

# Bibliography

## **Primary Sources:**

### Books

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

This is a first hand account of Tetsuden Kashima who saw the civil injustices of the Japanese Internment. His first account is interconnected with the civil struggles faced by many Japanese internees. This book specifically focuses on the injustice faced by Honolulu Japanese Americans, who were incarcerated during WWII.

Koga, Sumio. A Decade of Faith: The Journey of Japanese Christians in the USA, 1936-1946. New York: Vantage, 2002. Print.

This was my grandfather's book. He recorded his life as a pastor during the Japanese Internment. This book discusses the following aspects: A journey of faith, Mentality inside the camps, and Japanese traditions carried on in the camps.

### Interviews

A Conversation on the Constitution: The Importance of the Japanese Internment Cases. Dir. Annenberg. Perf.

Justices Stephen G. Breyer, Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony M. Kennedy. Annenberg Classroom, 2002. Online.

This video was not about the Internment, rather the legacy created by the Korematsu v. United States case. I gained knowledge not only the basics of the case, but also of its conflicting morals. I learned about the judges' ultimate decisions to turn down Korematsu's case, which was because of a quote and quote, "Military Necessity"

"[Sabnmar@aol.com](mailto:Sabnmar@aol.com)." Message to Saburo Masada. 18 Feb. 2014. E-mail. See Interview transcript under "Resources"

### Pamphlets/Articles

Japanese American Citizens League. POWER OF WORDS. Fresno: Japanese American Citizens League, 2011. Print.

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This brochure was extremely beneficial. The JACL stands for Japanese American Citizens League, and was formed just before the Internment. It initially opposed any opposition to the US government to prove their loyalty. The JACL and ACLU had conflicting opinions.

Rostow, Eugene. "The Japanese American Cases A Disaster." *The Yale Journal of Criticism* 54.3 (1945): 489-533.

Print.

The Yale Law Journal states in that particular time and place (California 1942-45) any court case challenging the constitutionality of the Japanese Internment was futile. This served to be a great source of contemporary criticism of the injustices of the Korematsu case. He was one of the many to criticize the internment, but one of the few to fully analyze and criticize the court case.

## Government Publications:

Attorney General Francis Biddle. "Memorandum to the President". February 17, 1942.

U.S. Department of Justice.

Attorney General Biddle, was against the Executive Order 9066. He declared it as not being necessary and harmful, as it was a violation to Japanese Americans' civil liberties. He said that the president should not give in to the military's proposal. This is an important factor in the debate over Executive Order 9066, which shows that within the government there were some people who proposed the order as not being necessary, and that it was the military who wanted this order to take action, for their benefit.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith "Memorandum for the President". February 19, 1942.

Executive Office of the President Bureau of the Budget.

This source is important because the document states that the executive order will be carried out. It also states what Secretary of War will do in turn to this order.

Exec. Order No. 9066, 3 C.F.R. (1942). Print.

This is the order that allowed the military to ban any foreign citizen they deemed necessary. Also they were allowed to put them to camps that were put up quickly. The limits were that they had to be within a 50 – 60 mile range from the coastal area. This order was not only for Japanese but for Italian and German descent.

John Franklin Carter. "Memorandum on Summary of West Coast and Honolulu Reports

by Munson etc." December 16, 1941. 1210 National Press Building Washington,

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D.C.

This is an important government publication because it gives us status of Pearl Harbor, and what was to be done with all the Japanese within the area.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. "Executive Order 9066". February 19, 1942.

Executive branch. United States government.

This is Executive Order 9066. This document was useful in many different aspects. It was the order that was given from president Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"Remarks on Signing the Bill Providing Restitution for the Wartime Internment of Japanese-American Civilians" August 10, 1988.

This is the speech the President Ronald Regan gave to all Japanese American Citizens, who have been interned during World War II. It was an apology letter from the United States. This is important because it shows that about 43 years after the tragic, and unlawful act the United States took, the U.S. is finally realizing its mistakes.

U.S. Government "Public Law: An Act" March 21, 1942

< <http://www.internmentarchives.com/dplist.php?begin=1942-02-20&end=1946-01-01>>

This document presents the act that told the Japanese if they were to violate Executive order 9006, in any way by not going or leaving the internment camps. They would be fined, or imprisoned. This shows precautions the U.S. government took in order to make sure that none of the Japanese disobeyed their order.

## Newspapers:

San Francisco—"Olson to ask Army to suspend evacuation pending harvest . . ."—New York Times, July 7, p. 21.

This newspaper me about different important events that were occurring in Manzanar and how they affected the individuals and groups their. This is relevant to my topic for were the Japanese really a matter of national security where as other ethnic groups such as Germans, Russians were not put into camps.

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## Secondary Sources:

### Books

Alonso, Karen. *Korematsu v. United States: Japanese-American Internment Camps*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow, 1998.

Print. This book, although a children's book, served as a crucial lens to my project. It covered everything from Japanese Internment to the Coram Nobis. This can be considered one of the foundational works of my project. It covered everything from the Japanese Internment, to the ACLU, to the JACL, then to the Coran Nobis trial. It was an easy read that gave me a good initial understanding about the Korematsu court case.

Hall, Kermit L., and John J. Patrick. *The Pursuit of Justice: Supreme Court Decisions That Shaped America*. Oxford:

Oxford UP, 2006. Print. This book systematically goes over cases such as the Hirobashi and Korematsu, tying them to a fight for civil liberties. This book was extremely beneficial for my peripheral research about the government's response to liberties in a time of war.

Rehnquist, William H. *All the Laws but One: Civil Liberties in Wartime*. New York: Knopf, 1998. Print.

This book taught me about the value and importance of civil liberties during wartime. This book heavily contributed to my research on the US's response to the war crisis and the effect that it had on the Japanese Americans.

### Websites

"About Fred Korematsu." About Fred Korematsu. [www.fredkorematsu.com](http://www.fredkorematsu.com). Web. 13 Feb. 2014. The Korematsu Institute is a database of Korematsu's life and his achievements. This section in the website helped me to focus my research of Korematsu's biographical life.

Alonso, Karen. *Korematsu v. United States: Japanese-American Internment Camps*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow, 1998.

Print. This book, although a children's book, served as a crucial lens to my project. It covered everything from Japanese Internment to the Coram Nobis. This can be considered one of the foundational works of my project.

"Fred Korematsu: I Am an American!" Tracked in America: Fred Korematsu. ACLU. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. "I am American" describes Korematsu's fight for social and political recognition in the midst of WW2 and the Japanese Internment.

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Goldstein, Richard. "Fred Korematsu, 86, Dies; Lost Key Suit on Internment." CNN.com. Cable News Network, 1 Apr. 2005. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. Death of Korematsu: this article recapitulates Korematsu's impact on the U.S. and the government.

"Internment Camp Survivor Gets Honorary Degree." NPR. NPR. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. This recaps Korematsu's court case. One thing special about this article is that it recognized Korematsu as a civil hero. He fought for not only himself, but also the whole Japanese American population.

Staff, NPR. "Honoring A Japanese-American Who Fought Against Internment Camps." NPR. NPR. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. Korematsu "fights" for civil liberties against the U.S.'s concentration camps.

"Japanese-American Internment." Ushistory.org. Independence Hall Association. Web. 18 Feb. 2014. This website gave a comprehensive overview of anti-Japanese sentiment prewar to post war. This was really beneficial for my research on US civil liberties during war.

## Videos

Japanese American History Unknown. Dir. Junichi Suzuki. Perf. Lane Nishikawa. UTB, 2013. DVD. This DVD was extremely beneficial in a way that it helped me to grasp the environment surrounding the Korematsu case. I learned about the 442nd and their fight for recognition as citizens of the US and about Toyo's camera and a Japanese documentation of the Internment Camps.

"Looking Back at Japanese Internment Camps." NPR. NPR. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. This website discusses both the rights and wrongs of the internment camps. The wrongs were that the Japanese were unjustly deprived of their citizenship and the rights were justified by the Internment being a military necessity. This source shows various Japanese-American perspectives on

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Memcott, Mark. "Gordon Hirabayashi Has Died; He Refused To Go To WWII Internment Camp." NPR. NPR. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. Tells the story of Gordon Hirabayashi and his struggle against the government to prove his rights as a US citizen were violated.

"POV: Fred Korematsu." PBS. PBS. Web. 13 Feb. 2014. This documentary goes systematically over the Korematsu v. United States. This documentary is the only one that actually included Fred Korematsu. From this video, I was able to get second hand interviews from Ernest Besig, ACLU, and Fred Korematsu. This video was an excellent source of PRIMARY and SECONDARY information.

## Articles

Ahuja, Kiran. "Honoring the Legacy of Fred Korematsu." The Huffington Post. TheHuffingtonPost.com, 30 Jan. 2014. Web. 16 Feb. 2014. This Article was written on the 30th of January, four days after the official Fred Korematsu Day. It highlights his case, Korematsu v. US and his fight for civil liberties in the time of internment. This article really shows the social impact that Korematsu created.