



**An  
Annotated  
Bibliography  
for  
MANZANAR  
NATIONAL  
HISTORIC  
SITE**

**An Annotated Bibliography  
for  
MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

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## Introduction

This introduction to the *Manzanar National Historic Site Bibliography* consists of four parts. The opening section provides a historical overview of the Manzanar War Relocation Center. Although this site-centered bibliography encompasses the three incarnations of Manzanar as historical settlement space—Paiute communities, through 1850; Euro-American agricultural colony, 1910-1935; and Japanese American relocation center, 1942-1945—its primary emphasis (consistent with the legislation establishing Manzanar as a national historical site) is the World War II period. The second section will present a brief review of the literature treating the relocation center at Manzanar. The third section will describe the background and goals of this bibliographical project. The fourth and final section of the introduction will discuss the bibliography's salient features.

### Historical Overview

Manzanar was the first of ten War Relocation Authority (WRA)-administered detention centers created for "national security" by the United States government in 1942, following Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the United States's entrance into World War II. Incarcerated in these camps were more than 120,000 U.S. resident Japanese Americans, approximately one-third of whom were law-abiding Japanese aliens (Issei) denied U.S. citizenship and two-thirds U.S. citizens (preponderantly second-generation Nisei, but also some third-generation Sansei and even a few fourth-generation Yonsei). Located outside West Coast military zones in eastern California's Inyo County, 212 miles north of Los Angeles and nearly equidistant between the Owens Valley towns of Lone Pine and Independence on U.S. Highway 395, the Manzanar site had been utilized by Paiute-Shoshone Indians for centuries before 1900 and then, roughly spanning 1910-1935, was a tiny Euro-American fruit-growing settlement named Manzanar (Spanish for "apple orchard").

The camp was established initially by the U.S. Army as an assembly center and managed by the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) as the Owens Valley Reception Center from March 21 through May 31, 1942. On June 1, 1942, Manzanar was reconstituted as a WRA center, the only one of fifteen assembly centers to be so transformed, and renamed the Manzanar War Relocation Center. As a WCCA unit, Manzanar had one project director (Clayton Triggs) and two acting directors (Solon Kimball and Harvey Coverley). In its relocation center phase, extending to its shutdown on November 21, 1945, Manzanar's two directors were Roy Nash (until November 24, 1942) and Ralph P. Merritt. The overwhelming majority of the camp's peak population of 10,121 (nearly equally divided between male and female with one-quarter of them school-age children) were drawn from prewar Japanese American communities in Los Angeles County, particularly the City of Los Angeles.

Situated in the rain shadow of the imposing Sierra Nevada range at the base of 14,375-foot Mount Williamson on some 6,000 acres of land leased from the Los Angeles Department

of Water and Power, Manzanar experienced a harsh climate of extreme temperatures, high winds, and severe dust storms. The camp proper consisted of a rectangle of about 550 acres dominated by thirty-six blocks of 504 tar-paper residential barracks for the interned population, most of whom lived within 20 by 25 foot family apartments. This area encompassed communal mess halls, laundry facilities, and latrines for each internee block, as well as considerably upgraded living facilities for the appointed personnel. Additionally, it contained a modern 150-bed hospital, schools, churches, recreational and cultural facilities, cooperative stores, and most other amenities found in a "normal" American city of comparable size. Also in this central area were war-related industries (e.g., a camouflage net factory), an experimental plantation for producing natural rubber from the guayule plant, and the Children's Village orphanage. Immediately outside this main camp were 1,500 acres of agricultural land, which made Manzanar self-sufficient in crops, meat, and poultry, augmented the other WRA camps' food supplies, and generated revenue for the Manzanar center in open-market sales. The camp's core was surrounded by barbed wire and overlooked by eight sentry towers and manned by armed military police, a battalion of whom were quartered a half-mile south of the Manzanar center and, in 1942, was equipped with twenty-one rifles, eighty-nine shotguns, six machine guns, and twenty-one submachine guns.

Although relative peace and harmony generally prevailed within the center, internee resistance to unpopular administrative policies—manifested as work slowdowns and strikes as well as through cultural politics and non-compliance with regulations—was not uncommon. The most dramatic incident of resistance occurred on December 6, 1942. Sparked by the jailing of the Mess Hall Workers' Union's popular head (Harry Ueno) for beating an unpopular internee (Fred Tayama) prominent in the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), whose leaders were widely assumed by internees to be collaborators and informers, the "Manzanar Riot" climaxed in the death of two inmates and the wounding of nine others by MP-fired bullets. Its aftermath involved the roundup and ultimate imprisonment (without formal charges or hearings) of Ueno and other suspected "pro-Japanese" advocates and camp "troublemakers" in citizen isolation centers in Moab, Utah, and Leupp, Arizona, and the "protective custody" consignment to an abandoned Civil Conservation Corps camp in nearby Death Valley National Monument of JACL and allied "pro-American" spokespersons and their families. A more pervasive and protracted show of resistance was set in motion two months later, in February 1943, when the Army and the WRA imposed a mandatory registration on the adult population of Manzanar and the other centers for the joint purpose of establishing eligibility for leave clearance and securing volunteers for a special Japanese American combat team. At Manzanar, only forty-two persons (2 percent of the eligible citizen males) volunteered for military service, while approximately 50 percent of all male citizens and 45 percent of all female citizens either answered "no" to the so-called loyalty questions on the registration questionnaire or refused to answer the questions. The latter situation led to 1,322 Manzanarians and their families (a grand total of 2,165) being transferred in late 1943 to the WRA's newly-established Tule Lake Segregation Center in northern California.

With the departure of its "disloyals" to Tule Lake (along with expatriates and repatriates to Japan) and an increasing number of its "loyals" entering the military (following the reinstatement of selective service for Japanese Americans in 1944) and resettling throughout the U.S. as war workers and college students, Manzanar became a community largely of elderly and

youthful residents. Notwithstanding limited self-government and an improved physical appearance and social ambience, Manzanar retained constant reminders that it was a concentration camp: its residents were not free to leave, its newspaper (*Manzanar Free Press*) was censored, and its confines patrolled by soldiers with loaded weapons.

After its closure, the Manzanar site reverted to its prewar "natural" state, save for four surviving internee-built structures (two 1942 pagoda-like stone security posts at the camp's eastern entrance; a 1943 memorial obelisk, "Soul Consoling Tower," just outside the western boundary; and a 1944 auditorium on the northeast perimeter) plus scattered remnants of the constructed and botanical environment. Beginning in 1969, annual pilgrimages to the site have been held under the sponsorship of the Manzanar Committee, a Los Angeles-based community activist group. Manzanar was declared a state historical landmark in 1972 and a national historical landmark in 1985. On March 3, 1992, President George Bush signed into law the Congress-established Manzanar National Historic Site providing government purchase of the site and National Park Service administration, under the Department of the Interior, for preservation and historical interpretation.

### Literature Review

Notwithstanding that in the mind of the general public Manzanar has become a metaphor for the World War II incarceration experience of people of Japanese ancestry, to date no scholarly work on this former War Relocation Authority center has been published. Nor has there been even a doctoral dissertation focused on this camp. In 1947 a University of California, Berkeley, graduate student, Richard Brewer Rice, completed a master's thesis entitled "The Manzanar War Relocation Center," but the author for the most part restricted his attention to the first year of the center's operation. The closest thing to a comprehensive history appeared in 1988 with the publication of a popular work, *Manzanar*, compiled by John Armor and Peter Wright. Featuring spectacular historical images by one of America's finest photographers, Ansel Adams, and a text by a writer of near-equal stature, John Hersey, this book represents an excellent starting point for students of the subject.

The best-selling volume associated with Manzanar was published in 1973: *Farewell to Manzanar: A True Story of Japanese American Experience during and after the World War II Internment*. Coauthored by James D. Houston and Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston, this moving narrative chronicles the wartime Manzanar experience of the Wakatsuki family from the perspective of the second author, who spent her childhood behind barbed wire in the Owens Valley center. This book served as the basis for a 1976 feature-length television film in 1976 by the same name.

A trio of books produced by the Japanese American Project of the Oral History Program at California State University, Fullerton, are also useful in rounding out the history of the Manzanar center: Arthur A. Hansen and Betty E. Mitson, eds., *Voices Long Silent: An Oral Inquiry into the Japanese American Evacuation* (1974); Jessie A. Garrett and Ronald C. Larson, eds., *Camp and Community: Manzanar and the Owens Valley* (1977); and Sue Kunitomi Embrey et al. eds., *Manzanar Martyr: An Interview with Harry Y. Ueno* (1986). The first of these is focused upon Manzanar people and events, and is communicated through articles, interviews, and lectures; the second is an anthology of interviews done primarily with Owens Valley



residents who witnessed the mushrooming of a city of 10,000 Japanese Americans in their sparsely populated rural region; and the third is a critically edited interview with the central figure in the Manzanar Riot of December 5, 1942, arguably the defining event during Manzanar's four-year existence as a "community."

### **Project Background and Goals**

In July 1994 the California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program (CSUF-OHP), submitted a proposal to have a six-person project team generate an annotated bibliography of primary and secondary sources on the Manzanar National Historic Site of approximately 150 pages in length that could be used by the National Park Service (NPS) for the site's development and interpretation. This proposal was approved by NPS in October 1994, an interim report on the project's progress was submitted by CSUF-OHP in mid-December 1994, and the completed bibliography (somewhat shorter than anticipated) was forwarded by CSUF-OHP in early March 1995.

The CSUF-OHP project team consisted of six people: Dr. Arthur A. Hansen, Project Director; Dr. Debra Gold Hansen, Bibliographer; Ms. Sue Kunitomi Embrey and Ms. Jane Phillips Wehrey, Researchers; and Ms. Kathleen Frazee and Ms. Garnette Long, Editorial and Production Coordinators. The project director is Professor of History at CSUF and Director, OHP and its Japanese American Project; the bibliographer is Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, San Jose State University (Fullerton Campus) and Research Associate, CSUF-OHP; the researchers are, respectively, Chairperson, Manzanar Committee, and Research Associate, CSUF-OHP, and M.A. Candidate (Public History Emphasis), CSUF Department of History and Research Associate, CSUF-OHP; and the editorial and production coordinators are, respectively, Office Manager, CSUF-OHP, and Coordinator, Tapes Into Type Transcription Service, CSUF-OHP.

The project was done in four stages: Project Design; Research; Compilation; and Production. In the first stage, the project director spelled out the aims of the bibliography, established standards, delineated pertinent research subjects, assembled an inventory of topical headings and search descriptors, and designated research tasks. During this stage, also, the bibliographer set criteria for citations, including annotations, to guarantee a standardized format.

In the second stage, the director and bibliographer joined with the two project researchers to form a four-person research team. With each member responsible for specified genre(s) appropriate to his/her background, this team researched and amassed interdisciplinary and multitype bibliographic citations and provided annotations for standard published materials as well as primary documents and unpublished sources.

During the project's third stage, the bibliographer and editorial and production coordinators worked together to assemble, standardize, and edit the citations generated by the research team. They also organized the citations into relevant subject classifications, each of which were subdivided by genre. Concurrently, the project director prepared the bibliography's introduction.

In the fourth and final stage, the OHP-CSUF staff oversaw the bibliography's production: final editing, proofing, printing, and binding of ten spiral-bound volumes, and preparation of a Word Perfect 5.1 disc version.

## Site Bibliography

**Topics:** The bibliography itself is reasonably comprehensive, though it is certainly not exhaustive in its listing of relevant sources. The six main topics covered by the bibliography, in order of appearance, are: (1) Manzanar War Relocation Center; (2) Japanese in California and Beyond; (3) War Relocation Authority; (4) United States Army; (5) Owens Valley; and (6) Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

The Manzanar War Relocation Center category includes entries for the establishment and administration of the center; demographic characteristics; structures and facilities; social, economic, political, and intellectual activities; daily life; and dramatic events, such as the Manzanar Riot of 1942 and the loyalty registration crisis of 1943. Also covered in this category are prominent Manzanar personalities.

The category of Japanese in California and Beyond is chiefly devoted to sources about the pre-World War II Japanese American communities that together comprised Manzanar's wartime population. While predominantly drawn from Los Angeles County, the center's interned population also numbered people who had resided elsewhere in California, such as the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and even outside California (most notably, Bainbridge Island, Washington, and the Territory of Hawaii). Included in this category, too, are references to literature about Japanese Americans bearing upon their generation, gender, organizational affiliation, vocation, and social, intellectual, political, and economic pursuits.

The War Relocation Authority and United States Army categories are distinct yet complementary. The first category embraces sources about the federal agency that administered the Manzanar War Relocation Center from June 1, 1942, to November 21, 1945. The sources in the U.S. Army category pertain to the military's supervision of the movement of evicted Japanese Americans to the Owens Valley site; Manzanar's administration as an assembly or reception center by the Wartime Civilian Control Administration (a civilian arm of the U.S. Army) between March 21 and May 31, 1942; and the Army's responsibility for the center's external security through a military police company housed in a nearby facility.

The sources included in the Owens Valley category address the natural and cultural history of the region where the Manzanar War Relocation Center was located, while those included in the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power category speak to the relocation center being situated on rented land controlled by the City of Los Angeles and the postwar role played by the DWP during Manzanar's transformation into the setting for an annual pilgrimage and a NPS historical site.

**Source Types:** The bibliography concentrates on eight identifiable genres of information (though not every one of them are represented in each topical category): (1) Reference Sources; (2) Secondary Sources; (3) Audio-Visual Materials; (4) Oral Histories; (5) Periodicals; (6) Government Documents; (7) Manuscript and Record Collections; and (8) Artifacts and Ephemera. The Reference Sources genre includes bibliographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, biographical sources, factbooks, atlases, and databases containing significant material on Manzanar and related topics. Secondary Sources encompasses monographs, periodical articles, essays, book chapters, dissertations, and theses. Audiovisual Material consists of documentary and feature films, videotapes, sound recordings, photographic collections, artwork, maps, and architectural drawings. The genre of Oral Histories pertains strictly to tape-recorded interviews

and correlated documents. The Periodical genre is limited to Manzanar site, Japanese American community, and Owens Valley regional publications. The genre of Government Documents relates to published hearings, studies, and reports issued by municipal, county, state, and federal governments and their agencies. Manuscript and Record Collections embraces not only the records of pertinent government agencies but also those of public and private repositories. Artifacts and Memorabilia incorporates physical objects housed in museums and historical societies as well as large private collections.

**Time Frame:** The bibliography, with few exceptions, includes only items published or created between 1850 and 1994.

**Languages:** The bibliography is restricted to sources rendered in English, whether originally or via translation.

**Format:** Items are arranged by subject and then subdivided by type of material or genre. Citations are ordered within categories alphabetically by author, issuing agency, or provenance. Each citation, insofar as possible, includes author, title, place of publication, publisher, and date of publication, using *The Chicago Manual of Style* (14th edition) citation forms. For unpublished materials, repository and collection names are provided. In cases where the title lacks sufficient information to make the subject(s) covered self-evident, an annotation is provided.

**Scope:** The bibliography is not limited to traditional historical treatments, but is approached from multiple perspectives such as anthropology, sociology, psychology, geography, political science, and economics. Published items were located using standard bibliographic tools such as bibliographies, indexes, catalogs, and union lists, as well as newer electronic databases available through Internet, OCLC, DIALOG, and WILSONLINE. Unpublished sources and special collections (including audiovisual materials, oral histories, map collections, and artifacts) were gathered by consulting directories like the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and cataloging utilities like MELVYL and OCLC. Other primary and documentary materials were garnered through on-site visitations by project researchers to libraries, archives, and museums, in the southern and eastern California regions.

Arthur A. Hansen  
Project Director

# MANZANAR WAR RELOCATION CENTER

## SECONDARY SOURCES

### Books

Adams, Ansel. *Born Free and Equal: An Exhibition of Ansel Adams Photographs: Fresno Metropolitan Museum of Art, History, and Science*. Washington, D.C.: Echolight Corp., 1984. Based on the photographer's 1944 book on the Manzanar center.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Born Free And Equal: Photographs of the Loyal Japanese-Americans at Manzanar Relocation Center, Inyo County, California*. New York: U.S. Camera, 1944. Critically evocative photographs and text by one of the leading U.S. photographers, and a friend of Manzanar project director Ralph Merritt, captures the WRA community at a point when it appeared outwardly more settled.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Two Views of Manzanar: An Exhibition of Photographs by Ansel Adams, Toyo Miyatake*. Los Angeles: UCLA Frederick S. Wight Art Gallery, 1978. Adams's photos are complemented by those of a prominent Los Angeles photographer who was interned at Manzanar and compiled a photographic record of that center's history, including some unauthorized images.

Armor, John and Peter Wright, comps. *Manzanar*. New York: Times Books, 1988. Features photographs by Ansel Adams and commentary by John Hersey. In the absence of a critical history of the Manzanar center, this volume provides the best available single source on this important WRA center (the only one of which also saw service as a WCCA assembly center).

Bromley, David S. *These Bitter Years*. Batavia, N.Y.: Verservice, 1945. Reflections in poetry on the internment experience by a past commander of Inyo Post, American Legion, who worked in the Manzanar camp's administration.

Budd, Ruth. *The Manzanar Libraries at the Manzanar War Relocation Center: A Report . . .* Manzanar, Calif.: The Center, 1945.

Charyn, Jerome. *American Scrapbook*. New York: Viking Press, 1969. Historical novel by a prominent writer is set in Manzanar and revolves around personalities and incidents identified with that internment center.

- Chuman, Frank. *The Bamboo People: The Law and Japanese-Americans*. Chicago: Japanese American Research Project, Japanese American Citizens League, 1981. Though only alluding to Manzanar on several occasions in the text, the author was the administrator of the 250-bed Manzanar hospital from March 1942 to September 1943.
- Deane, Hugh. *Remembering Koji Ariyoshi: An American GI in Yenon*. Los Angeles: U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association, 1978. This short volume provides background information on Ariyoshi, who was interned in 1942 at the Manzanar center and was an outspoken pro-American, anti-fascist activist there until volunteering for the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.
- Embrey, Sue Kunitomi, ed. *The Lost Years: 1942-46*. 5th ed. Los Angeles: Manzanar Committee, 1987. Edited by the former managing editor of the *Manzanar Free Press* and founding cochair of the postwar Manzanar Committee, this slim volume covers prewar history of Japanese in America and evacuation and relocation, 1942-1945. In addition to a useful chronology and bibliography, there are several historical photographs of Manzanar and 2 poems about that center written by former Manzanarians.
- Embrey Sue Kunitomi, Arthur A. Hansen, and Betty Kulberg Mitson, *Manzanar Martyr: An Interview with Harry Y. Ueno*. Fullerton, Calif.: Japanese American Project, Oral History Program, California State University, Fullerton, 1986. Centered around the project's 1976 interview with the central figure in the Manzanar Riot of December 6, 1942, this volume includes 3 introductions by the editors, extensive notes, historical and contemporary photographs, numerous appendices consisting of primary documents, a comprehensive bibliography, and a subject index.
- Gesensway, Deborah, and Mindy Roseman. *Beyond Words: Images from America's Concentration Camps*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1987. Provides, in both stunning color and black-and-white reproductions, a sampling of the art created at the WRA centers by internee artists, along with their oral history testimonies, and a historical overview of the World War II Japanese American Evacuation experience. Chapter 9 features Manzanar camp scenes and oral reminiscences by former internee Kango Takamura.
- Hansen, Arthur A. and Betty E. Mitson, eds. *Voices Long Silent: An Oral Inquiry into the Japanese American Evacuation*. Fullerton: California State University, Fullerton, Japanese American Oral History Project, 1974. This collection of oral histories with participants in the World War II Japanese American Evacuation is complemented by critical historical articles, published lectures, photographs, and an annotated bibliography of project interviews. Particularly strong on the Manzanar center, it includes valuable information on the Manzanar Riot, as well as on prominent Manzanar personalities: Togo Tanaka, WRA documentary historian; Sue Kunitomi Embrey, managing editor of the *Manzanar Free Press*; Karl Yoneda, a vociferous pro-American, anti-fascist block leader; and Elaine Black Yoneda, Karl's Caucasian wife and vocal critic of camp officials and allegedly pro-fascist internees.

- Hata, Nadine Ishitani. *The Historic Preservation Movement in California, 1940-1976*. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation/Nadine Hata, 1992. Discusses the various state programs for preservation of historic places, including the State Registered Historic Landmarks Program in which the Manzanar site is treated.
- Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki. *Beyond Manzanar: Views of Asian-American Womanhood*. Coauthor of book and screenplay about her family's World War II experiences at the Manzanar center, Houston focuses her pieces in this collection on being an Asian American in a changing California. Includes references to Manzanar childhood.
- Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki and James D. Houston. *Farewell to Manzanar: A True Story of Japanese American Experience during and after the World War II Internment*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1973. The most celebrated book connected with Manzanar, it tells the powerful story of that center's history via the Wakatsuki family experience and in the voice of Jeanne Wakatsuki (whose girlhood was spent there). This book served as the basis for the 1976 feature-length television film by the same name.
- Jacobs, Paul and Saul Landau. *To Serve the Devil: Colonials and Sojourners*. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. Includes previously unpublished writings by Joe Kurihara, a World War I veteran who became a prominent figure in the Manzanar Riot. Later Kurihara was incarcerated in WRA isolation and segregation centers and thereafter renounced his U.S. citizenship and moved to Japan.
- Landis, Christopher. *Pilgrimage: Images from Manzanar: Essays and Photographs by Christopher Landis*. Fullerton, Calif.: The Lyceum Press, 1989. Includes artistic retrospective photographs of the Manzanar site plus essays by the artist, poems, maps, and bibliographic references.
- Manzanar Buddhist Church. *Manzanar Buddhist Church Directory*. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Buddhist Church, 1945. Membership directory of Manzanar Buddhist Church, 1942-1945. In English and Japanese and includes an "In Memorium" list.
- Manzanar Committee. *The Manzanar Pilgrimage: A Time for Sharing*. Los Angeles: Manzanar Committee, 1981. Commemorates first ten years of annual pilgrimage to the Manzanar site in text and photographs.
- Manzanar Relocation Center, Manzanar, California: 1942-1945*. N.p.: TecCom Productions, 1987. A collection of historical photographs and documents derived from the records of the War Relocation Authority.
- Merritt, Ralph P., Jr. *Death Valley—Its Impounded Americans: The Contribution by Americans of Japanese Ancestry during World War II*. Morongo Valley, Calif.: Sagebrush Press, 1987. Son of the director of the Manzanar center recounts through narrative and historical

photographs the brief living experience of Manzanar internees placed in protective custody at the Cow Creek Civilian Conservation Camp following the Manzanar Riot.

Mirikitani, Janice, ed. *Ayumi: A Japanese American Anthology*. San Francisco: Japanese American Anthology Committee, 1980. Covering the creative work of four generations of Japanese American writers and artists, this bilingual (English and Japanese) volume includes never before published personal journals; works from out-of-print newspapers, books, concentration camp magazines and periodicals; and graphics from personal collections. Selections bearing directly on the Manzanar center are: Sue Kunitomi Embrey, "Some Lines For A Younger Brother"; Doug Yamamoto, "At Manzanar the Mountains"; Kiyohi Hama [Karl Yoneda], "Translations: Angel Island Detention Station"; Kango Takamura, "Morning After the Rain"; and Wendy Yoshimura, "Working Woman."

Miyatake, Toyo. *Miyatake Toyo No Shashin: Toyo Miyatake Behind the Camera, 1923-1979*. Tokyo: Bungei Shunju, 1984. English translation by Paul Petite; edited by Atsufumi Miyatake, Taisuke Fujishima, and Eiko Hosoe.

Oda, James. *Heroic Struggles of Japanese American Partisan Fighters from America's Concentration Camps*. Los Angeles: Privately printed, 1980. Chapter 2 discusses in considerable detail the author's 1942 internment at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, where he was employed as a journalist and translator on the *Manzanar Free Press*. Presents a strong leftist, pro-American perspective.

Raineri, Vivian McGuckin. *The Red Angel: The Life and Times of Elaine Black Yoneda, 1906-1988*. New York: International Publishers, 1991. Biography of the leftist activist, a Caucasian who followed her husband Karl Yoneda into Manzanar and was embroiled in the political events surrounding the Manzanar Riot.

Stanley, Jerry. *I Am an American: A True Story of Japanese Internment*. New York: Crown Publishers, 1994. By means of a popular narrative style and a riveting array of historical photographs, the author communicates the bitter-sweet wartime romance behind barbed wire of two Manzanarians, Shi Nomura and Mary (Kageyama) Nomura. Known as the "Songbird of Manzanar" because of her singing appearances in camp, Mary Kageyama married Shi Nomura shortly before war's end and, in later years, assisted him with his curatorial duties at the Eastern California Museum's permanent Manzanar exhibit.

Tateishi, John. *An Oral History of the Japanese American Detention Camps*. New York: Random House, 1984. The author spent his childhood at Manzanar. Dedicated to the memory of Shigetoshi Tateishi, the author's father and a dissident leader at Manzanar during 1942, this volume includes edited reminiscences by seven Manzanarians—including ones with John Tateishi's mother, Yuri; the central figure in the Manzanar Riot, Harry Ueno; and Frank Chuman, the chief administrator of Manzanar's hospital.

Valencia-Weber, Gloria, ed. *Ethnic Lifestyles and Mental Health: Papers Presented at the "Ethnic Lifestyles and Mental Health" Seminars at Oklahoma State University*. Stillwater, Okla.: Oklahoma State University Department of Psychology, 1980. Includes an essay entitled "Beyond Manzanar: A Personal View of Asian-American Womanhood."

Walker, Ardis Manly. *Ralph Palmer Merritt*. San Bernardino, Calif.: Inland Printing and Engraving Co., 1964. Brief biographical overview of the onetime director of the Manzanar War Relocation Center.

Yoneda, Karl G. *Ganbatte: Sixty-year Struggle of a Kibei Worker*. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1983. This autobiography by a prominent social activist, labor leader, and historian, and Communist party political candidate, includes two chapters—Chapters 7 and 12—focused upon the Manzanar experiences of the author and his wife, Elaine Black Yoneda, as well as their postwar participation in pilgrimages to that site as members of the Manzanar Committee. Also covered in this illustrated and indexed volume is Yoneda's wartime role as a volunteer for the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.

### Articles

Adams, Ansel. "Mount Williamson, Sierra Nevada, from Manzanar, California [art reproduction]." *Art & Artists* 225 (June 1985): 28.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Mount Williamson, Sierra Nevada, from Manzanar, California [art reproduction]." *Art in America* 73 (August 1985): 32.

Anderson, Hugh H. "Experiences in Growing, Processing and Marketing Parthenium Rubber." *Engineer of California* 29 (November 1976): N.p. and (December 1976): N.p. Two-part article by man who conducted guayule experiments in both the Manzanar and Poston, Arizona, camps. Provides historic information on worldwide use of the guayule plant and credits interned Japanese Americans for developing innovative rubber extraction method.

Ariyoshi, Koji. "The Nisei Victims of Racism"; "Evacuation to Manzanar"; and "Memories of Manzanar." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, 7-9 April 1971. Autobiographical account of a Japanese American from Hawaii interned at Manzanar in 1942. Written from the perspective of a progressive anti-fascist who headed the Manzanar Federation, an alliance of political leftists and Japanese American Citizens League members.

Cowley, Susan. "Pilgrimage to Manzanar." *California Living: The Magazine of the San Francisco Examiner*, 3 June 1973. Text by Susan Cowley, photographs by Robert Cowley. Centers on the pilgrimage of April 14, 1973, at which the controversial commemorative plaque, California Registered Historical Landmark No. 850, was placed at the Manzanar site by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Manzanar Committee and the Japanese American Citizens League.



Feldman, Jay. "Baseball Behind Barbed Wire." *Whole Earth Review* 69 (Winter 1990): 36+. Focuses on baseball at Tule Lake center in northern California, but reflective of situation at Manzanar and other WRA centers.

Fitchette, Todd. "Boy Commemorates Both Grandparents with Project." *Inyo Register*, 27 April 1994. Derek Yemoto, seeking his Eagle Scout award, designed information board for installation near the Manzanar cemetery to honor grandparents interned there during World War II.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Hopkins Takes Helm of National Historic Site." *Inyo Register*, 5 July 1994. Ross Hopkins, formerly Supervisory Park Ranger at Death Valley National Monument, is named Superintendent of Manzanar National Historic Site.

Forstenzer, Martin. "Plans to Honor Manzanar Create Divided Camps." *Los Angeles Times*, 23 December 1993. Interviews reveal divided opinions about developing Manzanar as a National Historic Site.

Gonzales, Ruby. "Memories of U.S. Relocation Center Stay with Teacher." *Highlander Newspapers*, 1 September 1994. LaVerne, California, resident Mary Smeltzer recalls her wartime teaching experiences at Manzanar.

Grover, Janice Zita. "The Winner Names the Age: Historicism and Ansel Adams's Manzanar Photographs." *Afterimage* 16 (April 1989): 14-18.

Hansen, Arthur A. "A Riot of Voices: Racial and Ethnic Variables in Interactive Oral History Interviewing." In McMahan, Eva M. and Kim Lacy Rogers, eds., *Interactive Oral History Interviewing* (Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1994), 107-39. Centers around the Manzanar Riot and interviews done in the 1970s by the author with 5 Manzanarians associated with that event—Sue Kunitomi Embrey, Togo Tanaka, Harry Ueno, Elaine Black Yoneda, and Karl Yoneda—for the Japanese American Project of the Oral History Program at California State University, Fullerton.

Hansen, Arthur A. and David A. Hacker. "The Manzanar Riot: An Ethnic Perspective." *Amerasia Journal* 2 (Fall 1974): 112-57. Argues that the "riot" at the Manzanar center on December 6, 1942, was really a "revolt" against accumulated injustices and grievances perpetrated by the U.S. government, WRA authorities, and internee informers and accommodationists.

Hansen, Arthur A., Betty E. Mitson and Sue Kunitomi Embrey. "Dissident Harry Ueno Remembers Manzanar." *California History* 54 (Winter 1985): 58-64, 77. Excerpts of interview with former Manzanar internee Harry Y. Ueno for the Japanese American Project of the Oral History at California State University center on his arrest on eve of the Manzanar Riot, and subsequent imprisonment for alleged beating of a reputed internee informer.

- Harth, Erica. "Children of Manzanar [Personal Narrative]." *Massachusetts Review* 34 (Autumn 1993): 367+. A writer describes her memories of childhood at Manzanar, where her mother was a WRA employee.
- Houston, James. "Stone Blossom Flower." *Yardbird Reader* 2 (1973): 63-67. Covers 1973 pilgrimage to Manzanar and describes former Issei internee Ryozo Kado cementing State Landmark plaque into facade of camp guard house.
- Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki. "Colors [Questions of Identity: Ethnicity, Apprenticeship, and the New American Writer]." *New England Review* 15 (Summer 1993): 57+. Nisei writer who was interned as a child at Manzanar organizes her narrative reminiscences by giving each stage of her life a color best symbolizing her respective feelings. Explains how becoming a writer brought some discrimination but writing a book about Manzanar, *Farewell to Manzanar* (1973), helped her reclaim pride in her heritage.
- Houston, Jeanne W., James D. Houston, and Anthony Friedson. "No More Farewells: An Interview With Jeanne and James Houston." *Biography* 7 (1, 1984): 50-73. Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and her husband, James D. Houston, discuss the genesis of *Farewell to Manzanar* (1973), their account of Jeanne's childhood internment at the Manzanar center during World War II.
- Hubler, Shawn. "A Return to Manzanar—The Story of an L. A. Woman Who Lost her Youth at World War II Internment Camp." *Los Angeles Herald Examiner*, 6-27 May 1988.
- "Interior Secretary Names Manzanar Advisory Commission." *Rafu Shimpo [Los Angeles Japanese Daily News]*, 21 October 1994. Discloses names of 11-member commission appointed by U.S. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt.
- Iwata, Edward. "A Family Forgives." *San Francisco Chronicle*, "People," 10 August 1988. First-person story about Kunitomi and Iwata families' internment at Manzanar and their varied views on redress legislation about to be passed in Congress.
- Jones, Robert A. "The Big Stall at Manzanar." *Los Angeles Times/California and the West*, 14 August 1991. Discusses Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's objections to Manzanar National Historic Site bill.
- Klehr, Harvey. "Communists' Autobiographies." *World & I* (June 1987): 613-20. One of the autobiographies criticized for its adherence to party ideology at the expense of candor is that by Karl Yoneda, *Ganbatte: Sixty-Year Struggle of a Kibei Worker* (1983). Klerk argues that, based upon this book, Yoneda was only devoted to civil liberties when it served his political purposes; Yoneda's response to his World War II exclusion and detention at the Manzanar center is cited as substantiating evidence.

Komai, Chris. "Blue Star Memorial Highway Marker Dedicated at Manzanar Pilgrimage." *Rafu Shimpo* [Los Angeles Japanese Daily News], 25 April 1994.

Kushner, Sam. "Manzanar—20 Years Later—Japanese Concentration Camp." *Los Angeles Free Press*, 12 May 1974. Explores controversial background of designation of Manzanar as a state historical landmark in 1973.

Louthan, Bruce D. and Lloyd M. Pierson. "Moab Japanese-American Isolation Center: The Dark Postlude in the History of Dalton Wells CCC Camp." *Canyon Legacy* 19 (Fall/Winter 1993): 28-31. Article in this special issue for the journal of the Museum of Moab (in Moab, Utah) on the Dalton Wells Civilian Conservation Corps camp describes the several months in 1943 when it served as a temporary WRA isolation center for alleged troublemakers from WRA camps, including Manzanar. Featured (through text and illustrations) is the experience of Moab internee Harry Ueno, the central figure in the Manzanar Riot.

McClung, Lorraine. "Memories of Manzanar are Shared." *Inyokern News Review*, 21 March 1985. Former Manzanar teacher talks about her experiences with American Association of University Women members.

Martin, Judith. "Manzanar—Memory of Internment Camp Lives On." *Sierra View* (1988): 52-53. Annual supplement of Ridgecrest, California's *Daily Independent* reminds readers, through text and photographs, that each April's staging of the Manzanar Pilgrimage is a time for remembering the wartime internment of many Japanese Americans at the Manzanar War Relocation Center.

Mitson, Betty E. "Looking Back in Anguish: Oral History and Japanese-American Evacuation." *Oral History Review* 2 (1974): 24-51. Focused upon interviews in the Japanese American Project of the Oral History Program at California State University, Fullerton, and enhanced by historic and contemporary photographs, attention is shed on Manzanar through highlighting the wartime experiences of key individuals associated with that center: Robert L. Brown, reports officer and assistant director; Togo Tanaka, WRA documentary historian and JACL spokesperson; Sue Kunitomi Embrey, *Manzanar Free Press* managing editor; Karl and Elaine Black Yoneda, an interracial activist couple in the forefront of camp's pro-American causes; and Herbert Nicholson, a Quaker missionary who made frequent trips to Manzanar to deliver personal goods and Christmas gifts and to evangelize among interned population and administrative personnel.

Moffat, Susan. "A Paradise Lost, Never Forgotten." *Los Angeles Times*, 5 January 1994. The story of Japanese Americans who lived on Terminal Island before World War II, their wartime internment at Manzanar, and their postwar lives.

Monji, Jana. "A Family Reunion." *Rafu Shimpo* [Los Angeles Japanese Daily News], 28 May 1992. Former residents of Manzanar Children's Village recollect the times spent with their "family" in that wartime orphanage.

Murakami, Momoko. "A Moment with Momo." *Kashu Mainichi [Japan-California Daily News]*, 5 May 1994. Columnist explains how she changed perspective after involvement in Manzanar Pilgrimage as a volunteer and not simply as a reporter/participant.

Negri, Sam. "Forgotten Arizona Compound Housed Japanese American 'Troublemakers.'" *Arizona Republic*, 4 August 1985. Brief overview of experience of internees, including some from Manzanar, who were removed from 10 WRA centers and imprisoned in this special WRA isolation center in 1943.

Newhall, Beaumont. "Beaumont Newhall: Photographic Memories [interview]." *Art News* 88 (April 1989): 168-73. Includes illustration of and discussion about Ansel Adams's photograph "Mount Williamson, The Sierra Nevada, from Manzanar, California."

Ohm, Karin Becker. "What You See is What You Get: Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams at Manzanar." *Journalism History* 4 (1, 1977): 15-22. Discusses the photographic histories by Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams of Japanese Americans interned at Manzanar during World War II and indicates their contrasting interpretations of the camp experience.

Okamura, Raymond Y. "Farewell to Manzanar: A Case of Subliminal Racism." *Amerasia Journal* 3 (2, 1976): 143-48. Analyzes impact of 1976 television film *Farewell to Manzanar*, maintaining that dominant themes of white racism continue to dictate mass media's portrayal of Asian American experience, though in a more sophisticated form than before.

\_\_\_\_\_. "'Manzanar Martyr': Reveals the Untold Camp Story." Review essay by community historian and social activist of a published oral history volume by the Japanese American Project of the Oral History Program at California State University, Fullerton, centers on the experiences of Harry Y. Ueno, the principal figure in the Manzanar Riot, and argues that Ueno's story reveals what it felt like to be branded a "troublemaker" and kicked around from one prison camp to another during World War II.

\_\_\_\_\_. "A Pilgrimage Guide to the American Concentration Camps." *Pacific Citizen*, December 1979, N.p.

Okiihiro, Gary Y. "Japanese Resistance in America's Concentration Camps: A Re-evaluation." *Amerasia Journal* 2 (Fall 1993): 20-34. Seminal essay relative to the resistance historiography on the Japanese American Evacuation that emerged in the post-1960s Asian American consciousness movement; considers two models for resistance activity in the camp loosely based upon the strike at Poston and the riot at Manzanar in November-December 1942.

Okui, Mas. "A Pilgrimage to Manzanar—the Past Remembered." *Student Outlook* 22 (May 1972): N.p. High school teacher, in this weekly educational service of the *Los Angeles Times*, explicates rationale for annual Manzanar Pilgrimage.

- Pierson, Lloyd. "Dalton Wells CCC/Internment Site North of Moab on US-191 Now on the National Register." *Times-Independent* [Moab, Utah], 1 September 1994. Describes, in particular, the experiences of the so-called Manzanar Sixteen, the first contingent of alleged "troublemakers" to be removed from the ten regular WRA centers and incarcerated for several months in the temporary isolation center established at Moab by the WRA in 1943.
- Rancourt, Linda M. "Remembering Manzanar." *National Parks* 67 (May/June 1993): 30-34. The internment camp that held more than 10,000 Japanese Americans at Manzanar, California, during World War II is made a national historic site by the National Park Service to serve as a reminder of that unjust situation.
- Reifsnider, Betsy. "DWP Stymies Manzanar Bill." *Mono Lake Newsletter* 14 (Fall 1991). Mono Lake Committee maintains that amendments to HR 543 and S 621 in U.S. Congress bills sought by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power will weaken federal jurisdiction and harm eastern Sierra environment.
- Reyes, David. "Let Them Never Forget." *Los Angeles Times* [Orange County Section], 6 September 1994. Former Manzanar internee Mary Kageyama Nomura of Garden Grove, California, discusses how her husband Shiro, who was also interned at Manzanar, created the Manzanar Project of photographs, artifacts, and other memorabilia at the Eastern California Museum in Independence, California.
- Ross, Christopher. "Return to Manzanar." *Americana* 19 (March 1991): 55+. Explains how each April a poignant pilgrimage, open to all, honors the more than 10,000 people of Japanese ancestry interned during World War II at the Manzanar center in eastern California's Owens Valley.
- Schruben, Francis W. "An Even Stranger Death of President Harding." *Southern California Quarterly* 48 (1, 1966): 57-84. Using the early 1960s oral recollections of Ralph Palmer Merritt for the UCLA Oral History Program as a case study, the author concludes that the historian should approach oral history very cautiously. The account of Warren Harding's final illness and death by Merritt, onetime project director of the Manzanar War Relocation Center, is contradicted at crucial points by contemporary evidence.
- Schuman, Michael A. "Buffeted by Winds—Asian Americans Weathered Life at Internment Camp." *Denver Post*, 27 March 1994. Plans for National Park Service's development of Manzanar site are discussed by Sue Kunitomi Embrey, Manzanar Committee Chairperson, Ed Rothfuss, Superintendent of Death Valley National Monument, and Ross Hopkins, Superintendent of Manzanar.
- Shea, Peter. "Homegrown Rubber—A Most Unusual Plant." *Environment* 18 (November 1976): N.p. Provides background information on guayule, a scraggly desert shrub; notes that this source of natural rubber, produced in Manzanar with funding received through the Emergency Rubber Project, was deemed 90 percent efficient.

- Spickard, Paul R. "The Nisei Assume Power: The Japanese [American] Citizens League, 1941-1942." *Pacific Historical Review* 52 (May 1983): 147-74. Provides excellent background on the organization whose unofficial but influential presence within the Manzanar center provoked great opposition from the internee population and precipitated the Manzanar Riot.
- Stevens, John D. "From Behind the Barbed Wire: Freedom of the Press in World War II Japanese Centers." *Journalism Quarterly* 48 (1971): 279-87. Covering the newspapers published in both assembly centers and relocation centers, the author argues that freedom of the press varied from center to center. Includes information on the newspapers, English and Japanese, issued at Manzanar during both its assembly and relocation center incarnations.
- Sturman, John. "Marcuse Pfeifer Gallery, New York [exhibit]." *Art News* 85 (December 1986): 153-54. Retrospective photographs of Manzanar site taken by Joan Myers, granddaughter of former U.S. Vice President Henry Wallace.
- Suzuki, Peter T. "The Ethnolinguistics of Japanese Americans in the Wartime Camps." *Anthropological Linguistics* 18 (December 1976): 416-23. Although not focused specifically on the Manzanar center, this important article by an anthropologist and former internee at the Minidoka center in Idaho illuminates the jargon used in all WRA camps by the interned population.
- Tachibana, Judy. "Indefinite Isolation: The World War II Ordeal of Harry Yoshio Ueno." *Rafu Shimpo [Los Angeles Japanese Daily News]*, 20 December 1980. Riveting account of the World War II experiences of Harry Ueno.
- Turner, Peter. "Paradise Lost." *Creative Camera* 6 (1987): 12-15. Covers, in text and illustration, selected photographic work of Ansel Adams, including "Mount Williamson, The Sierra Nevada, from Manzanar, California."
- Twitchell, Barbara. "It Should Never Happen Again." *UNR Times* 7 (Winter 1989-1990): 5-8. Based on an interview with Edgar Wakayama, a professor of clinical laboratory science at the University of Nevada, Reno, who was born at the Manzanar center, this piece is focused on his father Kinzo Ernest Wakayama's constitutional challenge to his wartime imprisonment and the wartime and postwar impact that challenge had on the Wakayama family.
- Ueno, Harry. "Hostages of War." *Rikka* 10 (Autumn 1985): 16-22. Autobiographical account of World War II experiences by central figure in the Manzanar Riot.
- Uyeno, Tadaichi. "Point of No Return." *Rafu Shimpo [Los Angeles Japanese Daily News]*, 22 August 1973-20 October 1973. Journalist recounts, from the perspective of a participant-observer, the experience of the 86 men, women, and children removed from Manzanar on the night of the Manzanar Riot, and their relocation to the site of the former Cow Creek Civilian Conservation Camp in Death Valley, California.

Wada, George and James C. Davies. "Riots and Rioters." *Western Political Quarterly* 10 (4, 1957): 864-74. An analysis of the riotous demonstrations that occurred at the Manzanar center on the eve of the first anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Includes extensive demographic material on the interned Japanese American population as well as participants and nonparticipants in the Manzanar Riot.

Winks, Robin. "Sites Of Shame [Including Memorials to Shameful Episodes in U.S. History in the National Parks]." *National Parks* 68 (March-April 1994): 22+. Contends that the National Park Service should include exhibits on troubling elements of U.S. history in order to instruct, reveal the national character, and reflect the nation's maturity. Explains that a unit such as Manzanar National Historic Site displays both historical disgrace and individual dignity.

"Yoneda, Karl, Labor Activist Donates Collection to UCLA." *Hokubei Mainichi [San Francisco Daily News]*, 3 May 1990. Yoneda and his family were interned at Manzanar during World War II, where he served as a block leader and controversial supporter of pro-American policies and activities prior to his enlistment in the U.S. military in late 1942.

Zich, Arthur. "Japanese Americans: Home at Last." *National Geographic* 169 (April 1986): 512-39. Enhanced by Michael S. Yamashita's contemporary photographs and Dorothea Lange's historical ones, this article contains text and image coverage of Manzanar, including a poignant photograph of Karl and Elaine Yoneda, an interracial couple who were detained there and returned annually for many years to participate in the Manzanar Pilgrimage.

#### **Theses and Dissertations**

Fox, Rollin Clay. "The Secondary School Program at the Manzanar War Relocation Center." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1946.

Gutierrez, Michelle. "Medicine in a Crisis Situation: The Effect of Culture on Health Care in the World War II Japanese American Detention Centers." Master's thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1989. Study compares the medical care and response to it in the Manzanar center, which was largely constituted of urban-based Nikkei, with the situation in the Poston center in Arizona where the interned population was chiefly rural in background.

Hacker, David A. "A Culture Resisted, A Cultural Revived: The Loyalty Crisis of 1943 at the Manzanar War Relocation Center." Master's thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1980. This thesis, by the onetime director of the Japanese American Project of the CSUF Oral History Program, argues that the loyalty oath administered to the internees by the Army and the WRA led to a revitalization of Japanese culture and a rejection of Americanization. Study is grounded in reports of Manzanar Community Analyst Morris Opler and in the 1978 project interview with him.

- Hamashige, Tomio Scott. "American Myths and Manzanar: Literature of the World War II Internment Camps." Master's thesis, University of California, San Diego, 1992.
- Rice, Richard Brewer. "The Manzanar War Relocation Center." Master's thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1947. In spite of its comprehensive title, this thesis is largely restricted to the events of the first year of the Manzanar camp's existence.
- Whitney, Helen Elizabeth. "Care of Homeless Children of Japanese Ancestry during Evacuation and Relocation." Master's thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1948. Focuses on Children's Village, the orphanage at the Manzanar War Relocation Center; includes information based upon a visitation by the author to the site during the center's wartime operation.
- Yamamoto, Eriko. "Struggle of a Frontier Nisei: A History of Japanese-Americans through Mrs. [Miya] Kikuchi's Words." Master's thesis, Claremont Graduate School, 1983. Miya Sannosuke Kikuchi directed social services in the early stages of the Manzanar center, where her husband Yoriyuki Kikuchi was chief of the dental clinic.
- Yamashita, Kanshi Stanley. "Terminal Island: Ethnography of an Ethnic Community: Its Dissolution and Reorganization to a Non-spatial Community." Ph.D. Diss., University of California, Irvine, 1985. Former Terminal Islander and Manzanarian indicates that, while interned at Manzanar during World War II, the bulk of the residents of the isolated and traditional prewar Japanese American fishing community of Terminal Island near Los Angeles lived in three adjoining blocks, maintained a high degree of group cohesion, and suffered prejudice from the center's off-island internee population.
- Yatsushiro, Toshio. "Political and Socio-cultural Issues at Poston and Manzanar Relocation Centers: A Thematic Analysis." Ph.D. Diss., Cornell University, 1953. The emphasis is on the Poston center in Arizona, where the author was an internee staff member of the Bureau of Sociological Research headed by Dr. Alexander Leighton.
- Wiig, Laurence Maxon. "Sino-American Relations during the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945: A Study Centered on the Activities and Role of Koji Ariyoshi, a Japanese-American, during that War [Nitchu Sensoki, Beichu Kankei No Kenkyu: Nikkei Beijin Koji Ariyoshi No Kodo To Yakuwari O Chushin Ni Shite]." Master's thesis, Hiroshima University, 1989. Includes information on Ariyoshi, a leftist activist and labor leader from Hawaii who was interned in Manzanar in 1942 and formed the stridently pro-American Manzanar Citizens Federation prior to his enlistment in the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.

#### AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

##### Maps

- Bancroft Library, Japanese American Resettlement File 67/14C (E 2-44 T 700). Map of the United States, showing the locations of the WRA Centers.



National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division. Map of California. Washington, D.C., 1993. 10 x 31" color map showing Manzanar National Historic Site.

### Photographic Collections

Thorne, Frederick R. "Relocation of Japanese-Americans in California during the Second World War." 1944. 172 color slides. Presbyterian Historical Society, Pennsylvania. Scenes of internment camps in California, including Manzanar, and depictions of Presbyterian mission work there.

### Sound Recordings

"Box of Visions." Cambridge, Mass.: Philo, 1993. 1 sound cassette. Produced by Tom Russell, Andrew Hardin & Dusty Wakeman.

"First Love, Last Rites." New York: Columbia, 1990. Performed by Cock Robin. 1 digital sound disc. Includes a song entitled "Manzanar."

"Flashpoint." N.p.: Island, 1988. Performed by Looters. 1 digital sound disc. Includes a song entitled "Manzanar."

"In His Discretion." Los Angeles: Pacifica Tape Library, 1983. 1 sound cassette (60 min.) In 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, using Executive Order 9066, interned 110,000 Japanese Americans in concentration camps. This program describes those camps through interviews with former inmates, many of them members of the Manzanar Committee, a Los Angeles-based community activist group that restored the Manzanar camp site for the sake of posterity.

Nomura, Mary Kageyama. "The Songbird of Manzanar." Recorded December 24, 1944 and March 1, 1945. Independence, California. Eastern California Museum, 1987. 1 sound cassette. Contemporary American songs recorded by popular internee entertainer.

"Tokyo Rose." Burbank, Calif.: Warner Bros., 1989. 1 analog sound disc. Performed by Van Dyke Parks. Includes a song entitled "Manzanar."

### Films

*Blue Star Memorial/Manzanar Pilgrimage.* 2 hrs. Inyokern, Calif: N.p., 1994. Personal video by Margaret Peachie of Oasis Garden Club documenting planning of Blue Star Memorial Highway dedication.

*Farewell to Manzanar.* New York: National Broadcasting System, 1976. Produced and directed by John Korty. A true story of Japanese American experience during and after the World

War II internment based on the 1973 book by Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and James Houston.

*Justice at Last!* 1 hr. Modesto, Calif.: Leonard's Airspace, 1990. Documentary by Randy Magnus of 21st annual pilgrimage to Manzanar.

*Manzanar*. 15 min. San Francisco: Visual Communications; Los Angeles: Cross Currents Media, 1971. Documentary produced and directed by Robert A. Nakamura which depicts a Nisei's memories of boyhood spent in a U.S. concentration camp during World War II.

*Manzanar, Independence*: Eastern California Museum, 1986. This 8 mm. color film supplied to Eastern California Museum by R.P. Merritt is a direct video copy of 1944 color film by Francis C. Dieterich. Gardens, parks, street scenes, mattress factory, hospital, nurses in training, and children's village are among scenes included in this video from film taken by a camp visitor.

*Manzanar All-Camp Reunion*. 2 hrs. Los Angeles: N.p., September 5, 1987. Joe Nagano documents reunion weekend.

*Manzanar All-Camp Reunion*. 2 hrs. Los Angeles: N.p., August 12, 1991. Personal production by Joe Nagano covers reunion dinner with Congressman Robert Matsui as keynote speaker.

*Manzanar Interview*. 9 min. Harper's Ferry, Va.: National Park Service Media Center, 1993. Unedited segment of interviews of former Manzanar internees.

"Manzanar #2." 20 min. Independence: Eastern California Museum, 1986. This 8 mm. color film was taken from home movies made ca. 1943 by an unknown visitor to the camp. Scenes include the gardens, Pleasure Park, school activities—a play, dancing, high school graduation (Ralph Merritt and others in academic regalia)—Dillon Meyer visit, snowstorm, orphanage, children at play in the snow.

*Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2 hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Committee, April 1986. Documenting activities of dedication of national historic landmark plaque at entrance to Manzanar and cemetery area.

*Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2 hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Committee, 1991. Documenting activities of 1991 pilgrimage.

*Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2 hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Committee, 1992. Official documentation by Jonathan Lee of 50th year commemoration and dedication of Manzanar National Historic Site.

*Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2 hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: N.p., 1992. Personal documentary by Toshiko Yoshida of 1992 pilgrimage.

*Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2 hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Committee, 1993. Jonathan Lee documents activities of 1993 pilgrimage to Manzanar.

*Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2 hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Committee, 1994. Jonathan Lee documents activities of dedication of Blue Star Memorial Highway and honoring 100th/442d/MIS veterans.

"Manzanar Pilgrimage 4/94." Bishop, Calif.: Weststar, 1994.

*Pilgrimage—Images of Manzanar*. 15 min. Christopher Landis, La Habra Heights, Calif., 1991. Promotional film for photographic portfolio.

Sady, Rachel Reese. "Japanese-American Relocation, 1942." Pleasantville, N. Y.: Olcott Forward Division of Educational Audio Visual Inc., 1970. Teaching guide, duplicating masters, filmstrips (3).

*23rd Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage*. 2+ hrs. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar Committee, 25 April 1992. Jonathan Lee documents activities of 50th anniversary of Executive Order 9066 and celebration of designation of Manzanar National Historic Site.

*Visible Target*. 30 min. Bainbridge Island, Wash.: KCTS-TV (PBS), 1985. Documentary by John de Graaf about Bainbridge Island and husband and wife newspaper publishers who took stand against evacuation. Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island were among the first internees at Manzanar, where they occupied several blocks until their transfer in early 1943 to the Minidoka center in Idaho.

## ORAL HISTORIES

Bancroft Library. Oral History Collection. University of California, Berkeley. Includes a typed transcript of a 1970 Regional Oral History Office taped interview with Paul Taylor, prominent University of California, Berkeley, labor economist and social activist. Bound under the title of *California Social Scientist: Education, Field Research and Family* (1973) and introduced by Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., the typescript (accompanied by photographs) discusses the photographic work at Manzanar of Taylor's wife, Dorothea Lange, for the War Relocation Authority.

California State Archives. State Government Oral History Program. Sacramento, California. Contains a 5-hour interview, with edited transcript and finding aid, completed under the auspices of the Regional Oral History Office, University of California, Berkeley, with Brieuc Bouche in 1993. Bouche, a naturalized U.S. citizen from France and a master wood carver, discusses the following: his family history in Brittany, French education, the French army, his apprenticeship in wood carving; his experience as an immigrant and his decision to become an American citizen; and wartime residence at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, where he taught industrial arts to interned high school students. Mentions Ralph Merritt,

Manzanar's director, and Ansel Adams, the photographer most closely connected in the public mind with Manzanar.

Claremont Graduate School. Oral History Collection. Claremont, California. Houses a 1978 Oral History Program interview done with Toyo Miyalake, former Manzanar internee and noted camp photographer. Transcript is bound under the title of *A Life in Photography: The Recollections of Toyo Miyatake*.

Department of Special Collections. Oral History Collection. University of California, Los Angeles. Contains an "interview" with Ralph Merritt, former director of the Manzanar War Relocation Center. The edited transcript, along with related material, is available in a 140-page bound volume entitled *After Me Cometh a Builder: The Recollections of Ralph Palmer and Related Material*. 1956-1962. The final editing for the transcript of this taped autobiographical narrative was completed by the UCLA Oral History Program, UCLA. It covers Merritt's pre-World War II life: student days at the University of California (1904-1907); later experiences as U.C. comptroller and as a member of the U.C. Board of Regents; tenure as food administrator for California during World War I; role in Herbert Hoover's campaign for presidential nomination in 1920; part in the formation of the California Chamber of Commerce and the development of Central Valley Water Project; and cooperative marketing experiences with the California Rice Grower's Association and the Sun Maid Raisin Growers Association. Unfortunately, no mention is made of Merritt's time at Manzanar or his post-World War II life and career.

Manzanar Committee Archives. Oral History Collection. 1566 Curran Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90026. Includes short taped interviews, some of which are transcribed, with assorted Manzanar personalities and Owens Valley officials concerned with the Manzanar site. Also contains the tape and transcription of a 1977 panel discussion, "The Loyalty Issue—The Other Side," that includes two former prominent Manzanar internees (Sue Kunitomi Embrey and Karl Yoneda) connected with the postwar Manzanar Committee and its annual pilgrimage.

Oral History Program, California State University, Fullerton. Japanese American Project. Fullerton, California. Contains a great number of tapes and edited transcripts of interviews with Manzanar internees, administrators, and employees.

#### PERIODICALS

Manzanar Christian Church, Manzanar Calif. *Bulletins*. 24 December 1944 to 29 April 1945.

*Manzanar Free Press*. Manzanar, Calif.: The Center, 1942-1945. This newspaper was published weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly during different stages of Manzanar's wartime existence.

*Our World*. Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar High School, 1943-1944. Annual publication for the high school at the Manzanar center.

*Valediction—1945*, Manzanar, Calif.: Manzanar High School, 1945. Annual publication, text and photographs, for the final year of the high school at the Manzanar center.

### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

California. Department of Parks and Recreation. *Manzanar Feasibility Study*. Prepared by Kenneth Collier, Project Manager. Sacramento, 1974.

\_\_\_\_\_. State Historical Resources Commission. *Testimony Before the California State Historical Resources Commission on the Nomination of Manzanar War Relocation Center to the National Register of Historic Places*. Sacramento, 1976.

Inyo County, Calif. Board of Supervisors. Order made on February 4, 1974, to support Planning Commission's recommendation for proposed recreation site at Manzanar provided that the Road Department not be evicted from its facility on the property. Motion based on Feasibility Study by State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Manzanar National Historic Site. *Charter—Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission*. Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt. Washington, D.C., August 10, 1993; Charter filed August 27, 1993. Charter defines responsibilities of Commission appointees; established by Section 105, PL 102-248, March 3, 1992, (16 U.S.C. 461 note).

Manzanar War Relocation Center. Nineteen sheets, 22" x 24". Text, maps, and detailed drawings prepared by Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, National Park Service, in cooperation with Death Valley National Monument and the Western Region Office of NPS. Auditorium, stone houses, cemetery grounds and monument, guard tower (no longer standing) and reservoir area included.

U.S. "An Act to Establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and for Other Purposes." Public Law 102-248, March 3, 1992. Washington D.C.: GPO, 1992.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. *Japanese American Historic Landmarks Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs*. 102nd Cong., 1st sess., H.R. 543, to establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the state of California, and for other purposes; H.R. 2351, to authorize a study of nationally significant places in Japanese American history. Washington, D.C., 21 May 1991. Testimony of Sue Kunitomi Embrey (3 pages), written testimony of Mayor Tom Bradley (3 pages), testimony of Hiro Takusagawa, representing Nisei veterans organizations. Also included are statements by Paul Morrison representing Inyo County (2 pages); Jerry Rogers, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, Department of the Interior (1 page); and David Simon, representing the National Parks and Conservation Association (5 pages).

\_\_\_\_\_. House. Committee on Home Interior and Insular Affairs. House Resolution #543 (Rep. Levine, (Co-Sponsors = 30), Gann Matsuda. Public Law 102-248 (3 March 1992). December 1994. Text of PL 102-248; chronology of action on bill taken in the House of Representatives, Senate, and Executive Branch; Co-sponsor list for House; none for Senate.

\_\_\_\_\_. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. *Establishing the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and For Other purposes Report (To Accompany H.R. 543) (Including Cost Estimate of the Congressional Budget Office)*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1991.

\_\_\_\_\_. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. *Japanese-American Historic Landmarks Hearing Before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands . . . on H.R. 543, To Establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and for Other Purposes; H.R. 2351, to authorize a Study of Nationally Significant Places in Japanese-American History, Hearing Held in Washington, D.C., May 21, 1991*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1993.

\_\_\_\_\_. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. *Establishing the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California and for other purposes; report (to accompany H.R. 543)*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1991. Testimony of Sue Kunitomi Embrey, Daniel Waters, Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angeles.

U.S. National Park Service. *Preliminary Draft—General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Manzanar National Historic Site, Inyo County, California*. Prepared by Regional Director, Western Region, March 1994. Thirty-nine pages with appendices. Public Law 102-238 authorizing legislation, list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species, projects requiring additional Section 102 Compliance and cost estimates.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Study of Alternatives for Manzanar War Relocation Center*. Western Regional Office, February 1989. A portion of the "Feasibility Study of Additional Sites Associated with the Pacific Campaign of World War II."

U.S. War Relocation Authority. Semi-Annual Report, January 1 to June 30, 1943, Washington, D.C. Operation of centers—reactions to registration and leave program, Senate and House hearings—Red Cross donations from all centers—education—business enterprises—health—fire protection—internal security—population figures—chronology.

\_\_\_\_\_. Semi-Annual Report, July 1 to December 31, 1943, Washington, D.C. Operation of WRA—resettlement—segregation—army recruitment—construction—education—health and safety—farm production in all camps—effects of Tule Lake disturbance. List of statistical tables.

\_\_\_\_\_. Semi-Annual Report, January 1 to June 30, 1944, Washington, D.C. Population—community government—Spanish Consular visits—further segregation to Tule

Lake—community analysis—occupational activities—health and safety—emergency refugee shelter—military police—informational services—tables and charts—chronology.

Western Archaeological and Conservation Center. Trip Report—Archaeological Investigations at Manzanar National Historic Site, Inyo County, Calif., October-November 1993 (QXX Project Number MANZ 1993 B). December 1993. Memo (H2215 MANZ (WR) RWI, December 1992 from Jeffrey Burton, Archaeologist, Division of Archaeology, WACC, Tucson, Arizona, to Chief, Division of Archaeology, 11 pages, maps 1-5, figures 1-8, photographs. Survey and site recording—detailed mapping—sub-surface testing—Manzanar Center—Manzanar Township—Native American sites—hunting—woodcutting—moving of Native American artifacts.

\_\_\_\_\_. Trip Report—Archaeological Survey of Manzanar National Historic Site, Inyo Co., California, April (WACC Project Number MANZ 1993A). May 1993. Memo H2215 MANZ (WR)RWI from Archaeologist Jeffrey Burton, Division of Archaeology, WACC, Tucson, Arizona, to Acting Chief, Division of Archaeology, 7 pages, maps, features associated with Manzanar Relocation Center, (2) outlying features related to Manzanar War Relocation Center; features related to Manzanar township; Native American sites; camouflage/mattress factory; block survey record (Block 22); list of vegetation identified.

## MANUSCRIPT AND RECORD COLLECTIONS

### Manuscripts

Abel, Leland R. "Manzanar—I was There." N.d., n.p. Manzanar Committee [1566 Curran Street; Los Angeles, Calif. 90026]. Memoirs of science teacher at Manzanar.

Anderson, Hugh H. "A Short History of U.S. Government Rebuffs on the Development of Rubber from Guayule." 1981. 11 pages, typed manuscript with 2-page record of individuals who advocated making rubber from guayule. Manzanar Committee. Hugh Anderson, president of the Pacific Rubber Growers, was connected during World War II with the production of rubber from guayule plants at both Manzanar and the Poston center in Arizona.

Carter, Genevieve. "Toy Loan Library." N.d., n.p. typescript with 6 photos. Inyo County Library. Prepared by Manzanar's school superintendent.

Drury, Newton Bishop. "Papers Relating to Ralph P. Merritt." N.d. 4 folders in 1 portfolio. University of California, Berkeley. Correspondence between the onetime chief of the California Department of Natural Resources and the former director of the Manzanar center contains reference to Merritt's wartime experiences.

Embrey, Sue Kunitomi. "The Manzanar Cooperative Enterprises: A Personal Recollection." 1983. 4 pages, typescript. Manzanar Committee. Explains that the development of

cooperatives in Manzanar provided internees with goods and services during their enforced stay and gave them a means of earning annual dividends.

Graw, Richard Pierson. "What Role Did Harry Ueno Play in the Manzanar Riot?" 1989. 29 pages, typed manuscript. Library, University of Redlands.

Gutierrez, Michelle. "Medical Mystique: Medical Care at the Manzanar War Relocation Center." California State University, Fullerton: History 490. 1986. 24 pages, typed manuscript with footnotes and bibliography. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program.

Hansen, Arthur A. "The Generational Meanings of the Monuments at Manzanar." 1994. 38 pages, typed manuscript. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. Originally presented as a talk sponsored by the Muckenthaler Cultural Center Foundation in Fullerton, California, on March 25, 1994. Explains how the Issei, Nisei, Sansei, and Yonsei generations have interpreted the historical marker and commemorative obelisk at the Manzanar site in somewhat different ways.

Imai, Gary. "IREITO: The Manzanar Cemetery Monument." California State University, Fullerton: History 490. 1986. 21 pages, typed manuscript with footnotes and selected bibliography. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. Describes the origins and construction of the memorial obelisk in the Manzanar cemetery, the focal point for the annual postwar Manzanar Pilgrimage.

Imon, Richard. "Manzanar City: Village 36: A Study of a Block in Manzanar War Relocation Center." California State University, Fullerton: History 490. 1986. 24 pages, typed manuscript with endnotes. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. The author's mother and her family lived in Block 36 at Manzanar during World War II.

Jaffe, Philip J. "Papers." 1920-1980. 54 linear ft. Special Collections, Emory University. Correspondence of former editor of *China Today* and *Amerasia* includes letters with onetime Manzanar internee and Communist party labor activist Koji Ariyoshi.

Manzanar Committee. "Barrack Reconstruction at Manzanar: A Community Involvement Proposal," by George Thow/Manzanar Committee, 1978. 1 page, typed proposal. Feasibility of proposal outlined; documents based on U.S. Army Technical Manual used during World War II for theater of operations construction.

Means, Thomas H. "Review of Appraisals, Manzanar Relocation Center." 31 July 1944. 17 pages, bound typescript (carbon). Manzanar Committee. This report considers value of property taken by the United States for the Manzanar Relocation Center and contains a review of water supply appraisal made by O. C. Hiatt.



- Merritt, Ralph P. "America in the War and America in the Peace." 30 May 1944. N.p., typescript. Inyo County Library. Concluding address in a series, "America in the Making," sponsored by the administration and townhall at the Manzanar center.
- Polos, Nicholas C. "Responses to the Desert Exile: The Manzanar Camp Experience, 1942-1943." 1984. 55 pages, typed manuscript with endnotes. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. Presented at the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association on 16 August 1984 in Seattle, Washington.
- Potts, Marion E. "Papers." 1942-1945. 1 box. Library, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Pertaining to the former vice principal of high school at the Manzanar Center, these papers consist of correspondence; student papers; publications; newspaper clippings; a report; a speech; and photographs, including six by celebrated photographer Ansel Adams; and related material.
- Sato, Wilbur. "Manzanar Children's Village." 1992. 6 pages, typed report. Manzanar Committee. Centers on experience of children who lived in the only orphanage run by the U.S. War Relocation Authority.
- Schwesinger, Gladys C. "The Struggle for Self-government at Manzanar Relocation Center." 1950-1959. 270 pages, incomplete draft typescript with notes plus related papers. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. Based upon her work experiences as the supervisor of adult and vocational education at the Manzanar center.
- Swift, Dennis. "Manzanar Mountains: An Examination of the Psychological, Physical and Spiritual Effects of Manzanar's Geography on its Inhabitants." California State University, Fullerton: History 490. 1986. 24 pages, typed manuscript with endnotes, appendices, and selected bibliography. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program.
- Takemura, Martha. "Letters, Manzanar (Calif.) to Peggy Painter, Los Angeles (Calif.)." 1942-1944. 7 items plus 4 envelopes. Los Angeles County Natural History Museum. Handwritten letters by Takemura when a teen-aged internee at the Manzanar detention camp discuss conditions and life there.
- U.S. National Park Service. "Roster of Manzanar Residents, 6/1/42-12/31/44." N.p., n.d. Ralph Merritt Papers. Special Collections. University of California Library, Los Angeles.
- Ueno, Harry Y. "I Was a Captive of the U.S. Government." 1980. 36 pages, typescript plus appended documents. Manzanar Committee and California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. Autobiographical account by the central figure in the Manzanar Riot of December 6, 1942 of his wartime odyssey through jails, WRA isolation centers, and the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Uyeda, Ann. "Redeeming Liminal Status: The Importance of Ritual and Pilgrimage in the Post-Internment Experience of the Japanese American Community." California State University, Fullerton: History 492. 1987. 17 pages, typed manuscript with footnotes and bibliography. California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program. Anthropological theories about pilgrimages developed by Victor Turner are applied to the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage.

Yoneda, Karl G. "Japanese Labor History in the United States." 1970. 29 pages, typescript. Manzanar Committee. A brief history of the development of unions for Japanese and Chinese workers in pre-World War II Hawaii and in California; also covered are the role of the Industrial Workers of the World, plus the author's activities in various labor movements, his affiliation with the Communist party, his experiences as an internee in the Manzanar center in 1942, and his subsequent military career in the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.

## Records

Japanese-American Relocation Centers. *Records*. 1935-1953. Department of Manuscripts and University Archives, Cornell University Libraries. The documentation comprising this archive was primarily collected by Alexander Leighton and Morris Opler. Anthropologist-psychiatrist Leighton served as director of the Bureau of Sociological Research at the Poston center, while anthropologist Opler headed up the WRA's Community Analysis Section for the War Relocation Authority at the Manzanar camp. Together the records provide details about life in Poston and Manzanar from 1942 through 1944. Because the collection was assembled by social scientists, both of whom taught at Cornell University in the postwar period, the documents also afford an opportunity to examine social science concerns and methodology during the World War II era. The document series are arranged from larger to smaller units: from the macrocosms of national administration to the microcosm of camp life. Statistical analyses and charts accompany many of the series. The Poston records are much more voluminous and comprehensive in both document type and coverage. The Manzanar records complement those of the Poston group. Whereas the Poston records stress interaction within the camp, the Manzanar material emphasizes contact with the outside world. There is ample documentation of camp life within the Manzanar records, although there are fewer researcher analyses of detention than found in the Poston series. External dealings featured in the records are: the WRA and its loyalty hearings; the House Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities chaired by Congressman Martin Dies; and relocation and resettlement. Also included are student autobiographies, poetry, 2 yearbooks, and a blueprint of the Manzanar center. An extensive newspaper clipping file (through 1953) contains news of Japanese Americans across the country and is arranged alphabetically by the name of each paper.

Manzanar War Relocation Center. *Archives*. 1942-1946. Department of Special Collections, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles. Collection consists of the files collected and maintained by Ralph Palmer Merritt, Director of the Manzanar War Relocation Center. The collection was a gift of Merritt in 1946 and was rearranged into its

present form in 1971. Contained in the archive are: a history of the Manzanar center in five volumes (including a set of blueprints covering the electrical, plumbing, sanitation, etc. setup for the center); files of Wartime Civil Control Administration and War Relocation Authority (Manzanar was both an assembly and a relocation center) records and correspondence from April 1942 to December 1945, indexed as to subject matter; daily records of the block managers in handling all evacuee housing and in-center problems; Ralph Merritt's office file; books, clippings, *Congressional Records*, reprints of committee hearings and magazines and reprints covering the subjects of Japanese in America, the evacuation of 1942, and services of persons of Japanese ancestry to the United States from 1942 to 1946; photographs treating the activities of the Manzanar center and the resettled evacuees; and a 2-volume index of all evacuees at any time resident in Manzanar. Housed with the collection are bound volumes of various relocation center newspapers, including a file of the *Manzanar Free Press*.

U.S. War Relocation Authority. Education Section Summary, Manzanar Camp. Report to Ralph Merritt and his General Staff Meeting. 31 May 1945. 14 page, typescript. Inyo County Library. Report on education, organization and achievements, at the Manzanar center, including adult education.

#### ARTIFACTS AND EPHEMERA

##### Artifacts

Department of Special Collections, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles. Takamura Watercolor Painting Collection. The original collection of Kango Takamura's works includes 75 paintings produced while the artist was interned during World War II in the Santa Fe Internment Camp in New Mexico and the Manzanar War Relocation Center. The paintings depict daily life in the camp. In addition to the original collection, Takamura's works have also been reprinted on slides.

Eastern California Museum. Manzanar Collection. Originally assembled by former Manzanar internee, Shiro Nomura, this invaluable collection consists of internee-made household goods, artwork, and craft items. Additionally, there are substantial number of photographs, both historical and contemporary, primary documents, and selected copies of camp publications.

# JAPANESE AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA AND BEYOND

## REFERENCE SOURCES

- Asian American Media Reference Guide: A Catalog of More Than 1000 Asian American Audio-visual Programs for Rent or Sale in the United States.* 2d ed. New York: Asian CineVision, 1990.
- Asian Americans and the Supreme Court: A Documentary History.* New York: Greenwood Press, 1992.
- Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. *Sources on Japanese Americans during World War II.* Rev. ed. Philadelphia: The Institute, 1987.
- Buttler, Lois. "An Annotated Bibliography of the Relocation of Japanese-Americans in the United States during World War II." Master's thesis, Kent State University, 1975.
- Chan, Sucheng. "Asians in California: A Selected Bibliography on Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese Immigrants and Their Descendants." *Immigration History Newsletter* 18 (November 1986): 2-19.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Asians in the United States: A Selected Bibliography of Writings Published since the 1960s." In Gary Y. Okihiro et al., eds., *Reflections on Shattered Windows: Promises and Prospects for Asian American Studies.* Pullman, Wash.: Washington State University Press, 1988, 214-37.
- Connor, John W., comp. *Japanese Culture in the United States of America: An Annotated Bibliography.* Sacramento: Cross Cultural Resource Center, California State University, Sacramento, 1977.
- Corcos, Christine, comp. *Japanese-American Internment and Relocation During World War II: A Selected Bibliography.* Cleveland: Case Western Reserve University, Law Library, 1991.
- Hasegawa, Yoshino Tajiri. *A Story of the Local Japanese as Reflected in Fresno Newspapers: A Bibliography.* Fresno, Calif.: Fresno County Free Library, 1984. Some Japanese Americans from the Fresno area were interned at Manzanar.

Hennefrund, Helen E., comp. *Bibliography on the Japanese in American Agriculture*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1944. The largest employment sector for prewar Japanese Americans was agriculture.

Hori, Joan, comp. *The Japanese in Hawaii: A Bibliography of Publications, Audiovisual Media, and Archival Collections: Supplementing the Bibliography, The Japanese in Hawaii by Mitsugu Matsuda and Revised By Dennis Ogawa*. Honolulu: J. Hori, 1988. Some Hawaiian Japanese were interned in the mainland WRA centers, including Manzanar.

Ichioka, Yuji, et al., eds. *A Buried Past: An Annotated Bibliography of the Japanese American Research Project Collection*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1974. Deposited in the Research Library of the University California at Los Angeles, the collection described consists of primary and secondary Japanese-language source materials, including Japanese government archival documents, concerning Japanese immigrants and their descendants in the United States. Prepared bilingually in English and Japanese, the bibliography contains eighteen chapters; headnotes introduce the major ones (Japanese Government Archival Documents; General Historical Works; Religion; Newspapers, Periodicals, Yearbooks, Directories, and Who's Whos; Personal Papers; World War II and Internment; and Oral History Tapes) and provide a brief historical background and summary evaluation of the materials within them. Unintroduced chapters include: Background to Emigration; Japanese Exclusion Movement; Economics; Second Generation; Socio-Cultural Materials; Japanese Associations; Literature and Poetry; Autobiographies and Biographies; Published Photographic Albums; Dissertations and Theses; and Miscellaneous.

*Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement: Catalog of Material in the General Library*. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California, General Library, 1958. Prepared by Edward N. Bamhart.

Matsushita, Karl K., comp. *Books-In-Print: Japanese in the Americas*. San Francisco: Japanese American Library, 1986. This volume, assembled by the director of the Japanese American Library, includes an index and glossary.

Mills, Denise Lee. *The Evacuation and Relocation of Japanese Americans During World War II: A Bibliography*. Monticello, Ill.: Vance Bibliographies, 1989.

Nakazawa, Sumi, comp. *Bibliography: Japanese American and Japanese Women*. Berkeley, Calif.: Japan Pacific Resource Network, 1988.

Niiya, Brian, ed. *Japanese Americans during World War II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Materials Available at UCLA*. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center Reading Room, 1992.

\_\_\_\_\_, ed. *Japanese American History: An A-to-Z Reference from 1868 to the Present*. New York: Facts on File, 1993. The single most valuable reference source available on the

subject of Japanese American history and culture. Entries cover the Manzanar center, many of Manzanar's prominent personalities, the Manzanar Riot, and the Manzanar Pilgrimage—replete with appended suggestions for further reading. Included is a Foreword by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, an introductory essay ("The Japanese in America") by historian Gary Y. Okihiro, a chronology of Japanese American history, and a select bibliography of works on Japanese Americans.

Okihiro, Gary Y. "The Oral History Tapes of the Japanese American Research Project, Tape Numbers 1-112: A Survey." Typed manuscript. 13 June 1974. Department of Special Collections, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles. A partial analytical survey of the 307 taped interviews of Issei, Kibei, Nisei, and others that were recorded by Joe Grant Masaoka and members of Los Angeles area chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League from 1964 to 1969 as part of the Japanese American Research Project. Most of the interviews are in the Japanese language. Some of the interviews are group interviews. All are listed in Chapter 16 of Yuji Ichioka et al., eds., *A Buried Path: An Annotated Bibliography of the Japanese American Research Project Collection* (1974). While Okihiro evaluates the collection as "being an invaluable record of the Asian American past," he bemoans the many problems with it: the lack of a catalog indicating the tapes' contents, the poor condition of the tapes, the discrepancy in their filing, the frequent absence of taped introductions to identify interview participants, the noisy recording conditions for the interviews, the interviewers' poor preparation and biased perspective, and the liabilities associated with group interviews. The summaries and critiques provided by Okihiro for the tapes he reviewed are of great use for researchers. Many of the interviews are with personalities associated with the Manzanar center, while principal interviewer Joe Grant Masaoka served as a documentary historian for the War Relocation Authority during his 1942 internment at the Manzanar center.

Rosario, Rosalinda, comp. *Asian-American Bibliography*. San Jose, Calif.: San Jose State University Library, 1976.

Sakata, Yasuo, ed. *Fading Footsteps of the Issei: An Annotated Checklist of the Manuscript Holdings of The Japanese American Research Project Collection*. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center, Center for Japanese Studies, University of California at Los Angeles: Japanese American National Museum, 1992.

Tacoma Community College Library. *Issei, Nisei, Sansei, Yorsei: A Bibliography of Japanese Holdings, Including a Short List of Materials on the Japanese Internment*. Tacoma, Wash.: Friends of Tacoma Community College Library, 1972.

Tacoma Public Library. *Japanese-Americans in the Pacific Northwest: A Bibliography*. Tacoma, Wash.: The Library, 1971. Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island, located off the coast of Seattle, constituted the population of several residential blocks at Manzanar center until their transfer in early 1943 to the Minidoka center in Idaho.

## SECONDARY SOURCES

### Books

- Axford, Robert W. *Too Long Silent: Japanese Americans Speak Out*. Lincoln, Neb.: Media Publishing and Marketing, 1986. Several of the oral histories represented in this volume are with Manzanarians, such as William Hohri, postwar leader of the National Council for Japanese American Redress.
- Bailey, Paul. *Concentration Camp, USA*. New York: Tower Publications, 1972. This short, popular overview of the Japanese American Evacuation includes some information on the Manzanar center, especially on the 1942 riot.
- Baker, Lillian. *Dishonoring America: The Collective Guilt of American Japanese*. Gardena, Calif.: Americans for Historical Accuracy/Webb Research Group, 1988. Chairperson of Americans for Historical Accuracy, through text, reproduced primary documents, and historical photographs argues that, notwithstanding the efforts of a vocal group of Japanese Americans to rewrite the history of the Japanese American Evacuation experience to justify reparations and to exact a formal apology from the U.S. government, "no Japanese-American ever served a day in any 'concentration camp' in U.S.A. because there were none!" This volume was published in a revised edition in 1994 with a new subtitle, "The Falsification of World War II History."
- Benedict, Ruth. *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword: Patterns of Japanese Culture*. Rutland, Vt.: Charles Tuttle and Co., 1946. This wartime study of Japanese culture by a famous anthropologist was based upon fieldwork among Americans of Japanese ancestry.
- Bosworth, Allan R. *America's Concentration Camps*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1967. Popular comprehensive account of the Japanese American Evacuation experience, embellished by historical photographs (including one of children at a prewar San Francisco orphanage who later were interned at the Children's Village in Manzanar) and a bibliography.
- Chalfen, Richard. *Turning Leaves: The Photograph Collections of Two Japanese American Families*. Albuquerque, N.M.: University of New Mexico Press, 1991. Includes some excellent photographs set in the prewar Japanese American community in Los Angeles, the area from which most of Manzanar's population derived.
- Daniels, Roger. *Concentration Camps, North America: Japanese in the United States and Canada during World War II*. Malabar, Fla.: Krieger, 1981. Revised and expanded edition of author's seminal 1972 book, *Concentration Camps, USA*. One of the first historians to treat the Japanese American Evacuation from a perspective that accommodated internee resistance. Daniels's work is notable for his emphasis upon the policy-making process.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The Politics of Prejudice: The Anti-Japanese Movement in California, and the Struggle for Japanese Exclusion*. 2d rev. ed. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1977.

Authoritative account, originally published in 1962, of anti-Japanese activity in center of mainland Japanese American population.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Prisoners Without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II*. New York: Hill and Wang, 1993. A brief but authoritative overview of the causes, content, and consequences of the Japanese American Evacuation. Includes maps, tables, documentary appendices, a photographic essay, and suggestions for further reading on the subject.

Daniels, Roger, Sandra C. Taylor, and Harry H. L. Kitano, eds. *Japanese Americans: From Relocation to Redress*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991. Revised edition of 1986 volume by the same title published by the University of Utah Press, this significant compilation of articles is based upon a 1983 conference at the University of Utah that was organized by the Center for Historical Population Studies. Includes a chronology of Japanese American history, headnotes for the book's nine parts, bibliographies, and a highly useful quantitative entry by Daniels on the forced migration of West Coast Japanese Americans during World War II. A truly indispensable source.

Duus, Masayo Umezawa. *Unlikely Liberators: The Men of the 100th and 442nd*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1987. Based largely on interviews with veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Regimental Combat Team units of Nisei who fought during World War II.

Gee, Emma. *Counterpoint: Perspectives on Asian America*. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1976. The most pertinent articles in this anthology relative to the Manzanar center and its internees are: Yuji Ichioka, "A Buried Past: A Survey of English-language Works on Japanese American History"; Raymond Okamura, "The Concentration Camp Experience from a Japanese American Perspective: A Bibliographical Essay and Review of Michi Weglyn's *Years of Infamy*" and "*Farewell to Manzanar: A Case of Subliminal Racism*"; Koji Ariyoshi, "Plantation Struggles in Hawaii"; Emma Gee, "Issei Women"; and Carolyn Yee, "Sources on Asian Americans."

Girdner, Audrey and Anne Loftis. *The Great Betrayal: The Evacuation of the Japanese Americans During World War II*. New York: Macmillan and Co., 1969. Solidly researched and well-written account of Japanese American Evacuation experience, including useful information about the Manzanar center and some of its administrators and interned residents.

Grodzins, Morton. *Americans Betrayed*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. Based on research done by Grodzins while a staff member on the University of California-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study, it assays the role of West Coast politicians and economic interests groups in the removal and detention of people of Japanese ancestry.

Hansen, Arthur A. ed. *Japanese American World War II Evacuation Oral History Project*. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1991; Munich, Ger.: 1993-1995. 5 parts. This compilation of oral histories done by the Japanese American Project of the Oral History Program at



California State University, Fullerton, focuses on 5 groups involved in the Japanese American Evacuation: internees; administrators; analysts; resisters; and guards and townspeople. All of the interviews are indexed and many include extensive references as well as photographs and other illustrations. Each part of the project contains both introductory and prefatory essays. The 2-volume "Guards and Townspeople" part is coedited by Nora M. Jesch.

Hayashi, Brian Masaru. *For the Sake of our Japanese Brethren: Assimilation, Nationalism, and Protestantism Among the Japanese of Los Angeles, 1895-1942*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1995.

Hosokawa, Bill. *JACL in Quest of Justice: The History of the Japanese American Citizens League*. New York: William Morrow, 1982. Prewar JACL leaders figured prominently in the early history of Manzanar, a situation discussed in this volume by the person generally regarded as the official JACL historian.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Nisei: The Quiet Americans*. New York: William Morrow, 1969. This account by a noted journalist and historian about the first citizen-generation Japanese Americans, written from the perspective of a Japanese American Citizens League leader, includes numerous biographical sketches of former Manzanar internees.

Ichinokuchi, Tad. *John Aiso and the M.I.S.: Japanese-American Soldiers in the Military Intelligence Service, World War II*. Los Angeles: Military Intelligence Service Club of Southern California, 1988. John Aiso, a prominent post-World War II judge and the wartime director of the Military Intelligence Service Language School was raised in Los Angeles, the place of origin for most of Manzanar's population. Numerous Manzanarians—such as Koji Ariyoshi, James Oda, and Karl Yoneda—were MISLS graduates and saw service in the Pacific Theater.

Ichioaka, Yuji. *Issei: The World of the First Generation Japanese Immigrants, 1885-1924*. New York: Free Press, 1988. Written by the foremost authority on the immigrant generation of Japanese Americans, this volume approaches the Issei experience from their perspective. Very useful for understanding the reaction of the Issei to their World War II eviction from West Coast homes and their detention in internment camps and War Relocation Authority camps like Manzanar.

\_\_\_\_\_, ed. *Views From Within: The Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study*. Los Angeles: Resource Development and Publications, UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1989. This compilation of articles by former staff members with the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study and contemporary scholars of the Japanese American Evacuation experience is based upon a 1987 conference at U.C. Berkeley. Although Manzanar was not one of the ERS's main research sites among WRA centers, much of the material in this collection is relevant to it.

Irons, Peter. *Justice at War: The Story of the Japanese American Internment Cases*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1983.

Ishimaru, Stone S. *War Relocation Authority-Rohwer Relocation Center, McGehee, Arkansas*. Los Angeles: TecCom Productions, 1989. Many Rohwer internees, like those at Manzanar, made their prewar homes in Los Angeles.

\_\_\_\_\_. *War Relocation Authority-Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Cody, Wyoming*. Los Angeles: TecCom Productions, 1990. Many Heart Mountain internees, like those at Manzanar, made their prewar homes in Los Angeles.

Iwata, Masakazu. *Planted in Good Soil: The History of the Issei in United States Agriculture*. New York: Peter Lang Publishing, 1992. This authoritative and comprehensive two-volume study of Japanese American agriculture provides a window on the pre-World War II work experience and life style of the Issei generation, who made up one-third of the population of Manzanar and the other WRA centers.

Japanese American Curriculum Project. *Japanese Americans: The Unfold Story*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.

Japanese American National Museum, UCLA Wight Art Gallery, UCLA Asian American Studies Center. *The View from Within: Japanese American Art from the Internment Camps, 1942-45*. Los Angeles: Japanese American National Museum, UCLA Wight Art Gallery, and UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1992.

Kashima, Tetsuden. *Buddhism in America: The Social Organization of an Ethnic Religious Institution*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977. An excellent overview of the religion adhered to by most Americans of Japanese ancestry written by the sociologist son of a Buddhist priest.

Kiefer, Christie W. *Changing Cultures, Changing Lives: An Ethnographic Study of Three Generations of Japanese Americans*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1974. Treats Issei, Nisei, and Sansei generations from a comparative, dynamic perspective. Helps to illuminate the clash between the first two of these generations during their World War II internment at Manzanar and the other WRA centers.

Kikumura, Akemi. *Promises Kept: The Life of an Issei Man*. Novato, Calif.: Chandler and Sharp, 1991. Based upon the life of the author's Issei father, this anthropological life history communicates information of a generic nature about first-generation Japanese American men on the West Coast.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Through Harsh Winters: The Life of a Japanese Immigrant Woman*. Novato, Calif.: Chandler and Sharp, 1981. Written by an anthropologist-playwright-museum curator, this

insightful account of her mother's life illuminates the prewar, wartime, and postwar experience of Issei women in the United States.

Kitano, Harry H. L. *Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976. This revised edition of the original 1969 volume is notable for its insight into the historical, cultural, and sociological dimensions of Japanese America.

Kojima, Takasumi. *Tule Lake Pilgrimage*. Berkeley, Calif.: Tule Lake Committee, 1994. On the basis of a loyalty oath administered in early 1943 by the U.S. Army and the War Relocation Authority, many internees at Manzanar (as well as the other WRA centers) were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Komai, Chris. *The Rafu Shimpō, 1903-1993*. Los Angeles: Michael Komai, 1993. During the prewar period, this Los Angeles-based vernacular newspaper was read by many destined to become interned at the Manzanar center—including Togo Tanaka, the *Rafu*'s most influential English-language section editor.

Kunitsugu, Kango et al., eds. *The First Rohwer Reunion*. Los Angeles: First Rohwer Reunion Committee, 1990. During the prewar period many who became internees in the Rohwer and Manzanar centers lived near one another in the Los Angeles area.

Laing, Michiyo et al. eds., *Issei Christians: Selected Interviews from the Issei Oral History Project*. Sacramento, Calif.: Issei Oral History Project, 1977. Though only one of the principal 6 interviewees represented was interned at Manzanar, which is but briefly mentioned, all of them communicate an insight into the prewar, wartime, and postwar experiences of the immigrant generation of Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

Leighton, Alexander H. *The Governing of Men: General Principles and Recommendations Based on Experience at a Japanese Relocation Camp*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1945. Developed from the author's experience as the director of the Bureau of Sociological Research at the Poston center in Arizona. His insights and conclusions led to the War Relocation Authority establishing a Community Analysis Section in 1943. With social-scientific analysts placed in every center (including Manzanar), this section's responsibility was to make center administration smooth and efficacious.

Masumoto, David Mas. *Country Voices: The Oral History of a Japanese American Farm Family*. Del Rey, Calif.: Inaka Countryside Publications, 1987. Through interviews, essays, and stories, this ethnography of an unincorporated town near Fresno, California, describes the historical development of a rural community and its World War II uprooting. Though most of the people from this community were interned in the Gila center in Arizona, the history and culture of Del Rey imparted by its historian and folklorist is applicable to those who lived behind barbed wire at Manzanar.

- Matsuoka, Jack. *Camp II, Block 211: Daily Life in an Internment Camp*. San Francisco: Japan Publications, 1974. The author's experiences at the Poston center in Arizona are rendered in cartoons whose contents correspond with life behind barbed wire at the Manzanar center.
- Mine, Okubo. *Citizen 13660*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. A book of line drawings and text based upon the author's internment experiences at the Tanforan Assembly Center in California and the Topaz Relocation Center in Utah. Since Manzanar was the only site to serve as both an assembly and a relocation center, Okubo's depictions have relevance to the experiences of internees there.
- Miyakawa, Edward. *Tule Lake*. Waldport, Ore.: House by the Sea Publishing Co., 1979. This fictionalized account of the internment experience at the Tule Lake center, where many Manzanarians were transferred after the War Relocation Authority declared it a segregation center for all internees deemed disloyal, is grounded in documentation collected by the University of California-based Evacuation and Resettlement Study.
- Mochizuki, Ken. *Baseball Saved Us*. New York: Lee and Low Books, 1993. This fictional account centers on how a Japanese American boy learned to play baseball when he and his family were forced to live in an internment camp during World War II, and then reveals how his ability to play that sport aided his readjustment within the postwar world.
- Modell, John. *The Economics and Politics of Racial Accommodation: The Japanese of Los Angeles, 1900-1942*. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1977. Since most Manzanarians came from Los Angeles, this social-scientific study provides useful background information as to their prewar community's demography, economy, and society.
- Mori, Toshio. *Yokohama, California*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1985. This new edition of Mori's 1946 classic anthology of short stories revolving around prewar Japanese American community life contains both the original introduction by Pulitzer Prize-winning author William Saroyan and a new one by the celebrated Nisei poet Lawson Inada.
- Murase, Ichiro Mike. *Little Tokyo: One Hundred Years in Pictures*. Los Angeles: Visual Communications/Asian American Studies Central, 1983. A stunning array of photographs, supported by a useful text, communicates the history of the largest mainland center of people of Japanese ancestry. In the prewar years, many future Manzanarians lived and/or worked in Los Angeles's Little Tokyo district.
- Nakano, Mei. *Japanese American Women: Three Generations, 1890-1990*. Berkeley, Calif.: Mina Press Publishing and National Japanese American Historical Society, 1990. This comprehensive volume encompasses the experiences of Issei, Nisei, and Sansei women, including many who were interned at Manzanar during World War II.

National Committee for Redress, Japanese American Citizens League. *The Japanese American Incarceration: A Case for Redress*. San Francisco: National Committee for Redress, Japanese American Citizens League, 1978.

Nicholson, Herbert V. *Treasures in Earthen Vessels*. Whittier, Calif.: Penn Lithographics, 1974. Details the World War II experiences—including many visits of mercy to the Manzanar center—of a Society of Friends minister who, prior to World War II, had been a longtime missionary in Japan.

Oka, Seizo. *A Chronological History of the Japanese Newspapers in America (1880-1941)*. San Francisco: California First Bank, Japanese American History Room, 1985.

Okada, John. *No-No Boy*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1979. Originally published in 1957, this novel focuses upon the World War II and postwar experiences of an individual who gave negative questions to the two key "loyalty" questions asked of all adult internees in War Relocation Authority centers, including those at Manzanar, in early 1943.

Okihiro, Gary Y. *Cane Fires: The Anti-Japanese Movement in Hawaii, 1865-1945*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991. Depicts organized anti-Japanese movement in Hawaii and correlates the limited internment experience of Hawaiian Japanese with the mass internment of people of Japanese ancestry on the mainland in Manzanar and other camps.

Robertson, Georgia Day. *The Harvest of Hate*. Fullerton, Calif.: Oral History Program, California State University, Fullerton, 1986. This novel, written by a former teacher at the Poston War Relocation Center in Arizona, treats the Japanese American Evacuation through the experiences of one interned southern California family.

Sarasohn, Eileen Sunada. *The Issei: Portrait of a Pioneer: An Oral History*. Palo Alto, Calif.: Pacific Books, 1983. Although none of the interviewees represented in this study were interned at Manzanar, the reminiscences vividly capture the prewar, wartime, and postwar experience of its Issei internees.

Shibutani, Tamotsu. *The Derelicts of Company K: A Sociological Study of Demoralization*. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1978. Written by a prominent sociologist who, during World War II was affiliated with the University of California, Berkeley-based Evacuation and Resettlement Study, this work studies the effect of demoralization on an underachieving Nisei military unit during World War II. It also insightfully compares and contrasts the behavior of Japanese Americans from the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Improvised News: A Sociological Study of Rumor*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1966. Although concerned with rumor generally, this onetime staffer for the U.C. Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study frequently supports his theoretical observations by way of rumors that circulated during the Japanese American Evacuation.

Suzuki, Lester E. *Ministry in the Assembly and Relocation Centers of World War II*. Berkeley, Calif.: Yardbird, 1979.

Tachiki, Amy, et al., eds. *Roots: An Asian American Reader*. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1971. The most helpful selections pertinent to Manzanar and Manzanarians in this pioneering work in Asian American studies are: Stanford Lyman, "Generation and Character: The Case of the Japanese Americans"; Roger Daniels, "The Issei Generation"; Karl Yoneda, "One Hundred Years of Japanese Labor in the U.S.A."; Yuji Ichioka, "Book Review of *Nisei: The Quiet Americans*"; and Jim H. Matsuoka, "Little Tokyo: Searching the Past and Analyzing the Future."

Tajiri, Vincent. *The Japanese American Soldier in World War II*. Los Angeles: 100/442/MIS Museum Foundation, n.d.

Tanaka, Chester. *Go for Broke: A Pictorial History of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team*. Richmond, Calif.: Go For Broke, 1982.

tenBroek, Jacobus, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson. *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1968. Focuses upon the role of the military and federal bureaucrats in the wartime exclusion and detention of Japanese Americans.

University of California, Los Angeles, Resource Development and Publications, Asian American Studies Center. *Contacts and Conflicts: The Asian Immigration Experience*. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1975.

Wax, Rosalie Hankey. *Doing Fieldwork: Warnings and Advice*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971. The longest section of this book by a former anthropological field worker for the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study treats her experiences at the Gila Relocation Center and the Tule Lake Segregation Center (where she came into frequent contact with several ex-Manzanarians as informants).

Weglyn, Michi Nishiura. *Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps*. New York: William Morrow, 1976. The first critical history of the Japanese American Evacuation written by a former internee, this volume has gained the status of a classic in the field. Coverage of Manzanar—in text, photographs, appendices, bibliography, etc.—is extensive.

Weglyn, Michi, and Betty E. Mitson. *Valiant Odyssey: Herbert Nicholson in and out of America's Concentration Camps*. Upland, Calif.: Brunk's Printing, 1978. In interviews, narrative, photographs, and letters, this volume relates the World War II experiences of this Society of Friends minister and prewar missionary to Japan. Focus is on his independent missions of mercy from Los Angeles to Manzanar as well as the WRA centers of Gila and Poston in Arizona.

Yoneda, Karl. *A Brief History of U.S. Asian Labor*. New York: Political Affairs Reprints, September 1976. Written by a former Manzanar internee and social activist.

#### Articles

Daniels, Roger. "The Japanese." In Higham, John, ed., *Ethnic Leadership in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1978), 36-63. This overview of Japanese American history and culture by one of the leading scholars in this area devotes considerable attention to the wartime evacuation and incarceration experience, especially the political and social divisions at the Manzanar center.

Howard, Harry Paxton. "Americans in Concentration Camps." *The Crisis* 49 (September 1942): 281-284. Author provides an African American perspective on the Japanese American Evacuation, noting that color seemed to be the only possible reason why thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were being placed in concentration camps like Manzanar (which is both discussed and depicted in photographs).

Matsumoto, Valerie. "Japanese American Women During World War II." *Frontiers* 8 (1984): 6-14. Author examines the lives of Japanese American women during the trying war years, focusing on the second generation, the Nisei, whose work and education she feels were most affected.

Nakano, Mei. "Japanese American Women: Three Generations." *History News* 45 (March/April 1990): 10-13. In relating the experience of Japanese American women for one of the first times, the author questions the assumptions and principles that govern traditional inquiry into the Nikkei past. This article, replete with historical photographs, was written in tandem with a Japanese American women's exhibit project, "Strength and Diversity: Japanese American Women 1885-1990," held at the Oakland Museum in Oakland, California.

Okihiro, Gary Y. "Filling the Gaps: Japanese Americans and World War II." *Oral History Review* 15 (Fall 1987): 159-63. Review essay encompasses two new works on Japanese American Evacuation that employ oral history material, including one centered on the Manzanar Riot, *Manzanar Murryr: An Interview with Harry Y. Ueno* (1986).

\_\_\_\_\_. "Religion and Resistance in America's Concentration Camps." *Phylon* 45 (September 1984): 220-33. Demonstrates how affiliation with Buddhism characterized the response of interned Japanese Americans at Manzanar and other WRA centers during periods of crisis.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps." *Amerasia Journal* 4 (1, 1977): 167-71. Review essay criticizes first historical account of the Japanese American Evacuation by a Nikkei writer for not establishing a new perspective on that event, but instead merely sensationalizing the traditional one established by non-Japanese Americans.

Opler, Marvin K. "Japanese Folk Beliefs and Practices, Tule Lake, California." *Journal of American Folklore* 63 (October-December 1950): 385-97. Former community analyst discusses revival of traditional Japanese folkloristic beliefs and practices between 1944 and 1946 in the context of the Tule Lake Segregation Center, where many former Manzanar internees were incarcerated owing to their alleged disloyalty.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Senryu Poetry as Folk and Community Expression." *Journal of American Folklore* 58 (January-March 1945): 1-11. Community analyst at Tule Lake Segregation Center discusses how the revival of traditional Japanese poetry expressed the interned Tule Lake community's outlook during the turbulent period after it was converted in late 1943 from a WRA relocation center into a WRA segregation center for the allegedly disloyal population (which included many former Manzanarians).

\_\_\_\_\_. "Two Japanese Religious Sects." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 6 (1950): 69-78. Former Tule Lake Relocation/Segregation Center community analyst reports, on the basis of his camp fieldnotes, data about 2 minor Japanese religions—an offshoot of Buddhism, the Gedatsu-kyo-kai cult; and a development out of popular shintoism, Kon-kwo-kyo cult—that flourished as part of a nativistic revival of cultural forms and practices at the Tule Lake center, where many former Manzanarians were segregated as "disloyals" between 1944 and 1946.

\_\_\_\_\_. "A 'Sumo' Tournament at Tule Lake Center." *American Anthropologist* 47 (January-March 1945): 134-39. Based on a Japanese wrestling tournament held at the Tule Lake Segregation Center in June 1944, at a time when many Manzanarians had been transferred there because of their alleged disloyal status, this ethnographic report by the center's community analyst has relevance because of the popularity of sumo in all of the WRA centers.

Pittman, John. "Japanese-Americans in World War II." *World Marxist Review* 29 (February 1986): 114-16.

Suzuki, Peter T. "The University of California Japanese Evacuation and Resettlement Study: A Prolegomenon." *Dialectical Anthropology* 10 (April 1986): 189-213. Anthropologist and former internee castigates the wartime work of the University of California-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study, a social science research project funded by several foundations and headed by sociologist Dorothy S. Thomas. The writings of two project investigators, Robert Spencer and Rosalie Hankey [Wax], are analyzed negatively on the basis of enculturated values. Hankey did field work at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, where many Manzanarians were interned on the basis of their response to a 1943 loyalty oath, that provided much of the data for the ERS's flagship 1946 publication, *The Spoilage*, by Thomas and Richard Nishimoto.

Tonai, Rosalyn. "Strength and Diversity: Japanese American Women 1885-1990." *History News* 45 (March/April 1990): 6-8. Describes the background of an exhibit (by the same title as



the article) that opened in 1990 at the Oakland Museum in Oakland, California, and featured oral history, artifacts, and photographs in interpreting a century of Japanese American women's experiences.

Turner, Stanton B. "Japanese-American Internment at Tule Lake, 1942-1946." *Journal of the Shaw Historical Library* 2 (Fall 1987): 1-34. Text is supplemented by extensive historical photographs and detailed references. Once the Tule Lake center was transformed from a relocation into a segregation center in late 1943, many Manzanarians deemed unloyal were interned there.

Warren, William H. "Maps: A Spatial Approach to Japanese American Communities in Los Angeles." *Amerasia Journal* 13 (1986-87): 137-51. Traces through maps the dynamic development of Japanese American communities in the Los Angeles area in the twentieth century.

Wax, Rosalie H. "In and Out of Tule Lake Segregation Center: Japanese Internment in the West, 1942-1945." *Montana: The Magazine of Western History* 37 (Spring 1987): 12-25. Former field anthropologist at the Tule Lake Segregation Center for the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study reflects on the tempestuous period in which her field work was enacted. Former Manzanarians transferred to the Tule Lake facility, such as Joe Kurihara and Kinzo Ernest Wakayama, figure prominently in the events observed and interpreted by the author.

#### Theses and Dissertations

Brown, Betty Frances. "The Evacuation of the Japanese Population from a California Agricultural Community." Master's thesis, Stanford University, 1944. Much of Manzanar's population consisted of people involved in family farming operations.

Kambayashi, Makimi. "Issei Women: Life Histories of Six Issei Women Who Participated in Social and Other Activities in Los Angeles, 1984." Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1985. Some 90 percent of Manzanar's internees lived in Los Angeles County prior to World War II.

Kawasaki, Kanichi. "The Japanese Community of East San Pedro, Terminal Island, California." Master's thesis, University of Southern California, 1931. Several blocks at Manzanar consisted of people who lived in this community prior to World War II.

Komoto, Cary Todd. "Japanese American Residential Patterns in Los Angeles." Master's thesis, University of Minnesota, 1986. The overwhelming majority of Manzanarians made their prewar homes in Los Angeles.

Matsumoto, Valerie J. "The Cortez Colony: Family, Farm and Community Among Japanese Americans, 1919-1982." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1985. Few internees at Manzanar

came from this central California Christian farming community—practically all of them were interned at the Amache camp in Colorado—but this fascinating historical ethnography reveals much about the prewar life of all Japanese Americans throughout California and the West Coast.

Meyners, Jo Bob. "Integration of Japanese Americans into Protestant Churches of Chicago, With Special Reference to Six Churches." Master's thesis, Chicago Theological Seminary, 1947. The largest wartime population of Japanese Americans outside the WRA camps, owing to resettlement patterns, resided in Chicago—including many former Manzanar internees.

Perkins, Richard R. "The Terminal Island Japanese, Preservation of a Lost Community." Master's thesis, California State University, Dominguez Hills, 1992. At Manzanar, several residential blocks were constituted of internees summarily uprooted from their prewar Terminal Island homes.

Sakoda, James M. "Minidoka: An Analysis of Changing Patterns of Social Interactions." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1949. The psychosocial behavior at the Minidoka center in Idaho that the author, a field researcher for the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study, describes and analyzes is parallel to that at Manzanar and the other WRA centers.

Shibutani, Tamotsu. "The Circulation of Rumors as a Form of Collective Behavior." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1948. Author's experience as a wartime researcher for the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study in Tanforan Assembly Center, Tule Lake Relocation Center, and in the Chicago area among resettled Japanese Americans provided strategic data for his sociological formulations.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Rumors in a Crisis Situation." Master's thesis, University of Chicago, 1944. Based upon rumors that the author collected during the post-Pearl Harbor months within the West Coast Japanese American community.

Speier, Matthew. "Japanese-American Relocation Camp Colonization and Resistance to Resettlement: A Study in the Social Psychology of Ethnic Identity Under Stress." Master's thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1965. Though not focused on Manzanar, the experience of internee resistance to the WRA's resettlement program there is covered along with that at the other nine centers.

Spencer, Robert F. "Japanese Buddhism in the United States, 1940-1946." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1946. University of California, Berkeley-based Evacuation and Resettlement Study field anthropologist spent 1942-1943 at the Gila center in Arizona. His observations there about the pattern of Buddhist beliefs and practices are relevant as well for the situation prevailing at all of the other WRA centers.

Sullivan, Cheryl Lynn. "Imagining Communities, Imagining Selves: Constructing Japanese Americanness in a San Joaquin Valley City." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Irvine, 1993. A portion of Manzanar's population lived in California's San Joaquin Valley prior to the war.

Tanaka, Stefan Akio. "The Nikkei on Bainbridge Island, 1883-1942: A Study of Migration and Community Development." Master's thesis, University of Washington, 1977. Provides useful background information on one of the earliest Japanese American communities to be excluded and detained at the Manzanar center, where they occupied several blocks until their relocation in early 1943 to the Minidoka center in Idaho.

Tashima, Nathaniel. "Amaeru: A Japanese American Context for Interdependence." Ph.D. diss., Northwestern University, 1985. Study discusses the Pomona Assembly Center in Los Angeles County which, like Manzanar, was populated heavily by Japanese Americans from the city of Los Angeles.

Waugh, Isami Arifuku. "Hidden Crime and Deviance in the Japanese-American Community, 1920-1946." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1978. Relates crime and deviance in the pre-World War II Japanese American community with that found in Manzanar and the other wartime detention camps.

## AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

### Photographic Collections

Visual Communications. Los Angeles, California. Archives contain the most comprehensive collection of photographs, films, videotapes, slides, and other visual material relative to Asian American studies and the Japanese American experience.

### Sound Recordings

"Views From Within: The Japanese American Wartime Internment Experience." September 19-20, 1987, University of California, Berkeley: pt. 2. Reassessment of the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study (JERS), Sept. 20, 1987: (Individual paper presentations). [Berkeley: N.p., 1987]. 6 sound cassettes. Title from program notes. Imperfect, fragmented recording. Small segment of part 1 also included. Part 1 and part 2 (general panel) recorded on 5 videocassettes with call number: VIDEO/C 1055 AVMC.

### Films

*Challenge to Democracy*. 30 min. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Strategic Services, 1944. U.S. government's position on evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans.

*Color of Honor: The Japanese American Soldier in WWII*. 90 min. San Francisco: Vox Productions, 1988. Tells the story of the Japanese American soldiers who fought for the

United States in Europe and the Pacific while their families faced racism, discrimination, and internment at home. They became liberators of Nazi-oppressed people in Italy and France, and served as interpreters, propaganda agents, and combat intelligence gatherers against the Japanese in the Pacific area. Includes former Nikkei soldiers recalling their wartime experiences.

*Come See the Paradise.* 135 min. California, Washington, Oregon: Alan Parker Productions (20th Century Fox), 1991. Commercial feature film.

*Days of Waiting: The Life and Art of Estelle Ishigo.* 27 min. San Francisco: Mouchette Films/Steven Okazaki, 1991. Biographical documentary about a Caucasian woman who was interned at Heart Mountain, Wyoming, based on her writing and art work. Film won Academy Award for best short documentary.

*From a Different Shore.* 1 hr. Los Angeles: British Broadcasting Corporation, 1993. Interviews with former internees; opening ceremonies of Manzanar reunion weekend.

*Japanese American Relocation.* 28 min. Los Angeles: Los Angeles Community College Media Center, 1978. Documentary with interviews of Nikkei.

*Japanese Americans: An Inside Look.* Rohnert Park, Calif.: Sonoma State University, 28 March 1991. Judy Niizawa, Rudy Tokiwa and Mei Nakano present personal accounts describing the Japanese American experience.

*Memories of Camp.* 1 hr. Los Angeles: KABC, Channel 7, 1992. Documentary by Joanne Ishimine.

*Nisei Soldier-Standard Bearer for an Exiled People.* 30 min. San Francisco: Vox Productions, 1984. Documentary on exploits of 100th/442d Regimental Combat Team during World War II.

*Subversion?* 30 min. San Francisco: KQED-TV, ca. 1970. Documentary with interviews and historic footage.

*Topaz.* 50 min. Salt Lake City: University of Utah (KUED-TV), 1987. Documentary film by Ken Verdoia with archival footage of the WRA's Topaz camp in Utah with interviews of former internees.

*Uprooted! A Japanese American Family's Experience.* 30 min. Los Angeles: Manzanar Committee/Don and Sue Rundstrom, 1974. Home movies of prewar and camp life in Heart Mountain, Wyoming, with still photos of Nitake family.

*Views From Within: The Japanese American Wartime Internment Experience.* September 19-20, 1987, University of California, Berkeley. Berkeley, Calif.: N.p., 1987. 5 videocassettes.

Title from cassette label. Unedited copy. Sponsored by the Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, and the Asian American Studies program of the Department of Ethnic Studies, UCB. Program notes. Part 2. (Individual paper presentations) recorded on 6 sound cassettes with call number: SOUND/C 694 AVMC. Pt. 1. Constitutional issues, Sept. 19, 1987 (opening remarks, keynote address, panel discussions) cassette 1-4—Pt. 2. Reassessment of the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study (JERS), Sept. 20, 1987 (General panel) cassette 5.

*We Must Never Forget*. 13 min. Los Angeles: Visual Communications, 1991. Promotional film for memorial to 100th/442nd/MIS in Little Tokyo.

*Winter in My Soul*. 30 min. Casper, Wyo.: KTWO-TV, 1986. Documentary about WRA's Heart Mountain, Wyoming, camp with interviews of former internees and historical footage of Nitake family.

*Without Due Process*. 55 min. Redding, Calif.: Jerry Griffiths/KIXE-TV, 1990. Documentary with archival footage and interviews produced for California Department of Education. Due to protests from Asian American community, film was rejected by the state. Griffiths was allowed to keep rights to film and to distribute it.

*Yankee Samurai*. 50 min. Paris: Belbo Productions, ca. 1986. Documentary about the 100th/442d Regimental Combat Team.

## ORAL HISTORIES

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Asian American Oral History Project. Berkeley, Calif. Includes some tapes and transcripts of interviews with California Japanese Americans conducted in 1976-1977 for the Combined Asian American Resources Project.

California State Archives. State Government Oral History Project. Sacramento, Calif. Includes a lengthy 1989 taped interview with Paul T. Bannai done through the Oral History Program at the Claremont Graduate School. The bound transcript, entitled *Oral History with Paul T. Bannai*, covers Bannai's family background, World War II internment at the Manzanar center, volunteer service in the 442d Regimental Combat Team, and role as an interpreter in the Pacific Theater. It also covers Bannai's postwar business career as a realtor in Gardena, California, his election to the California Assembly, his brief service as executive director of the Commission of Wartime Relocation of Civilians, and his 1981-1986 stint as chief director of the Memorial Affairs Department of the Veterans Administration in the Memorial Affairs Department of Washington, D.C.

Chicago Japanese American Historical Society. War Relocation Authority Resettlement Program. Chicago, Ill. Files include 50 oral interviews (English and Japanese translated into English) with internees from Manzanar and other WRA centers who resettled in Chicago.

Department of Special Collections, University of California, Los Angeles. Oral History Program. Los Angeles, Calif. Houses a substantial 1971 interview with John F. Aiso, a distinguished Nisei associated with the Los Angeles area who during World War II directed the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Service Language School. The interview, completed under the auspices of the UCLA Oral History and bound under the title of *Observations of a California Nisei*, discusses Aiso's childhood in Los Angeles, his military service, and his postwar judicial career in Southern California as a superior court judge. Additionally, there is a substantial interview with Carey McWilliams, the edited transcript of which is bound as *Honorable in All Things: The Memoirs of Carey McWilliams* (1982). Therein McWilliams, author of *Prejudice: Japanese-Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance* (1944) and longtime editor of *The Nation*, discusses his life as a writer and social reformer in Los Angeles and New York, including his involvement with the Japanese American Evacuation and the Manzanar center.

Oral History Program, California State University, Fullerton. Japanese American Project. Fullerton, Calif. Includes tapes and transcripts of interviews with many southern California Japanese Americans, attending particularly to their World War II experiences.

San Joaquin Valley Library System. Japanese-American Project. Fresno, Calif. Includes a three-volume publication, *Success Through Perseverance: Japanese-Americans in the San Joaquin Valley* (1980), that encompasses edited transcripts of interviews with individuals in the San Joaquin Valley Japanese American community—a portion of whom were interned at Manzanar during World War II—transacted by the San Joaquin Valley Library System.

## PERIODICALS

*Kashu Mainichi* [*Japan-California Daily News*]. Los Angeles, Calif. ca. 1931-. This Los Angeles vernacular began publishing an English-language section from its beginning as a newspaper. Several Manzanarians, including *Manzanar Free Press* editor Roy Takeno and Manzanar documentary historian Togo Tanaka, were affiliated with this newspaper during the prewar period.

*Pacific Citizen*. San Francisco, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Ut.; and Los Angeles, Calif. 1930-. Official newspaper of Japanese American Citizens League. Feature articles and obituaries are regularly devoted to former Manzanar internees.

*Rafu Shimpo* [*Los Angeles Japanese Daily News*]. Los Angeles, California. 1903-. Founded in 1903, the weekly English sections first appeared on 21 February 1926 and became a daily feature on 11 January 1932. Togo Tanaka, who was interned at Manzanar, was the English-section editor from 1936 until 1942.

*Tozai Times*. Los Angeles, California. 1983-. Monthly tabloid gives extensive coverage to Japanese American life in southern California, including numerous articles featuring the history of the Manzanar center and the activities of its former internees.

## GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- Members of the 442nd Combat Team. *The Story of the 442nd Combat Team*. N.p.: Education Section, MTOUSA, n.d. Details the story of the segregated Japanese American combat team and the battles in Italy and France in which they participated.
- Papers of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians*. Frederick, Md.: 1984. The microfilm edition of the public testimony provided by nearly 700 Japanese and Japanese American internees, government officials, and others before the commission in its 1981 hearings held in cities around the United States.
- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. "Little Tokyo: Yet Another Chapter of Abuse," by Dwight Chuman, in *Civil Rights Digest* 9 (Fall 1970). Redevelopment in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, threatens postwar rebuilding of community.
- U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. *Personal Justice Denied*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1983. Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, looking into the World War II evacuation and internment of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.
- U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations. *Japanese-American and Aleutian Wartime Relocation: Hearings ... on H.R. 3387 ... H.R. 4110 ... H.R. 4322 ... June 20, 21, 27, and September 12, 1984*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. War Relocation Authority, in collaboration with the War Department. *Nisei in Uniform*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, n.d.
- U.S. Headquarters Western Defense Command. "Public Proclamation No. 21." San Francisco, 17 December 1944. 3-page typed. Press release by Major General H. G. Pratt rescinding Public Proclamation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11; also Civilian Exclusion Orders 1-100 opening up the West Coast to Japanese and Japanese Americans.
- U.S. Office of War Information. "War Relocation Authority Press Release." Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1943. 6-page typed report. WRA Director, Dillon Myer, reporting on activities at Tule Lake Segregation Center between November 1 and 4, 1943, gives background of what groups were sent there.
- U.S. War Relocation Authority. Press Branch, War Department. "100th Battalion Has Fought on Virtually All Fronts in Italy." 1-page, typed, press release. Location and description of battles in which 100th Battalion participated in; citation received from Lt. Gen. Mark Clark; decorations received; all-Japanese American unit.

U.S. Wartime Civil Control Administration. *Instructions to All Japanese Living on Bainbridge Island*. San Francisco: Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, WCCA, 1942.

## MANUSCRIPT AND RECORD COLLECTIONS

### Manuscripts

Baker, Gordon J. "The Churches and the Japanese Evacuation of World War II." 1992. 87-page typescript, with bibliographical references. Special Collections, Honnold-Mudd Library, Claremont Colleges. Prepared for the History Committee of the United Church of Christ Conference of Southern California.

Cannon-Walker Family. "Papers." 1891-1950. 3 linear ft. Holt-Atherton Special Collections, University of the Pacific. Series 3 contains research materials and a draft of Donald B. Walker's "Race Relations and Specialty Crops: A History of San Joaquin County Agriculture, 1900-1925" (1992). The Cannon-Walker family have been active in mining, agriculture, and public affairs in California since 1860. They are represented in this collection by the papers of men from three generations: Marion Cannon, 1834-1920; Marion R. Walker, 1915- ; and Donald B. Walker, Ph.D., 1941-.

Hirakawa, Kihachi. "Papers." 1897-1940. 0.5 ft. Special Collections Department, Library, University of Washington. Autobiography, sermons, and letters, relating to Hirakawa's activities at Port Blakely Mill Company, 1890-1905; Japanese Baptist Church, Seattle, 1905-1908; William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., 1914-1918; Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill., 1919-1922; Tacoma Baptist Mission, 1923-1925; and as founder of Winslow Japanese Baptist Church, Bainbridge Island, Washington, in 1925. Several blocks at Manzanar in 1942 were constituted of Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans.

Luomala, Katharine. "Papers." 1942-1977. 2 linear ft. Bishop Museum Library, Honolulu, Hawaii. Includes government employee and ethnologist Luomala's activities as an employee of the War Relocation Authority and covers such topics as Japanese immigration to the U.S., first-generation Japanese Americans, social solidarity of the Japanese American community, the Japanese in southern California, wartime investigation of the Japanese, analysis of requests for repatriation and expatriation, segregation, counseling, liquidation, lifting of exclusion, and the closing of the relocation centers.

San Joaquin Valley Library System. Japanese-American Project. *San Joaquin Valley Japanese-American Project, October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980: Quarterly Reports*. 1980. 1 loose-leaf volume. Fresno County [California] Free Library. National Endowment for the Humanities-funded project contains material bearing on the Japanese American Evacuation experience, including the situation at the Manzanar center.

Seko Family. "Papers." 1937-1982. 1.5 ft. Special Collections Department, Library, University of Washington. Biographical material, correspondence, financial records, writings, books, and ephemera. This Japanese American family operated Bainbridge Gardens, a nursery on



Bainbridge Island, Washington, until they were evacuated during World War II to the Manzanar center.

Wax, Rosalie H. "Field Notes and Reports Concerning the Tule Lake Relocation Center." 1944-1945. Typescript. 3 boxes. 1.25 linear ft. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Anthropologist Wax retained carbon copies of these papers from which she later made an edited set. Wax was a field worker at Tule Lake from February 1944 to May 1945 on the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study, which was directed by the sociologist Dorothy Swaine Thomas. Wax's notes record statements, mostly verbatim, of approximately 30 Japanese Americans she visited weekly or fortnightly (at least one, Joe Kurihara, was a former Manzanarian), giving their views and opinions on current, past, and future events. Also recorded, some verbatim, are interviews with members of the administrative staff of the War Relocation Authority (including Assistant Director Paul Roberson, who was a close associate of several former Manzanarians interned at the Tule Lake Segregation Center). Wax described what she saw and heard as she walked about camp or attended classes, staff meetings, or Japanese ceremonies. Until 2008, permission of the Director of The Bancroft Library is required for access. Those granted access are required to protect the confidentiality of individual names, and photocopying is prohibited without special arrangement.

## Records

Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study. *Records*. 1941-1953. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Consists primarily of surplus copies of War Relocation Authority documents (including publications, staff papers, reports, correspondence, memoranda, press releases, photographs, films, etc.) and materials collected and/or generated by the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. ERS was directed by University of California, Berkeley, sociologist Dorothy Swaine Thomas and staffed largely by U.C. Berkeley social-science graduate students (Japanese American and non-Japanese American). Although Manzanar was not one of the main ERS research sites, participant-observers were stationed at that center and submitted a few reports. Nonetheless, the work done at the Tule Lake center, where many Manzanarians resided after its transformation from a WRA relocation center into a segregation center, and the other principal ERS research sites (Minidoka, in Idaho; Gila and Poston, in Arizona) produced documentation that is of considerable value to understanding events and people at Manzanar.

Japanese American Research Project. *Collections*. Ca. 1866-present. Department of Special Collections, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles. Includes fairly complete files of selected Japanese-language newspapers on the mainland and in Hawaii; five sets of diaries (101 volumes); books written by Issei (about 250 volumes); relocation center newspapers and periodicals; personal papers and memoirs of Japanese families; Japanese Foreign Ministry archival materials relating to emigration to the United States (about 50 reels); and oral history tapes on which the project staff have recorded the recollections of more than 300 Issei, Nisei, and others involved in the wartime internment

experience (about 300 reels). All of the collections are housed in Special Collections, with the exception of the newspaper collection housed in the newspaper stacks in the Powell Library, the books written in Japanese by Issei, which have been incorporated into the Oriental Library holdings, and the Japanese Foreign Ministry archival materials documented on microfilm in the Microform Reading Service in the Research Library. A very useful collection pertaining to Manzanar is the Frank F. Chuman Papers. Chuman served as the director of the Manzanar hospital during World War II and in the postwar years wrote a legal history of Japanese Americans for the Japanese American Research Project, *The Bamboo People*. This collection includes: correspondence, speeches, business papers, minutes, legal documents and case papers, cassette tapes, and research material regarding Chuman's activity in the Japanese American Citizens League and the Japanese American Research Project.

U.S. War Relocation Authority. *Carey McWilliams Collection*. 1942-1946. Department of Special Collections, Honnold-Mudd Library, Claremont Colleges. Assorted WRA publications. The most significant holding is the annotated bibliography covering all of the reports prepared by social scientists in the 10 camps for the agency's Community Analysis Section. Additionally, there is a variety of documentation—e.g., correspondence (some with Manzanar internees), book reviews of works on Japanese American history and the internment experience, newspaper clippings—associated with Carey McWilliams's 1944 publication *Prejudice: Japanese Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance*.

## ARTIFACTS AND EPHEMERA

### Artifacts

Japanese American National Museum. Los Angeles, Calif. Opened in 1992 in a historic church in the heart of the Little Tokyo district of Los Angeles, this museum's growing collection includes a variety of artifacts, a still and motion picture archive, and an extensive library of oral histories, books, and papers.

### Ephemera

Fifty-Year Remembrance Committee. *Day of Remembrance Commemorative Book*. Los Angeles: Fifty-Year Remembrance Committee, 1992. 19-page text, advertising, event schedule, acknowledgments.

*Once-in-a-lifetime-reunion: Florin, California*. Sacramento: Southgate Recreation and Park District, 1985. 80-page commemorative booklet for July 20-21 Florin Buddhist Church reunion. Some Florin Japanese Americans were interned at Manzanar.

Little Tokyo Centennial Committee. *Little Tokyo Centennial!: 1884-1984*. Los Angeles: The Committee, 1984.

*Where Cultures Come Together: the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center Tenth Anniversary Commemorative Book, 1980-1990.* N.p.: N.p., 1990.

Florin Area Reunion. *Pre-evacuation Japanese Community Reunion: Florin, Elk Grove, Mayhew, Perkins, Taishoku, Brighton.* Sacramento: Florin Reunion Committee, 1986. Commemorative booklet for reunion held August 29-31, 1986.

# WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

## REFERENCE SOURCES

- Rebec, Estelle and Martin Rogin. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the War Relocation Authority: Record Group 210*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1955. Select list of significant WRA documents, reports, and studies.
- U.S. War Relocation Authority. *Bibliography on War Relocation Authority: Japanese and Japanese Americans*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1940-1947.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The Relocation Program: A Guide Book for the Residents of Relocation Centers*. 1943. Reprint, New York: AMS Press, 1975.

## SECONDARY SOURCES

### Books

- Baker, Lillian. *The Concentration Camp Conspiracy: A Second Pearl Harbor*. Lawndale, Calif.: AFHA Publications, 1981. Chairperson for Americans for Historical Accuracy argues, through 350 pages of historical documents and photographs, that the United States provided "relocation centers" and not "concentration camps" for people of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Included are introductory remarks by former WRA director Dillon S. Myer.
- Conrat, Maisie and Richard Conrat. *Executive Order 9066: The Internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans*. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1992. This new edition of a 1972 California Historical Society exhibition catalog consists chiefly of WRA photographs, including several notable ones of Manzanar scenes and internees, taken in 1942 by Dorothea Lange.
- Drinnon, Richard. *Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Myer and American Racism*. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1987. This highly critical biographical study of the second national director of the WRA (1942-1946) correlates Myer's wartime policies with those later pursued by him as commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (1950-1953).

Eaton, Allen Hendershott. *Beauty Behind Barbed Wire: The Arts of the Japanese in Our War Relocation Camps*. New York: Harper, 1952. Features photographs of internee-created art objects in WRA centers.

*Issei, Nisei, Kibei: Fortune Magazine Reviews the Program of the War Relocation Authority and the Problems Created by the Evacuation from the West Coast of 110,000 People of Japanese Descent*. New York: Time, 1944.

James, Thomas. *Exile Within: The Schooling of Japanese Americans, 1942-1945*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1987. Explores philosophical underpinnings and pedagogical practices of WRA schools.

Myer, Dillon S. *Uprooted Americans: The Japanese Americans and the War Relocation Center During World War II*. Tucson, Ariz.: University of Arizona Press, 1971. Discusses the Japanese American Evacuation experience in the WRA centers from the perspective of its national director. Includes useful chronology, bibliography, historical photographs, and appendices.

Spicer, Edward H. et al., *Impounded People: Japanese-Americans in the Relocation Centers*. Tucson, Ariz.: University of Arizona Press, 1969. Written by the head of the Community Analysis Section of the WRA and three other members of that unit who did field work among Japanese Americans within WRA centers during World War II.

Zeller, William Dean. *An Educational Drama: The Educational Program Provided the Japanese-Americans During the Relocation Period, 1942-1945*. New York: American Press, 1969.

#### Articles

Bloom, Leonard. "Prisonization and the WRA Camps." *Proceedings of the Pacific Sociological Society* (1943), in *Research Studies of the State College of Washington* 12 (1944), 29-34. Author compares prison and camp life against Donald E. Clemmer's concept of "prisonization"; concludes that prisonization is a societal phenomenon, not a legalistic one, and the concept is applicable to situations, like the WRA centers, where criminality is not a factor and indeed where legal considerations are in doubt.

Bogardus, Emory S. "Culture Conflicts in Relocation Centers." *Sociology and Social Research* 27 (May 1943): 381-90. A distinguished University of Southern California sociologist acquainted with many internees at the Manzanar center provides a wartime perspective on a problem endemic to all of the WRA facilities.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Relocation Centers as Planned Communities." *Sociology and Social Research* 28 (January 1944): 218-34. Discussion relates chiefly to the WRA centers during their first

year of operation and encompasses the topics of housing, food, employment, business, education, religion, welfare, citizenship, and resettlement.

Danovitch, Sylvia E. "The Past Recaptured? The Photographic Record of the Internment of Japanese Americans." *Prologue* 12 (2, 1980): 91-103. Value of photographs as historical documents is discussed through an analysis of the 12,500 WRA photographs housed at the National Archives. Article, replete with photographs and notes, clarifies the rationale for the WRA photography program and emphasizes images of the Manzanar and Tule Lake camps.

Gentile, Nancy J. "Survival Behind Barbed Wire: The Impact of Imprisonment on Japanese-American Culture during World War II." *Maryland Historian* 19 (2, 1988): 15-32. Assesses impact of WRA centers on the structures and values of Japanese American subculture.

James, Thomas. "The Education of Japanese Americans at Tule Lake, 1942-1946." *Pacific Historical Review* 56 (February 1987): 25-58.

Kessler, Lauren. "Fettered Freedoms: The Journalism of World War II Japanese Internment Camps." *Journalism History* 15 (Summer/Autumn 1988): 70-79. In arguing that camp papers overwhelmingly promoted WRA policies, commentary is included on the *Manzanar Free Press*.

Luomala, Katharine. "Research and the Records of the War Relocation Authority." *Applied Anthropology* 7 (Winter 1948): 23-32. Report prepared by a former WRA staff member who did field work among Japanese Americans on the West Coast and served as an assistant in the organization's Washington D.C. office to Edward Spicer, head of the Community Analysis Section.

Okamura, Raymond. "'The Great White Father': Dillon Myer and Internal Colonialism." *Amerasia Journal* 13 (1986-1987): 155-60. A ringing endorsement of Richard Drinnon's sharply critical 1987 biographical study of the former national director of the War Relocation Authority: *Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Myer and American Racism*.

Sawada, Mitziko. "After the Camps: Seabrook Farms, New Jersey, and the Resettlement of Japanese Americans, 1944-47." *Amerasia Journal* 13 (2, 1986-1987): 117-36. Discusses WRA cooperation in recruiting internee laborers from its camps, including Manzanar, for a major vegetable production and processing operation.

Schafer, Philip. "A War Relocation Authority Community." In *Social Work At Its Frontiers* . . . New York: American Association of Social Workers, 1943

Spicer, Edward H. "The Use of Social Scientists by the War Relocation Authority." *Applied Anthropology* 5 (Spring 1946): 16-36. Former head of Community Analysis Section and distinguished anthropologist discusses the origins, rationale, and development of the WRA's

employment of social scientists to facilitate the governance of its ten centers for interned Japanese Americans.

Spickard, Paul R. "Injustice Compounded: Amerasians and Non-Japanese Americans in World War II Concentration Camps." *Journal of American Ethnic History* 5 (2, 1986): 5-22. Demonstrates that thousands of non-Japanese Americans, primarily the spouses and children of Japanese Americans, were imprisoned in detention camps during World War II, in direct contradiction to federal policy, until the WRA gave them the option of release in 1943.

Starn, Orin. "Engineering Internment: Anthropologists and the War Relocation Authority." *American Ethnologist* 13 (November 1986): 700-20. Describes the involvement of ethnographers in the 10 WRA centers, noting their good intentions of improving camp conditions and defusing anti-Japanese public opinion as well as the largely unintended effects their writings had in legitimating relocation and promoting racial stereotypes.

\_\_\_\_\_. "A Retrospective Analysis of a Wartime 'National Character' Study." *Dialectical Anthropology* 5 (1980): 33-46. Contends that the head of the Community Analysis Section at the Topaz War Relocation Center, anthropologist Weston LaBarre, prepared a 1945 article in the journal *Psychiatry* on the Japanese national character—based upon very scanty fieldwork in the Utah camp—that owed more to ideology than social-scientific inquiry.

Wollenberg, Charles. "Schools Behind Barbed Wired." *California Historical Quarterly* 55 (3, 1976): 210-17. Surveys, through an analysis of contemporary written and visual sources, the public school system set up by the WRA during World War II for the 25,000 Japanese American school-age children. Contends that despite imprisonment because of race and shortcomings in the schools, most Nisei remained committed to the ideals of assimilation and education.

### Theses and Dissertations

Bell, Ward Horton. "A Comparative Study Between Japanese War Relocation Authority Secondary Schools and Secondary Public Schools." Master's thesis, Arizona State College, 1946.

Blanchard, William Chandler. "A Thematic Analysis of Administration in a Cross Cultural Situation: An Inquiry into the Relationship of Themes to Social Action." Ph.D. diss., Cornell University, 1952. Based on data generated by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the Poston center in Arizona during 1942-1943, the author applies the conceptual tool of thematic analysis developed in 1945 by anthropologist Morris Opler (the head of the Community Analysis Section at Manzanar and a postwar Cornell professor) to study the "culture" of the WRA administrators.

Cates, Rita Takahashi. "Comparative Administration and Management of Five War Relocation Authority Camps: America's Incarceration of Persons of Japanese Descent During World

War II." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1980. Manzanar is one of the centers assayed as to internee responses during policy formation and implementation phases of 2 major WRA programs: community government and mandatory registration.

Jackman, Norman Richard. "Collective Protests in Relocation Centers." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1955. This sociological study, directed by former Evacuation and Resettlement Study staff member Tamotsu Shibutani, analyzes both the causes of dissent within the WRA centers and the administrative responses to it. Manzanar is given extensive treatment by the author.

Light, Jerome T. "The Development of a Junior-Senior High School Program in a Relocation Program for People of Japanese Ancestry During the War with Japan." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1947. Author maintains that the WRA program for teaching democracy, Americanism, and assimilation in schools that were planned to be "community schools" was successfully implemented in the camps.

Minor, David. "Anthropology as Administrative Tool: The Use of Applied Anthropology by the War Relocation Authority." Master's thesis, North Texas State University, 1982.

Miyamoto, Shotaro Frank. "The Career of Intergroup Tensions: A Study of the Collective Adjustments of Evacuees to Crisis at the Tule Lake Relocation Center." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1950. Wartime researcher with U.C. Berkeley's Evacuation and Resettlement Study depicts a pattern of tensions applicable within all of the WRA centers and discusses the contributing role played by WRA policies, actions, and personnel.

Regalado, Samuel O. "Incarcerated Sport: The Experience of Nisei Women and Recreational Activities within the Internment Camps." Master's Thesis, California State University, Stanislaus, 1991. Observes that while the WRA encouraged recreational activities, many internees—including those at Manzanar—needed little prodding in the pursuit of sport. The "block" system lent itself to community teams, and intense rivalries, some carried over from pre-camp existence, again emerged. Camp officials, for the most part, directed much of their attention toward males. However, women, too, participated in such sports as basketball, softball, and volleyball. For the Nisei women, participation in sports helped to build and expand on newfound freedom from family constraints and cultural roles.

Sady, Rachel Reese. "The Function of Rumors in Relocation Centers." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1947. Utilizing data collected by the Community Analysis Section of the War Relocation Authority, which placed social-scientific analysts in each WRA camp, the author—herself an analyst for a brief time at the Jerome center in Arkansas—tests the thesis that rumors functioned in the centers to express basic anxieties. Directed by the former head of the Community Analysis Section, Edward Spicer, the study relies heavily on the documentation provided by Manzanar analyst Morris Opler.



Suzuki, Betty Michie. "Concentration Camps—American Style: The Role of the War Relocation Authority." Master's thesis, California State University, Sacramento, 1977.

Turner, Albert Blythe. "The Origins and Development of the War Relocation Authority." Ph.D. diss., Duke University, 1967. Author argues that the conflict between federal officials in the executive branch of the U.S. government and the anti-Japanese pressure groups and politicians, primarily on the West Coast, resulted both in the creation of the WRA and in a kind of compromise in formulating policies and administering the relocation process. He concludes that, had Japanese Americans been treated as the pressure groups wished, they would have suffered more indignities than was the case under the WRA's sympathetic program at Manzanar and the other nine centers.

Wallinger, Michael John. "Dispersal of the Japanese Americans: Rhetorical Strategies of the War Relocation Authority, 1942-1945." Master's thesis, University of Oregon, 1975.

Wax, Rosalie Hankey. "The Development of Authoritarianism: A Comparison of the Japanese-American Relocation Centers and Germany." The author, based upon field work done for the University of California, Berkeley-sponsored Evacuation and Resettlement Study at the Gila and Tule Lake centers, concludes that resistance activity followed a pattern akin to what occurred during the transformation of the Weimar Republic into the Third Reich.

Wehmeyer, Jean. "Some of the Social and Psychological Problems of Camp Management as Illustrated in the Japanese Relocation Centers." Master's thesis, Haverford College, 1945.

## ORAL HISTORIES

California State University, Fullerton. Oral History Program. Japanese American Project. Fullerton, Calif. Contains tapes and transcripts of interviews with a number of former WRA officials, including three individuals who served as assistant directors at Manzanar (Lucy Adams, Robert Brown, and Ned Campbell). Another interview is with Paul Robertson, wartime director of the Leupp Isolation Center and assistant director of the Tule Lake Segregation Center—both of which held former Manzanar internees.

Regional Oral History Office, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Earl Warren Oral History Project. Berkeley, Calif. Included are tapes and transcripts of interviews with selected U.S. government officials impinging upon the Manzanar center as well as ones with individuals significant to that site's administration and documentation like Dillon Myer, WRA director, and Dorothea Lange, a WRA photographer.

U.S. National Archives and Records Service. Dillon Seymour Myer. Washington, D.C. Myer, interviewed by an unidentified NBC newsman in 1943, discusses the relocation of approximately 110,000 Japanese-Americans from the West Coast to 10 relocation centers in 7 states.

## GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- U.S. Congress. House. Special Committee on Un-American Activities. *Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States . . .* Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1943.
- U.S. Congress. House. Special Committee on Un-American Activities. *Report and Minority Views of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on Japanese War Relocation Centers . . . Report.* Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1943.
- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Military Affairs. *Japanese War Relocation Centers. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese War Relocation Centers to the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, on S. 444, a Bill Providing for the Transfer of Certain Functions of the War Relocation Authority to the War Department and S. Res. 101 and 111 Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs or Any Subcommittee Thereof to Visit the Japanese Relocation Centers in the United States.* Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1943.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Division of Budget and Administrative Management. *People In Motion, the Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans. United States Dept. of the Interior, War Agency Liquidation Unit, Formerly War Relocation Authority.* Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1947.
- U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. *Community Analysis Reports and Community Analysis Trend Reports of the War Relocation Authority.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986.
- U.S. National Archives and Records Service. *Statistics and Statistical Materials in the Records of the War Relocation Authority.* Washington, D.C.: NARS, 1973.
- U.S. Office of the President [Franklin D. Roosevelt] *Segregation of Loyal and Disloyal Japanese in Relocation Centers. Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting Report on Senate Resolution No. 166 Relating to Segregation of Loyal and Disloyal Japanese in Relocation Centers and Plans For Future Operation of Such Centers . . .* Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1943.
- U.S. War Relocation Authority. Office of the Solicitor. *A Memorandum on the Validity of Detention Under the Leave Regulations of the War Relocation Authority.* N.p.: N.p., 1944.
- U.S. War Relocation Authority. *The Nation's Press Views West Coast Incidents: A Partial Roundup of News Clippings and Editorial Comment.* Washington, D.C.: WRA, 1945.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *An Obligation Discharged: The Army Transfers to War Relocation Authority, a Civilian Organization, Japanese Evacuated from the Pacific Coast. An Address Delivered to the Personnel of Wartime Civil Control.* San Francisco: N.p., 1942.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Relocation Communities for Wartime Evacuees*. Washington, D.C.: WRA, 1942.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The War Relocation Work Corps: A Circular of Information for Enlistees and Their Families*. Washington, D.C.: WRA, [1942].

\_\_\_\_\_. *WRA: A Story of Human Conservation*. Washington, D.C.: Dept. of the Interior, War Relocation Authority, [1946].

## MANUSCRIPT AND RECORD COLLECTIONS

### Manuscripts

Doub, George Cochran. "An Address [on the Evacuation Claims Program of the Justice Department Dealing With Claims of Persons of Japanese Ancestry for Property Loss Due to the Evacuation Program of the War Relocation Authority in 1942]." 1958. 15 pages, typescript. Arizona Department of Libraries, Archives, and Public Records. Address delivered by the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, at the banquet of the 15th biennial national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 25, 1958.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Papers." 1930-1973. 6 cubic feet. American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming. Collection contains manuscripts and related materials for speeches and articles by Doub, a small amount of correspondence, legal files (including briefs), newspaper clippings, and photographs. As an assistant attorney general in charge of the civil and claims divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice from 1956 to 1961, Doub was involved in the redress of claims by Japanese Americans arising from their wartime evacuation and internment.

Isenberg, Gerda. "Papers Relating to the Resettlement of Japanese-American Evacuees After World War II." 1942-1946. 3 boxes. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Kojima, Takasumi. "Compilation of Information and Maps Concerning the Location of War Relocation Authority Centers in the United States." 1993. 1 box and 1 oversize folder. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Light, Jerome T. "Jerome T. Light Papers. 1942-1948. 2 boxes. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Covers educational program at the Minidoka center in Idaho where Light was a WRA employee.

McCool, Evelyn Whitehead. "Evelyn Whitehead McCool Papers." 1942. 1 box and 1 oversize folder. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Names of evacuees mentioned in this source may not be cited.

Myer, Dillon Seymour. "An Autobiography of Dillon S. Myer." 1970. 409 pages, typed manuscript with inserted photographs. University of California, Berkeley. Former WRA director discusses his career in government as an administrator with the Soil Conservation

Service, the War Relocation Authority, the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

## Records

U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Files Concerning the War Relocation Authority." 1942-1946. 3 cartons, 2.5 linear ft. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

U.S. War Relocation Authority. "A Collection of Publications Issued by the U.S. War Relocation Authority." 1942. UCLA. 18 microfilm reels, in English and Japanese, filmed by UCLA's Library Photographic Department in 1970.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Pertinent Facts about the War Relocation Authority." 1944. N.p. Typescript. Special Collections, University of California, Los Angeles. Speech by Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, before Los Angeles Town Hall on August 21, 1944 covers the operation of the WRA, the policy of segregation, the Manzanar Riot of December 6, 1942, and the assorted Tule Lake disturbances.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Records*. 1941-1947. 2,990 cubic ft. National Archives, Washington, D.C. This record group (Record Group 210) includes headquarters records, 1941-1947 (3,458 linear ft.), field records, 1942-1946 (344 linear ft.), records of other agencies, such as the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1942-1947 (2 linear ft. and 60 rolls of microfilm), and audiovisual records, 1942-1945 (12,632 items).

\_\_\_\_\_. *Records*. 1942-1946. 9 ft. and 4 reels. Special Collections, Library, University of Arizona. Contains correspondence, reports, publications, photographs, and other papers from the files of Edward H. Spicer, head of WRA's Community Analysis Section. (Also included are selected documents relating to the Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona.) The largest group of material encompasses Community Analysis Section reports from the individual WRA centers for Japanese Americans plus the facility the WRA operated in Oswego, N. Y. for war refugees from southern Europe. The next largest group of materials is comprised of official WRA pamphlets, as well as typescript studies by various WRA personnel, including Spicer. These studies are often concerned with sociological issues such as racism, the effects of center life on the evacuees, and their attitudes about Japan. Incoming and outgoing correspondence relates both to Spicer and John F. Embree, Spicer's predecessor as head of the Community Analysis Section, and Dillon S. Myer, WRA national director. Some letters are from the community analysts informally reporting events at the different relocation centers. Statistic reports include relocations by state, and returns to the West Coast by city. Government documents relate to House and Senate bills and resolutions, cases before the Supreme Court, the administration of alien property, and hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Among the miscellaneous items are maps, organizational charts, the official administrative manual, information on Buddhism, transcripts of speeches and radio broadcasts, bibliographic citations, and poetry written by internees at the WRA centers. Black-and-white photographs are well-identified by place,

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Eastern California Museum. Photograph Collection. Manzanar and related subject headings. 1890-1994. 1200 photographs. Photographs relate to Manzanar site, including Shepherd Ranch to present; indexed by topic and/or family name. Shiro Nomura and Pete Merritt collections constitute bulk of camp collection. See also subject headings on Paiute Indians (including family names; this collection includes A. A. Forbes' photographs), Los Angeles Aqueduct, Carson and Colorado Railroad, general Owens Valley.

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Kelley-Gracey Family Photo Collection. Private collection of J. Kelley, Big Pine, California. 1906-1950. Collection includes photos of early Owens Valley, narrow-gauge railroad and Kearsarge Station, Manzanar, Owens Valley in 1930s and 1940s.

Lenbeck Family Photo Collection. Private collection of Martha Lenbeck Mills, Box 364, Lone Pine, Calif. 63545, and Lena Lenbeck Sluyter, Independence, Calif. 1905-1935. This family lived at Manzanar from its inception and was one of the last to leave. Photos show farms and orchards.

Los Angeles. Department of Water and Power, Bishop, Calif. *Subdivided Properties #1 and South District #4*. These albums include a 1929 inventory of structures on properties in the Manzanar town and surrounding areas purchased by the City of Los Angeles. Photographs of each structure accompany the listings, which are by seller and lot number, and give details of size, condition, and eventual disposition. The collection includes the town hall, store, garage, and approximately 30 residential and farm properties.

Smith Family Photo Albums. Private collection of Petrina Rich, 7313 Spicer Dr., Citrus Heights, Calif. 95621. Ca. 1902-1924. This family settled in Manzanar area ca. 1902; grandfather was an early postmaster at Thebe (later Manzanar).

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University of California. Department of Geography. Aerial Photo Archives. Owens Valley, ca. 1929-1931. 12-15 photos. Collection includes photos of Manzanar orchards, highway, townsite, ca. 1931.

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### ORAL HISTORIES

Eastern California Museum. Oral History Collection. Independence, Calif. 1967-1994. Selected interviews, out of the total 332 on deposit, allude to various aspects of the Manzanar site history, usually through direct personal experience or the related stories of other family members. The collection is largely untranscribed; topic outlines are available for many interviews.

Museum of Anthropology, Ethnological Documents. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Interviews with John Shepherd (212.2) and other early Owens Valley Paiutes.

Oral History Program, California State University, Fullerton. Japanese American Project. Fullerton, Calif. Includes numerous interviews with Owens Valley residents focused on their World War II reaction to Manzanar internment center.

### PERIODICALS

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## ARTIFACTS AND EPHEMERA

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\_\_\_\_\_. Basket and Indian artifact collection. Includes extensive basketry, beadwork, pottery, arrowhead and point collections from Owens Valley Paiute and Panamint-Shoshone Indians.

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### Articles

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Angeles's transition from a largely entrepreneurial growth regime (1880-1906) to a more state-centered growth regime (1906-1932) highlights the role of powerful local bureaucracies, such as the Department of Water and Power, in shaping the region's Progressive Era development. The building of the Los Angeles Aqueduct is used as an example of how the local state served as a key instrument of economic development throughout the urban West in the early twentieth century.

"The Bureau of Water Works and Supply is a Fruit Grower de Luxe." *Intake* (June 1927): 20. Gives description of large fruit crop realized by DWP as landowners at Manzanar and explains its policy in continuing to operate orchards there.

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### Maps

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## MANUSCRIPT AND RECORD COLLECTIONS

### Manuscripts

Lee, Charles Hamilton. "Papers." 1912-1955. 18 manuscript boxes. Water Research Center Archives [WRCA]. University of California, Berkeley. A hydraulic and soils engineer, Hamilton's papers contain correspondence, documents, maps, photographs, clippings, etc., pertaining to projects in hydraulics, sanitation, irrigation, and municipal water supply in California, particularly for the City of Los Angeles and the Owens Valley. Of special interest are the many documents, dated ca. 1906-1933, pertaining to agriculture, water resources, and land and water purchases in the Owens Valley during the period.

Means, Thomas Herbert. "Papers." 1905-1958. Ca. 4 feet. WRCA. Correspondence and reports of irrigation and soils engineer concerning the southern California water supply and various water projects, with some papers concerning the Owens Valley.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Purchases of Water in Owens Valley by City of Los Angeles." August 1925. Typescript (carbon), bound. WRCA.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Review of Appraisals, Manzanar Relocation Center." 1944. Typescript. WRCA.

Porter, E. A. "Final Report on the Owens Valley Indian Situation Including a Suggested Plan for Adjustment of Same." 1936? 47 leaves in various foliations, maps. Typescript, photocopy. California State University, Northridge.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Matters and Correspondence (from December 24, 1930 to January 17, 1936): Pertaining to the Owens Valley, California, Indian Situation in Connection with Cooperation, etc., Extended by the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles." 1937? 95 leaves in various foliations. California State University, Northridge.

### Records

Los Angeles. Department of Water and Power. Bishop, Calif. Land Purchase Records, 1905-1936. These files contain information on property owners at early Manzanar: acreage owned, shares in Manzanar Water Corporation, date of sale, selling price.

\_\_\_\_\_. Bishop, Calif. Real Estate Division Archives. Files include Manzanar War Relocation Center, Jap[anese] Resettlement Area, Manzanar Airport, Manzanar current, #23-040-11, 23-080-10, 23-040-4&5, 23-040-08, Manzanar v. U.S. 5,700 acres 147 Civ. 1935-1994.

Los Angeles. Department of Water and Power. Los Angeles, Calif. Historical Records Program. Board of Water and Power Commissioners. The records and ephemera in this repository contain material on the Manzanar Relocation Center and its aftermath, as well as the previous town and agricultural area which was bought by the DWP in 1924. Included are inventories, correspondence between DWP, U.S. Army and WRA, records of litigation, documents, and reports.

\_\_\_\_\_. [Lease] Agreement. Between the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles and its Department of Water and Power on a Long-term groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County, 1989.

\_\_\_\_\_. Lease Agreement. Perpetual between Manzanar Committee and Japanese American Citizens League and City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for access to and use of former entrance to camp site and cemetery area. 1974.

