

# ANALYZE A PHOTO GUIDE

Service: Veteran Stories of Hunger and War

EPISODE 8: WHEN YOU LOOK LIKE THE ENEMY

[EPISODE PAGE](#) - [EPISODE ON ITUNES](#) - [ALL EPISODES](#)

CCSS.ELA-INFORMATIONAL.RI.11-12.1

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

Choose one (or more) of the following photographs (**click on photo** to view larger at the [Lesson Plan / Educational Resources](#) page).

Allow students time to fill out the top of the [Analyze a Photo](#) worksheet, then play the applicable clip from the episode before continuing to finish the Worksheet.



**Original caption:** Centerville, California. 19-May-1942A grandfather awaits evacuation bus. Evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration. Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. **Source:** <http://ddr.densho.org/ddr-densho-151-197/>

**Audio Clip** [00:13:15] "It's hard to believe: Here's all these people dressed up in their finest clothes, standing on a curb with their suitcase, waiting for the bus. They've lost everything. You think they'd be up in arms or weeping? They have a term in Japanese - *shikata ga nai* - "It can't be helped." Our first generation people said, "We came to this country and if that's what they want to do, we have to obey." And they had a very strict rule that we, their children, the American citizens, obey authority. The older Nisei had to be either in shock or probably very angry. But what the authorities say, we will obey. So we all just went along."

NAME:

DATE:

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[EPISODE PAGE](#) - [EPISODE ON ITUNES](#) - [ALL EPISODES](#)



**Caption:** “Americans of Japanese descent, Infantrymen of the 442nd Regiment, run for cover as a German artillery shell is about to land outside the building.” Levine, Italy. April 4, 1945. 111-SC-337154. **Source:** National ArchivesNational Archives Identifier 531356

**Audio Clip [36:00]** “None of us really thought any of us would return home alive. Most of our families were prisoners of war, guarded by American soldiers with the machine guns pointed in at them. So what do we do to remove that situation? We needed to let the government know that we may look like the enemy, but we were true Americans and we wanted to fight for this country.”



**Caption:** Farmer Benji Iguchi, full-length portrait, standing in a storage shed between two large stacks of squashes. Manzanar Relocation Center, 1943. Photographer, Ansel Adams. Source: Library of Congress: Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-ppprs-00326.

**Audio Clip [41:00]:** (Host Jacqueline Raposo) “The interred Japanese had been paid one quarter of what other farmhands were paid and not nearly what they had taken in as farm owners. At the Tool Lake Camp, those who had refused to work were fined. At Manzanar, botanists and chemists who had made scientific advancements for the Allied cause would not receive public recognition. It’s been estimated their incarceration lost the Japanese Americans up to 4 billion dollars by today’s values. By 1960, Japanese American farmers would number only a quarter of what they had pre-war. And it wasn’t until 1988 that President Reagan signed legislation offering each survivor an apology and twenty thousand dollars in compensation.”