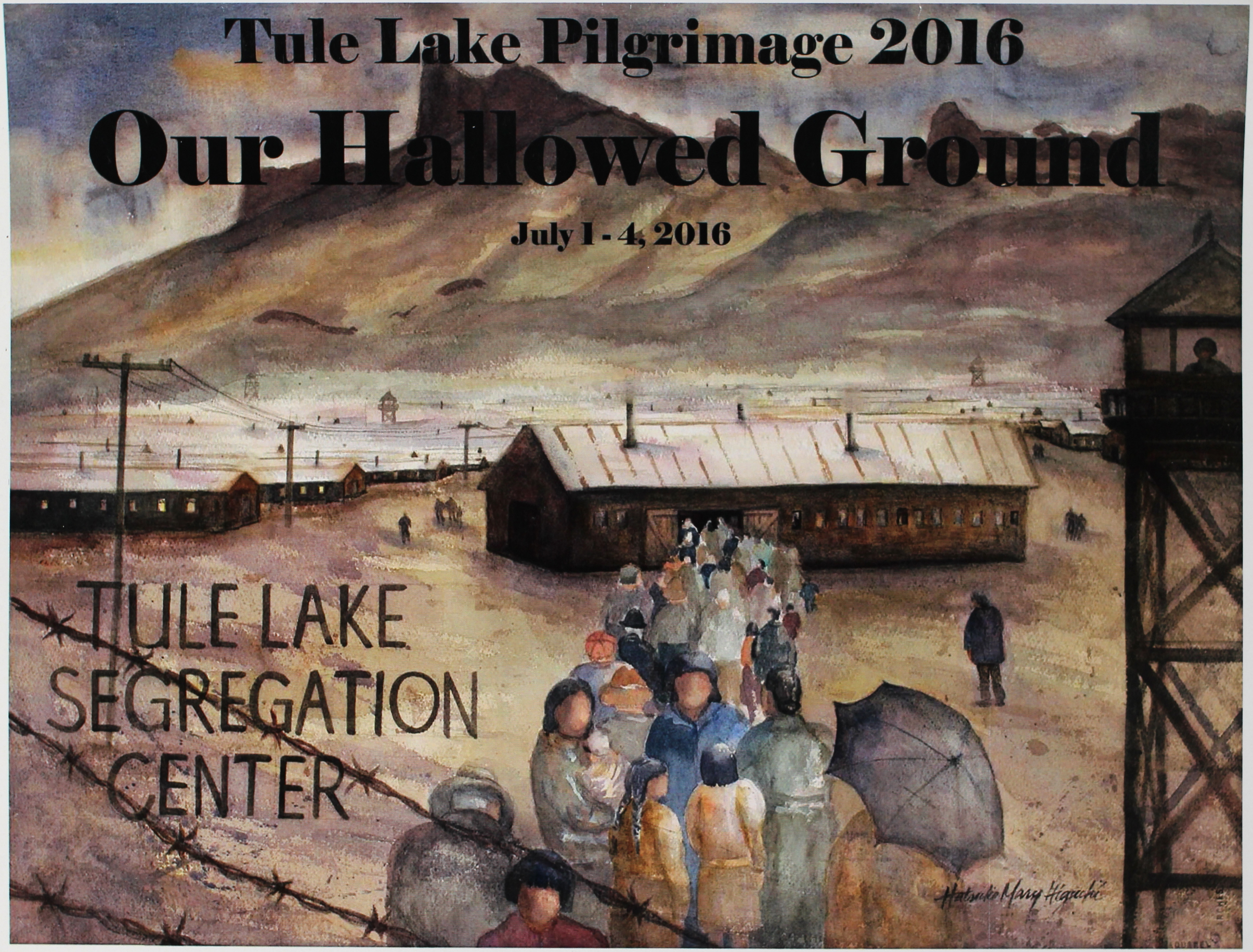
Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2016

Our Hallowed Ground

July 1 - 4, 2016



The Tule Lake Segregation Center Jail

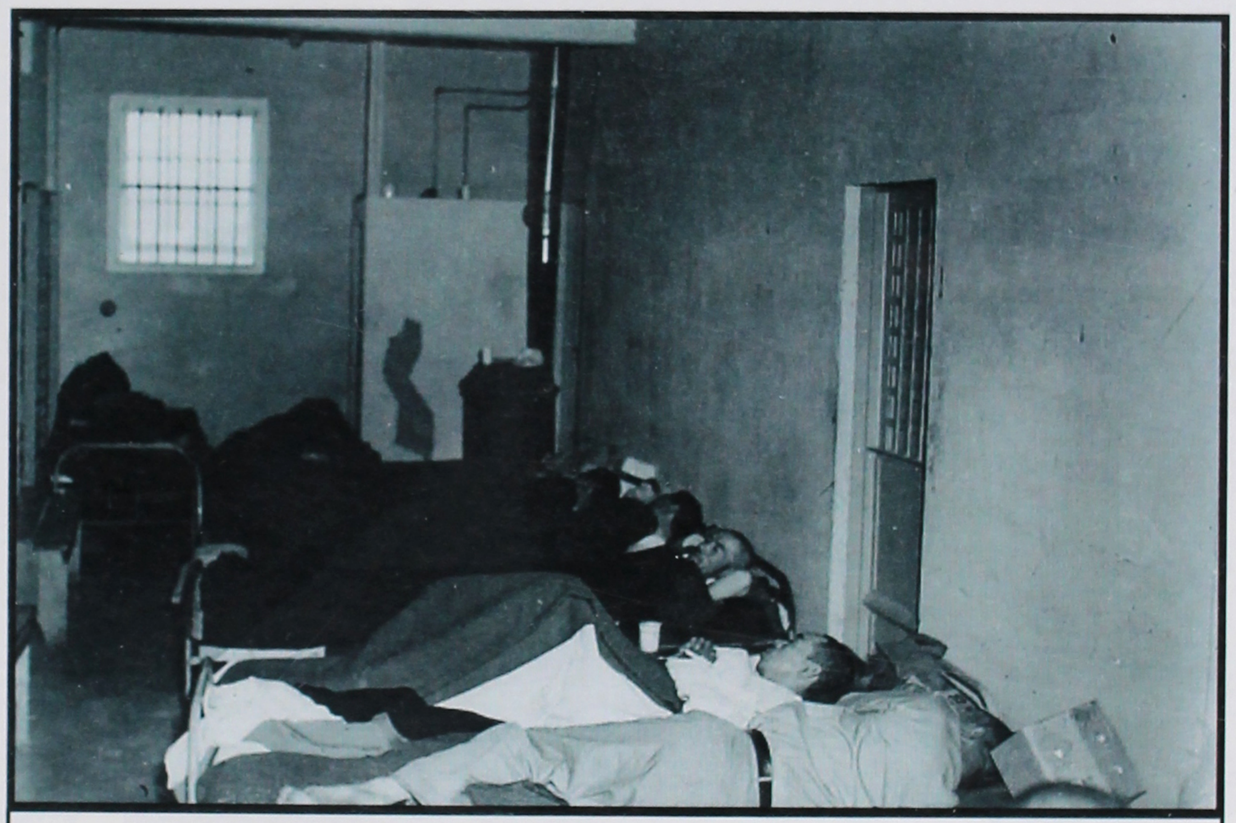
The irony is that the Government attempted to obliterate every vestige of the concentration camps they had created and the one thing they could not get rid of was the one structure of the entire American concentration camp fiasco that told the whole story of the unjust and unconstitutional incarceration, the story they wanted to hide. If one begins by asking, "why was there a jail at the maximum security Tule Lake Segregation Center?" The answer and the subsequent questions it brings up will take you all the way back to EO 9066 and even beyond. It is the Jail that exposes the cruel and extraordinary treatment the Government exacted on those who protested their incarceration and refused to be complicit with the governments' actions by not going along with them.

These are 4 of the 6 cells in the Jail. The 2 on the left are identified as "Women's Cells" and the 2 on the right as "Men's Cells". As far as is known women were not jailed here. A local farmer bought the iron bars back in the 1950's, and kept them under a tarp and never used them. A couple of years ago after he had passed away his children donated the bars back to the NPS Tule Lake Unit. They will be used in the restoration of the Jail.

This is the short hallway at the back of the Jail. The doorway it currently being used as the entrance. This photo was taken before the canopy was built over the Jail.

When the golden sun has sunk beyound the desert horizon and darkness followed, under a dim light casting my lonesome heart.

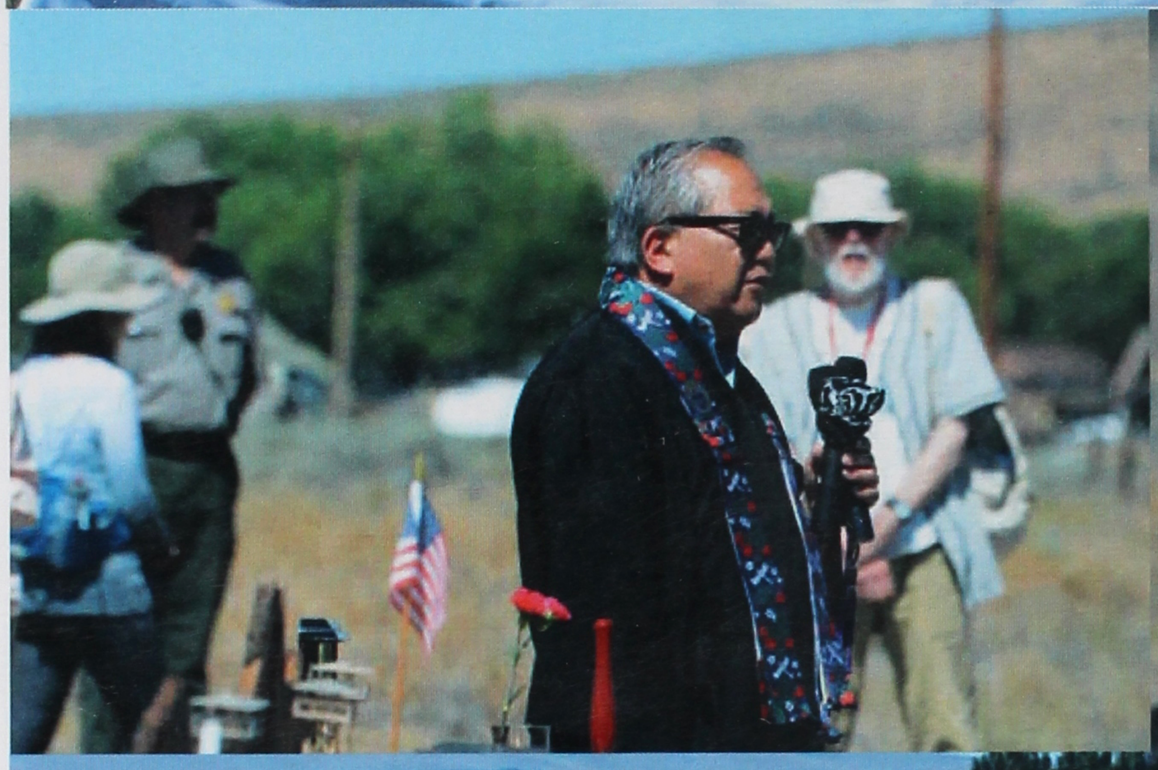
These men whose names were on the rolls of the Hoshi Dan when the WRA raided their office, are being processed, through the Stockade which is to the left, for transfer to Ft. Lincoln. The building to the right is the Jail.

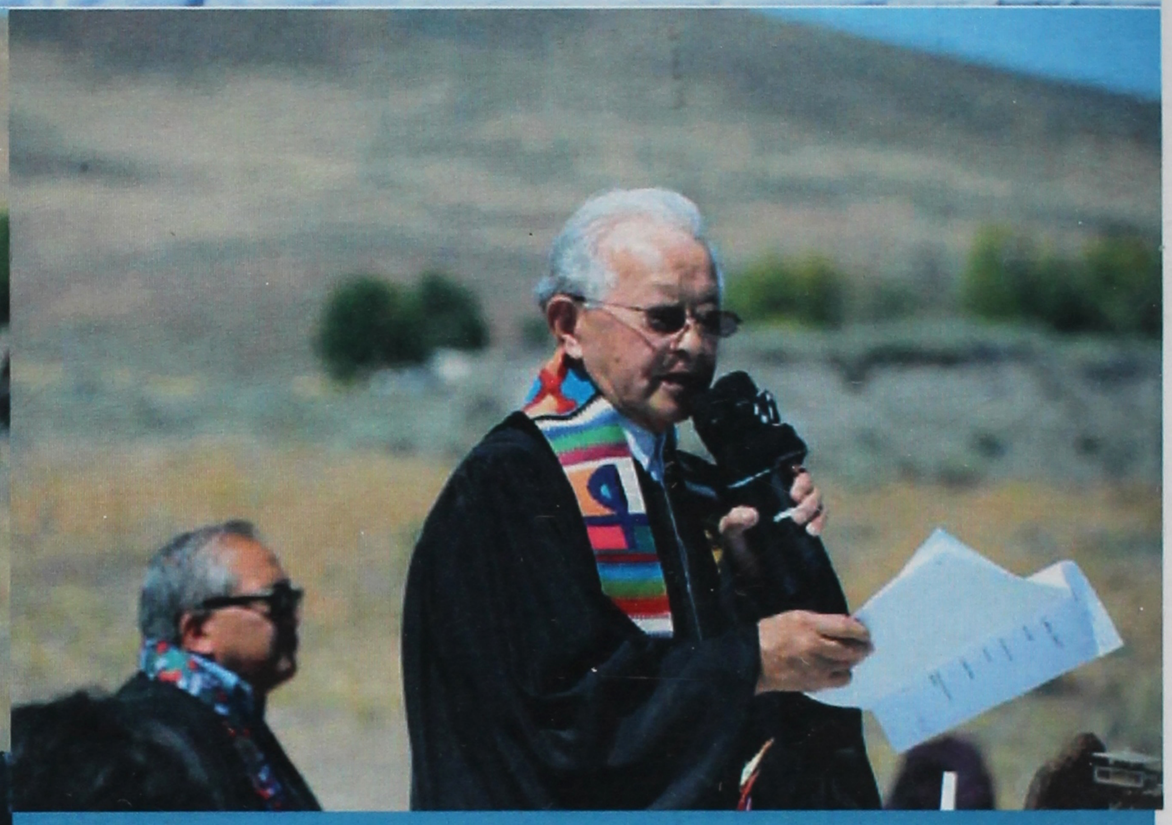


The Jail was used to incarcerate these men before their rendition to Ft. Lincoln. The 6 cell jail with 4 bunks to a cell was used to hold 99 men. Above, the men are sleeping in bunks placed in the space outside of the cells.

In defiance of orders to board the train to Ft. Lincoln these men were physically taken to the train in their underwear or the clothes they were sleeping in.

Memorial Service





Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2016

Our Hallowed Ground

Table of Contents

Jail Photographs . . . . . 2 &3

Memorial Service Photographs 4

Pilgrimage Policies & Born in Tule Lake. 6

Bus Monitors & Important Phone Numbers 7

Tule Lake Committee Cell Phone Numbers 8

Reflections—Photographs 9

Pilgrimage Schedule

Friday, July 1st 10

Saturday, July 2nd 11

Sunday, July 3rd 16

Monday, July 4th 19

Resisting Incarceration in Concentration Camps 20

Aerial View of Tule Lake 24

Castle Rock Hike & Cultural Program Photos 26

Two Views of the Tule Lake Cemetery 34

Glossary of Terms 28-9

OIT College Union Lower Level Diagram 34

OIT College Union Upper Level Diagram 35

Pilgrimage Policies

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

- Illegal drugs, firearms and other weapons are not allowed.
- Stay with your group. Make sure someone knows where you are or 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 of the Oregon Institute of Technology.
- This pilgrimage may be a highly emotional experience for many. An attitude of openness, appreciation and support for each person, whatever their perspective or experience, will maximize the benefits to all who are on the pilgrimage.
- **We will have almost 60 persons who are 80 years of age or older. Please give them priority when lining up for meals, allow them the seating and shade when assembling outdoors, and provide them with assistance when boarding and exiting the bus.**

Born in Tule Lake

Photo by Kiyoshi Ina

These youngsters were all born in Tule Lake and returned

People and Phone Numbers

BUS MONITORS

Please get to know your bus monitors (listed below). They will provide you with important information and can help answer questions. Please assist them in ensuring that all passengers on the bus are accounted for and that no one is left behind.

Berkeley

Chizu Omori

Trisha Kita-Mah

Jennifer Moy

San Francisco

Hiroshi Shim'zu

Cary Matsumura

San Jose/Union City

Jimi Yamaichi

Sharon Nakamura

Seattle A

Stan Shikuma

Linda Ando

Shizue Shikuma

Sacramento A

Lorna Fong

Satsuki Ina

Sacramento B

Kristy Oshiro

Karen Young

Sacramento Airport

Barbara Takei

Martha Nakagawa

Seattle B

Ellen Bruning

Jan Yoshiwara

Lois Yoshishige

MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Stan Shikuma, RN . . . . . (206) 919-1465

OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Emergency . . . . . (541) 885-0911

Non-emergency . . . . . (541) 885-1111

OIT Campus Security . . . . . (541) 885-0911

OIT Housing Office . . . . . (541) 885-1094

Ambulance, Police, Fire . . . . . Dial 9 for outside line, then 911

Photos by Kiyoshi Ina

Tule Lake Committee/Bus Monitor Cellular Phone Numbers:

If you need to contact a Tule Lake Committee member during the pilgrimage, here are their phone numbers:

Fran Ellis..... (408) 702-7540

Roy Ikeda..... (510) 306-5033

Satsuki Ina.....(916) 947-5194

Sharon Nakamura.....(510) 795-7892

Chizu Omori.....(415) 601-9606

Stan Shikuma..... (209) 919-1465

Hiroshi Shimizu.....(415) 317-2686

Barbara Takei.....(916) 427-1733

Jimi Yamaichi.....(408) 677-6867

Lorna Fong.....(916) 698-6317

Jan Yoshiwara.....(360) 866-7145

Lois Yoshishige.....(541) 343-7795

Photos by Kiyoshi Ina

Tule Lake Pilgrimage Committee 2014

Photos by Kiyoshi Ina

Reflections: Arriving and Remembering

Photos by Kiyoshi Ina

Our Hallowed Ground

TULE LAKE PILGRIMAGE 2016

SCHEDULE

PLEASE NOTE: THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Friday, July 1, 2016

Departure Locations and Times

San Jose	6:30 — 7:00 am
San Francisco	7:15 — 8:00 am
Berkeley	7:30 — 8:30 am
Sacramento Betsuin A	7:30 — 8:15 am
Sacramento Betsuin B	8:00 — 8:45 am
Sacramento Airport	10:00 -- 10:40 am
Seattle	7:00 — 7:30 am
Olympia	8:30 — 8:50 am
Portland	10:50 — 11:15 am
Eugene	1:00 — 2:00 pm

11:30 – 1:30 pm **Lunch** (First United Methodist Church, Redding – Berkeley, Sacramento, San Jose/Union City, San Francisco buses)

1:00—2:15 pm **Lunch** (Gateway Mall, 2750 Gateway St., Eugene – Seattle buses)

Lunch for Sacramento Airport bus will be bentos on the road

4:30—6:00 pm **Buses Arrive at OIT.**

Check-In and registration will take place in the lobby of the OIT Student Union, Mt. Shasta lounge. Volunteers will assist seniors with luggage and check in. **Please save the small manila envelope in which you receive your room key. Place the key back in the envelope when you check out on Monday.**

For those who will be staying at the **Shilo Inn** call **541-885-7980** for Shuttle service.

A **message board** will be available near the entrance to the cafeteria to leave messages for pilgrimage attendees. The ***Open Mic*** sign-up form will also be posted on the message board.
For those who drive to the pilgrimage, please check in with the Tule Lake Committee and submit your waiver form.

4:30 – 6:30 pm **Crane Folding. Mt. Shasta Lounge**
Assist in origami crane folding. The cranes will be strung together and used for the memorial service.

5:30—7:00 pm **Dinner – Cascades Dinning**

7:30 - 8:30 pm **Welcome Program — College Union Auditorium**
Barbara Takei, MC
Genki Taiko
Welcome
Announcements
Introductions
Overview of Events and Activities
Castle Rock Hike—**Stan Shikuma**
Marjorie Stoneman Douglas Award—**Barbara Takei**, Awardee
Presented by **Ron Sundergill**, Senior Director – Pacific Region Office, National Park Conservation Association

National Park Conservation Association's annual **Marjorie Stoneman Douglas** Award was established in 1986 to honor individuals (or groups) who go to great lengths to advocate and fight for the protection of our nation al parks. Named for **Marjorie Stoneman Douglas**, a life-long advocate for Everglades National Park, the award recognizes the outstanding efforts of an individual that results in the protection of a national park or proposed site in the National Park System.

8:45 - 11:00 pm **Activities in the OIT College Union**
There will be a number of activities going on at various locations in the OIT College Union during this time. Feel free to attend as many as you like. No prior sign up is required.

Sales Room Open — Sunset
T-shirts, books, DVD's, gift cards and other Tule Lake merchandise are on sale. Cash or checks only.
In addition to the Tule Lake merchandise, books, literature and information will be available at tables maintained by the following organizations & people:
Tule Lake Committee
Asian American Curriculum Project/Mas Hongo, Susan Tanioka, Barbara Mulford
Genki Spark
Hiroshi Kashiwagi
Mary Higuchi
Don Hata
Clifford Hayashi

Pilgrimage Support Groups — Mt. Thielsen
Facilitators from **United to End Racism** will provide a safe structured environment to share thoughts about our experiences at the pilgrimage and your family's connection to incarceration and Tule Lake. You are welcome to come with friends or family members or just you. We will meet in small groups to share talking and listening to each other as we reflect.

Tule Lake 101 — CU Auditorium

What is it that makes the former concentration camp at Tule Lake significant and unique? Join **Chizu Omori** and **Barbara Takei** as they discuss, among other things, the so-called "loyalty questionnaire" and the transformation of Tule Lake into a maximum-security segregation center, the experiences of the "no-no's," and the circumstances that caused over 5000 Nisei and Kibei to renounce their U.S. citizenship. Chizu co-produced, with her sister Emiko Omori, the widely acclaimed documentary film, "Rabbit in the Moon." Barbara is the co-author, along with Judy Tachibana, of "Tule Lake Revisited: A Brief History and Guide to the Tule Lake Concentration Camp."

Reflections: "Arriving and Remembering"-- Mt. Scott

Dr. Satsuki Ina invites memories and reflections of growing up while imprisoned, in a discussion among survivors about the impact of the wartime incarceration. All are welcome, however, discussion centers on those who were incarcerated. To minimize disruption the door will be closed at 8:15 sharp. Dr. Ina is Sansei, a psychotherapist and filmmaker ("From a Silk Cocoon") who was born in the Tule Lake Segregation Center. She has devoted her life work to the understanding of the emotional impact of the incarceration on generations of Japanese Americans.

Film Showings:

Showing at Mt. McLaughlin

"Cats of Mirikitani" Eighty-year-old Jimmy Mirikitani survived the trauma of WWII concentration camps, Hiroshima, and homelessness by creating art. But when 9/11 threatens his life on the New York City streets and a local filmmaker brings him to her home, the two embark on a journey to confront Jimmy's painful past. An intimate exploration of the lingering wounds of war and the healing powers of friendship and art, this documentary won several awards at film festivals around the world, including the Audience Award at its premiere in the 2006 Tribeca Film Festival. . **74 min.**

Showing at Mt. Bailey

"From A Silk Cocoon". Satsuki Ina, co-director, producer and writer. Labeled as "disloyal" and deemed "enemy aliens dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States," a young Japanese American couple, held in separate American prison camps during WW II, struggle to prove their innocence and fight deportation. With the discovery of their actual letters, diaries, and haiku poetry, the story reveals the frightening and tragic outcome resulting from wartime hysteria and racial profiling. **57 min.**

And

"Out of Infamy". Sharon Yamato, co-director, producer and writer. After eight years as the costume designer for the Perry Como Show, Michi Nishiura Weglyn (1926-1999) gave up a successful career in show business in the mid-1960s to write the book, 'Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps.' Providing factual evidence of governmental misconduct in the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II, the award-winning book, published in 1976, was hailed as the 'Bible of 20th Century Japanese Americans.' Using archival photographs, film and audio recordings of Weglyn, 'Out of Infamy' paints a portrait of Weglyn's dynamic personality, which evolved via incarceration in the Gila River, Arizona camp from California-born farm girl to New York City sophisticate to the Rosa Parks of Japanese Americans. **18 min.**

Showing at Diamond Peak

"Conscience and the Constitution" revisits the Japanese American internment experience to focus on 85 internees who refused to be drafted during World War II – an act of protest that resulted, not only in the largest trial for draft resistance in U.S. history, but also in ideological rifts within the Japanese American community that persist even today. At a time when community leaders strongly advocated for Japanese Americans to sign up with the armed forces to prove their loyalty to the U.S., the resisters refused to do so, knowing that they and their families had been stripped of their civil rights and incarcerated, solely on the basis of their race. Determined not to let the resisters' travails be lost to history, filmmaker Frank Abe's documentary brings them

front and center, branding their courageous stand into our collective memory and as an inspiration for conscientious dissenters anywhere, anytime. **57 min.**

Showing at Mt. Mazama

"To Be Takei" Over seven decades, actor and activist George Takei boldly journeyed from Rohwer to Tule Lake to UC Berkeley to the helm of the starship Enterprise, to the daily news feeds of five million Facebook fans. Join George and his husband Brad on this star's playful and profound trek for life, liberty, and love.

Tsuru Folding & Stringing -- Mt. Bachelor Lounge

Assist in origami crane folding. The cranes will be strung together and used for the memorial service.

A Gathering of Youth – High School to Young Adults — Diversity Center

This is an opportunity to meet, share experiences and discuss how younger Nikkei generations (and other younger generations) who were not incarcerated at Tule Lake can help preserve the history and stories, for contemporary and future generations. Activities designed to get to know one another and learn about further sessions designed for teenagers and young adults at the pilgrimage.

Saturday, July 2

PLEASE NOTE: For emergencies at the Tule Lake site, emergency personnel in the area have instructed us to use (530) 842-3515 when using cell phones to call in an emergency. Or contact any NPS personnel, who will have radio contact with emergency services. Calling 911 on your cell phone will create delays and confusion caused by cell phone routing problems.

6:30-9:00 am **Castle Rock Hike**

Hike leader, Stan Shikuma

Hikers gather & board: 6:00 am – 6:20 am

Buses Depart: 6:30 am sharp

Breakfast will be brought out to the buses. Hikers must wear hiking boots/shoes and be in good physical condition. No smoking will be permitted during the hike. The hike is not recommended for children under the age of 10, or those with physical or medical conditions that could lead to dizziness, falls, or other injuries. Hikers should complete the hike by 9:00 AM.

7:00-8:30 am **Breakfast – Cascades Dinning**

8:45-9:00 am **Board Buses for the Memorial Service**

Board the first available bus. Buses will depart when seats are filled.

10:00-11:30 am **Memorial Service: Site of Tule Lake Jail**

An Interfaith Buddhist and Christian service to honor those that died at Tule Lake and those who survived the vengeance of the government for the dissent and protest of their unjust and unconstitutional incarceration. The Service will be conducted by Rev. Ronald Kobata, Rev. Jay Shinseki, and Rev. Saburo Masada.

12:30-2:30 pm **BBQ Lunch at Tulelake-Butte Valley Fairgrounds**

Beef Tri-tip

Roast Chicken

Black bean, corn, salsa salad

Potato Salad
Tomato and cucumber salad
Fruit salad
dessert: mix of cookies and Crisp
water, tea and coffee

2:30-5:30pm **Pilgrimage Tours & Activities**

Tour #1 - Tour of the Tule Lake Segregation Center camp site.

This is the basic tour of the Tule Lake Segregation Center; appropriate for 1st time Pilgrimage attendees. You will get an idea of the size of the largest of the ten America's Concentration Camps and visit the significant remains of the Camp. Stops will be made at:

The Jail & Stockade Area
State Historic Landmark Monument
Block 73 Latrine Foundation
Camp Tulelake (the Civilian Conservation Corp camp where the Tule Lake Loyalty Questionnaire protesters were incarcerated)

The tour will be conducted by National Park Service Staff from the Tule Lake Unit, WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

Tour #2 - Captain Jack's Stronghold and Petroglyph Point

Laurel Robinson of the **Confederated Tribes of the Klamath Modoc and Yahooskin** will lead this tour. During the Modoc War of 1873, Captain Jack's band settled in this section of the Lave Beds following the Battle of Lost River. With only 53 warriors, and numerous women and children in their band of 160, they held off for several months, a U.S. Army force outnumbering them by as much as 10 to 1. The Modoc's used the Lava Beds as defensive stronghold because of the rough terrain, rocks that could be used in fortification, and irregular pathways to evade pursuers.

Petroglyph Point contains one of the largest panels of Native American rock art in the United States. The petroglyphs are carved along the face of a former island of ancient Tule Lake, in a region historically of the Modoc people territory. The Petroglyph Point Archeological Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

Remain at the Fairgrounds and enjoy these activities:

Activity #1 -- Taiko Workshop: Stan Shikuma Leader of Seattle Kokon Taiko will give introductory lessons on playing taiko drums to all who are interested. If you have ever wondered what it's like and wanted to play taiko drums, this session is for you.

Activity #2 — Odori at Tule Lake: Whether you are an experienced obon dancer or a novice, come join the fun. Learn the basic steps and movements. Bring a hapi coat and use the Tule Lake uchiwa that you were given to add color to the odori. This traditional summer time activity will be led by **Naomi Kitajima**.

Activity #3 — Talk Story with Tule Lake & Rohwer Survivors: Survivors of the Incarceration will talk about their experiences. Facilitated by Linda Ando & Lawson Inada

Eiko Yamaichi—Tule Lake/Jerome/Gila River
Hiroshi Kashiwagi—Tule Lake
Mas Hongo—Tule Lake
Ben Takeshita—Topaz/Tule Lake
Lawson Inada—Rohwer/Amache

Activity #4 — Tule Lake-Butte Valley Fair Museum of Local History - This local museum has exhibits of the Tule Lake

Segregation Center, including a restored barrack and guard tower, exhibits of the POW camp, homesteading, logging and farming in the area and much more. The museum features a one hour Jimi Yamaichi audio cassette tape tour. Murals within the museum include a view of the Tulelake Camp with more than 1400 barracks that were home to over 29,000 Japanese Americans during WWII. Admission for this self-guided tour is included as part of your registration fee.

3:30-6:00 pm **Board Buses – Return to OIT**

You may board the first available bus on the return to OIT. Buses will leave when seats are filled.

6:00-6:15 pm **Brief meeting for Intergenerational Discussion Group resource people and Facilitators—Mt. Thielsen**

If you are a resource person or facilitator, you will have a chance to meet your partner before you are in your Intergenerational Discussion Group on Sunday morning. Come to Mt. Thielsen for a brief connection before dinner.

6:00-7:30 pm **Dinner —Cascades Dinning**

7:30-10:30 pm **Sales Room Open — Sunset**

8:00-9:30 pm **Intergenerational Discussion Group Facilitator Training (Mt. Thielsen)**

Learn techniques for leading your discussion group and work in small groups to make a plan for facilitating your discussion group on Sunday. Led by the team from **United to End Racism**

8:00-9:30 pm **Reflections II: "Arriving and Remembering"-- Mt. Scott**

Dr. Satsuki Ina invites memories and reflections of growing up while imprisoned, in a discussion among survivors about the impact of the wartime incarceration. All are welcome, however, discussion centers on those who were incarcerated. To minimize disruption the door will be closed at 8:45 sharp. Dr. Ina is Sansei, a psychotherapist and filmmaker ("From a Silk Cocoon") who was born in the Tule Lake Segregation Center. She has devoted her life work to the understanding of the emotional impact of the incarceration on generations of Japanese Americans.

8:00-9:30 pm **Youth CAN: Building a New Generation of Community, Part 1**

Explore the ties that bind young people to their cultural roots. Activities include discussion of family and cultural values and how they form our identities. Discuss how we pass on culture and tradition to one another and hopefully build future Nikkei connections.

8:00-11:00 pm **Film Showings:**

Showing at Mt. McLaughlin

"Cats of Mirikitani" Eighty-year-old Jimmy Mirikitani survived the trauma of WWII concentration camps, Hiroshima, and homelessness by creating art. But when 9/11 threatens his life on the New York City streets and a local filmmaker brings him to her home, the two embark on a journey to confront Jimmy's painful past. An intimate exploration of the lingering wounds of war and the healing powers of friendship and art, this documentary won several awards at film festivals around the world, including the Audience Award at its premiere in the 2006 Tribeca Film Festival. 74 min.

Showing at Mt. Bailey

"Jimmy Murakami, Non Alien". Se Merry Doyle—Director. This film takes you on an extraordinary journey with Jimmy, the world-renowned Oscar nominated animator whose credits include When the Wind Blows and The Snowman, from his adopted country Ireland, through his Hollywood career, his moves to Japan, France and New York City, climaxing with his return to Tule Lake to confront his childhood and his still present anger with the American government that put him there. 74 min.

Showing at Diamond Peak

"Conscience and the Constitution" revisits the Japanese American internment experience to focus on 85 internees who refused to be drafted during World War II – an act of protest that resulted, not only in the largest

trial for draft resistance in U.S. history, but also in ideological rifts within the Japanese American community that persist even today. At a time when community leaders strongly advocated for Japanese Americans to sign up with the armed forces to prove their loyalty to the U.S., the resisters refused to do so, knowing that they and their families had been stripped of their civil rights and incarcerated, solely on the basis of their race. Determined not to let the resisters' travails be lost to history, filmmaker **Frank Abe's** documentary brings them front and center, branding their courageous stand into our collective memory and as an inspiration for conscientious dissenters anywhere, anytime. 57 min.

8:30-10:00 pm **Open Mic — Mt. Shasta Lounge**

Naomi Kitajima will be the MC of this open mic session. Sing, dance, play a musical instrument, recite a dramatic vignette or poem or tell us a story, read a passage or share your writings. This is a time to relax and enjoy the community of individuals who have come together for the 2016 Tule Lake pilgrimage.

Sunday, July 3

7:00-8:30 am **Breakfast (Cafeteria)**

7:45-8:45 am **Sales Room Open (Sunset)**

9:00-11:45 am **Intergenerational Discussion Groups**

Each person on the pilgrimage will be assigned to a discussion group. A list of the people assigned to each of the intergenerational discussion groups and the meeting place for each group will be posted at the entrance to the OIT cafeteria. Please check the lists and find where your discussion group will meet.

11:45-1:15 pm **Lunch (Cafeteria)**

11:45-1:15 pm **Debrief for Intergenerational Discussion Group Facilitators --Mt. Thielsen**

An opportunity to share highlights from leading your discussion group. Facilitators, pick up your lunch in the cafeteria and bring to Mt Thielsen.

11:45-1:45 pm **Sales Room Open (Sunset Room)**

1:30-3:00 pm **Plenary Session — CU Auditorium**

"Resistance at Tule Lake" a film by Konrad Aderer

The explosive hidden history of Japanese Americans who challenged the injustice of World War II incarceration. **Resistance at Tule Lake** is a feature documentary tracing the remarkable journeys of Japanese Americans who dared to resist the U.S. government's program of mass incarceration during World War II. At the Tule Lake Segregation Center, thousands of these incarcerees renounced their citizenship and engaged in open protest. Giving voice to experiences that have been marginalized for over 70 years, this documentary challenges the nationalist, one-sided ideal of wartime "loyalty." 60 min.

3:15-6:30 pm **Ross Ragland Cultural Program performers leave for tech rehearsal**

3:15-4:45 pm **Tule Lake Pilgrimage Workshops:**

The following workshops will be presented during this time. Please choose the workshop that is of most interest to you. No prior signup is needed.

Mt. Scott

Issei and Kibei Voices: Haiku and Senryu at Tule Lake

Dr. Takagi-Kitayama/Dr. Teruko Kumei

Issei and Kibei voices in Japanese traditional short poems, written while incarcerated at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, challenge the narrative of the compliant and dutiful prisoner. Translated into English you will hear the poetry of dissent and opposition as poets criticize the absurdity and injustice of the US wartime policies that incarcerated them. You will also hear the longing for peace and the search for meaning as their suffering crystallized into poetry and turned their personal feelings into collective memories. The session will be conducted in English, led by **Dr. Takagi-Kitayama (Aichi Gakuin University)** and **Dr. Teruko Kumei (Shirayuri College),** who welcome additional information about poets and poetry activities in Tule Lake.

Mt. Mazama

Words Can Lie or Clarify

Don Hata/Yoshinori Himel

Relocation Center, Concentration Camp, Internment Camp -- Ever wonder what to call the places where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during WWII? Learn how the government intentionally used language for propaganda purposes, to minimize and conceal the punitive nature of the incarceration, and why the issue of terminology is so significant for Tule Lake. This workshop is offered by historian **Don Hata**, author of **"Japanese Americans and WWII: Mass Removal, Imprisonment, and Redress**," and **Yoshinori Himel**, attorney and author of **"Americans' Misuse of "Internment."**

Mt. Bailey

Hallowed Ground: Preserving Tule Lake for Future Generations

Tule Lake Segregation Center became a **National Historic Landmark** in 2006 and a **National Monument** in 2008, helping to validate and integrate the story of mass grassroots protest into the Japanese American narrative. In this workshop led by the NPS and the Tule Lake Committee, hear an update on the status of the Tule Lake National Park site development, completion of architectural planning to get the iconic jail "shovel-ready," and efforts to prevent further destruction caused by an airport, an incompatible use, located in the middle of the historic site.

Mt. Thielsen

Healing from Racism and Incarceration

Jan Yoshiwara

We have all been affected by the racism of WWII, whether we were personally incarcerated or not. Government policy created false divisions in our communities, with multiple responses to the forced incarceration of our people, including dissent and military service and the divisiveness of segregation at Tule Lake. This workshop will focus on ways to listen to each other with respect, share impacts, and heal from the hurts and messages we internalized that divide our communities. Led by the team from **United to End Racism**.

Mt. McLaughlin

Tule Lake and WWII Military Resisters

Martha Nakagawa/Paul Minerich

During World War II, not all Japanese Americans soldiers quietly endured the discriminatory policies of the United States government. This workshop will give a general overview of the multiple, yet little-known instances of military resistance that Nikkei initiated after Pearl Harbor. Examples of responses of soldiers who had ties to Tule Lake or wished to be transferred to Tule Lake, will be examined. The workshop is led by **Martha Nakagawa of the Suyama Project of UCLA Asian American Studies Center, and Paul Minerich, Attorney**.

Diamond Peak

Poetry Workshop with Lawson Inada, Oregon's Poet Laureate, Emeritus

Lawson Inada was appointed Oregon poet laureate in 2006. His awards include a Guggenheim Fellowship, fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts, and a Creative Arts Grant from the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund. Inada's collections of poetry are **Before the War: Poems as They Happened (1971); Legends from Camp (1992), winner of the American Book Award; Just Into/Nations (1996); and Drawing the Line (1997),** winner of the Oregon Book Award. Sit down with Lawson and you will be inspired to write a poem.

CU Auditorium

Camp Artifacts: Giving Voice and Bearing Witness

Nancy Ukai/Dr. Satsuki Ina/Dr. Junko Kobayashi

The 2015 nationwide outcry and cancellation of the Rago Arts auction, aroused an interest in using camp artifacts to explore personal histories and the political context of incarceration. **Nancy Ukai**, who helped stop Rago Arts from auctioning off 450 concentration camp artifacts, discusses items from the Rago listing and from Tule Lake. Insight into the hearts and minds of Issei and Kibei imprisoned at Tule Lake is revealed in uncensored writings, originally composed in Japanese and translated into English by **Dr. Junko Kobayashi**, who discusses rarely-available materials that give voice to personal anguish, creativity and protest against incarceration. Moderator for the workshop is **Dr. Satsuki Ina.** (If you have a Tule Lake artifact, document or craft item with a family story that you wish to share, please send a photograph and brief description to: nancyhukai@gmail.com).

Diversity Center

3:15-4:45 pm **Youth CAN: Building a New Generation of Community, Part 2**

A continuation of Saturday's session on building relationships and identity through a discussion of what cultural and traditional values we keep and pass on to others. Includes screening of the short film, "A Flicker in Eternity," a teenager's first-person account of life in camp, followed by a discussion of how our common values define who we are. Participation in both sessions is encouraged but not necessary.

4:30-6:30 pm **Sales Room Open — Sunset**

4:45-6:15 pm **Dinner —Cascades (Performers will have dinner off-site**

6:45-7:15 pm **Board buses for the Ross Ragland Theater**

Board the first available bus. Buses will depart when full.

7:30-9:30 pm **Cultural Program - Ross Ragland Theater (Klamath Falls)**

George Takei: Emcee

Toru Saito: 3 Songs from the Great American Songbook

Hiroshi Kashiwagi, Poet, Playwright & Essayist reading from his works

Genki Spark Taiko, from Boston/New England: Karen Young, Jennifer Moy & Trisha Mah

Lawson Inada, Poet, Educator & Performance Artist will perform from his works in collaboration with Russel Baba and Jeanne Mercer

Tule Lake Taiko Spectacular: featuring Stan Shikuma from Seattle's Kokon Taiko, Russel Baba & Jeanne Mercer from Shasta Taiko, Kristy Oshiro from the Sacramento Taiko and Lois Yoshishige from the Eugene Taiko,

9:45-10:15 pm **Return to OIT**

Board the first available bus. Buses will depart when full.

10:00-11:00 pm **Farewell Gathering — Mt. Shasta Lounge**

An informal gathering to share experiences and say farewell.

10:00-11:00 pm **Sales Room – Sunset Room**

This is your last chance to buy souvenirs of the pilgrimage. The Sales Room will not be open on Monday, July 4.

Monday, July 4

6:00-7:30 pm **Breakfast – Cascades**

Pick up your bag lunch at the OIT Cafeteria before departing.

7:30-8:30 pm **Check Out of Residence Hall and the Village Apt.**

You must return your dorm key at check out desk in the envelope that it came in.

Please do not fold your sheets prior to checking out.

8:00-9:00 pm **Board Buses for Departures**

Please plan to board your bus 15 minutes before the departure time below.

8:00 – San Jose/Union City bus

8:00 – Both Pacific Northwest buses

8:00 – Berkeley, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Sacramento Airport buses

Thanks for attending the 2016 Tule Lake Pilgrimage, you are the reason it turns out so wonderful.

Castle Rock, from yet another angle Photos by Kiyoshi Ina

Resisting Incarceration in Concentration Camps

By Hideo Yonenaka

22 Aug 2008

On May 8, 1942, I moved from South Palo Alto in Santa Clara County, California, to East Palo Alto in San Mateo County to be with my grandmother, who was then ill.

Between May 9 and September 1943, I was detained at the Tanforan Assembly Center in San Bruno, California, just south of San Francisco. I was angry about being incarcerated on May 9 because that was the day before the high school track and field finals, and here I was about to lose my freedom. When I was at Tanforan, I made many new friends and learned a lot from the Issei (immigrant-generation Japanese Americans ineligible for US citizenship) and Nisei (US-born citizen children of the Issei) in camp. I admired their spirit and learned from their example to be able to take things in stride. I also learned many different crafts such as watercolor painting and wood carving.

In September 1942, because Tanforan was being closed, I was sent for detention to the Central Utah Relocation Center, commonly known as Topaz, located 16 miles west of the town of Delta and 140 miles south of Salt Lake City. At Topaz I worked part-time at the commissary delivering food to the mess halls. In addition, I attend high school and played sports. As I had at Tanforan, I made a lot of new friends my own age at Topaz and was a typical teenager. At school, I not only participated in baseball, along with some football and basketball, but also ran track on the high school team and competed against a high school in Delta.

In February 1943, our family decided to vote No/No to Questions #27 and #28 on the Loyalty Oath administered jointly by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and the US Army. Question #27 asked: Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered? Question #28 asked: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States against any and all attack by foreign of domestic forces, and foreswear any form of allegiance to the Japanese Emperor or any other foreign government, power, or organization? My father was sixty-two years old and had brothers in the Japanese Navy, so he did not want to go to war against them. I was sixteen at that time. If my father and mother answered Yes to Question #28 and gave up their Japanese citizenship, they would become aliens in the US with no national affiliation, since by law they could not become naturalized American citizens. To me, a No vote was a difficult decision, because in my mind I thought we would be deported from the US to Japan. Another reason was that I would be leaving my friends. Yet loyalty to the family was very important and I went along with the No/No vote. There was, in fact, a big conflict between parents and their children due to cultural differences, but many of the Nisei were obedient and went along with their parents' decision, even though they didn't agree with them.

My life at Topaz took a dramatic change following this vote. Some people who were once very good friends suddenly began to avoid me and some of the Issei who used to greet me every day began to turn their backs to me whenever I tried to greet them. Some of my former friends called me disloyal and a traitor. They shunned me and treated me like a leper. I still had a few friends who voted Yes/Yes and I really appreciated their friendship. It is a lonely life to go from having many friends to a few because of a family decision.

Today I understand why the Issei who voted Yes/Yes were unfriendly towards me. It was a matter of survival for them because there were informers in the camp and if the Issei were friendly towards me, they could be reported to the administration by these informers.

From September 1943 to February 11, 1943, I was confined at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, in Newell, California, located just south of Klamath Falls, Oregon, near the California-Oregon border. This was because No/No voters were sent to Tule Lake, which previously had been a "relocation center" like Topaz and the other eight WRA-managed detention facilities.

Most of my memories of Tule Lake are about playing football and baseball and going to high school. I didn't understand most of the politics at Tule, but nonetheless joined the Hokoku Seinen Dan [Young Men's Fatherland Group], mainly for their morning exercise program. We would exercise at 6:00 a.m. for about a half hour and the jog around the perimeter of the camp yelling Wash-shoi. One day I was asked by my father to run the mimeograph machine in the office of Hokoku Seinen Dan. Since everything was in Japanese, I didn't pay too much attention to what was being printed, but later I discovered it was very political. Since then I have learned that you should know and be aware of everything in which you are involved. A lot of events at Tule Lake were blocked from my memory, and it wasn't until I received my file from the US Department of the Interior (under whose jurisdiction the WRA operated) in July 2000 that I was able to piece together what actually had happened at Tule Lake.

Our family vow was to stay together no matter what the consequences. We requested repatriation to Japan. Rumors began to circulate that both aliens and Kibei (Nisei who received their formative education in Japan) would be separated from the so-called "non-aliens"?Nisei and Sansei (third-generation Japanese Americans). The Kibei and the aliens would be repatriated and the non-aliens would remain in the United States. The only way for our family to stay together was for my sister and I to renounce our US citizenship and ask for repatriation along with our parents. This step was necessary because our parents, as earlier noted, could not become naturalized US citizens.

On July 1, 1944, US President Franklin Roosevelt signed Public Law 405, a measure that had been passed by the 78th Congress. This law amended the Nationality Act, which stated that an American citizen could only renounce their citizenship by applying to a consul abroad. I argued with my father about renouncing my citizenship because I would then become a man without a country. However, to keep peace in the family and to keep the family intact, I renounced my citizenship along with 5,500 other Nisei. When I turned eighteen, I registered for the draft in July 1944, with Local Board #4, in Modoc County, at Newell, California, and was duly classified 4C as an Enemy Alien.

On February 12, 1945, after baseball practice, I went to take a nice long hot shower and when I got back to our barracks room, there were two federal agents from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in there who ordered me to get dressed. They said that I was under arrest and was being sent to another camp. I was further told that I was being arrested as an enemy alien and was going to Bismarck, North Dakota, to be imprisoned at the DOJ-operated Fort Lincoln Internment Center. No other explanation was given. I was one of 650 men going from Tule Lake to Bismarck. I was eighteen years old. So much for family unity; our family would no longer be together during the duration of our incarceration.

When we got to Bismarck, it was very cold, and so we spent most of the time indoors. We were housed in a three-story brick building and our room had around thirty double-deck beds. I was fortunate to get an upper bed near a window and next to the steam radiator. I learned to carve and paint again. I read a lot and tried to keep active and learn as much as I could from the Kibei and the Issei. I also remember Hans, a German POW, who was a very interesting person. I practiced my German on him and he spoke fluent English. Hans was the same age as I was and we became good friends.

650 Hokoku Seinen Dan removed to Ft. Lincoln, Bismarck, ND

I tried to be active and to keep my spirits high even though I didn't know what the future held for me. Most of my closest friends were repatriated to Japan. The first group was repatriated on November 21, 1945 (174 men) and the second group on December 26, 1945 (360 men). It became very lonely because I didn't know what my family was doing. Where were they? Although I received letters from my sister and parents, most of the information was censured. Key sentences or phrases were either cut or blacked out so that

Demonstration In Honor of the 650 Hokoku Seinen Dan removed to Bismarck

I didn't know what was happening with my family. It was soon after most of my friends were repatriated to Japan that I was interviewed and asked the following questions by an Internal Security Officer at Fort Lincoln (to which I supplied the corresponding answers found below).

Is it your own desire to go to Japan?

Not really. I don't know the country and I do not know anyone there. I am doing this because I believe my family will be there and I don't know what their intent is because all of my letters from the family are censored.

Would you be able to survive on your own in Japan?

I think so. I would have to.

What are your long-term goals?

Get a college degree and go from there.

In which country do you think you would be successful: USA or Japan?

USA, because I know the language and would be able to find a job and attend college to get a degree. In Japan I would have to learn the language, then complete the equivalent of a high school degree, and then try to get into a Japanese college.

At the conclusion of our interview, the officer said: "Think very hard about your future, and if you want to stay in the United States, you should request non-repatriation as soon as possible."

At that point I figured that he was telling me that my parents might have changed their minds about repatriation from the censored letters that were written to me. I did not know that my sister had written a letter requesting that I be released from Bismarck to rejoin the family upon their relocation back to Palo Alto, California. After my interview with this officer, I began to think about what was discussed and requested non-repatriation, stating that I wanted to stay in the United States.

My request for non-repatriation was granted on March 5, 1946. I was then transferred, with 186 others, to Santa Fe Internment Center in Santa Fe, New Mexico. There I worked in the laundry to pass the time away and to keep busy. I felt alone.

On May 13, 1946, at 8:30 a.m., I was released from the Santa Fe facility. Five days later, on May 18, I was home, after four years, in Palo Alto.

During my first week home in Palo Alto I met a friend who was happy to see me. We talked about what had happened to each of us since I left Topaz. He invited me to a poker party and said friends from Topaz would be there. There were six people. Two greeted me and shook my hand, while the other four mumbled "hi" and sat down to play poker. This foursome spoke to each other but didn't say a word to me or even acknowledge my presence. After thirty minutes, I left the poker session. Following that unpleasant encounter, I became very reserved and cautious about meeting people.

It took me awhile, but gradually I began to develop a new circle of friends. Since then most of my friends are from the academic community, Konko Church in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and friends of my wife and children. At the University of California, Berkeley, I was fortunate to share a house with five roommates who were very supportive and taught me to be myself and enjoy life. Also, while I was attending the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, I established friendship with softball and baseball teammates and began to enjoy playing these sports again. My confidence and my trust in people was reestablished. It

felt great.

I was angry and bitter for a few years after my incarceration in concentration camps and being shunned by former friends, but my mother and Reverend Fukuda of the Konko Church of San Francisco would always say to me: "It is alright to get angry, but get over it and learn from it, because when you are angry, your mind becomes cloudy and confused and you cannot make sensible decisions. Get over being angry, clear your mind, and learn from this incident and get on with your life."

Today I have overcome my anger and am at peace with myself.

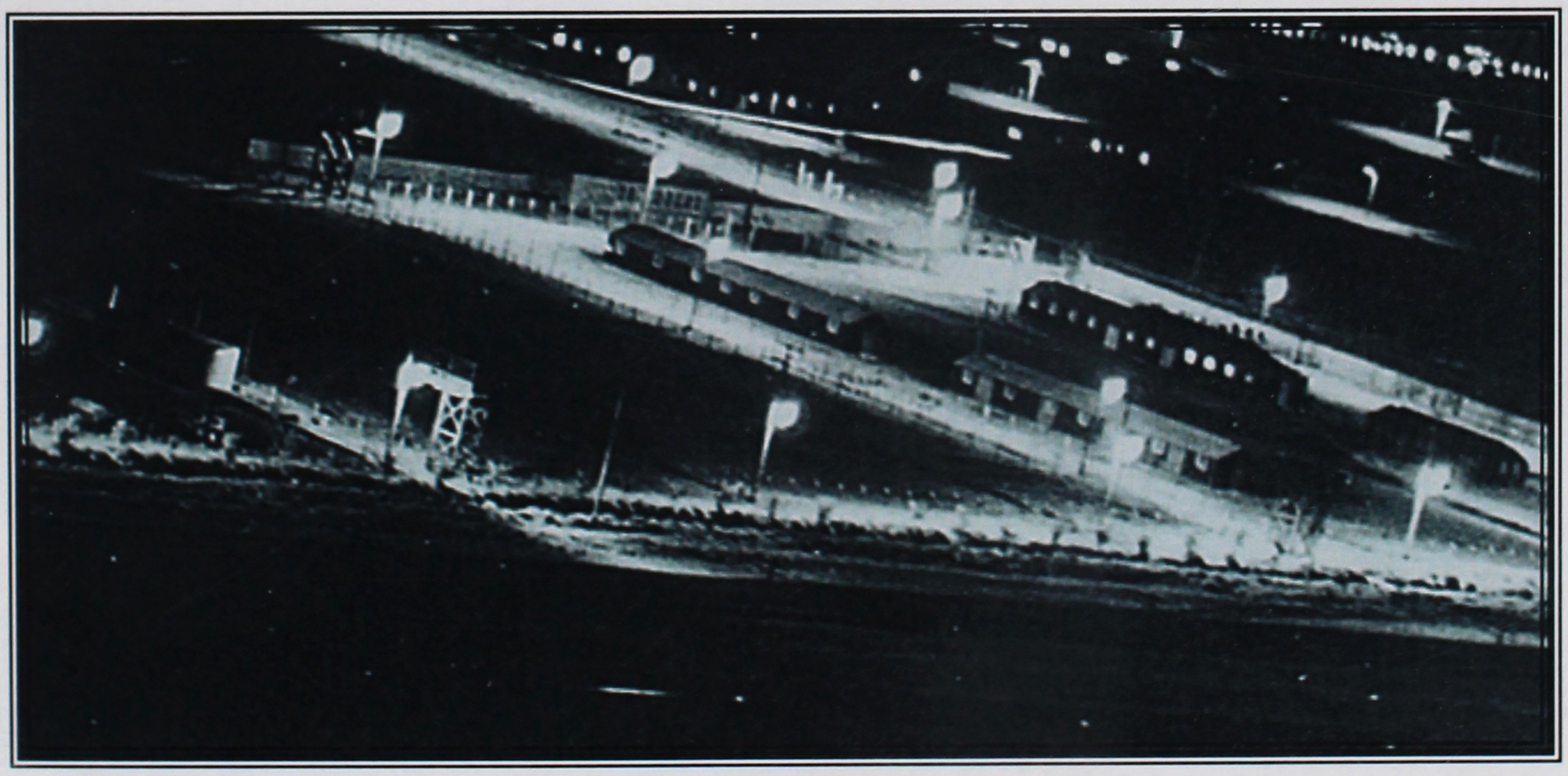
Mr. Wayne Collins, acting as councilor for the Northern California Civil Liberties Union and serving as the attorney for the renunciants, drafted a letter to US Attorney General Tom Clark in defense of the renunciants. On September 27, 1947, Judge Louis Goodman of the District Court of Northern California delivered an Interlocutory Order that cancelled the renunciations because they were the result of duress, menace, coercion, intimidation, and fraud. He further ordered that the petitioners were native-born citizens of the United States and not subject to deportation.

* Hideo Yonenaka was one of the panelists in a presentation titled "Stories of Resistance: Consciousness, Conscience, and the Constitution" at the Enduring Communities National Conference on July 3-6. 2008 in Denver, CO. Enduring Communities is a project of the Japanese American National Museum.

© 2008 Hideo Yonenaka

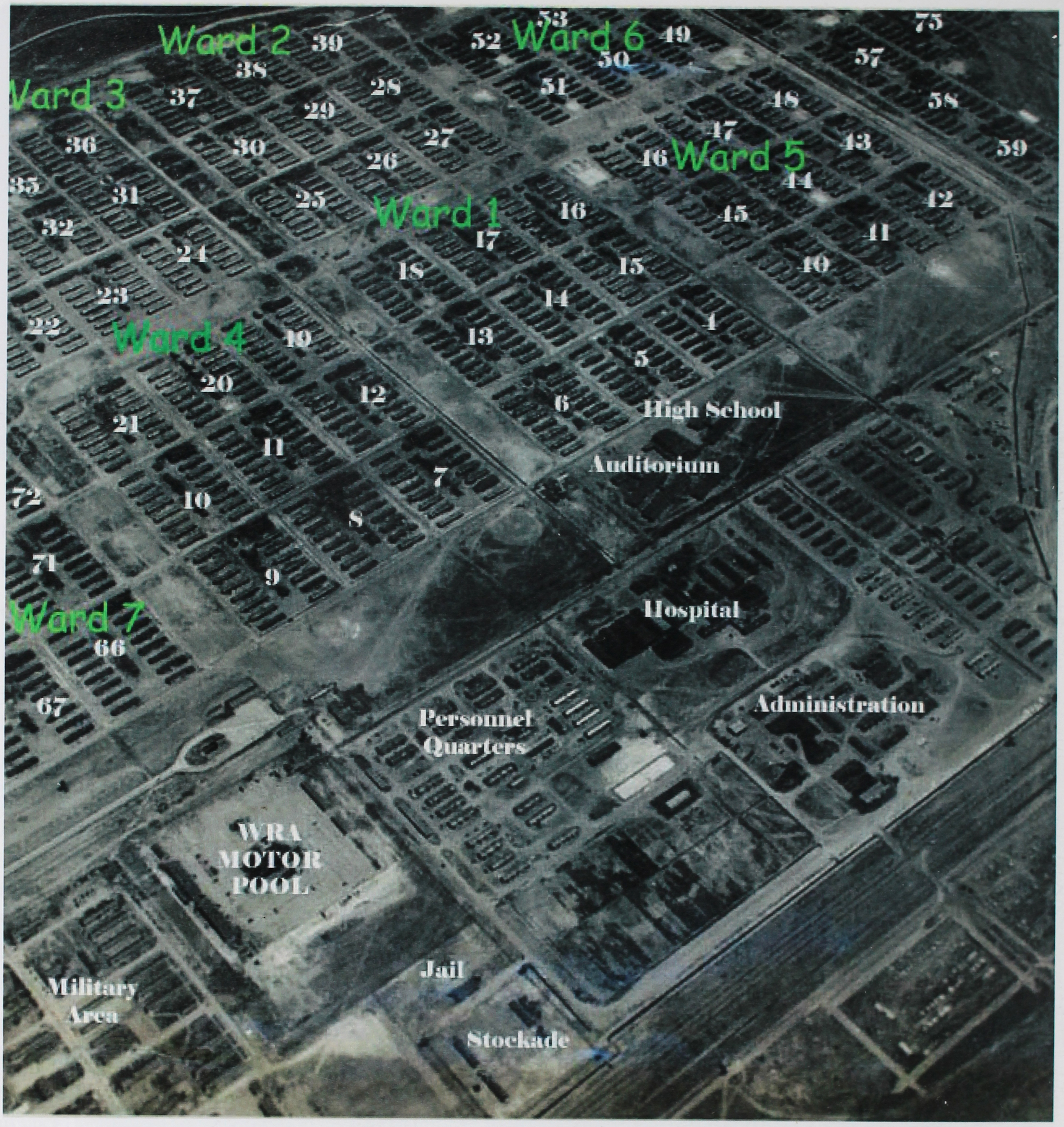
Hideo Yonenaka

Hideo Yonenaka was born in San Jose, California in 1926 and grew up on a strawberry farm. From May 8, 1942 to May 13, 1946 he was incarcerated in the following concentration camps—Tanforan Assembly Center; Topaz, Utah; Tule Lake Center; Bismarck, North Dakota; and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Yonenaka earned a B.A. in Zoology from the University of California, Berkeley; a M.A. in Bacteriology; and a Ph.D. in Microbial Physiology from the University of Southern California. He served in the United States Army at the Army Chemical Center in Edgewood, Maryland. Yonenaka was a Microbiology and Biology instructor at San Francisco State University until his retirement in 1994. Happily married with two children and two precious granddaughters, Dr. Yonenaka likes to use his spare time to do watercolor and Sumi-e painting, read novels, watch sporting events, travel, and attempt to play golf. Hideo passed away on August 26, 2010 at the age of 84.



The Stockade at Night

Brightly lit to discourage and prevent escapes into the high security Segregation Center.



Aerial View of

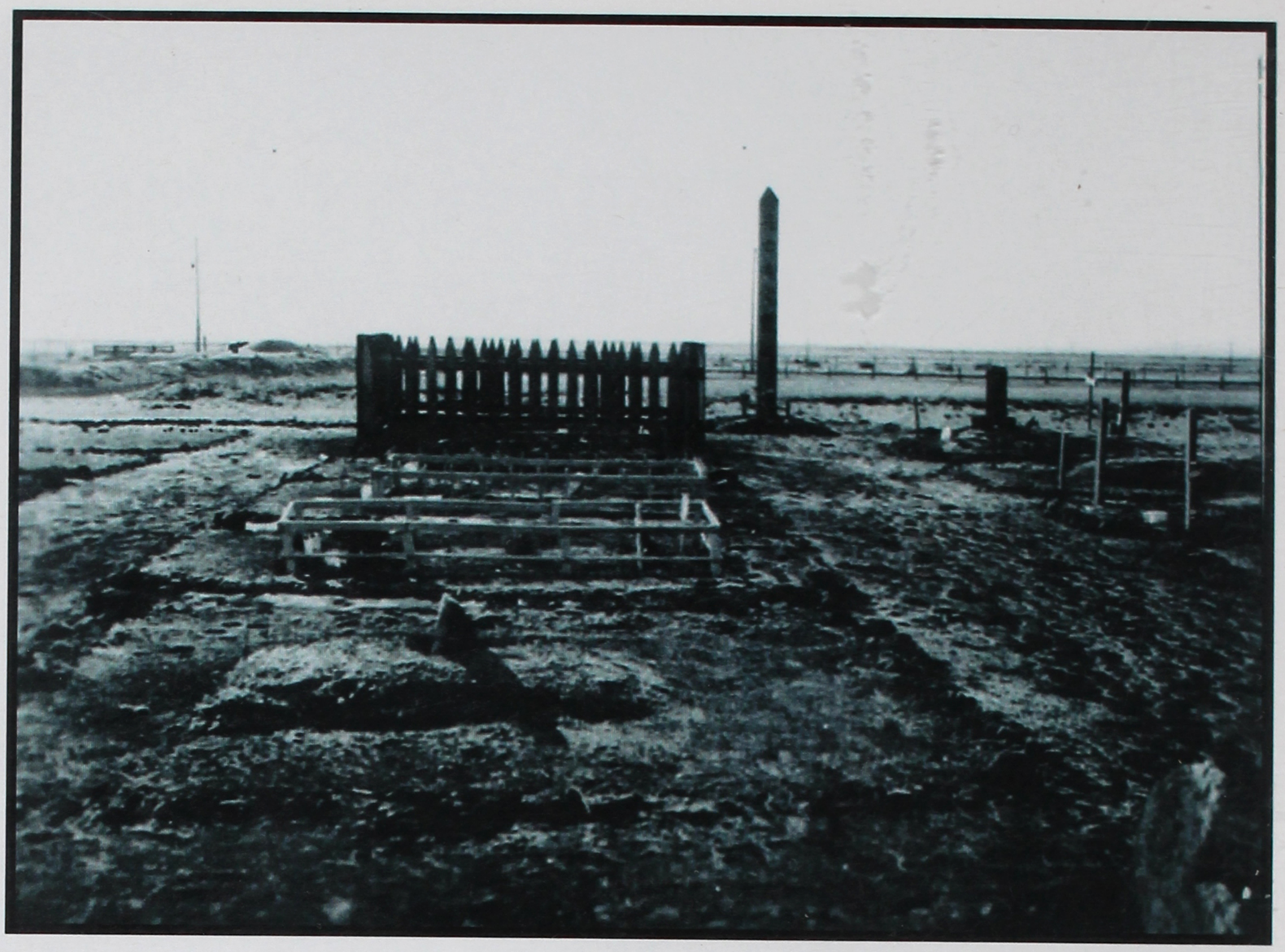
Tule Lake Segregation Center

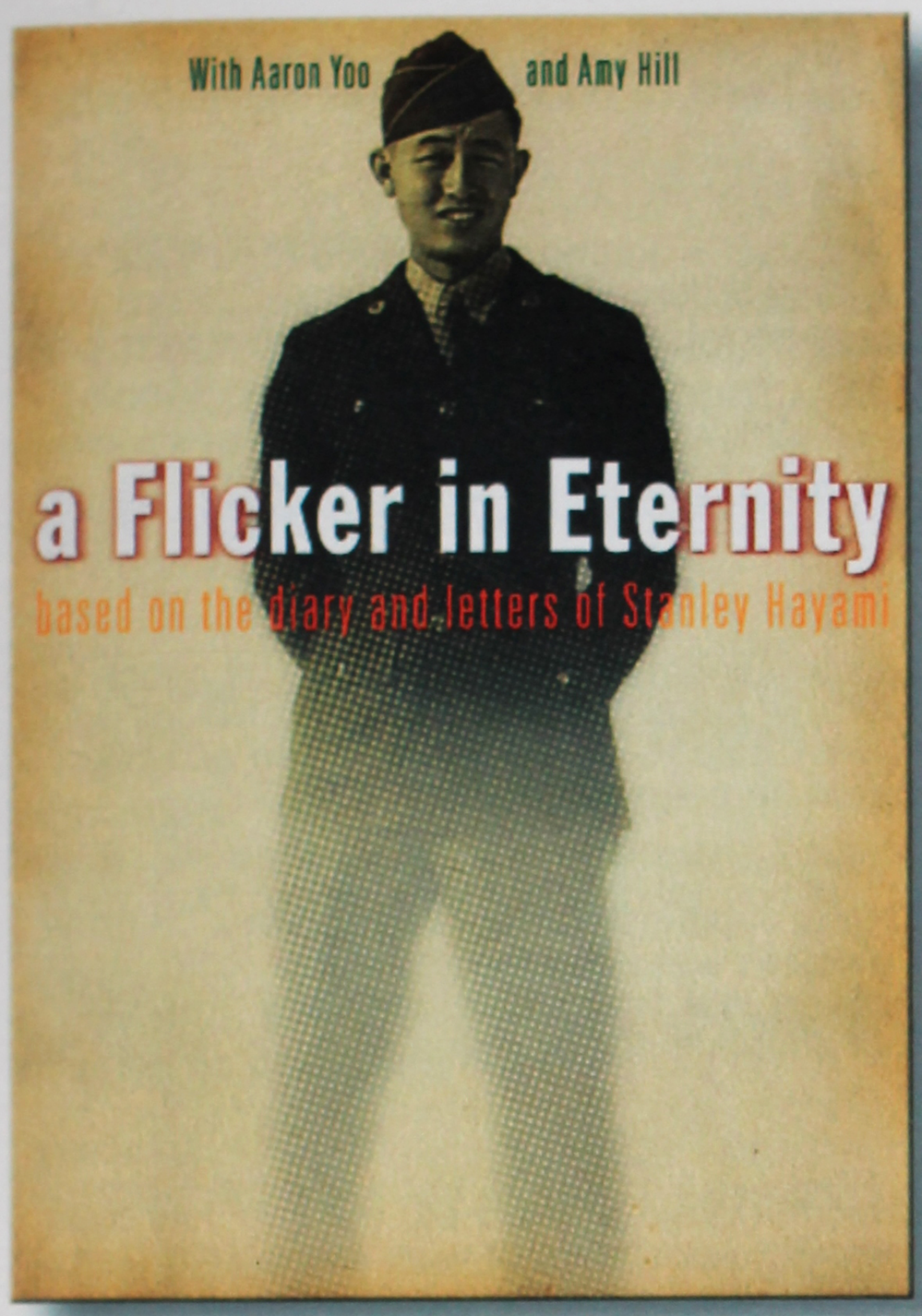
Castle Rock Hike

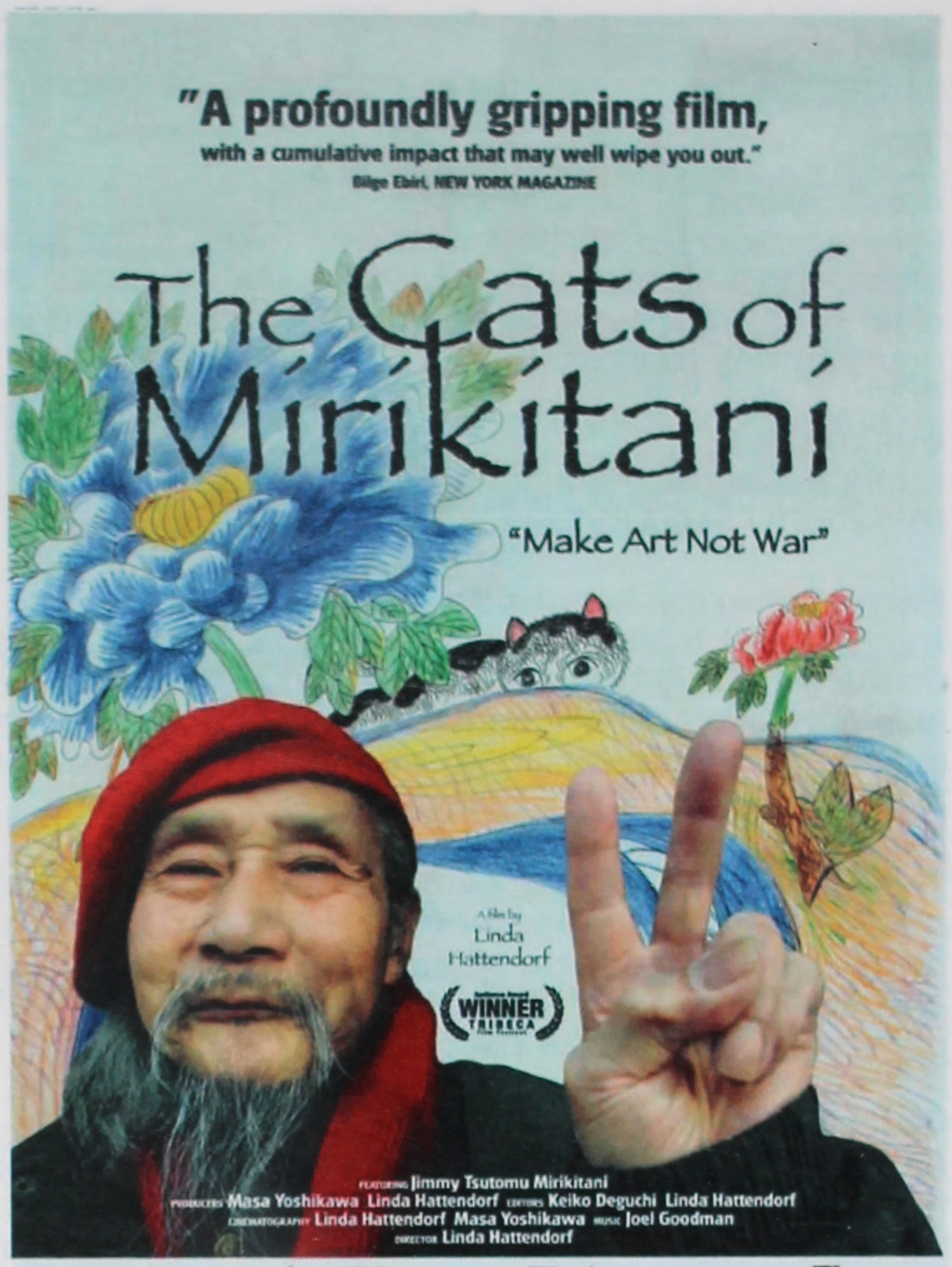
Cultural Program

Photos by Kiyoshi Ina

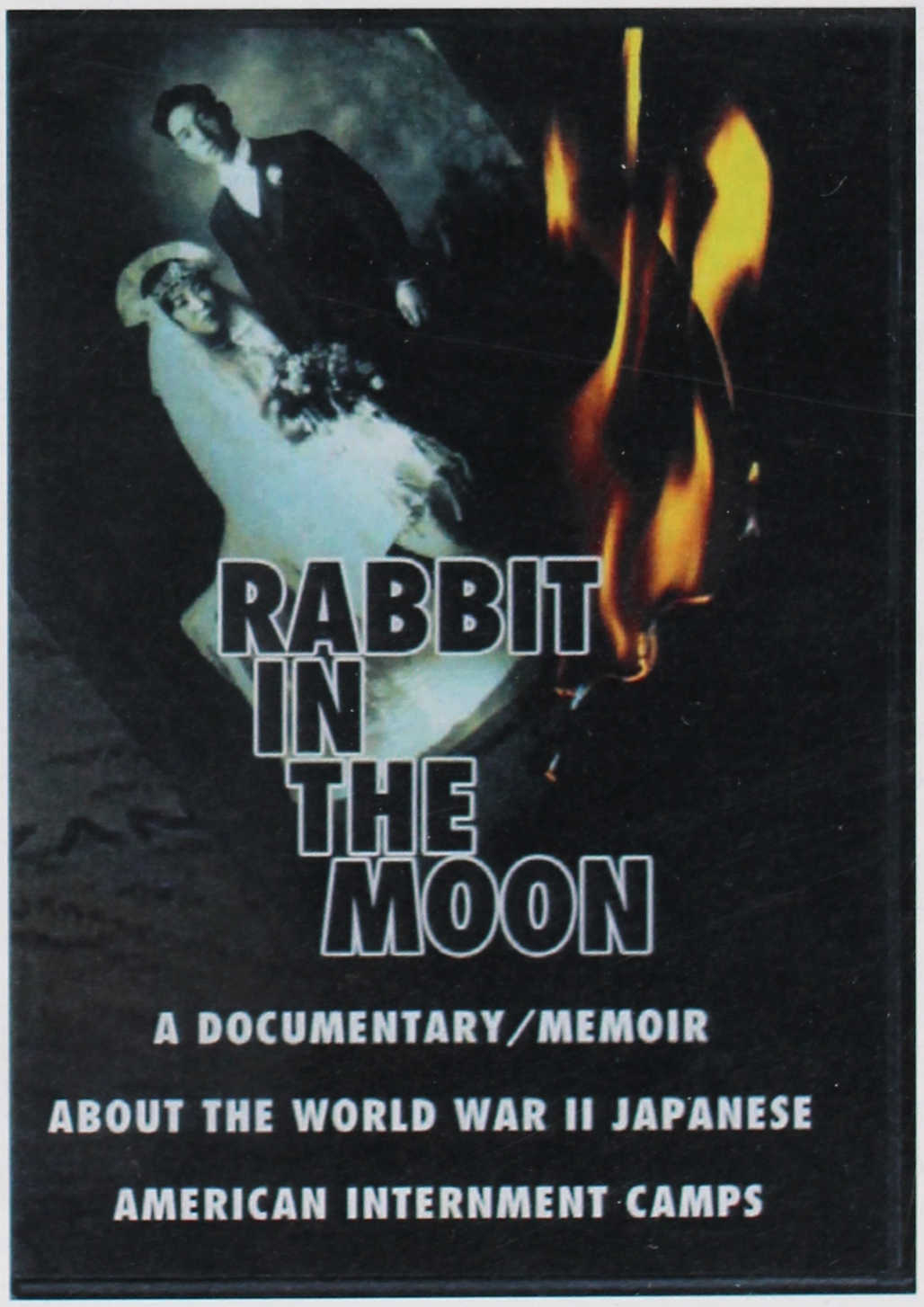
Two Views of the Tule Lake Cemetery




With Aaron Yoo and Amy Hill
a Flicker in Eternity
based on the diary and letters of Stanley Hayami


"A profoundly gripping film,
with a cumulative impact that may well wipe you out."
Bilge Ebiri, NEW YORK MAGAZINE
The Cats of Mirikitani
"Make Art Not War"
A film by
Linda Hattendorf
WINNER
TRIBECA
Jimmy Tsutomu Mirikitani
Masa Yoshikawa Linda Hattendorf
Keiko Deguchi Linda Hattendorf
Linda Hattendorf Masa Yoshikawa
Joel Goodman
Linda Hattendorf
ASIAN AMERICAN MEDIA
INDEPENDENT LENS

From A Silk Cocoon


RABBIT IN THE MOON
A DOCUMENTARY/MEMOIR
ABOUT THE WORLD WAR II JAPANESE
AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

Glossary of Terms

contraband
Property seen as threats that was taken from Japanese Americans, including short wave radios, cameras, binoculars, and various weapons (such as hunting knives and dynamite that farmers used to clear land). (One of the reasons why photographs of the internment experience tend to come from government sources.

evacuation
Euphemism for the eviction of Japanese Americans from their homes, because of their alleged threat to national security.

Farm Security Administration
In charge of transferring Japanese American farms to Caucasian tenants and corporations. It concentrated primarily on insuring that farm production continued at full capacity. Minimizing evictee losses was only a secondary concern. Japanese American farmers were told to continue their farm activities in the time before eviction, and that destruction of crops would be punished as sabotage.

Federal Reserve Bank
The Secretary of Treasury gave it authority over the handling of Japanese American property. In order to store personal property with the Federal Reserve Bank, evictees were required to sign a form. Very few evictees made use of the storage facilities. The Bank actively encouraged liquidation of property. The vast majority of Japanese American property was sold at sacrifice prices, given away, or stored at personal expense and risk.

Geneva Convention
Although Japan had not signed the Geneva Convention while the United States had, the two countries made a mutual agreement to follow the Convention with respect to prisoners of war. Among the Geneva Convention's regulations regarding prisoners of war included "work done for the State shall be paid for inaccordance with the rates in force for soldiers of the national army doing the same work." However Japanese American prisoners earned $12 to $19 per month(including professionals such as doctors and dentists), while the base soldier salary was $21 and was later raised to $50 a month. The Convention also stated that disciplinary punishments could not exceed 30 days at a time and prohibited the transfer of inmates to prisons or penitentiaries. Both of these regulations were ignored. As a result, many camp inmates demanded prisoner of war status in an attempt to receive better treatment. The government however refused to officially refer to Japanese Americans as "internees" or "prisoners" -- instead, they were "evacuees" and "segregees." Only the 2000 or more aliens in Department of Justice detention camps were offical "internees" and given the rights provided by the Geneva Convention.

internment
This word has a legal definition that refers to the confinement or impounding of enemy aliens in a time of war. Most of the several tens of thousands of people of Japanese ancestry that were incarcerated in WRA camps during World War II were American citizens; thus the term does not apply. A few thousand mostly aliens were held in DOJ camps, where the term does apply according to the Geneva Convention.

inu
Literally "dog" in Japanese, connotes informer, stool pigeon, or turncoat. During incarceration, factional fighting developed between prisoners who wanted to resist government internment policy and prisoners who were accused of trying to win favoritism by cooperating with the government.

Issei
The first generation. Born in Japan, they immigrated to the U.S. where laws prevented them from being naturalized as citizens.

JACL
Japanese American Citizens League. It often worked closely with camp administration and as a result, its members were often labeled inu.

Kibei
Japanese Americans born in the U.S. who returned to America after being educated in Japan.

loyalty question
Two questions on a loyalty questionnaire given to all Japanese Americans (seventeen and older) held in the internment camps. Soon after Stimson announced plans for an all-Nisei combat team on January 29, 1943, the War Department began to use the loyalty questionnaire to register imprisoned male citizens, while the WRA handled all other prisoners age 17 and over. For female citizens, question 27 was reworded, asking if they were willing to volunteer for the Army Nurse Corps or Women's Army Corp if they were found qualified; and question 28 left out defense during attack.

Nisei
The second generation of Japanese Americans. U.S. citizens by birth (as opposed to their Issei parents who were not allowed to be naturalized).

non-alien
A U.S. citizen with Japanese ancestry. (Japanese Americans were referred to as aliens and non-aliens, rather than as non-citizens and citizens.)

relocation
Euphemism for the imprisonment/incarceration of Japanese Americans in concentration camps within the interior of the country.

Sansei
The third generation of Japanese Americans. Children of the Nisei.

Shikata Gani
"Ain't No Way"-Aceptance of the status quo; common in the Nesi army units. Spanish Consul Spain, a neutral country, represented Japanese interests in the U.S., as the Swiss Consul did for the U.S. in Japan.

Terminal Island
Six miles long and a half mile wide, on the boundary between Los Angeles Harbor and the Cerritos Channel, across the harbor from San Pedro. In 1942, its Japanese American population was about 3500, employed mostly in fishing and canning. About half were American-born citizens. The day after evacuation, Terminal Island was littered with abandoned possessions.

WCCA
Wartime Civil Control Administration. On March 11, 1942, General DeWitt made Colonel Bendetsen Director of the WCCA to supervise the removal of evacuees. Part of the War Department -- a "Civilian Affairs" branch of the Western Defense Command.

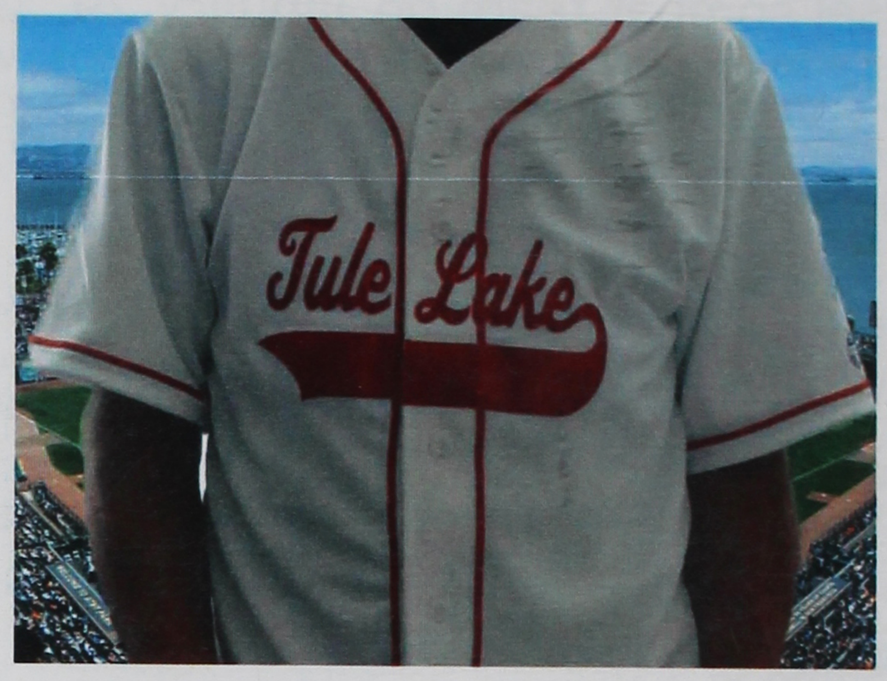
WRA War Relocation Authority. A civilian administration created by Executive Order 9102, with Milton S. Eisenhower as its first director.

© A history of the Japanese American Internment

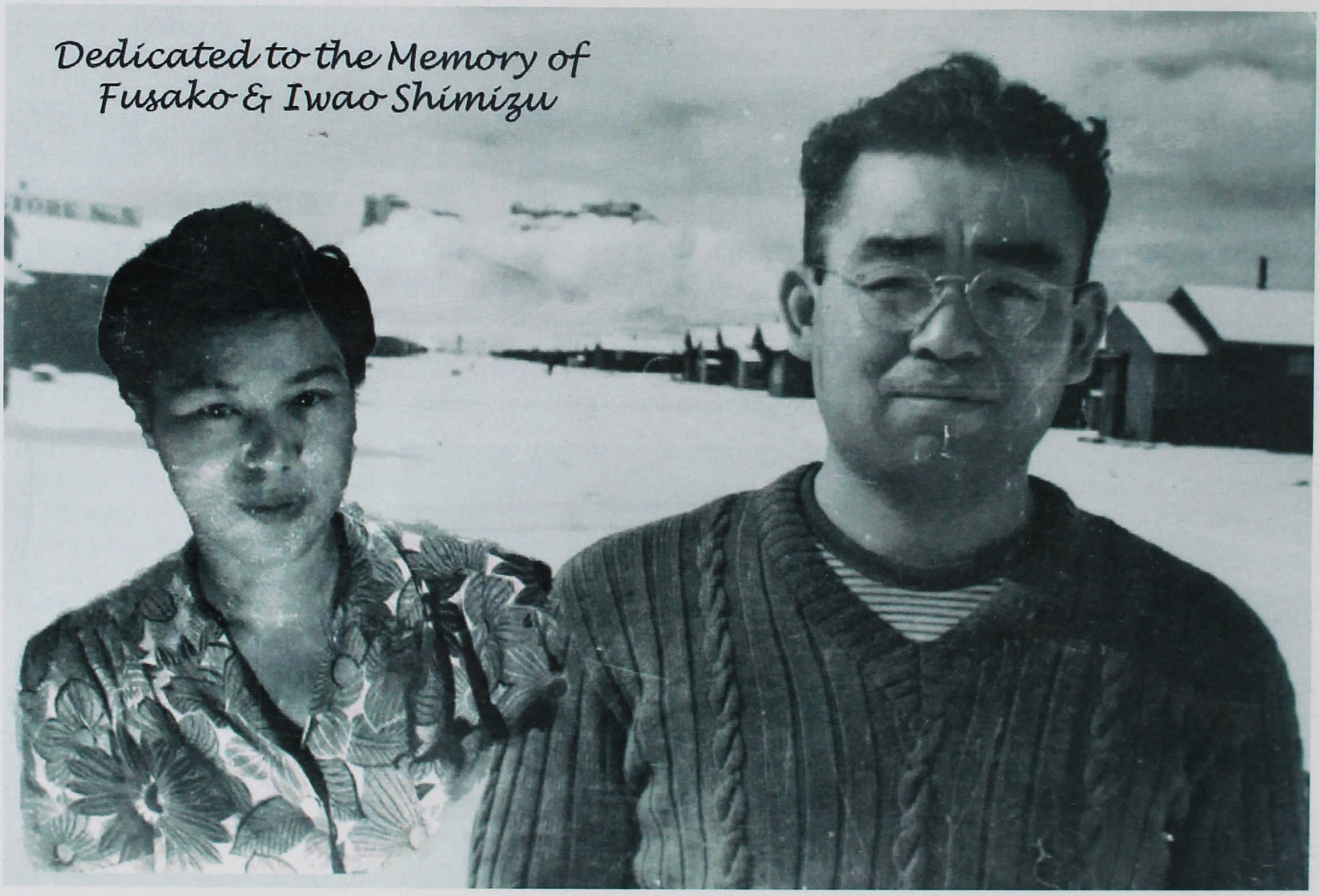
Wayne Merrill Collins, Keynote Speaker
Tule Lake Pilgrimage 2014

Support Tule Lake Jail Preservation

and buy a Tule Lake Baseball Jersey!



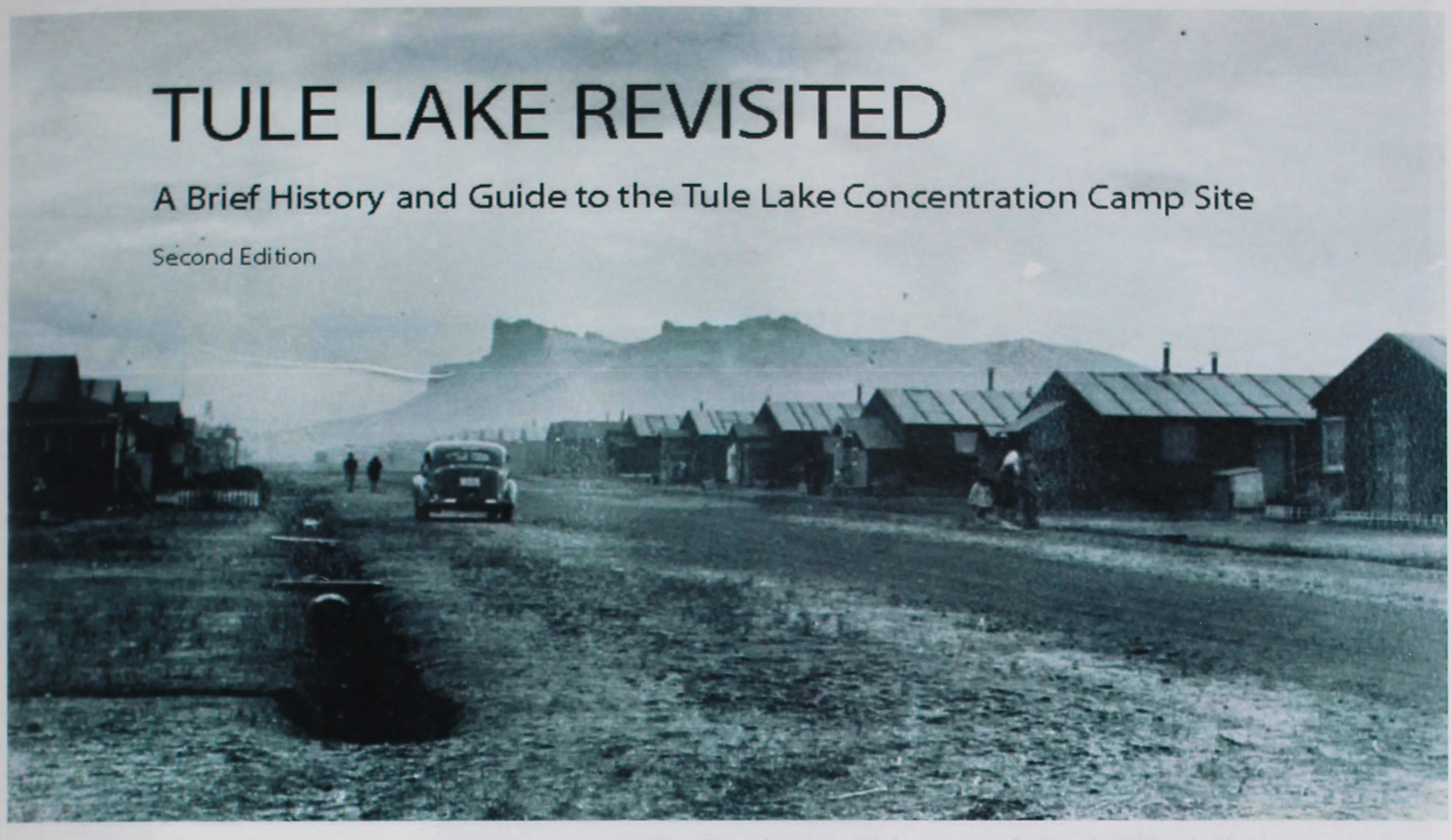
Become a member of the Tule Lake Team! $125. All of the profit will help renovate the Jail.



TULE LAKE REVISITED

A Brief History and Guide to the Tule Lake Concentration Camp Site

Second Edition



By Barbara Takei and Judy Tachibana

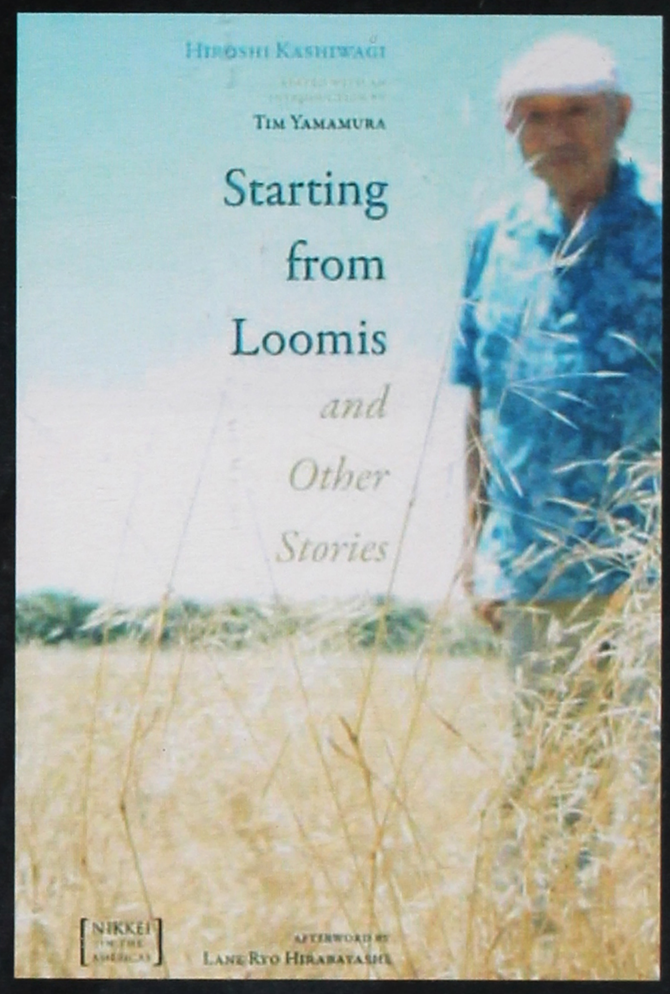
KIMOCHI

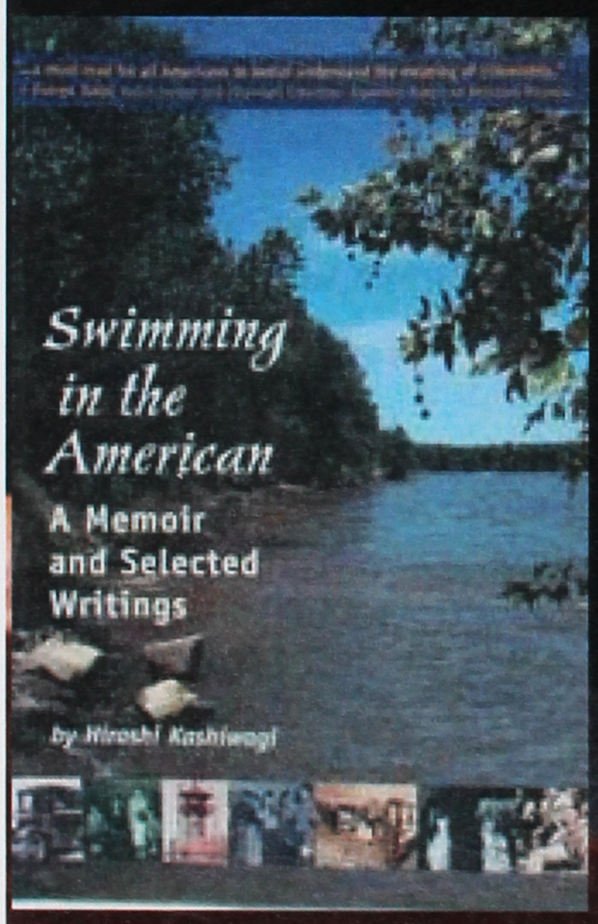
Continuing the Japanese Tradition of Care and Support for Seniors

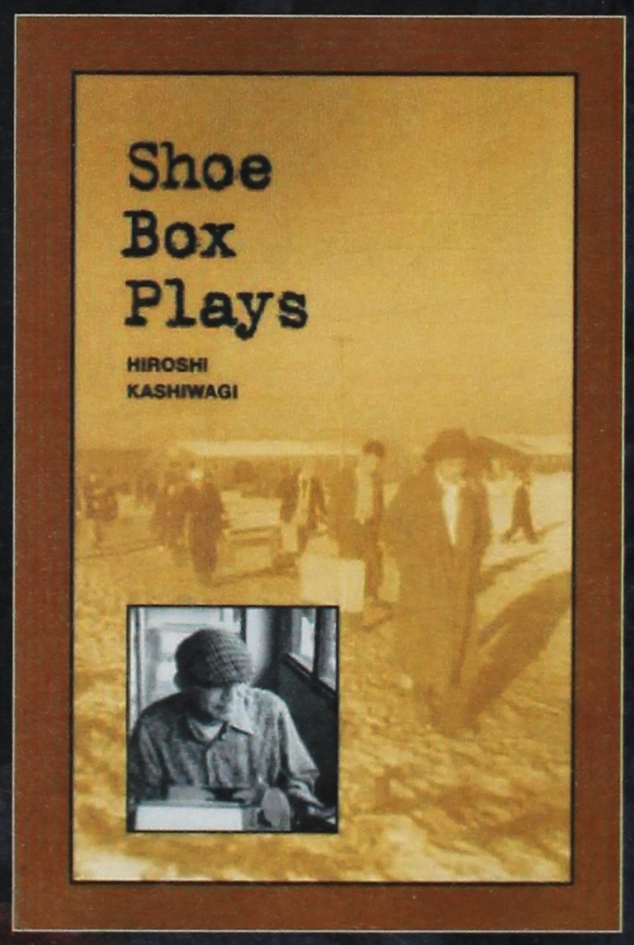
1715 Buchanan St. San Francisco, CA 94115 415-931-2294

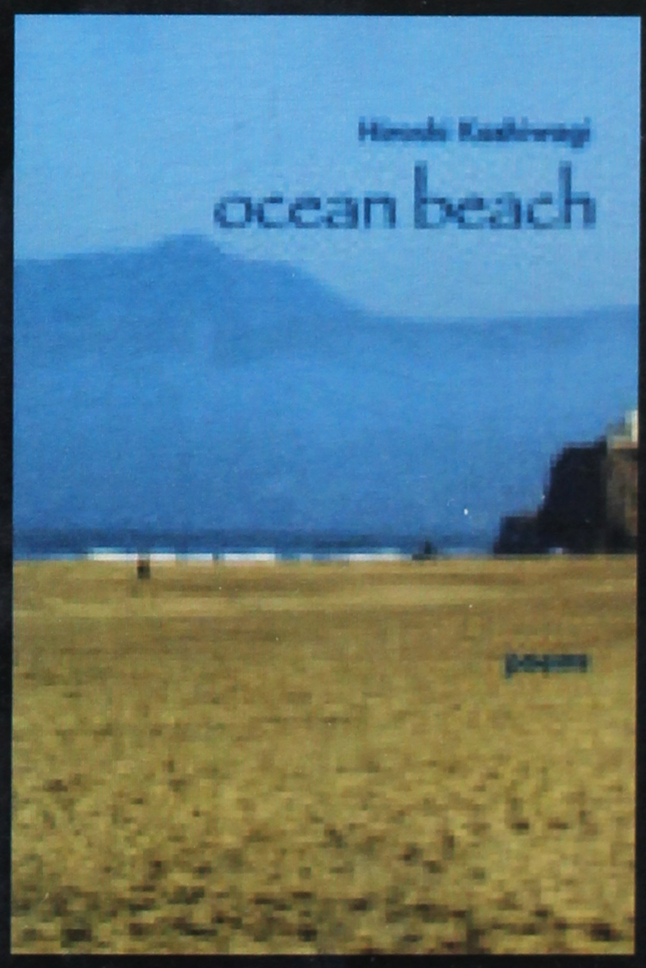
Kimochi Lunch Program *Home Deliveries* *Transportation Program* *Senior Center Activities*

Hiroshi Kashiwagi will be selling and signing his books in the Sales Room



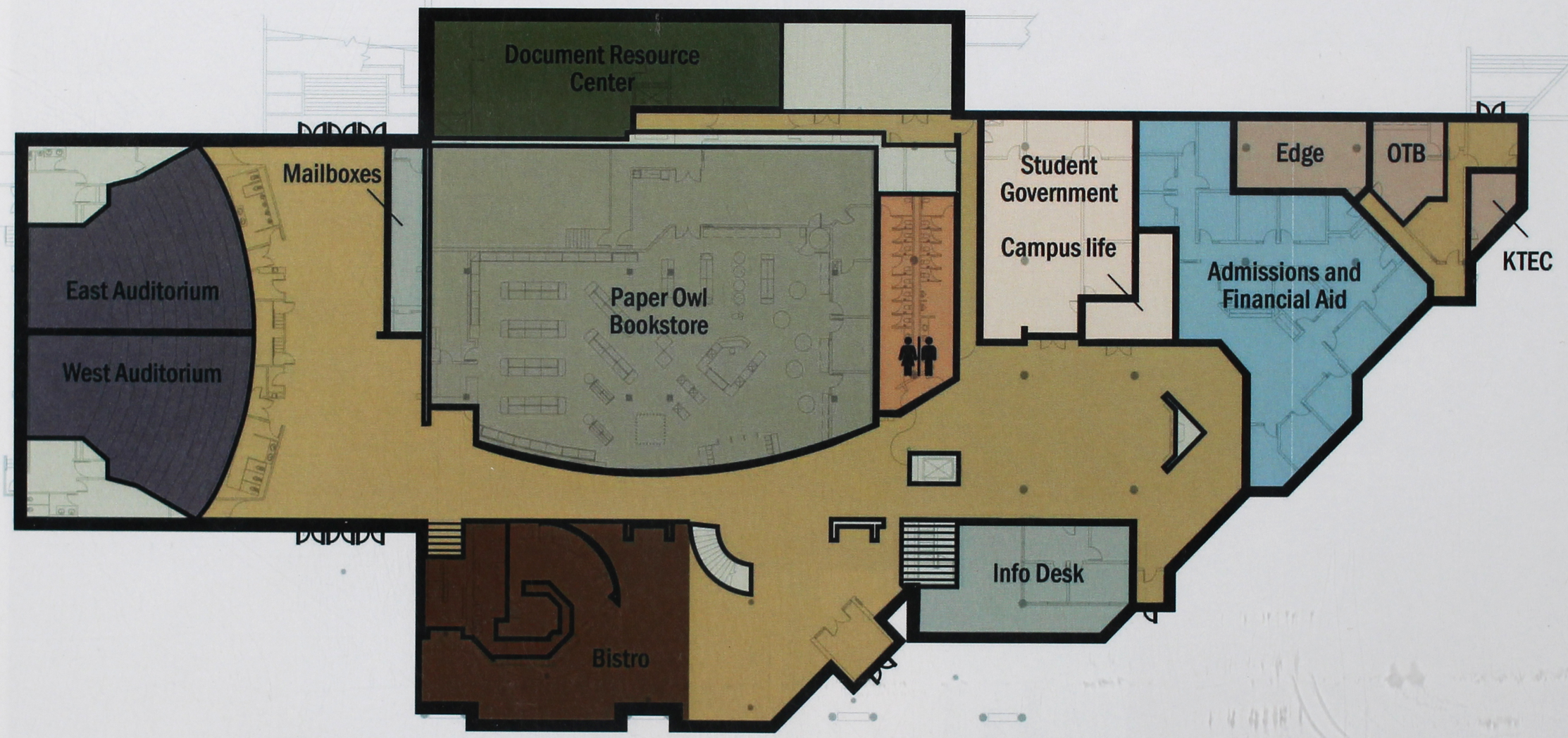






Notes/Autographs

College Union 1st Floor

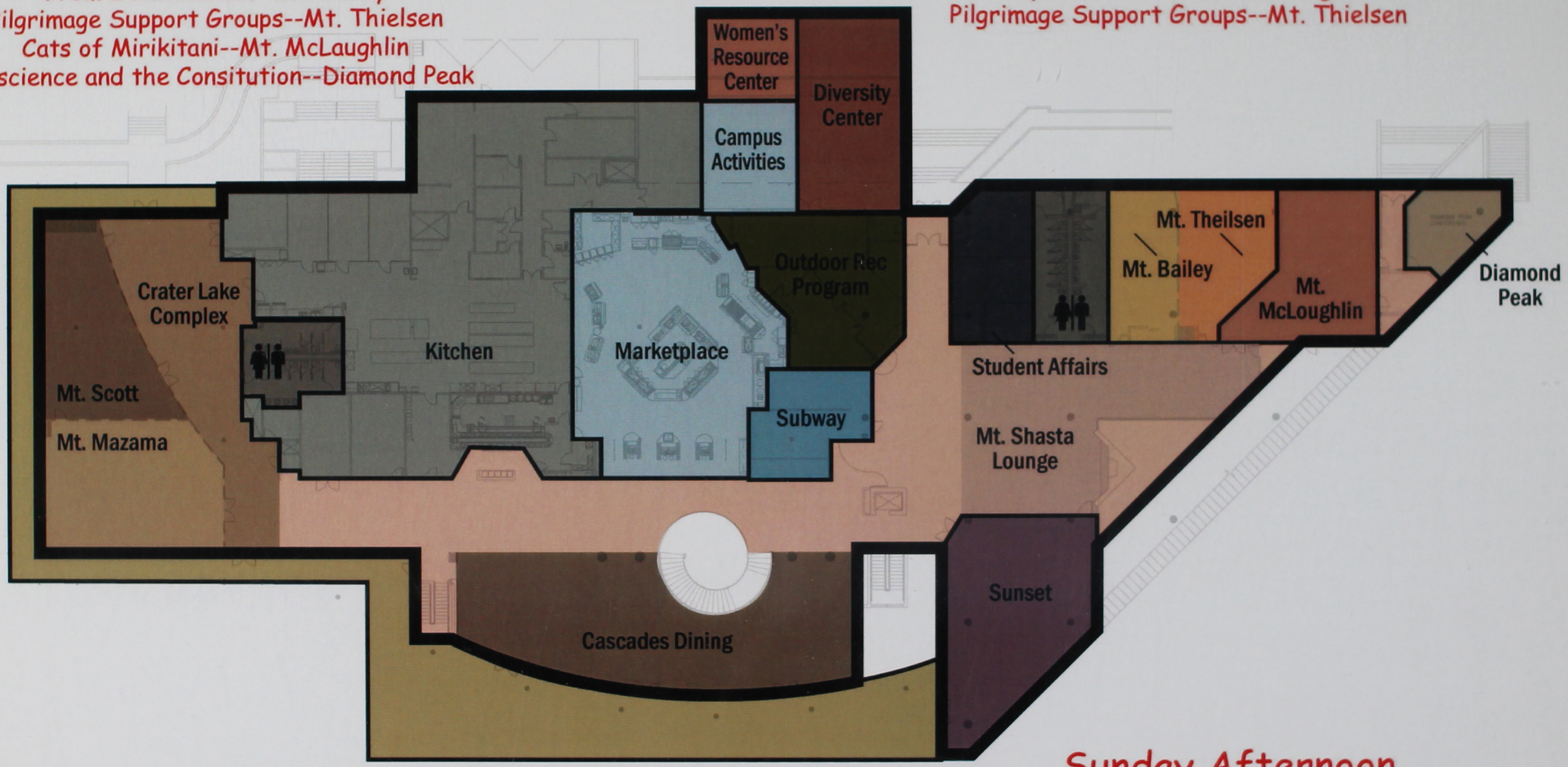


Friday Night

Tule Lake 101-- CU Auditorium
Reflections--Mt. Scott
To Be Takei--Mt. Mazama
A Gathering of Youth--Diversity Center
From a Silk Cocoon--Mt. Bailey
Pilgrimage Support Groups--Mt. Thielsen
Cats of Mirikitani--Mt. McLaughlin
Conscience and the Consitution--Diamond Peak

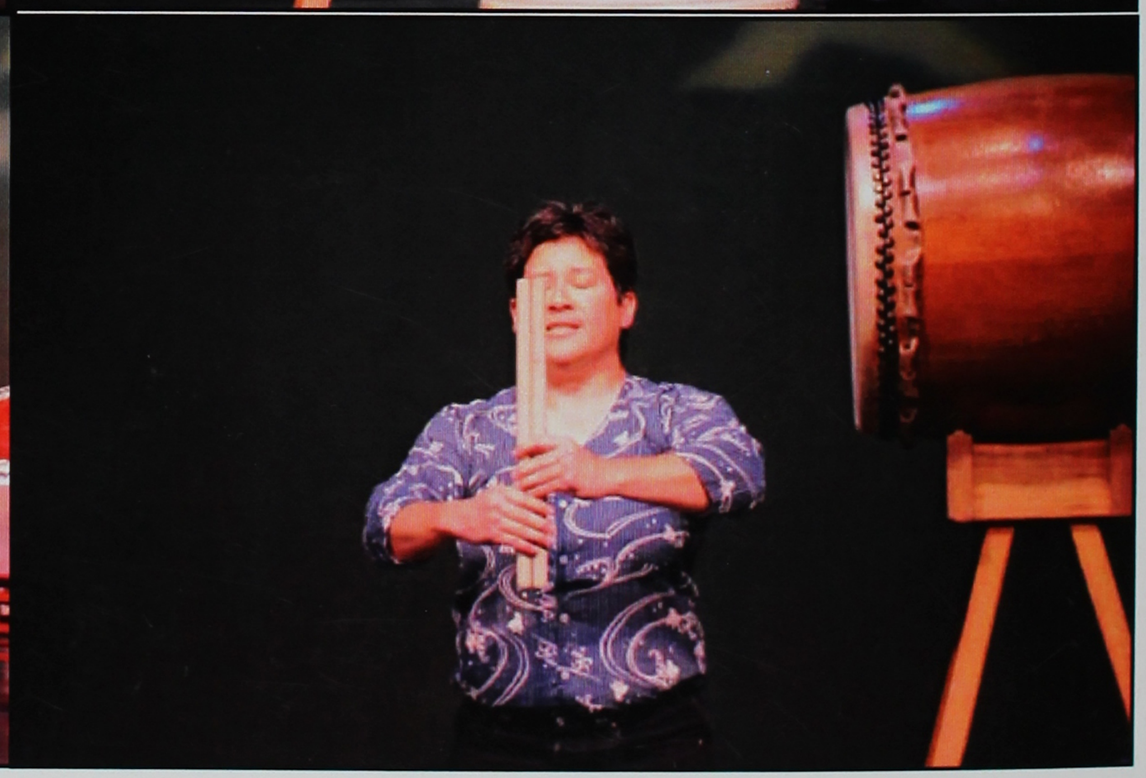
Saturday Night

Intergenerational Discussion Group Facilitator Training--Mt. Thielsen
Reflections II--Mt. Scott
Youth CAN/A New Generation--Diversity Center
Jimmy Murakami, Non Alien--Mt. Bailey
To Be Takei--Diamond Peak
Open Mic--Mt. Shasta Lounge
Pilgrimage Support Groups--Mt. Thielsen



College Union 2nd Floor

Sunday Afternoon

Isssei & Kibei Voices--Mt. Scott
Words Can Lie or Clarify--Mt. Mazama
Perservation: Hallowed Ground--Mt. Bailey
Healing from Racism--Mt. Thielsen
Tule Lake & WWII Military Resisters--Mt. McLauglin
Poetry Workshop w/Lawson Inada--Diamond Peak

Tule Lake Taiko 2014