### WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California May 23, 1942

# INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF

#### Living in the Following Area:

Parametr to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 95, this Headquarters, dated May 23, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancetty, both allen and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 30, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to move into, or out of, the above area after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Satunday, May 23, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding Gen-eral, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Contrel Station located at:

## Washington School, Perkins, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting 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 in the fol-

- Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
- Provide tensporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
   Transport persons 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 bold, and each individual Bring above, will report to the CiVII Control Sation to receive functions. This must be done between 800 A. M. and 500 P. M. on Sunday, May 24, 1942, or between 800 A. M. and 500 P. M. on Monday, May 25, 1942.

- 2. Evacuoes must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
- Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
   Toilet articles for each member of the family;
   Extra clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Essential personal effects for each member of the family
- (d) Essential personal effects for each member of the tannity. All litems carried will be securely peakaged, tied and plaishy marked with the name of the owner and numbered in aecordance with instructions obtained at the Grill Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

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  3. No pets of any kind will be penuitted.

  4. No personal items and no household goods will be abigued to the Assembly Center.

  5. The United States Government through its generics will provide for the dronge, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as isoboxes, washing machines, planos and other heavy furniture. Cooking uteraits and other main times will be socrepted for storage if created, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

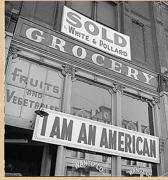
  6. Each family, and individual bring alone, will be famileded transportation to the Assembly Center, Private means of transportation will not be utilized. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Carl Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Sunday, May 24, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 25, 1942, to receive further instructions.

I. I. DeWITT

On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan launched an unprovoked attack on the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Nearly 2,500 American soldiers and civilians died in the strike. This event led the United States to declare war on Japan and its allies, Germany and Italy.

The bombing of Pearl Harbor also brought another tragedy with the forced imprisonment of Japanese Americans in the United States. They had committed no crimes, broken no laws and when their rights were taken away, they were charged with no offenses. Their only "crime" was that they were of Japanese ancestry.



Once Executive Order No. 9066 was issued, Japanese Americans all across the West Coast were forced to shutter or sell their businesses. Domthea Lance courtesu of Japanese American National Museum

Internees from March, 1942, and all closed by November, 1945. ASSEMBLY CENTERS KARHINGTON Puyallup MONTANA Puyallup, WA NORTH DAKOTA Portland, OR Bismarck Marysville, CA Sacramento, CA OREGON IDAHO Tanforan, CA WYOMING Stockton, CA Turlock, CA Merced, CA NEVADA Pinedale, CA Salinas, CA COLORADO Tepoz Fresno, CA Moob 4 Tulare, CA Loupp A Santa Anita, CA CALIFORNIA Pomona, CA Santa Fe ARIZONA Mayer, AZ NEW MEXICO RELOCATION CENTERS Manzanar, CA TEXAS Tule Lake, CA

PERMANENT DETENTION CAMPS - called Relocation Centers by the government; housing

ASSEMBLY CENTERS - temporary detention camps in operation from late March, 1942 to about middle of October, 1942, where Internee families were kept until relocated to more permanent detention camps called Relocation Centers.

CITIZEN ISOLATION CAMPS

Moab, UT

Leupp, AZ

Poston, AZ

Gila River, AZ

Heart Mt., WY

Minidoka, ID

Granada, CO

Topaz, UT

Rohwer, AR

Jerome, AR

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INTERNMENT CAMPS - for non-citizens which included Kibei, Buddhist ministers, newspaper people and other community leaders.

CITIZEN ISOLATION CAMPS - War Relocation Authority Penal Colonies for United States citizens

President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066 on February 19, 1942. The Order authorized military commanders to exclude any and all persons from military areas. General John L. DeWitt, Commander of the Western Defense Command, issued civilian exclusion orders to forcibly remove all Americans of Japanese ancestry, including citizens, from the West Coast. Gen. DeWitt equated Americans of Japanese ancestry with the enemy stating, "It makes no difference whether he is an America citizen." Congress unanimously passed legislation making it a crime to violate the military orders. The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the exclusion orders.

JUST. INTERN. CAMPS

Santa Fe, NM

Bismarck, ND

Missoula, MT

Crystal City, TX

Over 110,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were forcibly removed and interned in desolate areas of the country's interior for nearly three years. Over 70,000 were American-born citizens. The ostensible basis for the orders was "military necessity" to prevent espionage and sabotage. Yet, not one Japanese American was ever charged or convicted of such acts during the war. Japanese Americans were only given six-days notice to dispose of their homes, farms, businesses, personal property and beloved pets before reporting to internment sites. Two such sites were located in Fresno County, the Pinedale Assembly Center and the Fresno Assembly Center.

"I hereby authorize the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate . . . to prescribe military areas ... from which any and all persons may be excluded ...." President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Executive Order No. 9066, February 19, 1942