officer of the 442nd Combat Team makes corrections in the saluting technique of one of the rookies from Hawaii as the unit began training with remarkable speed after its arrival at Camp Shelby. June, 1943, Library of Congress, [<https://www.loc.gov/item/00652081/>](https://www.loc.gov/item/00652081/).

This photograph shows Japanese Americans of the 442nd saluting as they began to train at Camp Shelby. This helped depict the loyalty of Japanese Americans as they salute the flag of their country and begin their training at Camp Shelby.

[Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. House of Representatives from Hawaii’s At-large district, head-and-shoulders portrait]. 1960, Library of Congress, [<https://www.loc.gov/item/2011645224/>](https://www.loc.gov/item/2011645224/).

This photograph shows Daniel K. Inouye, former 442nd combatant and senator of Hawaii. This helped show that a combatant of the 442nd became a very successful and distinct member of Congress after the war.

“E Company, 2nd Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, in formation. Camp Shelby, Mississippi. May 13, 1943. Courtesy of the National Archives and Records

Administration.” *Go for Broke National Education Center*,

www.goforbroke.org/learn/history/military_units/442nd.php. Accessed 23 Jan. 2017.

A photograph showing a subunit of the 442nd, the E Company, standing in formation at Camp Shelby. The photograph helped me show the large amount of Japanese Americans that volunteered to fight for America.

Gen. Joseph Stillwell, Mary Masuda, Masao Masuda, Mr. & Mrs. Gensuke Masuda. 1948.

442nd Regimental Combat Team, 442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society, the442.org/tributes.html. Accessed 3 Apr. 2017.

This photograph shows the sister of deceased 442nd Kazuo Masuda as she prepares for the burial of her brother. I used this photograph to show the sacrifices the families of the 442nd suffered after the war.

George Takei. 18 Nov. 2016. *The Washington Post*,

www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2016/11/18/george-takei-they-interned-my-family-dont-let-them-do-it-to-muslims/?utm_term=.87e61e5fcdd9. Accessed 30 Mar.

2017.

This photograph shows actor, activist, and former internee George Takei. I used this photograph to show a famous former internee as he continues to raise awareness on the

internment of Japanese Americans as well as spreading awareness about the current immigration situation in America .

“Go for Broke!”. 1943. *The National Archives*, www.digitalvaults.org/record/895.html.

Accessed 28 Mar. 2017.

This is a photo of Staff Sergeant James Kawashime standing guard in Charmois, France. I used this photograph under the “Soldiers of Justice” section of my website to show an individual soldier fighting overseas in enemy France.

“Go for Broke!” 27 Oct. 1944. *US Department of Defense*,

archive.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=45180. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

An illustration recreating the battle between the 442nd and the German enemy. This illustration helped show the 442nd as they were in action and as they fought one of their bloodiest battles.

“Graffiti on Japanese American home, Seattle, 1945”. MOHAI: Museum of History and Industry, 1945,

digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/imlsmohai/id/964/rec/1.

Accessed 19 Jan. 2017.

This photograph, along with countless others, shows the discrimination Japanese Americans faced even after World War II had ended. The “No Japs Wanted” written on

his building helps me show that immediately after the war, Japanese Americans still faced large amounts of intolerance.

“Here is a group of Nisei wounded veterans of the Italian campaign and two Caucasian buddies being hospitalized at Dibble Hospital, Menlo Park, Palo Alto, California”. 15 July 1945. University of California, UC Libraries, calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/ft1k4003qd/. Accessed 23 Mar. 2017.

I used this photograph to show the soldiers of 442nd and 100th Battalion after the war and the sacrifices they made to serve their country. This photo also helped me understand the effect the war had on the 442nd’s members and their family members.

Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki, and James D. Houston. *Farewell to Manzanar: A True Story of Japanese American Experience during and after the World War II Internment*. New York, Ember, 2012.

This autobiography helped give a personal insight on the life of Japanese Americans inside the internment camps. It helped me further understand, on a personal level, the treatment of Japanese Americans during the World War II era. This book also provided many quotes about the life of a child internee from the perspective of Jeanne Houston.

“How to Tell Japs from the Chinese.” *Life Magazine*, vol. 11, no. 25, 22 Dec. 1941, pp. 81-82. *Modern American Poetry*, www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/a_f/foster/lifemag.htm. Accessed 8 Jan. 2017.

This magazine issue shows the physical differences of the Chinese and Japanese in order to educate the public on how to properly identify the two. I used this to show the intolerance many Americans had towards Asians in general during the 1940s and 1950s.

Inouye, Irene. Interview. 31 Mar. 2017.

I interviewed Irene Inouye, former wife of Daniel K Inouye and current president of the US- Japan Council via email. This interview greatly helped me understand the obstacles the 442nd's soldiers faced while training at Camp Shelby. It also provided explanations on why only Japanese Americans were interned and the discrimination they faced.

Itawa, Jack. *Boy behind barbed wire fence, Tule Lake*. 1943. *OurStory*, Smithsonian, amhistory.si.edu/ourstory/activities/internment/more.html. Accessed 30 Mar. 2017.

This photograph shows an infant and her father bidding farewell to their brother. I used this photograph to show how many interned families were often separated because of these internment camps.

It's "Present arms!" for members of the 442nd Combat Team, Japanese-American fighting unit, as they salute their country's flag in a brief review held the day of their arrival at Camp Shelby, Miss. June 1943, Library of Congress <<https://www.loc.gov/item/00652071/>>.

This photograph depicts rookie 442nd combatants upon the arrival at their training camp, Camp Shelby. It shows volunteers of the 442nd as they begin to train to fight for America.

Japanese-American soldiers fire at German snipers. IRC, 2005 .*Discovery Education.* Web. 21 November 2016. <<http://www.discoveryeducation.com/>>.

A photo of 442nd soldiers battling overseas in enemy Germany. This photograph helps show the 442nd and 100th as they battle Germans in trenches.

A Japanese-American soldier talks to a buddy through the observation port of a well camouflaged fox-hole. This unit, comprised of Japanese-Americans, are holding a section of the front line. Company "F", 2nd Battalion, 442nd Regiment (Combat Team). 13 Nov. 1944. *442nd Regimental Combat Team, 442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society*, www.the442.org/photos.html. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

A photograph showing members of the 442nd Regimental, Company "F", converse as they hold a section of the front lines. This photo depicts the 442nd as they battle enemy Germans in the fight to rescue the Lost Battalion.

"A Japanese-American unit moves into a new command post which was built for them by the U.S. Army Engineers. This unit is holding a strategic front line position. Company 'F', 2nd Battalion, 442nd Regiment (Combat Team)". 13 November 1944 Signal Corps Photo #ETO-HQ-44-25764 (Musser). SC 340952, St. Die Area, France." *The 442nd Regimental Combat Team*, www.the442.org/photos.html. Accessed 19 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows 442nd as they hold the front lines in St. Die, France. It depicts the 442nd as they fight in underground trenches to battle enemy Germans.

“Japanese American WWII veterans receive Congressional Gold Medal.” YouTube, uploaded by DLIFLC Monterey, 22 Mar. 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_-DscuDODg. Accessed 20 Jan. 2017.

This video shows the 442nd, 100th Battalion, and members of the MIS as they receive the Congressional Gold Medal. It depicts members of the 442nd as they received recognition and honor sixty years after they served in the war.

Japanese Merchant Posts Sale Sign in Preparation for Evacuation as Small Son Looks on.

[1942] Library of Congress<<https://www.loc.gov/item/98504616/>>.

This is a photograph showing one Japanese American preparing to depart after the Executive Order 9066 was signed. This shows the limited time Japanese Americans were allowed before they were required to evacuate the West Coast.

Jap Trap. 1941. *National Archives Catalog*, research.archives.gov/id/515862. Accessed 28 Mar. 2017.

This illustration shows an Imperial Japanese soldier, depicted with exaggerated features, as a rodent trapped within a mousetrap of “material conservation”. Although this did not directly target Japanese Americans, this poster helped show that the stereotypical features of the Japanese drawn in this picture greatly affected the Japanese American population.

'Killing time while the rest of their convoy loads, Japanese-American members of the 442nd Combat Team indulge in a little of the great American game of galloping dominoes with the bed of a GI truck as their table.' June, 1943. Library of Congress<<https://www.loc.gov/item/00652082/>>.

This photograph shows that although the 442nd Regimental were training to battle the enemy Germans, Italians, and Japanese, its troops often played leisure games while resting from battle. I used this photograph in my "Fighting for Justice" section of my website to show individuals of the 442nd

Lange, Dorothea, photographer. Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1942.' *A large sign reading "I am an American" placed in the window of a store, at 13th and Franklin streets, on December 8, the day after Pearl Harbor. The store was closed following orders to persons of Japanese descent to evacuate from certain West Coast areas. The owner, a University of California graduate, will be housed with hundreds of evacuees in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war.* Mar, 1942. Library of Congress<<https://www.loc.gov/item/2004665381/>>.

This photograph shows the length Japanese Americans had to endure in order to prove their innocence. The sign, "I am American" shows the desperation of Japanese Americans as they struggled to prove their utmost loyalty to America.

Lange, Dorothea. *Civilian exclusion order #5, posted at First and Front streets, directing removal by April 7 of persons of Japanese ancestry, from the first San Francisco section to be affected by evacuation. Library of Congress, Apr. 1942, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2001705937/. Accessed 8 May 2017.*

This photograph shows the “Civilian Exclusion Order”, in which all Japanese Americans were ordered into internment camps. I used this photograph to show how the public was informed about the Executive Order 9066.

---. *Florin, California. Two of the nine American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have returned to their home town on furloughs that were granted to them in order that they could assist their families prepare for evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from their west coast homes. This community is depending on their returned service men for many errands, shopping, banking, etc., because the soldiers are permitted to travel into town, nine miles away, while others cannot because of military restrictions. 10 May 1942. National Archives Catalog, research.archives.gov/id/537855. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.*

This photograph shows Japanese American soldiers as they return home to their families. Their families are now preparing to evacuate the Japanese internment camps and to travel back to their homes. This photo helped show the 442nd as they returned home after fighting.

“ *Headlines of newspapers, in stand at 14th and Broadway, presaged on February 27, 1942, the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from military areas.* ” 27 Feb. 1942.

University of California, UC Libraries, 1942,

content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft8290089h/?query=&brand=calisphere&__utma=209367296.1077898834.1381254753.1386892062.1386988171.12&__utmb=209367296.2.10.1386988171&__utmc=209367296&__utmz=209367296.1385417653.5.3.utmcsr=content.cdlib.org%7Cutmccn=(referral)%7Cutmcmd=referral%7Cutmct=/ark:/13030/ft1j49n65g/&__utmv=-&__utmk=18944699. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows the headline papers in California printed after the Executive Order was signed. The newspaper shown in this photo helps me describe the immediate evacuation of the Japanese in America as they were forced in internment camps just weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Lee, Russell, photographer. Los Angeles, California. “*The evacuation of the*

Japanese-Americans from West Coast areas under U.S. Army war emergency order.

Japanese-Americans boarding a train for Owens Valley.” Apr, 1942. Library of Congress

<<https://www.loc.gov/item/fsa1998003526/PP/>>.

This photograph shows Japanese Americans boarding a train traveling to the Owens Valley’s internment camp, Manzanar. It helped me depict Japanese Americans as they leave their homes and travel to these camps.

Lee, Russell. Los Angeles, California. "*Japanese-American evacuation from West Coast areas under U.S. Army war emergency order. Japanese-American child who will go with his parents to Owens Valley.*" Apr. 1942. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa1998003545/PP/. Accessed 15 May 2017.

This photograph shows a young Japanese American as he evacuates Los Angeles to the internment camps. I used this photograph to show a Japanese American as he and his family were forced into segregated internment camps.

Mace, Charles E. *Eyes Right*. "*A company of infantry stand at attention during training on the Camp Shelby drill field. The 442nd combat team at Camp Shelby is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent who volunteered for services in the armed forces. This unit of approximately 8000 men is undergoing intensive training in all branches of combat duty, and they are looking forward with eagerness to actual services at the front.*" July 1943. *Calisphere University of California*, calisphere.org/exhibitions/39/items/ark:/13030/ft3f59n7v8/. Accessed 19 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows the 442nd as they train at the Camp Shelby drill field. It helps depict the 442nd's combatants as they prepared to fight overseas in enemy territory.

---. *Private Noyama of Headquarters Company, 442nd combat team, stands guard at the entrance to Field Headquarters.* July 1943. *Calisphere University of California, UC Libraries*, July 1943, calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/ft4k40052g/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows a member of the 442nd, Private Noyama, as he stands guard in front of their Camp Shelby headquarters. This provided an individual photo of a 442nd member as he trains at Camp Shelby.

Map showing the extent of the exclusion zone and locations of the Japanese Americans.

Encyclopedia Britannica, www.britannica.com/event/Japanese-American-internment.

Accessed 10 Jan. 2016. Map.

A map depicting the location of the ten internment camps organized by the American government during World War II. These internment camps, spread randomly around the West Coast and Midwest, varied in geography and climate, which made it very difficult for internees to prepare to enter these camps.

“*Mary Murakami.*” JPG file, 3 May 2017.

This photograph shows Mary Murakami, former internee of the Topaz Internment Camp.

I used this photograph to provide a visual of one of my interviewees.

“*Melvyn Hamamoto of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion as the convoy approached Dachau*”

April 1945. *Go for Broke*,

www.goforbroke.org/etorch/etorch_201508_gfbnec_news4.php.

This photograph depicts Melvyn Hamamoto and the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion approaching the Dachau concentration camp. I used this image to show the 522nd as they moved closer to liberating a countless amount of lives.

The members of the 442nd. Feb. 1943. *PBS Hawai'i*, 29 June 2015,

pbshawaii.org/tag/jack-wakamatsu/. Accessed 21 Mar. 2017.

This photograph shows subunit of the 442nd, the “F” Company, is shown in this photograph. It shows the individual Japanese American men that had volunteered to fight for the freedom of the nation.

Members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. 1943.

1943. *Go for Broke*, Go For Broke National Education Center.,

www.google.com/search?q=the+442nd&safe=strict&espv=2&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi65-CB-YDTAhWCrFQKHbIPD_4Q_AUIBigB&biw=1407&bih=743#imgrc=yvNMrHz7jFB39M:. Accessed 31 Mar. 2017.

This photograph shows the subunits of the 442nd, the E Company and 2nd Battalion, as they trained at Camp Shelby. I used this photograph to show the 442nd as they prepared to fight the enemy Germans. This photograph is featured in my “Fighting of Justice” section.

Moriwaki, Gary. *Granada Relocation Camp*. JPG file, 1943.

This photograph shows the Grandana Relocation Center located in Amache, Colorado. I used this photograph to shows the how large the internment camps were as well as how barren the geography was.

---. Japanese American Internees. JPG file, 1943.

This signed photograph shows Japanese Americans Internees at the Tule Lake Internment Camp. I used this photograph to show the individual Japanese Americans that were interned because of the Executive Order 9066.

---. Japanese Americans as they dine in the internment camps. JPG file, 1943.

This photograph shows Japanese Americans as they dined in the Tule Lake Internment Camp. I used this personal photo to show the individual internees of the Tule Lake Camp, as well as the condition these internees faced within these camps.

---. Waiting in Line. JPG file, 1943.

This personal photograph shows the tremendously long lines Japanese Americans endured in order to receive their daily meals. I used this photograph to help show the poor living conditions Japanese Americans faced in these internment camps.

Moriwaki, Gary, and Paul Tisus. A letter to Hana. JPG file, 22 Sept. 1943.

This photograph shows a letter written by Mr. Paul Tisue as he prepares to depart to the Tule Lake Internment Camp. I used this photograph to show the suffering Japanese Americans faced as they prepared to evacuate.

Mrs. Paul Kitsuse, Mrs. Karl Nakazawa, and Mrs. Sada Tachi, sisters, and wives of Sgt. Kitsuse, Pfc. Nakazawa, and Corp. Tachi respectively. 13 Sept. 1944. *Calisphere University of*

California, Institution UC Berkeley,

calisphere.org/exhibitions/39/items/ark:/13030/ft1x0nb00c/. Accessed 20 Jan. 2016.

This photo shows the wives of 442nd soldiers Sgt. Kitsuse, Pfc. Nakazawa, and Corp. Tachi. It helped me understand that although the 442nd's members sacrificed for the welfare of this country, the wives of the 442nd suffered greatly as well.

Murakami, Mary. Telephone interview. 3 May 2017.

I conducted an interview with Mary Murakami, former internee of the Topaz Internment Camp, via telephone. This interview helped me understand the conditions of the internment camps through the eyes of a teenager. Mary also described the "curfew" she was put under. Because she was of Japanese ancestry, she was kept in the vicinity of her home, prohibiting her from attending school. Her interview also helped me understand how the internment of the Japanese is related to detaining certain immigrant and foreign groups today.

'Photograph of President Truman saluting as he passes the color guard during his review of the Japanese-American 442nd Regimental Combat Team. 15 July 1946. National Archives Catalog, catalog.archives.gov/id/199389. Accessed 10 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows President Harry Truman saluting as he passes the 442nd color guard. This photograph shows the recognition Japanese American combatants received as a result of their war effort immediately after the war.

Photograph of President Truman with other dignitaries during his review of the

Japanese-American 442nd Regimental Combat Team. 15 July 1946. National Archives Catalog, catalog.archives.gov/id/199395. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows President Harry Truman as he stands along the 442nd Regimental. This image depicted the honor the 442nd received immediately after the war had ended.

President Irene Hirano Inouye. 2015. *U.S. Japan Council, US- Japan Council,*

www.usjapanCouncil.org/pmabe_dcvisit_apr2015. Accessed 3 Apr. 2017.

This photograph shows Irene Inouye, president of the US- Japan Council and former wife of 442nd Daniel K Inouye. I used this photograph to show a portrait of my interviewee, Mrs. Inouye.

President Obama Congratulates Four Congressional Gold Medal Awardees at the White House.

2012. *Japanese American Veterans Association, 2 Feb. 2012,*

www.javadc.org/news/cgm/president-obama-2011-november/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2016.

A photograph depiction President Obama, Minoru Nagaoka, Victor Matsui, Kelly Kuwayama, and Terry Shima as Obama congratulates them on being awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. I used this in my “Fighting for Justice” section of my website to show that the 442nd were honored years after the served in World War II.

President Reagan signs the Reparations Bill for Japanese-Americans in the Old Executive Office

Building. 1988. *Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum*, The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration,

reaganlibrary.archives.gov/archives/photographs/large/c48754-4.jpg. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

This photograph is of President Ronald Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

This photograph shows that injustice Japanese Americans faced will not be repeated to any ethnic or religious group by order of the US government.

President Roosevelt signs declaration of war. [Dec, 1941] Library of

Congress<<https://www.loc.gov/item/2001699878/>>.

This photograph shows President Franklin D Roosevelt signing the declaration of war against Japan, Germany, and Italy. I used this photograph in my website's, "The Enemy", section because it showed the start of America's involvement in the war. The Pearl Harbor attack also signified the idea and organization of the internment camps.

Re-elect James D. Phelan, U.S. Senator, and let him finish the work he now has under way to stop the silent invasion. ca. 1920. Library of Congress,

<<https://www.loc.gov/item/96517829/>>.

This photograph of a political flyer shows the intolerance towards Japanese immigrants. Even before the bombing on the Hawaiian naval base Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans were discriminated against by many American government officials and citizens because

of their physical characteristics and ethnic background. This poster, printed in 1920, was made in order to inform the public that this official will protect them from the oncoming immigrants from Japan.

Rodriguez, Paul. *“Yasmeen Abdelfattah, center, tours the cemetery of the Manzanar National Historic Site with friends from the Greater Los Angeles CAIR. The visit was in cooperation with the Nikkei for Civil Rights and Redress for the 43rd Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage Saturday.”* 2012. *The Orange County Register*, www.ocregister.com/articles/japanese-351552-manzanar-american.html. Accessed 3 Apr. 2017.

This photograph shows Arab-Americans making their 43rd annual pilgrimage to the Manzanar Internment Camp. I used this photograph in my website’s under the “Fighting for Justice” section. This shows that although Japanese American internment had began almost seventy years ago, the legacy of these internment camps has remained.

*“A serious moment for this 21-year-old Japanese-American, for he has just signed voluntary enlistment papers which puts him into a special combat team in the Army of the United States.”*1943. *Calisphere: University of California*, calisphere.org/exhibitions/39/items/ark:/13030/ft7s2007qh/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2017.

This is a photograph of a young Japanese American signing the necessary enlistment papers in order to join the American armed forces. It helped me understand the long and grueling process Japanese American volunteers faced to register and join the 442nd.

Shima, Terry. Telephone interview. By Naomi Yu. 2 May 2017.

I interviewed Terry Shima, former Public Relations Officer of the 442nd, via telephone. His interview greatly helped me understand Pearl Harbor and the Lost Battalion. Shima's interview described the hardship Japanese American volunteers faced as they were prohibited from joining the US Armed Forces. Although Shima was not on the mainland during the time of the internment camps, he greatly described the discrimination West Coast Japanese Americans endured before and after Pearl Harbor.

"Soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team climb into a truck as they prepare to move their bivouac area, Oct. 14, 1944, Chambois sector, France." Courtesy of the Seattle Nisei Veterans Committee and the U.S. Army." *Densho Encyclopedia*, encyclopedia.densho.org/442nd_Regimental_Combat_Team/. Accessed 19 Jan. 2017. This photograph shows 2nd Battalion, a subunit of the 442nd, preparing to move to their next battle as they climb into a military truck. I used this photograph under my "War Efforts" section of my website to depict the 442nd as they prepare to fight the enemy.

Souza, Pete. *"President Barack Obama and his guests applaud after signing S.1055, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II, in the Oval Office"* 18 Feb. 2014. *The White House*, www.whitehouse.gov/press-270. Accessed 29 Mar. 2017.

This photograph depicts President Obama and his visitors applauding after he signed the S. 1055, a bill that granted the Congressional Gold Medal to members of the 442nd Regimental, 100th Battalion, and MIS. I used this photo in my website's, "Fighting for Justice" section.

St. Die Area, France, 13 Nov 1944: SC340949. 13 Nov. 1944. *442nd Regimental Combat Team*, 442nd Regimental Combat Team Society, the442.org/photos.html. Accessed 2 Feb. 2017.

This photograph captures the image of the Company F, a subunit of the 442nd, as they held a part of the front lines in France. It helped show the 442nd as they fought overseas.

St. Die Area, France, 13 Nov 1944: 25758. 13 Nov. 1944. *442nd Regimental Team*, 442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society, www.the442.org/photos.html. Accessed 29 Jan. 2016.

A photograph showing a Japanese American machine gunner holding a section of the front lines. This photograph helped me show the 442nd as they actually began fighting and training for the war.

Sugimoto, Henry. No Japs Wanted. 1965. *Japanese American National Museum*, www.janm.org/collections/item/92.97.122/. Accessed 27 Mar. 2017.

An illustration from a former internee depicting the discrimination Japanese Americans faced before they were sent to internment camps. Before internees were sent to the internment camps, Japanese Americans had little time to either sell or store their

valuables and properties. Although not created during World War II, the painting excellently illustrates the the fear and sorrow of Japanese Americans.

Takei, George. "George Takei: They interned my family. Don't let them do it to Muslims." *The Washington Post*, 18 Nov. 2016,

www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2016/11/18/george-takei-they-interned-my-family-dont-let-them-do-it-to-muslims/?utm_term=.bc23d13bdd18. Accessed 29 Mar. 2017.

This magazine article, written by former internee and current actor George Takei, described his personal account of the internment. This article also provided details regarding the internment camps' connection to today.

Tech Sgt Masuo Chomori, Camp Shelby 1943. 1943. 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 42nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society, the442.org/tributes.html. Accessed 17 Dec. 2016.

A photograph of Private Kiyoshi Muranaga, combatant of the 442nd's "F" Company and recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross. This helped show an individual photo of a combatant that was killed in action minutes after the first shots were fired in Italy.

Tech Sgt Zentaro George Akiyama. 1944. 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society, www.the442.org/tributes.html. Accessed 21 Mar. 2017.

This photo shows platoon sergeant of 3rd Platoon, F Company, Zentaro George

Akiyama. This photograph helped me show an individual Purple Heart recipient, Zentaro Akiyama, before he was accidentally shot by a fellow soldier.

Terry Shima, 1946. JPG file, 1946.

This photograph shows a military photo of one of my interviewees, former 442nd Public Relation Officer, Terry Shima. I used this photograph to show one individual portrait of a 442nd member.

“Tokio Kid.” 1941. *National Archives Catalog*, research.archives.gov/id/515860. Accessed 13 Jan. 2016.

I used this illustration to show one example of the anti- Japanese propaganda American citizens and government distributed during World War II. Although this political cartoon was not targeted towards Japanese Americans, the stereotypical features drawn in this cartoon reflected negatively on the Japanese population in American. The message on this cartoon also, indirectly, stereotyped Japanese Americans and these stereotypes lasted even after the war.

Two Muslim women listen during the opening ceremony of the 43rd Annual Manzanar

Pilgrimage Saturday. They were attending with a group for the Greater Los Angeles

Chapter of the Council on American-Islamic Relations in cooperation with the Nikkei for

Civil Rights and Redress. 28 Apr. 2012. The Orange County Register,

www.ocreger.com/articles/japanese-351552-manzanar-american.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2017.

A photograph showing Arab-Americans as they listen to the opening ceremony of the 43rd Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage. This photograph shows the legacy of the internment camps as members of various groups remember the treatment of Japanese Americans.

United States, Congress, House. *War Relocation Authority Application for Leave Clearance*.

Government Printing Office, 1943. *Japanese American Veterans Association*,

www.javadc.org/java/docs/1943-07-31%20%20WRA%20Application%20for%20Leave%20Clearance,%20WRA-126_OCR%20P4_ay.pdf. Accessed 17 Jan. 2017.

A copy of the “War Relocation Authority Application for Leave Clearance” that all internees over the age of seventeen years of age had to complete. I used this report to show the question of loyalty to America Japanese Americans during the war. Women and Japanese-born men were allowed to exit these camps by moving to the country’s Midwest and East Coast. However, Nisei, or second generation Japanese Americans, could volunteer to join the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

USS Arizona, at height of fire, following Japanese aerial attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Dec. 7, 1941. Library of Congress, <<https://www.loc.gov/item/92500933/>>.

A photograph of a burning naval ship when Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor.

This photograph was used in my “The Enemy” section because it shows the start of the United States’ involvement in World War II.

Victims, Dachau concentration camp. 1945. Densho Digital Repository,

ddr.densho.org/ddr/densho/22/2/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This photograph shows the harsh treatment of imprisoned Jews by showing the skinny and small bodies of those behind wire. The 522nd Field Artillery, a subunit of the 442nd, liberated Jewish prisoners from the Dachau Concentration Camp. Japanese Americans, imprisoned for their traditions and appearances, rescued those who were discriminated against, stereotyped, tortured, and imprisoned in Europe. I used this photograph to show the severity of the concentration camps and the lives that the 522nd saved.

Yamaguchi, Kaz, and Madeline Sugimoto. Interview. 2016.

In this personal interview, I interviewed a former Japanese American internee, Madeline Sugimoto, and a former 442nd Regimental trainee and MIS member. Both interviewees gave their true opinions on the Executive Order 9066 (the act in which all Japanese Americans were to be sent to internment camps) and they also described their lives before, during, and after the war. Mrs. Sugimoto described the conditions she faced while in the Manzanar internment camp and Mr. Yamaguchi described the struggles and discrimination he faced when training at Camp Shelby and in his everyday life.

Yamaguchi, Kaz, and Naomi Yu. Kaz Yamaguchi. JPG file.

In a personal interview, I photographed an image of former MIS and 442nd trainee Kaz Yamaguchi as he stood stern for this military photograph. I used this photograph in the

“Soldiers of Justice” section of my website. It helped depict an individual member (trainee) of the 442nd and it helped show the individuality of one combatant.

Yu, Naomi. *Congressional Gold Medal*. JPG file.

This personal photograph shows the Congressional Gold Medal that was awarded to the MIS, 442nd, and 100th Infantry. The front shows an etching of Nisei soldiers of the 442nd and 100th Infantry. The medal was awarded to Kaz Yamaguchi as well as members of the 442nd. This medal shows the bravery the 442nd showed during the war as well as their perseverance.

---. *Congressional Gold Medal*. JPG file.

This personally taken photograph shows the back of the Congressional Gold Medal. The logos of the MIS, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the 100th Infantry are all engraved onto the back. The Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor, was awarded to the 442nd as well as former MIS member, Kaz Yamaguchi, by the United States Congress.

---. *Executive Order 9066*. JPG file.

This photograph, taken personally, at the Japanese American National Museum, is a copy of the internment instructions to all Japanese Americans. The instruction, commanding all Japanese Americans to leave their homes to travel to these camps, was posted just weeks before the internees were required to evacuate. This order, printed and distributed

by the government's consent, shows the limited amount of time Japanese Americans had before they were sent to these camps.

---. One original living barrack from the Heart Mountain internment camp is still standing at the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles, California. JPG file.

This photograph, taken personally, at the Japanese American National Museum, is one of the remaining living barracks from the Heart Mountain internment camp. It shows the rough and mangled exterior of a housing unit. Standing in front of this building, I could imagine the internees as they waited for the day they were to be freed from these camps.

---. Purple Heart Awards. JPG file.

This photograph, taken personally at the Japanese American National Museum, is a representation of the Purple Heart Awards received by the 442nd Regimental. These Purple Heart Awards, given to each member of the 442nd who was killed in action, represents the amount of sacrifice and the amount of casualties the 442nd suffered through its seven major battles to protect America. The Purple Hearts also represents the bravery that these combatants showed in order to fight for their American citizenship.

Secondary

“The 442nd in France.” *World Book Kids*, World Book,

www.worldbookonline.com/kids/home#media/pc363100&st=442nd+regimental+combat+team. Accessed 13 Dec. 2016.

I used this database to provide photographs of the 442nd’s soldiers. This website also gave me details regarding the 442nd’s battle history and the Executive Order 9066.

442nd Regimental Combat Team. 442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society, 24 May

2015, www.the442.org/home.html. Accessed 3 Feb. 2017.

I used this webpage to provide multiple photographs of the 442nd’s soldiers for my website. Photos of Tech Sergeant Masuo Chomori and Abraham J. Ohama, First Sergeant Jack Wakamatsu, Private First Class Kiyoshi Muranaga, and Tech Sgt Akiyama Zentaro were all used in my website. These photos helped provide an excellent visual of individual soldiers. I also used photos to show the 442nd as they fought within the enemy lines.

“522nd Field Artillery Battalion.” *Densho Digital Repository*, Densho,

encyclopedia.densho.org/ddr/522nd%20Field%20Artillery%20Battalion/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

I used this website's photos and quotes to show the cruel and severe treatment of the imprisoned Jews in Dachau. These photographs and quotes showed the importance of the 522nd Field Artillery as they saved many lives from certain death in these camps. These photographs also show the poor conditions of these concentration camps.

"522nd Field Artillery Battalion." *Museum of Tolerance*, Simon Wiesenthal Center, 2014,

www.museumoftolerance.com/site/c.tnL6KfNVLtH/b.5163189/k.340B/MOT_Partnership_with_Go_For_Broke_Foundation.htm. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

This website provided information as well as photos depicting the 442nd's subunit, the 522nd Field Artillery. It also provided details on the 522nd Field Artillery individual war effort as its combatants freed thousands of imprisoned Jews.

Becker, Emma. "The Japanese-American Experience during World War II." *The*

Japanese-American Experience during World War II, HAL the New School,

humanitiesactionlab.org/home/the-japanese-american-experience-during-world-war-ii-by-atiba-rougier/. Accessed 14 Jan. 2017.

This website provided information on Japanese American internment and the racial prejudice they faced during the 1940s. This website also provided valuable quotes that gave my website multiple perspectives from former internees. The summary also

described the violation of Japanese American's civil rights as they were forced to enter into internment camps.

"Daniel K. Inouye." *Notable Asian Americans*, edited by Helen Zia and Susan B. Gall, Gale, 1995. *Biography in Context*,

ic.galegroup.com/ic/bic1/BiographiesDetailsPage/BiographiesDetailsWindow. Accessed 2 Dec. 2016.

This reference site gave excellent background information on one of the 442nd Regiment's most notable combatants, Daniel K. Inouye. It also provided details describing of the 442nd's training and battles during World War II.

Exploration: Japanese and American Internment. *Digital History*,

www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/active_learning/explorations/japanese_internment/internment_decision.cfm. Accessed 6 Dec. 2016

This webpage contained excellent information on the internment of Japanese Americans during the 1940s. It also described the various physical properties that all ten of the internment camps shared between them. This website also gave me insight on the lives of former internees and helped give my project context.

“Famous Quotations.” *Stamp Our Story*, Stamp Our Story Campaign, 2016,
niseistamp.org/famous-quotations/. Accessed 8 Feb. 2017.

This website provided me with many quotes praising the 442nd’s war efforts. These quotes include statements from Harry S. Truman, Ronald Reagan, and William J. Clinton. This showed the honor that the 442nd received from the American government as well as former US presidents.

Foret, Anna. “Story of 442 is American Story.” *Asia Society*, 19 Dec. 2013,
asiasociety.org/texas/story-442-american-story#5. Accessed 13 Jan. 2016.

This webpage provided photographs of the 442nd’s Color Guard and quotes by Susumu Ito. It also described a personal account, from Susumu Ito, as he and other 442nd members rescued the men of the Lost Battalion.

“Go for Broke!” *The National Archives*, www.digitalvaults.org/record/895.html. Accessed 10
Nov. 2016.

I used this webpage’s photograph to show Staff Sergeant James Kawashime as he stands guard in Charmois, France. The short summary included in this webpage also helped me understand the battles of the 442nd as well as the meaning behind their trademark motto, “Go for Broke”.

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. U of Missouri, www.trumanlibrary.org/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This website provided both photos and quotes praising the 442nd Regimental from former President Harry S. Truman. I used this webpage to show the recognition the 442nd received from the former president immediately after the war. This website also provided valuable information on the Executive Order 9981, President Harry S Truman's order to prevent the segregation of religious and ethnic groups in the Armed Forces.

“Honolulu Exhibit: 522nd Field Artillery Battalion Liberation at Dachau.” *Go for Broke*, Go For Broke National Education Center,

www.goforbroke.org/etorch/etorch_201508_gfbnec_news4.php. Accessed 22 Mar. 2017.

This webpage provided information on the 522nd Field Artillery liberating the Dachau Concentration Camp Jews. I used the photographs featured in this webpage to show the poor treatment of Jews in the Dachau Concentration Camp. These images showed the individual lives saved by the 522nd.

“Jack Wakamatsu.” *PBS Hawai'i*, Public Broadcasting Service,

pbshawaii.org/tag/jack-wakamatsu/. Accessed 23 Jan. 2017.

I used this web page for background information on the “F” Company (a subunit of the 442nd). The picture featured on this web page provided an excellent visual depiction of the combatants. I also used this website to show the immense amount of awards and honors the 442nd earned for their bravery during the war.

“Japanese American Internment.” *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: Government and Politics*, Gale, 2009. *Research in Context*, go.galegroup.com

This database provided information on the various internment camps along the West Coast and Midwest that were organized. It gave me details regarding the internment camps’ interior structure, as well as details describing the start of the United States’ official entrance into the war, Pearl Harbor.

“Japanese American Internment.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*,

www.britannica.com/event/Japanese-American-internment. Accessed 11 Feb. 2017.

This website provided background information on Japanese American internment. It also provided photographs of Japanese American internees and maps of the internment camps. It also described the restrictions Japanese Americans were put under such as an arrest for breaking a nighttime curfew.

Library of Congress. Congress.Gov, www.loc.gov/. Accessed 27 Mar. 2017.

I used this website for multiple photographs and illustrations on the 442nd and also to show the racial prejudice Japanese Americans faced during World War II. These photos included the “Evacuation Sale”, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signing the Declaration of War, and photographs of individual portraits of the 442nd.

McGaugh, Scott. *Honor before Glory: The Epic World War II Story of the Japanese American GIs Who Rescued the Lost Battalion*. Boston, Da Capo Press, 2016.

This book provided a great deal of information on the 442nd and 100th Battalion as well as quotes from Japanese American soldiers and former U.S. Presidents. It also gave me excellent details on the 442nd’s seven major war campaigns, especially the battle of the Texan Battalion.

McIlvaine, Rob. “442nd legacy takes Soldiers from ‘enemy aliens’ to heroes.” *U.S. Army*, www.army.mil/article/68392/442nd_legacy_takes_Soldiers_from__enemy_al. Accessed 12 Jan. 2017.

This website provided excellent quotations from former Japanese Americans veterans that served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment, Military Intelligence Service, and 100th

Battalion. These quotes gave me multiple perspectives from several Japanese American veterans and internees.

Military Service.

www.archives.gov/files/research/japanese-americans/justice-denied/chapter-10.pdf.

Accessed 7 Jan. 2017.

This document helped describe the war efforts of the 442nd in more depth. This report also helped me understand the battle of the Lost Battalion, one of the 442nd's most notable war campaign. It provided many details regarding the honors and multiple awards the 442nd has received.

Muller, Eric L., and Bill Manbo. *Colors of Confinement: Rare Kodachrome Photographs of Japanese American Incarceration in World War II*. Chapel Hill, U of North Carolina P, 2012.

This book provided vividly colored pictures of life inside internment camps. It provided images showing that although the internees faced terrible living conditions, internees organized leisure and cultural activities to honor their heritage.

Museum of History and Industry. www.mohai.org/. Accessed 19 Jan. 2017.

I used this website for photos on Japanese Americans after World War II had ended. One of these photographs included the “No Japs Wanted” graffiti that was painted after the war was officially over. This webpage helped me understand that even after World War II had ended, Japanese Americans still faced discrimination because of their culture.

“Muslims from O.C. See Meaning in Manzanar.” *The Orange County Register*,

www.ocregister.com/articles/japanese-351552-manzanar-american.html. Accessed 16 Jan. 2017.

I used this website to provide images on Arab-Americans visiting one of the remaining internment camps, Manzanar. This webpage helped me understand the importance of the internment camps as it showed that although Japanese American were first interned over 70 years ago, members from different ethnic and religious groups still remember the treatment of the Japanese today.

“The National Archives Catalog.” *National Archives Catalog*, 2016, research.archives.gov.

Accessed 23 Jan. 2017.

I used many photograph from this website, to show life in internment camps, anti-Japanese posters, and the lives of the 442nd. These photographs helped me understand the discrimination Japanese American faced as propoganda indirectly stereotyped them.

The photographs also helped me show the geography and living conditions of the multiple internment camps.

Nelson, Cary, editor. "Background for 'Life Magazine, December, 1941.'" *Modern American Poetry*, U of Illinois, 1999, www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/a_f/foster/lifemag.htm. Accessed 13 Dec. 2016.

This webpage provided an image of "Life Magazine's" December 1943 edition. An article titled, "How to Tell Japs from the Chinese" described the stereotypical facial and bodily characters of the Japanese and Chinese in order to educate the reader on the physical differences between the two. This website helped me understand the level of discrimination Japanese Americans faced because they were "identified" using their stereotypical facial and bodily features.

"President Obama Signs Bill Granting Congressional Gold Medal to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team." *The White House*, USA.gov, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/press-270. Accessed 2 Jan. 2017.

This website provided me with post World War II pictures of the 442nd Regiment's members receiving recognition from President Barack Obama. It helped me show that

even seventy-years after members of the 442nd first volunteered, high ranking officials, such as the U.S. President, still honor the bravery of the its soldiers.

“Quotes.” *Daniel K. Inouye Institute*, Hawaii Community Foundation, 2014,

www.danielkinouyeinstitute.org/quotes. Accessed 24 Mar. 2017.

I used this website for quotes from Daniel K. Inouye, a former member of the 442nd. His quotes helped gave my project context as they gave me a perspective on the life of a Japanese American soldier. The quote pertaining to Muslim Americans shows how important to legacy of these internment camps is given what is happening to Muslim Americans today.

Reyes, David. “Night Visitors Brought Halt to Family’s Hopes : Relocation: Odyssey of O.C.’s

Masudas Mirrored the Fates of Thousands along the West Coast.” *Los Angeles Times*,

Los Angeles Times, 17 Feb. 1992,

articles.latimes.com/1992-02-17/news/mn-1801_1_west-coast/3. Accessed 20 Mar. 2017.

This news article helped me understand the wartime and postwar experience of one individual internee, Mary Masuda. It gave me a personal account of the oppression Japanese Americans faced as the United States entered the war and as the war was declared over.

Sandler, Martin W. *Imprisoned: The Betrayal of Japanese Americans during World War II*. New York, Walker Books, 2013.

This book provided excellent background information on Japanese American discrimination during the 1940s leading up to World War II. It provided details on the lives of the Japanese and the injustice they faced. Although the book did not particularly focus on the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, it told the impacts their actions resulted in, such as the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. This book also provided information about Fred Korematsu's 1944 US Supreme Court battle against the internment of Japanese Americans. I used quotes written in this book such as the poem written by Kimii Nagata, and quotes Sato Hashizume, John L. Dewitt, Henry L. Stimson, and many others.

“Signing Ceremonies.” *Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum*, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, reaganlibrary.archives.gov/archives/photographs/Signingceremonies.html. Accessed 24 Mar. 2017.

This website provided photographs of President Ronald Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. It helped me understand that although Japanese Americans were

first interned over thirty years before, the government only formally apologized years after the end of the war.

Takei, George. "George Takei: They interned my family. Don't let them do it to Muslims." *The Washington Post*, 1996,

www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2016/11/18/george-takei-they-interned-my-family-dont-let-them-do-it-to-muslims/?utm_term=.bc23d13bdd18. Accessed 29 Mar. 2017.

This website provided details regarding the internment of the Japanese through the perspective of a child internee. The article featured on this webpage also showed the connection between the treatment of the Japanese over seventy years ago and the current treatment of Muslims in America.

University of California. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team. *Calisphere California Institute*, UC Librarie, 2005, calisphere.org/exhibitions/39/the-442nd-regimental-combat-team/. Accessed 24 Mar. 2017.

This website provided me with a variety of photographs, ranging from photographs of Japanese American internment to photographs of the 442nd and 100th Battalion. I used

these photos from this website to show the 442nd training and fighting, as well as the living conditions in the internment camps.

“The War:Japanese Americans.” *PBS.org*, WETA, Washington, DC and American Lives II Film Project, LLC., Sept. 2007,
www.pbs.org/thewar/at_war_democracy_japanese_american.htm. Accessed 27 Mar. 2017.

The PBS website provided information on the 442nd’s war efforts as well as quotes from the 442nd and the 100th Battalion combatants. I also used multiple quotes from this website because they excellently described the multiple perspectives on the war as well as the internment of the Japanese. The summary included in this webpage also described the bravery of the 442nd as it listed the awards they received.

“War Relocation Authority Application for Leave Clearance.” *Japanese American Veterans Association*, java.wildapricot.org/. Accessed 22 Mar. 2017.

This website provided a copy of the document, “Application for Leave Clearance” and many quotes about the military service of the 442nd. I also used photographs from this website to give a visual of the 442nd and their war efforts.

Williams, Rudi. "The 'Go for Broke' Regiment Lives Duty, Honor, Country." *US Department of Defense*, archive.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=45180. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017.

This website provided images on both the Lost Battalion and the 442nd Regimental. It included details pertaining to the attack of Pearl Harbor, the battle of the Lost Battalion, and information on the 100th Battalion.