

Manzanar



ID Card

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 boundary of a block of the San Antonio Street Annex located at East First Street and Avenue 10, persons of Japanese ancestry are to remain in their homes, those within the Annex must be in the area of

the Annex, 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.

2. If a family, or in case of grave emergency, is affected by this restriction to the Annex

except for other disposition of same kinds, including goods, items, automobiles and property.

3. Do not leave residence.

Do, on the person to whom name must of Civil Control Administration number - Manzanar, May 3, 1942, or hereinafter.





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.

YAEKO MUNEMORI YOKOYAMA

Family # 3695

Camp: Manzanar, CA

Address: 34-5-5



I had just finished my nurse's training at Orange County General Hospital and passed my RN exam when the war broke out.

I was supposed to go to Berkeley for my 5th year, but was grounded to a 5-mile radius and could not travel. In retrospect, it was a good thing, for if I had gone north to UC Berkeley I would have been separated from my family.

I'll never forget the day they came for us on a pick up truck. We could only bring what we could carry. My mother was recovering from a stroke and we had to hoist her up into the truck, which took us to a train depot with Greyhound buses. It was an all day ride to Manzanar. No one knew where we were going. The bus drivers had been instructed not to talk.



We finally were released at Manzanar and all our belongings were scattered amongst the many other evacuees. It was dusk already and we went searching for our things. We registered and were assigned to tarpaper barracks. If there were four in your family you had to share with another family of 4 and that is what happened to us.

The mess hall gong rang and we lined up for “dinner”, which was 3 Vienna sausages and rice. My mother was so sick I brought her food home in a WWI mess kit—no cover and by the time I got “home”, the rice was brown from dust and sausages cold as stone.

The mess hall gong rang and we lined up for “dinner” which was 3 Vienna sausages and rice.

That night the moon was out and I could look across the room where the other family slept. I saw a leg on the floor, detached from the body. I was so scared; then the man grinned and his gold tooth shone in the moonlight. He told me not to be afraid, as it was his prosthesis, which he removed at night. It was so cold, the winds swept down from the snow covered Sierras. The straw mattresses got lumpy or stuck you as you moved about for a comfortable position.

With my RN degree, I helped set up the Manzanar Hospital and helped them train the nurse's aides. We were short of personnel and it was necessary to get people trained to take care of the sick. Before the hospital was built we had barracks where the wind and dust came whipping through the cracks.

One man in his weakened condition was removed from a T.B. sanatorium in Seattle and traveled the long distance to this forlorn place. His temperature was rising, he could hardly swallow—he finally died one cold, windy night on my shift. I didn't know what to do with the body—there was no morgue. I woke one of the doctors at 3:00a.m., shivering in the cold, we had to decide what to do with the corpse. We finally found an empty room in one of the barracks and locked the door.

That Christmas we went caroling to the hospital patients. We sang "Silent Night" in Japanese for the old folks. Tears were streaming down their faces.

As time went on, we adjusted to the miserable situation, but we made our own fun, sang a lot. That Christmas we went caroling to the hospital patients. We sang "Silent Night" in Japanese for the old folks. Tears were streaming down their faces.

After one year I relocated to Madison Wisconsin.

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.

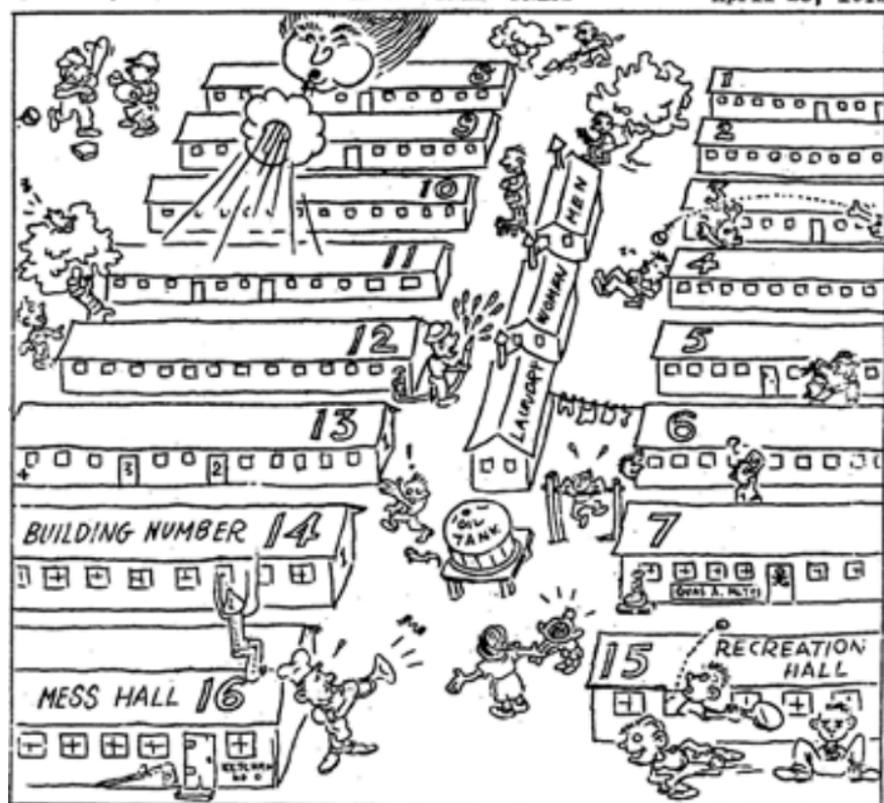
Acreage: 6,000

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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