Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2000

July 1 – 4, 2000

Honoring Our Living Treasures, Forging New Links

私達に残された遺産を大切にし、新しい絆を結ぼう



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HELP!

Your help is needed to preserve the Tule Lake Site!



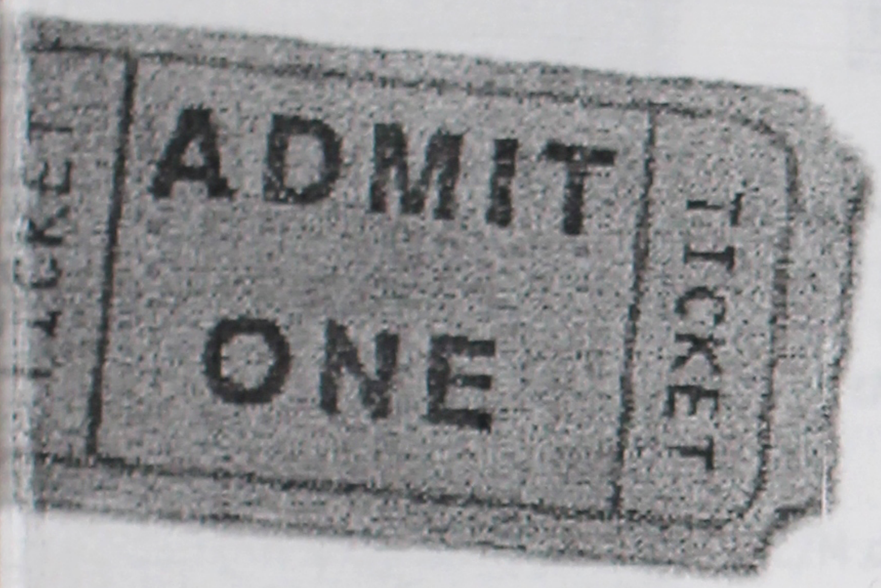
We're collecting articles specific to Tule Lake Concentration Camp for preservation and use in future Tule Lake Pilgrimages such as:

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

general information



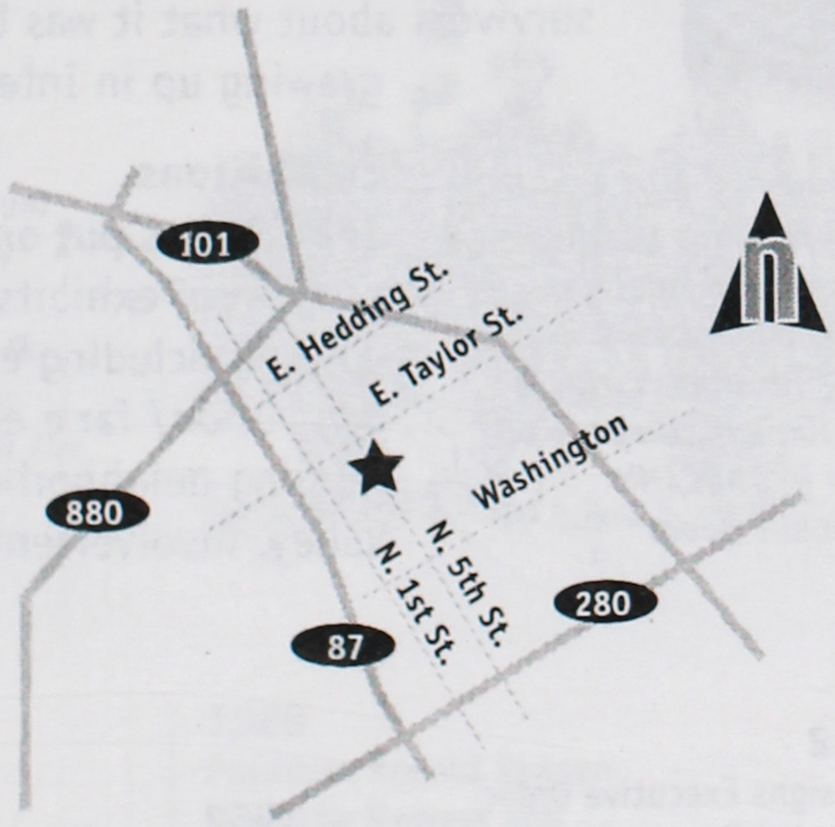
museum hours

Tuesday — Friday
11am - 3pm

Sunday
11am - 2pm

admission price

free



535 North Fifth Street, San Jose, CA 95112
Phone 408.294.3138 • FAX 408.395.3466
www.jarc-m.org

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HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN RESOURCE CENTER/MUSEUM

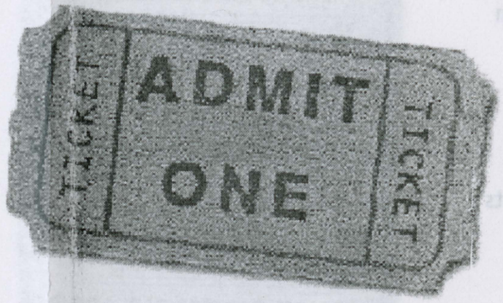
The Japanese American Resource Center/Museum grew out of a research project, conducted between 1984 and 1986, about Japanese American farmers in the Santa Clara Valley. The resulting collection of family histories, historical photographs, private memoirs and other unpublished documents led to the development of a curriculum package on Japanese American history, which was adopted for use by the San Jose Unified and Eastside Union High School Districts. Documentary materials and photos from the collection were also included in the award-winning book *Japanese Legacy: Farming and Community Life in California's Santa Clara Valley* (1985), co-authored by Dr. Gary Y. Okihiro and Dr. Timothy J. Lukes.

In 1987, with the help and support of the San Jose chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Japanese American Resource Center (JARC) was established in an upstairs room of the historic Issei Memorial Building, formerly the Kuwabara Hospital. In



1998, with a generous donation from Eiichi Sakauye, the resource center secured its own building in San Jose's Japantown and became JARC/M, the Japanese American Resouce Center/Museum.

general information



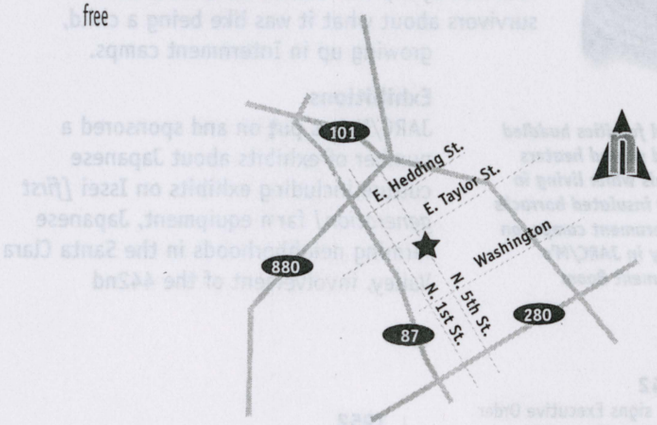
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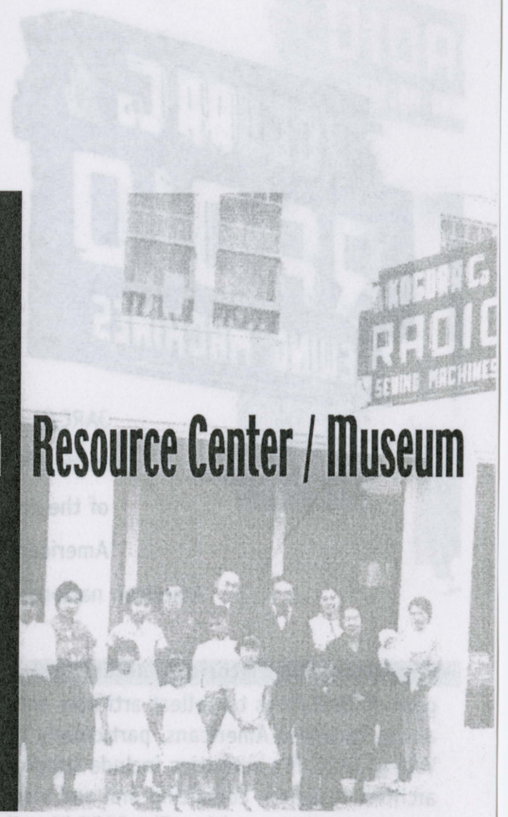
admission price

free



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Phone 408.294.3138 • FAX 408.395.3466
www.jarc-m.org

Japanese American Resource Center / Museum



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www.jarc-m.org



The shop on Jackson street

The mission of the Japanese American Resource Center/Museum (JARC/M) is to collect, preserve and disseminate the arts, culture and history of Japanese Americans. Though specializing in the rich history of Japanese American involvement in the Santa Clara Valley, JARC/M frames its regional focus within the larger context of the contributions Japanese Americans have made to American national history and culture.

Repository for Historical and Cultural Artifacts A primary goal of JARC/M is to collect artifacts and historical documents about Japanese Americans, particularly in the Santa Clara Valley. JARC/M's activities include supporting library and archival research, collecting oral and visual histories, and creating a photo archive. The JARC/M collection is available to scholars, students and other individuals seeking information about Japanese Americans.

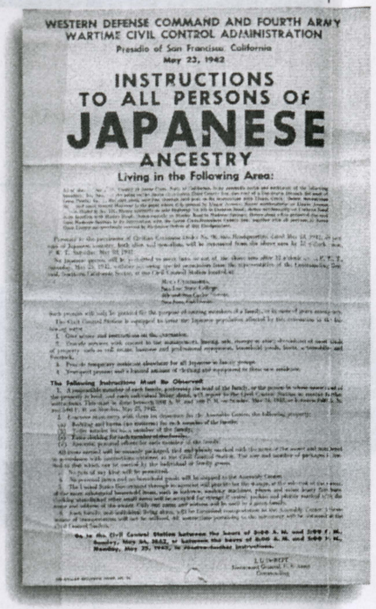
Community Programs A secondary goal of JARC/M is to promote a more comprehensive understanding of the Japanese American experience by sponsoring community workshops, forums, lectures and symposia.

Museum of Japanese American History JARC/M has established a permanent museum at 535 North Fifth Street, San Jose. Its temporary and permanent displays highlight the evolution of the Japanese American community in the Santa Clara Valley and beyond.

1920
California Alien Land Law prohibits all Asian immigrants from owning or leasing land.

Fulfilling Our Mission . . .

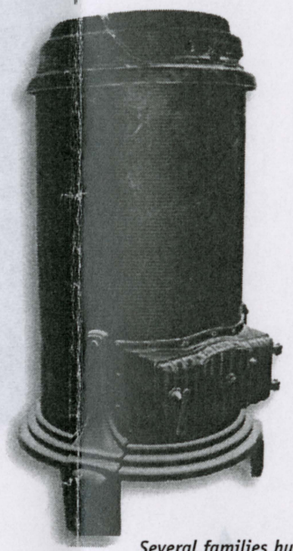
previous projects


WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 23, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

Consulting and Educational Projects JARC/M has hosted teacher training workshops for educators wishing to incorporate the Japanese American Internment into their curricula. JARC/M has also served as a consultant for local museums and publications and in a variety of community-sponsored projects such as the Nihonmachi *[Japantown]* Centennial Time Capsule project and the Nihonmachi historical plaque project.



Several families huddled around shared heaters like this while living in poorly insulated barracks in Internment camps, on display in JARC/M's Internment Room

Lectures and Seminars JARC/M has sponsored numerous lectures and seminars such as "Turning Leaves," a workshop on documenting family histories. JARC/M also screened the film "Children of the Camps," which was then followed by a panel discussion with Internment survivors about what it was like being a child, growing up in Internment camps.

Exhibitions JARC/M has put on and sponsored a number of exhibits about Japanese culture,including exhibits on Issei *[first generation]* farm equipment, Japanese farming neighborhoods in the Santa Clara Valley, involvement of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in the liberation of Dachau concentration camps, and Japanese American sports and sports organizations.

1942
FDR signs Executive Order 9066, leading to the incarceration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans. Fred Korematsu and Gordon Hirabayashi are among the resistors.

1952
Walter-McCarran Act is passed, allowing all Isseis (first generation Japanese Americans) to become naturalized citizens.

ongoing projects

. . . Sustaining the Vision

Signs like these were posted all all along the west coast, instructing Japanese Americans to evacuate their homes within 48 hours. They were allowed to bring only what they could carry, which meant that many Japanese Americans lost most, if not all, of their property and possessions.

Internment Speakers Bureau Educators can request an Internment survivor to visit their classrooms and talk to their students about life in the camps.

Japantown Walking Tours JARC/M docents are available for guided tours of San Jose's historic Nihonmachi

REgenerations Oral History Project A collaborative oral history project documenting the impact of the wartime incarceration in four Nikkei communities: Los Angeles, San Jose, San Diego, and Chicago

Permanent Exhibits of Japanese Americans in the Santa Clara Valley, from their earliest settlements through to the Resettlement and into contemporary times.



The all-Japanese, segregated 442nd Regimental Combat Team which became the most highly decorated combat unit in the entire US Army during WWII. On exhibit at JARC/M are historic photos of their involvement in the liberation of the Dachau concentration camps.

1974
Norman Mineta of San Jose, CA becomes the first mainland Japanese American to be elected to Congress.

1988
President Ronald Reagan signs the Redress and Reparations Bill. All surviving internees receive $20,000 in reparations and a formal apology for the injustices they suffered during their wartime incarceration.

1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

TULE LAKE PILGRIMAGE

Monday, July 3, 2000

Presents

DISTANT VOICES

Experiences of a Japanese American during the WW II Internment and Beyond
From the personal diary of Hiroaki Nishimura

Compiled and Written by
Danny Peak

Music Adaptations by
Julie Nishimura

Directed by
Danny Peak

Pianist
Julie Nishimura

Readers
Catherine Ard **Steve Gleich** **Danny Peak**

Musical Selections of

Aaron Copland
Claude Debussy
Antonin Dvorak
Duke Ellington
George Gershwin
Philip Glass
Kozaburo Hirai
Ryutaro Hirota
Robert Hogenson
Kent Holliday
Japan's Ministry of Education
Shin Kusakawa
Jerry Livingston
Olivier Messiaen
Nagano Motoori
Robert Muczynski
Shimpei Nakayama
Tamezo Narita
Teiichi Okano
Cole Porter
Nicolas Slonimsky
Rentaro Taki
"Fats" Waller

DISTANT VOICES BIOS

Julie Nishimura (Pianist and Musical Director). While a student in the Preparatory Division of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, Julie made her concerto debut with the San Francisco Symphony at the age of sixteen. A graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, she is the Faculty Accompanist for the Department of Music at the University of Delaware and also serves on the faculty of California Summer Music as staff accompanist. Much in demand as a collaborative artist, she has performed on the chamber music series of the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Delaware Symphony; as a guest artist with the Delaware Chamber Music Festival, the Mendelssohn String Quartet, the Hildegard and Academy Chamber Players in Philadelphia; as recital accompanist to members of the Philadelphia Orchestra and Delaware Symphony; and since 1991, as a founding member of Trio Arundel which recently performed on the *Music at Whim* Concert Series on St. Croix. She has served as Music Director for the OperaDelaware world premiere production of *Out of the Rain* by Michael Ching with performances in New York and Washington, D.C. Last June, she presented a solo recital and ***Distant Voices*** at the Piccolo Spoleto Festival in Charleston, SC. Julie was recently awarded an Individual Artist Fellowship Solo Recital Grant by the Delaware Division of the Arts.

Danny Peak (Director and Writer). A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Danny served as Assistant Artistic Director at Delaware Theatre Company from 1985 to 1994. Besides directing at DTC, he has also directed off-Broadway in New York and at regional theatres across the country including the Melting Pot Theatre and the Actor's Studio in New York, Merrimack Repertory Theatre, Worcester Foothills Theatre Company, Mount Holyoke Summer Theatre, Summer Theatre By The Grove, Allegheny Highlands Regional Theatre, Boalbarn Playhouse, and Playwrights' American Conservatory Theatre in Oregon. He has also toured three summers to Russia to direct original productions with a multi-national cast. Plays include *Death of a Salesman, Pygmalion, Speed-The-Plow*, *Dancing at Lughnasa, The Boys Next Door, Lend Me A Tenor, Two Rooms, Down The Road,* and *Relatively Speaking.* Danny continues to teach acting privately and at DTC for the Mentally Challenged Teen Acting Program.

Steve Gleich is a veteran of over 35 stage productions in Delaware and Pennsylvania including lead roles with the Ardensingers, Artist's Theatre Association, Wilmington Drama League and OperaDelaware's family series. Favorite singing roles include The Pirate King in *Pirates of Penzance* and most recently, the Judge in *Trial by Jury* and Miles Gloriosis in *A Funny Thing Happened ...*Favorite Dramatic roles include Bobby Gould in *Speed-The-Plow,* Eddie in *Conversations with My Father,* Malvolio in *Twelfth Night,* Antonio in *The Merchant of Venice* and Dracula in the title role. Steve will be playing Duke Senior this year in the Arden Delaware production of *As You Like It.* He has acted in several video productions for the DuPont Company and Silverhand Video Productions and is the Planning VP with the Wilmington Drama League Board of Directors.

Catherine Ard is excited and honored to take part in this presentation of ***Distant Voices*** at the Tule Lake Pilgrimage. Her passion for the performing arts was born at age six. She has portrayed over 50 acting and singing roles throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, in productions ranging from drama, Shakespeare and comedy, to musicals, Gilbert & Sullivan, children's theater, and industrials. Several cherished roles include Aldonza (Man of La Mancha), Catherine (A View From the Bridge), Viola (Twelfth Night), and Amalia (She Loves Me). Catherine has also studied and worked with Danny Peak in a variety of acting showcases. Believing in the power of theater to inspire, move and effect change, it is Catherine's wish that ***Distant Voices*** will stir the minds and hearts of young and old alike from all walks of life.

Welcome to Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2000!

Thank you for joining us in what will prove to be an unforgettable pilgrimage. This year, we choose to commemorate the Fourth of July by visiting a site of one of our country's worst constitutional violations. Tule Lake stands as a living reminder of the injustices committed against Japanese Americans during WWII. This year's Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2000 honors the lives of our community's living treasures, the eyewitnesses to history who experienced these injustices firsthand.

Although it has been 54 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.

Even with the redress victory from the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, 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 to any group of people.

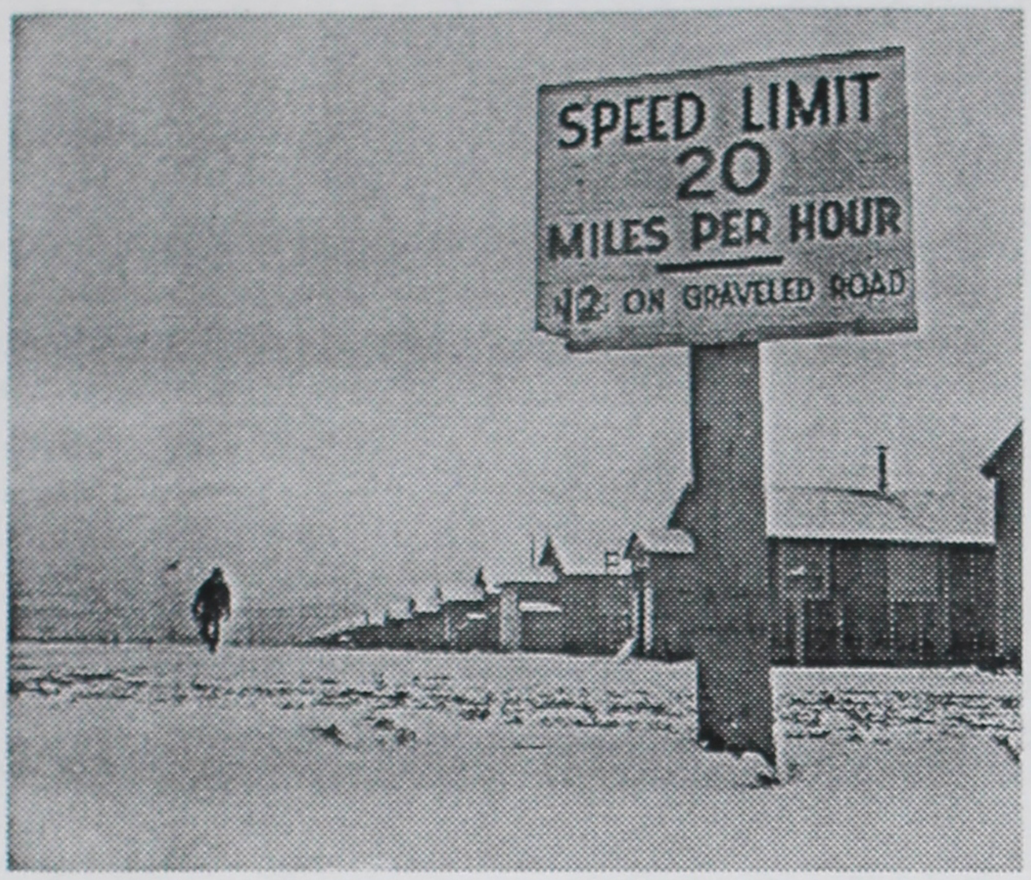


John D. Cook , WRA

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



Stewart Francis, WRA

Pilgrimage Policies

To ensure an enjoyable trip for all, we ask for your cooperation in the following areas:

1 Alcohol, non-prescription drugs and firearms are not allowed.

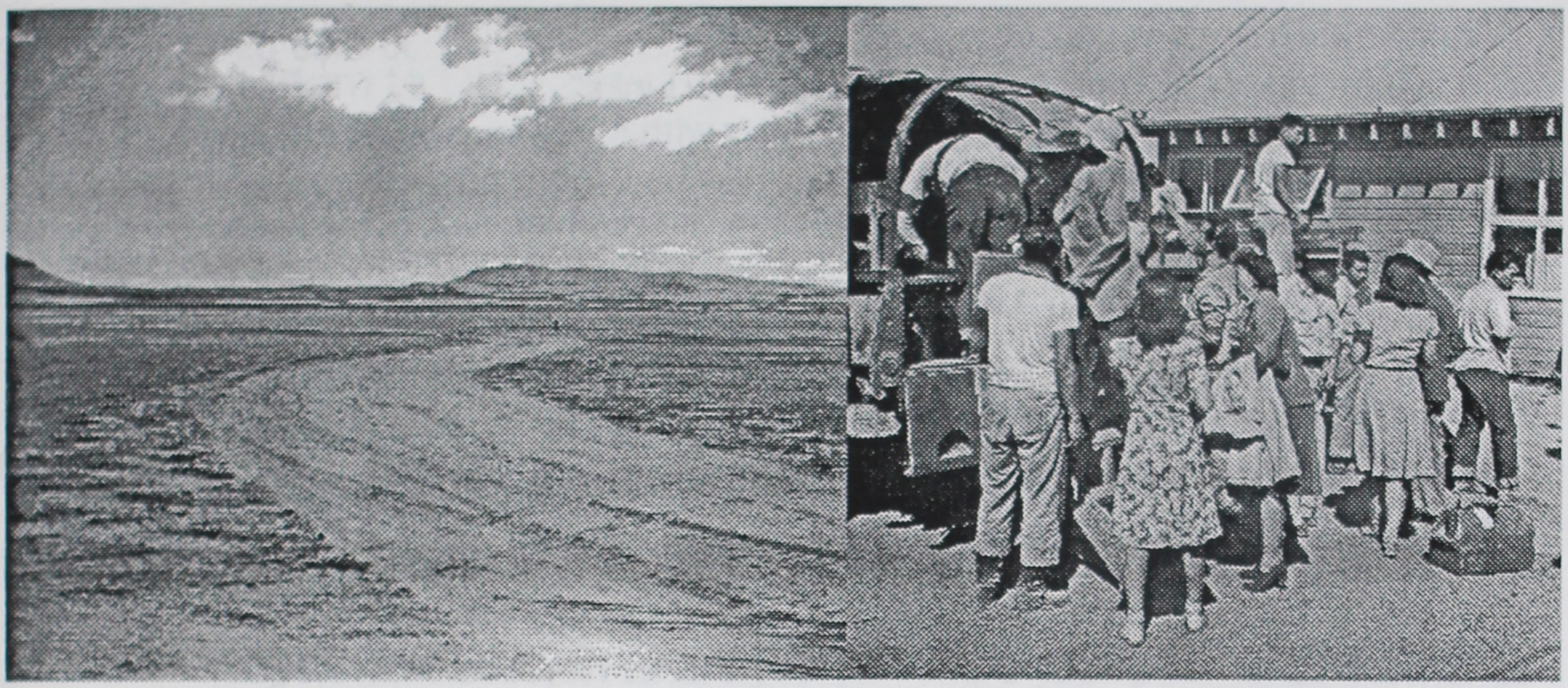
2 Stay with your group. Make sure someone knows where you are and where you are going at all times.

3 Listen to and cooperate with the bus monitors.

4 Smoking is prohibited on the buses, in the buildings at the Oregon Institute of Technology, and on the Castle Rock Hike.

5 Please obey all regulations of the Bus Company and the Oregon Institute of Technology.

6 Remember that for many this may be a highly emotional experience. Holding an attitude of openness, appreciation, and support for each person, whatever their perspective or experience, will maximize the benefits to all on this our pilgrimage.



2000 Tule Lake Pilgrimage Schedule

Saturday July 1

Buses leave departure points:

San Jose Departure (2 buses) . . . . . 7:00 a.m.
Seattle Departure . . . . . 7:00 a.m.
Berkeley/SF Departure . . . . . 7:30 a.m.
Sacramento Departure . . . . . 8:30 a.m.

Lunch, *First United Methodist Church of Redding* . . . . . 11:30-2:00 p.m.

Buses arrive at OIT,
Registration and Check-in . . . . . 4:00-6:00 p.m.

Dinner, *Cafeteria* . . . . . 6:00-7:00 p.m.

Welcome Program, *Auditorium* . . . . . 7:30-8:30 p.m.

"Honoring our Living Treasures, Forging New Links"
Performance by Destiny Arts Youth Center with Molly and Naomi Kitajima and Jonnelynn Langenstein
Keynote by Tule Lake Committee Members Nina Fallenbaum, Stacy Kono, and Lisa Nakamura
Overview of Events and Activities

Mixer/Sign up for Optional Activities* . . . . . 8:30-9:30 p.m.
*For facilitators and resource people, meeting in the Recreation Room from 8:30-9:30 p.m.

Youth Group . . . . . 9:30-10:30 p.m.
Begun at the 98 Pilgrimage, Tule Lake Youth Group encompasses young people between the ages of 12 and 54 to plan, process and just kick it! Our main goal is to see how we, as the next Nikkei generation, can help preserve Tule Lake site and share its stories to everyone.

Sunday July 2

Breakfast, Cafeteria. . . . . 7:00-8:00 a.m.

Board buses for tour . . . . . 8:30 a.m.

Bus Camp Tour . . . . . 9:45-12:15 p.m.

Bag Lunch, *Newell Schoo*l . . . . . 12:30-1:30 p.m.

Question/Answer Period with Jimi Yamaichi . . . . . 1:30-2:30 p.m.

Continue Bus tour . . . . . 2:30-4:45 p.m.

Board buses to return to OIT . . . . . 4:45 p.m.

Return to OIT . . . . . 5:30 p.m.

Dinner, Cafeteria . . . . . 6:00-7:00 p.m.

Intergenerational Discussion Groups . . . . . 7:30-9:30 p.m.
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.

Late Night at Tule . . . . . 9:30-10:30 p.m.
Open mike session where you can share your poems, performance and impromptu presentations. Meet in the Fireplace room.

Monday July 3

Breakfast. . . . . 7:00-8:00 a.m.

Board buses . . . . . 8:15 a.m.



Charles E. Mace, WRA

Interfaith ceremony . . . 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Photo Session . . . . . 10:00-10:30 a.m.

Board buses . . . . . 10:30 a.m.

Return to OIT . . . . . 11:00 a.m.

Panel Discussion, *Auditorium*. . . . . 11:00-12:30 p.m.

Untold Stories and Current Issues

Grace Shimizu of the Campaign for Justice and Art Shibayama, Japanese Latin American internee will talk about the current campaign for redress for Japanese Latin Americans and Art's lawsuit against the US government. Arthur Kumada a voluntary evacuee, and Molly Kitajima, a Canadian internee, will share personal stories from their internment experience. Forging links with different communities, Gordon Bettles will give a brief history of Klamath tribe people in the Tule Lake area.

Lunch, *Cafeteria* . . . . . 12:30-1:30 p.m.

Optional Activities . . . . . 1:30-5:30 p.m.

During the Optional Activity Period, off-site activities at Tule Lake Campground, and on-site activities at OIT take place concurrently. Sign-up is required ahead of time. 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.



Francis Stewart, WRA

OFFSITE ACTIVITIES

(At Tule Lake Campground)

Castle Rock Hike (3 hours, board bus)
A challenging 2.5 mile hike up Castle Rock with an 800 foot climb to the top 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 WILL BE PERMITTED DURING THE HIKE. This hike is not recommended for children under the age of 10. Led by Mike Bunch, longtime resident and former Mayor of Tule Lake.

Lava Beds Tour (4 hours, board bus)
◉There will be an extra fee for this activity.
The Petroglyph Point Lava Beds have natural and historical significance to the Modocs, Native Americans who migrated to the site 11,500 years ago. Over 5,000 symbols are carved on the cliff face, as well as on nearby boulders and in cave shelters making this one of the largest rock art concentrations in North America. In the 1870's, the United States Bureau of Reclamation began altering the lakes, which had a negative impact on the preservation of the site. Also, Japanese characters dating back to the World War II internment camp are inscribed into nearby rocks.

Captain Jack's (4 hours, board bus)
◉There will be an extra fee for this activity.
Hike to Captain Jack's stronghold within the Lava Beds National Monument. Two self-guiding trails take you into the heart of Modoc War. Inner loop trail 1/2 mile and the outer

loop 1 1/2 mile. You must carry your own water on the trails and be prepared for weather changes.

ONSITE ACTIVITIES (At OIT)

Distant Voices (full performance). . . . . 1:30-3:00 p.m.
A reading performance presentation accompanied by music that chronicles the experience of Hiroaki Nishimura, an internee of Heart Mountain and Tule Lake. This piece details the Nishimura journey from his evacuation date in 1942 to his repatriation as an American citizen in 1960. A second performance will be offered on Monday evening after the Cultural Performances.

Oral History Workshop. . . . . 1:30-3:00 p.m.
Learn skills for documenting the stories of the Japanese American community to ensure the preservation of histories.

Native American Culture Workshop . . . . . 1:30-3:00 p.m.
Gordon Bettles, a Native American consultant will speak about Klamath Tribes history in the Tule Lake area at the workshop. His accounts will cover the tribe's knowledge of the period during internment. He is former director of the Klamath Tribes Culture and Heritage Department.

Taiko Workshop
with Stan Shikuma and Molly Kitajima. . . . . 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Join Stan Shikuma from Seattle who places with Seattle Kokon Taiko and teaches Kaze Daiko, a new youth taiko group. Also Molly Kitajima playing with Union City Taiko. Taiko drums have traditionally been performed at festivals in Japan. Learn basic forms and rhythms in this 2-hour workshop.

Campaign for Justice Workshop . . . . . 3:00-4:30 p.m.
Learn about the background and current work being done for reparations for Japanese Latin Americans interned during WWII. Get involved in the Campaign for Justice, redress for all! Led by Stephanie Miyashiro.

***Rabbit in the Moon* screening and discussion**
with Chizu Omori . . . . . 3:00-5:00 p.m.
"Rabbit in the Moon" *incorporates the interviews of individuals about their experience in the internment camps along with historical and political perspectives during this time of our American history. Discussion with interviewee and co-director/producer Chizu Omori.*

Dinner . . . . . 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Cultural Performances . . . . . 7:30-9:30 p.m.
Barbara Muramoto, koto player
Honoring our Living Treasures presentation
Distant Voices performance
Megumi, storyteller
Intermission
D.H. Naomi Quiñones performing "JLA"
Closing remarks

Distance Voices (full performance) . . . . . 9:30-11:00 p.m.
See Onsite Activities for description.

Tuesday July 4

Breakfast. . . . . 6:30-8:00 a.m.
Check out begins . . . . . 7:30-8:30 a.m.
Departures:
Exact departure times will be announced at the pilgrimage.

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 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 enter colleges or work in factories in the Mid-West 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 numbers 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" allegiance to an emperor that 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 answers: "Yes, if my rights are restored." Many pressured their children to answer as they did, fearing 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 was 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 conditions, food shortages and food stealing by WRA employees.

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 that 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 nine other 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 camp director. His view was that Tuleans were "bad apples" who would be expelled at the war's end.

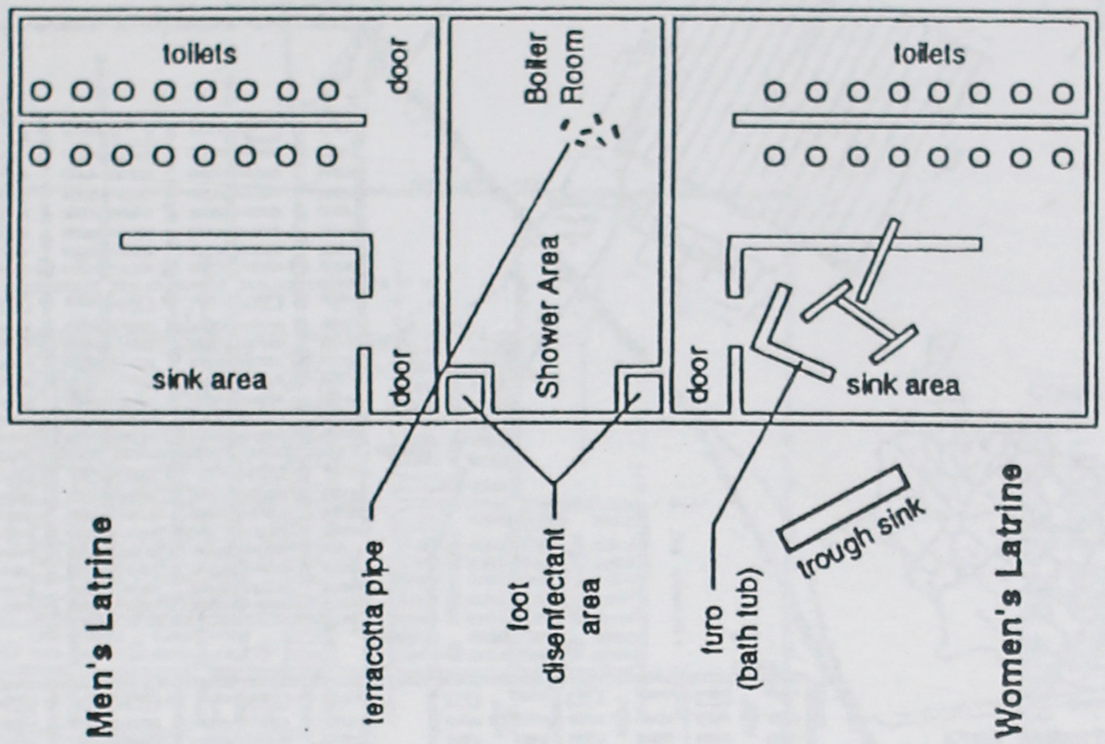
About the same time, a Negotiating Committee, elected from the organization of block representatives (the Daihyo Sha Kai), went to the administration to complain about overcrowding, bad sanitation conditions, the shortage of milk for the children and the stealing of food by the WRA employees. They were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

An Internee Death Sparks Unrest

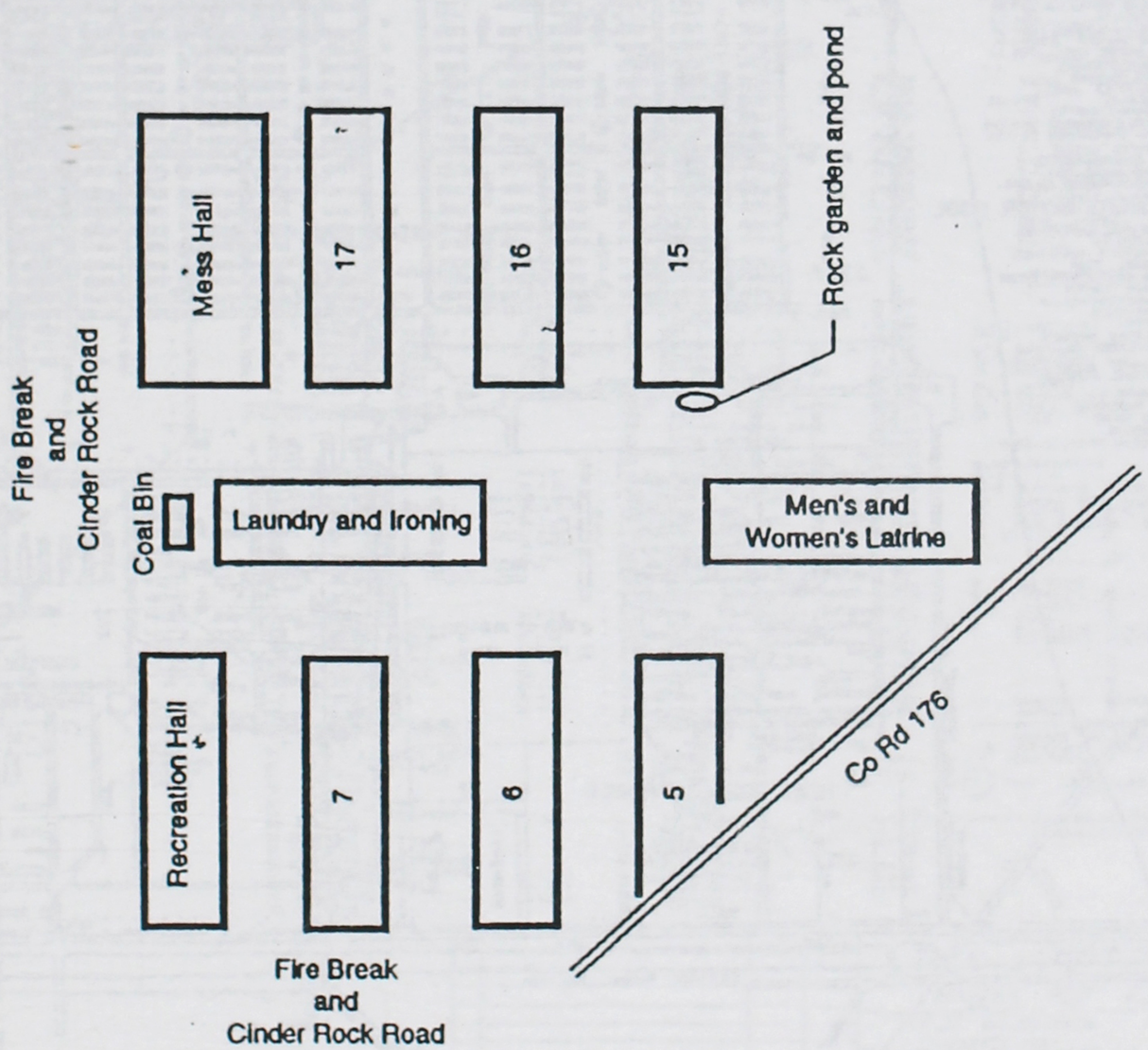
The death of an interne in a truck accident, allegedly due to WRA negligence, caused a general strike. This tense situation was exacerbated by Best's refusal to allow a public funeral and his ruling that compensation for the widow and her son would be less than $10 per month. Best's response to the strike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

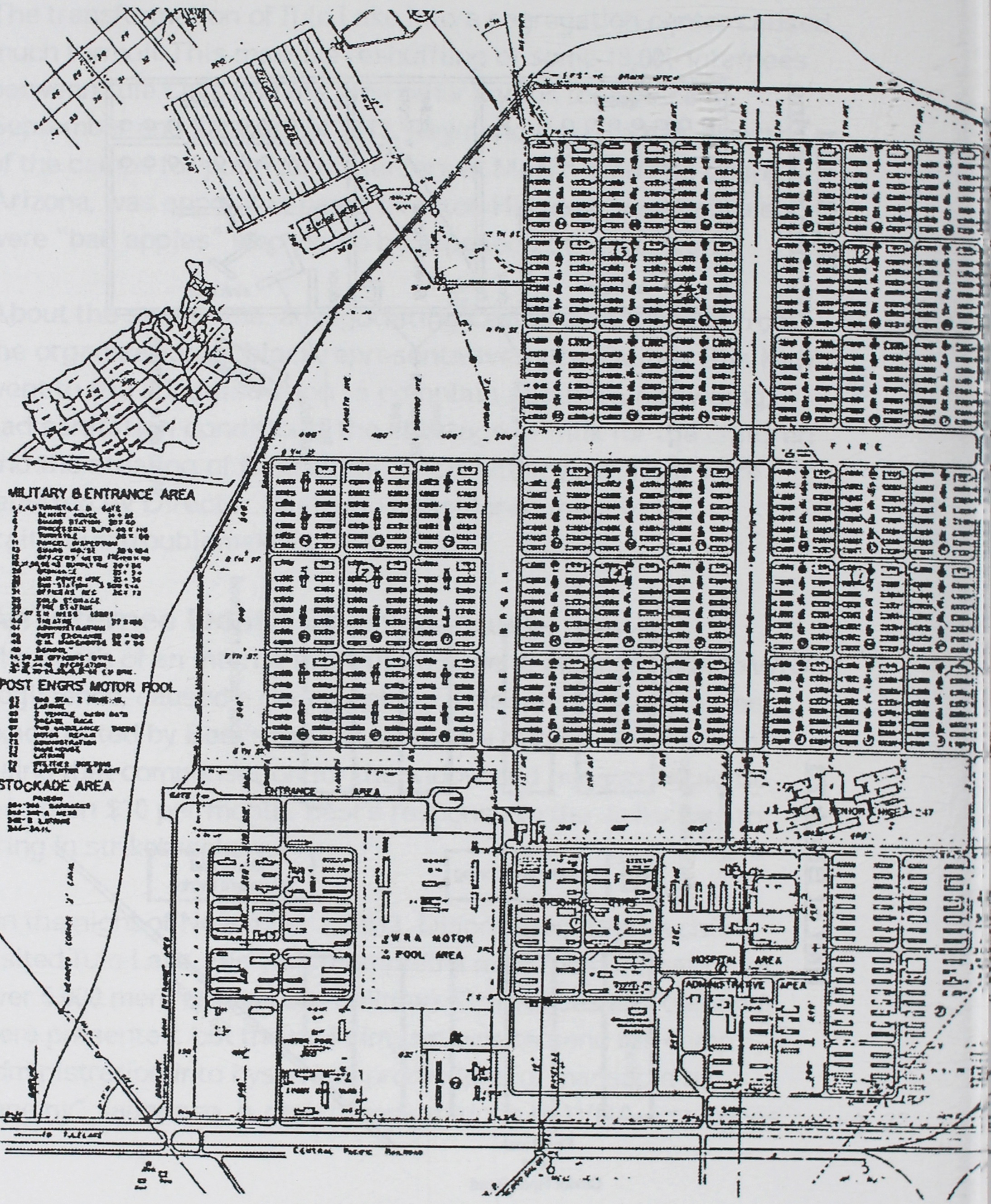
On the night of November 1, 1943, Dillon Myer, a WRA chief, visited Tule Lake. His visit prompted a mass demonstration of over 5,000 men, women and children. Grievances and demands were presented, but the main impact was to send the camp administration into hysterical predictions of massacre by "enemy" Japanese. A rash of resignations by WRA employees → 22

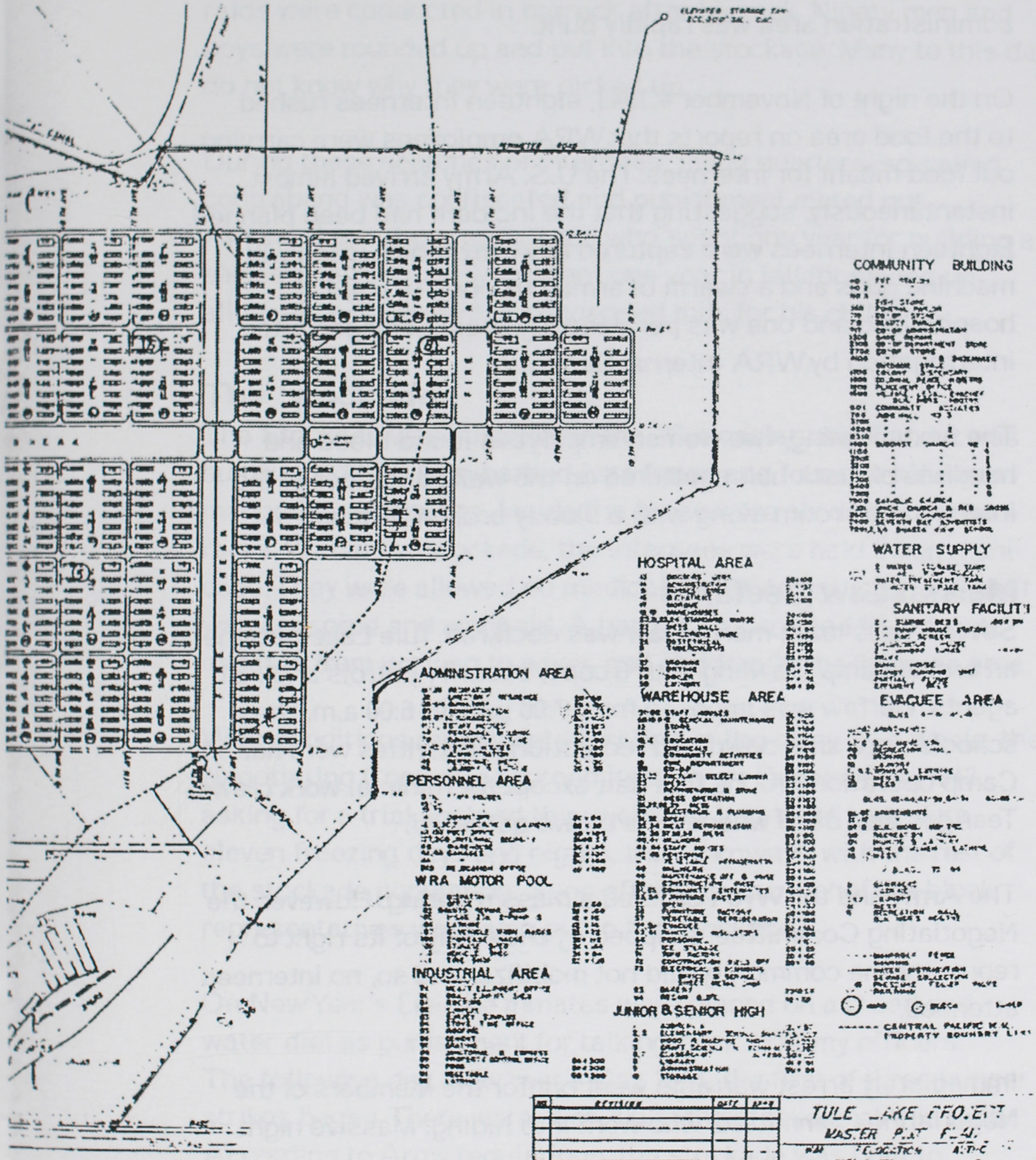
Men's and Women's Latrine



Half of Block 73




MILITARY & ENTRANCE AREA
POST ENGRS' MOTOR POOL
STOCKADE AREA
ENTRANCE AREA
WRA MOTOR POOL AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
FIRE ROAD
Central Pacific Railroad


COMMUNITY BUILDING
WATER SUPPLY
SANITARY FACILITY
EVACUEE AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
WAREHOUSE AREA
ADMINISTRATION AREA
PERSONNEL AREA
WRA MOTOR POOL
INDUSTRIAL AREA
JUNIOR & SENIOR HIGH
CENTRAL PACIFIC R.R.
PROPERTY BOUNDRY LINE
TULE LAKE PROJECT
MASTER PLOT PLAN

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, suggesting that the incident had been planned. Eighteen internees were captured by Army tanks, jeeps with machine guns and a swarm of armed troops. All were hospitalized and one was permanently brain damaged after interrogation by WRA Internal Security.

The next morning, two women employees 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 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. The schools were shut down and recreational activities were halted. Camp operation ground to a halt except for minimal work crews. Tear gas was used whenever a crowd gathered.

The Army and the WRA ordered a mass meeting. 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 the stockade. Many to this day do not know why they were picked up.

During these searches of internees' living quarters, so-called contraband was confiscated and punishment meted out. Among these there were three who spent one year 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 waiving to wives and children in the internee area.

With conditions rapidly deteriorating in the camp as a whole, the Negotiating Committee turned itself 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 this 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 inquires. In the months following the hunger strike, the stockade population went to over 350.

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 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 had been released from the stockade to their barracks. Some, mostly 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 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.

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 camp. At Tule Lake, seven of every ten Nisei renounced their 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, Arizona and Moab, Utah and internment camps run by the Department of Justice (like Missoula, MT; Bismark, ND; Santa Fe, NM and Crystal City, TX).

In addition to Japanese Americans, the DOJ camps also held 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, Crystal City Internment Camp, closed on February 27, 1948.] The Tule Lake campsite and the 2900 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.

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 all 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, 54 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 consider our trip part of a continuing journey for justice. Let us continue the work to preserve and tell the story.

Thank You!

Cultural Program
Megumi Fleming

Destiny Arts Youth Center: Emmy Highsmith, Mariko Highsmith, Sam Mende-Wong, Whitney Dawson, Cory Wechsler, Evelyn Kawahara, Sadie Barnette, Thandiwe Satterwite, Lea Vonk, Mika Lemoine, Joemy Ito-Gates, Sheena Lowe-Murai. Also as part of the performance: Molly and Naomi Kitajima and Jonellyn Langenstein.

Distant Voices: Catherine Ard, Danny Peak, Steven Gleich, and Julie Nishimura.

D. H. Naomi Quiñones

Barbara Muramoto

Panel Discussion
Molly Kitajima
Arthur Kumada
Art Shibayama
Grace Shimizu

Intergenerational Discussion Group Facilitators
Dr. Satsuki Ina – Facilitator Trainer
Kenneth Akinaka
Rev. Dr. Aart van Beek
Anne Cohen
Megumi Fleming
Stacy Kono
Tracy Lai
David Mitoma
Stephanie Miyashiro
Kim Miyoshi
Reiko Nakayama
Julee Ogawa
Jeffrey Ow
Christina Sasaki
Stan Shikuma
Grace Shimizu
Sachiko Takita-Ishii
Mark Yoshikawa
Lois Yoshishige

Resource People for Intergenerational Discussion Groups

Motomu Akashi
Ivy Down
Aileen Endo
Kay Fasang
Harry Gekko
Ken Iwagaki
Molly Kitajima
Ard Kozono
Mary Kozono
Hedie Kumada
Adeline Manzo
Molly Momii
Barbara Muramoto
Henry Nakamura
Eiko Sakuda
Art Shibayama
Betty Shibayama
Tomiye Terasaki
Eiko Yamaichi
Jimi Yamaichi
Mas Yamasaki

Topical Group / Workshop Facilitators

Chizu Omori for the *Rabbit in the Moon* screening
Stan Shikuma and Molly Kitajima for the Taiko workshop
Gordon Bettles, consultant with the American Indian Cultural Resources Protection Services, for the Native American Culture workshop
Stephanie Miyashiro for the Campaign for Justice workshop

Tule Lake Committee Volunteers

Kenneth Akinaka
Fran Ellis
Nina Kahori Fallenbaum
Grace Kajita
Stacy Kono
Janie Matsushima
David Mitoma
Stephanie Miyashiro
Lisa Nakamura
John Ross
Reiko Katsuyoshi Ross
Eiko Sakuda
Stan Shikuma
Hiroshi Shimizu
Lori Tomita
Jimi Yamaichi
Sharon Yamato
Lois Yoshishige

Special Acknowledgements

We're sorry if there is anyone we may have overlooked.

Buena Vista Methodist Church.....meeting space
Mike Bunch, former mayor of Tule Lake.....Castle Rock Hike
Shingo Annen /
Urban Demographics.....design for brochures and posters
Ginger Ellis.....registration form
Amy Kanzaki.....website design and launch
Spotlight Printing.....brochures and posters
Buddhist Church of Sacramento.....parking

Wesley United Methodist Church .....parking
Alice Ito of Densho Project
Cindy Wright.....Tule Lake Fairgrounds
John S. Cross .....Newell Potato Cooperative, Inc.
Jim and Akimi King .....liaison to Tule Lake
Dawn Harris.....program booklet
Rick Elizaga .....program booklet design and layout

OIT staff
Erin M. Foley, PhD. Director of Housing and Resident Life
Carla Bennett, Assistant to Dr. Foley
MaryAnn Senn-Fimmel, Information / Reservation, College Union
Nita Damuth, Coordinator, College Union
Christopher Dalla, Director of Food Services
Jim Dernbach, Food Services Department

TLC/CLPEF Project – Kinenhi Revision
John Ross
Reiko Ross
Tane Ross

Interfaith Memorial Service
Wendy Nakao
Dr. Aart van Beek

Redding Lunch Stop
Lee Macey / Don Yost .....Organizers
Nok Hamberg.....Caterer
Shasta County Citizens Against Racism .....Volunteers

Outreach Commission of United Methodist Church of Redding
Damon Cropsey
Anne Cropsey
Ted Klaseen
Bill Moon
Betty Moon
Patrick Moriarty

Exhibits
Jimi Yamaichi.....Tower Replica

Tule Lake Board of Directors

Stephanie Miyashiro
Steve Nakashima
Susan Nakamura
Masao Suzuki
Akio Seo
Jimi Yamaichi

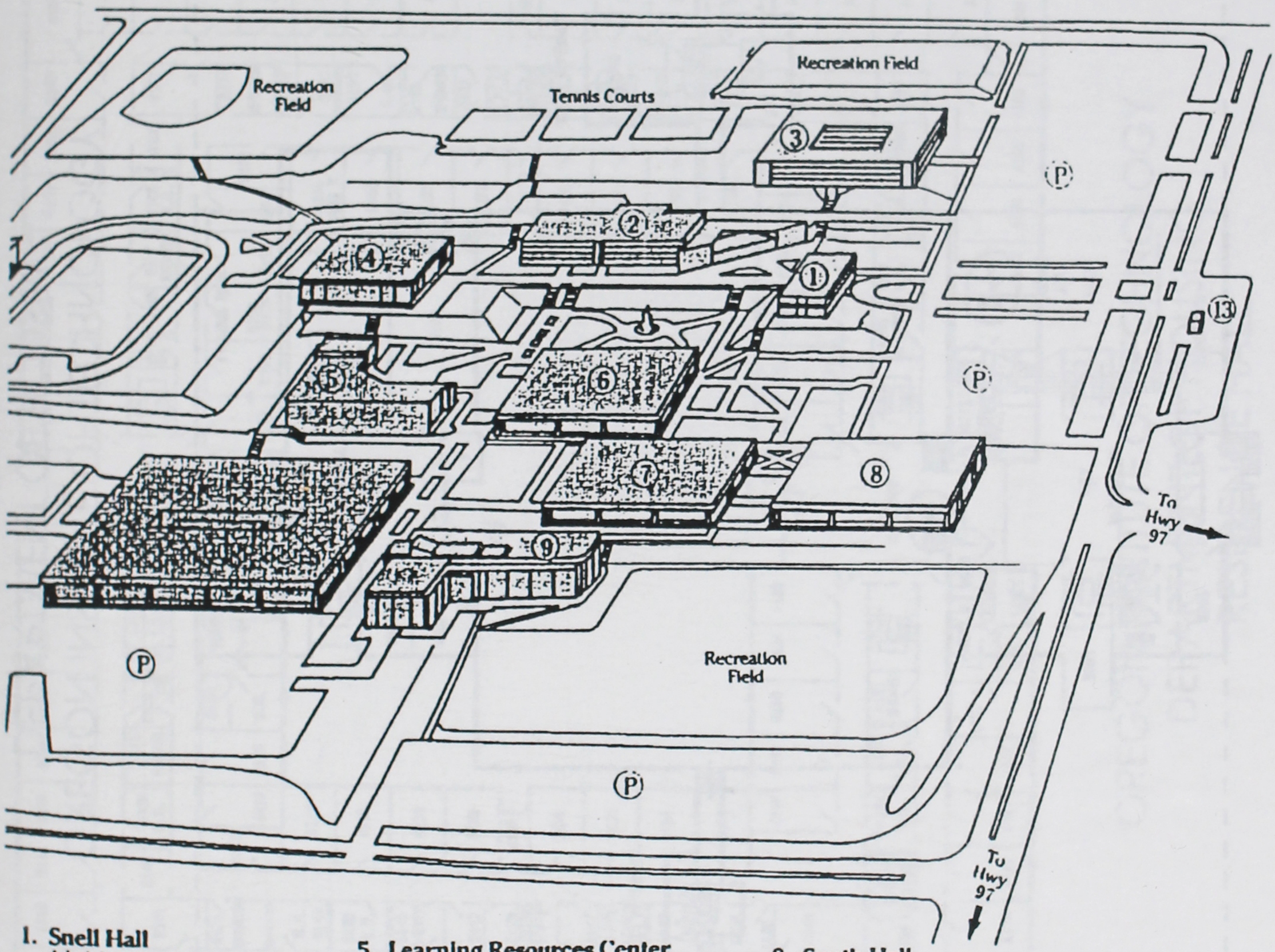
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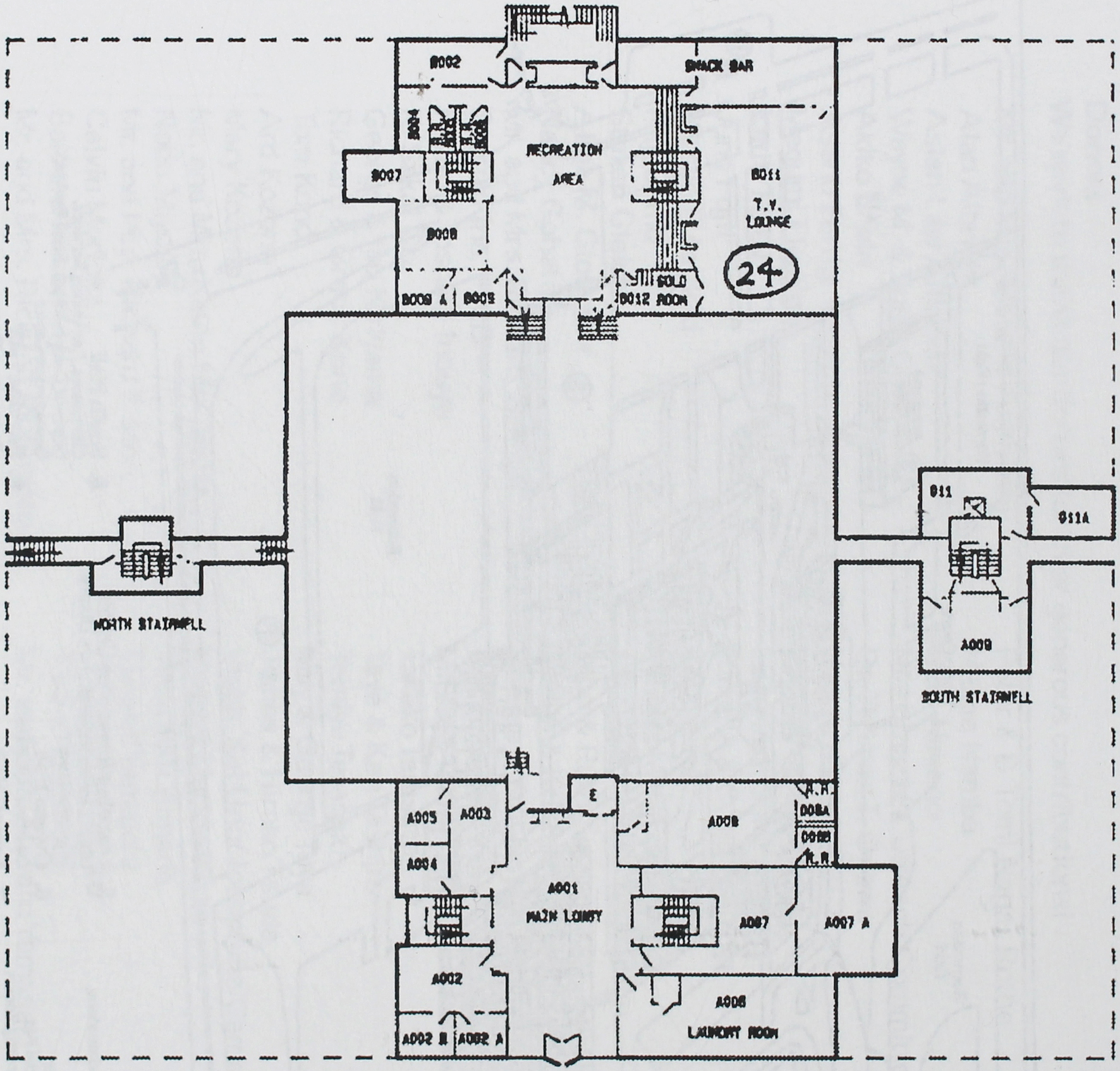
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Asian Law Alliance
Wayne M. & Jutta Collins
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Taye & Ken Tashiro
Tomiye Terasaki
May & George Toya
James & Hiroko Tsuda
Victor Kei Uno/Josephine Camacho
Lloyd & Marion Wake
Masaharu Yamada
Russell Yamaichi
Chiyoko Yamamoto
Takeo Yamamoto
Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Yamasaki

We would also like to acknowledge those Tule Lake 2000 participants who volunteered at the pilgrimage. Thank you!!!

Oregon Institute of Technology

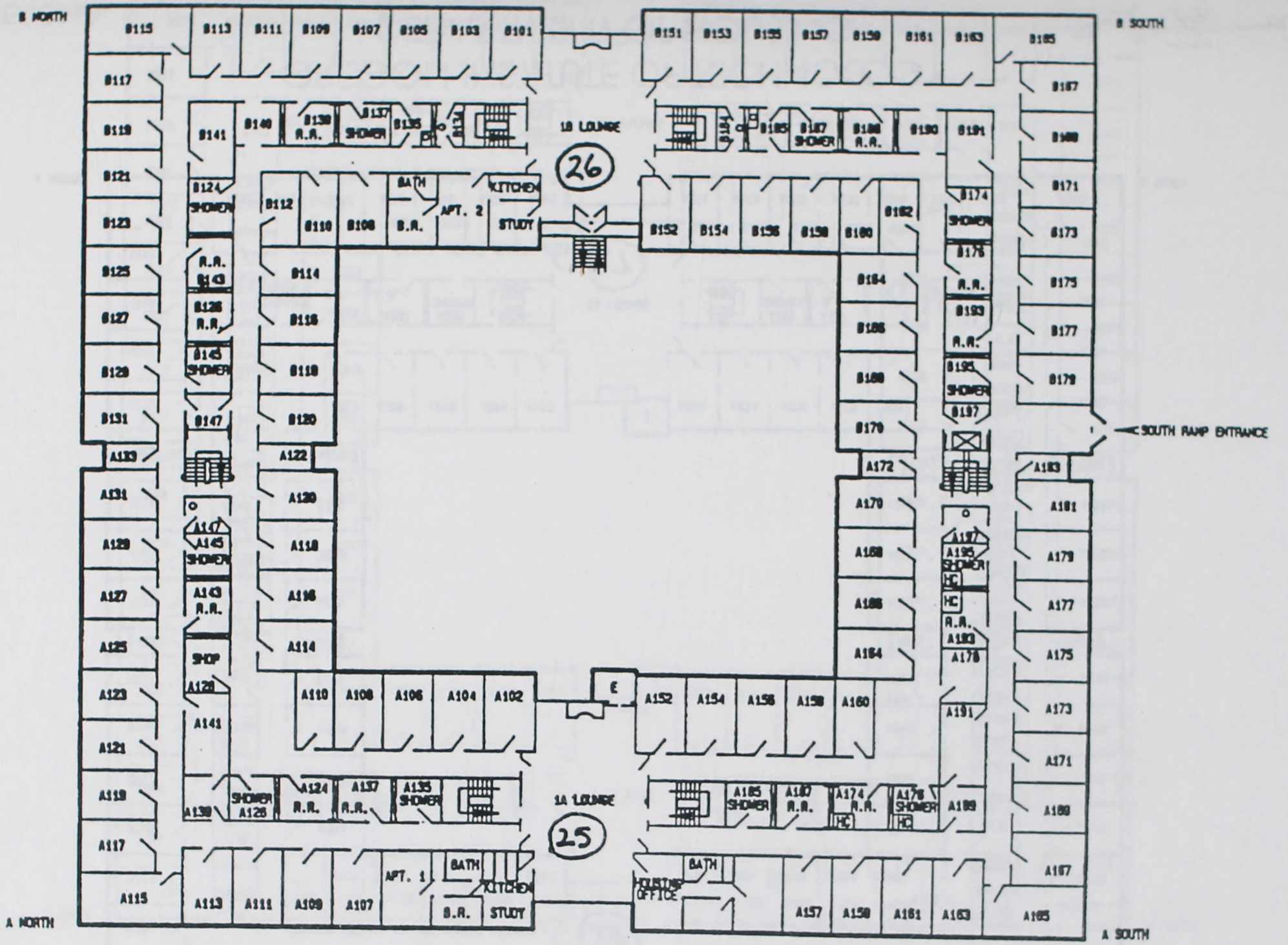


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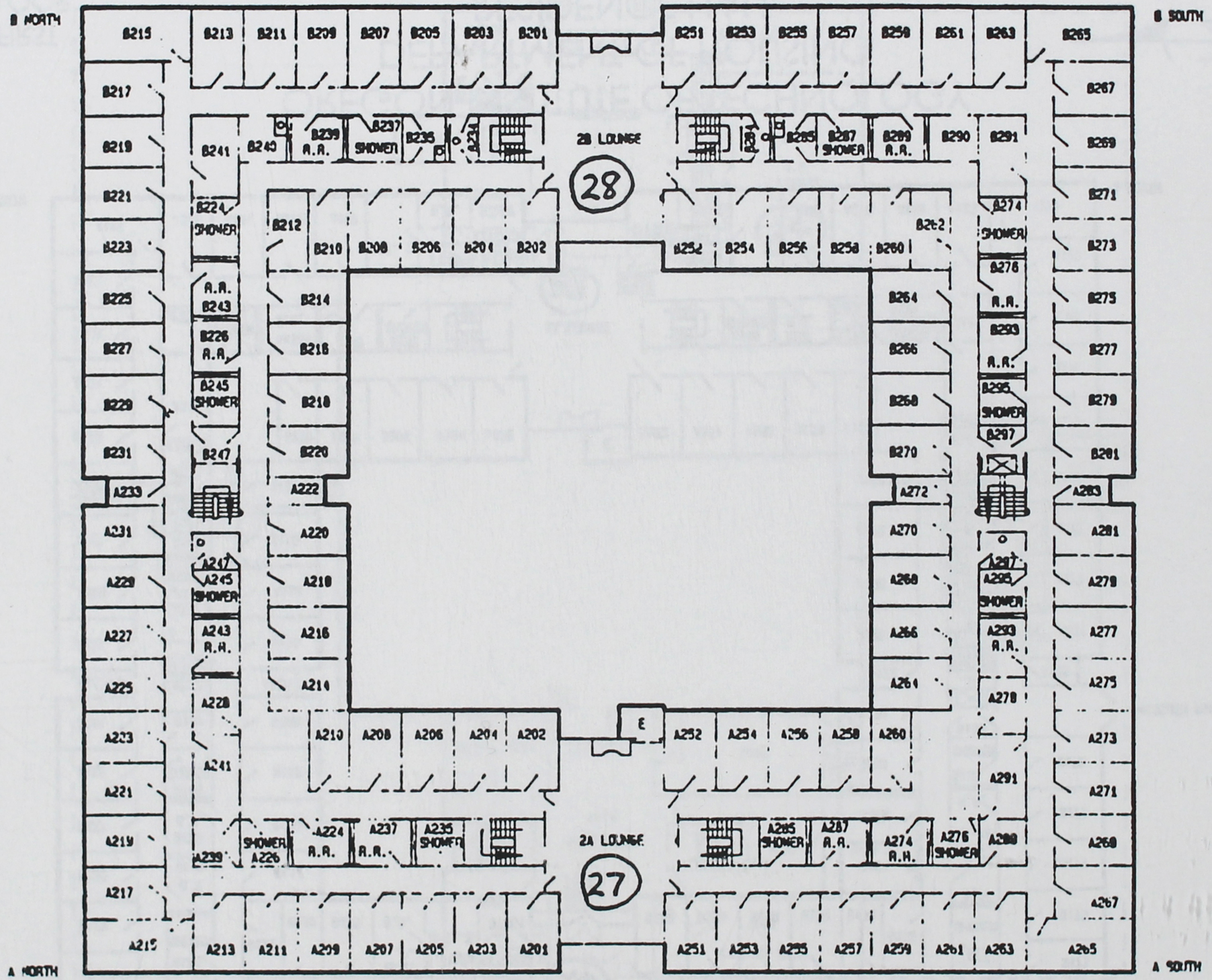
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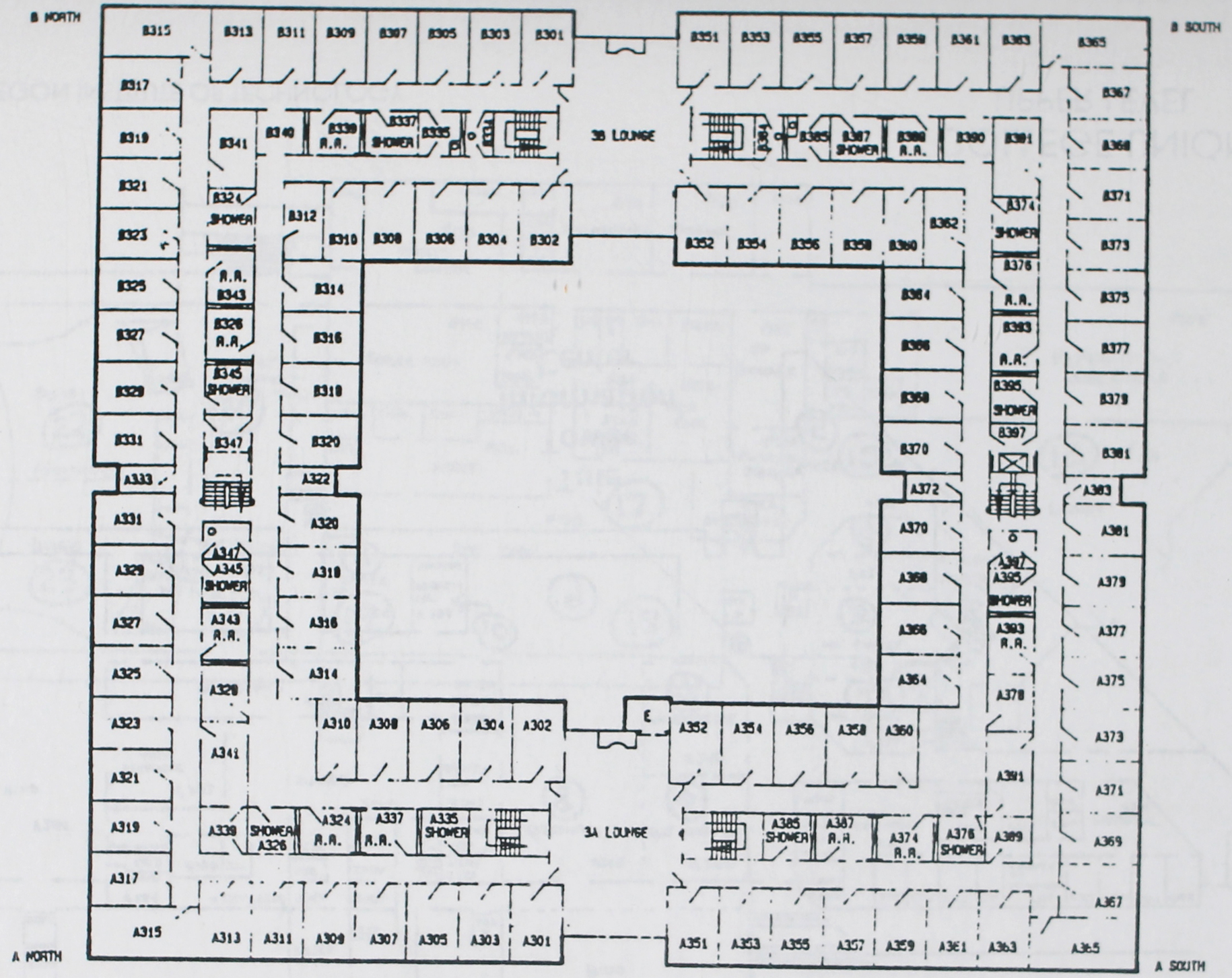
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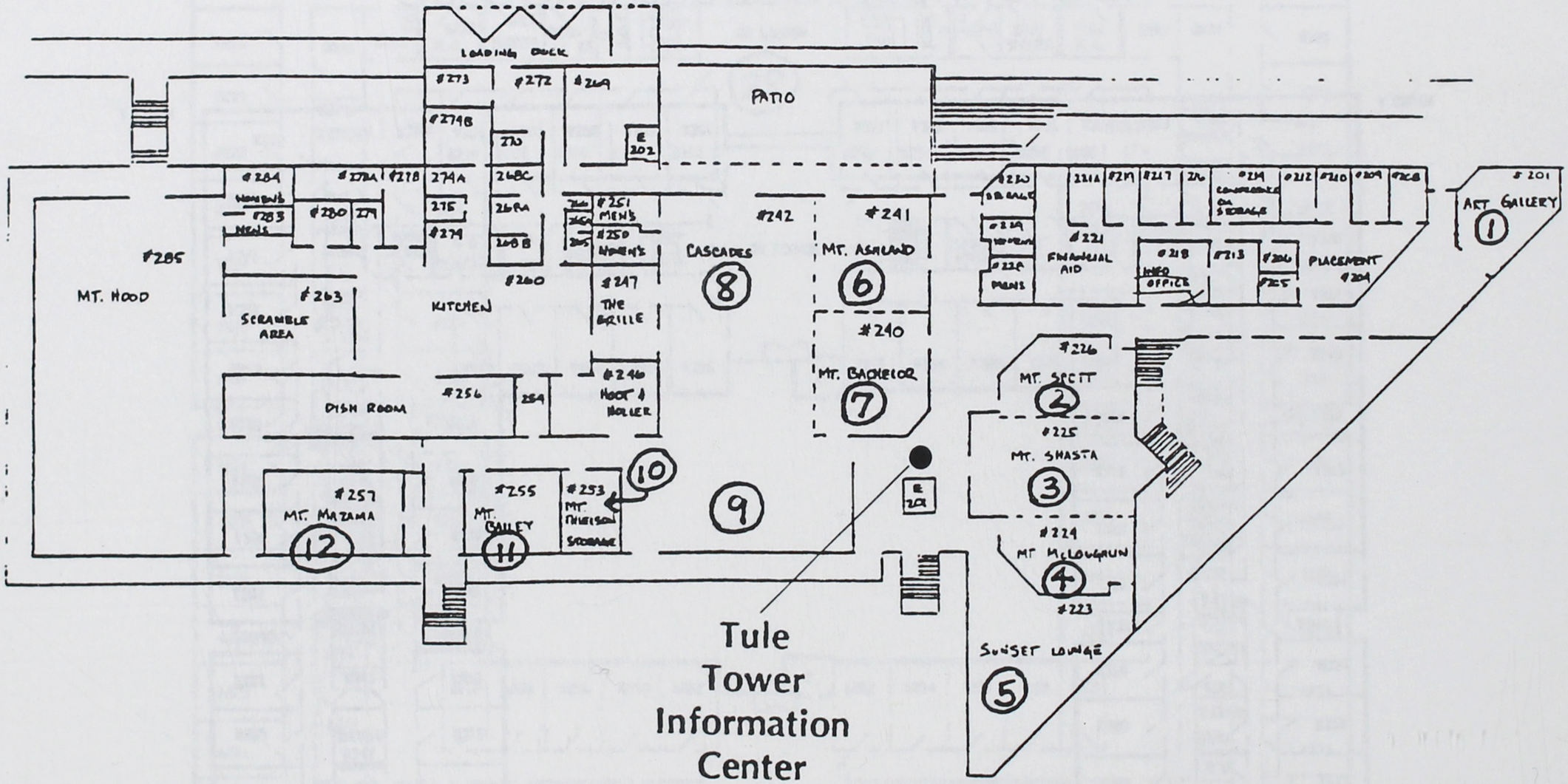
SECOND FLOOR

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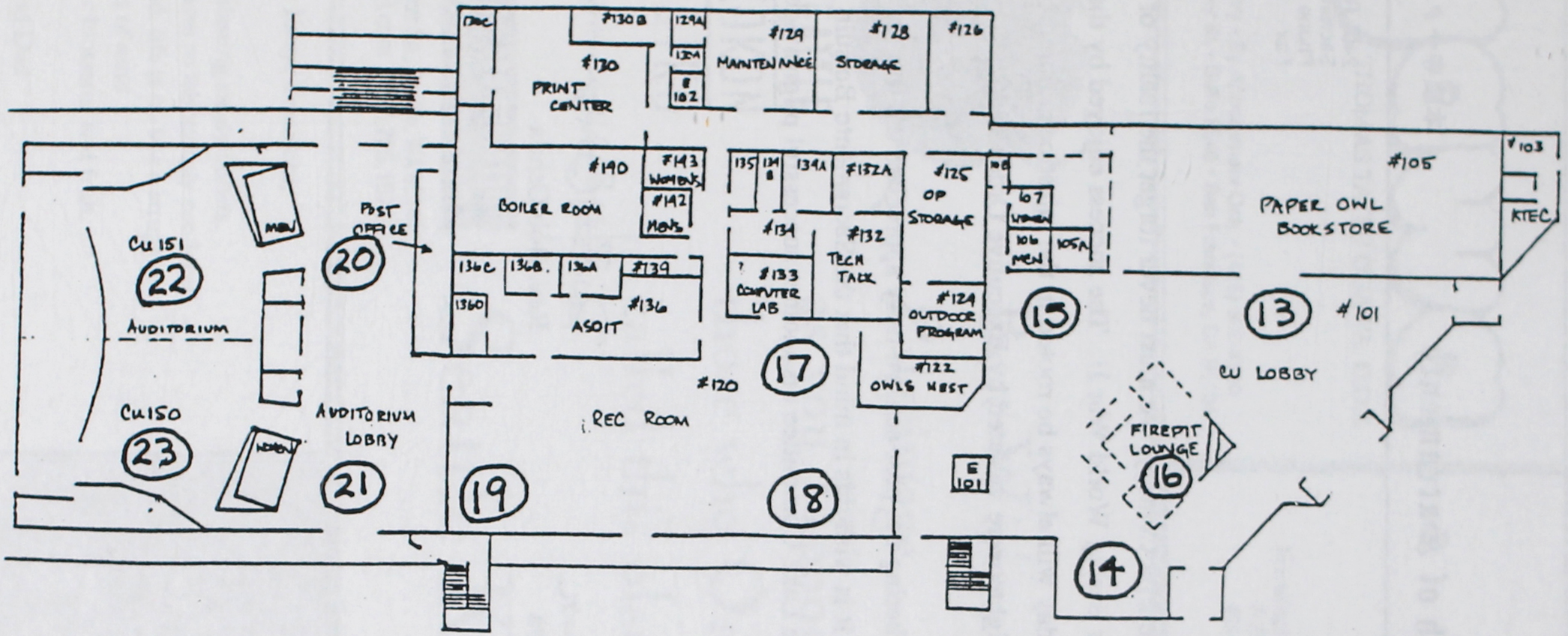


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As we begin the 21st Century, we must never forget the reality of the Internment Camps during World War II. The success enjoyed by the Nikkei in America today will always be rooted in the injustice endured by those whose human rights were violated by Executive Order 9066.

Only in remembering the past can we truly appreciate the life we are able to enjoy today. It is with this in mind that the Sacramento Betsuin congratulates the Tule Lake Committee on another successful pilgrimage.

Gratefully

Rinban Kosho Yukawa

Rev. Bob Oshita

Mr. Keith Kato

President, Sacramento Betsuin

ogawa

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Best Wishes for a Successful Pilgrimage
as you Honor our Elders and
those who Once
called this place "Home".

Seattle Kokon Taiko

To Masaru and Itsuye Yamaichi,

The gale raged blasting sandy bullets.
Stripping the leaves so laboriously produced.
The gale endured, life is no less a struggle.
Years later, traces of sand
are shaded under blossoms and fruit.

Thanks Mom and Dad
Love,
Russ

The Wind to carry us over the years
A fresh Breeze to caress our hearts
The pulse of memories on Castle Rock
Beats in children of the wind

Stan Shikuma, Director
KAZE DAIKO, Seattle

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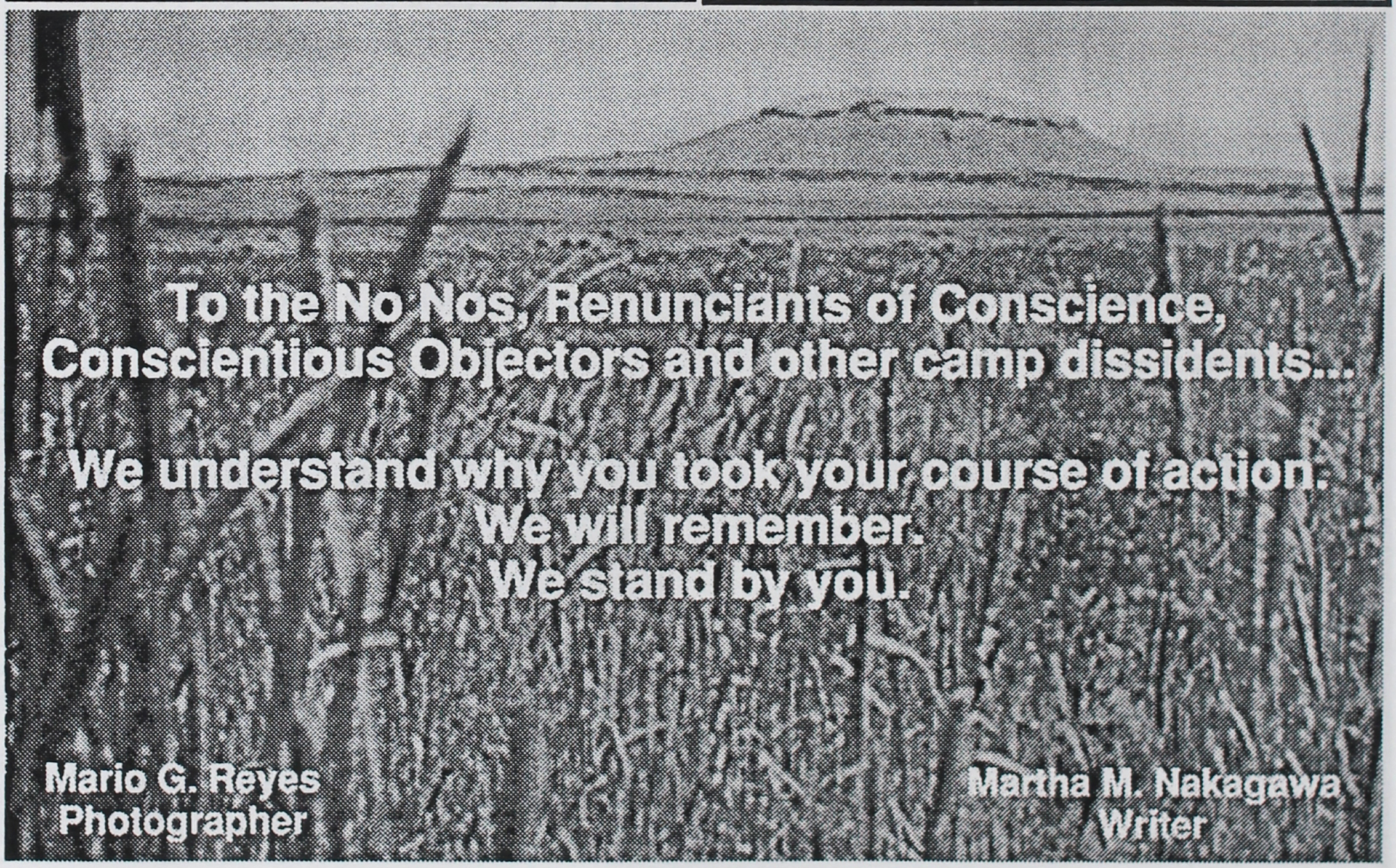
The Issei: Gambari

A historical novel by Ivy Makabe Down.

I've taken 4 young men from different socio-economic and geographical areas of Japan, brought them to Western America and followed them to 1942–the Internment. They are ordinary people – the young men and the women who came to raise their families, clear and plant the foothills to fruit, vegetables and flowers.

Although the people are fictional, the Nisei especially will find them familiar people.

Am looking yet for a publisher but will send information on request.



STRUGGLE FOR REDRESS CONTINUES!



NCRR congratulates the Tule Lake Committee for it's fine work in conducting pilgrimages which educate the next generations. You teach both about our country's history and it's connections to the ongoing struggles in the present. In doing so, you inspire participants to become involved in changing history. Here is something people can do today.

The Campaign for Justice is continuing the Redress Struggle to complete the mandate left unfulfilled by the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and needs your help in getting comprehensive Redress Wrap Up Legislation passed. NCRR as a supporting organization is calling for community assistance. You can help change history.

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.

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Dear Uncle Jimi and Auntie Eiko (Yamaichi),

I commend both of you for your vigorous dedication and hard work supporting another successful TLP. Your unhesitating sharing of your expansive, sometimes distressing, personal Tule Lake experiences enriches the pilgrimage for all.

With gratitude, your nephew,
Russ Yamaichi

BEST WISHES
From
Japanese Peruvian Oral
History Project

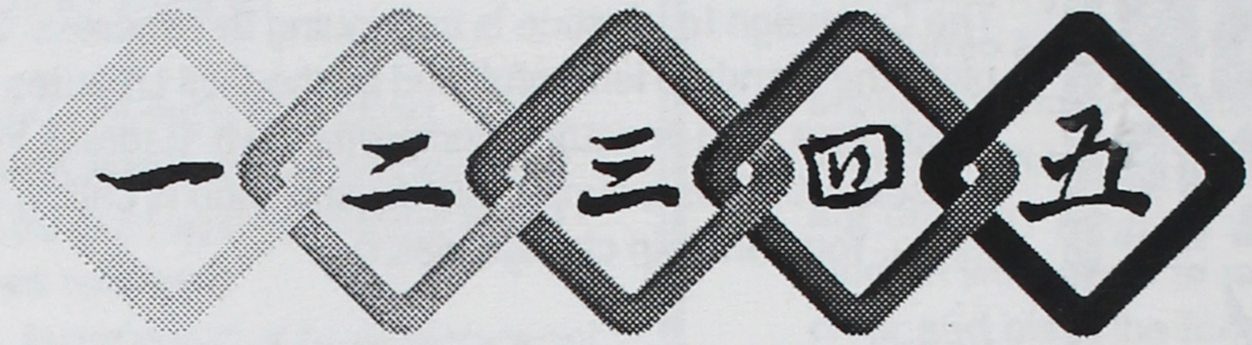
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Next Generation



Mission Statement:

"Next Generation encourages the involvement of young people in the Japanese American community and helps preserve our unique heritage for the appreciation of future generations."

Upcoming Events

August 19 - 23rd Annual Daruma Festival - Arts, Crafts, Food and Entertainment at the Saratoga Lanes Parking Lot. Contact Event CoChair, Pam Yoshida (408) 293-4432, e-mail: yoshidapam@pgbgroup.com for information.

Several events are currently in the planning stages, please contact Jean Arase for more info, see below.

Ongoing Events

Volleyball League - League activities all year around with several tournaments. Contact Alan Kaneko (408) 885-9170, e-mail: alankaneko@cs.com.

Membership

Just $20/year for singles and $35/year for couples. Contact Jean Arase (510) 792-1795, or e-mail: lrukad@aol.com.



More Than a Game:

Sport in the Japanese American Community

Open through February 2001

This exhibition reveals a unique and often untold perspective on how sport has impacted the evolution of the Japanese American community for more than 100 years.

The Japanese American National Museum congratulates the Tule Lake Pilgrimage Committee on their twelfth pilgrimage

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箏曲筑紫会

会員一同

教授者大師範　村本歌州子
大師範　鳥海歌州典

Sansei Legacy Project

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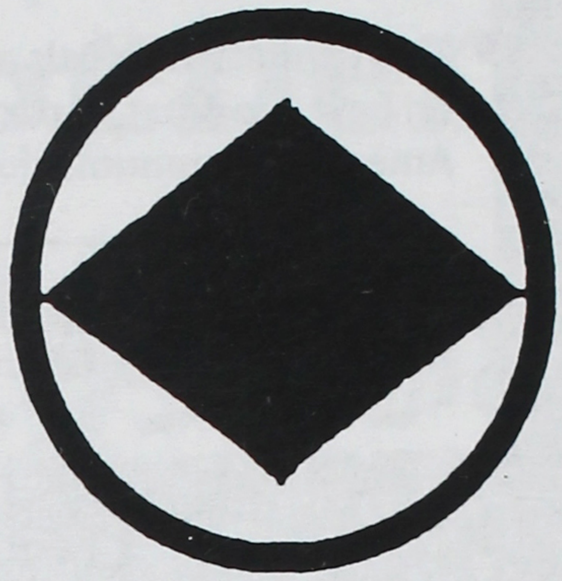
Congratulations to the Tule Lake Committee for creating Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2000!

We often hear there is nothing there anymore. Sure enough what little remains has to be carefully pointed out and put into context by well-briefed docents. And yet we consistently hear from those who have attended a Tule Lake Pilgrimage that it was one of the richest experiences of their lives.

Perhaps the richness derives from the glimpse the pilgrimage provides of what might have been and still can be in Japanese American community.

After the pilgrimage join Sansei Legacy Project in addressing the many questions of JA community through:

Living Room Chats, a monthly public dialogue
Support Groups for smaller, more intense dialogue
Exploring Family Legacies, family dynamics counseling



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