

The Harada House:
Breaking the Barrier of the 1913 Alien Land Law
Process Paper

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Our project arose from our common interest and familiarity with Japanese American history. Last year, we completed an NHD project on a topic relating to Japanese American rights, and we wanted to continue to delve into the subject with the Harada House. We believe that learning about how marginalized groups, such as Asian-Americans, have broken barriers is important to promote the continued work to end barriers of discrimination by acknowledging past misdoings. Our topic, the Harada House, embodies the 2020 theme, *Breaking Barriers in History*, through the struggle to break the housing barrier that Japanese Americans faced.

To initially conduct our research, we used many databases to collect relevant information and photos. We also used a comprehensive book on the Harada family, *The House on Lemon Street*, to solidify our knowledge of our topic. Then, we contacted the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, which has extensive archives relating to the Harada family history, and acquired primary source photographs and court documents. In addition to the materials given to us by the museum, we were also able to obtain photos from the book. Through this relationship with the museum, we contacted Naomi Harada, the granddaughter of Jukichi Harada. Eventually, we obtained two audio interviews with her, and she also shared her own personal pictures of the Harada family with us.

We chose the documentary format because we all enjoyed creating a documentary last year, and we wanted to work in an area we all preferred. Also, since we have experience in making documentaries, it was easier to navigate the application and we were able to develop and advance our film-making skills we learned last year. Lastly, it allows for a dynamic presentation of our plentiful primary source photos and showcases our audio clips from Ms. Harada.

Our topic shows the theme, *Breaking Barriers in History*, from start to finish. Jukichi Harada had the courage to break a social barrier by buying a house in a classically white neighborhood. By going to court to keep his house, he attempted to topple the barrier of racism by challenging a fundamentally racist law targeting the Japanese. Due to this law, his children, the owners of the house, faced a barrier to the rights endowed by their citizenship solely because of their race. However, the conclusion of the case broke the barrier by confirming the fact that their children, Japanese American citizens, can own land. Subsequently, other Japanese bought land in the name of their children, no longer fearful of the barrier. Eventually, this led to *Sei Fujii v. California*, a case that ended in the repeal of the Alien Land Law of 1913, and all other Alien Land Laws in California, forever breaking this barrier for Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Works Cited

Administrative Assistant, Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery, Kathy, editor. "Frank Augustus Miller." *Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery*, evergreen-cemetery.info/people/frank-augustus-miller/. Accessed 20 Nov. 2019. This secondary source website is published by the cemetery in Riverside where Frank Augustus Miller was buried. This helped us understand Miller's friendly relationship with the Japanese community as a whole, as well as with Jukichi Harada, showing the connections he built between the white and Japanese communities. We used this in the build up and heart of the story sections of our documentary.

Akiko, and Nomura. "Fujimoto Diaries 1941-1946: Japanese American Community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto's National Loyalties to Japan and the United States during the Wartime Internment." *EScholarship, University of California*, 12 Feb. 2013, <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/48n9g959>. This is a website with the book "Fujimoto Diaries 1941-1946: Japanese American Community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto's National Loyalties to Japan and the United States during the Wartime Internment" by Nomura, Akiko.

"Alien Land Law Bill Is Changed to Favor Europeans." *The Call* [San Francisco], 6 o'Clock ed., 18 Apr. 1913, pp. 1+. *Newspapers.com*, www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=343017&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOjUwNjIyMjcwLCJpYXQiOjE1ODI3NDY0NTIsImV4cCI6MTU4MjgzMjg1Mn0.dXJ19-7UU5W9V1s9vPlkeKbiaILn2skcLQg-5BUguoA. This is a primary source newspaper from a digital archive. We used this source to understand how Alien Land Laws were based on race, not the fact that they

were immigrants, as Europeans immigrants had certain privileges that Japanese Immigrants did not. This helped us further understand the Alien Land Law of 1913 and how the Harada broke the implicit barrier of racism behind it. We used this source in the background of our documentary.

Backman, Marjorie, and Michael Gonchar. "Teaching Japanese-American Internment Using Primary Resources." *The New York Times*, 7 Dec. 2017, www.nytimes.com/2017/12/07/learning/lesson-plans/teaching-japanese-american-internment-using-primary-resources.html. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source picture of American children of different races holding an American flag. This picture helped us communicate the idea that even though there are different cultures and ethnicities in our country, they are all americans and deserve to be treated that way, with no barriers against them. This helped us visually show the impact of the court case for Japanese Americans. We used this picture in the short-term impact portion of our documentary.

Blair, Doug. "The 1920 Anti-Japanese Crusade and Congressional Hearings." *Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project*, depts.washington.edu/civilr/Japanese_restriction.htm. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. A secondary source newspaper embedded within this website details the perspective of the anti-Japanese parties with the striking headline "exclusion." This helped us understand the opposing perspective and showed us the source of the ideas about harsh exclusion of the Japanese was rooted in American culture even before WWII. We used this source in the build-up portion of our documentary.

Bonca, Nicolai. "Historic Harada House at Risk of Collapse." *The Highlander*, 22 May 2017, www.highlandernews.org/29739/historic-harada-house-risk-collapse/. Accessed 10 Oct.

2019. This secondary source is a online news article about the Harada house and how it was on the verge of breaking down. This helped us to understand and learn about how the house was donated to the city by Harold Harada and how the city of Riverside maintains the house as a National Landmark. We used this in the long-term effects of our documentary.

"Bring Suit to Rest Title of Land from Jap." *Logansport Pharos Tribune* [Indiana], 12 Sept.

1918, p. 8. *Newspaper Archive*, access-newspaperarchive-

com.ezproxy.kcls.org/us/indiana/logansport/logansport-pharos-tribune/1918/09-12/page-

8/jukichi-harada?psb=relevance. Accessed 3 Oct. 2019. This secondary source newspaper

from 1918 tells of the perspective of an outsider American at the time of the trial of

Jukichi Harada. This helped us understand the barrier between the American people and

the so called "Japs" and taught us about the importance of Joseph L. Lewisohn as he was

Jukichi's main opponent in the trial. We used this in the heart of the story of our

documentary.

"California Drops Alien Land Law Cases." *Pacific Citizen* [Salt Lake City, Utah], 31 Jan. 1948.

Pacificcitizen.org, pacificcitizen.org/wp-content/uploads/archives-

menu/Vol.026_%2305_Jan_31_1948.pdf. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a primary

source newspaper from 1948 with a headline reading "California Drops Alien Land Law

Cases" and talking about all pending cases of Japanese buying land under their children's

name being dismissed, saying there is little of anything left of the alien land law. This

source shows the short-term impact of the Harada case and the crack in the barrier of the

alien land law it made, letting other Japanese people buy land for their children. We used

this in the short-term impact portion of our documentary.

"Campaign Committee of Asiatic Exclusion League of California." *Calisphere*, California Digital Library, calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/hb6p3010dk/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a primary source photo of a poster for the Asiatic Exclusion League of California. This source helped us understand how anti-Japanese groups promoted the barrier against Japanese Americans. This source shows one way: publicly demonizing government officials who voted in favor of Asians. We used this source in the build-up of our documentary.

"Can You Watch Court Trials on TV?" *Reference*, www.reference.com/world-view/can-watch-court-trials-tv-fb7a8a93d083f5a. Accessed 4 Mar. 2020. This is a secondary source picture embedded into a website. We used this source to visualize a court room similar to the one where *The People of California v. Jukichi Harada* took place to help the viewer imagine the progression of the court case. We used this image in the heart of the story of our documentary.

CHASS College Computing. "The Harada House." *Asian American Riverside*, Regents of the U of CA, 2006, aar.ucr.edu/sites/HaradaHouse/index.html. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This secondary source is a website, helping us learn about the overall struggles of the Harada family, breaking barriers when they went to court by earning the right to own their house under their Japanese-American children's names. The website also helped us understand how the house looks now, in present day. We used this source in the background, build-up, and the heart of the story.

"Chinese cheap labor" in Louisiana - Chinamen at work on the Milloudon Sugar Plantation . Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2002716000/>. This is a primary source image of a woodcut print of Chinese laborers in Louisiana. We

used this image to understand the scope of how many Chinese laborers there were at the time and the extent of Chinese immigration at the time. We used this in the background of our documentary.

Col. Roosevelt on His Tour Thru New Jersey before the Convention / Underwood & Underwood.

3 Sept. 1912. *Web Guides*, www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/elections/election1912.html.

Accessed 2 Apr. 2020. This photograph is a primary source and it is of Theodore Roosevelt during the presidential campaign of 1912. We used this to visually show and understand the background information about Theodore Roosevelt who would be president during the creation of the Alien Land Laws and during the Harada's court case. We used this photo in the background of our documentary.

Courtesy of Naomi Harada. This is a primary source image of Harold Harada in front of a plaque commemorating the Harada House as a National Historic Landmark. This image helped us to understand how the history of the Harada family and how they broke barriers still lives on today through both the house itself and through the descendants of the Haradas, who continue to promote the understanding of the Harada House and Japanese-American history today. We used this image in the conclusion of our documentary.

Courtesy of Naomi Harada. This is a primary source image of Harold Harada looking in a mirror inside of the Harada House. This symbolic image helped us to understand how the Harada House is a reflection of Japanese American history and specifically Jukichi Harada's struggle against the barriers against him to own it, which is why it remains important today. We used this image to inform the long-term effects and conclusion of our documentary.

Courtesy of Naomi Harada. This is a primary source image of Ken Harada from around 1905.

This image helped us to understand what Ken Harada looked like around the time when she came to the U.S. and helped us to understand and represent the Harada family visually. We used this image to inform the background of our documentary.

Courtesy of Naomi Harada. This is a primary source image of Jukichi Harada and some of his employees inside of the Washington Restaurant around 1912. This image helped us to visually understand how Jukichi was able to open and run a successful restaurant, even with the barriers against him due to his ancestry, with many customers and thus many employees. We used this image to inform the background of our documentary.

Courtesy of Naomi Harada. This is an primary source photograph of Mine Harada Kido (older sister) and Sumi Harada (younger sister) from 1915. This image helped us to understand how the children looked around the time of the case and understand how the family as a whole was like during the case. We used this image in the background of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This primary source picture is of Cynthia Robertson, a witness who testified against him to support the case of Harada's neighbors. This picture gave a face to represent all the people against Jukichi Harada in the case who created a barrier to restrict him from their neighborhood. We used this in the heart of the story portion of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a photo of the amended summons cover for the People of the State of California v. Jukichi Harada, et. al. that was used to summon the witnesses for this case to court. This helped us to understand the progression of the case from its beginning to end by seeing a visual

document from the start of the case itself. The document even shows November 6th on the edge in pencil, capturing its place in the history of the case. We used this source in the heart of the story portion of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a primary source photograph of Jess Stebler, a family friend of the Haradas and the man who took care of their house while they were interned during WWII. This picture shows that, although many people were against the Japanese and the Harada family, there were still people that helped them overcome the barriers against them. We used this picture in the heart of the story portion of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a family photo of the Haradas from 1910, showing Jukichi Harada, Ken Harada, Masa Atsu, Sumi, Tadao, and Mine. This explains to us how the Harada rapidly expanded as they became more familiar and comfortable in the U.S. as time went on. It also gives us a visual representation of their family dynamics at that time. We used this image in the background portion of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a primary source family photograph of the Haradas. From right to left, the family members are Masa Atsu (son), Ken Harada (mom), Jukichi Harada (dad), Tadao (son), Sumi (daughter), Mine (daughter), and their dog. This picture gave us a visual representation of their family as a whole and helped us visually understand their family dynamic. We used this photo in the background of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a photo of what Shig Harada (Harold Harada) wrote on the wall as they left for the

Japanese internment camps during WWII. This helped us to further understand how the house is significant historically, as there are even marks from the past on the wall.

Additionally, visually imparts to the viewer the impact of the evacuation on the family, showing how Harold wanted it to be remembered for posterity. We used this source in the short-term effects portion of our documentary to describe Japanese Internment during WWII and its impact on the Harada family.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a primary source picture of Sumi Harada, the second oldest daughter of Ken and Jukichi Harada, helping out in the kitchen of their family restaurant. This picture gave us a visual representation of their daughter and their family's hard-working nature, even when facing all the barriers against them. We used this picture in the background portion of our documentary.

Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California. Gift of the Harada Family. This is a photograph of Jukichi Harada, Masa Atsu, and Mine from around 1908. This photo helped us to understand what the Harada family looked like when it was in its early stages, as this photo was taken not so long after they had immigrated to the U.S. from Japan. We used this photo in the background of our documentary.

Densho Encyclopedia contributors. "Alien land laws." *Densho Encyclopedia*, edited by Densho Encyclopedia, 23 May 2014, encyclopedia.densho.org/Alien_land_laws/. Accessed 16 Oct. 2019. This website, a secondary source, focuses on the 1913 Alien Land Law and other discriminatory legislature that came after it. We learned about the origins of alien land laws and where they were implemented. We used this source in the background of our documentary because it helped us learn more about the Alien Land Law of 1913,

which made it illegal for immigrants, who couldn't become American citizens, to own land. This law eventually led the Haradas to break the barrier it created and show that it was legal for the children of immigrants to own land.

Diet. Encyclopædia Britannica, www.britannica.com/place/Japan/Government-and-society.

Accessed 2 Apr. 2020. This photograph of the Diet Building of Tokyo is a primary source. We used this source to learn how the government building of Japan looked and visually demonstrate how Japan was involved with the U.S. during the early 1900's and later during the Harada's barrier-breaking court case. We used this in the background of our documentary.

"Early Japanese Immigration and Life in the US, 1869-1941." *Sayre School*,

www.sayrescotus.com/newpage. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source website with photos and text describing the Gentleman's Agreement between Japan and the U.S. as well as other anti-Japanese immigration laws. This source helped us to understand the development of anti-Japanese policies over time with pictures providing helpful visuals. We used this in the build-up of our documentary.

"The Embassy of Japan in Washington, DC & Nearby Homes For Sale." *Artshomebase.com*,

www.artshomebase.com/real-estate-near-embassy-japan/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This secondary source is a picture of the Japanese embassy. This picture gave a visual representation of the passports and visas that were issued only to a select few Japanese that were seeking to emigrate to the U.S., as only businessmen and teachers could emigrate due to the Gentleman's Agreement. We used this picture in the background portion of our documentary.

"Examining the Historical Link between the Past and Present Japanese Experience." *Let Our Voices Echo*, 30 Apr. 2019, letourvoicesecho.wordpress.com/examining-the-historical-link-between-the-past-and-present-japanese-experience/. Accessed 19 Feb. 2020. This is a website containing multiple photographs relating to Japanese Internment during WWII. This allowed us understand the cause of Japanese internment through the racist attitude towards Japanese that was shown in the word choice of posters and newspapers both during and before WWII. We used this in the short-term effects portion of our documentary.

Fiset, Louis. "Medical care in camp." *Densho Encyclopedia*, 15 Oct. 2013, encyclopedia.densho.org/Medical_care_in_camp/. Accessed 24 Feb. 2020. This secondary source photograph of patients at the Topaz relocation center, an internment camp during WWII, shows a multitude of Japanese-Americans facing the barrier to the continuation of their normal lives after they were forced to relocate for no reason besides the racist belief that all Japanese Americans were disloyal spies for Japan. This gave us a visual representation of Japanese Americans during WWII. We used this in the short-term impact portion of our documentary.

Frank A. Miller with Emperor of Japan. Circa 1909-1954. Avery E. Field Photographs, UC Riverside, Library, Special Collections and U. This primary source photo of Frank Miller shows his connection to Japan and the Japanese community, as it shows him being given an award by the Emperor of Japan. This gives a visual representation of his efforts to make Japanese Americans feel welcome in Riverside and of his bond with Jukichi Harada. We used this image to inform the heart of the story portion of our documentary.

Gaines, Brian J., and Wendy Tam Cho K. "On California's 1920 Alien Land Law: The Psychology and Economics of Racial Discrimination." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, vol. 4, no. 3, 2004, pp. 271-293. ProQuest, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/213773148?accountid=2402>, doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/153244000400400302>. This source is a secondary source research report that analyzes laws and statistics relating to the discrimination against Japanese Americans. We used this source to learn more about the Alien Land Law of 1913 and about the history of Japanese immigration in general. This source helped me to understand that this law, which created barriers for Asian-Americans, was the result of years of anti-Asian political movements against specifically Chinese and Japanese immigrants in California. It also helped me to understand that these legislative barriers that Japanese and other Asians faced was due to the economic concern that they were taking white people's jobs. We used this source in the background of our documentary.

Google Maps. www.google.com/maps/@33.985122,-117.3692817,3a,75y,113.51h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sRyzkt4a4OR2nADXC6JoU4g!2e0!7i16384!8i8192?hl=en-US. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source webpage from Google Maps containing an image of the Harada House. We used this image in our documentary show what the Harada House looks like currently to help the reader visualize the house itself, its importance to the case, and its continued significance today. We used this photo in the heart of the story of our documentary.

"Graduate Students Aid Historic Preservation." *University of California, Riverside*, 15 June 2011, newsroom.ucr.edu/2658. Accessed 20 Feb. 2020. This secondary source picture is a black and white picture of the Harada house from UC Riverside. This gave us a visual

representation of the house in the past, allowing us to understand what it looked like in the context of the time. We used this image in the background of our documentary.

Grant, Nicole. "White Supremacy and the Alien Land Laws of Washington State." *The Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History*, Nicole Grant, 2008, depts.washington.edu/civilr/alien_land_laws.htm#note53. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This is a secondary website explaining the origins of the alien land laws that banned non-American citizens from owning property in the United States. We also learned about alien land laws in Washington, which are very similar to the ones in California that impacted the Harada Family. Many people broke the barriers of these laws, paving the way for Asian American citizens to own land in the U.S. We used this source to inform the background of our documentary.

Hansen, Arthur A. "The Harada House of Riverside, California: A Milestone in Japanese American Resistance to Racist Oppression." *Discover Nikkei*, 18 Feb. 2013, www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2013/2/18/harada-house-1/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This is a secondary website about the history of the Harada House. This website helped us understand the events leading up to the court case and the problems for Japanese Americans during and after the Japanese internment during WWII. It helped us to further understand how Jukichi Harada's case broke barriers by being the first to challenge the Alien Land Law of 1913 for the ownership of the house. We mainly used this source to inform the background of our documentary.

"Harada Elementary School." *Brittany and Gizmo*, 1 Apr. 2008, brittanyandgizmo.blogspot.com/2008/04/harada-elementary-school.html. Accessed 24 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source picture of the Harada elementary school, named in

honor of Jukichi Harada. This picture gave us an image of the impact that Jukichi made when he broke the barrier of the Alien Land Law of 1913 with the conclusion of the case and showed us that his actions were so significant that a school was created in his name decades later. We used this picture in the long-term impact portion of our documentary.

"Harada Gravesite." *Flickr*, 21 Oct. 2013, www.flickr.com/photos/8736322@N08/10402154325.

Accessed 24 Feb. 2020. This website that contains a photo of Jukichi and Ken Harada's grave is a secondary source. This picture helped us to understand the tragic deaths of Jukichi and Ken, who both died in Japanese Internment camps, never returning home, even after breaking the barrier of the 1913 Alien Land Law. We used this in the long-term effects portion of our documentary.

"Harada House." *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*, Npshistory, 17 Nov.

2004, npshistory.com/publications/california/5views/5views4h34.htm. Accessed 16 Oct.

2019. This secondary source is a website about the court case to keep the Harada House and how it affected the family. We learned that a committee made up of his neighbors tried to get him to leave, but he claimed that the property was owned by his children, who were U.S. citizens. This case broke barriers because Judge Hugh H. Craig reached a verdict on September 17, 1918 that allowed the Harada family to keep the property, as Jukichi's children could own land as American citizens. We used this information in the heart of the story of our documentary.

"Harada House." *National Park Service*, 30 May 2018, www.nps.gov/places/harada-house.htm.

Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This is a secondary website about the Harada House, how it was acquired, and where it was located. We learned about how the Harada family came to own the house and how conflict arose as their neighbors didn't like the fact that they were

Japanese. The Haradas broke barriers by going against a law that said that people ineligible for U.S. citizenship couldn't own property and by winning the case against the law. We used this in the heart of the story and introduction of our documentary.

"Harada House Foundation Receives Grant." *Pacific Citizen*,

<https://www.pacificcitizen.org/harada-house-foundation-receives-grant/>. This is a website with the national newspaper of the JACL (Japanese American Citizens League). This secondary source is about the the Harada House Foundation receiving a grant of \$15,000 to restore the house. This helped us to understand that the house is still appreciated and its legacy still lives on, preserving Japanese American history. We used this in the long-term effects portion of our documentary.

Harada House NHL Plaque. 28 June 2019. *Pacific Citizen*, www.pacificcitizen.org/harada-house-foundation-receives-grant/. Accessed 21 May 2020. This is a primary source photograph of the Harada House National History Landmark Plaque. This gave us information about the Harada House becoming a national landmark and helped us understand that it did due to the fact that they broke barriers for Japanese to be able to own land. We used this in long-term effects of our documentary.

Hillinger, Charles. "A Nation Apologizes : Japanese Restaurateur Was Denied Citizenship, but

His Home Is Being Declared a Landmark." *Newspapers*, 18 Aug. 1991,

www.newspapers.com/clip/7575879/the_los_angeles_times/. Accessed 20 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper is a primary source about how Jukichi Harada was discriminated against in America. We were able to understand how Jukichi Harada was a hard-working Japanese restaurant owner who was denied citizenship, as he died before Japanese immigrants were able to obtain citizenship. However, his house is being declared as a

national landmark. Through this, we understood how he broke barriers because the home is now honored, whereas in the past, his neighbors and the law were against him. We used this in the background and long-term effects of our documentary.

Historic American Buildings Survey, Creator, et al. *California State Library & Courts Building, 914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA*. Documentation Compiled After. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/ca2604/>. This is a primary source image of the capitol building in California. We used this image to understand where the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was passed and give the viewer an introduction to where exclusionary acts like this were passed. We used this image in the background of our documentary.

Historic American Engineering Record, Creator, et al. California Citrus Heritage Recording Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Documentation Compiled After. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/ca1674/>. Photocopy of photograph (original print at Riverside Library, Local History Collection), photographer and date unknown. VIEW OF WORKERS HARVESTING ORANGES IN GROVES - California Citrus Heritage Recording Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA Photos from Survey. This is a primary source photograph of citrus grove laborers. This gives a visual representation of the prosperous citrus industry in Riverside as well as of the numerous immigrant laborers who flocked to Riverside to work in the industry. This helped us to understand the connection between Japanese immigrants and Riverside. We used this in the background part of our documentary.

Historic American Engineering Record, Creator, et al. California Citrus Heritage Recording Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Documentation Compiled After. Photocopy of

photograph (original print at Riverside Library, Local History Collection), photographer and date unknown. VIEW OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS CITRUS GROVES - California Citrus Heritage Recording Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA Photos from Survey HAER CA-118 . Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/ca1674/>.

This primary source photograph of the citrus groves in Riverside is relevant because Riverside, California, continues to retain significant elements of the historic cultural landscape that developed in the region throughout the past 100 years. Founded on the production of citrus fruits, the area contributed to the rapid growth of California in the twentieth-century as a premier citrus producer. In addition, the world's first Citrus Experiment Station, now located at the University of California, Riverside, was initially sited in the city in 1906. This information helped us to understand why Riverside was an attractive city for Japanese immigrants looking for jobs. This source is used in the background to visually show the significance of the citrus groves.

Historic American Engineering Record, Creator, et al. California Citrus Heritage Recording Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Documentation Compiled After photocopy of photograph (original print at Riverside Municipal Museum, Historic Resources Department), photographer unknown, ca.1902. VIEW OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS CITRUS GROVES, VICTORIA HILL AND VICTORIA RANCH CHASE HOUSE IN BACKGROUND - California Citrus Heritage Recording Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA Photos from Survey HAER CA-118. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/ca1674/>. This is a primary source photograph of the citrus groves in Riverside. This picture allowed us to understand visually how citrus groves are central to the background of the Harada Family's story as the citrus boom in

Riverside led to an influx of Japanese immigrants like the Haradas. This influx of Japanese immigrants across the state also contributed to the legislative racism to restrict immigration and the rights of Japanese immigrants already in the U.S. that the Haradas would face. We used this picture in the background of our documentary.

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP, LLC. *Harada House Long Range Conservation Plan/Historic Structure Report*. January 11, 2007. *Riverside California Museum*, www.riversideca.gov/museum/haradahouse/. This primary source document details the preservation of the Harada house by the Museum of Riverside, California, and also contains a secondary source thesis of the anti-Japanese political climate in Riverside and in California at the time of the court case. This helped us to understand the historical context in which Harada broke barriers by the court to further understand how significant it was at the time. We used this in the background and long-term impact of our documentary.

"History of the JACL." *JACL Southeast*, 2019, jaclsoutheast.org/history-of-the-jacl/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This secondary source website contains a timeline of the creation and actions of the JACL (Japanese American Citizens League) and the overall struggle for Japanese American rights. The pictures and the timeline helped us to visually understand Japanese discrimination and how the JACL helped to promote breaking discriminatory barriers over time. We used this information in the build-up of our documentary.

Holmstrom, Heidi. "Fractured Ideals: Japanese American Internment through a Government Lens." *The Unwritten Record*, 16 Feb. 2017, unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2017/02/16/fractured-ideals-japanese-american-internment-through-a-government-lens/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source about

how the government viewed Japanese Internment during WWII. This gave us a more detailed view of internment from a different perspective and just as informative pictures that helped us understand what internment was like for Japanese Americans. We used this source in the long-term effects of our documentary.

Ichihashi, Yamato. *Japanese Immigration: It's Status in California*. San Francisco, Marshall Press, 1915. *History Study Center*, www.historystudycenter.com/search/displaySuitePageImageItemById.do?UseMapping=SuitePageImage&QueryName=suitem&ItemID=37706&resource=&imageNumber=1&scale=100. This is a primary source research report about Japanese immigrants in California written in 1915. We used this source to obtain detailed information about Japanese immigrants to understand their lives in California during the 1910's. This source included the laws created to restrict them and the number of immigrants in California. We used this source to inform the background portion of our documentary.

Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry. City of Riverside, www.riversideca.gov/museum/pdf/Reading/instructions.pdf. Accessed 16 Oct. 2019. This is a pdf of a image of the instructions to people of Japanese ancestry for Exclusion Order No. 83. This helped us understand how barriers were created for Japanese Americans when the government forced them to leave their homes. It also gives us an insight to and context for the Harada family's life during this time. We used this in the background part of our documentary.

In the Superior Court of the State of California In and For the Country of Riverside, The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. Jukichi Harada, et al., Defendants, Opinion of Hon. Hugh H. Craig, Judge, Riverside Superior Court Civil Files, Case 7751, Item 25

(microfilm). This is a primary document from the Harada court case stating the judge's, Hugh Craig's, opinion on the case. This helped us to understand how the outcome of the case was decided by the judge as well as under exactly what grounds Jukichi Harada was able to be rendered innocent. We used this information in the heart of the story of our documentary.

"Japanese Alien Land Law Investigation Records." *OAC*,

oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt696nf3cf/. Accessed 20 Nov. 2019. This website was a secondary source about the Alien Land Law of 1913 and the court cases against it. We learned that the entire law was overturned in 1952. This showed us how the multiple cases against the law eventually culminated in its termination, breaking this legislative barrier against Asian Americans. We used this in the long-term effects of our documentary.

"Japanese American History in Venice-West LA Area." *JACL*, www.venicewlajacl.org/history.

Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source image in a website containing a timeline explaining the history of the struggle for rights for Japanese-Americans. This image helped us to understand the anti-Japanese sentiment of Caucasian men in government, leading to bills like the one in the image, which created multiple barriers for Japanese living in the U.S., such as the 1913 Alien Land Law. We used this image in the background of our documentary.

"Japanese-American Internment." *Stephbarr*, 13 May 2015,

stephbarr53.blogspot.com/2015/05/japanese-american-internment.html. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source website including a picture of Japanese children waving an American flag as they are about to be interned. This helped us understand the struggle

of Japanese Americans, such as the Haradas, with the barrier of internment, as they were just as loyal to America as everyone else. It also visually shows the patriotism of Japanese Americans. We used this source in the long-term effects of our documentary.

Japanese American Store Owner. Encyclopædia Britannica,

www.britannica.com/event/Japanese-American-internment#/media/1/1983020/96371.

This is a primary source image from a database showing a sign in front of a Japanese-owned store. This helped us to understand that the Japanese immigrants living in the U.S. knew that they deserved American rights and considered themselves to be American. This also connected with and allowed us to visually show Jukichi Harada's patriotism. We used this in the short-term effects of our documentary.

"Japanese, Born Here, May Own Land Says Judge." *Santa Ana Daily Evening Register* [Santa Ana], 17 Sept. 1918. *Newspaper Archives*, access-newspaperarchive-com.ezproxy.kcls.org/us/california/santa-ana/santa-ana-daily-evening-register/1918/09-17?tag=jukichi+harada&rtserp=tags/jukichi-harada?psb=relevance. Accessed 16 Oct. 2019. This secondary source newspaper from 1918 gives us insight from a city nearby Riverside about the end of the case. This source is mostly informational and tells of the barrier created when Judge Craig ruled the Alien Land Law of 1913 as constitutional, but also of how the barrier was broken when Judge Craig ruled the law as unconstitutional and allowed Harada's children to keep the house. This source was used in the build up and heart of the story portion of our documentary.

"Japanese Consulate." *Flickr*, 16 July 2006, www.flickr.com/photos/nathansmith/190931355/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. The website containing a photo of a plaque of the Embassy of Japan is a secondary source. This picture displays the title of the official consulate-

general of Japan on the plaque, along with a greeting to Americans in English. This helped us to visually demonstrate the Japanese Embassy's interest in the affairs of the U.S., Japanese Americans, and the People of California v. Jukichi Harada court case. We used this photo in the heart of the story portion of our documentary.

"Japanese Exclusion 1920." *Newspapers.com*, 22 June 1920,

www.newspapers.com/clip/30462136/japanese_exclusion_1920/. This is a primary source is a headline from a newspaper from 1920. This shows the anti-Japanese attitudes during this general time period in the government, as it shows how they are concerned with the increasing Japanese immigration. This helped us understand how these attitudes translated into laws that discriminated against Japanese immigrants. We used this source in the background of our documentary.

"Japanese Immigrants." *Immigration to the United States*, 2015,

immigrationtounitedstates.org/663-japanese-immigrants.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This source is a website including an image of Japanese immigrants. This helped us understand generally what Japanese immigrants were like during that time period and demonstrate that to the viewer. We used this in the background of our documentary.

"Japanese in State Given Land Titles." *Oakland Tribune* [Oakland, California], 17 Sept. 1918, p.

1. *Newspaper Archive*, access-newspaperarchive-com.ezproxy.kcls.org/us/california/oakland/oakland-tribune/1918/09-17/page-8/jukichi-harada?psb=relevance. Accessed 16 Oct. 2019. This secondary source newspaper article gave us insight into Riverside when the trial was won and when the barrier of the Alien Land Law of 1913 was broken. This source specifically told us that Judge Craig's ruling was made because he felt the law was not broad enough to deny American-born children

who were from Japanese alien parentage the right to own property. We used this source to inform the heart of the story portion of our documentary.

Japanese laborers cultivating a field. Calisphere, University of California,

calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/tf100006wp/. Accessed 13 May 2020. This picture, a primary source, depicts Japanese laborers working on a field. We learned about how their work looked and it gave us a hint on how tough it was for them. This broke barriers because these immigrants would lessen the discrimination shown to them with their presence and would introduce more diversity. We used this picture in the background of our documentary.

"Japanese Merchant Wages Legal Fight to Occupy Home and Nullify California Land Law."

Fort Wayne Sentinel [Montana], 2 Jan. 1917, p. 1. *Newspaper archives*, [access-newspaperarchive-com.ezproxy.kcls.org/us/indiana/fort-wayne/fort-wayne-sentinel/1917/01-02/page-14/jukichi-harada?psb=relevance](https://newspaperarchive-com.ezproxy.kcls.org/us/indiana/fort-wayne/fort-wayne-sentinel/1917/01-02/page-14/jukichi-harada?psb=relevance). Accessed 3 Oct. 2019. This primary source newspaper article from 1917 was invaluable in finding the finer details of the *In the People of the State of California v. Jukichi Harada* case and even included a personal interview. We learned more about one of Jukichi's main barriers: the prosecution, namely Miguel Estudillo and the attorney general Ulysses Sigel Webb. We also learned about the strategies the defense took to help Harada break this barrier, such as mentioning the Philander Knox treaty of 1911 and one of his defendants, W. A. Purington. We used this in the heart of the story of our documentary.

"Japan-US Security Treaty: How a 'Friendship' Became an 'Alliance.'" *Nikkei Asian Review*, 1 Jan. 2020, asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-relations/Japan-US-security-treaty-How-a-friendship-became-an-alliance. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a website including an

image with Japanese and American flags side by side. This helped us demonstrate and understand the concept that Japanese immigrants eventually were accepted by the U.S. with the abolishment of the Alien Land Law of 1913. We used this in the long-term effects of our documentary.

Keppler, Udo J., Artist. *Justice versus prejudice / Keppler*. N.Y. : J. Ottmann Lith. Co., Puck Bldg. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2010652204/>. This is a primary source image of a chromolithograph showing an African-American man and Theodore Roosevelt. This helped us to visually understand the 15th Amendment, which gave African American men the right to vote and made sure their citizenship wouldn't be abridged on account of their race, and connect it to how Asian Americans couldn't get citizenship. This was used in the background portion of our documentary.

Kohut, Andrew. "From the archives: In '60s, Americans gave thumbs-up to immigration law that changed the nation." *Pew Research Center*, 20 Sept. 2019, www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/09/20/in-1965-majority-of-americans-favored-immigration-and-nationality-act-2/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source image embedded into a website. This helped us to understand how the initial Harada House case broke barriers for Japanese Immigrants and led to later government measures that helped Japanese immigrants, as the image shows Lyndon B. Johnson signing in a new pro-immigration act. We used this in the long-term effects of our documentary.

Kyo Koike's Japanese Passport. 1916. *University of Washington Libraries*, cdm16786.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/10680. Accessed 13 May 2020. This picture, a primary source, displays the passport of Kyo Koike. We learned

about how a passport of Japan looked and who issued it. This connects to breaking barriers because it shows just one of the many immigrants who broke the barriers of discrimination against Asian-Americans. We used this photograph in the background of our documentary.

Lange, Dorothea. *Lemon picking in southern California. Riverside County*. Feb. 1938. *Library of Congress*, Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8b32450/. Accessed 21 May 2020. This is a primary source photograph of a Japanese citrus worker in Riverside California. This photo helped us to visualize the immigrant population working in riverside, as well as the trend of Chinese and Japanese immigration spikes. We used this photo in the background portion of our documentary.

Lansner, Jonathan, and Alicia Robinson. "RIVERSIDE: Play Puts Harada Family's Story at Center Stage." *The Press-Enterprise*, 18 Feb. 2014. *The Press-Enterprise*, www.pe.com/2014/02/18/riverside-play-puts-harada-family8217s-story-at-center-stage/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This is a secondary source article about a play put on to commemorate the Harada House. This helped us understand how this broken barrier is still celebrated today through events, like this play, that preserve the Harada family's legacy. It also provides information about Sumi Harada and what happened throughout her lifetime after she inherited the Harada House through its description of the play. We used this source to inform the the long-term consequences of our documentary.

Legislature Demands That Japanese Immigration Be Checked. 3 Mar. 1905. *Densho*, ddr.densho.org/ddr-densho-69-4/. Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source picture from 1905 that shows that the California government wanted Japanese

immigration to "be checked." This headline helped us understand the anti-Japanese sentiment in legislation at the time and gave us a visual representation of it. We used this picture in the build-up portion of our documentary.

"Map Pacific Ocean." *D-maps*, 2007, d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4332&lang=en. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source digital map of the Harada House that showed us the street side perspective. This source helped us obtain a first-hand view of the house and understand broken barrier it represented. We used this image in the background portion of our documentary.

McArthur, Meher. No More Japanese Wanted Here Sign. *KCET*, Public Media Group of Southern California, www.kcet.org/shows/artbound/instructions-to-all-persons-lessons-from-the-japanese-american-experience. Accessed 21 May 2020. This is a secondary source photograph of billboard that reads "no more Japanese wanted here". This billboard shows the anti-Japanese stigma that caused the barrier of the Alien Land Law of 1913 to be created and that and led to the multiple struggles of the Harada Family. We used this picture in the background portion of our documentary.

MissionInn.Jim. *Harada House Plaque 20091024a*. 24 Oct. 2009. *Wikimedia Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Harada_House_Plaque_20091024a.jpg. Accessed 21 May 2020. This is a primary source photo of the plaque of the Harada House. We learned from this about how important the Harada House was to breaking the barriers between Japanese immigrants and Americans. We used this in the long term effects of our documentary.

Mochida Family: Ready for Relocation. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/event/Japanese-American-internment#/media/1/1983020/187893.

This is a primary source photo from a database showing a family getting ready for internment. This helped us to understand how Japanese families, like the Haradas, looked as they were about to be interned, as this picture both shows the family and the bags they had to pack. It also helped us understand the conflicting emotions the Haradas would have felt when leaving their beloved house. We used this in the short-term effects of our documentary.

Modesto News-Herald [Modesto, California]. 2 June 1929. *Newspapers.com*, www.newspapers.com/clip/6040108/modesto-news-jun-2-1929-court-uphold/. Accessed 4 Mar. 2020. This is a primary source newspaper about how a court case dealt a severe blow to an alien land law created in 1927. This helped us to understand how these laws against Japanese immigrants began to be regarded and more and more discriminatory over time due to court cases against them, leading to their eventual abolishment. This helped us make the connection to how this testing and breaking of discriminatory laws began early on with Jukichi Harada's case against the 1913 Alien Land Law. We used this source in the short-term effects portion of our documentary.

Museum of History and Industry, Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. *Garage door, painted with words "NO JAPS WANTED/ HERE."* 1942. *National Museum American History*, Smithsonian, amhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/collection/image.asp?ID=764. Accessed 21 May 2020. This is a primary photograph of a garage door in 1942 painted with an anti-Japanese phrase. We learned from this about the discrimination that Japanese-Americans faced and how even their neighbors wanted them gone. This picture shows a clear barrier between the Americans and Japanese immigrants, which would be broken much later. We used this in the background of our documentary.

"Museum of Riverside." *Riverside, California | City of Arts & Innovation | Museum of Riverside*, <https://riversideca.gov/museum/haradahouse/>. This is the website for the Museum of Riverside, which currently manages the Harada House and stores artifacts and photographs relating to the house and the Harada family in their archives. This webpage contains 5 oral interviews and a pdf with 27 photos, which we later got permission to use. This helped us to understand where to find more primary sources and it also gave us an overview of the Harada House and how they broke the barriers against them early on in the research process. We used this source to inform the heart of the story of our documentary.

"Museum of Riverside." *Riverside, California | City of Arts & Innovation | Museum of Riverside*, <https://riversideca.gov/museum/haradahouse/sumi.asp>. This another webpage on the Museum of Riverside website. This tells us about the heritage of the Harada House and the line of owners that owned the Harada House; this also tells us about the current state of the Harada House and how it has been used in various academic and research materials. We used this source to inform the background, heart of the story, and long-term effects of our documentary.

"Naming the Struggle: Your Right to Earn an Honest Living." *Institute for Justice*, Sept. 2014, ij.org/report/entrepreneurs-survival-guide/naming-the-struggle-your-right-to-earn-an-honest-living/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source picture of the 14th amendment, which was one of the reasons why Judge Craig ruled in Jukichi Harada and his children's favor. This picture showed us, in a picture, how Jukichi Harada broke the barrier of the Alien Land Law by winning the case. We used this picture in the short-term impact portion of our documentary.

Nast, Thomas. *Throwing down the Ladder by Which They Rose*. 23 July 1870. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/Chinese-Exclusion-Act. This is a primary source image of a political cartoon about Chinese immigration. This image allowed us to understand that Americans wanted to create a wall against immigration by Chinese and Asians in general and wanted to preserve the 'whiteness' of the U.S. by only allowing in immigrants from Europe. It also helped us understand how these ideas spread, through media like this. We used this image in the background of our documentary.

---. *To Thine Own Self Be True*. 24 Apr. 1875. *Southern Reconstruction Thomas Nast Cartoons*, www.latinamericanstudies.org/reconstruction-nast.htm. This is a primary source image of an illustration of a civil rights bill being passed from a Caucasian to an African-American. This image helped us to understand and visually show how African-Americans were given citizenship under the 14th Amendment before Japanese immigrants could become citizens. We used this in the build-up of our documentary.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Report. Report no. Jan 31st 1977, Riverside, United States Department of the Interior National park service. This primary source document from The National Archives catalog shows the physical application to register the Harada house as a national landmark. It gives an in-depth report of the significance and a description of the house. This report helped us understand the story of how the Harada family broke the barrier of the 1913 Alien Land Law and how the house preserves the Harada family history today. We used this source in the long-term effects of our documentary.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory-- Nomination Form. Riverside. *Digital Public Library of America*,

dp.la/item/3fbb6ab4c86708a942918b8a89eb12d1?q=harada%20house. Accessed 20 Nov. 2019. This primary source report is a document that shows the verification of the Harada house as a historic landmark. This source contains photos, a description of the house, a summary of the story of the Harada family, a bibliography of sources used by the report, and other relevant historical items that show the house is worthy of the title of historic landmark. This helped us to understand how the house is significant in the and how it became a historic landmark (prior to becoming a national landmark). This source was used in the long-term impact section of our documentary.

"Neighbors Row; Involve Two Nations." *Oakland Tribune*, 22 Oct. 1916, sec. 2, p. 1. *Newspaper Archive*, [access.newspaperarchive.com/us/california/oakland/oakland-tribune/1916/10-23/page-9/harada?pci=7&ndt=by&py=1910&pey=1919](https://www.newspaperarchive.com/us/california/oakland/oakland-tribune/1916/10-23/page-9/harada?pci=7&ndt=by&py=1910&pey=1919). This source is a primary source newspaper from the Oakland Tribune written in 1916. We used this source to learn about how Jukichi Harada and his neighbors felt about the case. This source helped me understand that Harada considered himself and his family both American and deserving of the house, and that his neighbors didn't want him there because they were racist and didn't want Japanese in the neighborhood. This showed the social barrier and racial tensions in Riverside, in California, and in the U.S. as a whole, for the Haradas and the Japanese in general. We used this source in the build-up of our documentary to emphasize the barrier that the Haradas broke.

Niyya, Brian. "California Alien Land Law, 1920." *Encyclopedia of Japanese American History, Updated Edition*, Facts On File, 2000. *American History*, [online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=101192&itemid=WE52&articleId=210778](https://www.online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=101192&itemid=WE52&articleId=210778). Accessed 16 Oct. 2019. This is a secondary source database about the Alien Land Law of

1920 in California. From this source, we learned about how the Alien Land Law of 1913 evolved into other laws as well as other ways Japanese were discriminated against besides alien land laws. Laws like these encouraged discrimination against the Japanese Americans, so the issues they faced became even worse. We used this in the background of our documentary to further expand upon the effects of the Alien Land Law of 1913.

"No Japs in Our Schools / Citizens' Mass Meeting." *Asian American Pop Culture*, 2 Dec. 2009, jgasampop.blogspot.com/2009/12/no-japs-in-our-schools-citizens-mass.html. This is a secondary source newspaper embedded within a website. This newspaper helped us understand how Japanese Americans were not afforded equal rights to everyone else and how this was encouraged by anti-Japanese groups that would have meetings to promote their agenda of discrimination. We used this information in the background of our documentary.

"Of Spies and G-Men." *Densho*, densho.org/of-spies-and-gmen/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This website, a secondary source, contains a picture of American men searching and patting down a suspected Japanese spy. This picture visually shows how suspicious white Americans were of the Japanese living in the U.S. during World War II, which created a barrier between those of Japanese ancestry and other Americans, encouraging discrimination. We used this photo in the short-term effects of our documentary.

"Oregon Court Outlaws Alien Land Laws." *Pacific Citizen* [Salt Lake City, Utah], 2 Apr. 1949. *Pacificcitizen.org*, pacificcitizen.org/wp-content/uploads/archives-menu/Vol.028_%2313_Apr_02_1949.pdf. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a primary source newspaper reports of the victory of Fred Oyama in the court case "Oyama v. California," which gave crucial evidence for the later case that caused the appeal of the

Alien Land Law of 1913 (*Sei Fujii v. State of California*). This newspaper showed us how the barrier of the law was finally broken and helped us understand how Jukichi Harada's legacy was completed after years of other court cases against the law. We used this source in the long-term impact portion of our documentary.

"Oregon's Japanese Americans Learn Their Fate." *Oregon Secretary of State*,

sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/ww2/Pages/threats-fate.aspx. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This is a disturbing secondary source image of a young Japanese girl and her parents standing next to graffiti reading "no japs wanted." This image showed us the stunning amount of discrimination and hostility against the Japanese people at the time. It helped us to truly understand what Japanese Americans faced in the past. We used this in the build up portion of our documentary.

"*Oyama v. California*." *ACLU*, 2 Nov. 2006, [www.aclusandiego.org/oyama-v-california-us-](http://www.aclusandiego.org/oyama-v-california-us-supreme-court-rules-californias/)

[supreme-court-rules-californias/](http://www.aclusandiego.org/oyama-v-california-us-supreme-court-rules-californias/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary source newspaper embedded with a secondary source website with the headline "Jap to Contest Court Decision Returning Land to California" and talks about the case *Oyama v.*

California. This newspaper taught us about the court case that laid important precedent for the *Fujii* case, allowing for the later repeal of the Alien Land Law of 1913, breaking the barrier it created. The website also helped us to understand exactly how Fred Oyama won the case and how the law was ruled as unconstitutional. We used this image in the short-term impact portion of our documentary.

Pacific Citizen [Los Angeles, California]. 29 July 1960. *Densho*, ddr.densho.org/ddr-pc-32-31/.

Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. This is a primary source newspaper about a JACL (Japanese American Citizens League) alien land law repeal committee in Washington state. This

helped us understand the extent of the Harada's family's triumph over the barrier of the Alien Land Law of 1913, as other Japanese Americans also tried to show the unconstitutionality of alien land laws and get them repealed in even entirely different states. We used this source in the short-term effects of our documentary.

"Pacific Citizen 1949 Collection." *Densho Digital Repository*, 1949, ddr.densho.org/ddr-pc-21/objects/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a collection of primary source newspaper from the Pacific Citizen newspaper that details the various barriers against the Japanese people. We learned about the extent of the discrimination against the Japanese people, how much it permeated the American culture, and how Japanese Americans attempted to break these barriers. We used these images in the build up portion of our documentary.

A Photograph of the Original 14th Amendment. *History*, A&E Television Networks, 21 Feb. 2020, www.history.com/topics/black-history/fourteenth-amendment. This is a primary source photograph of the original text of the 14th Amendment. This helped us to fully understand what the amendment looks like in real life and thus its real-life implications for the citizens of the U.S. It helped us to understand why Jukichi won the case, as it states that anyone born in the U.S. is an American citizen. We used this in the short-term impacts of our documentary.

"Population Schedule." *1940 United States Federal Census*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-00278-00023/71181506?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/164734719/person/372140913845/facts/citation/1042200427072/edit/record>. This primary source is a segment of the 1940 census showing information about Jukichi Harada and his family. This source helped us to learn more about the details of

their family and their house after the case, including basic information about them, such as their level of education. We used this information throughout our documentary to add in details about them and the house, such as the value of the house, and to provide visual evidence that they lived in the house.

Poster Announcing the Democratic Passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Kpbs,

www.kpbs.org/news/2018/may/25/chinese-exclusion-act-special-presentation-america/.

This is a primary source image of a poster announcing the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 embedded within a secondary source website. We used this image to show how the act was announced to others and to understand, through its wording, that people viewed the passage in a positive way at the time. We used this in the background of our documentary.

President Roosevelt. 23 July 1915. Digital Public Library of America,

dp.la/item/1314d1cda91a9a79889bd60b54d7a25a?q=roosevelt&page=5. Accessed 21

May 2020. This is a primary source photograph of president Roosevelt in 1915. We learned about the barrier that president Roosevelt made against the Japanese people when he was elected as president, showing the racist viewpoint of the democratic people at the time. We used this picture in the background portion of our documentary.

Rawitsch, Mark. *The House on Lemon Street: Japanese Pioneers and the American Dream.*

Boulder, UP of Colorado, 2013. This is a secondary source book that comprehensively details the Harada family history. This source helped us to understand the story of the Haradas from beginning to end as a complicated whole and helped us fill in the gaps in our research; it contained many small details and interesting stories about the case and the Harada family. It also contained invaluable excerpts from the Haradas themselves that

allowed us to better understand the topic from their perspective. Pictures from this book were also used after contacting the Riverside museum to properly cite them separately. We used this source throughout our entire documentary to ensure historical accuracy and to create a cohesive narrative.

Ray, Michael. "The Attack on Pearl Harbor." *Britannica*, www.britannica.com/story/the-attack-on-pearl-harbor. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is an image embedded into a secondary source website about the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The picture and website helped us to understand and explain how this led to America's entrance into WWII and the internment of Japanese Americans like the Haradas. We used this in the short-term effects of our documentary.

Reading The Walls: The Struggles of the Haradas, a Japanese American Family. Jan. 29 2009-Jan. 3 2011, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Riverside. This museum exhibition (accessed digitally), a secondary source, gave us insight into a curated look of the Harada family story. This source was used to gain general information about our topic from Jukichi Harada's immigration to America from Japan up until the recognition of the Harada House as a National Landmark, as well as view important artifacts from the Harada House. This helped us to understand the sequence of events that impacted or were impacted by the court case that preserved the Harada family's right to own the Harada House. We used this source to inform our entire documentary.

Robinson, Alicia. "Can Riverside's Harada House, a civil rights landmark, be saved?" *The Press-Enterprise* [Orange County], 6 May 2017. *The Press-Enterprise*, www.pe.com/2017/05/06/can-riversides-harada-house-a-civil-rights-landmark-be-saved/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This is a secondary source, a newspaper article on a website. This

article helped us learn about the struggles the house is going through even today, as the museum that owns the house doesn't have enough money to keep it. It also included some history on the house like how the Harada family had to go to court to eventually own the house, breaking the barrier of Japanese American citizens not being able to own houses. We used this article to inform our the long term consequences section of our documentary.

Rothstein, Arthur, photographer. *Chinese laborer in potato field. Walla Walla, Yakima Valley, Washington* . July. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2017760768/>. This is a primary source image of a Chinese laborer working in a field. This image helped us to visually show and understand the work of immigrant Chinese laborers and how this connected to Japanese laborers later on. We used this image in the background portion of our documentary.

"Sad Epic Emotional Music - Farewell Life." *Youtube*, uploaded by Arn Andersson, Feb. 2015, youtu.be/eD0XEh3qVck. Accessed 4 Mar. 2020. This is an audio clip by Arn Andersson that expresses the sad and intense emotions the Harada family felt during their conflicts with the barriers against them. We used this music throughout the entire documentary, amplifying the connection the viewers will have to Jukichi Harada's struggle to break the barrier of the Alien Land Law of 1913. It represents the emotional journey that he and his family went through, becoming quieter during the melancholic times and louder during the intense times.

Sakauye, Eiichi. "Eiichi Sakauye Interview." Interview conducted by Jiro Saito. *Densho Digital Archive*, 8 Feb. 2005, encyclopedia.densho.org/media/encyc-psms/en-denshovh-seiichi-01-0008-1.htm. Accessed 23 Oct. 2019. This is a primary source, an interview, of

someone that personally experienced the difficulties of the Alien Land Law of 1913. This helped us understand how Japanese immigrants themselves felt about the alien land law and the other barriers they faced. We used this clip in the background of our documentary to help us further expand on the different problems Japanese immigrants had to go through instead of just focusing on the Harada family's problems.

San Francisco, Calif., April- Children of the Weill public school, from the so-called international settlement, shown in a flag pledge ceremony. Some of them are evacuees of Japanese ancestry who will be housed in War relocation authority centers for the duration . April.

Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2001705926/.

This is an image of Japanese children at an international public school prior to their evacuation to internment centers. This helped us understand how Japanese children lived before internment and visually shows how internment was a barrier for the education of Japanese children and a barrier between them and other American children. We used this in the long-term effects of our documentary.

Slow Motion USA Flag Waving United States. 2015. *makeagif*, makeagif.com/gif/slow-motion-usa-flag-waving-united-states-of-america-flag-flying-in-high-definition-hd-slowmo-video-o4Nm5F. Accessed 24 Jan. 2020. This is a GIF of an American flag flying. This source helped us visually demonstrate the patriotism of Jukichi Harada that fact that his children were American citizens and thus allowed the same rights as white American citizens. It sets up our topic as a classically American struggle for rights through breaking barriers. We used this clip in the introduction of our documentary.

Sokolsky, George E. "Logansport Press" ["These Days"]. *Logansport Press* [Indiana], 10 march 1951. *Newspaper archive*, access-newspaperarchive-com.ezproxy.kcls.org/tags/sei-

fujii?psb=relevance. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This is a primary source newspaper that details the case *Fujii v California*, the case that finally completely broke the barrier of the Alien Land Law of 1913, showing it was unconstitutional and initiating its repeal. This case helped us understand about the impact of the Harada case and how it inspired the future repeal of the law by showing it was possible to challenge discriminatory laws. We used this in the short-term impact portion of our documentary.

Staff Report | The Press-Enterprise. "Riverside's landmark Harada House, famous for civil rights struggle, gets \$15,000 grant." *The Press-Enterprise*, 12 July 2019, www.pe.com/2019/07/12/riversides-landmark-harada-house-famous-for-civil-rights-struggle-gets-15000-grant/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This website is a secondary source about the rehabilitation of the Harada House. We learned that the house was repurposed to house homeless Japanese families that were struggling after the internment camps. This connects to breaking barriers because now it's one of two National Historic Landmarks in Riverside, and stands as a reminder of how the Harada family won the case for ownership of the home. We used this in the long-term effects part of our documentary, as it describes what happened decades later.

Sun, The. "Harada House a Witness to History, Hope for Better Future: Guest Commentary." *San Bernardino Sun*, San Bernardino Sun, 23 Feb. 2017, <https://www.sbsun.com/2017/02/23/harada-house-a-witness-to-history-hope-for-better-future-guest-commentary/>. This is a secondary source website article about the Harada House from the perspective of a resident of Riverside. This helped us understand one perspective on the Harada house, that it stands as a monument to the final acceptance of Japanese-Americans because of how the Harada family broke barriers for the Japanese

immigrant community. We used this source to inform the short-term and long-term effects portions of our documentary.

Teaching Tolerance Staff. "The House on Lemon Street." *Teaching Tolerance*, www.tolerance.org/classroom-resources/texts/the-house-on-lemon-street. Accessed 30 Oct. 2019. This website is a secondary source about how patriotic Jukichi Harada was and about the discrimination against Asian Americans. Jukichi Harada broke barriers by fighting against the prejudice by working hard to give his children the best life possible and to give them a better environment to grow up in. We learned how much the neighbors offered him for the house to try to buy him out, but he refused. This source itself was also created for teaching the story of the Haradas, showing the significance of the case and the Harada House even today. We used this in the background and build up of our documentary.

Tee. "California Alien Land Law of 1913." *California Alien Land Law of 1913*, Wordpress, 2 May 2018, teemakes.com/california-alien-land-law-of-1913/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020. This is a secondary website about the California Land Law of 1913, This helped us learn about the background of the law, and how it came to be, allowing us to understand how it was a barrier between Japanese immigrants and their rights. We used this source in the background of our documentary to explain the Alien Land Law of 1913.

Thorndike, Jonathan L. "Anti-Japanese Movement." *Immigration to the United States*, immigrationtounitedstates.org, 2015, immigrationtounitedstates.org/348-anti-japanese-movement.html. This is a secondary source website about the anti-Japanese movement. By reading this website, we were able to understand that Japanese immigrants had a hard time in America due to discrimination from specific groups made specifically to endorse

the passage of discriminatory laws that limited Japanese immigrants' opportunities. We used this in the background of our documentary, explaining the turbulent and discriminatory background out of which arose the Alien Land Law of 1913.

Tom, Parker. *Topaz, Utah. A general view of a section of east end of the Topaz Relocation*

Center. 18 Oct. 1924. *Digital Public Library of America*,

dp.la/item/8b9f430511653abefc39bf0dafebc58e?q=topaz%20relocation%20center%20A

general. Accessed 13 May 2020. This is primary source picture of Topaz relocation center in Utah. This picture helped us to visualize the barrier that the Japanese people faced and the tragedy of Jukichi and Ken Harada's death. This picture was used in the long term impact portion of our documentary.

United States, Congress, Senate, Committee on Immigration. *Japanese Immigration Legislation*.

Government Publishing Office, 11 Mar. 1924. *Library of Congress*, [loc.gov/](https://www.loc.gov/). 68th

Congress, 1st session, S. 2576. This is a primary source document of hearings for the passage of a new bill limiting the immigration of "aliens ineligible for citizenship," aka Japanese immigrants. This helped us to understand how people felt about Japanese immigrants (negatively) and why, as well as the evidence they used to justify the bill. We used this image in the background of our documentary.

U.S. Navy tug raises one of eight Jap 'midget subs'. 17 July 1943. *Digital Public Library of*

America, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c14541/. Accessed 21 May 2020. This is a primary

source picture of the U.S. navy just before WWII. This picture gave us an insight to what Jukichi Harada experienced, and the barriers he would face, when he joined the US navy before coming to America. We used this picture in the background portion of our documentary.

"Wait, What? Visa Denial Bars Actual Africans from African Economic Summit." EBONY, 15 Nov. 2018, www.ebony.com/news/african-summit-usc-visa-denial/. This is a website including a secondary source picture of passports being denied. This image helped us to understand and visually demonstrate how Jukichi and Ken Harada were denied citizenship due to the fact that they were of Japanese descent. We used this image in the heart of the story of our documentary.

Whittington, Robin. "Why Is Harada House Significant?" *Riverside Museum Associates*, 30 Jan. 2017, riversidemuseumassociates.org/blog/why-is-harada-house-significant/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019. This website, a secondary source, generally explains the significance of the Harada House and Harada family. The Harada family was a Japanese immigrant family struggling to buy a house in a majorly Caucasian neighborhood and the article tells of why it is important to persevere. Reading this website, we learned about how the house is significant today and how donations are needed to preserve this unique historical monument, reflecting its importance. We used this source in the long-term effects of our documentary.

Wing, Bob. "Crossing Race and Nationality: The Racial Formation of Asian Americans, 1852-1965." *Monthly Review*, vol. 57, no. 7, 12, 2005, pp. 1-18. *ProQuest*, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/213158765?accountid=2402>, doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.14452/MR-057-07-2005-11_1. This is a secondary source about the history of Asian immigration and discrimination in California. This source helped me to understand the transition from Chinese to Japanese immigrants, and how discrimination against the Chinese morphed into discrimination against the Japanese as soon as the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed. I also learned about the integral

connection between Japanese immigrants and agriculture. We used this source to inform the background of our documentary.

Yam, Kimberly. "These Anti-Japanese Signs From World War II Are A Warning Against Bigotry Today." *Huffpost*, 7 Dec. 2017, www.huffpost.com/entry/pearl-harbor-japanese-americans_n_5a283fb8e4b02d3bfc37b9f6. Accessed 4 Mar. 2020. This is a powerful secondary source picture of a man pointing to a sign saying "We don't want any Japs back here...EVER." This is an extremely racist example of the fear-mongering and the discrimination against Japanese Americans. This picture helped us understand the viewpoint of many white Americans at the time and the reason why they created barriers against Japanese Americans. We used this in the build up portion of our documentary.