

# Museum #9066

In February of 1942, two months after Japanese forces attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Executive Order #9066 was signed by president Franklin D. Roosevelt. This resulted, among other things, with the relocation of tens of thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry from their homes in the western US to inland camps. While the order applied also to resident aliens of Italian and German descent, only US citizens of Japanese heritage were affected.

*Executive Order No. 9066*

**The President**

**Executive Order Authorizing the Secretary of War to Prescribe Military Areas**

*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. 655 (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 whom 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 or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General 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 & 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 appropriate 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, hospitalization, 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.*

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House,  
February 19, 1942.

## Schedule:

|            |                              |
|------------|------------------------------|
| Field Trip | October 27-28                |
| Mid-Review | Monday November 11, 1-3:00pm |
| Final Jury | Monday, December 2, 1-5:00pm |

## Project:

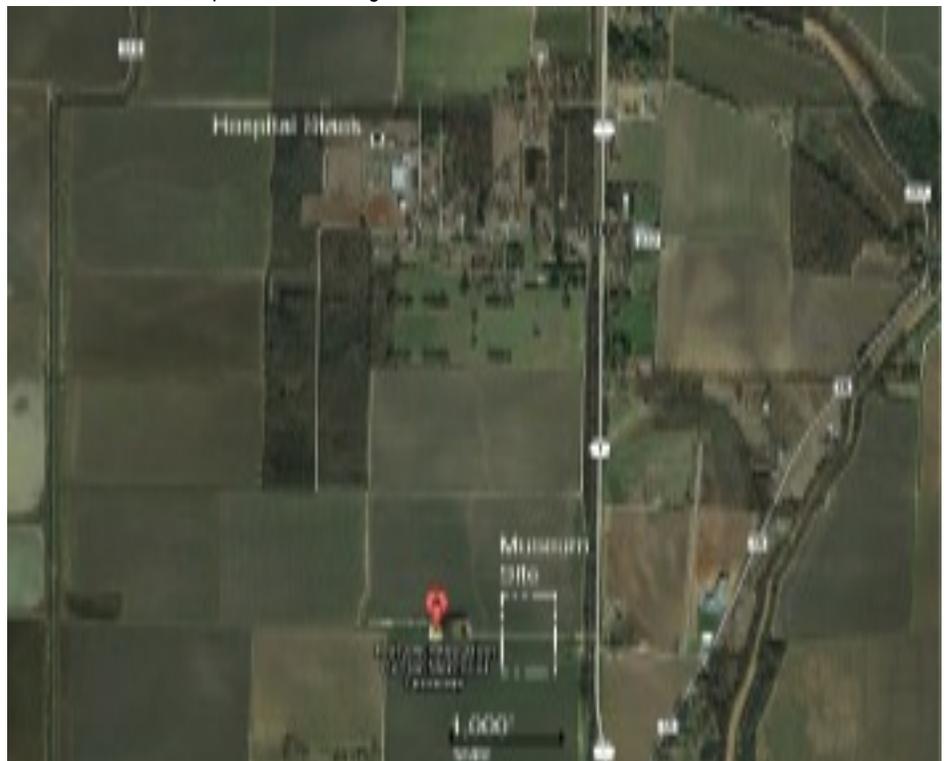
Design a museum remembering the World War II Japanese-American internment camp located in Rowher, Arkansas. Situated at the site of the original camp, this museum design should speak to the natural setting as much as the collection itself. Included in the permanent collection is a time-line explaining the history of the camps, artifacts from the camps, and artwork created during internment. Temporary exhibition space will house work by artists that focus on the camps. An exterior space is to be created for reflection.

## Building Program

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Public</b>      | Lobby/Reception . 350sf, <i>reception counter, seating.</i><br>Gift Shop . 250sf, <i>display, snack counter/cash wrap.</i><br>Restrooms . 500sf, <i>men's and women's</i><br>Parking . 4,000sf+/-, <i>20 cars.</i>   |
| <b>Collections</b> | Permanent Exhibition . 1,250sf, <i>collection, seating.</i><br>Traveling Exhibition . 750sf, <i>collection, seating</i><br>Exterior Reflection . 250 – 1000sf, <i>seating</i>  |
| <b>Support</b>     | Administration Suite . 600sf, <i>director's office, waiting/reception, copy machine, kitchenette</i><br>General Storage/Workshop . 400sf, <i>chairs, tables</i><br>Mechanical Room/ Janitor's Closet . 200sf<br>Service Dock . 200sf, <i>receiving temp. exhibits, trash collection.</i> |

## Building Site

The site is located along the road leading from the highway to the cemetery. Students will choose the exact location as part of their design solution.



## Challenge:

Several challenges await the designer. First of all, this is a museum and one needs to consider how people move through and view collections. Designers must think about how natural light, ventilation, temperature etc. affect both the collections themselves as well as the how one views the work. Use of sunlight, for example, will be very important in this project. Along side environmental and organizational concerns, there is the human aspect of internment. A successful design will address how these people must have felt having their lives put on hold, uprooted and transported across the country. How did prejudice and ignorance play a role? Many of the internees had brothers and sons fighting in the armed services while they were denied basic constitutional rights. Finally, designers must take into account the influence weather and landscape of rural Arkansas can and should have on the project.

## Process:

Begin this investigation with an introduction to historical and biographical accounts of life in the camps. What were the structures like? Familiarize yourself with the people involved in the relocations. Look at the types of artifacts and artwork that will be displayed. Next document the site with analyses of the physical characteristics: views, topography, circulation, sounds, landmark features, etc. Visit the site with the intention of truly understanding identity and place.

Each instructor will suggest specific processes for conceptualization as genesis for design solutions. In any event, students should strive to define for themselves what exactly defines a successful project in terms of character. While many options are open to designers, one has to consider what *should* be as opposed to what simply *can* be. Students should consider this assignment as a continuation of methods and lessons learned from the previous two assignments.

## Assessment/Requirements

### Concept and Analysis Phase

- + **Drawings/Model:** *Show the appropriate character of light space form & order.*
- + **Context/Site Analysis:** *Show temperature, prevailing winds, sun angles, sounds, circulation (vehicular and pedestrian), important views, important landscape features.*
- + **Collection/Camp Analysis:** *Identify artifacts, artwork to be displayed and the architecture and planning of the original camps.*

### Design Phase

- + **Context Plan:** 1" = 100'-0" *show site, roof, roads, outline of original camp.*
- + **Site Plan:** 1" = 20'-0" *show roof(s), topography, paved vs. landscaped, vegetation, parking*
- + **Model:** 1/8" = 1'-0" *show space, openings, opacity, scale figure and vegetation.*
- + **Floor plan:** 1/8" = 1'-0": *show solid/void, openings, entries and furnishings.*
- + **Building section(s):** 1/8" = 1'-0": *show heights, openings for ventilation, sunlight/ views.*
- + **Elevation(s):** 1/8" = 1'-0": *show fenestration/openings, entry, entourage, adjacent buildings..*

### Explanation Phase

- + **Diagram(s):** scale TBD *show concept, organization, enclosure, program, etc.*
- + **Verbal Presentation:** *concept, organization, major spaces, logic, rationale, circulation, etc.*

## Reference:

*The Red Kimono*, by Jan Morrill, 2013, University of Arkansas Press

*Hotel on the Corner of Bitter and Sweet*, by Jamie Ford, 2009, Ballantine Books

*The Art of Gaman : arts and crafts from the Japanese American internment camps, 1942-1946*, by Delphine Hirasuna, 2005, Ten Speed Press.

*When the Emperor Was Devine*, by Julie Otsuka, 2002, Anchor Books

*The Journal of Ben Uchida*, by Barry Denenberg, 1999, Scholastic Inc.

*Snow Falling on Cedars*, by David Guterson, 1995, Vintage Books

*Rohwer Relocation Center*, by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, located on the HSA server in pdf.