

Minidoka

JUNIOR RANGER

PROGRAM

Welcome to Minidoka National Historic Site!

Junior Rangers are special people. They learn about the National Park Service. They are careful to help preserve and protect important places and resources. Junior Rangers help others learn about the national parks and how to protect them so that people in the future may enjoy them.

Instructions

1. Kids ages 6 to 9 should complete 6 of the 13 activities.
2. Kids ages 10 to 12 should complete 8 of the 13 activities.
3. Read and sign the Junior Ranger pledge at the end of the booklet.
4. Return the completed booklet to the visitor center. The park ranger will check your work and award you a Junior Ranger badge!

We expect you to do most of the work yourself, but it's okay to ask a park ranger or family member if you have questions. Good luck and have fun!

Each family who was sent to an incarceration camp like Minidoka was assigned a number. Everyone had to wear a tag with their family number on it. Before you start the booklet, please write your name, today's date, and your hometown on the tag below.

Name _____

Family No. _____

Hometown _____

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO
REPORT READY TO TRAVEL

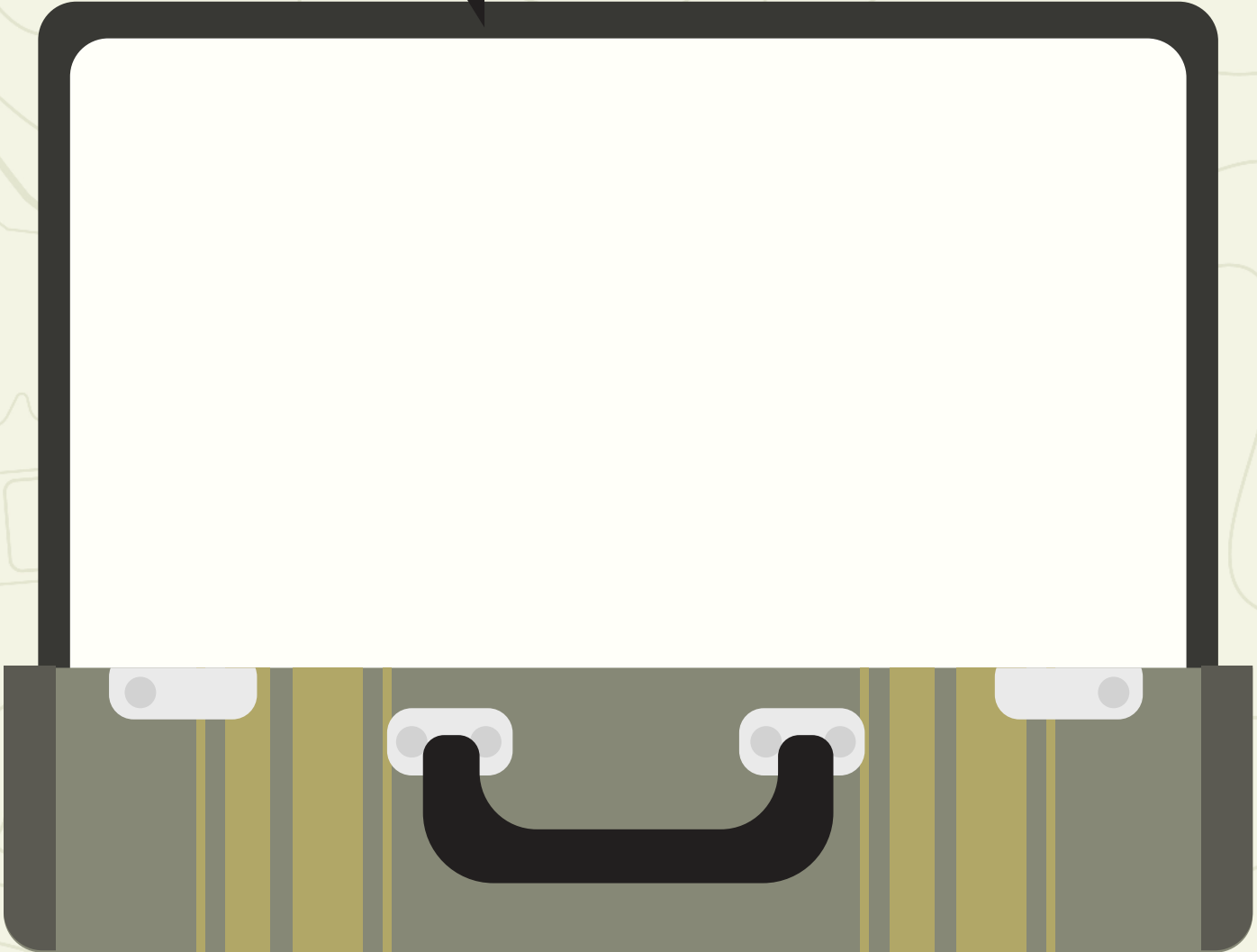
DATE _____

TO BE RETAINED BY PERSON TO
WHOM ISSUED



Activity 1

What Would You Take?



Japanese Americans who were forcibly removed were first sent to temporary detention centers, then to incarceration camps like Minidoka. Many were given less than a week's notice to pack their bags and had to leave most of their belongings behind—even their pets! Imagine that you are forced from your home and do not know where you are going or for how long you will be there.

- What would you pack in your suitcase?
- What type of clothes would you need?
- How much could you fit in one suitcase?
- What would you leave behind?

Inside the suitcase above, draw or list the items you would take with you to Minidoka.

Executive Order 9066

Signed by President Roosevelt in February of 1942, the order gave the military the authority to remove any persons from a designated military area under their command. It also directed other federal agencies to assist in the execution of the order by providing transport, supplies, use of land, equipment, facilities, and services.



Activity 2

Color By Number



Activity 3

Color Your Way

The drawing below shows the remains of the entry gate waiting room. If you visited someone at the camp, you would have met a guard there and been instructed to wait in this small building for whomever you had come to see. Today all that remains are the building's foundation and this chimney. It's up to you to give it some color!

1

red

2

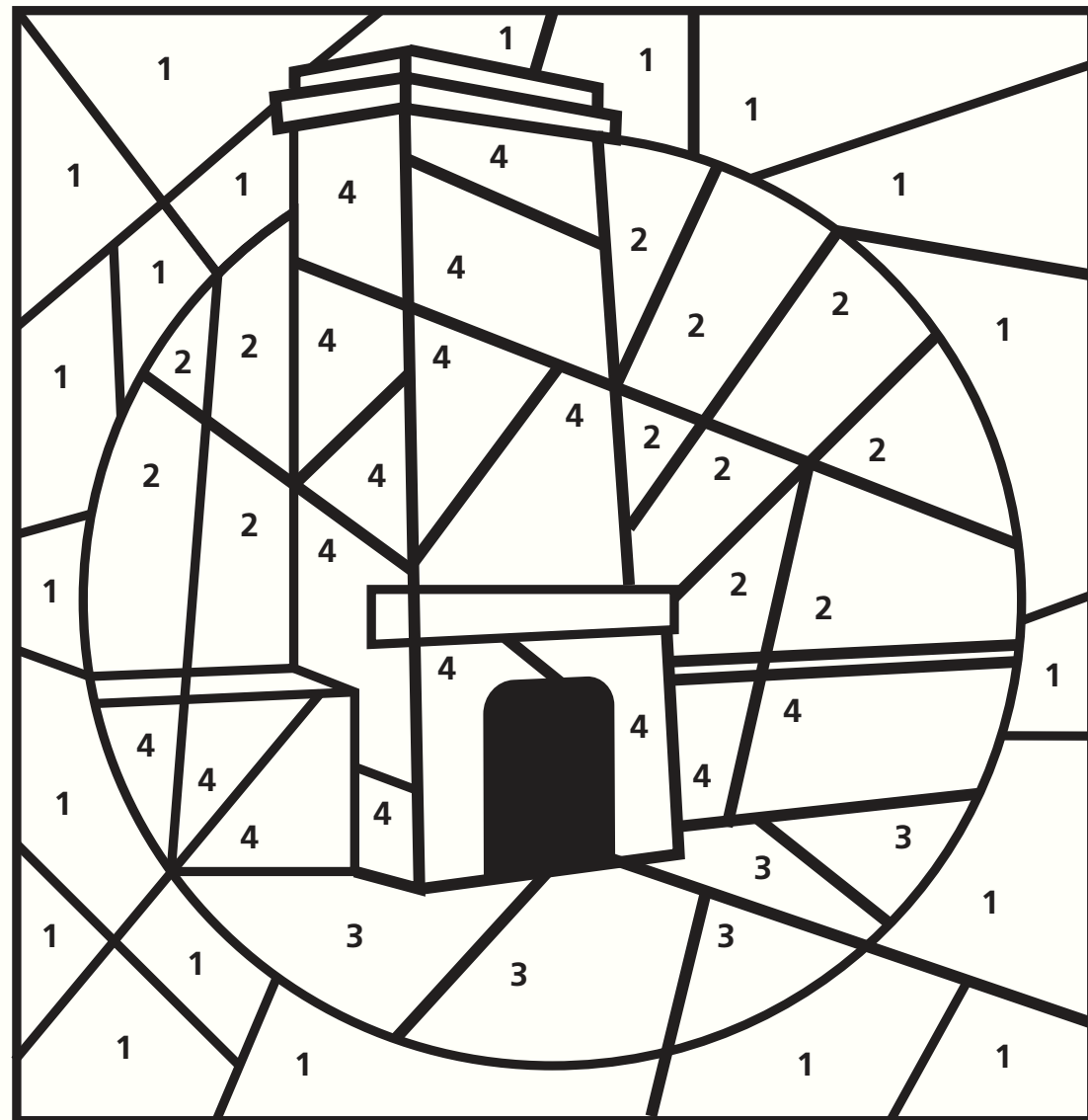
blue

3

green

4

brown





Activity 4

Minidoka Word Search

Z K P W Q B L O C K G Z S Z X T P F N
B V D E W T C P T W G H P L N E Y S O
R A M Q I Q S O T A A I S S E I Y D I
F O R H O Q A M E R I C A N S N D F T
H W J R X A W B S D P F Z F O M F E A
M N F Q A D H I H J P Z T T N E R N R
R E A M N C O I F W Y R E X Q N J C E
U A R B I E K F W O X S E E W T H E C
W X M A S N U S B M E N N J G P F P R
W F I S E M I D T N S J C N U I A C A
S O N E I N W D A C T U I N M D M C C
H Y G B I V C P O R E M O V A L I A N
F A J A O F A J C K R T W A R O L C I
T I U L M J M W I D A H O C N R Y Y E
R C Y L Z I P S T L Q B T C R W K F K

Word Bank

barracks	home	incarceration	fence	removal
Idaho	prejudice	baseball	Issei	Minidoka
camp	family	Americans	Nisei	block

Vocabulary

ISSEI The first generation of Japanese immigrants to America

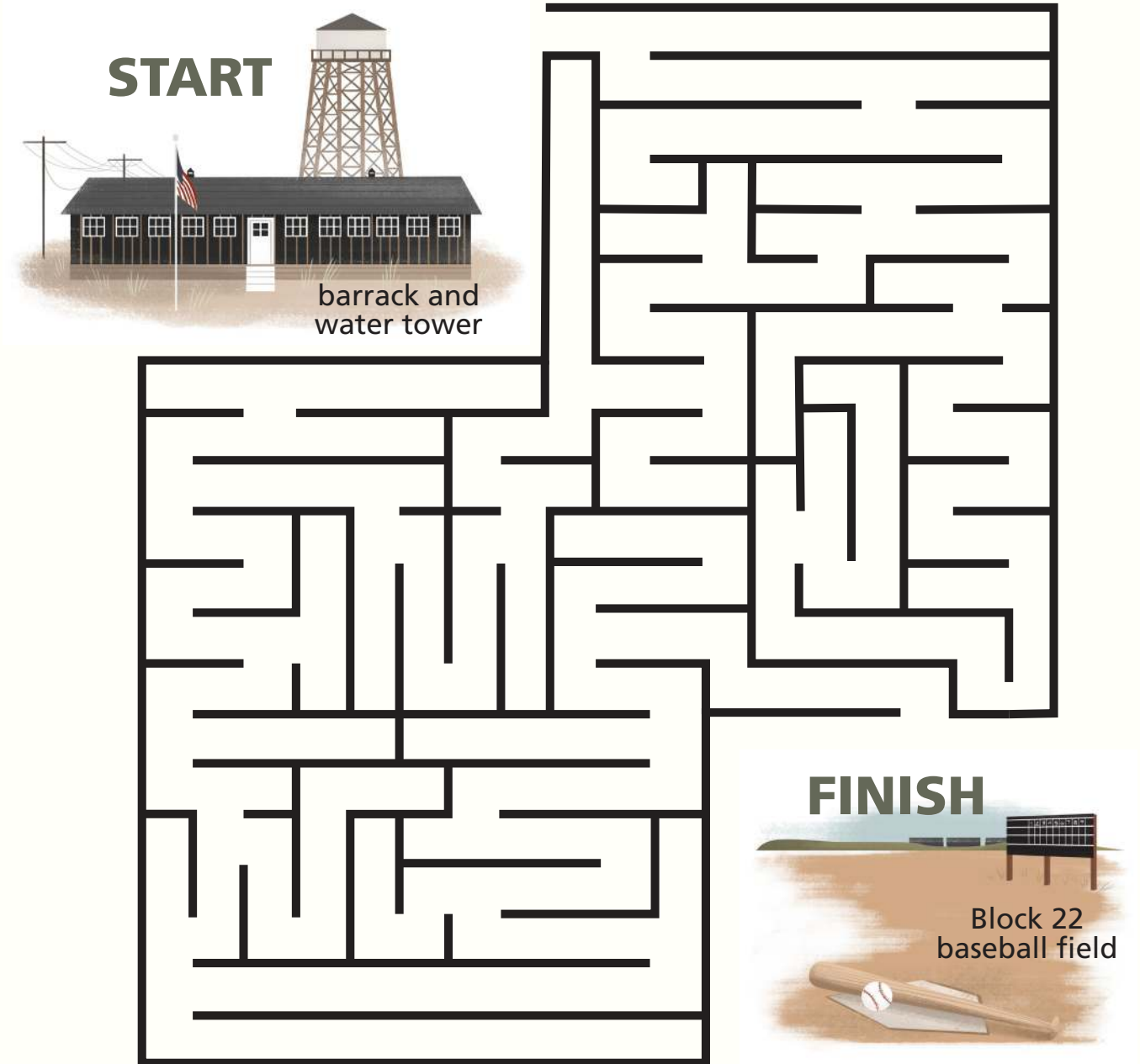
NISEI The children of the Issei were known as the Nisei, or second generation

INCARCERATION The state of being confined in prison; imprisonment



Activity 5

Finding Your Way



Japanese Americans lived in long, tar-papered buildings called barracks. With more than 400 identical barracks making up the camp, it was easy to get lost. Many people also felt “lost” emotionally, since they missed their homes, their schools, their jobs, and their friends. Playing baseball was one way they could lift their spirits. Can you find your way through the maze to get to the baseball field?



Activity 6

Connect the Camps

Below are the names of 10 incarceration camps and the states they were in. Draw a line from the site's name to the state it was located in. You can find a map in the visitor center for help. Hint: some states had more than one site!



ARKANSAS



COLORADO



WYOMING



ARIZONA

GILA RIVER

MANZANAR

TOPAZ

MINIDOKA

POSTON

JEROME

TULE LAKE

HEART MOUNTAIN

GRANADA
(AMACHE)

ROHWER



CALIFORNIA



UTAH



IDAHO



Activity 7

Fill-in-the-Blank

- _____ were incarcerated at the Minidoka Relocation Center from August 1942 to October 1945.
- President _____ signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942.
- The Empire of Japan attacked _____ on December 7, 1941.
- Minidoka Relocation Center, or Hunt Camp, was 33,000 acres and incarcerated more than _____ people.
- Each resident of Minidoka lived inside a _____ made of tar paper and green wood.
- The residents of _____ Island were the first to be sent to a War Relocation Authority detention center.
- An _____ was carved on top of the Honor Roll sign displayed at the entrance to Minidoka.

barrack

Pearl Harbor

eagle

13,000

Japanese Americans

Bainbridge

Roosevelt



Activity 8

Write a Haiku Poem

Some Issei wrote haiku about their experiences as immigrants and as incarcerated. Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry consisting of 3 lines. The first line contains 5 syllables, the second line contains 7 syllables, and the third line contains 5 syllables. Try writing a haiku of your own:

Example Haiku:

Deserts to farmland...
Japanese American
Page in history.
– Isshin



Activity 9

Ask a Ranger

There are many things to learn about when you visit a national park. In this activity, find a park ranger and ask a question about something you have seen, or something that interests you about the park. Write the question and the answer below.

Question:

Answer:



Activity 10

Was it There?

There were many buildings at Minidoka. Use the map on the next page to help you decide which of the following buildings were there and which were not there.

post office

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

toy store

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

library

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

supermarket

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

gas station

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

schools

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

fast food restaurant

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

theater

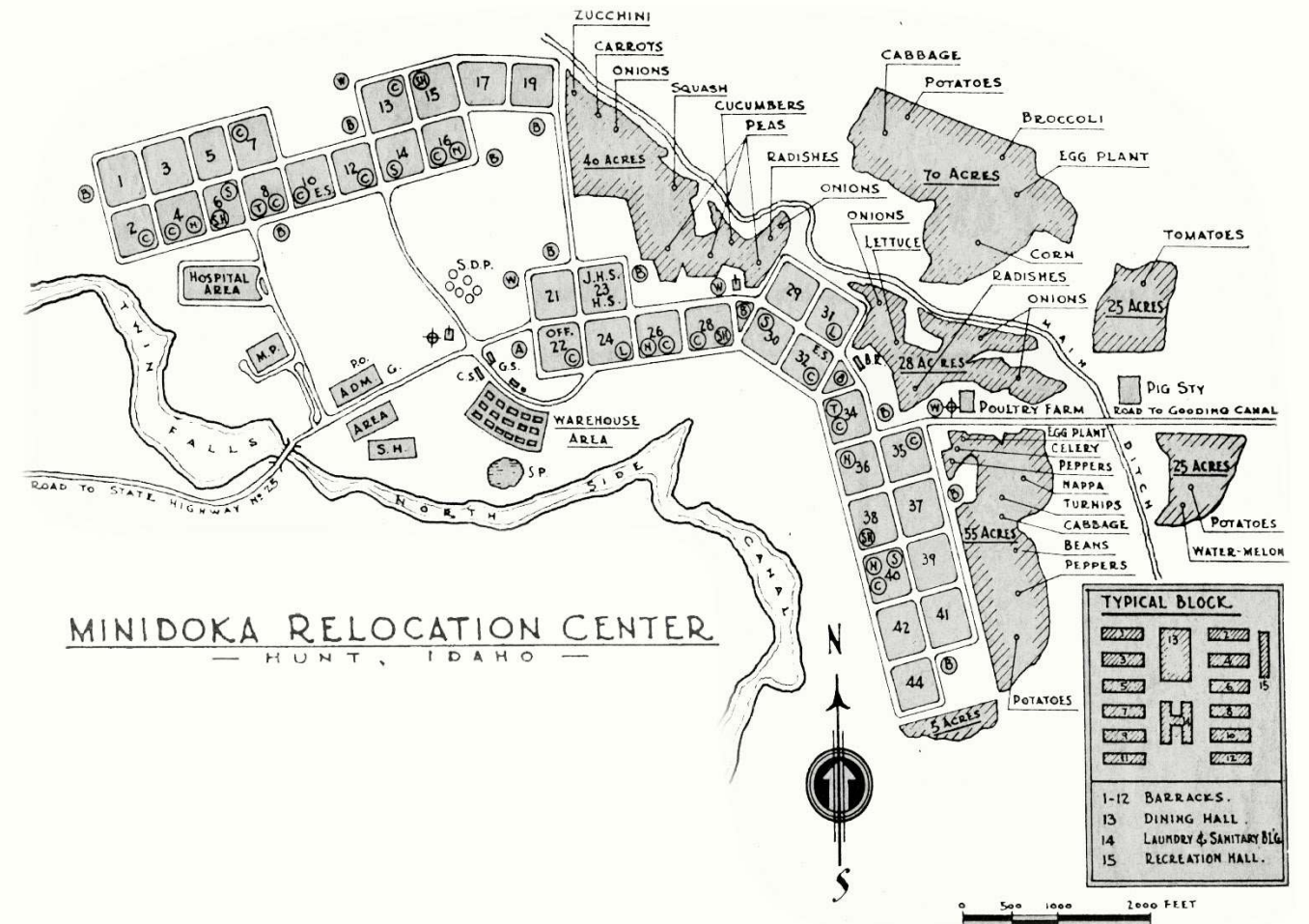
THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐

churches

THERE ☐

NOT THERE ☐



— L E G E N D —	
M.P. - MILITARY POLICE	⑤ COOP. STORE
P.O. - POST OFFICE	Ⓢ WELL
G. - GARAGE	Ⓛ LIBRARY
CS. - CENTRAL SERVICE	Ⓝ NURSERY SCHOOL
GS. - GASOLINE STATION	ⓈH SOCIAL HALL
OFF. - OFFICES	Ⓐ AMPHITHEATER
E.S. - ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Ⓑ BALL FIELD
J.H.S. - JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Ⓒ CHURCH
H.S. - HIGH SCHOOL	Ⓢ WATER TOWER
S.D.P. - SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT	Ⓢ FIRE STATION
B.R. - BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	Ⓣ THEATRE
S.H. - STAFF HOUSES	ⓈP SWIMMING POOL



Cryptogram

A	11
B	12
C	19
D	23
E	20
F	24
G	21
H	13
I	8
J	4
K	15
L	22
M	16
N	10
O	1
P	18
Q	3
R	6
S	14
T	26
U	2
V	17
W	5
X	7
Y	25
Z	9

Because of its military importance, Japanese Americans from this area in Washington were the first to be forcibly removed from their homes:

12	11	8	10	12	6	8	23	21	20	8	14	22	11	10	23
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From their home, Bainbridge Islanders traveled to Seattle, Washington on one of these:

$$\frac{\quad}{24} \quad \frac{\quad}{20} \quad \frac{\quad}{6} \quad \frac{\quad}{6} \quad \frac{\quad}{25}$$

From Seattle, the 227 Bainbridge Islanders took a three-day journey by train to this site in California:

16 11 10 9 11 10 11 6

On February 24, 1943, many of the Bainbridge Islanders were transferred from Manzanar to this site:

16 8 10 8 23 1 15 11

Newspaper publishers Walt and Milly Woodward helped to keep the Bainbridge Island community connected with their excluded Japanese American neighbors by publishing news of marriages, births, and other events that took place in the camps in their newspaper:

<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>
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Activity 12

Minidoka Journal

Many people in the camps kept journals about their time there. Imagine a day in the camp. What would you spend your time doing? What would you miss from home? How would your day be different from normal? How would living in an incarceration camp affect you? Make a journal entry for what you imagine a typical day in camp would have been like.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines, resembling notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



Activity 13

Write or Draw

Special places like Minidoka often inspire writers and artists to create. Use the free space on this page to draw or write about something you learned, something you saw, or something you felt during your visit.



Congratulations, you are now a
Minidoka National Historic Site

Junior Ranger!

Take the Junior Ranger Pledge

I, _____, pledge to preserve and protect Minidoka National Historic Site. I will learn more about civil rights, our national parks, and our nation's history. I will share what I learn with others. I will work to keep the parks and the environment clean so that future generations can enjoy them as I have.

Sign your name here

Ranger Signature

Date

To Learn More

There are a number of places where you can find more information about this period in American history. A great place to start is at your local library.

Websites

www.densho.org
www.nps.gov/manz
www.nps.gov/miin
www.goforbroke.org
www.janm.org

If you would like to receive a junior ranger patch by mail, please send your completed booklet and a return address to:

Minidoka National Historic Site
1428 Hunt Road
Jerome, ID 83338

Books

- *Nisei Daughter*
by Monica Sone
- *The Cross on Castle Rock*
by George Nakagawa
- *Citizen 13660*
by Miné Okubo
- *Baseball Saved Us*
by Ken Mochizuki and Dom Lee
- *Farewell to Manzanar*
by Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston
and James D. Houston
- *The Bracelet* by Yoshiko Uchida

For more Junior Ranger programs
and online activities, visit

www.nps.gov/kids