

Annotated Bibliography

PRIMARY SOURCES

“442nd Veterans Club.” *442nd Veterans Club*, 2008, www.442.us.com/home.html.

I used photos from this website of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team at Iolani Palace about to be shipped off to fight in war on my Home page because the soldiers are all standing and my title is Stand Against Racial Discrimination. The other photo I used was of soldiers advancing toward the Lost Battalion in France so the reader can visualize the setting of the famous battle. I also used a picture of their insignia on my 100th/442nd RCT page. A quote from Colonel Bert Nishimura of the 442nd RCT was used on the Supporters section. I categorized this source as primary because I visited the club house and saw they have authentic artifacts, photos, and medals from the actual soldiers that fought in the 442nd RCT during WWII.

"Battalion History." *100th Infantry Battalion Veterans*. N.p., n.d. Web. 02 Nov. 2016.
<http://www.100thbattalion.org/>

This source is a website of first hand account stories by soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team. I used information about citizenship in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 section. In the Conclusion page, I used a philosophical quote by a soldier named Dick Oguro of the 100th Battalion that the supreme sacrifices made by the soldiers were not in vain. I also used a picture of their insignia on my 100th/442nd RCT page. I categorized this source as primary because I visited the Education Center and saw their authentic artifacts and photos from WWII. A replica of the Congressional Gold Medal is on display in the front window.

Congress. “Congressional Record.” *Congressional Record*, vol. 98, Congress, Washington D.C., 1952, pp. 8225–8268.

This primary source is an important book called the Congressional Record. It is the official record of the proceedings, debates, and voting by the members of the U.S. Congress when they are in session making laws. From this source, I obtained the list of Congressmen that voted on the Immigration and Nationality Act on June 26 and 27, 1952, to override President Truman’s veto. I circled all of the Representatives and Senators from Texas, and they all voted “yea”, including U.S. Senators Lyndon Johnson and Tom Connally. No one from Texas voted “nay”. I placed the pages from the

Congressional Record -- House on my website in the section about the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 because this supports my point that the 100th/442nd RCT rescuing the Texan soldiers contributed to the passage of a new immigration law that allows people from Japan to become U.S. citizens.

Dinman, Heather, and Atsuko Tahara Arakawa. "Internment and Citizenship." 10 Mar. 2017.

My personal interview of Mrs. Atsuko Tahara Arakawa, who is the fourth child of Joichi and Tomeyo Tahara. My Great Aunt Atsuko is a primary source because she was 13 years old when she witnessed firsthand her father being taken away by the FBI to the internment camp. I used a quote from her in the Internment section so the reader can understand what happened through the lens of one of the children of an internee. Atsuko Tahara also explained that although her mother was born in Hilo, Hawaii, she unknowingly lost her U.S. citizenship by marrying a foreigner in 1921, but continued to vote. In 1969, when applying for a passport, Tomeyo Tahara was informed she was not a U.S. citizen. She took an Oath Of Allegiance and her U.S. citizenship was reinstated in 1969. I included this information in the Immigration and Nationality Act section because my Great Grandmother Tomeyo Tahara may not have been able to reinstate her U.S. citizenship if the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act had not been passed that allowed Japanese to become U.S. citizens.

Dinman, Heather, and Fusako Tahara. "Fusako Tahara on Growing Up in Japan." 13 Oct. 2016 and 29 Dec. 2016.

My personal interview with my grandmother, Mrs. Fusako Tahara, born in 1925 in Honshu, Japan. I gained insight into her firsthand experiences of living in Japan during WWII and becoming a U.S citizen in 1962. I used quotes from my Grandmother to show the Japan side of the war in the Bombing of Pearl Harbor section to balance my research. I also used quotes about becoming a U.S. citizen in the Immigration & Nationality Act section. Lastly, I used a quote about her feelings about Prime Minister Abe visiting USS Arizona Memorial with President Obama to provide the reader with a sense of closure. This interview is primary source because of Mrs. Fusako Tahara's firsthand experiences during the war.

Dinman, Heather, and Jack Harmond. "Japanese Internment." 29 Apr. 2017.

My personal interview of Mr Jack Harmond, who was 15 years old and living in Kentucky when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. This interview is first hand account of a Caucasian American's viewpoint about the Japanese attack and the internment. I

showed this video interview on my Bombing of Pearl Harbor section to balance my research with a Caucasian American perspective. When I asked Mr. Harmond how his teachers and neighbors felt about placing Japanese in internment camps, he explained their feelings felt it was safer for the Americans because they did not know the Japanese culture at that time during war. This interview is a primary source because of Mr. Harmond's first hand experiences during the war as a teenager and then a soldier. Also, his daughter-in-law's parents and older brother were Japanese Americans interned in California during WWII.

Dinman, Heather, and Richard Tahara. "Son of Joichi Tahara." 23 Feb. 2017.

My personal interview of Mr. Richard Tahara, who is the youngest son of Joichi Tahara. Richard Tahara explained what it was like to have his father taken away to an internment camp, and this showed me how hard it was. I used a quote from him on the Internment section of my website to help the reader understand the pain some Japanese Americans had to go through when family members are taken away and you may never see them again. I put this as a primary source because Richard Tahara's firsthand experiences of his father being interned.

Dinman, Heather, and William Thompson. "442nd RCT Soldier." 12 Oct. 2016

My personal interview of Mr. William Thompson, President of the 442nd Veterans Club Honolulu, Hawaii. This was my most important interview as a primary resource because most of the men of the 100th/442nd RCT have passed away. Mr. Thompson personally knew Daniel Inouye, and provided firsthand description about the 442nd taking a stand and reducing racial discrimination was very important in supporting my argument. I used a quote about their "Go For Broke" motto as he wisely points out you cannot outrun a bullet. I showed the video interview of Mr. Thompson on the Reducing Racial Discrimination section to strengthen my argument that the 442nd helped reduce racial discrimination. My mother brought photos of the Tahara family to the interview, and we discovered that I am related to Mr. Thompson because he is cousin to the 9 Tahara siblings -- Joichi Tahara's wife, Tomeyo Okino, is the sister of William Thompson's mother. I researched the Tahara family collection of photos and found a picture of Mr. Thompson when he was about 3 years old.

Dinman, Heather. "Opening Ceremony of Honouliuli National Monument." Honolulu, Hawaii, 22 Oct. 2016.

My mother and I attended the opening ceremony of the Honouliuli National Monument on October 22, 2016 at the Japanese Cultural Center, Honolulu, Hawaii. I used a photo I took of the ribbon cutting by dignitaries Mayor Caldwell, U.S. Senator Schatz, U.S. Senator Hirono, U.S. Representative Hanabusa, and Mrs. Ariyoshi, wife of former Governor of Hawaii. This demonstrates the government is apologetic about the internment and hopes this never happens again, so I placed this photo in the Apology section on the Legacy page. I categorized this as primary source because I was actually at this event to take the photo.

"Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese (1942)." *Our Documents*. National Archives, n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2016, <https://ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=74>

From this government website of national archives, I obtained a picture of the document, an order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 19, 1942. I placed this document in the Internment section to show the U.S. government instigated the relocation of Americans of Japanese ancestry during WWII. This is a primary source because it is a picture of the actual legal document from the National Archives.

Hanabusa, Colleen. "Honouliuli National Monument." 22 Oct. 2016, Honolulu, Japanese Cultural Center, *Opening Ceremony of the Honouliuli National Monument*.

U.S. Congresswoman Colleen Hanabusa gave a speech at the opening ceremony of the Honouliuli National Monument. She had two grandfathers sent to internment camps during WWII. I could feel from the tone of her voice that she felt strongly that we should never let it happen again, so I used this quote in the Apology section by the photo of her with other dignitaries. This source is primary because I witnessed U.S. Congresswoman Hanabusa deliver this speech.

"Hawaii War Records Depository." *Hawaii War Records Depository*, University of Hawaii Manoa Library, 2012, library.manoa.hawaii.edu/departments/archives/mss/HWRD/images/TL17-big.gif.

From the University of Hawaii website, I used a photo of a large crowd at Iolani Palace welcoming the 100th/442nd RCT on August 9, 1946, after WWII ended. This photo is in the Most Decorated Unit section because you can see the pride and happiness on the Asian faces in the crowd. Many are carrying leis to give to the soldiers to show their appreciation. I thought it was fitting to use this photo at the end of WWII because the photo on my Home page is also taken at Iolani Palace, three years earlier, near the start of

the U.S. involvement in WWII. I categorized this as primary source because the photo was taken in 1946 of people waiting to greet the 100th/442nd RCT.

Hearing of Board of Officers and Civilians. *In The Case Of Joichi Hide Tahara*. 20 Apr. 1942.

This primary source is the actual transcript of Joichi Tahara's hearing in Hilo, Hawaii on April 20, 1942, about 6 weeks after he was arrested by the FBI. The purpose was the hearing of evidence and making recommendations as to internment of enemy aliens. In the Internment section, I used a quote by the interrogator, Frank McLaughlin, who discouraged my great grandfather from being represented by an attorney. I placed the page showing that despite the Board's Findings, "That the internee's activities have been pro-Japanese, though not necessarily subversive," it was recommended that Joichi Tahara was to be interned for the duration of the war.

Inouye, Daniel K., and Lawrence Elliott. *Journey to Washington*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1967. Print.

This book is an autobiography written by Daniel Inouye and is a primary source. It was an insightful resource to truly learn about Inouye's family values, feelings about being American, and why he took a stand by joining the U.S. Army. I used multiple quotes from this book about the internment, their "Go For Broke" motto, his father Hyotaro Inouye's words to his son before leaving for war, a quote by Jack Burns supporting Americans of Japanese descent, and Daniel Inouye's feelings about being allowed to join the U.S. Army. Quotes from this book helped strengthen my thesis about the Nisei stand against racial discrimination by joining the U.S. Army to prove their loyalty. I also used a quote by Inouye after he became a U.S. Senator, he had a close relationship with Texas Congressman Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson. My interpretation is the close bond between Texans and Nisei was due to the 100th/442nd saving the Texan soldiers in the battle of the Lost Battalion.

Jennifer Locke Jones, February 18, 2014. "Welcoming Home the Japanese American Nisei Congressional Gold Medal." *National Museum of American History*, Smithsonian National Museum, 16 Oct. 2014, americanhistory.si.edu/blog/2014/02/welcoming-home-the-japanese-american-nisei-congressional-gold-medal.html.

From this website, I used two photos. One photo of the Congressional Gold Medal awarded to the 100th/442nd RCT by President Obama on November 2, 2011, is in the Thesis section to show the importance of this group of soldiers. The second photo is of

President Truman presenting the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation to the 100th/442nd on July 15, 1946. On the Conclusion page, this is the final photo of my website because it shows how important their actions were. I categorized this photo as primary because it was taken of President Truman in 1946.

Lee, Jesse. "An Awe-Inspiring Chapter of America's History." *The White House*, The United States Government, 5 Oct. 2010, www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/10/05/awe-inspiring-chapter-americas-history.

From this government website, I used a photo of President Obama signing legislation granting the 100th/442nd RCT the Congressional Gold Medal. I put this photo in my Conclusion because it respectfully acknowledges the brave Nisei soldiers. I categorized this photo as primary because it was taken in 2010 of President Obama and the veterans.

"Mike Masaoka." *Japanese American Citizens League*, Japanese American Citizens League, 2015, jacl.org/about/history/mike-masaoka/.

I used a photo from the video on this website. The video was a tribute to Mike Masaoka, leader of the Japanese American Citizens League. The photo showed Masaoka worked on making sure the McCarran-Walter Act was passed to help Japanese immigrate. I put this photo in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 section of my website next to a quote about Mike Masaoka, lobbyist for JACL. I categorized this photo as primary because it shows Masaoka lobbying in 1952.

"Mike Masaoka's Rebuttal to Critics." *RESISTERS.COM - Japanese American Resistance, Then and Now*, Resisters.com Production, 27 May 2016, resisters.com/learn-more/jacl/mike-masaokas-rebuttal-to-critics/.

This website posted the complete speech by Mike Masaoka at the 1982 National Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League. Masaoka was JACL leader and lobbyist from the 1930s to 1970s, as well as a veteran from the 442nd RCT. This is a primary source because he provided a firsthand account of what the conditions actually were like on December 7, 1941 and thereafter. He provided the audience specific examples of how badly the Japanese Americans were viewed by government officials, and I used this information in my Opponents section on the Taking a Stand page.

Tahara, Joichi. "Last Will of Joichi Tahara." Honolulu, Hawaii, 3 Nov. 1942.

While conducting research at the Japanese Cultural Center's archival collection, I read my Great Grandfather Joichi Tahara's Last Will. He wrote this Will after being taken to the internment camp and realized he would not be returning home soon. I included a quote from his Will in the Internment section to show the feelings of the internees. Joichi Tahara honorably expressed he has no shame of being Japanese and understood he was a small part of the U.S. plan for peace. Joichi Tahara passed away at the Honouliuli internment camp in 1943 at the age of 55. This is a primary source because it is the full legal document Will written by Joichi Tahara.

Tahara. Tahara Family. 1920-2015. Tahara Photo Collection, Hawaii.

I used photos from my Tahara Family Collection from the 1920s to 1940s of Joichi and Tomeyo Tahara and their nine children, the Tahara Store, and my two great uncles in Army uniform. I used a photo from 1979 of Tomeyo Tahara with her nine adult children (Richard, Nobuyuki, Setsuko, Nash, Atsuko, Wilfred, Mitsuko, Yoshiyuki, Hiroyuki). I used photos from 2015 at the site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp of the three surviving children paying respects to their father, Joichi Tahara, and of the Tahara family relatives including spouses and grandchildren. I also found a photo of William Thompson at about age 3, who is a cousin to the Taharas, which we did not know when we scheduled the appointment to interview Mr. William Thompson as President of the 442nd RCT. These primary source photos are placed throughout the website in the Internment section, the 100th/442nd section, Reducing Racial Discrimination, Apology, and Research section to show the reader what a real life Japanese American family endured because of the war and the internment.

Tahara, Tomeyo. "Oath Of Allegiance." Honolulu, Hawaii. 29 Aug. 1969.

Mrs. Atsuko Tahara Arakawa provided this primary source original document called Oath Of Allegiance. Although her mother, Tomeyo Okino, was born in Hilo, Hawaii, she unknowingly lost her U.S. citizenship by marrying a foreigner, Joichi Tahara, in 1921, and continued to vote. In 1969, when applying for a passport, Tomeyo Tahara was informed she was not a U.S. citizen. She took an Oath Of Allegiance and her U.S. citizenship was reinstated in 1969. I included this information in the Immigration and Nationality Act section because my Great Grandmother Tomeyo Tahara may not have been able to reinstate her U.S. citizenship if the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act had not been passed that allowed Japanese to become U.S. citizens.

Unknown, "Japs Keep Moving - This is a White Man's Neighborhood," *The United States in World War II: Historical Debates about America at War*, accessed January 4, 2017, http://oberlinlibstaff.com/omeka_hist244/items/show/217

I used this photo in the Bombing of Pearl Harbor section of my website. The photo shows a woman pointing to a sign that says "Japs Keep Moving- This is a White Man's Neighborhood." This image shows the racial discrimination that was going on during WWII against the Japanese Americans. I categorized this photo as primary because it was taken in the 1940s during WWII.

SECONDARY SOURCES

"442nd REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM." *442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society*, 24 May 215ADAD, <http://www.the442.org/>

This website is maintained by the 442nd Regimental Combat Team Historical Society. They use documents from the war obtained from the National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Maryland, and other archives. In the Opponent's section, I used a quote from a speech by U.S. Congressman Rankin in which he is shocked about a "Jap unit in the American Army." I used a quote by the Assistant Secretary of War in the Go For Broke section as it shows the 442nd soldiers impressed the high government leaders with their dedicated determination. I categorized this source as secondary because the quotes may be part of longer speeches.

A Legacy of Service. Honolulu, Hawaii, Central Pacific Bank, 2014.

I used a photo and information from this publication by Central Pacific Bank to show how the war veterans obtained a good education on the GI bill and then created a bank that would help local Asians in Hawaii to buy homes and businesses. This was used in the Impact section to demonstrate how the social and economic status of Japanese Americans changed for the better after WWII. I categorized this publication as secondary publication because the information was written in 2014.

"About the Incarceration." *About the Incarceration*, Densho, 2016, encyclopedia.densho.org/history/.

This website called Densho Encyclopedia was recommended as a good useful source from Ms. Mieko Matsumoto, history instructor at Honolulu Community College. She is on the list of Historian Consultants that I met in person at the Hawaii History Day

Kickoff at Chaminade University on September 10, 2016. From this website, I used a quote on the Internment section as evidence that relocating the Japanese Americans was a mistake because the government did not convict any Japanese American for espionage or sabotage.

“Biography: Daniel Inouye Medal of Honor.” *Daniel Inouye Biography*, 12 Aug. 2013, prodloadbalancer-1055872027.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com/autodoc/printmember/ino0bio-1.

This source is a website called Academy of Achievement and they have a biography of U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye. I used a photo of his father, Hyotaro Inouye, by his quote about do not bring dishonor on our name. This photo also shows Daniel Inouye with a metal hook in place of his right arm. He is about 22 years old, but has a very solemn expression on his face of someone that witnessed the horrors of war. I also used a quote from the author’s summary of Daniel Inouye’s life of descendant of plantation worker to enemy alien to highest political power in the Legacy page. I categorized this biography as secondary because it was written in 2013.

Burton, J. et al. “National Park Service: Confinement and Ethnicity (Chapter 3).” *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1 Sept. 2000, www.nps.gov/parkhistory/onlin_ebooks/anthropology74/ce3g.htm.

I used the chart provided on this government website in the Internment section to show the population of the Relocation Centers in the U.S. from 1942-1946. The peak population total is 112,581. I categorized this chart as secondary because the numbers were compiled in 2000.

Cole, William. “Day of Infamy.” *Star Advertiser*, 30 Nov. 2016, pp. P1–P16.

This major newspaper in Hawaii published a Commemorative Edition to remember the 75th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. I used quotes from the part of the newspaper about Japan’s situation before they bombed Pearl Harbor in the World War II section because it helped me explore the Japan side of the war. For the reader to visually understand the historical context, I also included a photo of a devastated boy in Warsaw, Poland after his town had been raided by the German enemy during WWII. I also used a picture of the front page of the newspaper with headlines announcing WAR! In the Bombing of Pearl Harbor section for the reader to have a sense of this major event happening in 1941. This special edition newspaper is a secondary source because it was created in 2016.

Cole, William, and Kristen Consillio. "Reconciliation at Pearl Harbor." *Star Advertiser*, 28 Dec. 2016, pp. A1–A7.

This article from the Star Advertiser newspaper reports about the historic moment when Japan Prime Minister Abe and the U.S. President Barack Obama together pay tribute at the USS Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor. I used a photo on the Conclusion page because it captures the beauty and seriousness of this dignified historical moment. I placed sincere quotes from both Japan's Prime Minister Abe and U.S. President Barack Obama on the Conclusion page for the reader to have a sense of closure at the ending of this history project. I categorized this as secondary because the quotes were excerpts from longer speeches.

Daniel K. Inouye An American Story. Dir. Heather H. Giugni. 2003. DVD.

This DVD is about Daniel Inouye's life including family, WWII, and becoming a U.S. Senator. It was one of my first resources in my research, so it introduced me to what an amazing person Mr. Inouye was. I used a quote by Inouye's son, Ken Inouye, on the Daniel Inouye section to enlighten readers about his motivation that drives him. This DVD is a secondary source because it was created in 2003.

"Daniel K. Inouye Institute." *Daniel K. Inouye Institute*, DKI Institue, 2014, www.danielkinouyeinstitute.org/.

This website is a good secondary source that was created after U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye passed away. I used a quote by President Franklin Roosevelt as my hook on the Home page. I used two photos of Daniel Inouye, one was in Army uniform and the other was as a highschool student. I used part of Inouye's student essay describing the day Hawaii was bombed, he gathered human flesh to show how absolutely horrible war can be. (From Inouye's autobiography book, I learned that this essay won honorable mention in a national contest for Scholastic Magazine in summer of 1942.) On the Conclusion page, I used a quote from U.S. Senator Inouye about not repeating our mistakes because that is the purpose of my project to express to readers to not repeat war and internment.

Dinman, Heather, and Irene Hirano Inouye. "U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye." 25 Feb. 2017.

Through email, I was able to contact the wife of the late U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye. Mrs. Irene Hirano Inouye was very kind to reply to my questions honing in on a connection between Daniel Inouye, his father Hyotaro Inouye, and the Immigration and

Nationality Act of 1952. In the Apology section, I used a quote from Mrs. Inouye about the Texas delegation assisted in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

Dinman, Heather, and Kiyoshi Yamada. "Kiyoshi Yamada on 442nd, Prejudice and Daniel Inouye." 14 Oct. 2016.

My personal interview of my neighbor, Mr. Kiyoshi Yamada, born in Hawaii in 1923. I used a quote in the 100th/442nd section about his brother, Hideo Yamada, who was a soldier in the 442nd that died during WWII. He discusses his experiences with prejudice and his respect for U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye. I showed a video clip of Mr. Yamada explaining how it felt watching Daniel Inouye being sworn in as the first U.S. Congressman of Japanese descent, and when they said, "Raise your right hand," but his right arm was lost on the battlefield fighting for democracy. At that moment, a ton of prejudice fell to the floor. I felt this was a powerful videoclip showing how Daniel Inouye's brave wartime sacrifices helped reduce racial discrimination against Japanese Americans. Even though Mr. Yamada was alive during WWII, this interview is a secondary source because he is describing his brother's experience in the 442nd and describing U.S. Senator Inouye's experience of being sworn in.

Dinman, Heather, and Lloyd Kitaoka. "100th Infantry Battalion." 21 Mar. 2017.

I interviewed Mr. Lloyd Kitaoka, President of the 100th Infantry Battalion Veterans Education Center in Honolulu. His father was the late Judge Takashi Kitaoka, an original member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, who lived to age 104. I used a quote in the Internment section of my website because Mr. Kitaoka helped me understand the difference between the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland and those in Hawaii, who were plantation workers.

Dinman, Heather, and Luella Tahara Sufrin. "Luella Tahara Sufrin on Nash Tahara, a 100th Battalion Soldier." 10 Oct. 2016.

My interview with Mrs. Luella Tahara Sufrin answered my questions on behalf of her father, Nash Tahara, a 100th Battalion Soldier who fought during WWII. He was born in 1922 and passed away in 2005. I used a quote about fighting for his family and Japanese Americans to hold their heads up high in the 100th/442nd RCT section to support my argument that the Nisei soldiers took a stand by joining the U.S. Army to prove they are good Americans. I used another quote that he said after the battle of the Lost Battalion, Texas helped Japanese Americans become U.S. citizens. This interview is a secondary

source because Mrs. Sufrin was repeating what she heard from her father, who fought in WWII.

Dinman, Heather, and Mildred Tahara and Lynette Tahara Kim. "Lynette Tahara on Yoshiyuki 'Fat' Tahara, a 442nd RCT Soldier." 25 Oct. 2016.

My interview with Mrs. Mildred Tahara and Ms. Lynette Tahara Kim answered my questions on behalf of their husband and father, Yoshiyuki 'Fat' Tahara, a 442nd RCT soldier who fought during WWII. He was born in 1924 and passed away in 1986. In the 100th/442nd RCT section, I used a quote about taking a stand because he was a fighter and he wanted to prove his loyalty to the U.S. government. I also used a quote about the presidential apology in the Apology section to show that the families of the internees accepted the compensation but still felt angry about the wrongful incarceration. This interview is a secondary source because Mrs. Tahara and Ms. Kim are repeating what they heard from their husband and father, who fought in WWII.

"Epic of the 442nd: 'Go for Broke!'" From Scene the Pictorial Magazine Vol. 2 No. 10, February 1951, pp. 24-25.." *Densho Encyclopedia*. 1 Apr 2014, 10:19 PDT. 23 Jan 2017, 21:52 <<http://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-ddr-densho-266-27-26-2/>>.

From this website, I used a picture from a 1951 Hollywood magazine. This picture is about the MGM movie called "Go For Broke" about the true story of the 442nd RCT. This shows how important and famous the 442nd's motto of "Go For Broke" was. It shows the social impact the 442nd had on American society. I categorized this picture as secondary because I can only read part of the article.

Go For Broke, 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Go For Broke, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 442nd Veterans Club, 2008.

This is a pamphlet about the history of the 442nd RCT and 100th Battalion. I used a quote to explain the formation of these two military groups in the 100th/442nd RCT section and point out that the 100th was attached to the 442nd in 1944. I used a quote about their numerous awards in the Most Decorated Unit section to show how the soldiers were publicly recognized as heroes had a strong social impact on increasing positive self respect for Japanese Americans. I categorized this pamphlet as secondary source because Ms. Claire from the 442nd Veterans Club said it was written by someone that was not a member of the 442nd.

Going For Broke. Directed by Rolf Forsberg, Questar Inc., 2006, *You Tube*,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=CuLrxLJYmWM.

I used this video clip from You Tube right below my Thesis because it encompasses the main topics of my project. This video is narrated by actor, George Takei, who was interned as a child during WWII. You can hear the controlled anger in his voice as he says “vicious racial hatred”. The video is hosted by U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye, who is a veteran of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. You can see the serious expression on his face as he speaks about the 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor and being designated an enemy alien. I categorized this video as secondary source because I used a 1 minute and 24 second clip from the 58 minute full video.

Hayashi, Stacey. *Journey of Heroes*. Honolulu, Hawaii, 442 Comic Book LLC, 2012.

This Manga style comic book about the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team as heroes is my favorite resource because it was fun to read yet serious. I am also an artist, so I appreciate the powerful emotions shown in the faces of the cartoon characters during battles. The book shows the Nisei soldiers proved they are good Americans. I used a comic illustration of veterans becoming politicians on Legacy page. I categorized this book as a secondary source because even though it is historically correct, the author Stacey Hayashi did not participate in WWII.

Hong, Jane, Ph.D. “Immigration Act of 1952.” *Immigration Act of 1952*, Densho,
encyclopedia.densho.org/Immigration_Act_of_1952/.

From this website, I used a quote for the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 section by Dr. Jane Hong, Ph.D. in history from Harvard University. Her quote stated that more than 40,000 first generation Japanese benefited from this law by becoming U.S. citizens between 1952 and 1965.

Imai, Shiho. “Mike Masaoka.” *Mike Masaoka*, Densho,
encyclopedia.densho.org/Mike%20Masaoka/.

From this website, I used a quote for the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 section and in the Supporters section by Dr. Shiho Imai, history professor. Mr. Mike Masaoka of the Japanese American Citizens League proposed the idea to form an all Nisei military group. He was a soldier with the 442nd and was very important in lobbying for the passage of the Immigration Act that allowed the elderly Japanese Americans to become U.S. citizens. This quote was very important to my argument that the actions of the

100th/442nd soldiers contributed to passage of the law that allowed parents of the Nisei to become U.S. citizens.

“John A. Burns, Former Governor Of Hawaii, 66, Is Dead of Cancer.” *The New York Times*, 6 Apr. 1975, p. 54.

In the Supporters section, I used a quote from the obituary of Hawaii Governor John Burns about discrimination because he was a major believer in the loyalty of Japanese Americans in Hawaii. The obituary credited Governor Burns for helping to create the 100th Battalion and 442nd RCT.

Kelly, Roger E. “America's World War II Home Front Heritage.” *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2004, www.nps.gov/CRMjournal/Summer2004/article1.html.

This source is a government website. On the Internment section, I used a map that showed all the locations of the internment camps in the United States during WWII. I categorized this map as a secondary source because it was drawn up in 2004.

McIlvaine, Rob. “Japanese American Soldiers Will Receive Congressional Gold Medal.” *U.S. Army*, U.S. Army, 6 Oct. 2011, www.army.mil/article/66904/Japanese_American_Soldiers_will_recieve_Congressional_gold_medal.

This is a military news website. I used a quote from a news article about the internment during World War II. It explained that President Roosevelt authorized the internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans. This factual information was used in the Internment section next to the Executive Order to show the relocation was legally authorized by the President.

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

This source is a website. It provides information about prejudice and racism against Japanese Americans during WWII. This article includes pictures of propaganda posters during WWII that caused people to fear Japanese Americans and identify them as an enemy. Propaganda “is used to influence people psychologically in order to alter social perceptions,” as said in the article written by Hannah Miles. I used pictures of propaganda posters on my Pearl Harbor section to show how fear of Japanese Americans

was encouraged. This is a secondary source because it is a compilation of primary sources.

National Park Service. *World War II Valor in the Pacific. World War II Valor in the Pacific*, U.S. Dept of the Interior, 2011.

I collected this pamphlet when I visited the USS Arizona Memorial in July 2015 during the Tahara family reunion. I used the background information the federal government provided on Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in my historical context section of my website in the Bombing of Pearl Harbor section.

Niiya, Brian. "Congressional Medal of Honor Recipients." *Congressional Medal of Honor Recipients*, Densho, encyclopedia.densho.org/Congressional_Medal_of_Honor_recipients/.

From this website, I used a quote for the Apology section of President Bill Clinton when awarding The Medal of Honor to 21 members of the 100th/442nd RCT. These upgraded awards show the U.S. government acknowledging the highest level of heroism of the soldiers of the 100th/442nd RCT, 55 years after WWII ended. I categorized the quote as secondary source because it is an excerpt of the full speech.

North Hawaii News Staff. "Talk Story with Hawaii Gov. Jack Burns' Grandson." *North Hawaii News*, Oahu Publications, 30 June 2015, www.northhawaiiinews.com/talk-story-with-hawaii-gov-jack-burns-grandson/. Accessed 24 Mar. 2017.

I used a photo from this website of Governor John Burns on the Supporters section of my website. The people in this photo from left to right: U.S. Congressman Sparky Matsunaga of the 100th Battalion, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Hawaii Governor John Burns, and U.S. senator Daniel Inouye of the 442nd RCT.

"Obama Says WWII Japanese Internment among Darkest Parts of U.S. History." *The Japan Times*, 16 Dec. 2015, www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/12/16/national/politics-diplomacy/obama-says-wwii-japanese-internment-among-darkest-parts-u-s-history/#.WIVThRsrJPY.

This website of The Japan Times newspaper had an article about President Obama speaking about the Japanese internment. I used a quote from President Obama's speech on the Conclusion page to support my argument that we must not take away civil rights

of citizens based on their race. I categorized the quote as secondary source because it is an excerpt of the full speech.

Obama: Without Inouye, "I Might Not Be Standing Here Today". CBS News, 12 Dec. 2012, Obama: Without Inouye, "I might not be standing here today".

This is a video of President Obama speaking at U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye's memorial service. I quoted President Obama when he said, "I might never have considered a career in public service, I might not be standing here today. I think it's fair to say that Danny Inouye was perhaps my earliest political inspiration." This quote on the Legacy page shows that Daniel Inouye has inspired someone politically, who became the President of the United States. I categorized this as secondary source because this video show part of the speech.

Odo, Franklin. "442nd Regimental Combat Team." *442nd Regimental Combat Team*, Densho, encyclopedia.densho.org/442nd_Regimental_Combat_Team/.

From this website, I used a quote for the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 section to show that the Texas Congressmen Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson said the 442nd rescue of the Texas Lost Battalion during WWII influenced their decision to vote for Hawaii statehood. This strengthens my argument that Texas supported the McCarran-Walter Act because Rayburn and Johnson were Congressmen in 1952 during the vote on the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Pearl, Josh. "History 90.01: Topics in Digital History." *History 9001 Topics in Digital History*, Dartmouth , 12 Feb. 2016, sites.dartmouth.edu/censushistory/2016/02/12/japanese-american-eastward-migration-1900-1970/.

I used a graph from this website that shows the Japanese population of Issei and Nisei in the U.S. from 1900-1970. The increase in population supports my claim that the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 helped the Isei live in the U.S. and become citizens. This graph is a secondary source because it was created in 2016.

Peters, Gerhard, and John Wolley. "Harry S. Truman: Remarks Upon Presenting a Citation to a Nisei Regiment." *Harry S. Truman: Remarks Upon Presenting a Citation to a Nisei Regiment*. The American Presidency Project, 15 July 1946. Web. 17 Dec. 2016.

From this website, I used a quote by President Harry S. Truman on July 15, 1946 while presenting a citation to a Nisei Regiment after the war ended. This quote was a good way to wrap up my Conclusion section since it also happened at the end of the war. I categorized this as a secondary source because this quote is an excerpt from the full speech.

Sato, Claire, and Violet Harada. *A Resilient Spirit: The Voice of Hawai'i's Internees. A Resilient Spirit: The Voice of Hawai'i's Internees*, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii, 2016.

This source is a pamphlet about the Honouliuli internment camp on Oahu, Hawaii during WWII. In the Internment section, I used a quote about indomitable spirit to demonstrate the Japanese values and ethics. I used a photo of the camp surrounded with barbed wire for the reader to visualize the internees were prisoners. This pamphlet is a secondary source because it is a compilation of quotes and photos from the internment camp.

Sterner, C. Douglas. *Go for Broke: The Nisei Warriors of World War II Who Conquered Germany, Japan, and American Bigotry*. Clearfield, UT: American Legacy Historical, 2008. Print.

This is an excellent book with detailed explanations of the battles fought by the 100th/442nd RCT. I used several quotes by Mr. Sterner to provide vivid descriptions to support my argument. A quote about military and political leaders had suspicion about the Nisei soldiers was used in the Opponents section of Taking A Stand page. Mr. Sterner's description of how Daniel Inouye lost his right arm in a battle in Italy was used in the Daniel Inouye section for the reader to grasp the hostile realities faced by young men in war. The selfless courage of Daniel Inouye's actions is the reason why I use him as a prime example of a brave 442nd RCT soldier that we should always respect and remember. I also used Mr. Sterner's description of the famous battle in the Lost Battalion section. This showed how brutal this battle was with 800 casualties from the 100th/442nd, but they saved 211 Texan soldiers. This book is a secondary source because Mr. Sterner did not fight in WWII.

Tamura, Hero. "Racist Ghoul." *Asia-Pacific Journal Japan Focus*, 1 Jan. 2008, apjif.org/-Stephanie-Bangarth/2649/article.html. Accessed 23 Mar. 2017.

I used a cartoon from this website in the Opponents section because it is called "Racist Ghoul" and it showed how people were opposed to Japanese Americans fighting in the U.S. Army. This cartoon is a secondary source because it was from an online journal in 2008.

“The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (The McCarran-Walter Act).” *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/immigration-act.

This source is a government website. It explains the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 establishes a new system of immigration selection. I used this on the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 section to show it ended Asian exclusion from immigrating to the U.S. and eliminated laws preventing Asians from become naturalized American citizens.

“World War II.” *HistoryNet*, World History Group, 2016, www.historynet.com/world-war-ii.

From this website I gathered background information about the start of World War II and used it in the historical context on my section called World War II.

Yamato, Sharon. “Civil Liberties Act of 1988.” *Civil Liberties Act of 1988*, Densho, encyclopedia.densho.org/Civil_Liberties_Act_of_1988/.

From this website, I used a quote for the Apology section about the presidential apology to every citizen of Japanese ancestry incarcerated during WWII. This shows how the U.S. government took responsibility for the grave injustice that was done to citizens of Japanese ancestry motivated by racial prejudice during WWII.