

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"All Packed Up and Ready to Go." *Editorial Cartoons*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<http://www.edb.utexas.edu/faculty/salinas/students/student_sites/Fall2005/Japanese_Internment_in_WWII/EditorialCartoons.html>.

This political cartoon depicted a bandwagon of Japanese American people that were being taken to a military zone. On the entrance sign of the military zone it said "out of harms way." It was originally published on March 6, 1942 in the San Francisco News.

"Apology Letter from President George HW Bush." *California State University*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014. <<http://library.csus.edu/collections/jaac/imagelibrary.html>>.

This photo is of President Bush's formal apology letter to Japanese Americans that were put into internment camps. It states that the government acknowledges the injustices performed to Japanese Americans during World War II. The only way to even begin to compensate, as Bush states, is through restitution.

"Columnist Henry McLemore." *Ethics*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.ethics.com/archives11/archives-quotes-1112/quotes-111214.html>>.

This photograph showed an angry Columnist Henry McLemore near a sign that said "we don't want Japs back here... ever!" The photo was taken one month after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. It captures the anti-Japanese sentiment that was in the United States. I used this on my website page titled The Catalyst.

"Congressman Rankin." *Spartacus Education*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USArankinJ.htm>>.

Mississippi's Congressman John Rankin strongly supported the internment of Japanese Americans. He stated that he was in favor of shipping all Japanese Americans back to Asia because he considered World War II to be a war of race. I used this in "The Catalyst" page.

"Exclusion Order Posted at First and Front Streets." *National Archives*. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 25 Nov. 2013.

<<http://research.archives.gov/description/536017>>.

Exclusion Order Posted at First and Front Streets is a poster with directions for the removal of Japanese Americans in San Francisco. It was issued by the Wartime Civil Control and Administration on April 1, 1942.

Exec. Order No. 9066. 3 C.F.R. 1942. *Our Documents*. Web. 25 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=74&page=transcript>>.

Executive Order 9066 was signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and allowed the Secretary of War to declare certain areas as military zones. It allowed the government to move Japanese American residents to internment camps. I used this in my project as an important primary source that was the basis of *Korematsu v. United States*.

"Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese (1942)." *Our Documents*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc_large_image.php?flash=true&doc=74;>.

This photograph was of the official document of Executive Order 9066. It provided the full text, which gave the Secretary of War the right to determine military zones for those who were considered a threat to national security. I used this primary source as a background to the *Korematsu v. United States* case.

"Family at Poston Internment Camp." *Los Angeles Times*. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 May 2014.

<http://framework.latimes.com/2012/02/19/executive-order-9066-japanese-american-internment-in-world-war-ii/#/0>>.

In this photo, a family consisting of a man, wife, and child living in close quarters is shown. They are cramped in a horse barn. I used this in my project as a visual representation.

"FDR Signs Executive Order 9066." *Quest Garden*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<http://questgarden.com/68/47/0/080717102215/>>.

FDR Signs Executive Order 9066 depicts President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at a desk signing this Executive Order. This photo is powerful because it started a whole new chapter for Japanese Americans living on the West Coast. I used this as a visual on the Executive Order 9066 page.

"Frank Murphy." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a47939/>>.

This black and white photograph is of Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy in his judge's robe. He is pictured as regal and serious. He was one of the dissenting judges in *Korematsu v. United States*.

"Fred Korematsu." *Dartmouth Education*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://sites.dartmouth.edu/pac/2014/01/30/fred-korematsu-day-a-reflection/>>.

This image shows Fred Korematsu at a younger age. He is dressed in a suit and tie. I used this in my project as a visual representation.

"Fred Korematsu Day." *Asian American Advancing Justice*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://advancingjustice-la.org/blog>>.

This image is a poster for California's Fred Korematsu Day. It showed the legacy of Korematsu and how far his case has come. He is honored every year on January 30th.

Goldberg, Evan. Personal interview. 12 Mar. 2014.

I conducted this personal interview with Mr. Goldberg in order to discuss his opinion on the significance of the case and how it is relevant to today's world. He believes that *Korematsu v. United States* was a civil rights disaster that can be learned from. This way, it will not be repeated in the future.

"Internment Camp Sign." *Library Thinkquest*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://library.thinkquest.org/TQ0312008/pic.jpg>>.

This photograph is of a sign to an internment camp that defines the boundaries and states that no one is allowed beyond that point. It also states that there is a sentry on duty. I used this in my project on the "Japanese American Internment Camps" page.

"Japanese American Internment." *Japanese American Civil Liberties Union* 24 Aug. 2004: n. page. Print.

This article shows the progression of the Japanese American Civil Liberties Union (JACLU). During Korematsu's case in the 1940s, the JACLU thought it was best to keep quiet and follow the law. Now, they believe that individuals need to speak up for their rights.

"Japanese American Store Owner." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/media/96371/A-store-owners-response-to-anti-Japanese-sentiment-in-the>>.

Japanese American Store Owner depicts a storefront that says "I am an American." It was a Japanese American's response to the anti-Japanese sentiment that was the result of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. This store was located in Oakland, California.

"Japanese Internment Camp." *Politico Photo Gallery*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.politico.com/gallery/2012/06/21-landmark-scotus-rulings/000221-002745.html>>.

Japanese Internment Camp is an image of hundreds of Japanese American people lining up to go to internment camps. They are boarding a bus to get there. I used this in my project as a visual representation.

"Japanese Internment Camps." *AP Photos*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.apimages.com/metadata/Index/Heart-Mountain-Photos/ab12fe0a15e8431fa804d7565430a89f/31/0>>.

I used this range of photos in my project to portray life and conditions in different settings of various internment camps.

"Japanese Internment Poster." *Jurist*. N.p., 18 Dec. 2009. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://jurist.org/thisday/2009/12/supreme-court-upheld-wartime-detention.php>>.

This photograph is of a Japanese internment poster that states instructions to all people of Japanese origins. This poster was the segway into moving to camps. Those who did not abide to this government issued declaration were punished, like Fred Korematsu.

"Japanese Near Trains during Relocation." *Our Document*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=74>>.

Japanese Near Trains during Relocation depicts about seven Japanese American individuals that are packing up their belongings near a train. They have several small bags, which are their life possessions that they were entitled to bring to the internment camps. I used this on the page titled "Executive Order 9066."

"Japs Keep Moving." *Japanese American Internment: An Anti-Japanese Sentiment*. N.p., n.d.

Web. 8 Feb. 2014. <<http://maryneil.weebly.com/anti-japanese-sentiment.html>>.

Japs Keep Moving is what is written on the sign that a middle aged white woman is pointing at in this photo. It signifies the height of racial prejudice against Japanese Americans during World War II. The sign also declares that it is a white man's neighborhood and Japanese are not welcome.

"Judge A.F. St. Sure." *St. Sure Genealogy*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://home.comcast.net/~joyderby/stsure/judge.html>>.

Judge A.F. St. Sure was a judge in the United States Northern District of California. He heard Korematsu's original trial. In the photograph he is depicted as professional and rather grim.

Katyal, Neal. "Confession of Error: The Solicitor General's Mistakes during the Japanese-American Internment Cases." *United States Department of Justice*. US Government, 20 May 2011. Web. 26 Nov. 2013. <<http://blogs.justice.gov/main/archives/1346>>.

Confession of Error: The Solicitor General's Mistakes during the Japanese-American Internment cases is an article written by Neal Katyal, acting Solicitor General. In this article, he apologizes about the injustice of the Korematsu ruling, due to evidence that was found and never used. He states that it was the US Government's job to "protect the rights of all Americans."

Korematsu, Karen. Personal interview. 16 May 2014.

In my personal interview with Karen Korematsu, we discussed how *Korematsu v. United States* impacted rights in the US. She said that she mainly focuses on the dissents of the case due to the circumstances. Instead of interning all people of Japanese origin, the government should have given each individual due process.

Korematsu v. United States. 140 US. Supreme Court of the US. 1944. *Cornell Education*. N.p., n.d. Web. 27 Dec. 2013.

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/323/214#writing-USSC_CR_0323_0214_ZD>.

The official court publication of the *Korematsu v. United States* case provided information of the circumstances of the case. It was most helpful in that it provided word-for-word the opinion of Justice Black, the concurrence of Justice Frankfurter, and the dissents of Justices Robert, Murphy, and Jackson.

Liu, Ling. "California Marks the First Fred Korematsu Day." *Time* 30 Jan. 2011: n. pag. Web. 27 Dec. 2013. <<http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2045111,00.html>>.

California Marks the First Fred Korematsu Day talked about the significance of Korematsu's case. Most important, it told of recent events, like how the Fred T. Korematsu Institute for Civil Rights and Education sponsored the first Fred Korematsu day on January 30. It also mentioned that schools in California were named after him.

"Mess Hall in an Internment Camp." *Oath Keepers*. N.p., 27 July 2013. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://oathkeepers.org/oath/2013/07/27/missoulia-researchers-uncover-little-known-internment-camp-in-north-idaho/kooskia-idaho-wwii-internment/>>.

Idaho World War II Internment portrays a group of about one hundred Japanese Americans eating lunch in a mess hall within an Idaho internment camp. All of the men, women, and children look serious and sad. I used this in my project to show what life in internment camps was like.

Montgomery County Public Schools TV. *Japanese Internment WW2 - Part 1 Internment*.

YouTube. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 May 2014.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ujDPvUFSfdw>>.

This YouTube video covered the personal accounts of many Japanese American internees. It helped me understand each one of their individual perspectives. I used Grant Ichikawa's personal account to portray the hardship in the internment camps.

"Norman Thomas." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a38685/>>.

This photograph of Norman Thomas depicts him in a suit and tie. He was the leader of the Socialist Party in the 1940s. He was one of the few who spoke strongly against Japanese American internment because of the violation of civil rights involved.

Of Civil Wrongs and Rights: The Fred Korematsu Story. PBS. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.pbs.org/pov/ofcivilwrongsandrights/>>.

Of Civil Wrongs and Rights documented Korematsu's journey. It was extremely insightful because it offered video clips from professors. Fred Korematsu was also in the film and gave his firsthand account of events, which provided important information for my own analysis.

"Owen, Roberts L., Honorable." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hec/item/hec2009008014/>>.

This photo portrays Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. He was the only Republican justice at the time of Korematsu's case. He also dissented with the majority opinion. I used this in my project as a visual.

"Pearl Harbor Attack, 7 December 1941." *Naval History and Heritage Command*. N.p., n.d.

Web. 17 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/pearlhbr/pearlhbr.htm>>.

This photo depicts the USS *Shaw* (DD-373) exploding during the second Japanese attack wave. The USS *Shaw* is shown on fire. I used this photo on the page titled "The Catalyst."

"President Gerald Ford Signs Proclamation 4417." *Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest*.

N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Pacific%20Northwest%20History/Lessons/Lesson%2022/22.html>>.

In this photo, President Gerald Ford signing Proclamation 4417 is depicted. This proclamation repealed Executive Order 9066, which authorized Japanese American internment on the West Coast. I used this in my project on the Legacy page.

"President Ronald Reagan Signs the Civil Liberties Act of 1988." *Densho Encyclopedia*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014. <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Civil_Liberties_Act_of_1988/>. This photograph shows President Ronald Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. He is seated at a desk and is surrounded by a group of Japanese American people. This took place on Aug. 10, 1988 in Washington, D.C.

"Robert H. Jackson." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014. <<http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a39174/>>. In this photograph, Justice Robert Jackson is depicted in a suit and tie in front of his desk. He was one of the three dissents in the Korematsu case. I used this on "The Verdict" page.

"San Francisco Court of Appeals." *Federal Judiciary Center*. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.fjc.gov/history/courthouses.nsf/>>. In this image, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco is depicted. It is shown on a street corner with the American flag waving high. I used this in my project as a visual representation.

"Santa Anita." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civilrights/images/cr0003s.jpg>>.

In the photograph titled Santa Anita, there are hundreds of prisoners lined up against the barbed wire. They are awaiting their freedom, as this was their right before the camp was liberated. I used this in the "Japanese American Internment Camp" page as a visual representation.

"Seattle Evacuation Sale May 1942." *Woodring College of Education*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 May

2014. <<http://www.wce.wvu.edu/Resources/AACR/photographs/japanese-wa/main/35.htm>>.

This photograph highlights how Japanese Americans were forced to evacuate areas and had to sell all of their goods. This shop had an evacuation sale, with as much as 50% off. It demonstrates how Japanese Americans lost their livelihood when moving into internment camps.

"Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a34024/>>.

Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black portrays him in black and white in a judge's robe. He was the judge that delivered Korematsu's verdict, the majority opinion and the reasoning behind it. I used this in my project as a visual representation.

United States. Congress. *House Report No. 732*. 80th Cong., 1st sess. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

House Report No. 732 analyzed the evidence that supported Executive Order 9066. It was determined that there was no factual basis to support the passing of this order. In addition, there was no threat of sabotage or harm to the government by Japanese Americans.

United States. *Personal Justice Denied*. Print.

Personal Justice Denied was released by the government in 1982 as a form of an apology to all the targeted ethnic groups. It reviewed Executive Order 9066, its circumstances, and also proposed solutions.

"USS West Virginia and USS Tennessee during the Pearl Harbor Attack." *Naval History and Heritage Command*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/pearlhbr/ph-wvt.htm>>.

USS *West Virginia* and USS *Tennessee* during the Pearl Harbor Attack depicts both ships blowing up in balls of fire and smoke. The photo was taken shortly after the air raid. I used this as an introduction to the origin of anti-Japanese sentiment.

The Working Group. *Fred Korematsu: A Civil Rights Hero*. *YouTube*. N.p., n.d. Web. 9 Feb.

2014. <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1UDNAgeppI>>.

Fred Korematsu: A Civil Rights Hero went into great detail about Korematsu's legacy. It showed teachers explaining his case in schools. Overall it portrayed him as a symbol for

standing up for civil rights. I mainly used it for the video of Korematsu receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which can be found on the Legacy page.

Secondary Sources

"About Fred Korematsu." *Fred Korematsu Institute*. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Jan. 2014.

<<http://korematsuinstitute.org/institute/aboutfred/>>.

About Fred Korematsu detailed his life from when he was born in Oakland, California, on January 30, 1919. In addition, it discussed his court case, from the local court to its reopening. Finally it mentioned his legacy.

"About Fred Korematsu Day." *Fred Korematsu Institute*. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Jan. 2014.

<<http://korematsuinstitute.org/fredkorematuesday/about-fred-korematsu-day/>>.

About Fred Korematsu Day gave background on how this holiday came to be. In the past few years, Korematsu day has been celebrated in California, Hawaii and Utah on January 30th. I used this article to show the extent of his legacy.

Agrast, Mark. "Remembering Fred Korematsu." *American Progress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Jan.

2014. <<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/civil-liberties/news/2005/04/01/1429/remembering-fred-korematsu-1919-2005/>>.

Remembering Fred Korematsu is an article that honors Korematsu's great accomplishments. It was written two days after his passing and recapped with a brief version of his life story. I used this information in the Legacy page of my website.

"Ben Franklin on Liberty." *US History*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.ushistory.org/franklin/quatable/quote04.htm>>.

This image is of Ben Franklin accompanied by the quote "They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety" which he said in 1755. I used this in my project because it is relevant in *Korematsu v. United States*.

The government was more interested in national security than individual civil rights, as shown in *Korematsu's* ruling.

"Executive Order 9066: The President Authorizes Japanese Relocation." *History Matters*. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Nov. 2013. <<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5154>>.

Executive Order 9066: The President Authorizes Japanese Relocation is an article that explains Executive Order 9066, why it was issued, and its impact. In addition, it clarified that the Presidential Order not only pertained to residents of Japanese heritage, but those of Italian and German heritage as well. I used this in my project as background information.

Foner, Eric. *Eric Foner on World War II: Internment of Japanese-Americans*. *YouTube*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZUwLigwxO8&feature=em-share_video_user>.

Eric Foner on World War II: Internment of Japanese-Americans discusses the circumstances surrounding Japanese American internment and why it was done. It also covers the legal issues presented in *Korematsu v. United States*. Professor Foner

concluded that internment did not help the war effort or stopping sabotage during the war. I used this video clip on the home page of my website.

Fred T. Korematsu Teacher's Guide." *Fred T. Korematsu Institute*. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 May 2014. <<http://korematsuminstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Korematsu-Teachers-Guide-2011-low-res-for-web.pdf>>.

This website helped me develop my project in multiple aspects. First of all, it explained in depth the legal perspective of Korematsu's case and its journey to reach the Supreme Court. It also provided a multitude of images that were used on my website.

"Honoring the Legacy of Fred Korematsu." *White House*. US Government, n.d. Web. 18 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/01/30/honoring-legacy-fred-korematsu>>. Honoring the Legacy of Fred Korematsu gave the viewpoint of many government representatives today. It starts off with a brief synopsis of Korematsu's case and goes into his legacy. I used this in my website under the legacy page.

"Japanese Attack Plan at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (December 7, 1941)." Map. *Del's Journey*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014. <http://www.delsjourney.com/uss_neosho/pearl_harbor/neosho_at_pearl_harbor.htm>.

This map is of the Japanese attack plan for Pearl Harbor that was executed on December 7, 1941. Most of the attacks were aimed at Hickam airbase, towards the eastern side of Pearl Harbor. These attacks came at 7:40 am and 8:40 am.

"Japanese Internment Camp Map." Map. *Wordpress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://lochgarry.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/divi584.jpg>>.

This map of Japanese Internment Camps highlights the key ones in the West. It clearly depicts that most were located on the West Coast due to the anti-Japanese sentiment there. In addition, it showed the exclusion zones.

Kenney, Karen. *Korematsu v. The United States*. North Mankato: ABDO, 2013. Print.

This book was extremely detailed and helpful in my research. It thoroughly explained the process of the Korematsu case, for example how it was appealed and went to the Supreme Court. It also led me to find many other useful sources.

Konkoly, Toni. "Korematsu v. United States (1944)." *PBS*. Educational Broadcasting, 2007.

Web. 27 Dec. 2013.

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/personality/landmark_korematsu.html>.

Korematsu v. United States (1944) describes the circumstances of the Supreme Court case. It was especially helpful because it provided a detailed explanation of the arguments of the dissents. I used this information in my project in order to portray how Korematsu's rights were violated.

Korematsu v. United States. 323 US. Supreme Court of the US. 1944. *Justia: US Supreme Court*

Case Center. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.

<<http://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/323/214/case.html>>.

This source provided the complete verdict of *Korematsu v. United States*, as delivered on December 18, 1944. It included the chronology of events as well as quotes. I used this in my project in order to specifically cite how Fred Korematsu's rights were violated and how the court believed that they were not responsible for it.

"*Korematsu v. United States (1944)*." *Infoplease*. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.infoplease.com/us/supreme-court/cases/ar18.html>>.

Korematsu v. United States (1944) discusses the verdict and aftermath of this case. Specifically it discussed how civil liberties were violated because Korematsu's basic rights as a US citizen were denied based on prejudice and wartime hysteria. This website served as a good source for background information.

"*Korematsu v. United States (1944)*." *RHJ Learning*. N.p., n.d. Web. 27 Dec. 2013.

<<http://www.brownvboard.net/jackson/la/korematsu-supremecourt.html>>.

In this website article, the facts, issue, and court decision of the *Korematsu* case were presented. The issue was whether Executive Order 9066, put in place in 1942, violated Korematsu's Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection of the law and the Fifth Amendment right to life, liberty, and property. In the 6-3 ruling, it was determined that Executive Order 9066 was indeed constitutional.

The Legacy of Civil Rights Leader Fred Korematsu. *NPR*. N.p., 31 Jan. 2012. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.npr.org/2012/01/31/146149345/the-legacy-of-civil-rights-leader-fred-korematsu>>.

This audio clip is of an interview with Karen Korematsu, Fred Korematsu's daughter. She discussed the second annual Fred Korematsu Day and how far Korematsu's legacy has come. It also offered some narration from Korematsu himself.

McGleish, Carey. *Japanese Internment during WWII*. YouTube. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mr97qyKA2s>>.

Japanese Internment during WWII was important because it clearly explained the impact of Executive Order 9066. It also gave visuals of the internment camps, which helped with my understanding. This source allowed me to understand what life was like for Korematsu when he was in the internment camp.

Savage, David. "U.S. Official Cites Misconduct in Japanese American Internment Cases." *Los Angeles Times* [Los Angeles]: n. pag. *Los Angeles Times*. Web. 17 Nov. 2013.

<<http://articles.latimes.com/2011/may/24/nation/la-na-japanese-americans-20110525>>.

In this newspaper article, on March 24, 2011, Acting Solicitor Gen. Neal Katyal discovered evidence that was hidden from the *Korematsu v. United States* case. Charles Fahy, the Solicitor General under Roosevelt did not deliver the report from the Office of Naval Intelligence that stated Japanese Americans on the West Coast were not a military threat. The U.S. government acknowledged their mistake that violated the rights of Korematsu.

"Supreme Court Justice Predicts Internment Camps in America's Future." *Police State USA*.

N.p., n.d. Web. 19 May 2014. <<http://www.policestateusa.com/2014/justice-scalia-internment-camps/>>.

This website provided a wide variety of pictures from the Japanese American Internment Camps. It was beneficial to help me to explain the process of being relocated to an internment camp.

Supreme Court Mistakes: Korematsu v. United States. C-Span. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.c-span.org/video/?298797-2/supreme-court-mistakes-korematsu-v-united-states>>.

In this video clip, Professor Erwin Chemerinsky talked about how Korematsu's case is similar to many others. He stated that in times of crisis, the government usually compromises on basis constitutional rights in the name of national security. I used this clip in the "Legacy" page.

"The Top Non-Asian Civil Rights Heroes for Japanese Americans." *Japanese American National Museum*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2012/2/9/top-non-asian-civil-rights-heros/>>.

From this source, I learned a lot about Wayne Collins and Ernest Besig, both of whom represented Korematsu in the trials of his case. They are considered heroes because they helped Korematsu in his fight for civil liberties. I used this in the "Through the Ranks" page.

Weber, Mark. "The Japanese Camps in California." *Institute for Historical Review*. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Jan. 2014. <http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v02/v02p-45_Weber.html>.

The Japanese Camps in California was one of the most detailed, beneficial sources I came across when researching my topic. It discussed nearly every aspect of Japanese American internment camps, from how they were developed to how they compared to Nazi concentration camps. This article also included quotes from significant individuals, which showed the resentment of Japanese Americans in the US.

Werner, Emmy. *Through the Eyes of Innocents: Children Witness World War II*. N.p.: Basic Books, 2001. Print.

I used *Through The Eyes Of Innocents: Children Witness World War II* mainly for its quotes from individuals that experienced the war. It showed the universality of each child's experience. Kinya Noguchi, an internment camp survivor gave her recollection of her experience.

"When Military Necessity Overrides Constitutional Guarantees: The Treatment of Japanese Americans during World War II." *Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.yale.edu/ynhti/curriculum/units/1982/3/82.03.01.x.html>>.

From this article I learned about the Japanese American internment camps and why they were created. It was very detailed and was important for background knowledge. It also discussed other Japanese American internment cases, which was helpful for comparison to Korematsu's.