

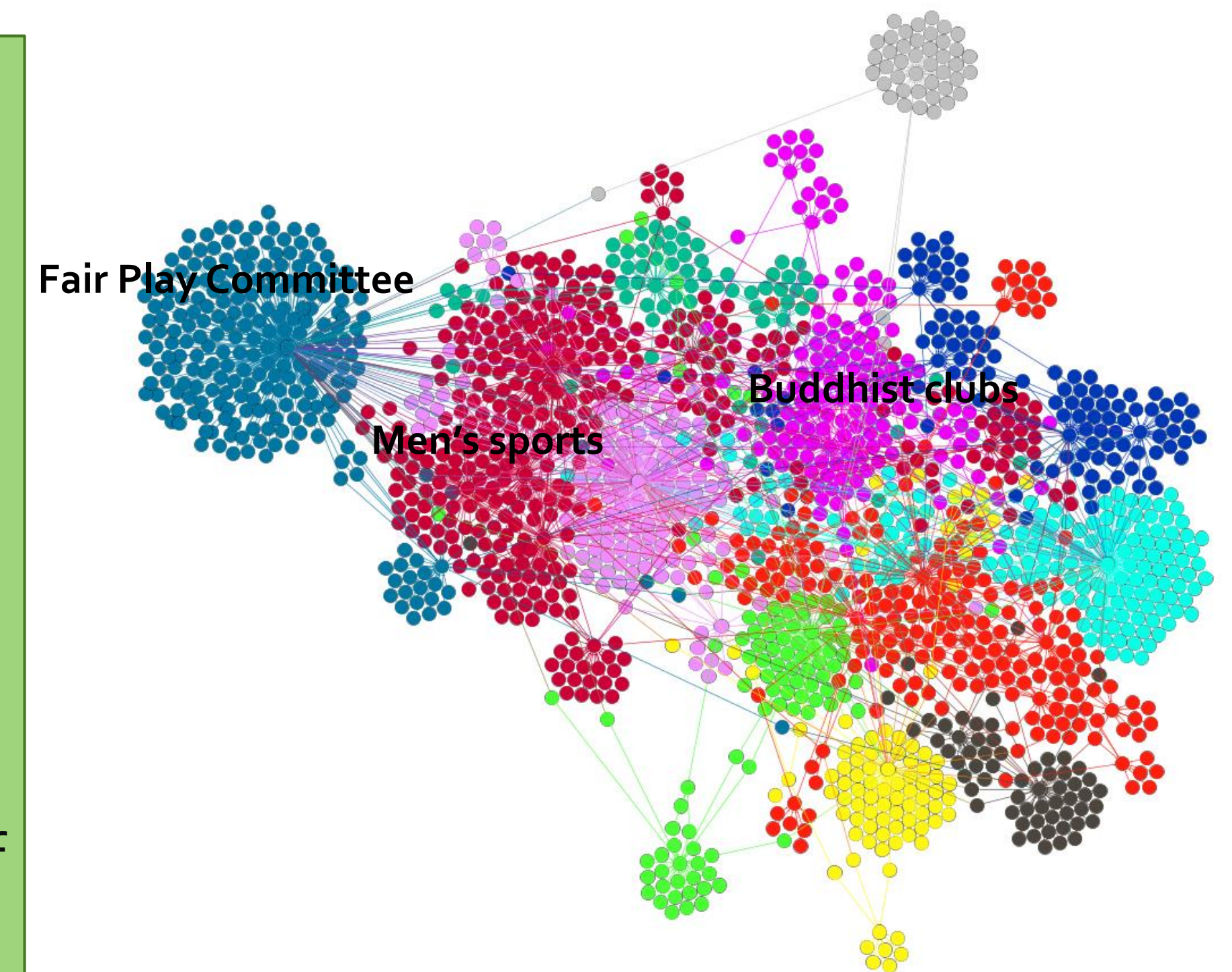
NETWORK ANALYSIS, NETWORK MODELING, AND HISTORICAL BIG DATA: THE NEW NETWORKS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS IN WORLD WAR II

Theme

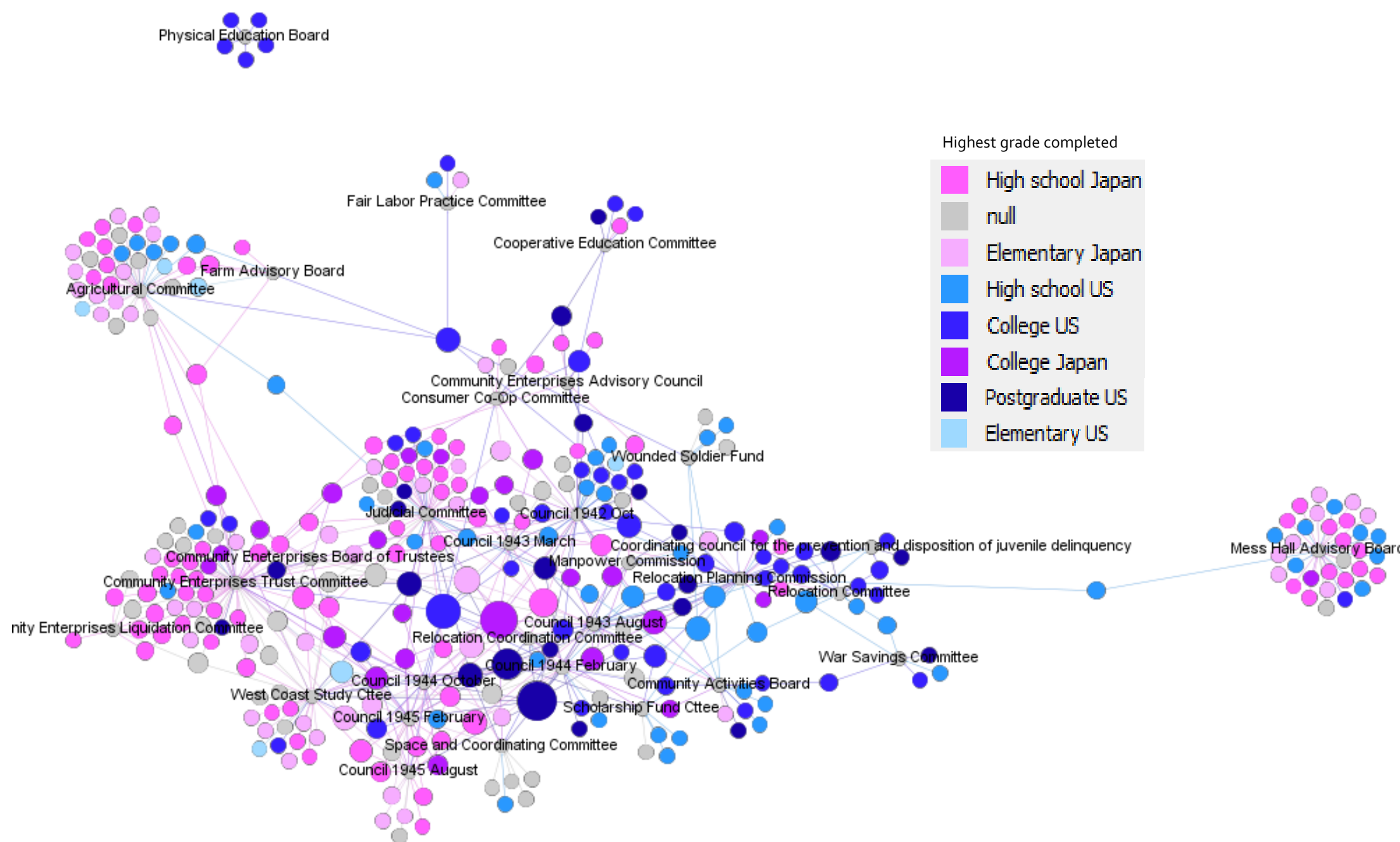
My dissertation studies the *networks* at the Heart Mountain Japanese American incarceration camp in Wyoming during World War II. I have built 5 multimode networks, depicting the relations of individuals to *families, political groups, workplaces, social organizations, and geographical places.*

Research Questions

- What is the best way to model various types of networks?
- What power structures formed in the camp?
- Did the first-generation immigrants (Issei) retain their pre-war power?
- Did leaders emerge from among the US-born Japanese (Nisei)?
- Did women gain new influence in the community, as happened in the rest of the American society during the war?



Social network at Heart Mountain. Largest communities form around Buddhist organizations, Men's sports groups, and the anti-draft Fair Play Committee



Administrative-political network. Largest nodes are individuals with most memberships

Data

- Japanese American Evacuation Entry Database (110,000 people)
- Heart Mountain Relocation Center Final Roster (14,000 people)
- *Heart Mountain Sentinel* newspaper

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Individual-to-individual connections of women in the employment network. A few Individuals (darkest nodes) emerge as "bridges" that connect otherwise isolated parts of the network.