# Patriotism & Loyalty

## REVISITED



## TULE LAKE PILGRIMAGE 2002

**JULY 4th- 7th, 2002**




# ATTENTION

## We need your help 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 & Crafts, Furniture**
**Photographs (originals returned)**
**Oral Histories, Stories**
**Documents, Maps, Clippings**
**Donations to the Preservation Fund**

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

Tule Lake Preservation Committee

Jimi Yamaichi, Hiroshi Shimizu,
Pat Shiono, Hiroshi Kashiwagi
**t (408) 269-9459 f (408) 269-5843**

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# Welcome to Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2002!

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 2002 revisits the meaning of patriotism and loyalty.

Tule Lake is at the heart of some painful decisions of what patriotism and loyalty means to Japanese Americans who were unjustly interned during World War II. Japanese Americans were facing difficult decisions during the war: whether to obey or challenge military exclusion orders, whether to answer "yes, yes" or "no, no" to the government's loyalty questionnaire, whether to serve in the army, whether to continue traditional Japanese cultural practices.

For some, the events of September 11th make this year's theme all the more timely. Are there connections to make to current times? Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2002 revisits the complicated ideas of patriotism and loyalty in a time of turmoil, as we honor all of the difficult choices people had to make to survive.

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.



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



John D. Cook , WRA




Stewart Francis, WRA

# Pilgrimage Policies

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

- Alcohol, non-prescription drugs and firearms are not allowed.
- Stay with your group. Make sure someone knows where you are and where you are going at all times.
- Listen to and cooperate with the bus monitors.
- Smoking is prohibited on the buses, in the buildings at the Oregon Institute of Technology, and on the Castle Rock Hike.
- Please obey all regulations of the Bus Company and the Oregon Institute of Technology.
- 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.

# People and Phone Numbers

## BUS MONITORS

Please get to know your assigned bus monitors (below). 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!

**Berkeley**
Nina Kahori Fallenbaum
Sheena Mura

**San Jose**
Reiko Nakayama
Jimi Yamaichi

**San Francisco**
Hiroshi Shimizu
Sachiko Takita-Ishii

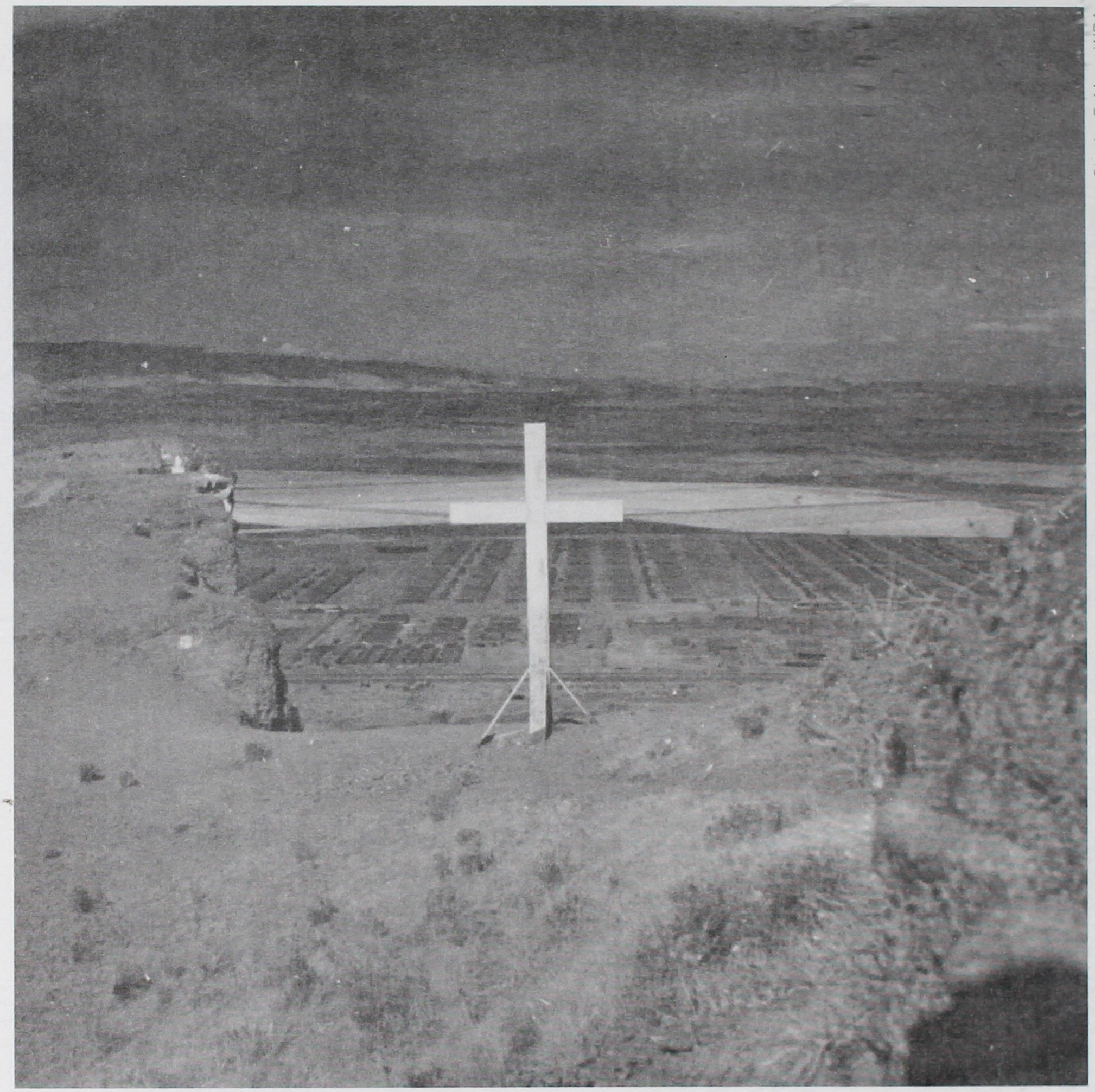
## MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Stan Shikuma, RN, cell phone number at pilgrimage . . . (206) 387-2947

OIT Emergency Numbers
OIT Residence Hall Front Desk . . . . . (541) 885-1080
(Staff is there from 4-11 p.m., otherwise messages will be checked every hour.)
OIT Housing Office . . . . . (541) 885-1083
OIT Summer Head Resident . . . . . (541) 885-0321
OIT Campus Security . . . . . (541) 885-0911

## CELLULAR PHONES

Jerry and Fran Ellis . . . . . (408) 888-6483
Nina Kahori Fallenbaum . . . . . (510) 847-2749
Stephanie Miyashiro . . . . . (510) 409-0866
Lisa Nakamura . . . . . (415) 706-4858
Hiroshi Shimizu . . . . . (415) 246-2279
Stan Shikuma . . . . . (206) 387-2947
Jimi Yamaichi . . . . . (408) 605-5002



Charles E. Mace, WRA

The original cross atop of Castle Rock Mountain overlooking Tule Lake Camp, above, was erected by Christian internees. Long after the camp closed, the aging cross fell. Tule Lake residents replaced the cross with the one we see today.

# Tule Lake Pilgrimage Schedule 2002

## THURSDAY, JULY 4

Buses leave departure points:
- San Jose Departure (2 buses) . . . . . 7:00 a.m.
- Seattle Departure . . . . . 7:30 a.m.
- Berkeley/SF Departure . . . . . 7:30 a.m.
- Sacramento Departure . . . . . 8:30 a.m.
- Portland Departure . . . . . 11:00 a.m.
- Eugene Departure. . . . . 12:30 p.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 . . . . . 7:30–9:00 p.m.
- "Patriotism and Loyalty Revisited"
- Emcee by David Mitoma
- Performance by Delia Tomino Nakayama
- Keynote by Tule Lake Committee Member Lisa Nakamura
- Performance by Hiroshi Kashiwagi
- Overview of Events and Activities

Mixer/Sign up for Optional Activities* . . . . . 9:00–10:30 p.m.

*Facilitators and resource people: meet in the Recreation Room from 8:30-9:30 p.m.

Youth Group . . . . . 10:30–11:30 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.

## FRIDAY, JULY 5

Breakfast, Cafeteria. . . . . 7:00–8:00 a.m.
Board buses for Tule Lake . . . . . 8:00 a.m.
Orientation for Bus Tour of Campsite
Tulelake High School Gym: Jimi Yamaichi . . . . . 9:00–10:30 a.m.
Bus Tour of Campsite . . . . . 10:30–1:00 p.m.
Lunch at Tulelake High School Gym . . . . . 1:00-–2:00 p.m.
Optional Activities . . . . . 2:30–4:00 p.m. and 4:30–6:00 p.m.

During the Optional Activity Period, off-site activities at Tule Lake Campground, and on-site activities at Tulelake High School 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 Tulelake High School 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*

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.

### *ON-SITE ACTIVITIES*

*At Tulelake High School*

Tule Lake Preservation Project Panel Discussion . . . . . 2:30–4:00 p.m.

Learn about the Tule Lake Preservation committee's efforts in preserving the vulnerable Tule Lake Camp. Panelists include David Look, Chief, Cultural Resources Team, Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Parks Service, Brian Crane, District 2 Director,

Caltrans, Redding, California, Craig Dorman, Superintendent, Lava Beds National Monument, Cindy Wright, CEO, Tulelake-Butte Valley Fair and Museum of Local History, Jimi Yamaichi, Tule Lake Preservation Committee, Former Tule Lake Internee. Led by Pat Shiono, Tule Lake Preservation Committee.

Taiko Workshop . . . . . 2:30–4:00 p.m.
Join Stan Shikuma from Seattle Kokon Taiko and Kaze Daiko and Taiko from Union City: Tatsue Alameda, Amy Hatsushi, Molly Kitajima, Vera Leo, Annie Ong, and Virginia Ong. Taiko drums have traditionally been performed at festivals in Japan. Learn basic forms and rhythms.

"Camp Connections:Preserving the Past for the Future at Manzanar" . . . . . 4:30–6:00 p.m.
Learn about preservation efforts at Manzanar from Manzanar Park Rangers Alisa Lynch and Richard Potashin.

"The Enemy Alien Files" Workshop . . . . . 4:30–6:00 p.m.
Learn more about the wartime and redress experiences of Japanese, German and Italian immigrants in the US and from Latin America. Discussion with exhibit organizers and internees about lessons which can lead to better understanding of similar incidents today. Speaker Lothar Eiserloh is a former German American internee and exchange prisoner (Crystal City Internment Camp). Led by Grace Shimizu, director of the Japanse Peruvian Oral History Project and founding member of the Campaign For Justice.

Dinner, Tule Lake High School Gym. . . . . 6:00–7:30 p.m.
Return to OIT . . . . . 7:30–8:30 p.m.
Open Mic at Fireplace Lounge . . . . . 9:00–11:30 p.m.
Open mike session where you can share your poems, performance and impromptu presentations.

## SATURDAY, JULY 6

Breakfast, Cafeteria. . . . . 7:00–8:00 a.m.
Board buses . . . . . 8:15 a.m.
Interfaith Memorial Service at Linkville Cemetery . . . . . 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.
Lunch . . . . . 11:30–12:30 p.m.
Panel Discussion, Auditorium . . . . . 1:00–2:30 p.m.

"Revisiting the Meaning of Patriotism and Loyalty"

Former internees Yuri Kochiyama, Hiroshi Kashiwagi, Homer Yasui and Barbara Muramoto will be sharing their thoughts on how the meanings of patriotism and loyalty affected their families in internment camps. Forging links with different communities, Amjad Obeidat will discuss the parallels he sees with Arab and Muslims in the U.S. after Sept. 11. Facilitated by Tule Lake Committee Member Stacy Kono.

Intergenerational Discussion Groups . . . . . 3:00–5:30 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. Child care will be provided for children too young to participate in the groups.

Dinner . . . . . 6:00–7:00 p.m.
From the Heart: An Evening of Performances

Auditorium . . . . . 7:30–9:00 p.m.

- Emcee by Tule Lake Committee Member Nina Kahori Fallenbaum
- "The Heart No Longer Silent: Stories with Multimedia from the Japanese American Internment." Created and performed by Elaine Sayoko Yoneoka and Megumi
- Barbara Muramoto, koto player
- Taiko from Union City: Tatsue Alameda, Amy Hatsushi, Molly Kitajima, Vera Leo, Annie Ong, and Virginia Ong
- Closing remarks

Farewell Get Together
Fireplace Lounge . . . . . 9:30–11:00 p.m.



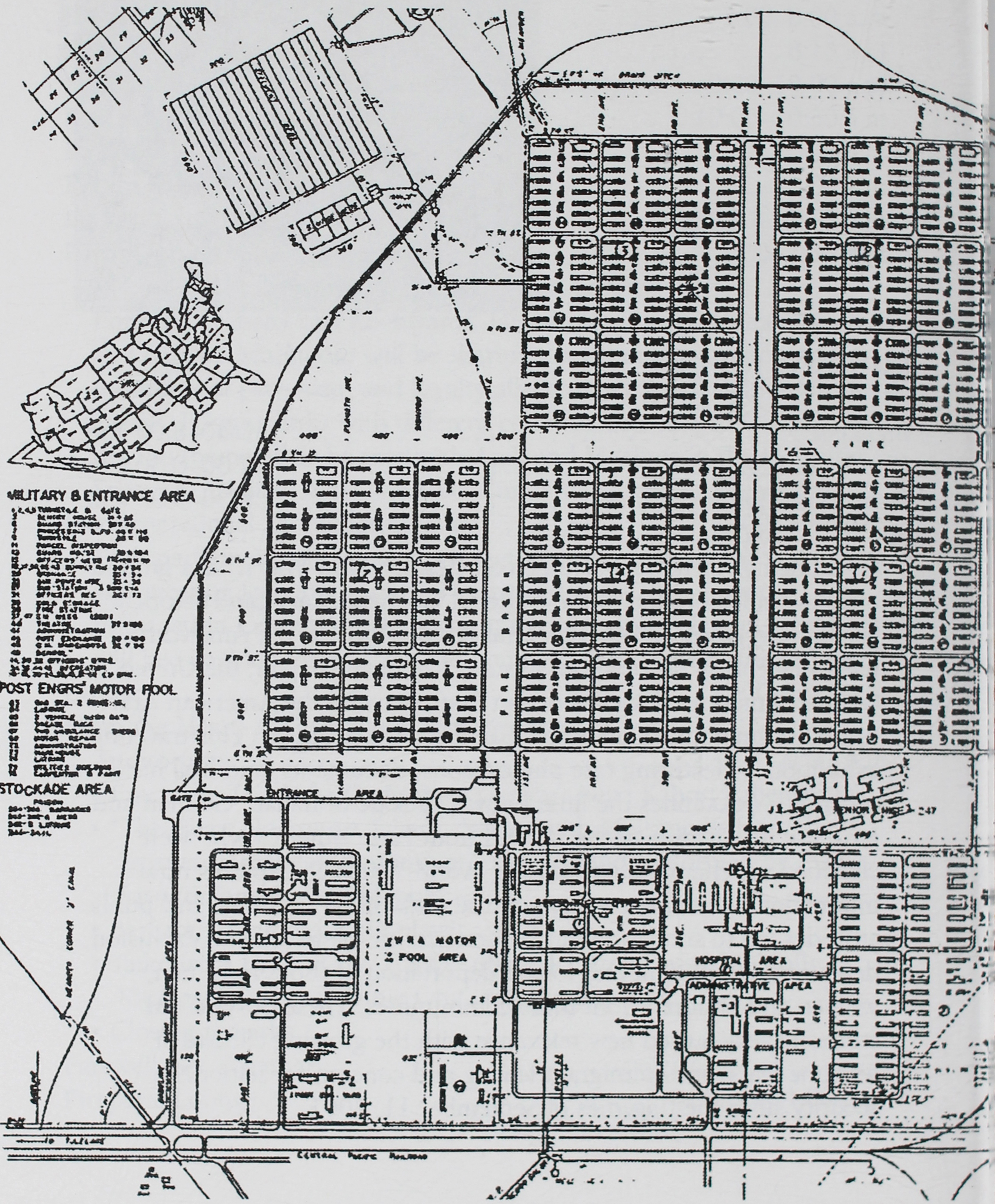
Francis Stewart, WRA

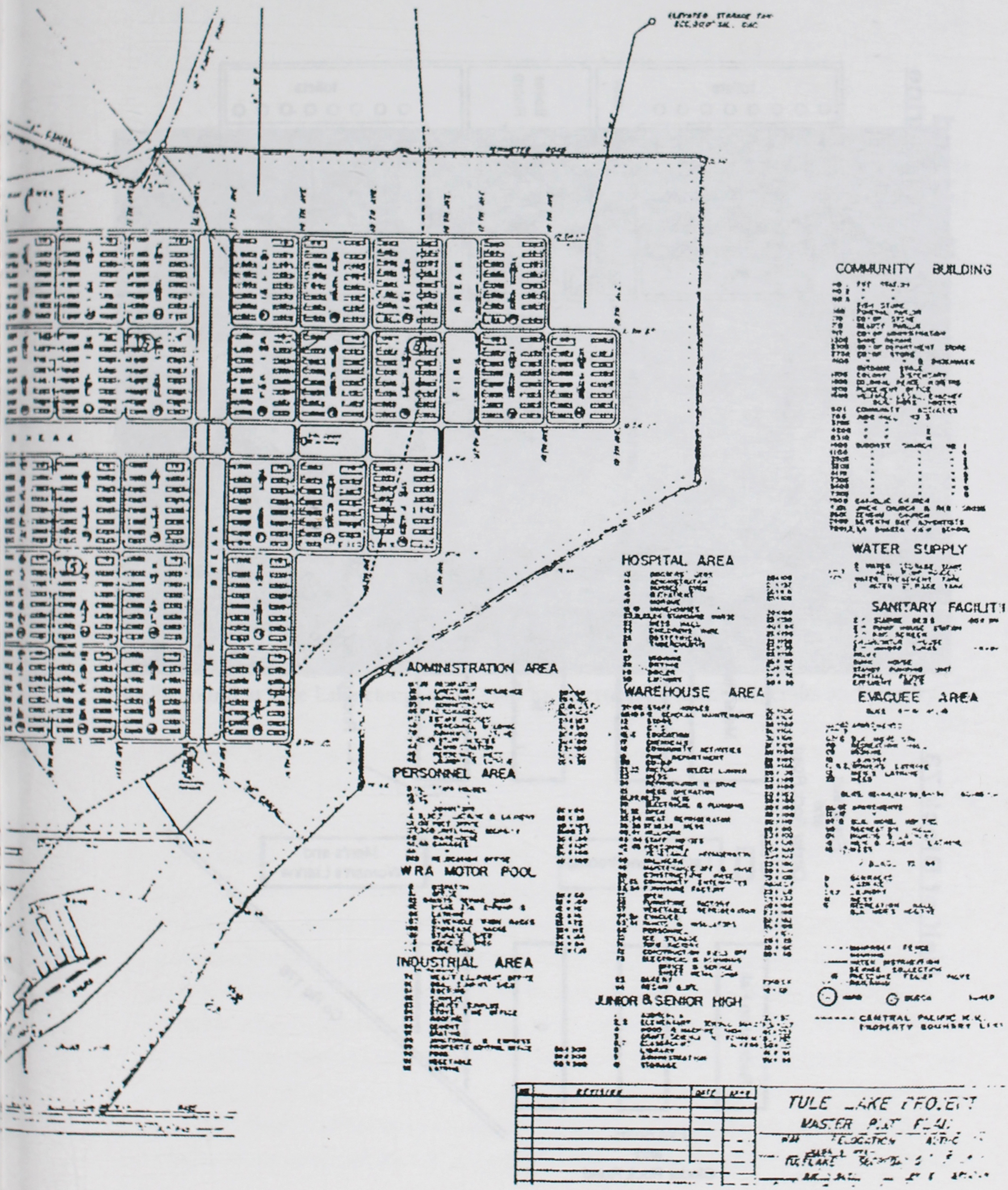
## SUNDAY, JULY 7

Breakfast . . . . . 6:30–8:00 a.m.
Check out begins . . . . . 7:30–8:30 a.m.
Board Buses for Departures. . . . . 8:30–9:00 a.m.

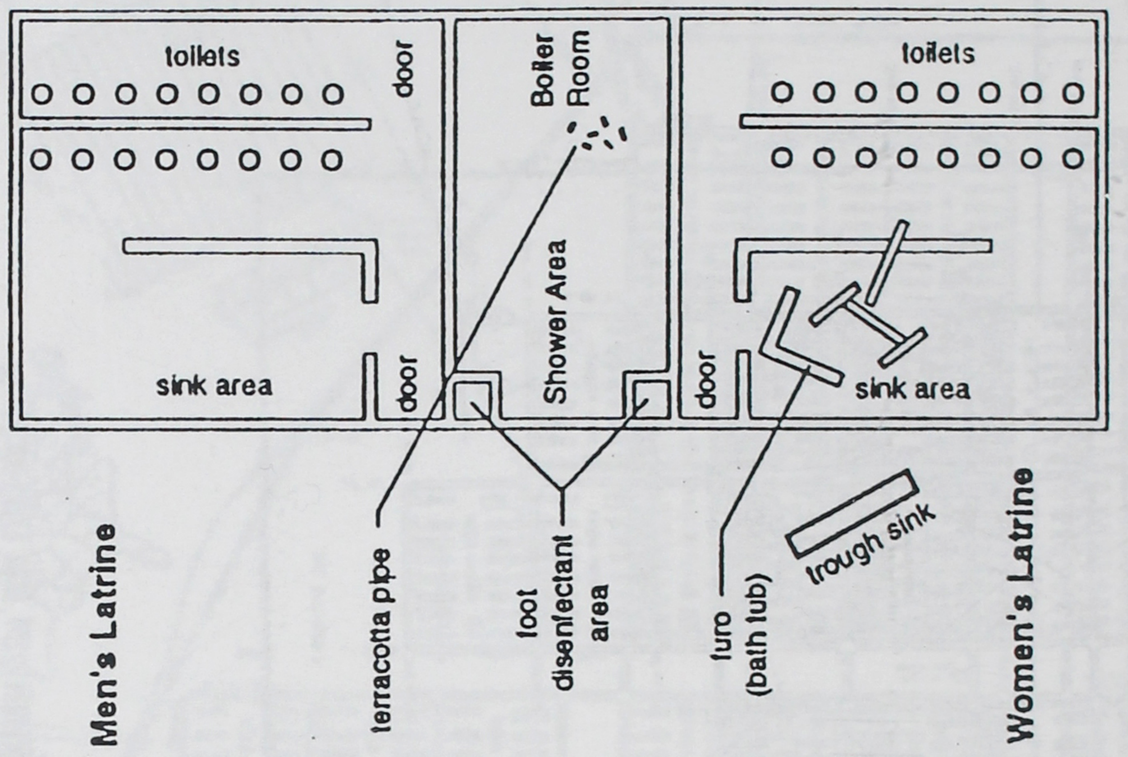
Special Exhibit

"The Enemy Alien Files: Hidden Stories of World War II" is a groundbreaking collaboration of the National Japanese American Historical Society, the Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project, the American Italian Historical Association-Western Regional Chapter, the United German American Societies of San Francisco and the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee-San Francisco Chapter. This traveling exhibition — featuring rare photographs, documents, and oral history excerpts — examines the little known episode of Italian, German and Japanese immigrants in the US and from Latin America who were classified as "enemy" aliens during World War II. It explores how international wartime events, political and military actions, and public attitudes led to similarities and differences in the treatment, exclusion, detention, internment and forced deportation of thousands men, women and children from these communities. These 60-year old stories have acquired new relevance with the growing climate of wartime fears, anti-immigrant feeling and concern for national security since the tragedies of September 11, 2001.

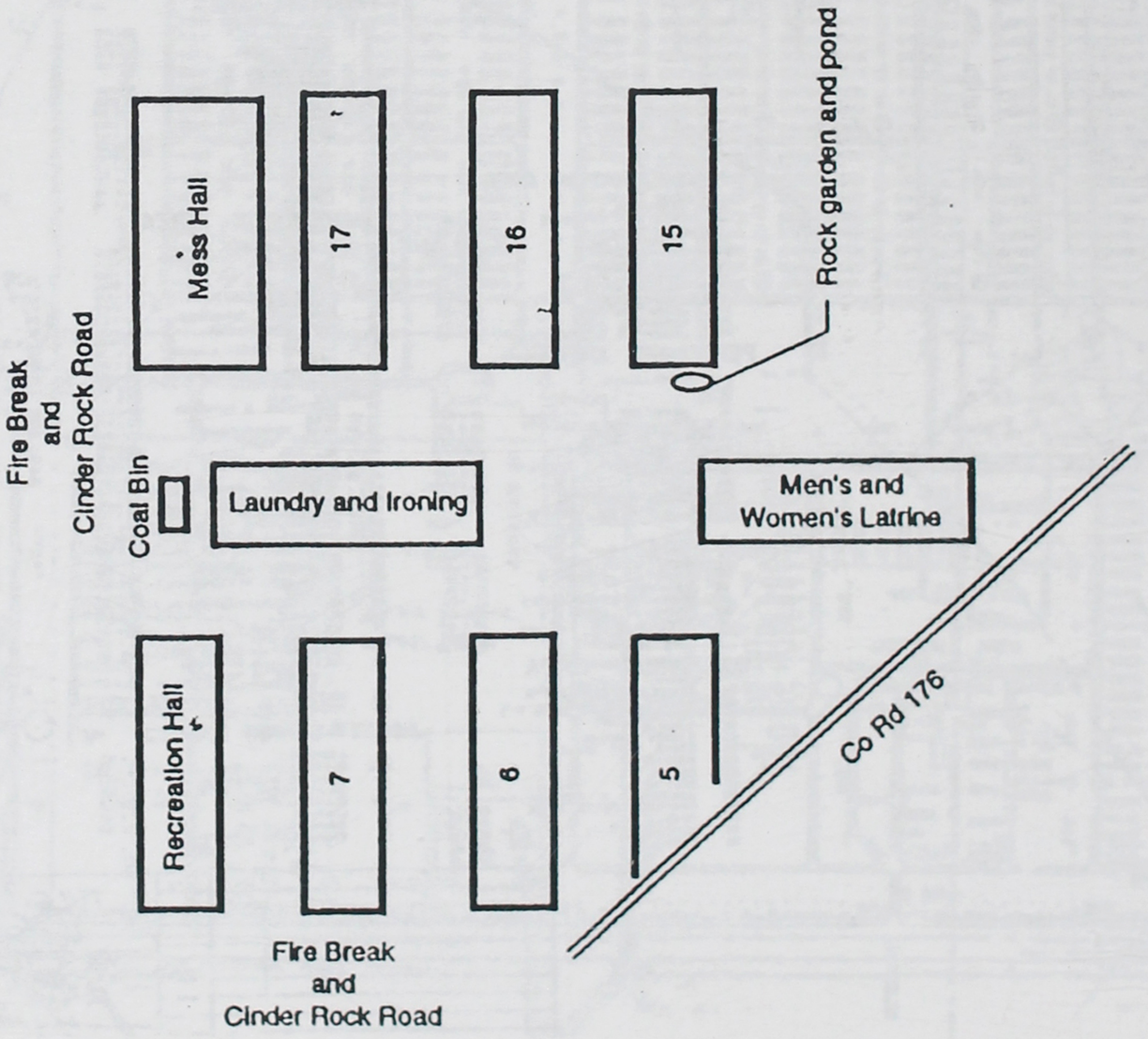

MILITARY & ENTRANCE AREA
POST ENGRS' MOTOR POOL
STOCKADE AREA
WRA MOTOR POOL AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
ENTRANCE AREA
MAIN ROAD
FIRE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

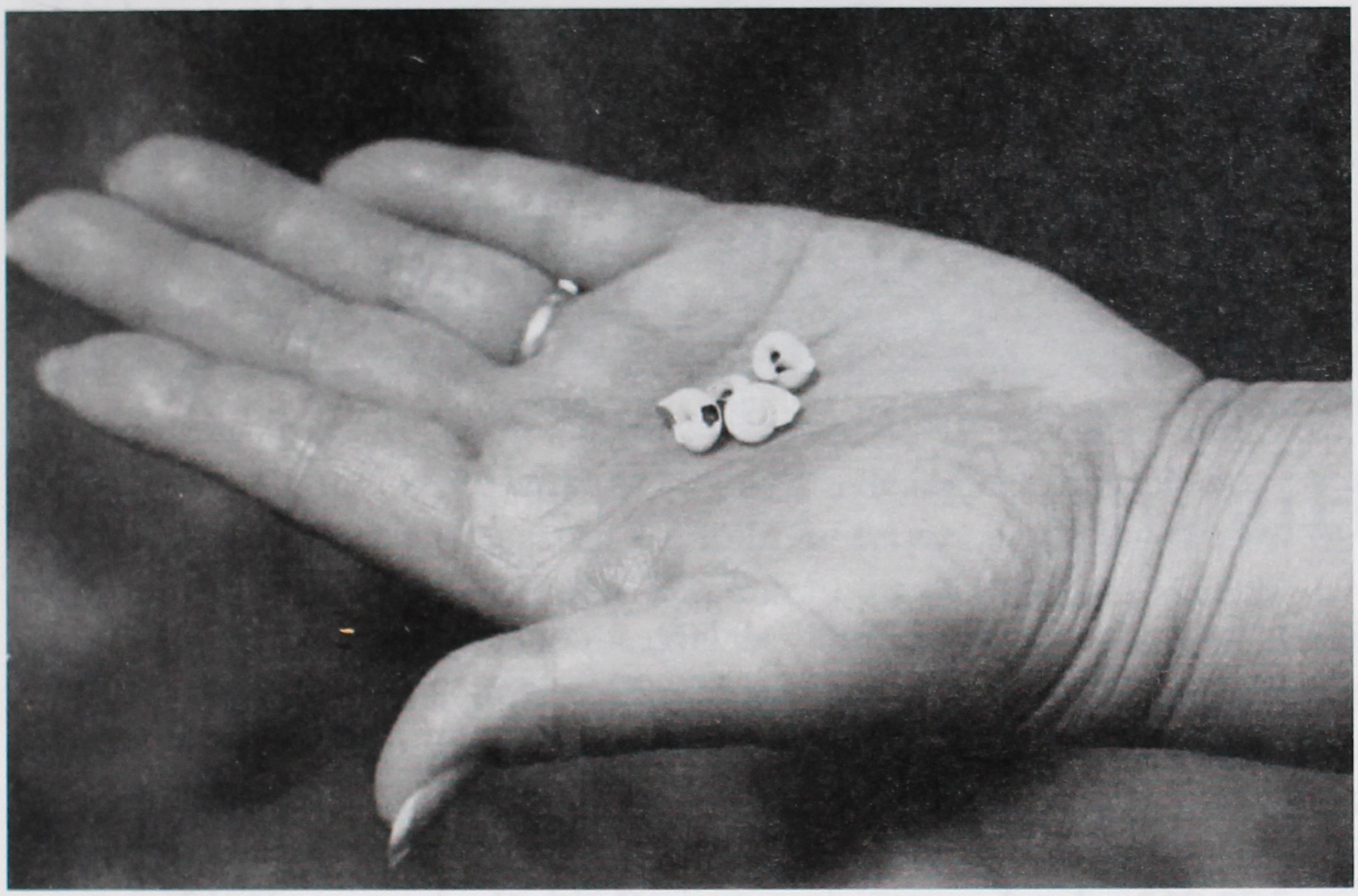

COMMUNITY BUILDING
WATER SUPPLY
SANITARY FACILITY
EVACUEE AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
WAREHOUSE AREA
ADMINISTRATION AREA
PERSONNEL AREA
WRA MOTOR POOL
INDUSTRIAL AREA
JUNIOR & SENIOR HIGH
CENTRAL PACIFIC R.R.
PROPERTY BOUNDRY LINE
TULE LAKE PROJECT
MASTER PLAT PLAN

## Men's and Women's Latrine




## Half of Block 73





Shells, found at Tule Lake camp, were used by internees to make art, crafts and jewelry.



"Abalone Mountain," as nicknamed by Tule Lake internees.

# 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 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.



A Tule Lake barrack.

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 stock-

ade. 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.

# Loyalty Questionnaire

This year's theme, Patriotism and Loyalty Revisited, explores the range of positions Japanese Americans held on the meaning of patriotism and loyalty. In light of that, we want to share with you the actual loyatly questionnaire distributed at that time. Imagine if you were to fill this questionnaire out today, how would you answer? In examining this questionnaire, what was the government's definition of loyalty? Do you feel that this definition still exists today or is it different? (courtesy NJAHS)

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 33-R045-43

(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)

## STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES CITIZEN OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

1. _____ _____ _____
(Surname) (English given name) (Japanese given name)

(*a*) Alias _____

2. Local selective service board _____
(Number)

_____
(City) (County) (State)

3. Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____

4. Present address _____
(Street) (City) (State)

5. List the addresses at which you lived 6 months or more (include residence at relocation center and at assembly center):

5. List all addresses at which you lived 2 months or more (exclude residence at education institutions or military posts):

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

6. Sex _____ Height _____ Weight _____

7. Are you a registered voter? _____ Year first registered _____

Where? _____ Party _____

8. Marital status _____ Citizenship of wife _____ Race of wife _____

9. _____
(Father's Name) (Town or Ken) (State or Country) (Occupation)
(Birthplace)

10. _____
(Mother's Name) (Town or Ken) (State or Country) (Occupation)
(Birthplace)

**In items 11 and 12, you need not list relatives other than your parents, your children, your brothers and sisters. For each person give name; relationship to you (such as father); citizenship; complete address; occupation.**

11. Relatives in the United States (if in military service, indicate whether a selectee or volunteer):

(*a*) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

_____
(Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

(*b*) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

_____
(Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

(*c*) _____
(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

_____
(Complete address) (Occupation) (Volunteer or selectee)

DSS Form 304A
(1-23-43)

***(If additional space is necessary, attach sheets)***

16—32565-1

12. **Relatives in Japan** (see instruction above item 11):

---

(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

---

(Complete address) (Occupation)

---

(Name) (Relationship to you) (Citizenship)

---

(Complete address) (Occupation)

13. Education:

| *Name* | *Place* | *Years of attendance* |
|---|---|---|
| (Kindergarten) | | From ____ to ____ |
| (Grade school) | | From ____ to ____ |
| (Japanese language school) | | From ____ to ____ |
| (High school) | | From ____ to ____ |
| (Junior college, college, or university) | | From ____ to ____ |

---

(Type of military training, such as R. O. T. C. or Gunji Kyoren) (Where and when)

14. Foreign travel (give dates, where, how, for whom, with whom, and reasons therefor):

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---

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15. Employment (give employers' names and kind of business, addresses, and dates from 1935 to date):

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16. Religion ---------- Membership in religious groups ----------

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---

17. Membership in organizations (clubs, societies, associations, etc.). Give name, kind of organization, and dates of membership.

---

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16—32585-1

18. Knowledge of foreign languages (put check mark (✓) in proper squares):

| (*a*) Japanese | *Good* | *Fair* | *Poor* | (*b*) Other_____ (Specify) | *Good* | *Fair* | *Poor* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reading | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Reading | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Writing | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Writing | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Speaking | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Speaking | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

19. Sports and hobbies _____

_____

_____

20. List five references, other than relatives or former employers, giving address, occupation, and number of years known:

_____
(Name) (Complete address) (Occupation) (Years known)

_____

_____

_____

21. Have you ever been convicted by a court of a criminal offense (other than a minor traffic violation)? .....

| *Offense* | *When* | *What court* | *Sentence* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

22. Give details on any foreign investments.

(*a*) Accounts in foreign banks. Amount, $.....

Bank ..... Date account opened .....

(*b*) Investments in foreign companies. Amount, $.....

Company..... Date acquired .....

(*c*) Do you have a safe-deposit box in a foreign country?

What country? ..... Date acquired .....

Contents .....

16—62565-1

23. List contributions you have made to any society, organization, or club:

| *Organization* | *Place* | *Amount* | *Date* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

24. List magazines and newspapers to which you have subscribed or have customarily read:

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---

25. To the best of your knowledge, was your birth ever registered with any Japanese governmental agency for the purpose of establishing a claim to Japanese citizenship? _____

(a) If so registered, have you applied for cancelation of such registration? _____
(Yes or no)

When? _____ Where? _____

26. Have you ever applied for repatriation to Japan? _____

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever 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, or any other foreign government, power, or organization? _____

_____ _____
(Date) (Signature)

**NOTE.—Any person who knowingly and wilfully falsifies or conceals a material fact or makes a false or fraudulent statement or representation in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States is liable to a fine of not more than $10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment, or both.**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32565–1

# Thank You!

## WELCOME PROGRAM

Delia Tomino Nakayama
Hiroshi Kashiwagi

## CULTURAL PROGRAM

Megumi Fleming and Elaine Sayoko Yoneoka
Barbara Muramoto
Taiko from Union City:
Tatsue Alameda, Amy Hatsushi, Molly Kitajima,
Vera Leo, Annie Ong, and Virginia Ong

## PANEL DISCUSSION

Hiroshi Kashiwagi
Yuri Kochiyama
Barbara Muramoto
Amjad Obeidat
Homer Yasui

## INTERGENERATIONAL DISCUSSION GROUP

Trainer
Dr. Satsuki Ina

## TOPICAL GROUP / WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

Stan Shikuma and Taiko from Union City:
Tatsue Alameda, Amy Hatsushi, Molly Kitajima, Annie Ong,
Vera Ong, and Virginia Ong for Taiko Workshop
Grace Shimizu and Lothar Eiserloh for Enemy Alien Files Workshop
Alisa Lynch and Richard Potasin for Camp Connections Workshop

## TULE LAKE COMMITTEE VOLUNTEERS

Fran Ellis
Nina Kahori Fallenbaum
Grace Kajita
Stacy Kono
Yuki Mathias
Janie Matsushima
David Mitoma
Stephanie Miyashiro
David Murai
Sheena Murai
Lisa Nakamura
Eiko Sakuda
Stan Shikuma
Hiroshi Shimizu
Jimi Yamaichi
Helen Yamasaki
Mas Yamasaki
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
Ginger Ellis . . . . . website
Naganuma Design . . . . . posters
Wesley United Methodist Church . . . . . parking
Cindy Wright . . . . . Tule Lake Fairgrounds
John S. Cross . . . . . Newell Potato Cooperative, Inc.
Jim and Akimi King . . . . . liaison to Tule Lake
Brodie Bettandorff . . . . . toolshed barrack
Rick Elizaga . . . . . program booklet
Lina Hoshino . . . . . documenting pilgrimage

## EXHIBIT: "ENEMY ALIEN FILES"

National Japanese American Historical Society
Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project
American Italian Historical Association-Western Regional Chapter
United German American Societies of San Francisco
American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, San Francisco Chapter

## OIT STAFF

Erin M. Foley, PhD. Director of College Union and Resident Life
Carla Bennett, Office Manager
MaryAnn Senn-Fimmel, Reservation, College Union
Nita Damuth, College Union Coordinator
Christopher Dalla, Director of Food Services
John Hollan, Assistant Director of Resident Life
Donna Ford, Office Specialist
Kara Brackmann, Summer Head Residence
(continues)

## OIT STAFF (continued)

Amor Espanvian, Summer Head Residence
Robert Lewis, Summer Staff
Rob Porterfield, Summer Staff
Paul Budden, College Union Facilities Coordinator
Todd Matthews, College Union Student Manager
Jasper Jacobson, College Union Student Manager

## TLC/CLPEF PROJECT – KINENHI REVISION

John Ross
Reiko Ross
Tane Ross

## INTERFAITH MEMORIAL SERVICE

Reverend Michael Yoshii

## REDDING LUNCH STOP

Lee Macey and Don Yost . . . . . Organizers
Nok Hamberg . . . . . Caterer
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## OUTREACH COMMISSION OF UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF REDDING

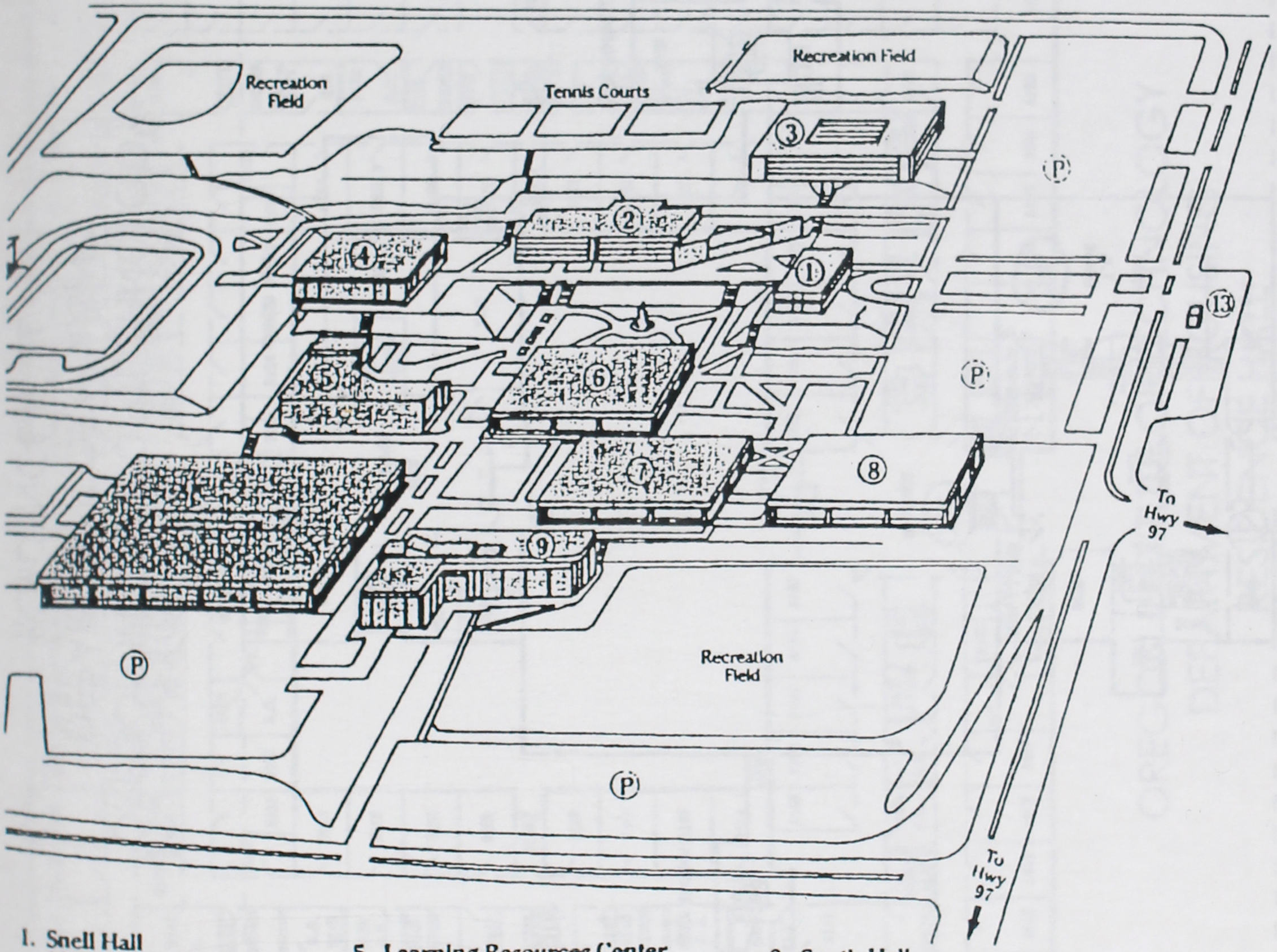
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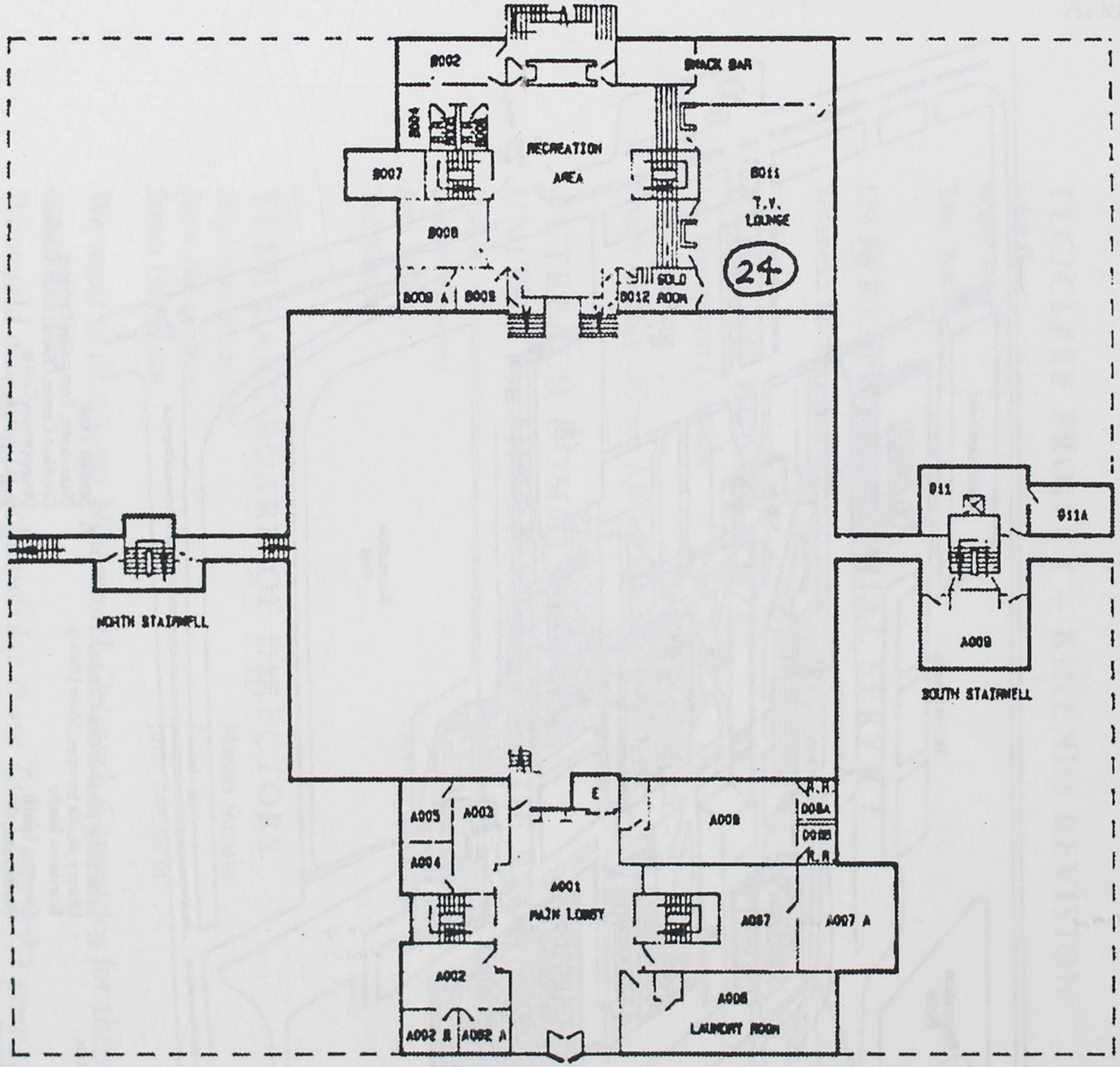
Stephanie Miyashiro
Steve Nakashima
Susan Nakamura
Masao Suzuki
Akio Seo
Jimi Yamaichi

*We want to thank our Nihonmach Outreach Committee for their generous contribution!*
*We would also like to acknowledge those Tule Lake 2002 participants who volunteered at the pilgrimage. Thank you!!!*

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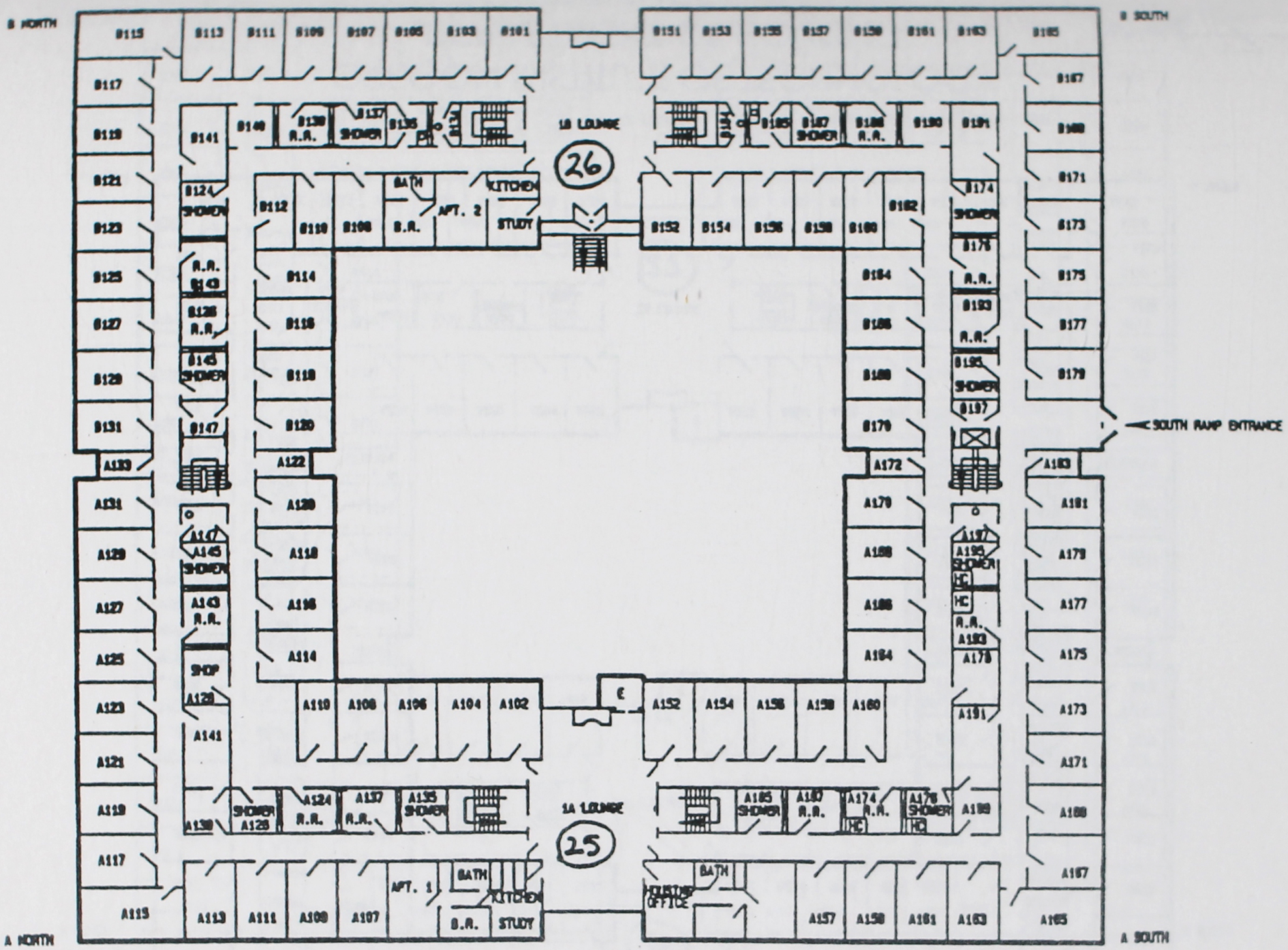



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7. **Semon Hall**
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8. **South Hall**
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9. **Purvine Hall**
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10. **Cornett Hall**
    Classrooms, Laboratories, Offices



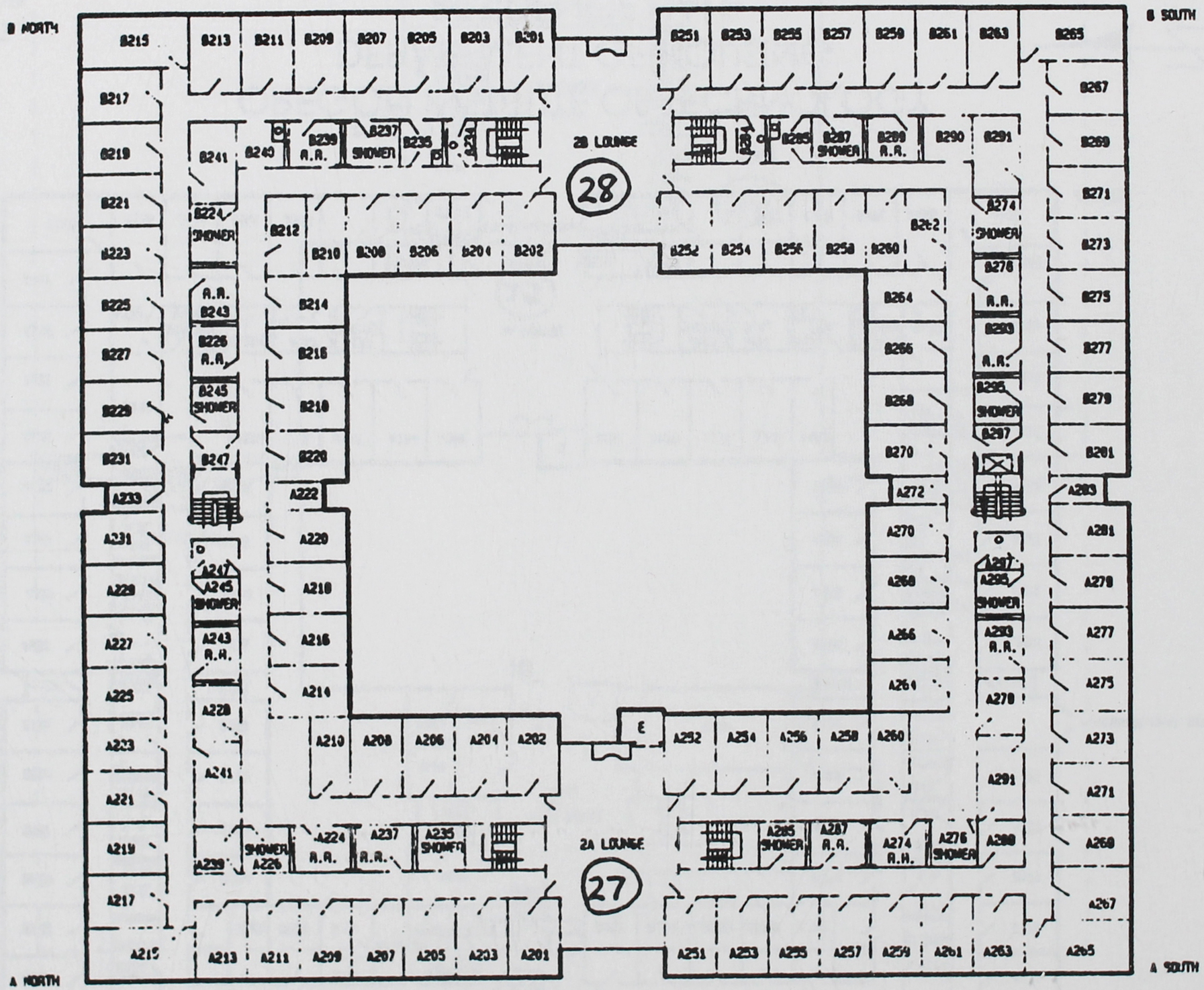

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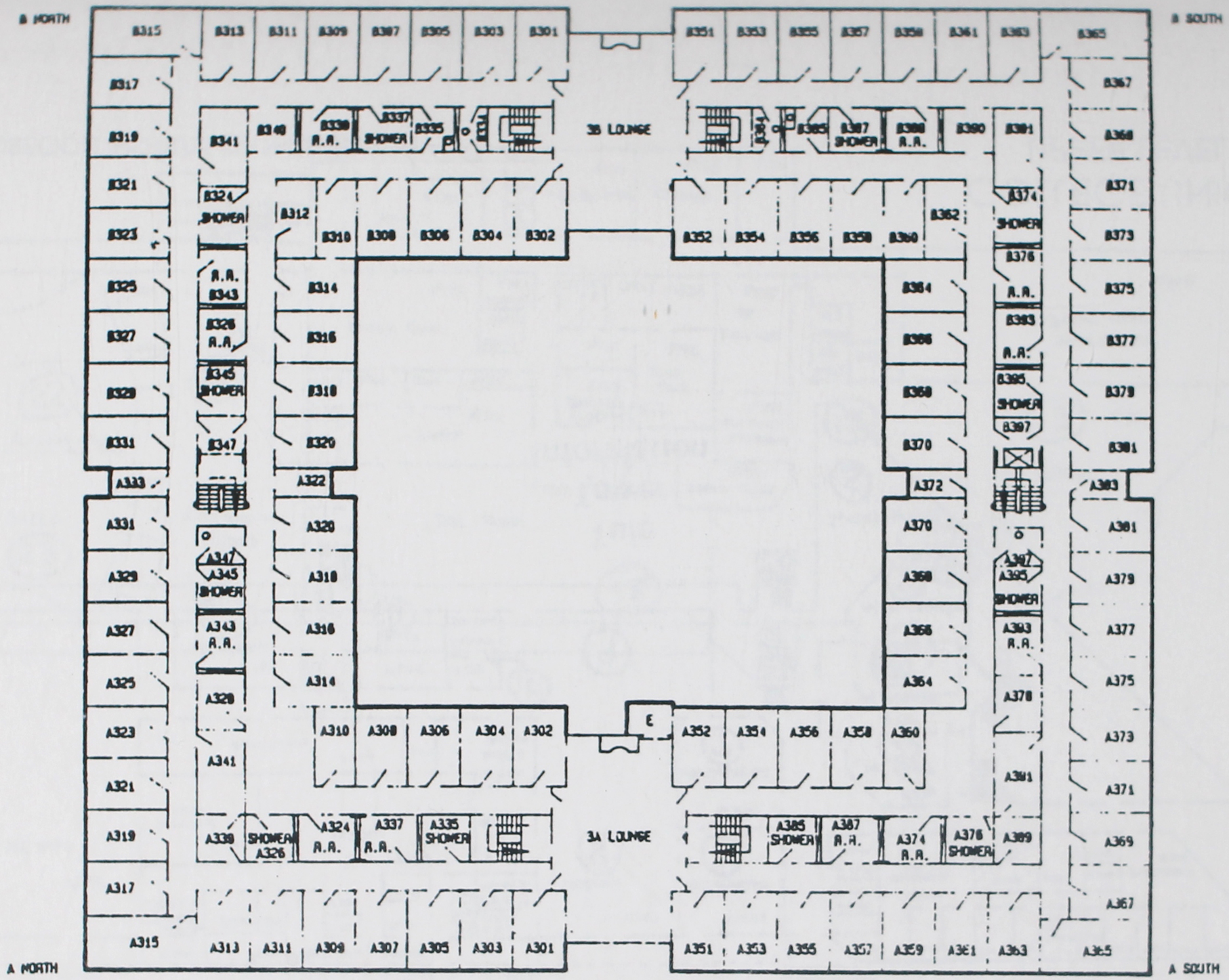

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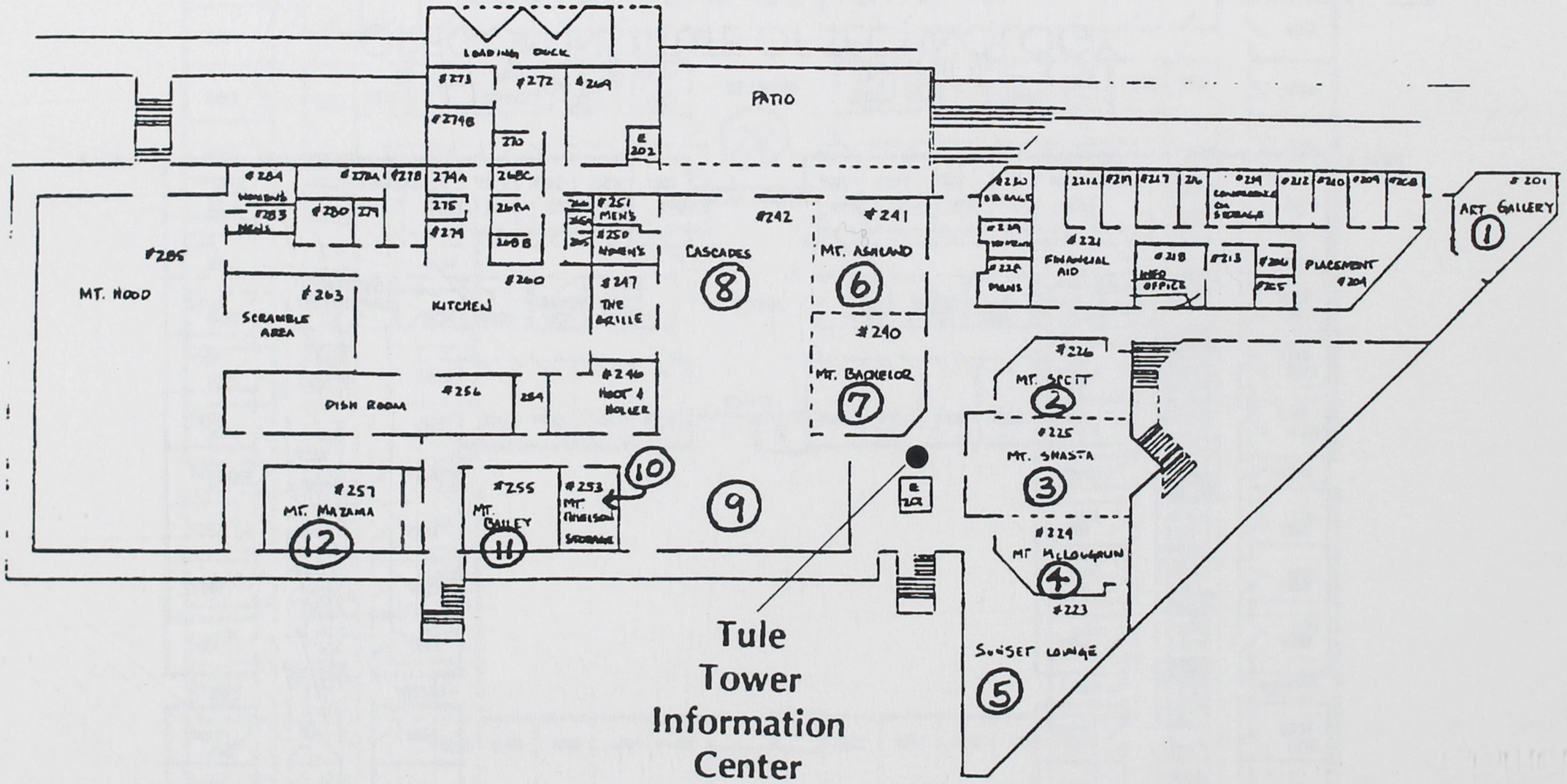

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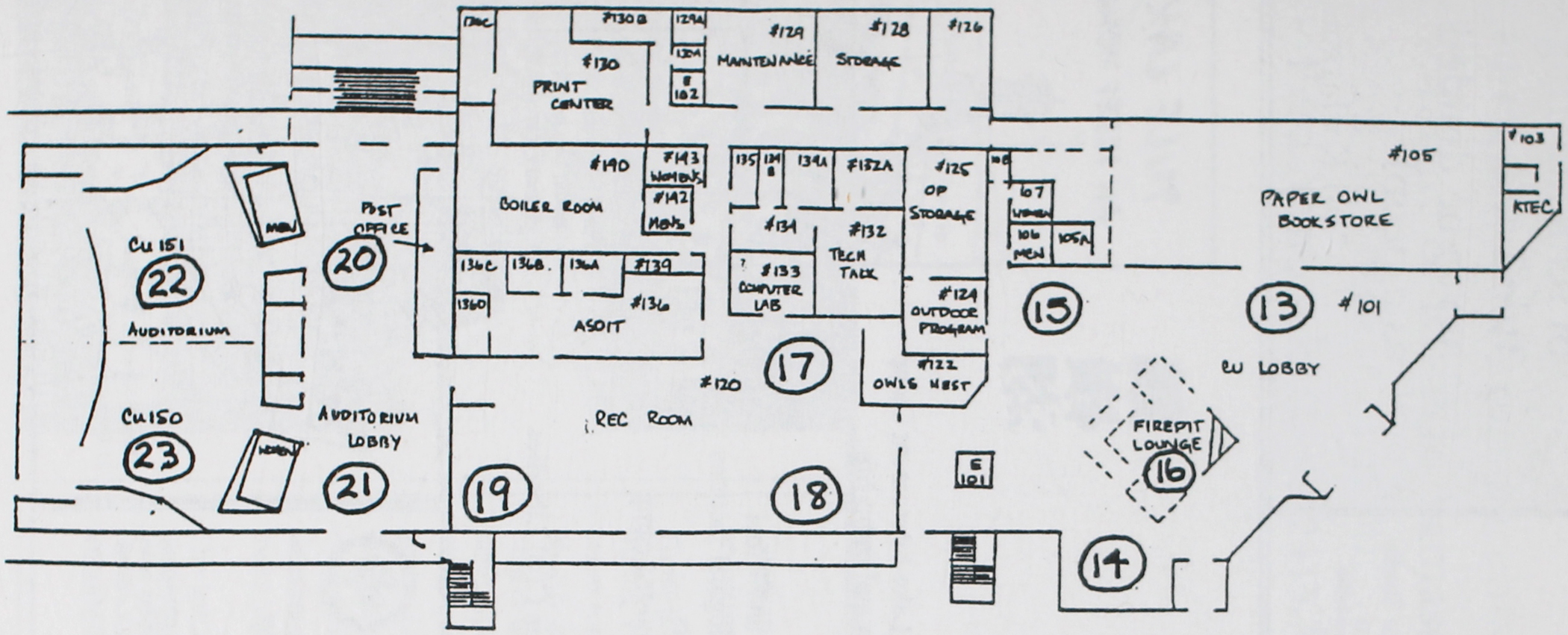

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San Lorenzo, California 94580
(510) 481-7876

*A Special Message from Yuri Kochiyama*

In remembering
Tule Lake, let us
never be divided
as a people.

Yuri Kochiyama

*NOTE Book

**Tule Lake: An Issei Memoir**

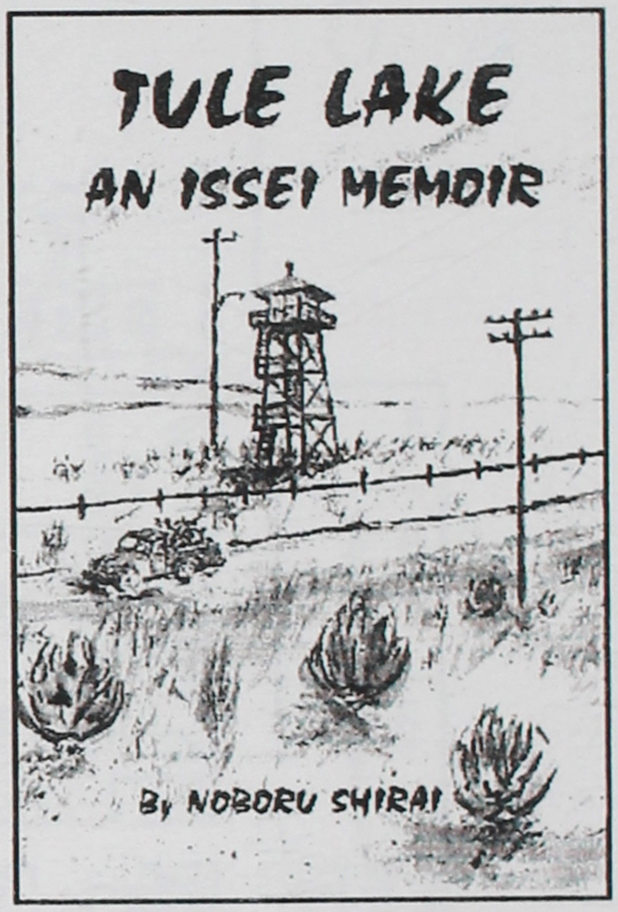
鶴嶺湖

*By Noboru Shirai*
*Translated by Ray Hosoda*

Noboru Shirai's account of life in Tule Lake Internment Camp 1942-1945 – serious problems of communal camp life

- Loss of parenteral authority
- Tension among the Issei, Nisei, and Kibei
- Intrigue between different ideological factions
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In memory of our parents,
Matsue & Ichitaro Yamasaki,
and our oldest brother,
Fred Yamasaki (Block 2415-A & B)

*Mrs. Fred Yamasaki (Ruby)*
*Tak Yamasaki*
*Bill Yamasaki*
*Joe Yamasaki*
*Mas Yamasaki*
*Bert Yamasaki*
*Mako Yamasaki*




Congratulations to the Tule Lake Committee for revisiting the concepts of patriotism and loyalty.

Those issues were as central to the Internment during WWII as they are to post-9/11 United States today, perhaps for the same reasons. Shortly after the Sept. 11 attacks Sansei Legacy Project distributed a letter to several local newspapers, calling attention to a "second wave of terrorism." In part we stated, "As third-generation Japanese Americans, we must speak out in support of the Muslim and Arab-American communities...[W]e cannot allow violence and discrimination to fall blindly on anyone who looks 'different' or 'like the enemy.'"

The letter was composed at a monthly Living Room gathering. To find out more about Living Room, contact Sharon Senzaki:
**ssenaki@aol.com** **(415) 387-4026**

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**CAMPAIGN FOR JUSTICE:**
REDRESS NOW FOR JAPANESE LATIN AMERICANS!

**Unfinished Redress Business: Don't Give Up the Fight!**

*Much appreciation to the Tule Lake Committee for your inspiring accomplishments and commitment to truth and justice.*

The struggle for redress continues in the courts and in the halls of Congress:
· Proper apology and compensation for 2000 Japanese Americans and Japanese Latin Americans who are still being denied equitable redress by the US government
· Funding for research and educational programming, to fulfill the educational mandate of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988

**Join the Struggle and Make History!**

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To honor our parents
who were interned at
Tule Lake:
Yoshiye & Tosh Nagata
(block 25)

*Nagata Bros Farm*

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