

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

#### BOOKS

Tateishi, John. *And Justice for All: An Oral History of the Japanese American Detention Camps*. University of Washington Press, 2017.

This book provided many valuable quotes from personal narratives of Japanese Americans who experienced life in internment camps, enhancing the personal aspect of our project and allowing us to approach the topic with a more personal lens.

Schuyler, Lambert. *The Japs Must Not Come Back! A Practical Approach to the Racial Problem*. Heron House, 1944.

This book was one of many inflammatory anti-Japanese medias that showcased racist views towards Japanese Americans, inciting public resentment towards people with Japanese heritage. We used it in our project to display the oriental racism prevalent during the time.

#### DOCUMENTS

Barnett, Arthur G. *Arthur G. Barnett statement to the Japanese families being forcibly evacuated from Bainbridge Island, March 1942*. 1942. University of Washington University Libraries, [digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/17312/rec/3](https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/17312/rec/3).

We used this statement to understand some of the circumstances Japanese Americans faced during their evacuation, and the repercussions of the movement on their community and the communities they left behind.

Dewitt, John L. United States Army. *Final Report, Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast, 1942*, 1942. National Library of Medicine Digital Collections, <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-01130040R-bkh023> - Chiye Tomihiro. *CARLI Digital Collections, Northeastern Illinois University*, [collections.carli.illinois.edu/digital/collection/nei\\_japan/id/1997](https://collections.carli.illinois.edu/digital/collection/nei_japan/id/1997).

We used this report to understand the military's actions and positions in the military sweep that excluded nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans starting in the West Coast. This document gave us more insight into the government's role.

Hiltner, Walter G. *Walter G. Hiltner letter to Gertrude Apel providing a statement in support of the War Relocation Authority's plan to relocate Japanese families outside of the internment camps*. University of Washington University Libraries, 1942.

<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/17214/rec/18>.

We used this document to understand perspectives surrounding the support for the incarceration of Japanese Americans, and the impacts such viewpoints had on the lives of thousands and the Japanese American community.

Howell, I. M. *Session Laws of the State of Washington Extraordinary Session*. 1920. *Washington State Legislature*, [leg.wa.gov/codereviser/documents/sessionlaw/1921pam1.pdf](http://leg.wa.gov/codereviser/documents/sessionlaw/1921pam1.pdf).

We used this document to understand the discussions behind key legislation that would pave the way for increased anti-Japanese sentiments, and the wider impact such legislation would have on the Japanese and non-Japanese communities.

Lorimer, Allan. *Allan Lorimer letter to Gertrude Apel providing a statement in support of the War Relocation Authority's plan to relocate Japanese families outside of the internment camps*. University of Washington University Libraries, 1942.

<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/17194/rec/1>

We used this document to understand perspectives surrounding the support for the incarceration of Japanese Americans, and the impacts such viewpoints had on the lives of thousands and the Japanese American community as a whole.

Remember Pearl Harbor League. *Evidence of Disloyalty of American-Born Japanese*. 1945. *University of Washington University Libraries*, [digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/17502](https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/17502).

We used this document to understand some viewpoints behind the strong anti-Japanese sentiments that arose especially around Pearl Harbor and how those forced the Japanese American community to adapt and overcome.

## LEGISLATION

Immigration Act of 1924. Pub. L. 68–139. 26 May 1924. 43 Stat. 153.

We used this act to help understand some government actions taken towards immigrants in hopes of quelling fears from other residents opposed to increased immigration, and how that related to the struggle and situation of Japanese American migrants and some of the discriminatory beliefs they faced.

Supreme Court of the United States. *Ex Parte Mitsuye Endo*. 18 Dec. 1944.

We used this act to understand the circumstances that ended the concentration camps, and the shifting government perspective towards the unjust detention of citizens. This marked a key turning point in the status of Japanese Americans in a nation.

## INTERVIEWS

“COPANI 2013: ‘What Is Nikkei?’.” *Discover Nikkei*, Japanese American National Museum, 2013, <https://www.discovernikkei.org/en/nikkeialbum/albums/557/?view=list#collitems>.

This is a collection of answers from Nikkei Americans when questioned about what Nikkei” means to them. This source presented us with the firsthand experience of present-day Nikkei Americans and how they navigate their identity, which taught us about how the interpretation of Americans with Japanese ancestry has changed overtime.

Denkmann, Libby. “Visiting the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.” *KUOW*, KUOW Public Radio, 8 Mar. 2022, <https://www.kuow.org/stories/it-s-a-history-first-place-visiting-the-bainbridge-island-japanese-american-exclusion-memorial>.

Interview with founder of Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association. We used this source to recognize the impact of the relocation of Japanese Americans upon this lasting cultural frontier in American history today.

"Hisamatsudaira OH0051sc." *YouTube*, uploaded by Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, 7 Feb. 2020, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=zz9M6TKD8Z0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zz9M6TKD8Z0).

We used this source to improve our understanding of the mindset of some Japanese Americans after the camps, and to get a stronger perspective on how the community recovered.

Kikuchi, Charles, and Hideo Sasaki. “Hideo Sasaki Interview by Charles Kikuchi.” *The Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement: A Digital Archive*, 26 Jan. 1944.

This interview provided us with a personal story regarding life in the internment camps, which we utilized to devote our project to commemorate and honor those Japanese Americans whose lives were impacted by the tragic relocation.

Kuramoto, Mieko. “Growing up Japanese American: Mixed Race in the Midwest.” Japanese Americans Citizens League, 4AD, <https://jacl.org/nikkei-mashou/growing-up-japanese-american-mixed-race-in-the-midwest>.

This is an account of from Japanese American Mieko Kuramoto about her childhood. The source gave us more insight about the Japanese American experience and why some individuals from the community are pushing for the use of the term Nikkei rather than Japanese American.

Mag, Seattle. “Seattle Remembers the Japanese Internment.” *Seattle Magazine*, 4 Aug. 2022, <https://seattlemag.com/news/seattle-remembers-japanese-internment/>.

We used this article to learn more about the first exclusions that happened in Seattle of the Japanese Americans living in Bainbridge Island.

Nagata, Donna. “Meet the Sansei Researcher Exploring the Intergenerational Impacts of Japanese American Incarceration.” *Densho*, 29 Jan. 2021, <https://densho.org/catalyst/sansei-researcher-exploring-intergenerational-impacts-japanese-american-incarceration/>.

This is an interview with Sansei Donna Nagata about her research on the experience of the camps and also their effects on her parents she noticed while growing up. The source taught us about the impact of incarceration on Nisei attitudes.

Pilling, Nathan. “On Bainbridge, Japanese Internment Anniversary Echoes as Anti-Asian Hate Dots Headlines.” *Kitsap Sun*, Kitsap Sun, 31 Mar. 2021, <https://www.kitsapsun.com/story/news/local/communities/bainbridge-islander/2021/03/31/bainbridge-internment-anniversary-echoes-anti-asian-hate-dots-headlines/4812868001/>.

This article let us gain more insight into the hysteria and fear behind the actions that caused the exclusion of Japanese Americans to internment camps during WWII.

Shikuma, Stan. “My Identity as a Japanese American Sansei.” NVC Foundation, Nisei Veterans Committee, Apr. 2017, <https://www.nvcfoundation.org/newsletter/2017/4/my-identity-as-a-japanese-american-sansei/>.

This account from Stan Shikuma taught us one way present-day Japanese Americans interpret their history, culture, and status in the United States.

Shikuma, Stan. “Sansei: On Being Japanese American in a Time of Crisis.” *Discover Nikkei*, Japanese American National Museum, 10 July 2019, <http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2019/7/10/sansei-on-being-ja/>.

This article from Sansei Stan Shikuma taught us about the divide between him and his Nisei parents, and how it reflected generational differences in Japanese American society.

Thompson, Franque. “Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island Remember Being Forced into Internment Camps 80 Years Ago.” *FOX13 News | Seattle & Western Washington | Formerly Q13 News*, FOX13 News | Seattle & Western Washington | Formerly Q13 News, 31 Mar. 2022, <https://www.q13fox.com/news/japanese-americans-from-bainbridge-island-remember-being-forced-into-internment-camps-80-years-ago>.

We used this article to learn about the direct impact of the Japanese exclusion upon the Japanese families who lived in Bainbridge Island and the significance of this memorial in standing against today’s prevalent anti-Asian prejudice.

Yamamoto, Ryan. “Day of Remembrance: Japanese Americans on Bainbridge 1st to Be Incarcerated 79 Years Ago.” *KOMO*, KOMO, 21 Feb. 2021,

<https://komonews.com/news/local/day-of-remembrance-japanese-americans-on-bainbridge-first-be-incarcerated-79-years-ago>.

This article let us learn more specifically about the personal story of a Japanese American and her experience with their forced removal from their homes, and how that experience has shaped the cultural community of Bainbridge Island.

## IMAGES

“6231/2 Main St., Seattle, June 16, 1915.” *University Libraries*, University of Washington, 16 June 1915, <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/9828/rec/1>.

This is an image of Japanese-owned shops in Seattle’s Japantown. It taught us about Japanese settlement in Washington through its example of the type of businesses they started.

Adams, Ansel. “Entrance to Manzanar, Manzanar Relocation Center.” *Library of Congress*, 1943, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002695960/>.

This image of a wooden sign at entrance to the Manzanar War Relocation Center with a car at the gatehouse in the background was used in our project to depict the importance of remembering such tragic events in the process of moving forward.

*Anti-Japanese Propaganda, Remember Pearl Harbor League, 1942.*

We used this image in our project as it showcases anti-Japanese propaganda after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

“Army Medical Corps Members Assist a Bainbridge Island Woman to the Ferry.” *The Seattle Times*, Bainbridge Island, 30 Mar. 1942, <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/how-bainbridge-island-japanese-were-registered-forced-from-their-homes-during-world-war-ii-in-1942/>.

We used this image to show the evacuation of Japanese Americans living in Bainbridge Island.

“Asahi Club Performance, Nippon Kan Theatre, Seattle, 1919.” *University Libraries*, University of Washington, 1919, <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/629/rec/9>.

This is a performance by Japanese Americans in Seattle’s Nippon Kan Theatre. The elegance and theatrics of the performance taught us about the traditional practices kept by Japanese Americans in America.

“Asahi Club Performance, Nippon Kan Theatre, Seattle, 1919.” University Libraries, University of Washington, 1919,  
<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/629/rec/9>.

Image of a performance by Japanese Americans in Seattle’s Nippon Kan Theatre. Depicts celebration and continuation of Japanese culture within America.

“Asahi Club Performer Toshio in Costume, Seattle, Probably between 1915 and 1925.” *University Libraries*, University of Washington, 1915,  
<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/632/rec/11>.

This is an image of Japanese American performer that was likely part of the performances of the Nippon Kan Theatre. The close up image allowed us to see and learn from the outfit and costume design, showing us how traditional Japanese fabrics were also replicated in the U.S.

“Bainbridge Island Evacuees Boarding Ferry under Army Guard.” *University of Washington Libraries*, Seattle, Washington,  
<https://www.lib.washington.edu/specialcollections/collections/exhibits/harmony/exhibit/bainbridge>.

We used this image to show the evacuation of Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans under strict military watch.

“A Bainbridge Island Family Say Farewell to Their Dog.” *The Seattle Times*, Bainbridge Island, 30 Mar. 1942, <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/how-bainbridge-island-japanese-were-registered-forced-from-their-homes-during-world-war-ii-in-1942/>.

We used this image of a Bainbridge Island family saying farewell to their dog as they prepare for evacuation. Army orders prohibited families from taking anything but personal items, like clothing and housewares.

“Bainbridge Island High School Pupils Bid Farewell to Their Japanese American Classmates.” *History Link*, Bainbridge Island, Mar. 1942, <https://www.historylink.org/File/8277>.

We used this image to show how the lives of Japanese American immigrants, many who were American citizens born in America, were tragically uprooted due to the internment camps.

*"Be Americans" Is Nitobe Advice*. 21 Jan. 1933.

We used this image of a Japanese American Courier headline to show how Japanese immigrants intended to assimilate into American culture.

*Camp Harmony Barracks*. Camp Harmony, 1942.

We used this image of Camp Harmony to show the barracks and living spaces of Japanese Americans during their internment.

“Camp Harmony Newsletter.” 14 Aug. 1942.

We included this image of a Camp Harmony Newsletter to show how Japanese Americans adapted to life in internment camps and attempted to create a new community.

*Children at Maryknoll Catholic School, Washington.* Washington, 1930.

We used this image of Japanese American children in Catholic school to show Japanese American assimilation into white culture.

*Clarence Arai in His Victory Garden.* Seattle.

We used this image to show life in internment camps as Japanese Americans adjusted and adapted, creating their own community and pastimes.

Clifford, Howard. *Abandoned Japanese Businesses.*

We used this image to show how entire Japanese American communities were suddenly uprooted and abandoned because of the forced relocation.

Clifford, Howard. *Japanese American Evacuees, Camp Harmony, 1942.* Camp Harmony, 1942.

We used this image of a family just arrived at Camp Harmony to show what living conditions looked like for Japanese Americans in internment camps.

Clifford, Howard. *Japanese Americans Boarding Bus.*

We used this image to document the journey of many Japanese Americans during their forced relocation to internment camps.

*Defacing of a Seattle Home.* Seattle, 1945.

We used this image of a defaced home, with graffiti that says "NO JAPS WANTED" to show how anti-Japanese sentiments continued well after internment camps ended.

*Empty Japanese American Business G. Oishi Co.* Seattle, 1 May 1942.

We used this image of an abandoned Japanese American business to show how the relocation of Japanese Americans uprooted their entire lives and livelihoods.

Evanson, Ella C. *Miss Evanson's Class, George Washington School.* Apr. 1942.

We used this image of Japanese American students in their classes to show how internment uprooted their entire lives.

Frisk, Frances Harvey. *Manzanar National Historic Site in California, Part of the National Park Service*. 2016.

We included this image in our project to showcase memorials dedicated to remembering the internment camps, their tragic history, and a reminder to prevent such events from happening again in the future.

“Group of Sumo Wrestlers in Traditional Dress, Washington, 1922.” *University Libraries*, University of Washington, 1922, <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/9749/rec/32>.

This is an image of sumo wrestlers, which taught us about another avenue of Japanese tradition kept in the United States through sports, as it showed how Japanese Americans continued the cultural practice of Sumo wrestling.

“Hand Painted Postcard Sent to Rev. Shinjo Nagatomi.” *Densho Digital Repository*, Newell, California, 28 Dec. 1943, [https://ddr.densho.org/ddr-manz-4-91/?\\_ga=2.143237180.868451970.1675215928-1361807009.1675215928](https://ddr.densho.org/ddr-manz-4-91/?_ga=2.143237180.868451970.1675215928-1361807009.1675215928).

We used this image as a banner on our website. It is a hand-painted postcard sent to Rev. Shinjo Nagatomi, the lead Buddhist minister at Manzanar. The postcard, sent from Tule Lake, shows the barracks there with the sun rising over Castle Rock.

*Hayashidas Take One Last Photo at Minidoka before Returning to Bainbridge Island*. Minidoka.

We used this image to show what happened when internment camps ended. Many Japanese Americans returned to their previous homes; however, their entire lives were drastically changed.

Heffernan, Terry. “A Painted Wood Carving by an Unidentified Internee Depicts the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming.” *The Creative Art Of Coping In Japanese Internment*, Washington D.C., 12 May 2010, <https://www.npr.org/2010/05/12/126557553/the-creative-art-of-coping-in-japanese-internment>.

We used this painted wood carving of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center as a banner for our home page on our website.

*History Link*, Seattle, 1941, <https://historylink.org/File/311>.

We used this image of exclusion order notices being posted to notify Japanese Americans of their impending removal and incarceration by the United States government in our project.



*"Hunt Hotel"*. Washington.

The "Hunt Hotel" operated out of Japanese Language School and provided housing to around 30 Japanese families in Seattle after the war. We used this image to show the restoration efforts by Japanese Americans after the internment camps.

“Immigration Bill Is Signed By President; Japanese Ban Becomes Effective on July 1.”  
*We'reHistory*, 1924, <https://werehistory.org/>.

We used an image of this headline about the 1924 Johnson-Reed Act to show the widespread resentment and discrimination towards Japanese immigrants in the early 1900s.

*Internees Lined up in the Rain, Camp Harmony*. Camp Harmony, 1942.

We used this image to show living conditions for Japanese Americans in Camp Harmony.

Ishigo, Estelle Peck. “Families Arriving at the Heart Mountain Camp.” *Chicago Tribune*, 15 Jan. 2018, <https://www.chicagotribune.com/la-ca-cm-eaton-collection-20180105-htmlstory.html>.

We used this oil painting by Estelle Peck Ishigo as a banner image in our website that depicts the mass evacuation of Japanese Americans and their arrival to the internment camps.

Ishigo, Estelle Peck. “Mess Hall in Wyoming's Heart Mountain Internment Camp.” *NPR*, <https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2015/04/18/400052232/auction-of-art-by-japanese-americans-in-in-internment-camps-cancelled>.

This watercolor scene at a mess hall in Wyoming's Heart Mountain internment camp was painted by Estelle Peck Ishigo, a white woman who voluntarily followed her Japanese American husband into internment camps. We used it as a banner image on our website.

*Japanese American Children Playing Cards*. Camp Harmony.

We used this image to display daily activities in internment camps as Japanese Americans adapted to their new lives and began building new communities within the camps.

“Japanese Americans Evacuating Bainbridge Island for Internment Camps.” *History Link*, Bainbridge Island, 30 Mar. 1942, <https://www.historylink.org/File/8277>.

We used this image to show the evacuation of Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans.

*Japanese Americans Playing Ping-Pong*. Seattle, Washington.

We used this image to display the daily activities occurring in the internment camps as Japanese Americans adjusted to life in camps.

“Japanese and White Workers in Front of the I & O Produce Company, April 11, 1912.”  
*University Libraries*, University of Washington, 11 Apr. 1912,  
<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/9766/rec/38>.

This is an image of Japanese and White workers outside of a Washington company. This gave us an example of the jobs that Japanese immigrants first held in Seattle, working in produce.

“Japanese Section, Lumber Mill Company Town, Barneston, King County, 1911.” *Seattle Municipal Archives*, 1911, <https://www.seattle.gov/cityarchives/>.

We used this image of a Japanese lumber mill town to show the jobs that Japanese immigrants took on when first immigrating to America.

“Japanese Trade Delegation's Arrival, Great Northern Steamship Co. Dock, Smith's Cove, Seattle, Washington, September 1, 1909.” *Wikipedia*, Seattle, 1 Sept. 1909,  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Japanese\\_trade\\_delegation%27s\\_arrival,\\_Great\\_Northern\\_Steamship\\_Co\\_dock,\\_Smith%27s\\_Cove,\\_Seattle,\\_Washington,\\_September\\_1,\\_1909\\_\(AYP\\_636\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Japanese_trade_delegation%27s_arrival,_Great_Northern_Steamship_Co_dock,_Smith%27s_Cove,_Seattle,_Washington,_September_1,_1909_(AYP_636).jpg).

We used this image of the Japanese Trade Delegation's arrival to show the thriving community Japanese immigrants formed.

*The Japanese American Courier*, 8AD.

We included this image of the Japanese-American Courier, a popular newspaper among Nisei to show how Japanese immigrants formed their own culture in America.

Kang, Jerry. *Table of Births, Deaths, and Stillbirths in the Assembly Centers*. 30 Oct. 1942.

We used this table of births, deaths, and stillbirths to document the lives and regulating processes within the internment camps.

Kinoshita, Lisa. “Fumiko Hayashida Clutching Sleeping Baby, about to Board Seattle-Bound Ferry.” *Seattle Remembers the Japanese Internment*, Seattle Magazine, 13 Jan. 2012,  
<https://seattlemag.com/news/seattle-remembers-japanese-internment/>.

Image of Fumiko Hayashida clutching her baby, about to board a Seattle-bound ferry to then be shipped by train to the California Manzanar War Relocation Center. This is one of the most recognizable images of Japanese American evacuation.

*Koura Brothers Return to Farming on Bainbridge Island.* Bainbridge Island.

We used this image to display how Japanese Americans readapted and returned to their lives after internment camps.

“Lillian Baker (Left) Tries to Grab Nisei Veteran Jim Kawaminami’s (Right) Testimony from His Hands during the Los Angeles Hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in August 1981.” *Wikipedia*, Unity Newspaper, 30 May 2017, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillian\\_Baker#/media/File:Lillian\\_Baker\\_and\\_Jim\\_Kawaminami.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillian_Baker#/media/File:Lillian_Baker_and_Jim_Kawaminami.jpg).

Lillian Baker denied the impact of Japanese internment camps and attempted to downplay the impacts of the camps upon Japanese Americans. We used this image to show how the hatred Japanese Americans faced continued post-war.

“Mandatory Evacuation of 227 Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island.” *The Seattle Times*, Seattle, 30 Mar. 1942, <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/how-bainbridge-island-japanese-were-registered-forced-from-their-homes-during-world-war-ii-in-1942/>.

We used this image showing people standing on the overhead walkway at the Seattle ferry terminal, watching the mandatory evacuation of 227 Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island to show the impact of an entire community being uprooted.

*Messages Left on Japanese Storefronts and Homes Post-War.*

We used this image to display the rampant public anti-Japanese sentiments post-war, with racist messages often graffitied onto Japanese businesses and homes.

Miles, Hannah. “WWII Propaganda: The Influence of Racism.” *Artifacts Journal*, Mar. 2012, <https://artifactsjournal.missouri.edu/2012/03/wwii-propaganda-the-influence-of-racism/>.

We used this source to find primary source images of propaganda posters that incited anti-Japanese sentiments. This type of propaganda increased after the attack on Pearl Harbor and inflamed mass hysteria across America.

Mills, George N. “The Japanese Invasion and 'Shinto, the Way of the Gods'.” *The Seattle Star*, 1920, <https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/>.

We included this anti-Japanese editorial from a Seattle magazine to display the prevalence of resentment and oriental racism during the time.

“Mr. Yorita and His Children at His Print Shop, approximately 1915.” *University Libraries*, University of Washington, 1915, <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/9782/rec/65>.

This is an image of a Japanese immigrant, Mr. Yorita, outside of his print shop. The image taught us another form of business that Japanese immigrants established and ran throughout Seattle, as he ran and owned the print shop.

*Nisei-Led Japanese Americans Citizens League (JACL)*. 1940.

We used this image of the Japanese Americans Citizens League to show the cultural values of the second generation of Japanese Americans, the Nisei.

Obata, Chiura. "Great Nature, Storm on Mount Lyell from Johnson Peak." *Smithsonian Magazine*, 29 Jan. 2020, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/how-japanese-artist-chiura-obata-came-be-american-great-180974070/>.

We used this painting by artist Chiura Obata of a landscape view of mountain ranges from the internment camps as a banner image in our website.

"One of the Main Business Streets in the Japanese Colony, Seattle." *The Coast*, Webster & Stevens, Seattle, Washington, Nov. 1909, p. 245.

This image of Japantown, showcasing a vibrant Japanese community, looks west from the Northwest corner of 5th Ave & Main Streets. Nothing in this photo survives; the remaining ground floor of the building on the far left, much altered, stood until recently, and is now the site of the Hirabayashi Place apartments.

*Patrons at the Issei-Owned Niagara Restaurant*. 1910.

We used this image of an Issei-owned restaurant to show the life and businesses built by Japanese immigrants in America.

"Pearl Harbor." *History*, 7 Dec. 1941, <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/pearl-harbor>.

We used this image of Pearl Harbor to show the surprise attack launched by Japan, which launched mass hysteria in America and entered America into WWII.

Phul, Phil Von. *Salvage Scrap to Blast the Jap*. Washington, 1940.

Poster for Thirteenth Naval District, United States Navy, showing a snake representing Japan being bombed by an eagle, which we used to show anti-Japanese propaganda.

*PI-28030. Japanese Americans Registering at the Control Station*. Seattle.

We used this image to show the strict controls placed upon Japanese Americans and the government mandate that each person with Japanese heritage must register to prepare for internment.

PI-28034. *Japanese Americans Registering at the Control Station*. Seattle.

We used this image to show the registration of Japanese Americans by government mandate in preparation for internment.

PI-28064. *Japanese American Women Packing Belongings*. Seattle.

We used this image to show the few belongings Japanese Americans were allowed to pack with them to bring to internment camps.

“Profile of John Katagi.” *Discover Nikkei*,

<http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/author/katagi-john/>.

John Katagi is a former staff member of the Japanese American National Museum. We included him in our project because of his ideas regarding Nikkei American identity, one that defines and encompasses more than traditional Japanese Americans.

Reid, Meegan M. “Martha Kawanami and Her Sister Yo Nakata Kitayama Look at the Names of Bainbridge Residents Who Were Sent to Internment Camps That Adorn the Japanese American Exclusion Memorial on Bainbridge Island.” *Kitsap Sun*,

<https://archive.kitsapsun.com/news/local/bainbridge-japanese-american-internment-memorial-takes-shape-ep-418699078-357293331.html><https://archive.kitsapsun.com/news/local/bainbridge-japanese-american-internment-memorial-takes-shape-ep-418699078-357293331.html>.

We included this image in our project to showcase the commemoration and memorials built in honor of those Japanese Americans wronged by the government - a call to action to never forget and never let happen again such a tragedy.

“Ronald Reagan Signing Japanese Reparations Bill.” *Wikimedia Commons*, 10 Aug. 1988,

<http://www.reagan.utexas.edu/archives/photographs/large/c48754-4.jpg>.

We included this image in our project to showcase some of the reparations made by the government in hopes of making amends for the injustice Japanese Americans faced because of racism and discrimination during WWII.

Satahide, Utagawa. *Home of a Foreign [American] Merchant in Yokohama*. 1807,

<https://www.google.com/search?q=japanese+american+art&tbm=isch&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8w5-2tvf8AhVKHDQIHSxmAxkQrNwCKAB6BQgBEKQC&biw=1519&bih=656#imgrc=vJgo402tQlqajM>.

We used this image by Utagawa Sadahide as a banner image to show the cultural interactions already happening between Japanese and Americans in the early 1900s.

Sato, Eddie. “Sumo Tournament --Pitcher Field.” *UW Libraries and Special Collections*, Eddie Sato Sketchbook and Drawings, 1942.

We used this sketch by Eddie Sato to depict the Japanese cultural activities that occurred in the internment camps.

“Shigeho Kitamoto and Her Children Are Forced to Leave Their Bainbridge Island Home in 1942.” *The Seattle Times*, Bainbridge Island, 1942, <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/how-bainbridge-island-japanese-were-registered-forced-from-their-homes-during-world-war-ii-in-1942/>.

We used this image to show the displacement that happened as a result of the executive order which evacuated Japanese Americans, starting in Bainbridge Island.

*Shigeko Returned to Family Land in 1950s*. 1950.

We used this image of Shigeko returning to land previously belonging to her family after being forced to live in an internment camp.

Shikuma, Stan. “Frank Abe Left Testifies to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in 1981 in Seattle at Broadway Performance Hall.” *The North American Post*, <https://napost.com/2019/a-flair-for-the-dramatic/>.

We used this image to showcase the fight for recognition and reparation by Japanese Americans in remembrance of the betrayal committed against them by their own government.

Shimomura, Roger. “Classmates.” *Johnson Museum of Art*, 10 Aug. 2013, <https://museum.cornell.edu/exhibitions/roger-shimomura-minidoka-my-mind#&gid=1&pid=4>.

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We used this acrylic art piece by Roger Shimomura to show the varied experiences of generations for Japanese Americans, to home in the idea of changing identities.

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Washington, a unique representation of Japanese American identity as immigrants in America.

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This artwork by Aki Sogabe depicts life in "Hunt Hotel", which we included in our project to show life was like for Japanese Americans as they rebuilt their lives after internment camps.

"*Stay on the Job Until Every Murdering Jap Is Wiped Out!*". 1941.

We used this anti-Japanese propaganda poster to show the role of inflammatory media upon anti-Japanese sentiments.

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We used this image of a Japanese owned family farm to show the thriving community and businesses Japanese immigrants built.

*Teenage Incarcerates Gathered at a Piano, Puyallup Assembly Center, Puyallup, 1942*. Camp Harmony, 12 June 1942.

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We used this image of President Carter signing the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Citizens Act to show the reparations that happened in hopes of making amends for the tragic relocation of Japanese Americans.

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We used this image to depict the cultural bonding between Japanese Americans that occurred within the camps through their shared cultural ancestry.

Yoshitora, Utagawa. “‘America’: Enjoying Hot Air Balloons.” *The Met*, 1867, <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/73512>.

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We used this source to understand how the legacy of the struggles of the Japanese American community is being honored and recognized to this day, and how to preserve the legacy of those who suffered and promote education.

"Pearl Harbor Attack, December 7, 1941." *The National WWII Museum*, [www.nationalww2museum.org/war/topics/pearl-harbor-december-7-1941](http://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/topics/pearl-harbor-december-7-1941).

We used this source to understand how the United States became involved in WWII and how the events at, before, and after Pearl Harbor fueled anti-Japanese sentiment across the United States.

"Photo Essay: Japanese Americans Demand "Justice Long Overdue" at 1981 Redress Hearings." *Densho*, 28 July 2021, [densho.org/catalyst/japanese-americans-demand-justice-long-overdue-at-1981-redress-hearings/](https://densho.org/catalyst/japanese-americans-demand-justice-long-overdue-at-1981-redress-hearings/).

We used this source to understand how hearings were crucial in the fight for justice and recognition for the Japanese American community after the war.

Pippert, Wesley G. "The nation was gripped by 'hysteria and fear' when..." *UPI*, 14 July 1981, [www.upi.com/Archives/1981/07/14/The-nation-was-gripped-by-hysteria-and-fear-when/2681363931200/](http://www.upi.com/Archives/1981/07/14/The-nation-was-gripped-by-hysteria-and-fear-when/2681363931200/).

We used this source to understand the motivations of an influential figure who held intense anti-Japanese sentiments and gain a better understanding of the situation Japanese people experienced that led to the issuing of the executive order that permitted imprisonment.

Qureshi, Bilal. "From Wrong To Right: A U.S. Apology For Japanese Internment." *NPR*, 9 Aug. 2013, [www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2013/08/09/210138278/japanese-internment-redress](http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2013/08/09/210138278/japanese-internment-redress).

We used this source to understand how the road to official government recognition was often scarred, messy, and faced with prejudice, and how the process to justice involved the community.

"Rebuilding a Community." *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/immigration/japanese/rebuilding-a-community/](http://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/immigration/japanese/rebuilding-a-community/).

We used this source to understand how the Japanese American community overcame and adapted after release, and the struggle that came with trying to reintegrate into society and also from an identity now scarred with the experience from the camps.

Rosario, Isabella. "The Unlikely Story Behind Japanese Americans' Campaign For Reparations." *NPR*, 24 Mar. 2020, [www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2020/03/24/820181127/the-unlikely-story-behind-japanese-americans-campaign-for-reparations](http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2020/03/24/820181127/the-unlikely-story-behind-japanese-americans-campaign-for-reparations).

We used this source to understand how community building was crucial in the fight for justice and recognition for the Japanese American community after the war, and how the Japanese American community overcame differences and preserved through challenges to finally achieve justice.

*Sakura Square*. 2021, [sakurasquare.com/\\_about/](http://sakurasquare.com/_about/).

We used this source to understand how Japanese culture and tradition has survived, evolved, and thrived since the trauma from the war in the form of a commemorative center in Denver, illustrating the perseverance of the Japanese diaspora across the United States.

Speidel, Jennifer. "After Internment Seattle's Debate Over Japanese Americans' Right to Return Home." *The Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project*, University of Washington, 2005, [depts.washington.edu/civilr/after\\_internment.htm](http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/after_internment.htm).

We used this source to understand some of the historical discourse around the return to daily life that many Japanese Americans grappled with, along with the external pressures from non-Japanese people that influenced their agency.

Takami, David. "Japanese Americans in Seattle and King County." *History Link*, 11 June 1998, [www.historylink.org/File/231](http://www.historylink.org/File/231).

We used this source to understand some of the historical discourse around the return to daily life that many Japanese Americans grappled with, along with the external pressures from non-Japanese people that influenced their agency.

"Terminology and the Mass Incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II." *National Parks Service*, 25 Feb. 2022, [www.nps.gov/articles/000/terminology-and-the-mass-incarceration-of-japanese-americans-during-world-war-ii.htm](http://www.nps.gov/articles/000/terminology-and-the-mass-incarceration-of-japanese-americans-during-world-war-ii.htm).

We used this source to understand how terminology around Japanese American incarceration changed and how the word choices reflect circumstance and also the lens through which the incarceration is viewed.

Tsutakawa, Mayumi. "Issei Life." *Spirited Stone*, [spiritedstone.wordpress.com/issei-life/](http://spiritedstone.wordpress.com/issei-life/).

We used this source to understand generational differences between different generations of Japanese Americans living in the United States and how those differences influenced their views on identity and assimilation.

*Understanding the Civil Liberties Act of 1988*. Anti-Defamation League, 2013, [www.adl.org/sites/default/files/Understanding-the-Civil-Liberties-Act-of-1988.pdf](http://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/Understanding-the-Civil-Liberties-Act-of-1988.pdf).

We used this source to understand the Civil Liberties Act, which was instrumental in the path to justice and recognition for the thousands imprisoned in camps during wartime.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC. "World War II in the Pacific." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, [encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-ii-in-the-pacific](http://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-ii-in-the-pacific).

We used this source to understand how the United States became involved in WWII and how the events at, before, and after Pearl Harbor fueled anti-Japanese sentiment across the United States.

Vascellaro, Charlie. "America's pastime helped interned Japanese Americans pass the time." *Global Sport Matters*, 20 Feb. 2019, [globalsportmatters.com/culture/2019/02/20/americas-pastime-helped-interned-japanese-americans-pass-the-time/](http://globalsportmatters.com/culture/2019/02/20/americas-pastime-helped-interned-japanese-americans-pass-the-time/).

We used this source to understand further some activities Japanese Americans partook in during their time incarcerated. This helped us develop our understanding of a changing and complex cultural identity.

Wakida, Patricia Miye. "How a Public Media Campaign Led to Japanese Incarceration during WWII." *PBS*, 23 Sept. 2021, [www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/citizen-hearst-japanese-incarceration/](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/citizen-hearst-japanese-incarceration/).

We used this source to understand the motivations of an influential campaign that held intense anti-Japanese sentiments and gain a better understanding of the situation Japanese people experienced that led to the issuing of the executive order that permitted imprisonment.

"Welcome to the JCCCW's Virtual Tour of the Facility & Campus!" *Japanese Cultural & Community Center of Washington (JCCCW)*, Nov. 2022, [www.jcccw.org/virtual-tour](http://www.jcccw.org/virtual-tour).

We used this source to understand how Japanese culture and tradition has survived, evolved, and thrived since the trauma from the war in the form of a cultural center, illustrating the perseverance of the Japanese diaspora across the United States.

"Why Did Japan Choose War?" *American Historical Society*, [www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/gi-roundtable-series/pamphlets/em-15-what-shall-be-done-about-japan-after-victory-\(1945\)/why-did-japan-choose-war](http://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/gi-roundtable-series/pamphlets/em-15-what-shall-be-done-about-japan-after-victory-(1945)/why-did-japan-choose-war).

We used this source to understand how the United States became involved in WWII and how the events at, before, and after Pearl Harbor fueled anti-Japanese sentiment across the United States.

"World War II and defeat." *Britannica*, [www.britannica.com/place/Japan/World-War-II-and-defeat](http://www.britannica.com/place/Japan/World-War-II-and-defeat).

We used this source to understand how the United States became involved in WWII and how the events at, before, and after Pearl Harbor fueled anti-Japanese sentiment across the United States.

Yamamoto, Joe. "Japanese American Identity Crisis." ScholarSpace, University of Hawai'i, 15 Nov. 2021, <https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/items/f1ec2bbb-d90f-4ca5-9405-64edf6a5565c>.

This source gave us more insight on the conflicts Japanese Americans experience surrounding their own identity and place within the United States, especially in the present century along with the history of incarceration.

Yamashiro, Jane H. "The Evolving Japanese American Identity." *Discover Nikkei*, Japanese American National Museum, 18 Oct. 2016, <https://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2016/10/18/evolving-ja-identity-1>.

This source taught us about both present-day Japanese American identities and how they have changed over time due to the internment camps, which helped us understand the impact internment had on Japanese Americans' perceptions of themselves.

Yoshida, Helen. "Redress and Reparations for Japanese American Incarceration." *The National WWII Museum*, 13 Aug. 2021, [www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/redress-and-reparations-japanese-american-incarceration](http://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/redress-and-reparations-japanese-american-incarceration).

We used this source to understand how the fight for justice in the Japanese American community had evolved with people and time, and also what role the United States government and other civilians had in the quest for justice.

"Zenji Shibayama." *Dignity Memorial*, [www.dignitymemorial.com/en-ca/obituaries/bellevue-wa/zenji-shibayama-5900103](http://www.dignitymemorial.com/en-ca/obituaries/bellevue-wa/zenji-shibayama-5900103).

We used this source to understand more about the life and work of an influential person in the fight for justice by the Japanese American community.