

Tule Lake Pilgrimage



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Tsuru
(Bird)

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Rei
(Mountain Top)

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Ko
(Lake)

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July 2nd - 5th, 1998

JOURNEY OF REMEMBRANCE

AND

DISCOVERY

Welcome to the 1998 Tule Lake Pilgrimage

A Journey of Remembrance and Discovery!

Thank you for joining us. This year, we choose to commemorate the Fourth of July by visiting a site of one of our country's worst constitutional violations.

Although it has been 52 years since the closing of the Tule Lake Relocation and Segregation Center, the impact of the WWII incarceration of over 120,000 members of our community continues to be felt.

This year, 1998, marks the closing of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 which set a 10 year authorization period for redress payments to those who loss freedom or property due to E.O. 9066. Even with the redress victory, many of those whose rights were violated will never receive redress, wounds have not all healed, and there remains unfinished business. Racism and ignorance about this chapter in U.S. History continue and we still experience the effects today.

So we return here, to remember and learn and teach the history, in the hope that by doing so, we may heal more of the wounds. In addition, we hope that the next generation, inspired and fortified by pilgrimages such as these, will endeavor to complete the unfinished business and ensure that this never happens again.

We have a really exciting program planned. However, for it to succeed, we need your full participation. You are our resources: your interest, your questions, your stories and your insights are all vital to the success of our weekend here. Everyone has something to share and everyone has something to learn.

If you were a former internee of Tule Lake or another camp, we need to hear your experience, your unique story. We know that some of the memories may be painful and difficult to share. We ask that everyone honor and respect each other's perspective to make it as safe as possible for us to learn and understand, remember and discover what really happened here. We will all be the richer for it.

Sincerely,

The Tule Lake Committee

Pilgrimage Policies

In order to ensure that this year's pilgrimage is a safe and successful one, we ask that you observe the following policies:

1. Liquor, drugs (other than prescription), and firearms are strictly prohibited.
2. Smoking is prohibited on the buses, in the buildings at the Oregon Institute of Technology and on the Castle Rock hike.
3. As a matter of safety and courtesy, we ask that you obey all regulations of the bus company and the Oregon Institute of Technology.
4. We request that you stay with the group during our organized activities and make sure someone knows where you are or where you are going if you must leave any of our activities.

People and Phone Numbers

Bus Monitors

Please get to know your assigned bus monitors. They will provide you with important information and can help answer questions you may have. Please assist them in their duty of making sure all participants are accounted for and no one gets left behind!

Hiroshi Shimizu
Sharon Yamato
Burt Takeuchi
Jimi Yamaichi
Angela Craig
Amy Kanzaki
David Mitoma

Akio Seo
Greg Toya
Eiko Sakuda
George Kiriya
Stephanie Miyashiro
Stan Shikuma
Ann Ishimaru

Medical Personnel

Dr. Kay Yatabe
Dr. Elsa Tsutaoka
Stan Shikuma, RN
Elaine Yoshikawa, RN
Michiko Okamoto, RN

OIT EMERGENCY Contact Number

If someone needs to contact you at OIT, they can leave a message at: **541-885-1085** after 5 pm
541-885-1083 from 8 am to 5 pm

TLC to OIT Laision Steve Nakashima

Merle West Medical Center

(2 blocks from OIT)
2865 Daggett Street
Klamath Falls, OR

541-882-6311 (General)

541-883-6176 (EMERGENCY)

OIT Public Safety

5-0911 (campus or dorm phone)

Program Schedule

Thursday, July 2

- 7:30-8:30 am Buses Leave Departure Points (departure times vary)
11:45 -2:00 pm Lunch, First United Methodist Church of Redding
4:00-6:00 pm Buses Arrive at OIT, Check In and Registration
6:00-7:00 pm Dinner, Cafeteria
7:30-8:30 pm **Welcome Program**, Auditorium
M.C., David Mitoma, Tule Lake Committee
Guest Speaker: George Kiriya, Former Tule Internee,
Los Angeles School Board Member
Overview of Events and Activities: Stephanie Miyashiro,
Tule Lake Committee
8:30-9:30 pm Mixer: Sign-Ups for Optional Activities
See description of Optional Activities on following pages

Friday, July 3

- 7:00-8:00 am Breakfast
8:30 am Board Bus for Ride to Tule Lake Campsite
9:45-12:15 pm **Bus Camp Tour**
12:30-1:30 pm Bag Lunch at Newell School
1:30 pm Board Bus for Return to OIT
3:30-5:30 pm **Panel Discussion**
Moderator: Akio Seo, Tule Lake Committee
Grace Shimizu, Japanese Peruvian Oral History
Project Coordinator
Elsa Kudo, Civil Liberties Public Education Fund
(CLPEF) Board, Former Crystal City Internee, and
Publisher of "Adios to Tears" by Seiichi Higashide
Kenge Kobayashi, Former Tule Internee
Eiko Yamaichi, Former Tule Internee
Kazuo Inouye, Former Tule Internee

Program Schedule

Friday, July 3 (continued)

- 6:00-7:00 pm Dinner
7:30-9:30 pm **Intergenerational Discussion Groups**
Each participant will be assigned a group. Please check
for your group and meeting location. Lists will be posted
at the Tule Tower Information Center and along the
entrance to the Cafeteria.

Saturday, July 4

- 7:00-8:00 pm Breakfast
8:15 pm Board Buses for Linkville Cemetery
9:00-10:00 am **Interfaith Ceremony**
Rev. Richard Grange
Rev. Bob Oshita
Rev. Lloyd Wake
Eulogy for Pastor Thomas Grubbs by Minoru Kiyota
10:00-10:30 am **Photo Session**
10:30 am Board Buses for OIT, Castle Rock, or Camp Walking Tour
11:00 am **Optional Activities at OIT Begin** (Bag Lunch)
Sign-up is required ahead of time. Please see following
pages for descriptions of Optional Activities at OIT.
Please check for activity locations at Tule Information Tower.
12:00-12:30 am Bag Lunch at Newell School for Those on Walking
Tour or Hike
12:30-3:15 pm **Camp Walking Tour and Castle Rock Hike**
Sign-up is required ahead of time. Space is limited.
Please see following pages for descriptions of Tour
and Hike.
3:15 pm Board Buses for Return Trip from Newell to OIT
5:00-6:00 pm Dinner

Program Schedule

Saturday, July 4 (continued)

- 6:15-7:45 pm **Topical Discussion Groups** see following pages for descriptions of Topical Discussion Groups. Sign-ups required. Please check for meeting location at Tule Information Tower.
- 8:00-9:30 pm **Cultural Program**
M.C.: Sharon Yamato, Tule Lake Committee
Koto Performance: Barbara Muramoto
Storytelling: Megumi
Multimedia Play: "Within the Silence" by Kathy Hsieh
Taiko Performance: Portland Taiko
- 9:30-9:45 pm **Closing Remarks:** Steve Nakashima, Tule Lake Committee

Sunday, July 5

- 6:30-8:00 am Breakfast
- 6:30 am Check Out Begins
- 7:45 am Los Angeles, Berkeley, & Sacramento People Board Buses
- 8:00 am Los Angeles, Berkeley, & Sacramento Buses Depart
- 8:30 am Check Out Ends
- 8:30 am SF, SJ, Oregon/Washington People Board Buses
- 8:45 am SF, SJ, Oregon/Washington Buses Depart
- 3:00 pm Los Angeles, Berkeley, and Sacramento Buses Arrive at Sacramento Airport
- 5:15-6:15 pm Buses Arrive in Bay Area

NOTE: This schedule is subject to change. You will be notified of changes to the schedule at the pilgrimage.

Optional Activities

Saturday, July 4, 11:00 am - 5:00 pm

During the Optional Activities Period, off-site activities at Tule Lake Campground, and on-site activities at OIT take place concurrently. You may select one of the off-site activities or, choose from among several on-site activities. You cannot do both. On-site activities at OIT are scheduled so that you may participate in more than one activity. You may sign up for the desired activities shortly after arrival at OIT. Space is limited for the off-site activities; it is first-come, first-served.

OFF-SITE ACTIVITIES (At Tule Lake Campground)

Jimi Yamaichi's Walking Tour of Tule Lake Camp

Jimi will conduct a walking tour of the campground. This tour is more detailed and extensive than the Camp Bus Tour on Friday, July 3. The tour will cover areas such as the schools, administration, warehouse and hospital, the perimeter areas, sewage disposal, main gate, motor pool, and the stockade and jail. The group will also see the farm area. Expect 1.5 hours of walking time.

Castle Rock Hike

A challenging 2.5 hour hike up Castle Rock will be led by Mike Bunch, long-time resident of the Tulelake area and former mayor of Tulelake. The 800 foot climb to the top of the 4,797 foot high hill is a vigorous hike with one section that is very slippery. The view overlooks Tule Lake Camp, Abalone Hill, and the Tule Lake Basin. You must wear hiking boots/shoes and be in good physical condition. **NO SMOKING DURING THE HIKE.** This hike is not recommended for children under 8 years old.

Optional Activities

ON-SITE ACTIVITIES (at OIT)

Exact times and locations will be publicized at the Pilgrimage. Sign-Ups required ahead of time.

Taiko Demonstration/Workshop

Participate in a fun, informative introduction to American taiko conducted by Portland Taiko. Learn about the history and culture of taiko in the Japanese American and Asian American communities. Limited hands-on participation may be possible, depending on the number of participants.

"Within the Silence"

A Multi-media Performance of the Internment Experience Through live performance combined with video, "Within the Silence" brings to life the inspiring story of a fictional, young Nisei girl and her internment experience. This play is written by award-winning author Ken Mochizuki, performed by Kathy Hsieh, and co-produced by Living Voices and the Wing Luke Asian Museum. A discussion will follow the performance.

How to do Oral Histories

Community organizations, academics, and students have been conducting oral histories throughout the years. The National Japanese American Historical Society Staff (NJAHS) has created a guide for conducting personal and family oral histories and will conduct a workshop on how to develop oral history projects.

Video Library: Shown Hourly. Sign-up not required.

Assorted videos related to the Japanese American experience will be shown hourly during the Optional Activities period.

Information/Sales: Ongoing

Several organizations will distribute literature and have materials for sale. Hours will be posted at the Tule Tower Information Center.

Topical Discussion Groups

TOPICAL DISCUSSION GROUPS 6:15-7:45, Saturday, July 4

Participation in these groups is optional, but you must sign up prior to the discussion time. All discussions will be run concurrently in different locations. Meeting locations will be posted at the Tule Tower Information Center.

Japanese Peruvians

Discussion Group Leader: Grace Shimizu

Hear more about the Japanese Peruvian internment experience and the current struggle for redress. Grace Shimizu is the Coordinator of the Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project and a member of the Campaign for Justice: Redress for WWII Japanese Latin American Internees.

The Silent and Unofficial War Against Americans and Latin Americans of Japanese Ancestry

Discussion Group Leader: George Tsukuda

This discussion will explore the Roosevelt Administration's strategy of scapegoating and imprisoning Japanese Americans and Japanese Latin Americans to further Roosevelt's political and military goals. George Tsukuda is a licensed clinical social worker and businessman who has recently completed a dissertation on the long term impact of the camp experience on Nisei males.

The Legacy of the Internment Experience

Discussion Group Leader: Nobu Miyoshi

The Japanese Americans who grew up after WWII have continued to struggle with the trauma of internment that their parents or grandparents suffered. Nobu Miyoshi is past director of family therapy at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine who has focussed her work on the effect of the camps. Nobu Miyoshi will lead a discussion on the legacy of internment for all generations.

Topical Discussion Groups

The Camp Experience of the Kibei

Discussion Group Leader: Sachiko Takita

Kibei are Japanese Americans born in the United States but raised in Japan. Kibei who were interned have a unique perspective on the camp experience. Please come and share your memories and stories. This discussion will be facilitated by Sachiko Takita, bilingual Tule Lake Committee member. Professor Minoru Kiyota, a Kibei and author of "Beyond Loyalty," a biography of his internment experience, will be a resource person for this discussion.

Bly Balloon Bomb

Discussion Leader: Frank Iritani

During WWII, hundreds of Japanese Balloon Bombs floated over the western US and one killed a pregnant minister's wife and five teenagers near Bly, Oregon (50 miles NE of Klamath Falls). Those interested may join a discussion group regarding the "Bly Balloon Bomb".

History

Tule Lake is where one of America's largest concentration camps was located during World War II. over 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were placed in this desolate area near the Oregon border, where dust storms and cold muddy winters added to the misery of their incarceration. The experience of those at Tule Lake reflected the experiences of over 100,000 other Japanese Americans (Nikkei) who spent WWII behind barbed wire fences in their own country.

Tule Lake and nine other major camps were established after President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 in 1942 following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Fueled by wartime hysteria and decades of anti-Asian racism, the United States government used the Order to command over 110,000 West Coast residents of Japanese descent to leave their homes for assembly centers, where they were transported to the ten concentration camps. The affected residents were given very little time to secure their homes and businesses and were generally forced to sell many of their belongings because they were only allowed to take what they could carry to camp. As a result, the Nikkei community suffered great economic losses.

When the Tule Lake camp was opened, many of its residents had come from the Sacramento area by way of Walerga Assembly Center. Another sizable portion of Tule Lake's population was drawn from the Pinedale Assembly Center whose residents were mainly from western Washington. However, the composition of the internees changed dramatically when the camp became a "segregation center" in 1943.

Registration and Segregation: The Loyalty Questionnaire

The segregation of internees into "loyals" and disloyals" began with the controversial questionnaire that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and the U.S. War Department devised ostensibly to facilitate the leave clearance process. By the end of 1942, a few Nikkei had begun leaving the camps to

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enter colleges or work in factories in the Midwest and East Coast. The WRA subjected them to loyalty investigations before they were allowed to leave. In late January 1943, a Loyalty Questionnaire was produced, not only for those requesting leave clearances, but also to screen young Japanese Americans for military service eligibility. The WRA eventually made the questionnaire mandatory for all internees over the age of 17 years.

This process, referred to as "registration", asked Japanese Americans to declare their undivided loyalty to the U.S. The reasons were never made clear to the internees and this questionnaire, implemented in a coercive manner, became a kind of wartime inquisition of Japanese Americans.

All internees aged 17 and older were required to answer an extensive questionnaire. The two most problematic questions were #27 and #28:

#27: Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States whenever ordered?

#28: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, to any other government, power, or organization?

Issei (First Generation Immigrant), who were denied by law the chance to apply for U.S. citizenship, feared that answering Yes to #28 would leave them with no country. Nisei (Second Generation), being Americans by birth, were insulted to be asked to "forswear" an allegiance they had never had to a foreign emperor. Some suspected the question to be a "trick" question. With no information from the WRA, many feared that answering Yes to #27 was as good as volunteering for the Army. Some Nisei qualified their

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answers: "Yes, if my rights are restored." Many pressured their children to answer as they did, fearing that otherwise, families would be separated.

Tsukasa Matsueda recalls being interviewed by camp officials at the age of 17 about his answer which was "Yes-No-if". "I said, you know, I don't know anything about the emperor. I mean I do know <of him> because I went to Japanese School <in the U.S.> and everything, but loyalty? Are you kidding me? And what is that? I said we're family. I mean, we're individuals caught in a situation where we have no choice. So I just said, my loyalty is to my family. All this talk about loyalty to the emperor, loyalty to the United States, I said it doesn't mean anything."

In all, 75,000 internees filled out the questionnaire, from which 12,173 so-called "disloyals" were identified and sent to Tule Lake.

Resistance in the Camps

Although many people are now aware of the hardships and difficulties endured by Japanese Americans in the concentration camps, the stories of courageous and desperate resistance to these injustices are still largely untold.

Some resistance was planned and organized. Some were spontaneous actions taken when people felt that they had no choice. Some of these acts were public. Some were personal and private.

· Three young men - Gordon Hirabayashi, Minoru Yasui, and Fred Korematsu, challenged the constitutionality of the camps all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court...and lost.

Many others registered their anger and indignation with negative responses to the loyalty questionnaire. Many laid their futures on the line by refusing to be drafted until their rights were returned. Others protested camp condition, food shortages, and food stealing by WRA employees.

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Most of these attempts by Japanese Americans to exercise their democratic rights were met with severe repression and punishment.

A Segregation Center

The story of Tule Lake Segregation Center is a major part of this history of resistance and was the backdrop for an infamous series of events which brought Tule Lake to national and international attention.

The transformation of Tule Lake into a segregation center caused much turmoil. This massive reshuffling of some 18,000 internees between Tule Lake and the other nine camps took place in September and October of 1943.

Raymond Best, former director of the camps for political dissenters at Moab, Utah and Leupp, Arizona, was appointed as Tule Lake camp director. His view was that Tuleans were "bad apples" who would be expelled at the war's end.

About the same time, a Negotiating Committee, elected from the organization of block representatives (the Daihyo Sha Kai) went to the administration to complain about overcrowding, bad sanitation conditions, the shortage of milk for the children, and the stealing of food by the WRA employees. They were rebuffed by Director Best, who considered them to be traitorous troublemakers.

An Internee's Death Sparks Unrest

The death of an internee in a truck accident, allegedly due to WRA negligence, caused a general strike. This tense situation was exacerbated by Best's refusal to allow a public funeral and his ruling that compensation for the widow and her son would be less than \$10 per month. Best's response to the strike was to bring in strikebreakers.

On November 1, 1943, Dillon Myer, WRA chief visited Tule Lake. His visit prompted a mass demonstration of over 5,000 men, women, and

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children. Grievances and demands were presented, but the main impact was to send the camp administration into hysterical prediction of massacre by "enemy" Japanese. A rash of resignations by WRA employees ensued and a fence between the internee area and the administration area was rapidly built.

On the night of November 4, 1943, eighteen internees rushed to the food area on reports that WRA employees were carrying out food meant for internees. The U.S. Army arrived almost instantaneously, which suggested they were expecting the internees and may have planted the report. The eighteen internees found themselves surrounded by Army tanks, jeeps with machine guns, and a swarm of armed troops. All were hospitalized and one suffered permanent brain damage after being interrogated by the WRA Internal Security.

The next morning, two women employees of the WRA found blood and handfuls of black hair spattered on the walls and floor of the interrogation room along with a bloody, broken baseball bat.

Martial Law Declared

Several days later, martial law was declared. Tule Lake became an armed camp, crawling with troops, security patrols and FBI agents. Curfew was imposed from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. The schools were shut down and recreational activities were halted. Camp operation grounded to a halt except for minimal work crews. Tear gas was used whenever a crowd gathered.

A mass meeting was ordered by the Army and the WRA. However, the Negotiating Committee, stripped by the Army of its right to represent the community, did not mobilize, and so, no internees attended.

Immediately, arrest warrants went out for the members of the Negotiating Committee, who went into hiding. Massive night raids were conducted in barrack after barrack. Ninety men and boys were rounded up and put into

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the stockade. Many to this day do not know why they were picked up.

During these searches of the internees' living quarters, so-called contraband was confiscated and punishment meted out. Among these were three who spent one year in jail for building a sake still and a man who spent one year in jail for saving up allotments of cereal and condensed milk for his child.

The Stockade

The stockade was built within the "Caucasian area" and it was surrounded by a high barbed wire fence and four machine-gun manned guard towers. Inside the fence were six detention barracks. Within the stockade, the internees were held incommunicado. They were allowed no medical attention or visits, and mail was censored and withheld. A barrier was erected to prevent inmates from waving to wives and children in the internee area.

With conditions rapidly deteriorating in the camp as a whole, the Negotiating Committee turned themselves in on December 1, 1943, asking for a trial. Instead they were put into tents to endure eleven freezing days and nights, then thrown in with the rest of the stockade population. Soon after this, the rest of the block representatives were also put in the stockade.

On New Year's Eve, the inmates were placed on a bread and water diet as punishment for talking back to Army officers. The following day, New Year's Day 1944, the first of three hunger strikes began. There were over 200 in the stockade at that time. According to Army regulations, the stockade was built to accommodate one hundred people.

Those outside the stockade sent urgent appeals to the Spanish government which attempted to intercede on behalf of the inmates. The Secretary of State refused all inquiries. In the months following the hunger strike, the stockade population rose to over 350.

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WRA Hires Spies

The WRA hired thirty men to spy on the activities and conversations of the internees. More and more were picked up and thrown in the stockade. Charges against "inu" (or stool pigeons) increased and the atmosphere in the camp was full of mistrust and fear.

Wildly distorted and sensationalized new reports hit the national news. Some reports were picked up by Japan which immediately terminated the POW exchange with the U.S.

Finally, prompted by some State Department probing of the matter, Best began to release some of the inmates. By late April 1944, 276 inmates had been released from the stockade back to their barracks. Some, most Issei and Kibei, were sent to alien internment camps without being allowed to see their families. The fourteen members of the Negotiating Committee were not released.

On July 10, 1945, Ernest Besig of the Northern California ACLU finally was given permission to enter Tule Lake. He vigorously complained to the Tule Lake administration when he found that inmates had been forbidden visits from wives and children for eight months. Director Best had Besig and his secretary thrown out of the camp. Later, wives and children who tried to apply to see their men were drenched with water or had shots fired over them to scare them away.

Besig went to Wayne Collins for help. Collins, an attorney with the ACLU, threatened the WRA with a habeas corpus lawsuit. When Collins was finally allowed to enter Tule Lake in mid-August, the stockade had been taken apart.

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Renunciation

In response to the demonstrations and violence at Tule Lake, Congress passed the "Denationalization Act" on July 1, 1944, which President Roosevelt signed into law. This allowed Americans to renounce their citizenship in times of war. The measure was the product of efforts to deport Japanese Americans, especially the ones thought to be troublemakers in the camps. At Tule Lake, seven of every ten Nisei renounced their U.S. citizenship. But many relinquished their citizenship due to duress, intimidation, or the general confusion of those times at Tule Lake. During the final year of the camp's operation, as many as 5,000 Tule Lake Nisei sought to regain their citizenship.

Department of Justice (DOJ) Internment Camps

Some Tule Lake internees were also sent to other camps besides the 10 WRA camps. These camps included the citizen isolation camps at Leupp, AZ and Moab, UT, and internment camps run by the Department of Justice, such as Missoula, MT; Bismark, ND; Santa Fe, NM; and Crystal City, TX.

In addition to Japanese Americans, the DOJ camps also held Japanese Latin American internees. 2,264 Japanese Latin Americans were forcibly deported from 13 Latin American countries and interned in the U.S. for the purpose of hostage exchange for white American citizens held in the Far East war zone. About 80% (or 1,800), were Japanese Peruvians.

Tule Lake Closes

Tule Lake closed on March 29, 1946. (The last camp to close was Crystal City Internment Camp on February 27, 1948. The Tule Lake camp site and the 2,900 acres of farmland, where internees produced food for the Army, Navy, and the other camps, reverted from WRA to the Bureau of Land Management. Later, the area was opened to veterans for homesteading.

History

The lives of those who left Tule Lake, as well as the other camps, were not easily resumed. Homes and farms that had been abandoned or left in the hands of "friends" were often not returned but sold, stolen, or vandalized. Families who had worked and saved for a lifetime found themselves having to start over again. The Nisei renouncers who became classified as "native American aliens" would not regain their citizenship until 1968 after filing over 10,000 affidavits.

Tule Lake is unique among the ten WRA camps because of its characterization as a segregation camp and repatriation point. But the denial of basic constitutional rights, the feelings of betrayal by one's country, and the questioning of one's loyalty were experiences that were shared by all Nikkei during that period. The perseverance and determination to challenge these injustices are also part of that history. Now, 52 years after the closing of the Tule Lake Camp, based on what we read and what we will hear and see during this pilgrimage, let us, on this journey of remembrance and discovery, consider that this trip is also a part of a continuing journey for justice. Let

HELP!

Your help is needed to preserve the Tule Lake Site!



We're collecting articles specific to Tule Lake Concentration Camp for preservation and use in future Tule Lake Pilgrimages such as:

Arts and Crafts, Furniture
Photographs (originals returned)

Oral Histories, Stories
Documents, Maps, Clippings
Donations to Preservation Fund

We need volunteers for work crews. If this is you, please leave your name and contact information at the Information Table.

Jimi Yamaichi 408-269-9459; fax: 408-269-5843

Thank You!

Cultural Program

Barbara Muramoto - Koto Performance

Megumi Fleming - Storytelling

Kathy Hsieh - "Within the Silence": a multimedia play

Portland Taiko - Taiko Performance

Janice Choy-Weber, Rachel Ebor, Tera Enrico, Ann Ishimaru, Teriko Moriyasu, Valerie Otni, June Arima Schumann, Zack Semke, Toshiko Tanaka

Panel Discussion

Kazuo Inouye - Former Tule Lake Internee

Kenge Kobayashi - Former Tule Lake Internee

Elsa Kudo - Civil Liberties Public Education Fund Board Member and publisher of "Adios to Tears," a book written by her father, Japanese Peruvian Seiichi Higashide.

Grace Shimizu - Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project Coordinator

Eiko Yamaichi - Former Tule Lake Internee

Intergenerational Discussion Group Facilitators

Dr. Satsuki Ina - Facilitator Trainer

Sharon Yamato

Ruth Seo

Lois Yoshishige

Stan Shikuma

David Mitoma

Teresa Enrico

Tracy Lai

Kay Yatabe

Nancy Gohata

Stephanie Miyashiro

Megumi Fleming

Sachiko Takita

Greg Toya

Nobu Miyoshi

Jill Yoshikawa

Steve Nakashima

Ken Akinaka

Irene Shigaki

Grace Shimizu

Rev. Bob Oshita

Rosalyn Tonai

Rev. Richard Grange

Rev. Lloyd Wake

Gary Otake

Thank You!

Resource People for Intergenerational Discussion Groups

Eiko Sakuda

Jimi Yamaichi

Akio Seo

Adeline Manzo

Yoshiko Monji

Joe Yamakido

Taye Tashiro

June Kondo

Ayame Tsutakawa

Marian Yasuda

Richard Mori

Ken Nakata

Bob Kono

George Toya

Ayako Maruyama

George Katagiri

Hank Naito

Isao Teshiba

Kenge Kobayashi

Peggy Omaye

Kazuo Inouye

Marianne West

Yoshimi Nakamura

Topical Group/Workshop Facilitators

George Tsukuda

Grace Shimizu

Sachiko Takita

Nobu Miyoshi

Frank Iritani

Minoru Kiyota

Gary Otake

Rosalyn Tonai

Medical Volunteers

Dr. Kay Yatabe

Elaine Yoshikawa, RN

Dr. Elsa Tsutaoka

Michiko Okamoto, RN

Stan Shikuma, RN

Bus Monitors

Hiroshi Shimizu

George Kiriya

Stan Shikuma

Sharon Yamato

Akio Seo

Ann Ishimaru

Burt Takeuchi

Angela Craig

Amy Kanzaki

Jimi Yamaichi

Greg Toya

David Mitoma

Stephanie Miyashiro

Eiko Sakuda

Thank You!

Endorsing Organizations

West Valley JACL Next Generation
Pine United Methodist Church
Southern Alameda County Buddhist Church
Wesley United Methodist Church
Japanese American Chamber of Commerce
Nihonmachi Outreach Committee
Sacramento JACL
Sacramento Japanese United Methodist Church

Co-Sponsors

National Coalition for Redress/Reparations
National Japanese American Historical Society
Nihonmachi Outreach Committee
Sansei Legacy Project

Tule Lake Committee Volunteers

Kenneth Akinaka	Stephanie Miyashiro	Lori Tomita
Linda Shoji Chin	Steve Nakashima	April Yamaichi
Angela Craig	John Ross	Eiko Yamaichi
Fran Ellis	Reiko Katsuyoshi Ross	Jimi Yamaichi
Isao Fujimoto	Eiko Sakuda	Russell Yamaichi
Delores Glover	Akio Seo	Kimie Yamato
Grace Kajita	Stan Shikuma	Sharon Yamato
Amy Kanzaki	Hiroshi Shimizu	Lois Yoshishige
David Mitoma	Sachiko Takita	

Thank You!

Special Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Linda Shoji Chin for getting the 1998 Pilgrimage off to a great start!

Jerry Ellis	Logistics/mailings
Ginger Ellis	Technical Support
John Cross	Potato Shed
Scott Tsuchitani	Video: "Meeting at Tule Lake"
Isao Fujimoto	Video: "Tule Lake 1942-1946"
Daniel Sunada	Video Editing: "Tule Lake 1942-1946"
Bill Figgess	Superintendent of Tulelake School District
David Menke	Bureau of Reclamation
Brodie Bettendorff	Tool Shed Barrack
June Garrett	BART Parking
Akimi King/Jim King	Tule Lake contacts/Newell School
Mike Bunch	Castle Rock Hike
Mr. and Mrs. Macy	Airport Property
Cindy Wright	Tule Lake/Butte Valley Fair
Buena Vista Methodist Church	Meeting Space
Bang Vo	T-shirt/Program Booklet cover designer
Rev. Seiji Kobara	Calligraphy
Kimi Kodani	Chiura Obata tiger art consent
Hiroshi Shimizu	Owner of tiger image
Buddhist Church of Sacramento	Parking
Wesley Methodist Church	Parking
Tom Tran	Citation Press
George Abendschein	OIT Housing Director
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Chris Dalla	OIT Food Services
Sharon	OIT Media Services
Naila Sfeir	Graphic/Technical Support

Thank You!

TLC/CLPEF Project - Kinenhi Revision

John Ross

Reiko Ross

Tane Ross

Interfaith Memorial Service

Rev. Richard Grange

Rev. Bob Oshita

Rev. Lloyd Wake

Redding Lunch Stop

Lee Macey/Don Yost

Nok Hamberg

First United Methodist Church

The New Morning Peace and Justice Center

Shasta County Citizens Against Racism

Organizers

Caterer

Hall

Volunteers

Volunteers

Exhibits

Tower Replica

Jimi Yamaichi

Tower of Memories

Bob Ross

Cellular Phones

Sharon Yamato

Steve Nakashima

Jerry & Fran Ellis

Stephanie Miyashiro

Akio Seo

Eiko Sakuda

Tule Lake Board of Directors

Stephanie Miyashiro

Akio Seo

Steve Nakashima

Masao Suzuki

Susan Nakamura

Jimi Yamaichi

Redress Program: 1988-1998



August 10, 1998 marks the close of the official redress program that began with the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

We commend the staff of the Office of Redress Administration (ORA) for administering the program in an efficient, timely and responsive manner.

We salute the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) and the Campaign for Justice, who, along with the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR), worked tirelessly over the years assisting and advocating for those individuals initially denied redress.

Most importantly, we applaud the efforts of the many individuals and their attorneys who stepped forward to tell their stories, persisted in appealing their cases, and eventually helped make the Civil Liberties Act more inclusive of all those affected by the exclusion and internment order.

NCRR is a grassroots community organization that formed in 1980 to fight for redress and has been active in different community issues both in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area.

National Coalition for Redress/Reparations

1911 Bush Street, #1-G

San Francisco, CA 94115

(415) 922-1534

Sansei Legacy Project

Congratulations to the Tule Lake Committee for its continuing commitment to promoting education and understanding of the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II.

For over two decades the Tule Lake Pilgrimages have raised awareness of the injustices that occurred inside the camp as well as the suspension of democracy that created them. The pilgrimages have provided a place for healing, community-building, intergenerational dialogue, and a celebration of the human spirit. Best Wishes for the 1998 pilgrimage!

Sansei Legacy Project
2311 Buena Vista Avenue
Alameda, CA 94501
(510) 523-6021
(510) 522-1367 (FAX)

Support Groups

Public Gatherings

Exploring Family Legacies



W V JACL

Next Generation



Next Generation is the premier South Bay group of young adults that are interested in Community Service and Cultural Awareness, along with Social and Sports related activities. Contact Membership Chair Jean Arase (510) 792-1795 or President Jim Nagareda (408) 971-6456, NagaStudio@aol.com for information.



Wesley United Methodist Church



Rev. Mariellen Sawada, Senior Pastor
Rev. Junichi Tsukamoto, Associate Pastor
Pastor Mike Yamauchi, Education/Nurture

566 North Fifth Street
San Jose, CA, 95112

Tel: 408-295-0367
Fax: 408-295-0612

Southern Alameda Buddhist Church

32975 Alvarado-Niles Road
Union City, CA 94587
510-471-2581

Pine United Methodist Church



Japanese American Chamber of Commerce

95 South Market Street
Suite 230
San Jose, CA 95113
Office: 408-288-JAOC (5222)
Fax: 408-298-7554

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Best Wishes to the Tule Lake Committee on another successful Pilgrimage!

Rev. Kosho Yukawa

Rev. Bob Oshita

Lillian Amioka, President

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**Congratulates
the Tule Lake Committee
on a successful 1998 Pilgrimage**

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The Tule Lake Committee

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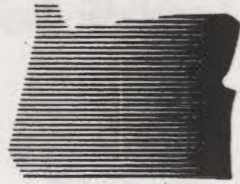
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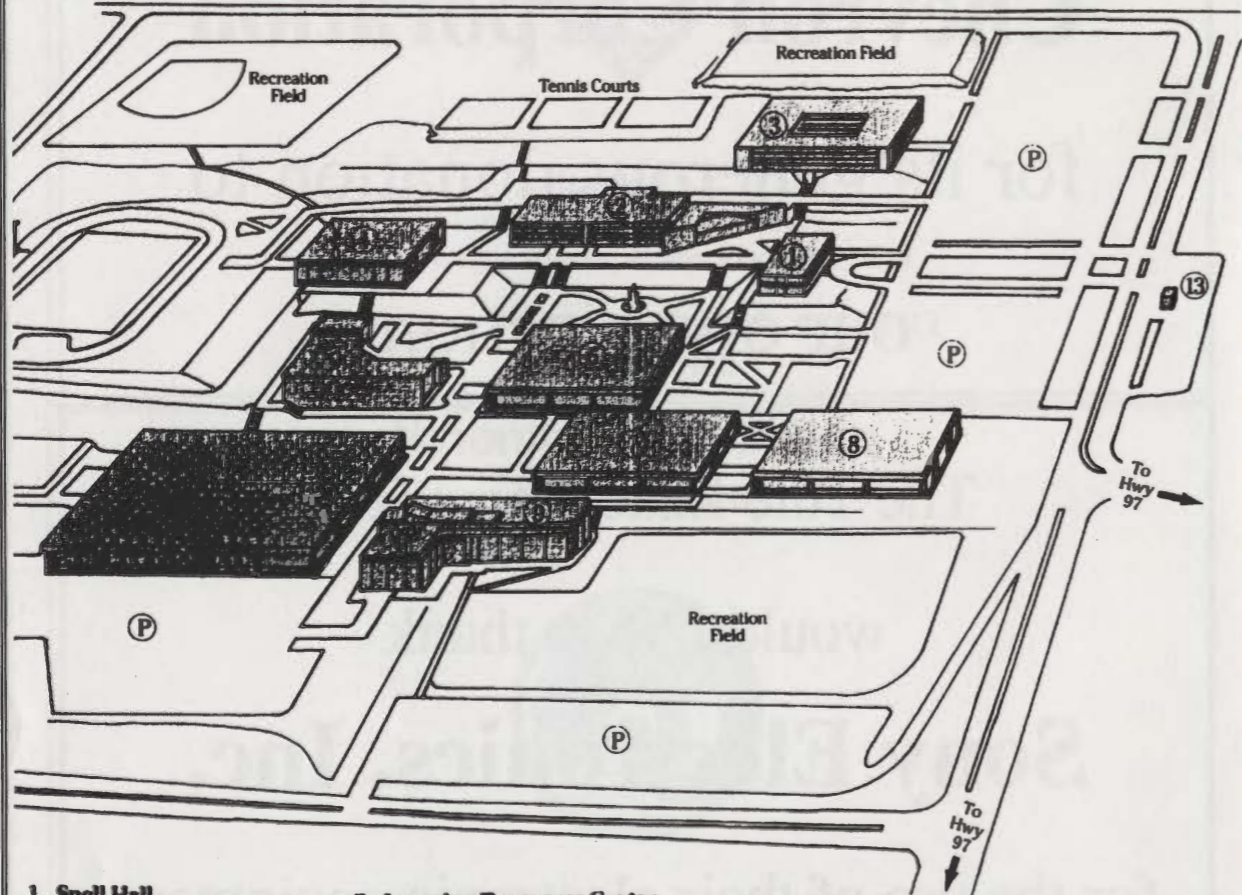
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Booklet Cover Design: Bang Vo
Booklet Production: April Yamaichi
Tule Lake Committee 1998