





Keep in mind your most cherished
dreams of the future.
Lucky Numbers 4, 7, 12, 26, 27, 33

touch the soil.



Eden

open here



7964 GOLD COUNTRY
 Still Mexican soil when the first flick of gold sifted through Sutter's Mill in early 1849, California became U.S. territory days later, before word of the discovery had spread. By 1850, when a star for California was stitched on the nation's flag, fortune seekers from around the world had rushed in. Some two dozen mines today continue the search for the glint of yellow dust in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada.

LAKE TAHOE
 Evergreen forests about the limpid waters of this playground for gamblers and gamblers alike. More than 60 streams and rivers feed this high mountain lake, divided between two states and beloved by generations of skiers, hikers, and boaters. Washoe Indians once called these parts home; now hotels and restaurants ring the lake, and casinos stud the Nevada shoreline.

Sacramento and San Joaquin come a cornucopia of 200 different crops in the valley, backbone in state.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
 Jewel of the Sierra Nevada, Yosemite dazzles the senses with emerald meadows, billowing cascades, and the sheer granite faces of Half Dome and El Capitan. The prototype for national parks around the world—"No temple made with hands can compare," said Sierra Club founder John Muir—Yosemite now creeps under the crush of tourists and their automobiles.

CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT
 Water, the state's most precious and controversial resource, flows more than 400 miles from north to south in the California Aqueduct, completed in 1973 to send melted Sierra snowpack from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to the populous south. In dry years salt water encroaches on the freshwater delta, source of drinking water for two-thirds of Californians.





Aa is for

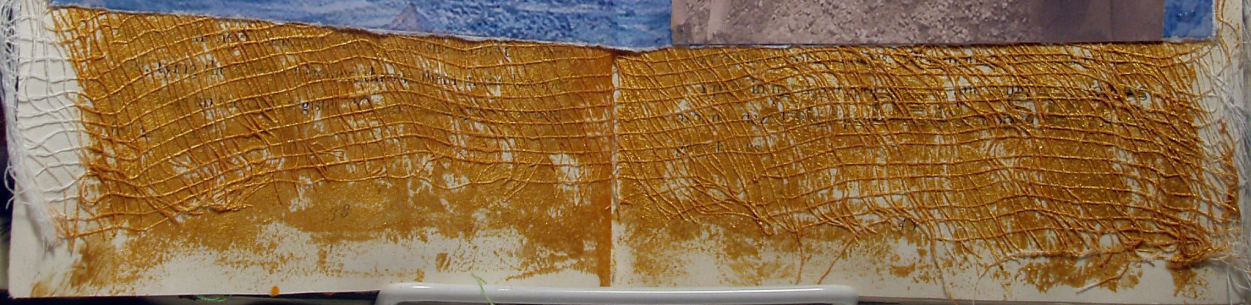


華

Aa

asian







wide

spread

pan/fo

12
38

PA
&

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36

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122



12

7



41

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national defense material, national defense premises, and national defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 635 (U.S.C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders who he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War of the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in the judgment of the Secretary of War of the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriated Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalizations, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.


This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

THE WHITE HOUSE
February 19, 1942


List of Detention Camps, Temporary Detention Centers, and Department of Justice Internment Camps

DETENTION CAMPS


Permanent detention camps that held internees from March, 1942 until their closing in 1945 and 1946.




Amache (Granada), Colorado Opened August 24, 1942. Closed October 15, 1945. Peak population 7318. Origin of prisoners: Northern California coast. West Sacramento Valley. Northern San Joaquin Valley. Los Angeles. 31 Japanese Americans from Amache volunteered and lost their lives in World War II. 120 died here between August 27, 1942 and October 14, 1945. In April, 1944, 36 draft resisters were sent to Tucson, AZ Federal Prison.




Gila River, Arizona Opened July 20, 1942. Closed November 10, 1945. Peak Population 13,348. Origin of prisoners: Sacramento Delta. Fresno County. Los Angeles area. Divided into Canal Camp and Butte Camp. Over 1100 citizens from both camps served in the U.S. Armed Services. The names of 23 war dead are engraved on a plaque here. The State of Arizona accredited the schools in both camps. 97 students graduated from Canal High School in 1944. Nearly 1000 prisoners worked in the 8000 acres of farmland around Canal Camp, growing vegetables and raising livestock.




Heart Mountain, Wyoming Opened August 12, 1942. Closed November 10, 1945. Peak population 10,767. Origin of prisoners: Santa Clara County. Los Angeles. Central Washington. In November, 1942, Japanese American hospital workers walked out because of pay discrimination between Japanese American and Caucasian American workers. In July, 1944, 63 prisoners who had resisted the draft were convicted and sentenced to 3 years in prison. The camp was made up of 468 buildings, divided into 20 blocks. Each block had 2 laundry-toilet buildings. Each building had 6 rooms each. Rooms ranged in size from 16' x 20' to 20' x 24'. There were 200 administrative employees, 124 soldiers, and 3 officers. Military police were stationed in 9 guard towers, equipped with high beam search lights, and surrounded by barbed wire fencing around the camp.



Jerome, Arkansas Opened October 6, 1942. Closed June 30, 1944. Peak population 8497. Origin of prisoners: Central San Joaquin Valley. San Pedro Bay area. After the Japanese Americans in Jerome were moved to Rohwer and other camps or relocated to the east in June, 1944, Jerome was used to hold German POWs.



Manzanar, California Opened March 21, 1942. Closed November 21, 1945. Peak population 10,046. Origin of prisoners: Los Angeles. San Fernando Valley. San Joaquin County. Bainbridge Island, Washington. It was the first of the ten camps to open -- initially as a processing center.



Minidoka, Idaho Opened August 10, 1942. Closed October 28, 1945. Peak population 9397. Origin of prisoners: Seattle and Pierce County, Washington. Portland and Northwestern Oregon. 73 Minidoka prisoners died in military service.

Tia:

Two pairs of underwear &
bras.
Jeans, a skirt, three tog
Running shorts & shirt
Running, meditation)
Running shoes, sand
My tweezers, soap &
toothbrush and me
MP3 Player (the
run out, but may
be able to find m
Bartlett's Quot
finally read it
be able to qu
anyone)
Book of Po

Jennifer P.

Socks - My feet are alway
even in the summertime.
A picture of my entire fa
of the homestead in Mo
Kansas.
A bag of cinnamon b
favorite)
The pearl necklace
grandmother knov
winter before sh
A sense of h
hardt

John Watrous:

My 'list' is simply my PDA.

Jeani Saito:

Photo album with Mark and
Maddie's baby pictures
String of pearls (my wedding
present from Keith)
My journal and my favorite pen
My striped scarf and red hat
A stack of cards
A black sweater
The Joy of Cooking
A dog

Greer U.:

some photo albums
and letters from my mom.
my antique diamond
earring from my best
friend (sentimental but also as a
possible \$ bribe..?)
my mother in laws hand knit
blanket
one of my father in laws smallish
wooden containers
my favorite pillow
sleeping pills and vitamins
comfy shoes and bra
A full of art supplies,
scissors, glue...

TAKE

WHAT

you

can

carry

What

would

you

TAKE ?

Gardening in Eden
Summer Afternoon

The first trainload of internees arrived at Heart Mountain on August 11, 1942. The editor of the Powell Times said that the camp had been constructed at a "most attractive site" in a "beautiful" area.



The first impressions of Heart Mountain from other internees fell somewhere into the description: "barren, desolate, flat open desolate, dusty and a plain of sagebrush with not a tree in sight."

Many of the women sat down and cried when they saw what was to be their new home.

Gardening in Eden





1- 4514 1/2-1933

"All those faces!" my sister exclaims,

Summer Afternoon



Gaman:

To endure, persist, or persevere
to do one's best - in times of
frustration and adversity.





敬福本ツネ女士華儀 於佐州八卜山
一九四四年四月廿四日

The War would have

September Song

wished for everyone was "a sense of wonder so indestructible that it would last throughout life. . . . Those who dwell, as scientists or laymen, among the beauties and mysteries of the

In 1944, two and a half years after signing Executive Order 9066, fourth-term President Franklin D. Roosevelt rescinded the order. The last internment camp was closed by the end of 1945.

Forced into confinement by the United States, 5,766 Nisei ultimately renounced their American citizenship. In 1968, nearly two dozen years after the camps were closed, the government began reparations to Japanese Americans for property they had lost.

In 1988, the U.S. Congress passed legislation which awarded formal payments of \$20,000 each to the surviving Nisei—60,000 in all. This same year, formal apologies were also issued by the government of Canada to Japanese Canadian survivors, who were each repaid the sum of \$21,000 Canadian dollars.

While Japanese Americans comprised the overwhelming majority of those in the camps, thousands of Americans of German, Italian, and other European descent were also forced to relocate there. Many more were classified as "enemy aliens" and subject to increased restrictions.

As of 2004, the U.S. Government has made no formal apology or reparations to those affected.

1946 13-1-11

dormant thoughts," wrote Joseph Conrad in *Lord Jim*. "Perhaps it's just as well," he added; "and it may be that it is this

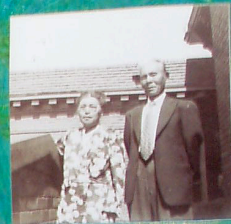
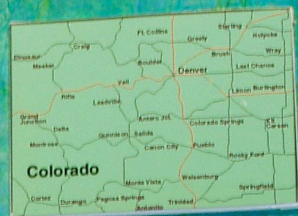


Julia - 3 yrs. 10 mos.

September Song

...late bloomers are as remarkable as people like Anna Mary and Mary, a hired girl from York, who began painting. Her mother made her not up not appreciated as extra-ordinary. Or how about a mother, isn't recogniz- have been people like her mother, write a did not had a publisher until half a century ago. When she was eighty-eight, blind in one eye, her eighty-pound body was carried to her wheelchair in Home Care, a nursing home. She had a book and a photo of her mother and father. And, or high school's senior class leaders or bell captains, who weren't a choice or hired for the jobs of chance or recognition they de- awe-inspiring blooms of M-





Lucky Numbers 27, 6, 15, 38, 43, 49

Choose your own path.

Leaving Eden

I don't remember when, but in response to an assignment to find "new art" one of my students sent in a web site featuring "altered books". An altered book is essentially a series of collages using a book as the base. The subject of the book may or may not have anything to do with the resulting collages. I've been intrigued by the art form ever since viewing the web site.

In December 1996, my husband, son and I moved back to my hometown, Denver, Colorado. In April of 2006, I started out wanting to do an altered book with photos of all the places I'd lived in Denver. To that end, I photographed ten locations. Happily, none of the places I'd lived in had been torn down or even remodeled. After making notes and looking at the pictures, I realized I really had to start at the beginning with my parents' history and for this project, my mother specifically.

I don't know when, how or why my maternal grandparents came to California. My mother was born in California. Her mother's first husband died, her second husband was my mother's father. There were nine children in the family. As far as I know, my mother's family farmed in and around Coyote, California. Before the war, her family would take trips to San Francisco, her mother driving. I can't even imagine driving a Model T up and down the hills! Life was pretty normal until the bombing of Pearl Harbor. As a result, my mother, then a young adult, and her family were relocated to Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

As is the case with most Nisei, neither of my parents speak of their time during the war. Many Nisei have stated that in comparison to what happened to the Jews in Nazi Germany, their experience "wasn't bad enough", thus their reluctance to talk about it. There is also the long tradition of "gaman", or silently enduring adversity. Consequently, I know very little of either of my parents' lives as children or young adults. I know nothing of where my parents went or what they did immediately after the war. I know nothing of how or why my mother went from Heart Mountain to Chicago.

