Each month The California Museum will introduce a new artifact with accompanying information and questions, which will consist of three different difficulty levels to choose from. To be used as a sponge or opening activity, you can use the artifact of the month for your students to study, question and form ideas. You can also print the image and place it on each student’s desk, have them work in teams or project the image for a class activity.

Use the provided questions to help your students learn more about the artifact and its importance to California -- or make up your own questions. Most importantly, have fun!

Be sure to check out our web site, CaliforniaMuseum.org, for other interesting and unique activities for your students.
70 years ago, on February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which eventually led to the forced removal of approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese immigrants during World War II.

These simple flyers, announcing the relocation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, were posted across California, Oregon, Washington and parts of Arizona ordering the evacuation of people of Japanese ancestry throughout the coastal states. Along with instructions on where to assemble, the flyers also stated what a family should and should not bring with them; among the items not allowed were pets, household goods, and furniture. Some families had as little as 24 hours to prepare to leave. They had no idea of where they were going or how long they would be gone.

Internees were transported – usually by train – to one of 10 internment camps that had been hastily built by the US Government in America’s wastelands. Many Japanese Americans would remain in these camps until the end of the war, when they finally were allowed back into their communities.

The forced relocation of thousands of Japanese American citizens is an example of a large scale civil rights violation. It went against the US Constitution, especially the Fourteenth Amendment, which says, “no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law”.

People of Japanese ancestry were by far the most widely affected, but several thousand Italian and German nationals also were interned.
Elementary
1) Look up the word “internment.” What does it make you think of?
2) Who was the United States fighting against in World War II?
3) Why was it wrong to intern innocent civilians?

Middle
1) Why was Executive Order 9066 approved? What caused it to happen?
2) What is the Bill of Rights, and what important document is it a part of?
3) Why was internment American citizens a civil rights violation?

High School
1) What civil liberties did Executive Order 9066 violate?
2) Which countries in World War II did the United States most fear? How did that contribute to Executive Order 9066?
3) Why does war often bring out the worst in people? Name some other human rights violations that happened in World War II.
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
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 North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River;
then southerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street
in Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street in East Third Street; thence northwesterly
on East Third Street to Main Street; thence southerly on Main Street to First Street; thence north-
westerly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northwesterly on Figueroa Street to the point of
beginning.

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,
P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 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,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, 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-
lowing ways:
1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. 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.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. 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 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. Evacuees 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 lim-
ited 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 iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture.
Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, 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 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 12:00 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