

Manzanar



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WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Residential Area:

1. Within the Residential Area, persons of Japanese ancestry shall be permitted to visit their homes, their schools, and their places of business, but only in the area of the Residential Area.

2. All persons, dated May 3, 1942, all persons from the above area by 12 o'clock noon or earlier after 12 o'clock noon, P. M. T., representative of the Commanding General.

3. If a family, or in case of grave emergency, is affected by this restriction to the Residential Area, the person shall be permitted to visit their homes, their schools, and their places of business, but only in the area of the Residential Area.

4. No person shall be permitted to visit their homes, their schools, and their places of business, but only in the area of the Residential Area.

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In 1942 the United States Government ordered over 110,000 men, women, and children to leave their homes and detained them in remote, military-style camps. Two-thirds of them were born in America. Not one was convicted of espionage or sabotage.

In this booklet, you will read the story of a person who lived this history, in his or her own words.

LAWRENCE KOYOSHI SHINODA

Family # 20983

Camp: Manzanar, CA

Address: 29-7-4

My father, Kiyoshi Shinoda, came to the USA from Japan when he was 12 and my mother, Hide Watanabe, was 1. Our father died when I was 3 and my sister Grace was 6.

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**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which South Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence westerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Atlantic Street; thence westerly on Atlantic Street to East Third Street; thence westerly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence westerly on Main Street to First Street; thence westerly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence westerly on Figueroa Street to the point of

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, Sunday, May 3, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
128 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of visiting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation to the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, loading, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport personal effects and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Everyone must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
 - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
 - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
 - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
 - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
 - (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.
3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as telephones, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture, guns, and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

We heard of Pearl Harbor on the car radio as we were returning home from church on Dec. 7, 1941. Executive Order 9066 forced all persons of Japanese ancestry, even US citizens, from the west coast. My sister was 15 and I was 12. We had one week to get ready. We could only take what we could carry. What would you take? We each crammed a duffel bag with necessities. I added, a picture of our dog Spotty, a small tool box I received for Christmas, and because I loved to draw cars and hot-rods I brought my notebooks and pencils. On May 16, 1942 a neighbor drove us early in the morning to L.A. Union Station.

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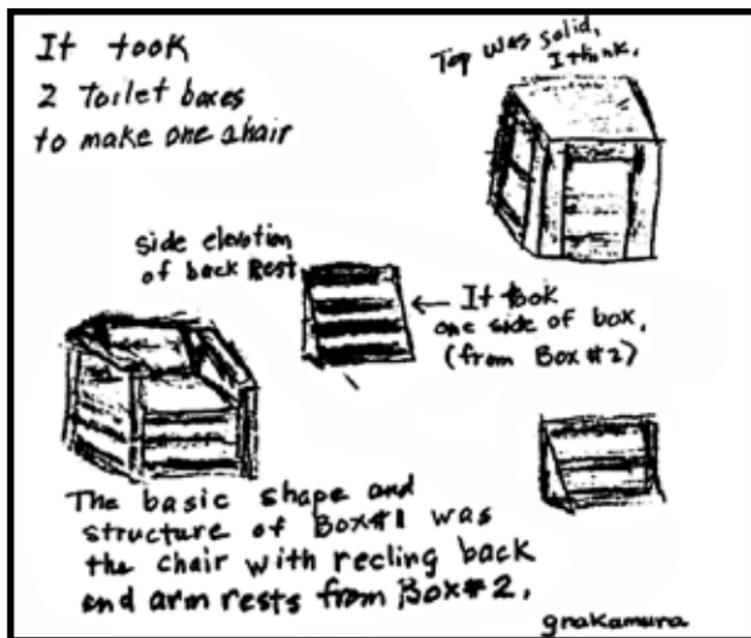
Evacuees Arriving at the Lone Pine Station 1942



It looked spooky with all the shades drawn on the train windows and many soldiers with guns standing around us. No foods or drinks were provided. We arrived at Manzanar at dusk. We were issued a muslin bag and instructed to fill it with straw for our mattress. I told my sister, “I feel like the baby Jesus—‘asleep on the hay.’” Our room had only army beds for Grandma Watanabe, Uncle Tom Watanabe, M.D. (camp doctor); two aunts and us. The cold wind blew in dust through all the cracks.

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I designed two reclining-back chairs with armrests for Mom and Grandma. The chairs were made from recycled wooden crates used to box toilets. They became a camp “sensation” with many spectators who came to see and sit.



The Manzanar Reclining-back Chair, Grace S Nakamura 2006

My love of fishing dimmed the danger of MP gunfire when I crawled under the barbed wire to fish. Using rocks and building a dam system in the streams, I could catch trout with my bare hands.

My sister Grace also had a risky encounter in December 1942, when she ran down to witness a big protest caused by government employees stealing



sugar and food meant for the internees. The MP fired into the defenseless crowd and killed Jimmy Ito, Grace's classmate, standing only a few feet away from her.

Spring 1944 Mom, Grace and I left Manzanar for Grand Junction, CO to join the family on a farm. We went to a local school. There was a pond on the farm which froze over and what fun we had on borrowed ice skates until a bull "charged us" and we escaped by climbing into the corn crib!

The MP fired into the defenseless crowd and killed Jimmy Ito, Grace's classmate, standing only a few feet away from her.



Manzanar War Relocation Center, 1942

We returned to California in 1945. I graduated from Eagle Rock High School, went to Pasadena City College and Art Center College of Design. I served in the Air National Guard in the Korean War. After service, I returned to study Transportation Design at Art Center College. Ford Motor Company hired me to go to Detroit as a car designer/stylist. In my career in transportation design, I have designed everything from 2 wheelers to 18-wheelers. I have designed for every major transportation

I have designed for every major transportation company in the United States and the world, but I am best recognized for my Corvette design, The Boss Mustang, and winning Indy 500 cars.

company in the United States and the world, but I am best recognized for my Corvette design, The Boss Mustang, and winning Indy 500 cars. I drew the original designs for the National Corvette Museum in Bowling Green, Kentucky where Corvettes are produced. At the Museum you can look in the window of an automobile showroom featuring my classic Corvettes with my life-size statue presiding over all. My original paintings and drawings featuring my designs are on display throughout the Museum as well.

Larry died November 1997. He was installed in the first HALL OF FAME in the National Corvette Museum posthumously in September 1998.



Larry Shinoda and the 1963 Corvette Sting Ray

MANZANAR Free Press

MANZANAR

Location: Inyo County, California, at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada.



Environmental

Conditions: Temperatures can be over 100 degrees in summer and below freezing in winter. Strong winds & dust storms are frequent.

Acreage: 6,000

Opened: March 21, 1942 as a Reception Center and June 1, 1942 as a War Relocation Center.

Closed: November 21, 1945

Max. Population: 10,046 (September 1942)

Demographics: Most internees were from the Los Angeles area, Terminal Island, and the San Fernando Valley. Others came from the San Joaquin Valley and Bainbridge Island.



LIFE IN A MANZANAR BLOCK

Wind and Dust

This wind and dust I have to bear
 How hard it blows I do not care.
 But when the wind begins to blow -
 My morale is pretty low.

I know that I can see it through
 Because others have to bear it too.

So I will bear it with the rest
 And hope the outcome is the best.

-- George Nishimura, age 16 (1943)



Manzanar Cemetery, Winter 2002.

This booklet was developed by the park rangers at Manzanar National Historic Site in partnership with the individuals profiled and their families.



The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage. To learn more about your national parks, visit the National Park Service website at www.nps.gov. To learn more about Manzanar National Historic Site, please visit our website at www.nps.gov/manz.

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