

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Articles

Honda, Mike. "Mike Honda: What My Time in a Japanese Internment Camp Taught Me About Hate." *Time Magazine*. 16 Dec. 2015. Print. *Time.com* 2017 Web. 15 Apr. 2017.

Rep. Mike Honda is a U.S. Representative for California. He was incarcerated with his family in 1942 and spent three years at Amache Internment camp in Colorado. Rep. Honda has spoken out against the treatment of Muslim Americans and likened their experiences to those of Japanese Americans during WWII. I quoted him on my Relevance Today page.

Roosevelt, Eleanor. "My Day" 10 Jan. 1945. George Washington University. *The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Digital Edition* 2008. www2.gwu.edu Web. 11 Feb. 2017

At the end of one of her six-day a week newspaper columns, which ran from 1939-1962, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt calls the reader's attention to Adams' Book, "In case you have not seen it, there is a publication by the U.S. Camera Publishing Corporation which is worth your looking through. It is called "Born Free and Equal," and the text and photographs are by Ansel Adams. It is one of the publications designed to temper one of our prejudices, and I think it does it very successfully." I used part of this quote on my Born Free and Equal Page.

Takei, George. "They Interned My Family. Don't Let them Do it to Muslims." *The Washington Post*. 18 Nov. 2016. Print. *washingtonpost.com*. 2017 Web. 5 Apr. 2017.

In this article, George Takei, an actor, civil rights activist and Internment survivor, writes about his family's Internment experiences and warns that the same could be

happening to Muslim Americans today. I used a quotation from his article on my Relevance Today page.

Books

Adams, Ansel. *Born Free and Equal: Photographs of the Loyal Japanese-Americans at Manzanar Relocation Center, Inyo County, California*. New York: Camera Press, 1944. Print.

This is a primary source book written by Ansel Adams based on his photographs and personal experiences while taking photographs at Manzanar. This source not only provided a visual record of the Japanese-American internees at Manzanar, but the text expresses his own personal opinions on the internment and the goal for publishing the book, which was “conceived on a human, emotional basis, accenting the realities of the individual and his environment rather than considering the loyal Japanese-Americans as an abstract, amorphous, minority group.”

Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki, and James Houston. *Farewell To Manzanar: A True Story of Japanese American Experience During and After the World War II Internment*. New York: Laurel-Leaf Books. 1973. Print.

This is a primary source book written by Jeanne Wakatsuki, and her husband James Houston. This book is a compilation of Ms. Wakatsuki’s memories from the three years she and her family were interned at Manzanar as a young girl. This source provided a new perspective on the internment of Japanese Americans, a perspective from an actual internee similar to the recollections of Maya Miyamoto and Akiko “Kiyoko” Uchida, whom I interviewed as well. I used quotations from this source throughout my website, especially on the Manzanar and Incarceration pages.

Cartoons

Geisel, Theodor. "Waiting for the Signal From Home" 13 Feb. 1942. *PM*, 1942.

New York:Marshall Field. Print. "Dr. Seuss Went to War". *Dr. Seuss Collection*,
UC San Diego Library, University of California, San Diego 2012. Web. 10
Apr. 2016.

This is a political cartoon drawn by Theodor Geisel, aka the children's author, Dr. Seuss, that ran on February 13, 1942 in the no longer published New York newspaper *PM*. It illustrates the fear American's had about all Japanese that their loyalty, American citizens or not, would be to Japan and not the U.S. Japanese are shown gathering TNT and waiting for a signal from Japan, their homeland, to attack areas on the Coast. This fear resulted in Executive Order 9066 that forced all Japanese Americans into "War Relocation Centers."

Rogers. "All Packed Up and Ready to Go" *San Francisco News*. 6 Mar. 1942. Print.

San Francisco Virtual Museum, 2017. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

This is a political cartoon drawn by Rogers that ran on March 6, 1942 in the no longer published newspaper, The San Francisco News. It comments on the removal of Nisei "out of harm's way". It points out they are American-citizens, so it seems critical to the policy, but are they being removed so they can do no harm or so no one can do harm to them, or to where harm will be done to them.

Films

"*Barriers and Passes ca. 1939-1945*". National Archives and Records administration.

1946, Film. *Internet Archive*. archive.org Web. 12 Apr. 2017.

This is a color film made with the cooperation of the Department of the Interior

and War Relocation Authority between February 1944 and June 1946. It is a silent film made of film clips showing the living conditions of Japanese Americans in the relocation centers during World War II. One “Nisei” internee is quoted as saying, “We faced a neat dilemma. We could stand on our citizenship rights and resist evacuation, or serve our country by doing what we were told. We chose the latter.” It was this attitude of loyalty and making the best of a situation that Adam’s said his photographs were meant to convey.

FDR DECLARES WAR (12/8/41) - Franklin Delano Roosevelt , WWII , Infamy Speech , 24400. Dir. Periscope Film. Persient. Franklin D. Roosevelt. YouTube, 12 Dec. 2012. Web. 10 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source newsreel film of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Date in Infamy" speech presented on December 8, 1941, the day after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. After the Empire of Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, this speech was presented, declaring war against Japan. I featured a video clip from this speech on the Historical Context page of my website.

Japanese Relocation. Dir. U.S. Office of War Administration. Perf. Milton Eisenhower. National Archives, 1943. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source government propaganda film released in 1943 on the process of relocating Japanese Americans and the government’s justification for the internment, and how it was “handled as a democracy should.” This film is narrated by Milton Eisenhower, the first director of the War Relocation Authority, and I included clips from this film throughout my website.

“Letters from Camp” Frank Chi, Dir. Smithsonian Asian Pacific Center. 19 May 2016. Web.

03 Mar. 2017.

This is a short film by filmmaker Frank Chi. It features Japanese-American Internment Camp survivors and Muslim American children. According to the Smithsonian, "In This Heartfelt Video, American Muslims Connect With World War II Internees." The children are reading the original letters written by these incarcerated. The film was shown at the Smithsonian museum in Washington D.C. as part of the exhibit, "Crosslines: a culture lab on intersectionality." I used a video clip from this source on my Relevance Today page.

Government Documents and Publications

De Witt, J.L. *Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry*. United States of America US ARMY. Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration. San Francisco: 1942. Print. *Ipr.ues.gseis.ucla.edu.2017* Web. 20 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source government publication which I featured on the Incarceration page of my website. This government issued poster gave relocation instructions to "All Persons of Japanese Ancestry," and were hung everywhere to announce Executive Order 9066. I found this source in "The Manzanar Historic Site Educator Resources," which was created and compiled by the National Parks Service and its partners at the Manzanar National Historic Site. Michael Adams, an interviewee, was kind enough to loan a copy of this at our interview.

Eisenhower, Milton S. "Memorandum for Members of Congress". 20 Apr. 1942. Print.

The War Relocation Authority & the Incarceration of Japanese-Americans During World War II Research File. Harry S. Truman Library & Museum, 2017. Web. 23 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source government document written by Milton Eisenhower on the proposal to establish the War Relocation Authority. Milton Eisenhower created the proposal to establish the WRA, Executive Order 9102. Eisenhower created the WRA to handle the forced relocation and internment of all people of Japanese descent. I created a hyperlink on the WRA page of my website leading to a separate page which featured this report.

Roosevelt, Franklin. "Executive Order 9066" 19 Feb. 1942. General Records of the United States Government; Record Group 11; National Archives. Print.
nationalarchives.govmu.org Web. 12 Apr. 2017

This presidential order allowed the "Secretary of War and Military Commanders" to remove any and all persons, citizens or not, from the West Coast for national security reasons. This affected primarily those of Japanese ancestry but also affected Italian-Americans as well. All "excluded persons" were sent to Assembly Centers and then to inland Internment camps.

United States Government. *Act of 1988. TITLE I—UNITED STATES CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND RESIDENT JAPANESE ALIENS* (1988): n. pag.
Web. 16 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source government document implementing restitution for citizens who were imprisoned in internment camps. This act was established on August 10, 1988, stating "... a grave injustice was done to both United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II," and that the government must make restitution in the amount of \$20,000 to each surviving internee. I featured this document on the Aftermath

page of my website.

United States Government. War Relocation Authority. Booklet: "When You Leave the Relocation Center." 1943. Print. *Densho Encyclopedia*. 17 Jul. 2015
encyclopedia.densho.org. Web. 13 Apr. 2017.

This booklet, produced by the War Relocation Authority, was given to any internee who was released from an Internment camp, starting in 1943 and until the last camp was closed. It has information on finding jobs, attending school, going back to their homes on the West Coast, and the regulations for their release.

Historic Site

Manzanar National Historic Site. Self-Guided Tour. Independence, CA. 1 Apr. 2017.

After winning at County History Day, I visited the Manzanar National Historic site near Death Valley National Park. I photographed the camp, recreating the famous photographs of Ansel Adams and Dorothea Lange, and I visited the museum at the site and took pictures of the exhibits. From my experience at Manzanar, I began to fully understand the conditions internees were living in. I saw the dirty, cramped restrooms, the cramped barracks rooms, and felt the scorching heat and the horrible dust and wind. Lange's photographs came the closest to capturing my experiences.

Interviews

Adams, Michael. "Michael Adams." Personal interview. 23 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source in-person interview with Michael Adams, son of Ansel Adams. I attended a lecture given by him and, when I told him about my project, he provided his contact information and agreed to an interview. I featured a video clip from our interview on the Interviews page of my website. Mr. Adams provided insight on his father's

opinions about the internment of Japanese Americans, and his own personal opinions on the subject. Michael Adams believed, *"These were American citizens, and that's the sad thing. We put American citizens behind bars and behind barbed wire."* On the day of our interview, Mr. Adams brought me bags of materials, such as the Manzanar National Historic Guide, and a compilation of his own personal photographs that were a significant part of my research.

Alinder, Mary S. "Mary Street Alinder." Telephone interview. 13 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source interview with Mary Street Alinder, a close friend of Ansel Adams, the co-author of Adams' autobiography, and author of his biography. I was able to speak with her about her experiences working with Ansel Adams, and her personal opinions on my topic. Ms. Alinder also brought to light the current controversy on Dorothea Lange's impounded photographs, and how there is question on whether Lange's photographs were really impounded rather than hidden in the National Archives.

Dixon, Dixie. "Dixie Dixon." E-mail interview. 14 Dec. 2016.

This is a primary source interview with Dixie Dixon, the daughter-in-law of Dorothea Lange. Ms. Dixon spoke with me about her husband, Daniel, and how Dorothea Lange's photographs have affected the world today.

Miyamoto, Maya. "Maya Miyamoto." E-mail interview. 28 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source email interview with Maya Miyamoto, who is 95 years old, and is a former internee held at the Poston Relocation Center in Arizona. At the camp, he was part of one of the first baseball teams. Mr. Miyamoto provided wonderful information on his life at the internment camp, and how he tried to prove his loyalty to the United States while he was interned.

Takei, George. CNN Interview. 19 Feb. 2017. cnn.com. 23 Feb. 2107 Web. 28 Mar. 2017

George Takei was interviewed for Japanese American Remembrance Day. He is an actor and civil rights activist who was interned with his family when he was five years old. I quoted him several times, including his memory of being taken from his home and his concern for Muslim Americans' similar experiences today.

Uchida, Akiko. "Kiyoko Uchida." Personal interview. 11 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source in-person interview with Akiko Uchida, who is 96 years old and a former internee at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming. She was in her twenties when her family was forced to relocate and has very clear memories of her experiences leaving her home, her life at the internment camp, and how she transitioned backed into her daily life after she was released from Heart Mountain.

Letters

Bush, George H.W. "Japanese Internment." Letter to Former Internees. Oct. 1990. *Chicago History Museum*. Chicago History Museum, 2016. Web. 12 Oct. 2016.

This is a primary source letter written by George H.W. Bush to former internees interned during World War II, written in October of 1990. The letter is acknowledging the wrongdoing of the U.S. for the internment and acknowledging the law for restitution.

DeWitt, J.L. Lt. General. Letter to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. 5 Jun. 1943. Print. San Francisco Virtual Museum, 2017. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

This is a letter summarizing Lt. General deWitt's official document on Japanese removal to inland camps, Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942.

Maps

U.S. camps. *Map of Japanese American Internment camps*. Map. United States: U.S. camps, 1942. Print.

This is a primary source map of the Japanese American Internment camps across the United States. I featured this map on the Manzanar page of my website.

Newspapers

“Army Ban on Return of Nisei to the Coast Lifted” *Seattle Star*. 17 Dec. 1944. Print

“Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project.” University of Washington.

<depts.washington.edu> 2017. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source newspaper article published on December 17, 1944 stating “Army Ban on Return of Nisei to the Coast Lifted.” I featured this newspaper on the Japanese Internees are Released slide of my timeline.

Evans, E. A. “MASS EXODUS OF JAPS BEGUN” *San Francisco News*. 23 Mar. 1942. Print.

San Francisco Virtual Museum, 2017. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source newspaper published on March 23, 1942 stating “Mass Exodus of Japs Begun,” marking the beginning of the relocation process from the West Coast. I featured quotes from this newspaper throughout my website.

"The Manzanar Free Press" 11 Apr. 1942 Print. *Densho Digital Archive* 2009.

archive.densho.org. Web. 13 Apr. 2017.

This is an edition of the newspaper produced by internees at Manzanar. A few of its articles included "Manzanar Booms Into Valley's Biggest Town. Present Population Announced to be 3,302" (p. 1), "Inoculation is for Everyone in Camp". I used it on my WRA page to illustrate the “small town” aspect described in *Farewell to Manzanar*

"*The Manzanar Free Press*" 28 Sep.1945 Print. Manzanar Historic Site Educators Resources

Box. National Park Service. 2008

This is an edition of the newspaper produced by internees at Manzanar. I scanned a reproduction of it that was contained in the Manzanar Educators Resources Box that Michael Adams loaned me. I was able to find original digital versions on Densho but this one which is one of the final editions.

"Minidoka Irrigator article titled "One Killed, Nine Hurt in Manzanar. Calif. Center Under Martial Law," Dec. 9, 1942, Minidoka concentration camp, Idaho.." *Densho Encyclopedia*. 17 Jul 2015, 15:45 PDT. 2 Mar. 2017, 19:10

This is a primary source newspaper article entitled, "One Killed, Nine Hurt in Manzanar. Calif. Center Under Martial Law." This is referring to the deadly riot at Manzanar on December 9, 1942. I used this source on the Manzanar page of my website, for the "Deadly Riot at Manzanar" section, as well as on the timeline.

"U.S. Declares War" *Mason City Globe & Gazette*. 8 December 1941. Print. *World War II Facts*. worldwar2facts.org. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source newspaper from the Mason City Globe Gazette released on December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor was bombed by the Japanese Empire. Its headline is "U.S. Declares War." I featured this newspaper on the Historical Context page of my website.

"War: Oahu Bombed by Japanese Planes" *Honolulu Star Bulletin*. 7 December 1941. Print. *archives.starbulletin.com*. Web. 14 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source newspaper from the Honolulu Star Bulletin released on December 7, 1941, the day of the Bombing of Pearl Harbor. It's headline is "War! Oahu Bombed by Japanese Planes." I featured this source on the Historical Context page of my

website.

Oral History Transcripts

Ansel Adams. *Conversations with Ansel Adams*. Interview by Ruth Teiser. Regional Oral History Office. 1972-1975. Regional Oral History Office. Berkeley, Calif. : University of California. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source oral history transcript of interviews with Adams over a three year period conducted by Ruth Teiser. This source provided me with Adams' personal views on the subject of the incarceration of the Japanese Americans, the camp itself, and his experiences photographing it. From reading this, it was clear that he portrayed the reality of the internees as they explained their experiences to him while he was there. "I went down to Manzanar and photographed, oh, hundreds of people, and practically everyone was positive. They'd rejected the tragedy because they couldn't do anything about it." (24)

Dorothea Lange. *The Making of a Documentary Photographer*. Interview by Suzanne Riess. Regional Oral History Office. Berkeley, Calif. : University of California. 1968 Print. Web. 20 March 2017.

This is a primary source oral history transcript of interviews with Lange in 1968 conducted by Suzanne Riess. This source contained Lange's personal views on the subject of the internment of the Japanese Americans and the camp itself, along with her controversial opinions on Ansel Adams photographs and how she believed that his photographs were shameful, and didn't do justice to those imprisoned in incarceration

camps. This source was not only featured on the Manzanar page of my website, but also the Comparison page.

Photographs

Adams, Ansel. "Akio Matsumoto, Commercial Artist." 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. The Library of Congress. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams of Akio Matsumoto, a commercial artist at Manzanar. Adams photographed Matsumoto smiling as he worked, in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of internees frowning with desperate expressions.

Adams, Ansel. "Baseball Game, Manzanar Relocation Center, Calif." 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. *The Library of Congress*, Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams of internees playing in a baseball game. Adams photographed internees participating in daily activities in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of the harsh realities of living in the camp.

Adams, Ansel. "Baton Practice, Florence Kuwata, Manzanar Relocation Center" 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 09 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams depicting a female internee practicing with her baton. Ansel Adams photographed the daily activities of the camp in order to spread word to the public, while Dorothea Lange focused on the incarcerated' desperate expressions.

Adams, Ansel. "Benji Iguchi Driving Tractor in Field, Manzanar Relocation Center" 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams of Benji Iguchi driving his tractor in a field. Ansel Adams photographed beautiful landscapes and focused on the things surrounding the camp in contrast to Dorothea Lange's exposing photographs of the people inside the camp.

Adams, Ansel. "Born Free and Equal cover page." 1944. Digital image. *From the General Collections. The Library of Congress*. Web. 05 Jan. 2017.

This is the cover of *Born Free and Equal: Photographs of the Loyal Japanese Americans at the Manzanar Relocation Center*, written by Ansel Adams. I featured this source on the Born Free and Equal page of my website.

Adams, Ansel. "Bridge Game, Nurse Aiko Hamaguchi, Nurse Chiye Yamanaki, Miss Catherine Yamaguchi, Miss Kazoko Nagahama, Manzanar Relocation Center, California." 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 09 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of four nurses playing a game of bridge taken by Ansel Adams. Ansel Adams photographed internees having fun and playing cards in contrast to Dorothea Lange's blunt and exposing photographs of the harsh truth of incarceration camps.

Adams, Ansel. "Bunkichi Hayashi, Project Attorney, Manzanar Relocation Center".

1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of two men working with the project attorney at the internment camp. Ansel Adams depicted internees working and making livings for themselves like they would in their daily lives, in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of internees struggling to survive in their terrible situation. Ansel Adams had a new perspective in photographing Manzanar. He believed "The tragedy

existed, but they overcame it.”

Adams, Ansel. “Butcher Shop, Manzanar Relocation Center” Digital image. 1943. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a group of internees working in a butcher shop. Ansel Adams photographed people working and doing daily activities in contrast to Dorothea Lange's blunt and exposing photographs of people relocating from home into incarceration camps with only what they could carry.

Adams, Ansel. “Calisthenics Class.” Digital image. Digital Image. 1943. *Densho Digital Repository*. Densho. Web. 31 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of a group of girls participating in calisthenics class taken by Ansel Adams. Ansel Adams portrayed people participating in daily activities and “... making a beautiful life for themselves,” in contrast to Dorothea Lange’s photographs that exposed the harsh realities of internment.

Adams, Ansel. “Co-op Store (Segregees), Manzanar Relocation Center”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a man selling pies and other baked goods in a local store taken by Ansel Adams. Ansel Adams photographed people buying things as they would in everyday life in contrast to Dorothea Lange's blunt photographs of the harsh living conditions.

Adams, Ansel. “Dressmaking Class, Manzanar Relocation Center, California”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of six women participating in a sewing class taken by Ansel Adams. Ansel Adams photographed internees “overcoming their unfortunate

situation,” in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of the horrible conditions of the camp.

Adams, Ansel. “Entrance to Manzanar, Manzanar Relocation Center”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 08 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph depicting the entrance sign to Manzanar taken by Ansel Adams . This is one of Adams’ most renowned photographs of Manzanar, as it is a display of his gorgeous landscape photography of the mountains surrounding the camp, in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of the hot and dusty climate with frequent dust storms.

Adams, Ansel. “Girl and Volley Ball, Manzanar Relocation Center, California”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a female internee holding a volleyball with the mountains in the background taken by Ansel Adams. This is an example of how Ansel Adams depicted people making the best of their situation rather than Dorothea Lange's photographs of the internees’ struggles to make livings for themselves.

Adams, Ansel. “Guayle Field, Manzanar Relocation Center”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 09 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source landscape photograph of the mountains surrounding Manzanar and a field of crops taken by Ansel Adams. This shows how Ansel Adams depicted a beautiful location where the internees were living in contrast to Dorothea Lange's blunt and exposing photographs of internees struggling to make livings for themselves.

Adams, Ansel. “Joyce Yuki Nakamura, (eldest Daughter)”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of a young incarcerated named Joyce Nakamura taken by Ansel Adams. This particular photograph was featured on the cover of his book, *Born Free and Equal*. Ansel Adams photographed incarcerated smiling and standing in heroic poses in contrast to Dorothea Lange's sad and distraught portraits of incarcerated.

Adams, Ansel. "Loading Bus, Leaving Manzanar for Relocation, Manzanar Relocation Center, California". 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 09 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of incarcerated loading a truck full of suitcases taken by Ansel Adams. Ansel Adams photographed incarcerated packing large suitcases and luggage, when in reality, they were only permitted to bring with them what they could carry.

Adams, Ansel. "Manzanar Museum (Ansel Adams exhibit), Manzanar Relocation Center" 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 12 April 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams of his exhibit at the Manzanar Relocation Center in 1943, a year after he photographed the camp. "Visitors of all ages view an exhibit of Ansel Adams' photographs of Manzanar and sculpture displayed on walls and tables." I featured this source not only on my timeline, but also on the Born Free and Equal page of my website. After Adams photographed the camp, his photographs were not only promoted through his book, *Born Free and Equal*, but were on exhibit at both Manzanar in 1943 and the Museum of Modern Art in 1944.

Adams, Ansel. "Manzanar From Guard Tower". Digital image. *Densho*. Densho Digital Repository. Jan. 1943. Web. 01 Mar. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams. It illustrates how Adams focused on the mountains surrounding Manzanar in contrast to Lange's

photographs which captured the severe weather conditions at the camp, such as repeated dust storms. I featured this source on the Ansel Adams: Exposing Manzanar page of my website, along with the Comparison page of my website, and compared it to Dorothea Lange's "A View of the Quarters at Manzanar, California, a War Relocation Authority Center Where Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry Will Spend the Duration," photograph.

Adams, Ansel. "Monument in Cemetery, Manzanar Relocation Center, California." 1943.

Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a monument in the cemetery at Manzanar with towering mountains in the background. This is another one of Adams' most renowned photographs of Manzanar. While Dorothea Lange focused on the harsh conditions of Manzanar, Ansel Adams took photographs of gorgeous landscapes.

Adams, Ansel. "Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Tsurutani and Baby Bruce, Manzanar Relocation

Center, California". 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of a family of three sitting in their barracks taken by Ansel Adams. Ansel Adams depicted happy and smiling families living in their "wartime homes," in contrast to Dorothea Lange's sad and distraught family portraits, in which people had to stuff holes in the walls with fabric so dust wouldn't find its way into the barracks.

Adams, Ansel. "Mrs. Naguchi and Two Children, Manzanar Relocation Center". 1943.

Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of Mrs. Naguchi, an internee and mother of two taken by Ansel Adams. She is standing in front of her house with her two children. Ansel Adams photographed families all together when in reality, most families were split up in

the relocation process.

Adams, Ansel. "Mrs. Yaeko Nakamura and Family Buying Toys with Fred Moriguchi, Manzanar Relocation Center". 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a mother buying toys for her two children. Ansel Adams depicted internees making "a beautiful life for themselves," buying things in a store and how they successfully made Manzanar a home, in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of internees living on next to nothing.

Adams, Ansel. "Pictures and Mementoes on Phonograph Top: Yonemitsu Home, Manzanar Relocation Center". 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 09 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of letters, mementoes, and pictures on an incarcerated's nightstand. Ansel Adams showed internees living comfortably, with personal belongings and other items in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photographs of internees taking merely as much as they could carry as they were relocated to other camps.

Adams, Ansel. "Roy Takeno (Editor) and Group Reading Manzanar Paper in Front of Office, Yuichi Harata, Nabuo Samamura". 1943. Digital image. *Densho Digital Archive*. *Densho*. Web. 09 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of the editor of the Manzanar Free Press reading the latest edition taken by Ansel Adams. It depicts people standing in front of the "Manzanar Free Press", the town's newspaper. Adams photographed the internees making the best of their situation. I featured this source on the Manzanar page of my website.

Adams, Ansel. "Roy Takano [i.e., Takeno], Town Hall Meeting from Side, Manzanar

Relocation Center”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a town hall meeting being conducted at the camp. Ansel Adams showed how internees had a stable government, as though they were living their regular lives, in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photos of the internees' terrible living situations.

Adams, Ansel. “Sam Bozono (Policeman)”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source portrait of a policeman. Ansel Adams photographed people smiling in contrast to Dorothea Lange's portraits of people frowning and appearing distraught.

Adams, Ansel. “Unloading Produce Truck, Tsutomu Fuhunago, Manzanar Relocation Center”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of internees unloading a truck full of produce. Ansel Adams photographed internees with plentiful food, in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photos of internees living on near to nothing.

Adams, Ansel. “View South from Manzanar to Alabama Hills, Manzanar Relocation Center.” 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of the mountains surrounding Manzanar. Ansel Adams photographed the beautiful landscapes of the camp in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photos of the dusty, dry, and hot climate.

Adams, Ansel. “Volleyball, [i.e. Volleyball] Manzanar Relocation Center, Calif.”. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of internees playing a game of volleyball. Ansel

Adams photographed internees playing games in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photos of internees struggling to provide for their families and for themselves.

Adams, Ansel. "Welder, Manzanar Relocation Center, California". 1943. Digital image.

The Library of Congress. . Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph of a welder at the internment camp working. Ansel Adams showed internees living in a stable environment with jobs and other activities in contrast to Dorothea Lange's photos of internees struggling to make a living.

Adams, Ansel. "Yonehisa Yamagami, Electrician, Manzanar Relocation Center,

California". 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 20 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Ansel Adams. This is a portrait of Yonehisa Yamagami. Ansel Adams focused on depicting internees as non-threatening, friendly, American citizens in order for the world to see the mistakes made by the American government in imprisoning Japanese American citizens.

"Closed" 15 October 1945. Digital Image. "World War II: Internment of Japanese" *The*

Atlantic . 21 August 2017. theatlantic.com Web. 12 April 2017.

This is a photograph of "Shuichi Yamamoto, the last evacuee to leave the Granada Relocation Center, in Amache, Colorado, saying "Goodbye" to Project Director James G. Lindley, as the War Relocation Authority camp is officially closed. I used this source on my timeline.

"Defacing a Japanese Home" Seattle, Washington. 10 May 1945. Photography. "World

War II: Internment of Japanese" *The Atlantic*. 21 August 2011. theatlantic.com

Web. 12 April 2017.

This is a photograph of a Seattle, Washington Japanese family returning from an

internment camp to discover their home and garage vandalized with anti-Japanese graffiti and broken windows. This experience was not uncommon among those released from incarceration camps, along with the continuing prejudice and hardships released internees experienced.

Exhibition Photograph. "MANZANAR: Photographs by Ansel Adams of Loyal

Japanese-American Relocation Center" November 10 to December 3, 1944.

New York: Museum of Modern Art. Digital Image. Museum of Modern Art Archives. *Moma.org* 2017. Web.

This is a primary source photograph from the Museum of Modern Art Archives. It depicts the MoMA exhibition rooms containing a total of 61 Adams' Manzanar photographs in the New York museum. The exhibit ran for only six weeks, from November 10 until December 24, 1944. It was held in the basement Gallery and was "severely criticized," according to Adams, "People criticized the Museum and criticized me...they said, 'It's not the thing to do. Japan is the enemy.'" (Oral History, 26). I featured this source on my timeline and on my Exposing Manzanar: Promoted page.

"Gila River Relocation Center Butte Camp View." 1944 Digital image. *National Archives and Records Administration*. Archives.gov. Web. 10 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken in 1944 of the Gila River Relocation Center. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

Lange, Dorothea. "A Close-out Sale- Prior to Evacuation- at Store Operated by Proprietor of Japanese Ancestry on Grant Avenue in Chinatown. The Evacuees of Japanese Descent Will Be Housed in War Relocation Authority Centers for the Duration." 4 Apr. 1942. Digital image. *Densho Digital Repository*. Densho. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting a close-out sale prior to the evacuation held by a Japanese American proprietor who will soon be relocated to a temporary detention center. Lange photographed the social injustices and the lost businesses and homes as an effect of the internment.

Lange, Dorothea. "Assembly Center New Arrivals". 1942. Digital image. *Densho Digital Repository*. *Densho*. Web. 01 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange. Lange photographed lines of soldiers guarding internees, forcing them out of their homes and into internment camps in contrast to Ansel Adams' photographs of the internees' "wartime homes."

Lange, Dorothea. "Baggage Inspection". 2 Apr. 1942. Digital image. *Densho Digital Repository*. *Densho*. Web. 01 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange of a woman's baggage being inspected on arrival to a temporary detention center. Lange photographed more of the social issues of the camp rather than Ansel Adams' photographs of the daily activities of Manzanar.

Lange, Dorothea. "Centerville, California. Members of Farming Families Are Pictured as They Left for Centerville, One Mile Away, to Board Evacuation Bus. These Women Worked at So-called 'stoop Labor,' Chiefly Cultivating Tomatoes. Farmers and Other Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry Will Be given Opportunities to Follow Their Callings at War Relocation Authority Centers." 1942. *Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment*. New York: W. W, Norton, 2006. 100. Print.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange of a group of women leaving their homes to go to a temporary detention center where they would stay until the incarceration camps were built. Lange photographed internees taking only what they could carry with them on the journey to their new homes for the duration of the war.

Lange, Dorothea. "Hayward, California. Members of the Mochida Family Awaiting Evacuation Bus. Identification Tags Are Used to Aid in Keeping the Family Unit Intact during All Phases of Evacuation. Mochida Operated a Nursery and Five Greenhouses on a Two-acre Site in Eden Township. He Raised Snapdragons and Sweet Peas. Evacuees of 8 May 1942. Japanese Ancestry Will Be Housed in War Relocation Authority Centers for the Duration." Digital image. *Anchor Editions*. Anchor Editions. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting members of the Mochida family awaiting an evacuation bus. Dorothea Lange photographed families wearing tags and children with confused expressions, which is one of the contributing factors to her photographs being impounded by the government.

Lange, Dorothea. "Hayward, California. Two Children of the Mochida Family Who, with Their Parents, Are Awaiting Evacuation Bus." 2008. Digital image. *Densho Digital Archive*. *Densho*. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange. It depicts young children wearing "evacuation tags." Lange photographed young children discouraged and confused during the relocation into incarceration centers in contrast to Adams' photos of children adjusting to their new lifestyles.

Lange, Dorothea. "Japanese Relocation, California. All Baggage Is Inspected before Newcomers Enter the Santa Anita Park Assembly Center at Arcadia, California,

for Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry. Evacuees Are Transferred Later to War Relocation Authority Centers for the Duration.” Apr. 1942. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 04 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange of a police officer inspecting her bags. Lange photographed guards with weapons in contrast to Adams' photographs lacking weapons in order for his photographs to be released to the public.

Lange, Dorothea. “Japanese Relocation, California. Baggage Belonging to Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry at an Assembly Center in Salinas, California, Prior to a War Relocation Authority Center.” Apr. 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 10 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting piles of baggage lying on the ground during the relocation process. Lange photographed the difficult adjustment internees had to make in contrast to Adams' photographs of comfortable living situations.

Lange, Dorothea. “Japanese Relocation, California. A View of the Quarters at Manzanar, California, a War Relocation Authority Center Where Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry Will Spend the Duration. Mount Whitney, Highest Peak in the United States, Is in the Background.” Apr. 1942. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 27 Nov. 2016.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange. It depicts the cramped and small spaces internees were forced to live in at Manzanar. Dorothea Lange photographed Japanese Americans' horrible situation in contrast to Adams' photographs of internees living comfortably.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Francisco, California. A Young Evacuee Looks out the Window of Bus before It Starts for Tanforan Assembly Center. Evacuees Will Be Transferred to War Relocation Authority Centers for the Duration." 29 Apr. 1942. Digital image. *Anchor Editions*. Anchor Editions. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting a young boy of Japanese Ancestry reaching out the window of the train relocating him to a "War Relocation Center" for the duration of the war. Dorothea Lange focused on social injustices during the internment process, while Ansel Adams depicted internees as loyal, American citizens, who were just like the rest of us and made beautiful lives for themselves.

Lange, Dorothea. "Street Scene of Barrack Homes at This War Relocation Authority Center for Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry." 28 June 1942. Digital image. *Online Archive of California*. Online Archive of California. Web. 02 Mar. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting the rows of barracks along a dusty road at the Manzanar Relocation Center. I used this photograph as a header for the Aftermath page of my website.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Francisco, California. Flag of Allegiance Pledge at Raphael Weill Public School." 1942. *Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment*. New York and London: W. W, Norton, 2006. 87. Print.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting a group of children (with Japanese children in the center), pledging allegiance to the American flag. Dorothea Lange attempted to photograph Japanese Americans and show that they were true American citizens who were loyal to the United States.

Lange, Dorothea. "Manzanar Relocation Center, Manzanar, California. Grandfather and Grandson of Japanese Ancestry at This War Relocation Authority Center." 2011.

Digital image. *FOTO INFINITUM. Skirball Cultural Center*. Web. 04 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange of a grandfather and a grandson of Japanese Ancestry at Manzanar. This particular photograph shows how the grandfather felt discouraged and was losing hope, because he knew his grandson would have to grow up like this: imprisoned in a camp, solely based on what was in his blood. On the comparison page of my website, I compared this photo to Adams' photograph of a young girl practicing with her baton. Dorothea Lange depicted internees feeling discriminated against in contrast to Ansel Adams' happy, smiling portraits of internees.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Bruno, California. Barracks for Family Living Quarters. Each Door Enters into a Family Unit of Two Small Rooms. Tanforan Center Was Opened Two Days before This Photo Was Made. The Truck Seen Coming down the Dirt Road Is Bringing Bedrolls and Baggage to Evacuees Who Have Just Arrived and Are Occupying These Quarters." 1942. Digital image. *Densho Digital Archive*. Densho. Web. 06 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting the barracks incarcerated were living in. Dorothea Lange photographed the small spaces, dirty shacks, and other harsh living situations internees were forced to endure.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Bruno, California. Family of Japanese Ancestry Arrives at Assembly Center at Tanforan Race Track. Evacuees Will Be Transferred Later to War Relocation Authority Centers Where They Will Be Housed for the Duration." 2008. Digital image. *Densho Digital Archive*. Densho. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting two children walking along a dusty road with confused faces. Lange photographed confused and unhappy children in contrast to Adams' photographs of smiling children who were quickly adjusting to their new lifestyle.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Francisco, California. Friends and Neighbors Congregate to Bid Farewell, Though Not for Long, to Their Their Friends Who Are Enroute to the Tanforan Assembly Center. They Themselves Will Be Evacuated in Three Days." 1942.

Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment. New York: W. W. Norton, 2006. 129. Print.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting a group of people saying good-bye to friends who are about to be relocated. Dorothea Lange photographed families being broken apart and saying good-bye to show how poorly Japanese American citizens were being treated.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Francisco, California. On a Brick Wall beside Air Raid Shelter Poster, Exclusion Orders Were Posted." 1942. Digital Image. *Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment.* New York: W.W. Norton, 2006. 94. Print.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange entitled, "San Francisco, California. On a brick wall beside air raid shelter poster, exclusion orders were posted." This photograph depicts posters instructing all people of Japanese descent to go to civil control stations for instructions about where they will be relocated. Dorothea Lange photographed people being treated as if they were aliens, even though they were true American citizens.

Lange, Dorothea. "San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 1942--Residents, of Japanese Ancestry, Appearing at the Civil Control Station for Registration in Response to the Army's Exclusion Order No. 20--The Evacuees Will Be Housed in War Relocation Authority Centers for the Duration." 1942. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 05 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange of a group of men of Japanese Ancestry standing outside a civil control station waiting for instructions for the relocation process into Temporary Detention Centers. Lange depicted the relocation process as unjust and wrong, in contrast to Ansel Adams' photographs of relocation being organized and fair.

Lange, Dorothea. "Turlock, California. These Young Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry Are Awaiting Their Turn for Baggage Inspection at This Assembly Center." 1942. Digital Image. *Densho Digital Archive*. *Densho*, 1942. Web. 06 Feb. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange depicting two young boys waiting for baggage inspection upon their arrival at the Turlock Assembly Center. Dorothea Lange photographed children confused and frustrated over the long waits and harsh conditions of the relocation process.

Lange, Dorothea. "A Typical Interior Scene in One of the Barrack Apartments at This Center. Note the Cloth Partition Which Lends a Small Amount of Privacy." 1942. Digital image. *Densho Digital Repository*. *Densho*, 1942. Web. 12 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Dorothea Lange of a family huddled around the furnace in a small room, with a white cloth as the partition between rooms. This source was supplied by the Densho Digital Repository. Dorothea Lange photographed the

harsh realities of internment, including very little privacy and severe weather conditions.

Mace, Charles E. "Jerome Relocation Center". 1944 Digital image. *National Archives and Records Administration. Archives.gov* Web. 10 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by photographer Charles Mace in 1944 of the Jerome Relocation Center., the first camp to close. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

"Members of the Japanese American Citizens League, Fred (Masaru) Tayama, Kay Sugahara, and Kei Matsumoto (left to right), c. 1941, Los Angeles, California." 1941. Digital Image. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 22 Feb. 2017, 11:28

This is a primary source photograph of Members of the Japanese American Citizens League, Fred (Masaru) Tayama, Kay Sugahara, and Kei Matsumoto. I featured this source on the Manzanar page of my website.

Parker, Tom. "Overlooking the Amache Relocation Center". Dec. 9,1942. Digital Image. National Park Service. National Archives and Records Administration. 2017 Archives.gov Web. 10 April.

This is a primary source photograph taken by photographer Tom Parker on December 9, 1942 of Granada Relocation Center, aka Amache. "In the foreground is a typical barracks unit consisting of 12 six room apartment barracks buildings, a recreation hall, laundry and bathrooms, and the mess hall." I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

"Pearl Harbor Bombing. Stricken from the Air. Testifying to the Extent of the Japanese Sneak Attacks Are These Three Stricken U.S. Battleships. Left to Right: USS

West Virginia, Severely Damaged; USS Tennessee, Damaged; and USS Arizona, Sunk.” Dec. 7, 1942. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 08 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. It has an anonymous contributor, and I featured this source on the Historical Context page of my website.

“Poston Relocation Center.” 1942. Digital Image *Sites.google.com* Web 5 January 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by an unknown artist in 1942 of the Poston Relocation Center. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

“President Franklin D. Roosevelt Signing Declaration of War Against the Empire of Japan.” Dec. 1941. Digital image. *National Archives and Records Administration*. Web. 10 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of President Franklin D. Roosevelt signing the declaration of war against the Empire of Japan. I featured this source on the Historical Context page of my website. I found this source in the National Archives.

“President Ronald Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, Aug. 10, 1988, Washington, D.C..” 17 Jul. 2015. Digital Image. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 14 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph of President Ronald Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, stating “*a grave injustice was done to both United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II*” and that the government must make restitution in the amount of \$20,000 to each surviving internee.

Richard, Jack. "Heart Mountain Relocation Center Barracks" 1942. Digital Image

This is a primary source photograph taken by photographer Jack Richard in 1942 of the barracks at Heart Mountain Relocation Center. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

Unknown artist. "Rohwer Camp." 2017. Digital Image. *Relocation, Arkansas – Aftermath of Incarceration*. relocationarkansas.com. Web, 4 April 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by an unknown artist in 1945 of the Rohwer Relocation Center. It shows prisoners from Jerome being moved to Rohwer after the camp closed in June of 1944. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

Siegel, Arthur S. "Milton Eisenhower, Associate Director, OWI (Office of War

Information)". May 1943. Digital image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 10 Jan. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by Arthur S. Siegel of Milton S. Eisenhower, the first director of the WRA. I featured this source on The Directors section of the War Relocation Authority page of my website.

Unknown artist. "Topaz Central Utah Relocation Center" 1943. Digital Image. *Topaz Museum* topazmuseum.org. Web. 4 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by an unknown artist in 1943 of the Topaz Central Utah Relocation Center. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

Dan, Kreiger. "Tule Lake" 1943. Digital Image. *The Tribune*. Sanluisobispo.com Web. 4 Apr. 2017.

This is a primary source photograph taken by an unknown artist in 1943 of the Tule Lake

Relocation Center. I featured this source on the Relocation Center Statistics page of my website.

Unknown. "Dorothea Lange Sitting on Top of Car Taking Photograph" 1940-1945.

Digital Image. *The Library of Congress*. Web. 15 Feb. 2017

This is a primary source photograph of Dorothea Lange sitting on top of a car taking a photograph in order to get the right angle. I featured this source on the Dorothea Lange page of my website.

Press Release

Newmeyer, Sarah. "For Immediate Release: ANSEL ADAMS PHOTOGRAPHS OF LOYAL JAPANESE-AMERICANS SHOWN IN EXHIBITION AT MUSEUM OF MODERN ART". 8 December 1944. Print. MoMA Archives. Moma.org Web. 12 April 2017.

This is a primary source press release from the Museum of Modern Art on Ansel Adams' exhibit opening on November 10, 1944. I featured this document on a separate page of my website. This document gave me more insight on the purpose of the exhibit and Ansel Adams' intent in displaying his photographs. Adams' intent was to portray incarcerated people as people who faced a battle. *"How can they smile in the face of tragedy?" I said, "The tragedy existed, but they overcame it." (Oral History, 416)*

Speech

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "The Declaration of War Against the Empire of Japan" Speech. 8 Dec. 1941.

This is a primary source rough draft of a speech presented by President Franklin D.

Roosevelt on December 8, 1941, in response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor entitled, "A

Date Which Will Live in Infamy". I featured this document on the Historical Context page of my website.

Secondary Sources

Articles

Ichikawa, Akiko. "How the Photography of Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams

Told the Story of Japanese American Internment." *Hyperallergic RSS*. 01

Sept. 2015. No Publisher. Web. 10 Sept. 2016.

This is a secondary source article written by Akiko Ichikawa, a writer, editor, and visual artist, who has contributed numerous articles on 20th century art and culture for contemporary art magazines like Flash Art, Hyperallergic, and Zingmagazine. This article provided information on how Ansel Adams and Dorothea Lange came to photograph the camp.

Kelly, Martin. "Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar During WWII." ThoughtCo.

About.com Education. 29 Apr. 2015. Web. 07 Sept. 2016.

This is a secondary source article written by Martin Kelly, an American History expert. It was posted on the *ThoughtCo* website which describes itself as the "leading source of learning information." This article provided information on the relocation of the Japanese Americans and the creation of the WRA.

Matsumoto, Nancy. Adams, "Adams: Documenting Manzanar, Discover Nikkei."

22 Aug. 2011. *Japanese American National Museum*. Web. 12 Oct. 2016.

This is a secondary source online article written by Nancy Matsumoto on Ansel Adams' book *Born Free and Equal*, which provided information on how the novel has impacted

the world in exposing the injustices done to Japanese Americans.

Rinella, Heidi Knapp. "Treatment of Muslim-Americans Is Compared to WWII Japanese Internment." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 05 Feb. 2016. Las Vegas Review Journal. Web. 02 Mar. 2017.

This is a secondary source article comparing the current treatment of Muslim Americans to the WWII Japanese Internment. I used this source on the Relevance Today page of my website.

Taylor, Alan. "World War II: Internment of Japanese" *The Atlantic* . 21 August 2017. theatlantic.com Web. 12 April 2017.

This is a secondary source magazine article which provided me with information on the relocation process, along with a photograph of a vandalised Japanese home after it was announced that all who were imprisoned who were deemed "loyal" may return to the coast. After the internment period, prejudice toward Japanese Americans persisted.

Teicher, Jordan G. "Ansel Adams' Rare Photos of Everyday Life in a Japanese Internment Camp." *Slate Magazine*. 15 Sep. 2015. Slate Magazine. Web. 07 Sept. 2016.

This is a secondary source magazine article written by Jordan G. Teicher on Ansel Adams photographs of the internment camp. This provides statistics on the Internment and the effect Ansel Adams' photographs have left on society.

Books

Alinder, Jasmine. *Moving Images: Photography and the Japanese American Internment*. Urbana, IL: U of Illinois, 2011. Print.

This is a secondary source book written by Jasmine Alinder, an interviewee, professor at

the University of Wisconsin, and historian on the Internment of Japanese Americans and the photographs of Internment. This book contrasted Lange and Adams' photographs, and provided information on Ansel Adams' goal in photographing Manzanar.

Cahan, Richard, and Michael Williams. *Un-American: The Incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II*. Chicago, IL: CityFiles, 2016. Print.

This is a secondary source book entitled, "Un-American: The Incarceration of Japanese American During World War II". This source provided helpful information on all aspects of my topic, especially the contrast between Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams' photographs of the internment.

Gordon, Linda and Gary Y. Okihiro. *Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment*. New York: W.W. Norton, 2006. Print.

This is a secondary source book about Dorothea Lange and her photographs of the Japanese Americans, written by Gary Okihiro and Linda Gordon. *Impounded* addresses the controversy on Lange's impounded photographs, and gives two historians' views on the topic. This book provided information on Dorothea Lange's early life and a view of why her photographs were suppressed.

Robinson, Gerald H., and Archie Miyatake. *Elusive Truth: Four Photographers at Manzanar*. Nevada City, CA: Carl Mautz Pub., 2002. Print.

This is a secondary source book written by Gerald H. Robinson with an introduction by Archie Miyatake, who is the son of Toyo Miyatake, an internee at Manzanar who was a professional photographer. At Manzanar, internees weren't allowed to bring cameras, but Miyatake was able to build his own at the camp and take

photographs. This book included information on the lives of Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams, and their process of photographing the internment. It also had the photographs of Miyatake, who was incarcerated at Manzanar. I had considered including him in my project at first but decided to narrow my focus, concentrating on Lange and Adams.

Interviews

Alinder, Jasmine. "Jasmine Alinder". Telephone interview. 13 Apr. 2017.

This is a secondary source phone call interview with Jasmine Alinder, a professor at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Ms. Alinder has published multiple books on the photography of Japanese Internment, including the book, "Moving Images," and spoke with me about her views on the contrast between Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams' photographs. Ms. Alinder spoke with me about her opinions on how Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams' photographs have affected the world today. Ms. Alinder is a former history day judge, and spoke with me about how to improve my project.

Okiihiro, Gary Y. "Gary Y. Okiihiro." Telephone interview. 14 Jan. 2017.

This is a secondary source interview conducted by phone with Gary Y. Okiihiro, co-author of "Impounded". I used this source throughout my website, especially the Interviews page of my website. Okiihiro is a professor of International and Public Affairs and the Founding Director of the Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race at Columbia University. He is the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Studies Association and the Association for Asian American Studies, received an honorary doctorate from the University of the Ryukyus, and is a past president of the Association for Asian American Studies. Mr. Okiihiro provided his personal views on the Lange's photographs, and how they have affected the world today.

Online Encyclopedias

“Ansel Adams’ Rare Photos of Everyday Life in a Japanese Internment Camp.”

2016. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 11 Oct. 2016.

This is a secondary source online encyclopedia entry. It was created by *Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project*. This particular online encyclopedia entry provided information on Ansel Adams' early life and why he came to photograph the camp.

Densho; The Japanese American Legacy Project. *Densho Encyclopedia*. *Densho.org*.

2017 Web. 5 Oct. 2016.

This is a secondary source website entitled “Densho: the Japanese American Legacy Project. I used their primary source Archives, digital repositories and secondary source encyclopedia and articles sections.

"Dorothea Lange." 2016. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 11 Oct. 2016.

This is a secondary source website entry on Dorothea Lange created by *Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project*. It provided information on Dorothea Lange's early life and her photographic experience before she came to photograph the Japanese relocation.

Brooke, Peter. “Tag Archive.” *Prison Photography*. *Word Press*, 19 May 2010.

Web. 12 Sept. 2016.

This is a secondary source website created by "Prison Photography". It provided information on how people reacted to Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams' photographs of the Japanese Internment.

"Fred Tayama." 20 Sept. 2015. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 22 Feb. 2017.

This is a secondary source online encyclopedia entry that provided information on Fred

Tayama, a Manzanar internee, whose beating triggered the deadly riot in December of 1942. I used this source on the Manzanar page of my website.

"Manzanar Riot/uprising." 19 Mar. 2013. *Densho Encyclopedia*. Web. 02 Jan. 2017

This is a secondary source online encyclopedia entry. It provided information on the riot at Manzanar which took place in December of 1942, which resulted in the death of 2 internees, and the injury of 10.

Photographs

Templeman, Cailin. "Basketball Courts used by internees at the Manzanar Relocation Center."

1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site of the recreation of the basketball courts internees used. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Complete list of Japanese American internees across the United States at the Manzanar National Historic Site." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of a complete list of internees. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Display of Artifacts from the Internment at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of a display of artifacts from the Internment. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Exhibit on the WRA at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum". 1

April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of an exhibit on the War Relocation Authority. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Exterior of the recreation of one of the mess halls internees ate at the Manzanar Relocation Center." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of the exterior of the recreated mess halls. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreated interior of one of the mess halls internees ate at in the Manzanar Relocation Center." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of the recreated interior of the mess halls. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreated town hall where meetings were held at the Manzanar Relocation Center." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site of the recreation of the town hall where meetings were held. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreation of Ansel Adams' renowned photo, "Entrance to Manzanar" at the Manzanar National Historic Site." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site of the Entrance to Manzanar. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my

website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreation of Ansel Adams' renowned photograph, "Monument in Cemetery" at the Manzanar National Historic Site." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site of the monument in the cemetery at Manzanar. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreation of Block 4 where internees stayed at the Manzanar Relocation Center." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site of the recreation of Block 4 where internees stayed. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreation of Block 16 where internees stayed at the Manzanar Relocation Center." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site of the recreation of Block 16 where internees stayed at. I featured this source on the "Remembering Manzanar" page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Recreation of what the Average Living Quarters Would Look Like at the Manzanar National Historic Site." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of a recreation of what the average living quarters would look like. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "Scale model of Manzanar in the museum at the Manzanar National Historic Site." 1 April 2017. JPEG.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of a scale model of Manzanar. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Templeman, Cailin. "View of the Exhibits on Daily Life at Manzanar at the Manzanar National Historic Site." 1 April 2017. JPEG file.

This is a personal photograph I took at the Manzanar National Historic Site Museum of the exhibits on the daily life at Manzanar. I featured this source on the Remembering Manzanar page of my website.

Resources Box

Educator Resources Box. Manzanar Historic Site. National Park Service. 2008. Print.

Michael Adams loaned me this resource, which is a curriculum resource for teaching about Manzanar. From it, I scanned images of reproductions of the Manzanar Free Press newspaper and I used these on my Internment page.

Websites

"Chronology of the Japanese American Internment." KLPEF Network, 1943 Web. 2 Sep. 2016.

This is a secondary source website created by the KLPEF network. It provided information on the historical context of the era.

"Economic Losses." Densho, 2016. *Densho Encyclopedia* Web. 11 Oct. 2016.

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