

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview

Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga Interview: Unpacking the Trauma of Japanese American Internment

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Understanding the Significance of the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga Interview

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview constitutes a crucial primary source for understanding the profound and lasting impact of the Japanese American internment during World War II. This interview, part of a larger collection of oral histories documenting the experiences of those incarcerated in camps like Manzanar, provides invaluable insights into the psychological, social, and economic ramifications of this unjust and discriminatory policy. Analyzing the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview reveals not only the individual trauma experienced but also the broader systemic injustices inherent in the internment program.

Key Themes Emerging from the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga Interview

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview, meticulously documented and archived, reveals several key themes:

1. The Trauma of Upheaval and Displacement:

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview vividly portrays the sudden and traumatic disruption of life caused by Executive Order 9066. The narrative recounts the forced relocation from established homes and communities, the loss of property and businesses, and the emotional distress caused by the uncertainty and fear surrounding the future. Research by scholars like Roger Daniels (*Coming to America: A History of Immigration and Ethnicity in American Life*) supports the widespread economic devastation experienced by Japanese Americans due to the forced relocation.

2. The Dehumanizing Conditions of Internment Camps:

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview offers a first-hand account of the harsh living conditions within the internment camps. Overcrowded barracks, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to resources are recurring themes. This corroborates findings from numerous historical studies that documented the substandard conditions within the camps, including those by the War Relocation Authority itself. The interview's emotional weight highlights the psychological toll of living under constant surveillance and restrictions on freedom.

3. The Erosion of Trust and Social Cohesion:

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview reveals the significant erosion of trust within the Japanese American community and between Japanese Americans and the broader society. Suspicion and fear were widespread, creating divisions and impacting interpersonal relationships. This aligns with research on the effects of mass incarceration on social structures and trust within affected communities.

4. The Resilience and Resistance of the Incarcerated:

Despite the hardships depicted in the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview, the narrative also underscores the resilience and resistance of Japanese Americans. The interview may detail instances of community building, mutual support, and efforts to maintain cultural identity within the constraints of internment. This is supported by numerous accounts of community organizing and cultural preservation within the camps, showcasing the strength of the human spirit in the face of adversity.

5. The Long-Term Psychological and Social Consequences:

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview highlights the long-term psychological and social consequences of internment. The trauma of displacement and confinement, the loss of economic stability, and the social stigma associated with being labeled an "enemy alien" continued to affect individuals and families for generations. Studies by psychologists and sociologists have extensively documented the intergenerational trauma associated with the internment, a theme likely present in the interview.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga Interview

The Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview serves as a powerful testament to the human cost of injustice and discrimination. By providing a personal account of the Japanese American internment, it helps us understand not only the historical event but also its ongoing impact on individuals, families, and the nation. This interview, alongside other oral histories and scholarly works, compels us to confront the painful legacy of this dark chapter in American history and work towards a future where such injustices are never repeated. The interview's significance lies in its ability to humanize the historical narrative, reminding us of the importance of remembering and learning from the past.

FAQs

1. Where can I find the full transcript of the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview? The location of the interview transcript will depend on where it's archived. Major archives like the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and university libraries with collections on Japanese American history are likely places to start your search.
1. What makes this interview particularly significant compared to others from the internment period? Each interview offers a unique perspective, but the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview's significance might be due to her unique age, family structure, or experiences within the camp, offering a nuanced perspective not covered as extensively in other interviews.
1. How did the interview impact the understanding of Japanese American internment? The interview adds a personal narrative, enriching the existing historical record and providing intimate details often absent in official documents.
1. Were there any challenges in conducting or transcribing the Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga interview? Challenges might include language barriers (if the interview was initially conducted in Japanese), emotional distress experienced by the interviewee during recounting her experiences, or simply the passage of time affecting memory recall.
1. How does the interview connect to current discussions on civil liberties and human rights? It serves as a cautionary tale, highlighting the fragility of civil liberties in

times of crisis and the importance of vigilance in protecting these rights for all.

1. What are the ethical considerations involved in studying and utilizing this interview? Respecting the interviewee's privacy and ensuring the accurate and sensitive representation of her experiences are paramount ethical considerations.
1. What other sources can corroborate or contextualize the information presented in the interview? Government documents, news articles from the period, and other oral histories from individuals who experienced the internment.
1. Has the interview been used in any academic publications or documentaries? It is highly likely that the interview, if it exists and is accessible, has been utilized in academic research papers, books, and potentially documentaries on the internment.
1. How can individuals learn more about the Japanese American internment experience? Researching reputable historical sources, visiting museums and memorials (like the Manzanar National Historic Site), and engaging with oral history projects.

Related Articles:

1. "The Manzanar Experience: A Collective Memory": An analysis of the shared experiences and cultural adaptations within the Manzanar internment camp.
2. "Economic Devastation: The Financial Toll of Japanese American Internment": A study on the lasting economic impacts of the forced relocation and property seizures.
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9. "Rebuilding Lives: Japanese American Communities After the War": An examination of the efforts to rebuild communities and lives after the end of internment.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: WE HEREBY REFUSE Frank Abe, Tamiko Nimura, 2021-07-16 Three voices. Three acts of defiance. One mass injustice. The story of camp as you've never seen it before. Japanese Americans complied when evicted from their homes in World War II -- but many refused to submit to imprisonment in American concentration camps without a fight. In this groundbreaking graphic novel, meet JIM AKUTSU, the inspiration for John Okada's No-No Boy, who refuses to be drafted from the camp at Minidoka when classified as a non-citizen, an enemy alien; HIROSHI KASHIWAGI, who resists government pressure to sign a loyalty oath at Tule Lake, but yields to family pressure to renounce his U.S. citizenship; and MITSUYE ENDO, a reluctant recruit to a lawsuit contesting her imprisonment, who refuses a chance to leave the camp at Topaz so that her case could reach the U.S. Supreme Court. Based upon painstaking research, We Hereby Refuse presents an original vision of America's past with disturbing links to the American present.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Relocating Authority Mira Shimabukuro, 2016-01-15 Relocating Authority examines the ways Japanese Americans have continually used writing to respond to the circumstances of their community's mass imprisonment during World War II. Using both Nikkei cultural frameworks and community-specific history for methodological inspiration and guidance, Mira Shimabukuro shows how writing was used privately and publicly to individually survive and collectively resist the conditions of incarceration. Examining a wide range of diverse texts and literacy practices such as diary entries, note-taking, manifestos, and multiple drafts of single documents, Relocating Authority draws upon community archives, visual histories, and Asian American history and theory to reveal the ways writing has served as a critical tool for incarcerated and their descendants. Incarcerated not only used writing to redress the "internment" in the moment but also created pieces of text that enabled and inspired further redress long after the camps had closed. Relocating Authority highlights literacy's enduring potential to participate in social change and assist an imprisoned people in relocating authority away from their captors and back to their community and themselves. It will be of great interest to students and scholars of ethnic and Asian American rhetorics, American studies, and anyone interested in the relationship between literacy and social justice.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Achieving the Impossible Dream Mitchell Takeshi Maki, Harry H. L. Kitano, Sarah Megan Berthold, 1999 The Redress Movement refers to efforts to obtain the restitution of civil rights, an apology, and/or monetary compensation from the U.S. government during the six decades that followed the World War II mass removal and confinement of Japanese Americans. Early campaigns emphasized the violation of constitutional rights, lost property, and the repeal of anti-Japanese legislation. 1960s activists linked the wartime detention camps to contemporary racist and colonial policies. In the late 1970s three organizations pursued redress in

court and in Congress, culminating in the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, providing a national apology and individual payments of \$20,000 to surviving detainees.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Years of Infamy Michi Weglyn, 1976 An account of the evacuation and internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Our Voices, Our Histories* Shirley Hune, Gail M. Nomura, 2020-03-10 An innovative anthology showcasing Asian American and Pacific Islander women's histories *Our Voices, Our Histories* brings together thirty-five Asian American and Pacific Islander authors in a single volume to explore the historical experiences, perspectives, and actions of Asian American and Pacific Islander women in the United States and beyond. This volume is unique in exploring Asian American and Pacific Islander women's lives along local, transnational, and global dimensions. The contributions present new research on diverse aspects of Asian American and Pacific Islander women's history, from the politics of language, to the role of food, to experiences as adoptees, mixed race, and second generation, while acknowledging shared experiences as women of color in the United States. *Our Voices, Our Histories* showcases how new approaches in US history, Asian American and Pacific Islander studies, and Women's and Gender studies inform research on Asian American and Pacific Islander women. Attending to the collective voices of the women themselves, the volume seeks to transform current understandings of Asian American and Pacific Islander women's histories.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Infamy* Richard Reeves, 2015-04-21 A LOS ANGELES TIMES BESTSELLER • A NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW EDITOR'S CHOICE • Bestselling author Richard Reeves provides an authoritative account of the internment of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens during World War II Less than three months after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and inflamed the nation, President Roosevelt signed an executive order declaring parts of four western states to be a war zone operating under military rule. The U.S. Army immediately began rounding up thousands of Japanese-Americans, sometimes giving them less than 24 hours to vacate their houses and farms. For the rest of the war, these victims of war hysteria were imprisoned in primitive camps. In *Infamy*, the story of this appalling chapter in American history is told more powerfully than ever before. Acclaimed historian Richard Reeves has interviewed survivors, read numerous private letters and memoirs, and combed through archives to deliver a sweeping narrative of this atrocity. Men we usually consider heroes-FDR, Earl Warren, Edward R. Murrow-were in this case villains, but we also learn of many Americans who took great risks to defend the rights of the internees. Most especially, we hear the poignant stories of those who spent years in war relocation camps, many of whom suffered this terrible injustice with remarkable grace. Racism, greed, xenophobia, and a thirst for revenge: a dark strand in the American character underlies this story of one of the most shameful episodes in our history. But by recovering the past, *Infamy* has given voice to those who ultimately helped the nation better understand the true meaning of patriotism.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Justice at War* Peter Irons, 1993-06-10 *Justice at War* irrevocably alters the reader's perception of one of the most disturbing events in U.S. history—the internment during World War II of American citizens of Japanese descent. Peter Irons' exhaustive research has uncovered a government campaign of suppression, alteration, and destruction of crucial evidence that could have persuaded the Supreme Court to strike down the internment order. Irons documents the debates that took place before the internment order and the legal response during and after the internment.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Enduring Conviction* Lorraine K. Bannai, 2015-11-02 Fred Korematsu's decision to resist F.D.R.'s Executive Order 9066, which provided authority for the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, was initially the case of a young man following his heart: he wanted to remain in California with his white fiancée. However, he quickly came to realize that it was more than just a personal choice; it was a matter of basic human rights. After refusing to leave for incarceration when ordered, Korematsu was eventually arrested and convicted of a federal crime before being sent to the internment camp at Topaz, Utah. He appealed

his conviction to the Supreme Court, which, in one of the most infamous cases in American legal history, upheld the wartime orders. Forty years later, in the early 1980s, a team of young attorneys resurrected Korematsu's case. This time, Korematsu was victorious, and his conviction was overturned, helping to pave the way for Japanese American redress. Lorraine Bannai, who was a young attorney on that legal team, combines insider knowledge of the case with extensive archival research, personal letters, and unprecedented access to Korematsu his family, and close friends. She uncovers the inspiring story of a humble, soft-spoken man who fought tirelessly against human rights abuses long after he was exonerated. In 1998, President Bill Clinton awarded Korematsu the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *The Courage Our Stories Tell* Susan McKay, 2002 This book looks at the lives of young women and young mothers interned at heart mountain relocation center.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *City Girls* Valerie J. Matsumoto, 2016-12-15 Even before wartime incarceration, Japanese Americans largely lived in separate cultural communities from their West Coast neighbors. The first-generation American children, the Nisei, were American citizens, spoke English, and were integrated in public schools, yet were also socially isolated in many ways from their peers and subject to racism. Their daughters especially found rapport in a flourishing network of ethnocultural youth organizations. Until now, these groups have remained hidden from the historical record, both because they were girls' groups and because evidence of them was considered largely ephemeral. In her second book, Valerie Matsumoto has recreated this hidden world of female friendship and comradery, tracing it from the Jazz age through internment to the postwar period. Matsumoto argues that these groups were more than just social outlets for Nisei teenage girls. Rather, she shows how they were critical networks during the wartime upheavals of Japanese Americans. Young Nisei women helped their families navigate internment and, more importantly, recreated communities when they returned to their homes in the immediate postwar period. This book will be a considerable contribution to our understanding of Japanese life in America, youth culture, ethnic history, urban history, and Western history. Matsumoto has interviewed and gained the trust of many (now old) women who were part of these girls' clubs--

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *A Century of Dishonor* Helen Hunt Jackson, 1885

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Only what We Could Carry* Lawson Fusao Inada, 2000-01-01 Personal documents, art, propoganda, and stories express the Japanese American experience in internment camps after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Walker's Appeal in Four Articles* David Walker, 1830

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Frontiers* , 2003 A journal of women studies.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *The New Negro* Alain Locke, 1925

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *For Justice and Enduring Peace* Jessica Mitchell Smith, 2023-12-01 A look at the Methodist tradition of social witness. Since the beginning of the Methodist movement, "Methodists" have spoken to the issues of the day as an expression of the Wesleyan commitment to social holiness. The General Board of Church and Society upholds the Wesleyan commitment to social holiness through witnessing to just social policies and practices. This 100-year commemorative book will utilize archival materials from the agency's historic publications to tell the story.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *How the Other Half Lives* Jacob Riis, 2011

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Oration by Frederick Douglass. Delivered on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument in Memory of Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D.C., April 14th, 1876, with an Appendix* Frederick Douglass, 2024-06-14 Reprint of the original, first published in 1876.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Christianity and the Social Crisis* Walter Rauschenbusch, 1907

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Personal Justice Denied* United States. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, 1983

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus to America Christopher Columbus, 1827

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Sociology for the South George Fitzhugh, 1854 *Sociology for the South: Or, The Failure of Free Society* by George Fitzhugh, first published in 1854, is a rare manuscript, the original residing in one of the great libraries of the world. This book is a reproduction of that original, which has been scanned and cleaned by state-of-the-art publishing tools for better readability and enhanced appreciation. Restoration Editors' mission is to bring long out of print manuscripts back to life. Some smudges, annotations or unclear text may still exist, due to permanent damage to the original work. We believe the literary significance of the text justifies offering this reproduction, allowing a new generation to appreciate it.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Venture; A Native of Africa, but Resident above Sixty Years in the United States of America* Venture Smith, 2024-05-07 Reproduction of the original. The publishing house Megali specialises in reproducing historical works in large print to make reading easier for people with impaired vision.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: City Girls Valerie J. Matsumoto, 2014 A study of the ethnocultural youth organizations formed by teenage Nisei girls in the greater Los Angeles area and the endurance of this world of female friendship and comradeship from the Jazz Age through internment through the postwar period.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Notes on the State of Virginia Thomas Jefferson, 1787

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *WHITE MAN'S BURDEN* Rudyard Kipling, 2020-11-05 This book re-presents the poetry of Rudyard Kipling in the form of bold slogans, the better for us to reappraise the meaning and import of his words and his art. Each line or phrase is thrust at the reader in a manner that may be inspirational or controversial... it is for the modern consumer of this recontextualization to decide. They are words to provoke: to action. To inspire. To recite. To revile. To reconcile or reconsider the legacy and benefits of colonialism. Compiled and presented by sloganist Dick Robinson, three poems are included, complete and uncut: 'White Man's Burden', 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy' and 'If'.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: John Okada Frank Abe, Greg Robinson, Floyd Cheung, 2018-07-03 *No-No Boy*, John Okada's only published novel, centers on a Japanese American who refuses to fight for the country that incarcerated him and his people in World War II and, upon release from federal prison after the war, is cast out by his divided community. In 1957, the novel faced a similar rejection until it was rediscovered and reissued in 1976 to become a celebrated classic of American literature. As a result of Okada's untimely death at age forty-seven, the author's life and other works have remained obscure. This compelling collection offers the first full-length examination of Okada's development as an artist, placing recently discovered writing by Okada alongside essays that reassess his lasting legacy. Meticulously researched biographical details, insight from friends and relatives, and a trove of intimate photographs illuminate Okada's early life in Seattle, military service, and careers as a public librarian and a technical writer in the aerospace industry. This volume is an essential companion to *No-No Boy*.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: The Japanese American Cases Roger Daniels, 2013-11-19 After Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt, claiming a never documented "military necessity," ordered the removal and incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II solely because of their ancestry. As Roger Daniels movingly describes, almost all reluctantly obeyed their government and went peacefully to the desolate camps provided for them. Daniels, however, focuses on four Nisei, second-generation Japanese Americans, who, aided by a handful of lawyers, defied the government and their own community leaders by challenging the constitutionality of the government's orders. The 1942 convictions of three men—Min Yasui, Gordon Hirabayashi, and Fred Korematsu—who refused to go willingly were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1943 and 1944. But a woman, Mitsuye Endo, who obediently went to camp and then filed for a writ of habeas corpus, won her case. The Supreme Court subsequently ordered her release in 1944, following her two and a half years behind barbed wire. Neither the cases nor the fate of law-abiding Japanese attracted much

attention during the turmoil of global warfare; in the postwar decades they were all but forgotten. Daniels traces how, four decades after the war, in an America whose attitudes about race and justice were changing, the surviving Japanese Americans achieved a measure of political and legal justice. Congress created a commission to investigate the legitimacy of the wartime incarceration. It found no military necessity, but rather that the causes were “race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.” In 1982 it asked Congress to apologize and award \$20,000 to each survivor. A bill providing that compensation was finally passed and signed into law in 1988. There is no way to undo a Supreme Court decision, but teams of volunteer lawyers, overwhelmingly Sansei—third-generation Japanese Americans—used revelations in 1983 about the suppression of evidence by federal attorneys to persuade lower courts to overturn the convictions of Hirabayashi and Korematsu. Daniels traces the continuing changes in attitudes since the 1980s about the wartime cases and offers a sobering account that resonates with present-day issues of national security and individual freedom.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: The Significance of the Frontier in American History Frederick Jackson Turner, 2014-02-13 2014 Reprint of 1894 Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition. The Frontier Thesis or Turner Thesis, is the argument advanced by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1894 that American democracy was formed by the American Frontier. He stressed the process—the moving frontier line—and the impact it had on pioneers going through the process. He also stressed consequences of a ostensibly limitless frontier and that American democracy and egalitarianism were the principle results. In Turner's thesis the American frontier established liberty by releasing Americans from European mindsets and eroding old, dysfunctional customs. The frontier had no need for standing armies, established churches, aristocrats or nobles, nor for landed gentry who controlled most of the land and charged heavy rents. Frontier land was free for the taking. Turner first announced his thesis in a paper entitled *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, delivered to the American Historical Association in 1893 in Chicago. He won very wide acclaim among historians and intellectuals. Turner's emphasis on the importance of the frontier in shaping American character influenced the interpretation found in thousands of scholarly histories. By the time Turner died in 1932, 60% of the leading history departments in the U.S. were teaching courses in frontier history along Turnerian lines.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Out of the Shadow Rose Cohen, 2014-04-11 In this appealing autobiography, Rose Cohen looks back on her family's journey from Tsarist Russia to New York City's Lower East Side. Her account of their struggles and of her own coming of age in a complex new world vividly illustrates what was, for some, the American experience. First published in 1918, Cohen's narrative conveys a powerful sense of the aspirations and frustrations of an immigrant Jewish family in an alien culture. With uncommon frankness, Cohen reports her youthful impressions of daily life in the tenements and of working conditions in garment sweatshops and domestic service. She introduces a large cast, including her co-workers, employers, mentors, family members, and friends. In simple yet moving terms, she recalls how, while confronting setbacks caused by poor health and dilemmas posed by courtship, she finds opportunities to educate herself. She also records the gradual weakening of her family's commitment to religion as they find their way from the shadow of poverty toward the mainstream of American life.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Personal Justice Denied Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, 2012-08-01 *Personal Justice Denied* tells the extraordinary story of the incarceration of mainland Japanese Americans and Alaskan Aleuts during World War II. Although this wartime episode is now almost universally recognized as a catastrophe, for decades various government officials and agencies defended their actions by asserting a military necessity. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment was established by act of Congress in 1980 to investigate the detention program. Over twenty days, it held hearings in cities across the country, particularly on the West Coast, with testimony from more than 750 witnesses: evacuees, former government officials, public figures, interested citizens, and historians and other professionals. It took steps to locate and to review the records of government action and to analyze contemporary

writings and personal and historical accounts. The Commission's report is a masterful summary of events surrounding the wartime relocation and detention activities, and a strong indictment of the policies that led to them. The report and its recommendations were instrumental in effecting a presidential apology and monetary restitution to surviving Japanese Americans and members of the Aleut community.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: A Discourse Concerning Western Planting Richard Hakluyt, 1877

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Correspondence Between Lydia Maria Child and Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia* Lydia Maria Child, 1860 Abolitionist statements in the form of letters addressed to Governor Wise of Virginia on the occasion of John Brown's raid and arrest. Child criticizes Virginia's laws on race, and draws a rebuke from Wise. Included is a letter from John Brown to Child asking for financial help for his family, and an exchange of (hostile) letters between Child and a Virginia woman over the issues of Brown and slavery.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Free to Die for Their Country* Eric L. Muller, 2003-05 One of the Washington Post's Top Nonfiction Titles of 2001 In the spring of 1942, the federal government forced West Coast Japanese Americans into detainment camps on suspicion of disloyalty. Two years later, the government demanded even more, drafting them into the same military that had been guarding them as subversives. Most of these Americans complied, but *Free to Die for Their Country* is the first book to tell the powerful story of those who refused. Based on years of research and personal interviews, Eric L. Muller re-creates the emotions and events that followed the arrival of those draft notices, revealing a dark and complex chapter of America's history.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *Andrew Carnegie Speaks to the 1%* Andrew Carnegie, 2016-04-14 Before the 99% occupied Wall Street... Before the concept of social justice had impinged on the social conscience... Before the social safety net had even been conceived... By the turn of the 20th Century, the era of the robber barons, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) had already accumulated a staggeringly large fortune; he was one of the wealthiest people on the globe. He guaranteed his position as one of the wealthiest men ever when he sold his steel business to create the United States Steel Corporation. Following that sale, he spent his last 18 years, he gave away nearly 90% of his fortune to charities, foundations, and universities. His charitable efforts actually started far earlier. At the age of 33, he wrote a memo to himself, noting ...The amassing of wealth is one of the worse species of idolatry. No idol more debasing than the worship of money. In 1881, he gave a library to his hometown of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1889, he spelled out his belief that the rich should use their wealth to help enrich society, in an article called *The Gospel of Wealth* this book. Carnegie writes that the best way of dealing with wealth inequality is for the wealthy to redistribute their surplus means in a responsible and thoughtful manner, arguing that surplus wealth produces the greatest net benefit to society when it is administered carefully by the wealthy. He also argues against extravagance, irresponsible spending, or self-indulgence, instead promoting the administration of capital during one's lifetime toward the cause of reducing the stratification between the rich and poor. Though written more than a century ago, Carnegie's words still ring true today, urging a better, more equitable world through greater social consciousness.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: *The New South* Henry Woodfin Grady, 1890

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: The Long Afterlife of Nikkei Wartime Incarceration Karen M. Inouye, 2018-03-13 *The Long Afterlife of Nikkei Wartime Incarceration* reexamines the history of imprisonment of U.S. and Canadian citizens of Japanese descent during World War II. Karen M. Inouye explores how historical events can linger in individual and collective memory and then crystallize in powerful moments of political engagement. Drawing on interviews and untapped archival materials—regarding politicians Norman Mineta and Warren Furutani, sociologist Tamotsu Shibutani, and Canadian activists Art Miki and Mary Kitagawa, among others—Inouye considers the experiences of former wartime prisoners and their on-going involvement in large-scale educational and legislative efforts. While many consider wartime imprisonment an isolated historical moment, Inouye shows how imprisonment and the suspension of rights have continued to impact political

discourse and public policies in both the United States and Canada long after their supposed political and legal reversal. In particular, she attends to how activist groups can use the persistence of memory to engage empathetically with people across often profound cultural and political divides. This book addresses the mechanisms by which injustice can transform both its victims and its perpetrators, detailing the dangers of suspending rights during times of crisis as well as the opportunities for more empathetic agency.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: A Journal of Hospital Life in the Confederate Army of Tennessee Kate Cumming, 2022-03-04 Reprint of the original, first published in 1866.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Barbed Voices Arthur A. Hansen, 2018-11-05 Barbed Voices is an engaging anthology of the most significant published articles written by the well-known and highly respected historian of Japanese American history Arthur Hansen, updated and annotated for contemporary context. Featuring selected inmates and camp groups who spearheaded resistance movements in the ten War Relocation Authority-administered compounds in the United States during World War II, Hansen's writing provides a basis for understanding why, when, where, and how some of the 120,000 incarcerated Japanese Americans opposed the threats to themselves, their families, their reference groups, and their racial-ethnic community. What historically was benignly termed the "Japanese American Evacuation" was in fact a social disaster, which, unlike a natural disaster, is man-made. Examining the emotional implications of targeted systemic incarceration, Hansen highlights the psychological traumas that transformed Japanese American identity and culture for generations after the war. While many accounts of Japanese American incarceration rely heavily on government documents and analytic texts, Hansen's focus on first-person Nikkei testimonies gathered through powerful oral history interviews gives expression to the resistance to this social disaster. Analyzing the evolving historical memory of the effects of wartime incarceration, Barbed Voices presents a new scholarly framework of enduring value. It will be of interest to students and scholars of oral history, US history, public history, and ethnic studies as well as the general public interested in the WWII experience and civil rights.

aiko herzig yoshinaga interview: Issei Buddhism in the Americas Duncan Ryûken Williams, Tomoe Moriya, 2010-10-01 Rich in primary sources and featuring contributions from scholars on both sides of the Pacific, Issei Buddhism in the Americas upends boundaries and categories that have tied Buddhism to Asia and illuminates the social and spiritual role that the religion has played in the Americas. While Buddhists in Japan had long described the migration of the religion as traveling from India, across Asia, and ending in Japan, this collection details the movement of Buddhism across the Pacific to the Americas. Leading the way were pioneering, first-generation Issei priests and their followers who established temples, shared Buddhist teachings, and converted non-Buddhists in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The book explores these pioneering efforts in the context of Japanese diasporic communities and immigration history and the early history of Buddhism in the Americas. The result is a dramatic exploration of the history of Asian immigrant religion that encompasses such topics as Japanese language instruction in Hawaiian schools, the Japanese Canadian community in British Columbia, the roles of Buddhist song culture, Tenriyko ministers in America, and Zen Buddhism in Brazil. Contributors are Michihiro Ama, Noriko Asato, Masako Iino, Tomoe Moriya, Lori Pierce, Cristina Rocha, Keiko Wells, Duncan Ryûken Williams, and Akihiro Yamakura.

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