**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Internment:**

**Books:**

Gil Asakawa, Being Japanese American (2004)

* *Humorous and informal but accurately describes Japanese American culture.*

Lorraine K. Bannai, *Enduring Conviction: Fred Korematsu and His Quest for Justice. Seattle,* Univ. of Wash. Press, (2018).

* *The story of the Korematsu v. U.S.* *case, from Korematsu’s defiance of government’s WWII exclusion orders and his conviction, and the appeal of his conviction which led to the long legal battle which resulted in one of the Supreme Court’s most infamous decisions.*

Allan R. Bosworth, America’s Concentration Camps (1967).

* *One of the earliest books written about the internment.*

Comm’n on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Personal Justice Denied (U.S. Gov’t Printing Office ed., 1982).

* *The official government report with findings and conclusions.*

Comm’n Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. *Personal Justice Denied, Part 2: Recommendations.*  (U.S. Gov’t Printing Office ed., 1983).

* *Part 2, Recommendations, CWRIC report. Note the date is 6 months after the issuance of the official report.*

Roger Daniels, Concentration Camps, North America: Japanese in the United States and Canada during World War II (1981).

* *Until the CWRIC report, this publication was one of the most substantial studies of the internment.*

Roger Daniels, Concentration Camps USA: Japanese Americans and World War II (1972)

* *One of the earliest publications on the internment, which established Daniels as the authoritative scholar on the internment.*

Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment (Gordon, Linda and Okihiro, Gary, eds., 2008)

* A sobering photographic reporting of the internment. A stark contrast to Ansel Adams’ better-known collections.

Last Witnesses: Reflections on the Wartime Internment of Japanese Americans(Erica Harth ed., 2001)

* *A collection of individual essays written by those who were children of the camps.*

Bill Hosokawa, Nisei: the Quiet Americans, the Story of a People (1992)

* *A JACL-sponsored publication, this book was controversial among Japanese Americans for its rather obsequious characterization of the Nisei and as an* apologia *for the JACL. It does, however, provide some useful insights into the Nisei generation.*

Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston, Farewell to Manzanar (1973).

* *The story of a nine-year-old girl whose family is uprooted from their home and incarcerated at the Manzanar incarceration center and the impact on the lives of her family and those imprisoned. The first major work of literature on the camp experience to reach mainstream audiences.*

Only What We Could Carry: The Japanese American Internment Experience (Lawson Inada ed., 2000)

* *An anthology of personal accounts of the wartime experiences of Japanese Americans; includes editorials, poems, other creative works, and propaganda cartoons. Many of the accounts are moving and reveal the confusion and fear experienced by Japanese Americans.*

Peter H. Irons, Justice at War (1983)

* *A legal perspective on the internment. Irons provided the key for the effort to reverse the U.S. Supreme Court decisions on the internment.*

Achieving the Impossible Dream: How Japanese Americans Obtained Redress (Mitchell Maki, Harry Kitano, Megan Berthold eds., 1999)

* A review of the Japanese American redress campaign.

John Okada, No-No Boy; A Novel (1976)

* *A raw, honest re-telling of the consequences of being a No-No Boy*

Gary Y. Okihiro & Joan Myers, Whispered Silences: Japanese Americans and World War II (1996).

* *A collection of photographer Meyers’ B&W photos of the former camp sites, accompanied by Okihiro’s compelling narrative.*

Richard Reeves, Infamy: The Shocking Story of the Japanese American Internment in World War II (2015).

* *One of the best-researched publications of the internment, with a close examination of the government/army involvement and the personal impact on the lives of Japanese Americans. Presents an unforgiving look at the political and mainstream attitudes.*

Vivienne Schiffer, Camp Nine, (2011).

* *A quiet and tender story of a young girl who lives near a WWII incarceration camp in the Delta country of Arkansas. Told from the point of view of the young narrator, the story reveals life in the camps from a girl who witnesses but doesn’t fully understands the events that unfold before her.*

Chester Tanaka, Go For Broke: A Pictorial History of the Japanese American 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team(1982).

* *A history and collection of original photos of the famous 100/442nd RCT.*

And Justice for All: An Oral History of the Japanese American Detention Camps (John Tateishi ed., University of Washington Press, 1999) (1984)

* *A collection of oral histories depicting stories that typified the wartime experiences of Japanese Americans*

John Tateishi, Redress: The Inside Story of the Successful Campaign for Japanese American Reparations, (2020).

* *Describes how, despite all odds, Japanese Americans won the fight for redress and the strategies it took to overcome the animus of the American public and the bitter internal conflicts among competing groups in the Japanese American community.*

U.S. Army Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast*,* (Gov’t Printing Office, 1943) (1942)

* *General DeWitt’s final accounting of the so-called Evacuation, edited from an earlier version which was a self-indictment of the government’s actions.*

Michi Weglyn, Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America’s Concentration Camps (1976)

* *A carefully researched account of how the US government planned to use Japanese Americans as exchange for American POWs in the Pacific.*

**Detractors:**

Lillian Baker, American and Japanese Relocation in World War II: Fact, Fiction, & Fallacy (1989).

* *One of the strongest post-WWII proponents of the internment of Japanese Americans*.

David Lowman, Magic: The Untold Story of US Intelligence and Evacuation of Japanese Residents from the West Coast During WWII(2001).

* *A WWII Naval Intelligence officer who worked on the MAGIC cables and who presents here a defense of the government’s actions against Japanese Americans.*

Michelle Malkin, In Defense of Internment: A Case for ‘Racial Profiling’ in World War II and the War on Terror(2004).

* *Ultra-conservative social commentator attempts to justify the WWII internment as a rationale for advocating rounding up Arab and Muslim Americans after 9/11. Her argument is primarily based on Lowman, whose thesis had been debunked by the CWRIC twenty years earlier*

**Coram Nobis cases:**

Kathryn A. Bannai, *Gordon Hirabayashi v. United States: “This is an American Case”*, 1 Seattle J. for Soc. Just. 41, 46–48 (2012) <https://digitalcommons.law.seattleu.edu/sjsj/vol11/iss1/4/>

Lorraine K. Bannai & Dale Minami, Internment during World War II and Litigations, in Asian Americans and the Supreme Court: A Documentary History 755-88 (H. Kim, ed., 1992).

Peggy Nagae, *Justice and Equality for Whom? A Person Journey and Local Perspective on Community Justice and Struggles for Dignity*, 81 Or. L. Rev. 1133, 1141-42 (2002)

<https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/handle/1794/4628>.

Hon. Mary M. Schroeder, *What Gordon Hirabayashi Taught Me About Courage*, 11 Seattle J. for Soc. Just. 65 (2012).

<https://digitalcommons.law.seattleu.edu/sjsj/vol11/iss1/6/>

**Online Resources:**

*UCB Bancroft Library: Japanese American Relocation Digital Archives,* JARDA

<http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/jarda.html> (last visited Sept. 29, 2022)

* *An extensive collection of archival documents related to the internment.*

*Japanese American Internment*, National Archives, <http://search.archives.gov/query.html?qt=japanese+american+internment&submit=GO&col=1arch&col=social&qc=1arch&qc=social> (last visited Sept. 29, 2022)

* *The official collection of government internment documents.*

*Preserving Japanese American Stories of the Past for the Generations of Tomorrow*, Densho: Japanese American Legacy Project, <http://www.densho.org> (last visited Sept. 29, 2022).

* *Some of the best oral history and documents collection of the internment.*

National Japanese American Historical Society, NJAHS, <http://www.njahs.org> (last visited Sept. 29, 202)

* *Located in SF, contains an extraordinary archive of Japanese American military service during WWII.*

Japanese American National Library, JANL, <http://www.janlibrary.org> (last visited Sept. 29, 2022)

* *An archival collection of documents, primarily of the internment.*

*Japanese American National Museum*, JANM, <http://www.janm.org> (last visited Sept. 29, 2022)

* *Located in L.A., JANM has the largest archival collection of Japanese American memorabilia, including a large archive of interment-related materials.*

**Film - Documentaries**

Days of Waiting (Farallon Films, 2000)

* *Winner of the Academy Award for Best Documentary, Short Subject.*

Nisei Soldier: Standard Bearer for an Exiled People (Center for Asian American Media, 1983)

* *Gold Medal winner for History and Biography, New York International Film & Video Festival, 1985*

Relocation Arkansas: Aftermath of Incarceration (Rescue Film Production, LLC., 2017)

* *The socio-psychological impact of the incarceration on the Sansei generation born after the war.*

Right of Passage, (Voltage Pictures, 2014)

* *The most comprehensive and fair-minded re-telling of the redress campaign, includes commentary from virtually anyone who played an instrumental role in the campaign*

Unfinished Business (Steven Okazaki, 2005)

* *Nominated for an Academy Award in 1985, Best Documentary Feature.*

**Reparations**

**Japanese-American Reparations:**

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

* *This article is a summary of NPR’s Podcast Code Switch’s interview with John Tateishi about the Reparations campaign for Japanese Americans. John Tateshi was incarcerated at Manzar internment camp in California from ages 3 to 6. He and his wife Carol became founding members of the Japanese American Citizen’s League (JACL). The JACL’s redress campaign started in 1978. A decade later President Ronald Regan signed the Civil Liberties Act, which offered a formal apology and paid $20,000 to each survivor. The interview discusses John’s book as well as the inter-generational conflict within the movement.*

Eric K. Yamamoto, *Racial Reparations: Japanese American Redress and African American Claims*, 19 B. C. Third World L.J. 477 (1998).

* *Article identifies and critiques two contradictory views of Reparations for Japanese Americans. Yamamoto offers a third view that “reparation claims, and the rights discourse they engender in attempts to harness the power of the state, can and should be appreciated as intensely powerful and calculated political acts that challenge racial assumptions underlying past and present social arrangement.”*

Forsaken and Forgotten: The U.S. Internment of Japanese Peruvians During World War II, 9 Asian L.J. 163 (2002)

* *This journal note examines the history of Japanese Peruvian internment. The author considers U.S. legal and constitutional theories and cases relevant to the Japanese Peruvian Internment. The author argues that the U.S. government should grant Japanese Latin American reparations equal to those awarded to Japanese Americans.*

Erika Lee, *The WWII Incarceration of Japanese Americans Stretched Beyond U.S. Borders,* Time, <https://time.com/5743555/wwii-incarceration-japanese-latin-americans/> (Last visited, Sept. 15, 2022)

* *Source discusses the history of internment of Japanese-Peruvians*.

Helen Yoshida, Redress and Reparations for Japanese American Incarceration, The National WII Museum, (August 13, 2021) <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/redress-and-reparations-japanese-american-incarceration>

* *Source examines the history and development of the Civil Liberties Act*

**Recent State Reparation Efforts:**

**Rhode Island**

Philip Marcelo, *Rhode Island Mayor Proposed $10M Reparations Spending Plan*, U.S. News & World Report (Aug. 25, 2022), <https://www.usnews.com/news/business/articles/2022-08-25/rhode-island-mayor-proposes-10m-reparations-spending-plan>

* *In Rhode Island, Providence Mayor Jorge Elorza, announced he plans to spend 10 million dollars in federal coronavirus pandemic aid on several program to support Black and native American residents. The plan includes investment into homeownership, workforce training, and small business development programs.*

**North Carolina**

Derek Lacey, *Asheville Recognizes Juneteenth and Commits $2.1M for Reparations*, Ashville Citizen Times (June 9. 2021) <https://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/2021/06/09/asheville-recognizes-juneteenth-commits-2-1-m-reparations/7606295002/>

* *In Ashville North Carolina, in June of 2021, the city formally recognized Juneteenth and the City Council allocated 2.1 million dollars towards funding reparations.*

**Illinois**

Evanston Reparations, City of Evanston, https://www.cityofevanston.org/government/city-council/reparations (last visited Sept. 15, 2022).

* *In Evanston, Illinois, the city announced a plan in June 2021, to give reparations to its black residents, specifically focused on housing and economic development programs.*

**Virginia**

H.B. 1980, 2021 Leg., 1st Spec. Sess, (Va. 2021) <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?211+sum+HB1980S>

* *In Virginia, former Governor Ralph Northam signed HB 1980 into law which enacted a Scholarship program amongst Virginia Universities for descendants of enslaved people.*

**Michigan**

H.B. 5673, 101 Leg, Reg. Sess. (Mich. 2022) <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2021-2022/billintroduced/House/pdf/2022-HIB-5673.pdf>

*African Americans in New Bil*l, WGVU News, March 28, 2022, <https://www.wgvunews.org/news/2022-01-28/michigan-state-rep-proposes-reparations-to-african-americans-in-new-bill>

* *In Michigan, Representative Cynthia A. Johnson introduced House Bill 5673 which would allocate 1.5 billion dollars to establish a racial equality and reparations fund for the state of Michigan. This bill, it one of three bills that the lawmakers are hoping to bring together collectively into the Racial Equity and Reparations Fund Act.*

**Maryland**

H.B. 594, 2022 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Md.2022) <https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2022RS/bills/hb/hb0594F.pdf>

* *The Maryland legislature is also considering House Bill 594, which would establishing a Maryland Reparations Commission.*

**California**

*Governor Newsom Signs Landmark Legislation to Advance Racial Justice and California’s Fight Against Systemic Racism & Bias in Our Legal System*, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom, (Sept. 30, 2020) <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2020/09/30/governor-newsom-signs-landmark-legislation-to-advance-racial-justice-and-californias-fight-against-systemic-racism-bias-in-our-legal-system/>

* *In California, Governor Gavin Newson signed AB 3121 in 2020 which established a task force to make recommendations on reparations for slavery.*

Lil Kalish*, Reparations Could Include Tuition, Housing Grants, California Task Force Says*, Cal Matters (June 1, 2022) <https://calmatters.org/california-divide/2022/06/reparations-california-task-force/>

* *Governor Newson also signed AB 2542, which prohibits the use of race, ethnicity, or national origin to seek or obtain convictions or impose sentences, and AB 3070 which aims to eliminate discrimination in Jury selection. In 2022, the reparations task force has released two reports detailing the state’s history with slavery and racism and has recommended several programs for Black Californians including housing grants, free tuition, and an increase in minimum wage.*

Lil Kalish, *New Fund to Plant Seed of Reparations for California’s Native American Communities*, Cal Matters, <https://calmatters.org/california-divide/2022/05/native-american-reparations> (May 11, 2022).

**Connecticut**

H.B. 6267, 2021 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Conn. 2021) https://www.cga.ct.gov/2021/TOB/H/PDF/2021HB-06267-R00-HB.PDF; B.PDF

* *Connecticut representative Anthony Nolan, who proposed a bill 6267 in 2021 which would create a task force to analyze racial inequity and inequality.*

**New Jersey:**

A938, 220th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2022) <https://pub.njleg.gov/bills/2022/A1000/938_I1.PDF>

Taylor Jung, *Newark Backs Reparations Task Force*, NJ Spotlight News, (Feb. 17, 2022) <https://www.njspotlightnews.org/2022/02/newark-municipal-council-votes-support-reparations-task-force-slavery-economic-legacy/#:~:text=Newark%20Mayor%20Ras%20Baraka>

* A group of assembly women in 2022 in New Jersey who have reintroduced a Reparations Task Force bill.

**Oklahoma**

Ken Miller, *Judge Lets Tulsa Race Massacre Reparations Lawsuit Proceed*, AP News (May 2, 2022) <https://apnews.com/article/lawsuits-race-and-ethnicity-tulsa-oklahoma-massacres->

* In May 2022, Tulsa County District Court Judge Caroline Wall denied a motion to dismiss a case brought by three survivors of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre who are seeking reparations.

**Florida:**

C. Jeanne Bassett, *House Bill 591: Florida Compensates Rosewood Victims and Their Families for a Seventy-One- Year-Old Injury*, 22 Fla St. U. L. Rev. 503 (1994).

Robert Samuels, After Reparations, The Wash. Post, (Apr. 3, 2020) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/national/rosewood-reparations/>

* *In 1994, Florida took legislative action for the survivors of the 1923 Rosewood Massacre, when the legislature passed House Bill 591, providing checks to survivors and decedents*.

**Recent Federal Reparations Efforts:**

Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act, H.R. 40, 117th Cong. (2021) <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/40>

*H.R. 40 Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act,* Congressional Budget Office, (Apr. 14, 2021) <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57224>

* *On a Federal Level, the House is considering H.R. 40, which would establish a federal commission to study the legacy of slavery in the United States. H.R. 40 would establish a 15-member commission to study the effects of slavery and discriminatory policies that have affected African Americans. The tasks force goal is to recommend remedies, including reparations, and report its findings 18 months after its first meeting.*

*US: Congress Advances Slavery Reparations Bill,* Human Rights Watch, (April 9, 2021) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/04/09/us-congress-advances-slavery-reparations-bill>

Emmanuel Felton, Supporters Say They Have Votes in the House to Pass a Reparations Bill After Years of Lobbying, The Wash. Post (Feb. 25, 2022) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2022/02/25/reparations-bill-congress-support/>

* *HR 40 has received increased support in the House, but bill sponsors do not believe they have the requisite support in the Senate and have urged President Biden to sign an executive order to create the commission*

**Religious Institutions Reparations:**

**Virginia:**

*Reparations*, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, https://www.thediocese.net/resources/ministries/racial-justice-and-healing/reparations/ Virginia (last visited Sept. 15, 2022)

* *The Episcopal Diocese of Virginia passed R-10a in November 2021, committing a 10-million-dollar fund for reparations to benefit the Diocese of Virginia and created a research Task force to identify and propose means of repair. The resolution notes that “the Episcopal Church and Diocese of Virginia have a long history of support for and complicity with chattel slavery, violence against indigenous peoples and land, segregation and other racist systems” and the Diocese “is home to numerous church buildings constructed by enslaved people.”*

**New York:**

Egan Millard, *Diocese of New York Establishes Reparations Fund*, Episcopal News Service (Nov. 12, 2019) <https://www.episcopalnewsservice.org/2019/11/12/diocese-of-new-york-establishes-reparations-fund-adopts-anti-slavery-resolutions-from-1860/>

* *In 2019, the Diocese of New York established a task force established a task force to examine how it can make meaningful reparations for its participation in the slave trade and committed 1.1 million dollars from its endowment to fund task force recommendations. The Diocese also passed four resolutions including one that was first introduced by John Clarkson Jay, grandson of founding father John Jay, in 1860, repudiating slavery. Mr. Jay received backlash for resolution in 1860, as many of the clergy were still benefitting from the slave trade.*

*The Reparations Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of New York*, dioceny.org, https://reparations.dioceseny.org/ (Last visited Sept. 15, 2022).

* *Source summarizes the ongoing efforts of the Reparations Committee.*

**Maryland**

 *Reparation Grants*, Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, https://episcopalmaryland.org/reparations-grants/ (Last visited Sept. 15, 2022)

* *The Episcopal Diocese of Maryland passed Resolution 2020-06, committing to creating 1,000,000 seed funds for reparations. The Reparations task force opened up applications in early 2022, for grants for organizations within the geographical region of the Diocese of Maryland with a proven history of doing work of restoring African American and Black communities in the areas of education, health care, affordable housing, job creation, and environmental degradation.*

**Other Resources:**

David Crary, *More US Churches Commit to Racism Linked Reparations*, AP News, (Dec. 13, 2020) <https://apnews.com/article/religion-race-and-ethnicity-new-york-new-york-city-slavery-74ba3a35a2e905f85b3f574f9b73dc1b>

* Source discusses ongoing efforts by religious institutions to reconcile with their history with enslaved people.

**Educational Institutions Reparations:**

Michela Moscufo, *College Campuses See Growing Reparations Movement*, ABC News, (July 30, 2022), <https://abcnews.go.com/US/college-campuses-growing-reparations-movement/story?id=87069082>

* *Article discusses how 95 universities have committed to studying their ties with slavery. Author examines how universities are navigating proposals from students around reparations efforts. For example, Brown University is considering a student bill which would allow the city to tax the universities properties, which would give the city an estimated $48 million dollars a year annually. It is also considering a proposal that would allow the city to tax the endowment and use the revenue for the public school district.*

Rachel Swarns, *Is Georgetown’s $400,000-a-Year Plan to Aid Slave Descendants Enough?,* N.Y. Times, (Oct. 30, 2019) <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/30/us/georgetown-slavery-reparations.html>

* *Georgetown announced in 2019 that it would raise $400,000 a year to benefit the descendants of 272 enslaved people who were sold to keep the college afloat. The announcement came six months after Georgetown students voted in a non-binding referendum to impose student fees that would have raised about $400,000 a year to support defendants. The article discusses the wave of backlash from students, who felt the universities plan undermined the students referendum, and contained no clear criteria or accountability.*

**Think Pieces- Reparations**

Adeel Hassan & Jack Healy, *America Has Tried Reparations Before. Here is How It Went*, N.Y. Times, (June 19, 2019) <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/19/us/reparations-slavery.html>

* *Source provides a critical examination of past reparations efforts in the U.S. The source distills the lessons that advocates and legislatures can learn from successes and failures of previous efforts.*

There’s No Freedom Without Reparations, Vox (June 15, 2022) <https://www.vox.com/the-highlight/23133146/reparations-freedom-cash-payment>

* *Source discusses ongoing Reparations efforts, the ongoing effort to pass HR 40 within Congress, and how advocates are framing reparations efforts.*

Fabiola Cineas, The Cost of Reparations, Vox, (Sept. 8, 2022) https://www.vox.com/podcasts/2022/9/8/23341373/reparations-cost-america (Podcast discussing the potential costs of reparations)

* *Article summarizes an interview for Vox’s 40 Acres podcast. Interviewer spoke with William “Sandy” Darity and folklorist Kirsten Mullen, about the reparations framework they lay out in their book From Here to Equality: Reparations in the Twenty-First Century. Darity and Mullens’ reparations framework contains three elements: acknowledgement, redress and closure. The plain (plan) includes ideas for eliminating the racial wealth gap and disparities in income, health, education, incarceration and more. Darity and Mullen calculate that a substantive federal reparations effort would cost $14 trillion.*