

# Property and Possessions Lost, Citizens Sent to “Internment” Camps

**1869**

Japanese settle CA

**1913**

Immigrant Asians can't own property

**1920**

Cannot own land in a US child's name

**1922**

Japanese immigrants cannot be citizens

**1924**

No immigration from Japan

**December 7, 1941**

Pearl Harbor bombed

**February 19, 1942**

Executive Order 9066 removes 'threats' from military exclusion zone

**March 2, 1942**

CA now in zone

**March 1942**

Evacuations begin

**January 1, 1942**

2nd generation, Nisei, allowed to join military

**August 15, 1945**

Japan surrenders

**March 20, 1946**

Tule Lake, CA closes

**1952**

Japanese can now become citizens

**February 19, 1976**

Executive Order 9066 ends

**1983**

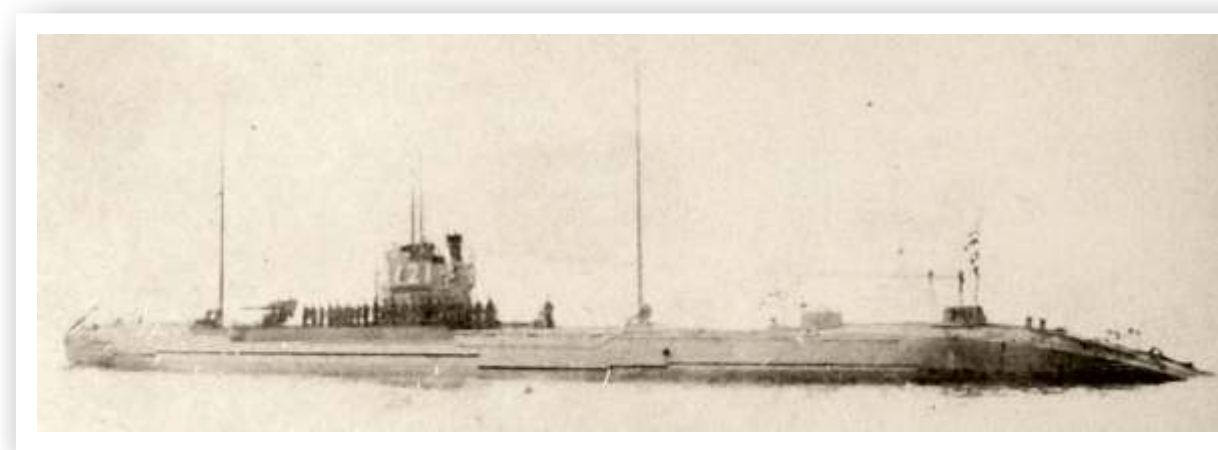
Congress payments to still living of \$20,000

**1989**

First payments sent out

In today's dollars, the Japanese American community lost \$6.2 billion because of the evacuation

The story of the Japanese-Americans on the Central Coast is relevant to the Lighthouse. WWII generated fear. On the West Coast Japanese submarines were spotted offshore. The Point Pinos Lighthouse cooperated with the Coast Guard in surveillance of the coast, “protecting” against a Japanese invasion. Such fears, unfortunately, helped feed the prejudice and injustice done to local Americans of Japanese descent. 3600 citizens from the Central Coast were sent to internment camps. Below is a very brief summary of relevant events leading up to and during the War. See also the timeline to the left.



## ARRIVAL

Gennosuke Kodani b.1867 - d.1930  
Started abalone harvesting at Point Lobos in 1898  
Buried in Monterey Cemetery



Japanese immigrants were laborers, miners, fishers, farmers.

In 1900 out of 185 salmon boats, 145 were Japanese owned. By the mid-1930s, 80% of the businesses on the Monterey Wharf were owned by Japanese.

As farmers, they took on marginal lands. Using 4% of the land, they produced 11% of the crops. In 1935, white land was worth \$38/acre while Japanese land was worth \$280/acre.

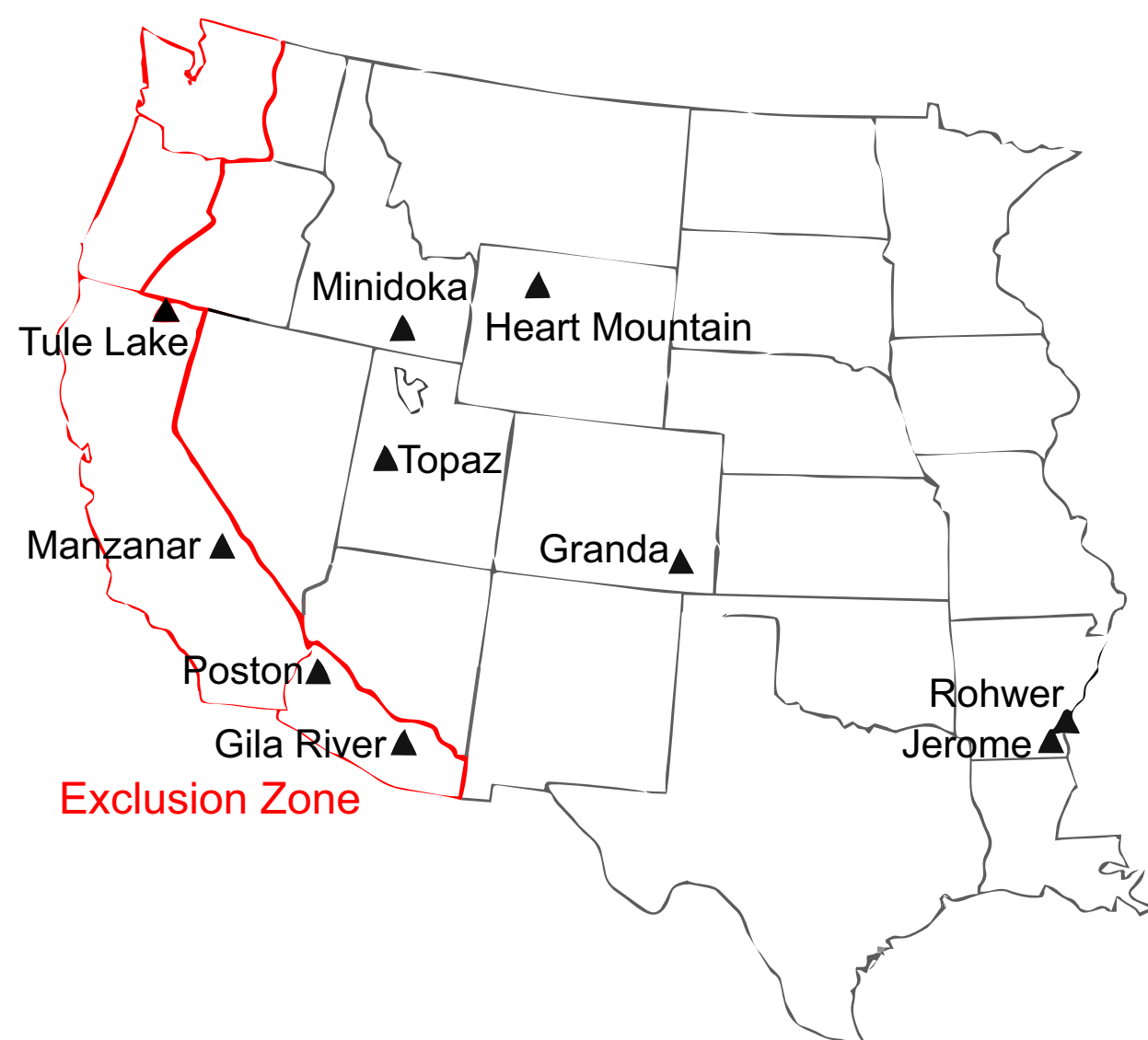
Monterey had its own Japan Town bounded by Alvarado, Adams and Pearl Streets. Sunrise Market, which many remember, was on Pearl street.

The Feast of Lanterns starting in 1905 had 22 boats, 16 of which were owned by Japanese fishers. The lanterns we use today are of Japanese origin and design.

## WWII

### Internment Camps

Hastily built, single layer of wood, entire families in 10x20 feet. Temperature ranged from -30° at Minidoka to 110° in Arizona. Of the 120,000 internees, 3,600 were from the greater Monterey Bay area.



Monterey residents assembling to go to internment camps