

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Abe, Zenji. *The Emperor's Sea Eagle: A Memoir of the Attack on Pearl Harbor and the War in the Pacific*. Trans. Naomi Shin. Honolulu: Abe Zenji, 2006. Print.

I was able to obtain this source during the 73rd anniversary of the Bombing of Pearl Harbor and it provided me with excellent information about the war in the battle front. In addition, I learned about how Yamamoto threatened to quit if he was not able to implement his own plan. The author was a Lieutenant Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy whose daughter is also the translator of this book, of which I was able to communicate through an e-mail interview.

Agawa, Hiroyuki. *The Reluctant Admiral: Yamamoto and the Imperial Navy*. Trans. John Bester. Tokyo: Kodasha International Ltd., 1979. Print.

This was my first primary source that was from the Japanese perspective. It contained many excerpts from communications (letters and official military messages) from Yamamoto. From these excerpts, I discovered about Yamamoto's humility and patriotism.

Cale, Sterling. Personal Interview. 6 Jan. 2015.

I was lucky to meet Mr. Cale during the 73rd Anniversary of the Bombing of Pearl Harbor of which I was able to obtain his contact information to schedule a personal interview with him. During the interview, which took place at the Arizona Memorial, Mr. Cale described his horrific experience of how when he was about to return home the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred. He also detailed the strategic techniques used by the Japanese, such as the torpedoes designed to go through shallow water, and of how he never hated the Japanese even after the attack. In addition, he explained how Yamamoto never wanted to attack America and that his heart was in the right place. After his interview, he gave me several booklets, one of which was quite crucial to my project.

Goldstein, Donald M., and Katherine V. Dillon, eds. *The Pearl Harbor Papers: Inside the Japanese Plans*. New York: Maxwell Macmillan Publishing Company, 1993. Print.

This is a compilation of documents relating to the events of Pearl Harbor. I found this source at the Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. The book contained the Orders within the Japanese Combined Fleet as they prepared for the attack on Pearl Harbor. It also included a map of their planned route for the Pearl Harbor Attack and several letters written by Admiral Yamamoto.

Johnson, Haynes, and Harry Katz, eds. *Herblock: The Life and Work of the Great Political Cartoonist*. New York: The Herb Block Foundation and The Library of Congress, 2009. Print.

This book is a compilation of political cartoons created by Herbert L. Block (Herblock) who created them since 1929 until the 2000's. Herblock drew for several different publishers, including the Chicago Daily News, the Evanston News-Index, and the Tribune. In addition to the many political cartoons in this book, there were also dates that accompanied them, making them primary. I was able to obtain several cartoons from World War II, which include cartoons about Japan invading China, the Neutrality Acts, the Japanese attacking Pearl Harbor, and the American Spirit after the bombing.

Museum of World War II, Boston. n.p., n.d. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

This website contained an abundance of primary evidence including photographs, documentations, and pictures of artifacts. I was able to acquire photos of the signings of the Declaration of War that entered the U.S. into World War II and the surrender of Japan ending the war, a propagandic picture of Hitler, and a photo of the Japanese flag. I also was able to obtain a newspaper heading of the Honolulu Star Bulletin when Pearl Harbor was bombed, and a Japanese leaflet of the bombing of Hiroshima

National Archives. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 29 Jan. 2015.

When searching for the exact words spoken by Senator Hiram Johnson in "War Comes to America . . .", I came across a document that contained the words that were being spoken in the video verbatim. I used it to convert part of the clip I had into a quotation. In addition, I used a photo of a Japanese Internment Notice that was taped to a wall.

The New York Times: The Complete Front Pages, 1851-2008. New York: Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, Inc., 2008. Print.

This source is a compilation of newspapers front pages of the New York Times from 1851-2008. Although it is a secondary source, it is mainly filled with primary evidence. From this book, I was able to obtain and read newspaper headlines and articles about historical events such as the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the defeat of the Japanese Combined Fleet at the Battle of Midway, the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the surrender of Japan and the end of WWII.

Shin, Naomi. "RE: Student Researcher." Message to Ashley Velasco. 18 Jan. 2015. E-mail.

Naomi Shin was my most valuable resource, and the daughter of a Japanese WWII veteran under Yamamoto, because she was able to give me the Japanese view I was looking for. I met her at the 73rd Pearl Harbor Ceremonies where she was doing a book signing of her father's memoirs, which she translated into English. I obtained her email address so I was able to interview her through email.

“War Comes to America: Information Film #7.” *Why We Fight: A Series of Seven Information Films*. Dir. War Department Army Pictorial Service. Madacy Video, 1998. DVD.

This is a propaganda film (newsreel) made during World War II and it provided several video clips I used in my project. These video clips include the Nazis taking over several European countries, Japan invading Manchuria and Indochina, the Gallop Polls of U.S. citizens not wanting to enter WWII, the enactment of the first Neutrality Act, Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Acherson describing the embargoes with Japan, and the signing of the Tripartite Pact. Although my topic is Japanese, this source gave me primary evidence for the American view of the war.

Secondary Sources

“Attack at Pearl Harbor, 1941.” *EyeWitnessstoHistory.com*. Ibis Communications, Inc., n.d. Web. 21 Jul. 2014.

This web article contained several pieces of information of the Attack on Pearl Harbor and an eye witness report by Marine Corporal E.C. Nightingale, of which I did not use in my project. From it, I gained a clearer understanding of the attack, especially since it was from someone who was there. Although the web article contained extensive eyewitness accounts, I was unable to find their origins. This is why I am considering this source secondary.

“Attack at Pearl Harbor, 1941-The Japanese View.” *EyeWitnessstoHistory.com*. Ibis Communications, Inc., n.d. Web. 6 Aug. 2014.

This source was important because I was able to see the attack on Pearl Harbor from the view of the Japanese. In addition, this web article included an eyewitness report by Commander Mitsuo Fuchida who was a part of the first wave in the attack, which I did not use in my project. I am including this source as secondary because I was unable to pinpoint the origins of the eyewitness report.

“The Attack on Pearl Harbor, 1941: The White House Reacts.” *EyeWitnessstoHistory.com*. Ibis Communications, Inc., n.d. Web. 6 Aug. 2014.

This source contained the reaction of the attack on Pearl Harbor from the White House. The information I gained was how quickly the news of the attack spread and how quickly President Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the U.S. into WWII.

“Axis Powers.” *Britannica School High*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., n.d. Web. 28 Jul. 2014.

From this web article, I learned about the interactions between the countries of Italy, Germany, and Japan. I also learned about the many treaties between these three countries including the original series of agreements between Germany and Italy, the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact against the Soviet Union, and the Pact of Steel between Germany and Italy. This all led up to the Tripartite Pact and the formation of the Axis Powers between Germany, Italy, and Japan.

“The Battle of Midway, 1942.” *EyeWitnessstoHistory.com*. Ibis Communications, Inc., n.d. Web. 27 Nov. 2014.

This article documented the progress of World War II, along with the result of the Battle of Midway. In addition, this article provided an eyewitness report by Commander Mitsuo Fuchida when he was on the Akagi, which I was unable to use. I considered this source secondary because I was unable to find the origins of the report.

“Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.” *History*. A&E Television Networks, LLC., n.d. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.

From this source, I was able to learn general information on the Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It gave me a better sense of how the atomic bomb came to be and the consequences of its dropping.

Chapman, Don. “Visiting Yasukuni With Adm. Yamamoto’s ‘Ichiban.’” *MidWeek*. MidWeek Printing, Inc., 3 Dec. 2014. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

I found this article in the Midweek and it was about Kyosumi Tanigawa, Yamamoto’s special student. I learned about how intellectual and humble Yamamoto was and how Tanigawa-san saw Yamamoto as “a human being, not a god.” In addition, I was able to contact the author of the article and see if I could schedule an interview with Tanigawa-san. Unfortunately, circumstances proved to be difficult and the interview with Tanigawa-san did not occur.

Chen, C. Peter. “The Tripartite Pact.” *World War II Database*. Lava Development, LLC., n.d. Web. 12 Sep. 2014.

When trying to find a copy of the actual Tripartite Pact, I instead came across this article with the help of my Librarian. This source gave me a general understanding about the Tripartite Pact and the role it played in WWII.

Cronin, Brian. “Comic Book Questions Answered: How Was World War II Depicted In Comics DURING World War II?” *Comic Book Resources*. Comic Book Resources, 8 Sep. 2008. Web. 29 Jan. 2015.

During a discussion about my project, my teacher suggested that I find comic books from WWII , since some of the superheroes known today were created because of the war. While I was looking online, I came across this article filled with several superheroes fighting off Nazis and the Japanese. I used five of these comic book covers to portray the Japanese negatively in my project. This led others, most notably the younger generation at the time, to believe the Japanese could not be trusted.

Gresham, John D., Robert F. Dorr, and Craig Collins, eds. *Pearl Harbor: The 70th Anniversary*. Honolulu: Faircount Media Group, 2011. Print.

I was able to obtain this source from Mr. Cale after my personal interview with him. It contained a photo of Japanese soldiers celebrating their victory in Singapore.

Hotta, Eri. *Japan 1941: Countdown to Infamy*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013. Print.

This book was quite crucial to my project because it was my first source where I was able to acquire a Japanese view. From it, I was able to gain several excerpts (letters and quotations) about Yamamoto and his inner conflict.

“Hoyt, Edwin P.” *Yamamoto: The Man Who Planned Pearl Harbor*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 1990. Print.

I was able to obtain my first quotations by Yamamoto from this book. In addition, I gained several pictures of Yamamoto as the Chief of the Combined Fleet and of him as a naval attache in Washington D.C. Note: The pages that contained the pictures had no page numbers.

Hughes, Thomas A. “Yamamoto Isoroku.” *Britannica School High*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., n.d. Web. 20 Jul. 2014.

This website article helped me gain a general understanding of the development of Yamamoto’s leadership. From this source, I was able to develop an idea about Yamamoto’s background and character.

Infamy: December 1941. The National WWII Museum, New Orleans, n.d. Web. 24 Nov. 2014.

This website was quite crucial when documenting the victories of Japan that occurred after the Bombing of Pearl Harbor. I learned that during the Bombing of Pearl Harbor, Japan subsequently launched multiple attacks on Singapore, the Philippines, and Wake Island. In addition, this website included interactive maps that helped me understand these military campaigns even better. I used the picture of Japanese soldiers celebrating their victory in the Philippines.

Krug, Hans-Joachim, et al. *Reluctant Allies: German-Japanese Naval Relations in World War II*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2001. Print.

From this book, I was able to get a translated copy of the Tripartite Pact.

“Milestones: 1921-1936 The Neutrality Acts, 1930s.” *U.S. Department of State: Office of the Historian*. Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, United States Department of State, n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2014.

This source detailed the different phases of the Neutrality Acts that were enacted throughout the 1930’s. I learned about how resistant the American people were in participating in another war, and how the Neutrality Acts helped to enforce this overall American spirit at the time.

“A Necessary War.” *The War: A Ken Burns Film*. Dir. Ken Burns and Lynn Novick. Paramount Home Entertainment, 2007. DVD.

This was the first film I found when learning about the events during WWII. Although I did not use any footage from this film. I was able to gain some great photographs from the Pearl Harbor attack.

“Overview of The Pearl Harbor Attack, 7 Dec. 1941.” *Naval History & Heritage Command*. n.p., n.d. Web. 20 Jul. 2014.

This web article describes in great detail how the Bombing of Pearl Harbor exactly happened. It gave me a greater understanding about the attack.

“P-38 Lightning’s Shoot Down Admiral Yamamoto.” *TheMilitaryConceptChannel BigConcepts*. n.p., 4 Apr. 2013. Web. 6 Jan. 2015.

This website provided a video of the assassination of Yamamoto. Within this video, I took two clips of U.S. WWII veterans describing the importance of Yamamoto’s leadership in the Japanese Navy. The first clip was of Commander John Mitchell describing how Yamamoto was like the second ranking person in Japan. The second clip was of Lieutenant Rex Barber describing how after Yamamoto’s death, the Japanese navy was quite confused about what to do next.

“PRIMARY SOURCES: PEARL HARBOR.” *The National WWII Museum, New Orleans*. The National WWII Museum, New Orleans, n.d. Web. 24 Nov. 2014.

I was able to acquire the documentation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “Proposed Message to Congress”, in which he gave on 8 December 1941.

“Task.” *Manzanar, Japanese Americans, and WWII*. Quest Garden, n.d. Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

I obtained a photograph of man with a sign that reads, “WE DON’T WANT ANY JAPS BACK HERE . . . EVER!” from this article. This photograph shows the American social reaction to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Takahashi, Taro. “Katsunore Wakasa and Orange Petroleum Company.” *Japanese American Citizens League Houston Chapter*. n.p., n.d. Web. 8 Jan. 2015.

From this article, I was able to get a photo of Yamamoto in an oil field in North America; documenting his studies in America and observance of their petroleum resources.

ThaiAus08. “The Japanese in World War 2- the mindset.” *makewav.es*. Radiowaves Schools Ltd., 18 Mar. 2008. Web. 5 Oct. 2014.

This web article helped me to gain a better understanding of the Japanese spirit and how it developed through the centuries leading up to WWII.

“The Triumph of Hitler: Hitler Reveals War Plans.” *The History Place*. The History Place, n.d. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.

I learned of Hitler’s goals to expand Germany, fix its economy, and to exterminate the Jews from this article. It helped to set the events leading up to the signing of the Tripartite Pact with Italy and Japan.

“VE and VJ Days 1945.” *Exploring 20th Century London*. Renaissance London, n.d. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.

From this source, I gained a better understanding of how WWII ended for both Germany and Japan.

“World War II by the Numbers.” *The Honolulu Advertiser*. 2 Sep. 2005: 6-7. Print.

This article was primarily statistics about World War II from the deaths to the cost for each country. It gave me a better idea on the cost of WWII, both by deaths and money.

“WWII Homefront: Anti-Japanese.” *The Authentic History Center: Primary Sources from American Popular Culture*. AuthenticHistory.com, 15 Jul. 2012. Web. 29 Jan. 2015.

This webpage had a picture of a “Jap-Hunting License.” and a propaganda poster of anti-Yamamoto. These artifacts showed the hatred and distrust of Americans against Japanese Nationals and Japanese-Americans.

World War II. Dir. Invision Communications, Inc. Schlessinger Media, 2003. DVD.

This video provided much insight into the war from the view of America. I used the footage of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

“Yamamoto Isoroku.” *History*. A&E Television Networks, LLC., n.d. Web. 12 Jul. 2014.

This was my first source when I was doing preliminary research on Isoroku Yamamoto. It gave some of the more basic information, such as his date of birth, and where and when he had died.

“The Yamamoto Method.” *PAPA People Assisting Parents Association*. n.p., n.d. Web. 11 Dec. 2014.

I found this video with the help of a teacher. This video contains footage from both America and Japan on the assassination of Yamamoto. Unfortunately, I was not able to get the translations to edit it in time, so I didn’t use it my project. But, I did find it interesting how different the moods were between the two contrasting perspectives (American vs Japanese).