

# **Tule Lake**

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## **Pilgrimage**



**July 4 - 7, 1996**

*Fifty Years Later...*

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Welcome to the 1996 Tule Lake Pilgrimage!

This year we choose to commemorate the Fourth of July by visiting a site of one of your country's worst constitutional violations. This year, 1996, marks the 50th year of the closing of the Tule Lake Relocation and Segregation Center. Thank you for joining us.

Although it has been 50 years since the Tule Lake Center closed, the impact of the WWII incarceration of over 120,000 members of our community continues to be felt. Even with the redress victory, wounds have not all healed and there remains unfinished business. Racism and ignorance about this chapter in U.S. History remain and we continue to experience the effects today. So we return here, to remember 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 the pilgrimages such as these, will endeavor to complete the unfinished business and ensure that this never happens again.

We have a really exciting program planned. However, for it to succeed, we need your full participation. You are our resources: your interest, your questions, your stories and your insights are all vital to the success of your 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 what really happened here. We will all be the richer for it.

Sincerely,

*The Tule Lake Committee*

50  
years

Welcome



Tule Lake  
Pilgrimage

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**Pilgrimage Policies**

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

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

**Bus Monitors**

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

**Official Pilgrimage Videographer**

Takashi Takemoto

**Medical Personnel**

Dr. Kay Yatabe  
 Lynn Eubanks, R.N.  
 Joy Furuya, R.N.  
 Yuki Okazaki, R.N.

Stan Shikuma, R.N.  
 Yoko Sumida, R.N.  
 Kay Suwabe, R.N.  
 Emi Suyehiro, R.N.

**OIT Emergency Contact Number**

If someone needs to contact you at OIT, they can leave a message at:  
(541) 885-1085

**Merle West Medical Center**

(2 blocks from OIT)  
 2865 Daggett Street  
 Klamath Falls, OR  
 (541) 882-6311 (General)  
 (541) 883-6176 (Emergency)

**OIT Public Safety**

5-0911 (campus or dorm phone)

**Trouble Shooters**

Steve Nakashima  
John Ross

**Ambulance/Fire/Police: 911**



**Thursday, July 4**

- 7:00-8:30 a.m. Buses leave departure points
- 1:00-2:00 p.m. Japanese lunch at First United Methodist Church of Redding
- 5:00-6:00 p.m. Arrive at OIT, Klamath Falls  
Check-in and registration
- 6:30-7:30 p.m. Dinner, Cafeteria
- 8:00-9:00 p.m. Welcome Program, Auditorium  
Overview of Events and Activities
- 9:00 p.m. Fourth of July Fireworks viewing

**Friday, July 5**

- 7:00-8:00 a.m. Breakfast and Announcements, Cafeteria
- 8:15 a.m. Board Bus
- 8:30 a.m. Buses Depart for Tule Lake Campsite
- 9:30 a.m. Begin Bus Camp Tour
- 1:00-2:00 p.m. Picnic lunch at Newell School
- 3:00 p.m. Buses arrive back at OIT

3:30-5:30 p.m.

Panel Discussion, Auditorium

Ivy Makabe Down, Former Tule Lake Internee  
Pastor Thomas Grubbs, Tule Lake Camp Clergy  
Grace Shimizu, Japanese Peruvian Oral History  
Project Coordinator  
Marlene Tonai, National Coalition of Redress/  
Reparations Co-Chair  
Jimi Yamaichi, Former Tule Lake Internee &  
Draft Resister

5:45-6:45 p.m.

Dinner, Cafeteria

7:30-9:15 p.m.

Intergenerational Discussion Groups &  
Children's Program, structured play for children 4+  
Each participant will be assigned a group number.  
Please check for your number and meeting location at  
the Tule Tower Information Center or in the Cafeteria  
where lists will be posted.

**Saturday, July 6**

- 7:00-8:00 a.m. Breakfast and Announcements, Cafeteria
- 8:15 a.m. Board Bus
- 8:30 a.m. Buses depart for Linkville Cemetery,  
Klamath Falls
- 9:00-10:00 a.m. Interfaith Memorial Service  
Pastor Thomas Grubbs and  
Reverend William Masuda
- 10:15 a.m. Bus departs for various Optional  
Activities



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## Saturday (cont.)

- 11:00.-5:30p.m.      **Optional Activities**  
See following pages for descriptions of Optional Activities.  
Note that Schedule of Activities will be posed at the Tule  
Tower Information Center and in the Cafeteria.
- 5:45-6:45 p.m.      **Dinner, Cafeteria**
- 7:45-9:00 p.m.      **Cultural Program, Auditorium**  
Bunraku Puppet Play: *Beyond Manzanar*,  
by Kathy Foley  
Dance: *The Dust is Howling*,  
by Judith Kajiwara  
Special Guest Speaker: *My Childhood Memories*,  
by George Takei  
Taiko: Various Works
- 9:00-9:15 p.m.      **Pilgrimage Concluding Remarks,  
Auditorium**

## Sunday, July 7

- 7:00-8:00 a.m.      **Breakfast and Announcements, Cafeteria**
- 8:15 a.m.              **Photo Session**
- 8:45 a.m.              **Board Bus**
- 9:00 a.m.              **Buses depart from OIT**
- 12:30 p.m.            **Lunch Stop**
- 7:00-8:00 p.m.      **Arrive in the Bay Area**



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## Lava Beds National Monument Tour

Escape from the heat and tour the natural wonders of a cave formed by volcanic activity at the Lava Beds National Monument. The cave is equipped with lights (no flashlights or helmets required.) See Captain Jack's Stronghold, where the Modoc Indians made their last stand and tour the Monument visitor center where you learn about some of the local history.

## Jimi Yamaichi's Walking Tour of Tule Lake Camp

Jimi will take a group on a walking tour of the campground. Starting at the personnel area, the tour will cover areas such as the schools, administration, warehouse and hospital, the perimeter areas, sewage disposal, main gate, motor pool, and the stockade and jail. Re-boarding the buses, the group will then see the farm area. Expect 1-1/2 hours of walking time.

## Castle Rock Hike

Tule Lake Mayor, Mike Bunch will lead this challenging 2.5 hour hike up to Castle Rock overlooking the Tule Lake Camp, Abalone Hill and the Tule Lake Basin - a frequent internee activity prior to segregation. The 800 foot climb to the top of the 4,797 foot high hill is a vigorous hike with one 25 foot section that is very slippery. You can see where the camp barracks used to be from the top. The view is great! Must have hiking boots/shoes. **NO SMOKING DURING THE HIKE.** If conditions permit, limited transportation (4WD) available on a first come basis for disabled elders.

## Beyond Manzanar, A Play of Puppets and Masks: A Performance Workshop

A performance of the play of Jeanne Houston's Farewell to Manzanar which uses theatrical techniques influenced by Noh and Bunraku and music influenced by various Asian traditions will be presented. The performance will be followed by a discussion. Kathy Foley, a professor of Theatre Arts at the University of California at Santa Cruz will be joined by students and faculty of theatre arts and music who created the work.

**Movement Exploration Workshop**

Facilitated by Judy Kajiwara, this workshop will provide participants the opportunity to explore feeling around the Camp experience through improvised movement. Guided imagery will allow participants to recognize these feelings and experience a renewal of spirit. The workshop will consist of 1) warm up; 2) breathing exercises; 3) individual duet and small group movement exercises. Some written exercises will be included. Both internees and non-internees of all ages are encouraged to attend. No dance experience required.

**Tule Lake Slide Show**

Professor Wayne Maeda of California State University, Sacramento, Ethnic Studies Dept., will show this touching and evocative 26 minute slide presentation and lead a discussion following it. Created by Professor Isao Fujimoto, U.C. Davis Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, it shows a side of Tule Lake not always remembered. By popular demand, this show is being offered at hourly intervals during the optional activity period. Be sure to see it.

**Oral History Interviews**

The National Japanese American Historical Society will interview former concentration camp residents at OIT. Memories and stories about camp bring life and humanity to the history of the concentration camps. Every story is worthwhile and every voice an active participant in history making and telling. Sign ups will be on Thursday night.

**Video Library**

For your viewing pleasure the following videos will be available on a first come basis: "Strength and Diversity: Japanese American Women, 1880s-1990", "Honor Bound", "Mission in Manilla: The Richard Sakakida Story", "Fifty Years of Silence: The Untold Story of Japanese American Soldiers in the Pacific Theater", "Resisters Workshop from 1991 TLP", "American Fish" and all the videos shown on the bus. Please inquire at the Tule Tower Information Center.



**Photo/Artifact Exhibits**

These exhibits are a collaborative effort of many parties. The National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS) has furnished images and artifacts from their *Children of the Detention Camps* and their *U.S. Detention Camps* exhibits. This pictorial history weaves together artifacts, oral histories and images of the Tule Lake Concentration Camp.

The Tule Lake Committee's Kinenhi Publication Project in cooperation with the Preservation Program have jointly produced *Tower of Memories* exhibit. A scaled replica of a guard tower constructed from the original drawings, and images from the ground-breaking publication, *Kinenhi*, comprise the exhibit. All have been contributed or loaned to the Tule Lake Committee.

The aim of these exhibits is to evoke memory, incite inquiry and inspire new perspectives. A glimpse for those who can recall and recognize, as well as a goad to the imagination of those too young. Hours will be posted Thursday night.

**Information/Sales**

- Committee for Justice: Redress for WWII Japanese Latin American Internees
- Japanese American National Museum (JANM)
- National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRR)
- National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS)
- Sansei Legacy Project (SLP)
- Tule Lake Committee (TLC)



**Topical Discussion Groups**

**Time: 3:30-5:30 p.m., Saturday, July 6**

Participation in these groups is optional. All discussions will be run concurrently in different locations; check at the Tule Tower Information Center or in the Cafeteria where meeting locations will be posted. If there is enough interest expressed in a topic not listed below, we will endeavor to provide a facilitator and location to accommodate a group. Please inform your Bus Monitor or a Tule Lake Committee member of your request as early as possible.

**Continuing Connections to Tule Lake: A Talk with Local Tuleans**

**Discussion Group Leader: Jimi Yamaichi**

Local Tuleans have provided a great deal of help in putting on this Pilgrimage. We have invited a few of them to join us to talk about how the Tule Lake Camp continues to connect those who were here fifty years ago with those who live here now. Help strengthen those connections, join the discussion.

**How to do Oral Histories**

**Workshop Leader: National Japanese American Historical Society Staff**

Community organizations, academics, and students have been conducting oral histories throughout the years. NJAHS has created a guide for conducting personal and family oral histories and will conduct a workshop on how to develop oral history projects. (Oral history guides will be available for \$6.50)

**Kibei**

**Discussion Group Leader: William Masuda**

Kibei: Japanese Americans born in the U.S. but raised and/or educated in Japan. Issei, Nisei, Kibei and a sprinkling of Sansei were among the many different groups at Tule Lake. We would love to hear stories from the Kibei on this Pilgrimage. Please come and share your memories and experiences with us.

**Japanese Peruvians**

**Discussion Group Leader: Grace Shimizu**

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



50 years

Tule Lake History

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

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

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

**Registration and Segregation: The Loyalty Questionnaire**

The segregation of internees into "loyals" and "disloyals" began with the controversial questionnaire that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and the U.S. War Department devised ostensibly to facilitate the leave clearance process. By the end of 1942 a few Nikkei had begun leaving the camps to enter colleges or work in factories in the Midwest and East Coast. The WRA subjected them to loyalty investigations before they were allowed to leave. In late January 1943, a Loyalty Questionnaire was produced, not only for those requesting leave clearances, but also to screen young Japanese Americans for military service eligibility. The WRA eventually made the questionnaire mandatory for all internees over the age of 17 years.

This process, referred to as "registration," asked Japanese Americans to declare their undivided loyalty to the U.S. The reasons were never made clear to the internees, and



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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, denied by law the chance to apply for U.S. citizenship, feared that answering Yes to #28 would leave them with no country. Nisei were insulted to be asked to “forswear” allegiance to an emperor that they had never had as native-born American citizens. 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 that otherwise, families would be separated.

Tsukasa Matsueda recalls being interviewed by camp officials at the age of 17 about his answer which was “Yes-No-if.” “I said you know, I don’t know anything about the emperor, I mean I do know because I went to Japanese School 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.

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Some resistance was planned and organized, some was spontaneous, 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 which brought Tule Lake to national and international attention.

The transformation of Tule Lake into a segregation Center caused much turmoil. This massive reshuffling of some 18,000 internees between Tule Lake and the 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 internee in a truck accident, allegedly due to WRA negligence, caused a general



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strike. This tense situation was exacerbated by Best's refusal to allow a public funeral and his ruling that compensation for the widow and her son would be less than \$10 per month. Best's response to the strike was to bring in strikebreakers.

On November 1, 1943, Dillon Myer, WRA chief, visited Tule Lake. His visit prompted a mass demonstration of over 5,000 men, women, and 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 of the WRA found blood and handfuls of black hair spattered on the walls and floor of the interrogation room along with a bloody, broken baseball bat.

### **Martial Law Declared**

Several days later, martial law was declared. Tule Lake became an armed camp crawling with troops, security patrols and FBI agents. Curfew was imposed from 7:00 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.

A mass meeting was ordered by the Army and the WRA, but the Negotiating Committee stripped by the Army of its right to represent the community, did not mobilize, and 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 the internees' living quarters, so-called contraband was confiscated and punishment meted out. Among these three were who spent one year in jail for building a sake still and a man who spent one year in jail for saving up allotments of cereal and condensed milk for his child.



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### **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 medial attention or visits, and mail was censored and withheld. A barrier was erected to prevent inmates from waving to wives and children in the internee area.

With conditions rapidly deteriorating in the camp as a whole, the Negotiating Committee turned 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 next day, New Year's Day 1944, the first of three hunger strikes began. There were over 200 in the stockade at this time.

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

### **WRA Hires Spies**

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

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

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

On July 10, 1945 Ernest Besig of the Northern California ACLU finally was given permission to enter Tule Lake. He vigorously complained to the administration when he found that inmates had



been forbidden visits from wives and children for eight months. Director Best had Besig and his secretary thrown out of the camp. Later, wives and children who tried to apply to see their men were drenched with water or had shots fired over them to scare them away.

Besig went to Wayne Collins for help, Collins, an attorney with the ACIU, 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 trouble makers in the camps. At Tule Lake, seven of every ten Nisei renounced their U.S. citizenship. But many relinquished their citizenship due to duress, intimidation, or the general confusion of those times at Tule Lake. As the final year of the camps operation took place, as many as 5,000 Tule Lake Nisei sought to regain their citizenship.

## Department of Justice (DOJ) Internment Camps

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

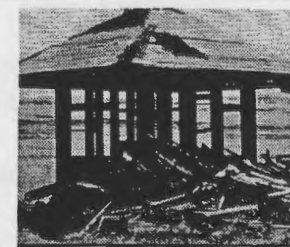
In addition to Japanese Americans, the DOJ camps also held Japanese Latin American internees. 2,254 Japanese Latin Americans were forcibly deported from 13 Latin American countries and interned in the US for the purpose of hostage exchange for white American citizens held in the Far East war zone. About 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 2/27/48.] The Tule Lake camp site 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 lost or vandalized. Families who had worked and saved for a lifetime found themselves having to start over again. The Nisei renouncers, who became classified as "native American aliens" would not regain their citizenship until 1968 after filing over 10,000 affidavits.

Tule Lake is unique among the ten WRA camps because of its characterization as a segregation camp and repatriation point. But the denial of basic constitutional rights, the feelings of betrayal by one's country, and the questioning of one's loyalty were experiences that were shared by all Nikkei during that period. The perseverance and determination to challenge these injustices are also part of that history. Now, 50 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.



## Tule Lake Preservation Program

Since the mid seventies the Tule Lake Committee has been organizing Pilgrimages to the stark, volcanic plain you are visiting this weekend. For some, it is the first time willingly, for others it is the most recent.

We who have been here a few times were late in realizing that there has been an acceleration in the rate of deterioration of the buildings, artifacts and even the photographs that pertain to the site, the locus of the events of 1942 to 1946.

We are, therefore exploring ways to preserve, repair and, when necessary, replicate what is left. Where the camps were is a large part of the sorry episode. That is why we come here.

Act now to preserve the past for the future....

Jimi Yamichi, Archive Committee  
Tule Lake Preservation Program



**Tule Lake Committee Volunteers**

Corazone D. Alupay	Stephanie Miyashiro	Dina Shek
Linda Shoji Chin	Steven Nakashima	Stan Shikuma
Fran Ellis	Denise Okamoto	Hiroshi Shimizu
Delores Glover	Mel Okamoto	Audrey Shoji
Lawrence Higa	Norinne Okamoto	Tats Sumida
David Hirata	Laurie Ozone	Yoko Sumida
Thomas Hirata	Mary Redick	Sachiko Takita
Scott Hoshida	John Ross	Eiko Yamaichi
Jeffery Kimoto	Reiko Katsuyoshi Ross	Jimi Yamaichi
David Mitoma	Tane Ross	Lois Yoshishige

**Special Acknowledgments**

*Special thanks to Jiro Yamamoto for his efforts on initiating the 1996 Pilgrimage.*

Mike Bunch	Castle Rock Hike
H. Tony Chin	MIS/Technical Support
John Cross	Potato shed
Bob Davis	Bureau of Reclamation
June Garrett	BART Parking
Clinton Hall	Barrack on the farm
Gary Hathaway	Lava Beds
Akimi King	Tule Lake contacts
Jim King	Newell School
Richard & Florence Lord	Map overlay
Mr. & Mrs. Macy	Airport property
Lee Macey/Don Yost	Lunch in Redding
Masao Suzuki	1994 Finance/Consultant
T.K. Farm	Flowers
Cindy Wright	TuleLake/Butte Valley Fair
Lance Yokota	1994 TLC Program Consultants
Aldersgate Methodist Church,	Rev. Mary Ellen
Buena Vista Methodist Church,	Rev. Michael Yoshii
Kimochi	
Yu-Ai Kai	



**Cultural Program**

**Play**

Jyota Bertarang  
 Sasha Bogdanowitsch  
 Kathy Foley  
 Nathan Foley-Mendelsohn  
 Susan Li  
 Undang Sumarna

**Speaker**

George Takei  
**Stage Manager**  
 Cary Matsumura

**Dance**

Judy Kajiwara  
 Rich Nagaoka

**Taiko**

Ann Ishimaru  
 David Ishimaru  
 Zack Semke  
 Stan Shikuma  
 Lois Yoshishige

**Discussion Workshop Facilitators**

Dr. Satsuki Ina-Facilitator Trainer

Linda Shoji Chin  
 Sharon Yamato Danley  
 Scott Hosida  
 Dana Kataoka  
 Jenny Kuida  
 Kiyoko Masuda  
 William Masuda  
 Wayne Maeda

David Mitoma  
 Steve Miyagawa  
 Stephanie Miyashiro  
 Nobu Miyoshi  
 Rich Nagaoka  
 Steve Nakashima  
 Tony Osumi  
 Shizue Seigel

Sharon Senzaki  
 Grace Shimizu  
 Audrey Shoji  
 Marlene Tonai  
 Rosalyn Tonai  
 Greg Toya  
 Kay Yatabe  
 Tsuya Yee  
 Lois Yoshishige

**Resource People for Discussion Workshops**

Ivy Makabe Down  
 Mary Kawano Fong  
 June Fujii  
 Yo Furuta  
 Thomas Grubbs  
 Hideo Hoshide  
 George Kiriyaama

Shisuko Kurosawa  
 Mel Okamoto  
 Tatemasa Oki  
 Natsuko Nancy Shimada  
 Hiroshi Shimizu  
 Jiro Shinto  
 Aileen Tanida

Taeko Taniguchi  
 Tomiye Terasaki  
 Roy Teshima  
 Jimi Yamaichi  
 Chiyoko Yamamoto  
 Hisako Miyake Yamamoto  
 Takeo Yamamoto

**Panel Discussion**

Ivy Makabe Down  
 Pastor Thomas Grubbs

Grace Shimizu  
 Marlene Tonai

Jimi Yamaichi



**Interfaith Memorial Service**

Pastor Thomas Grubbs  
Reverend William Masuda

Jimi Yamaichi  
T.K. Farms

**Bus Monitors**

Fran Ellis - Head Monitor    David Kamil  
Linda Shoji Chin            Mel Okamoto  
Kay Fasang                    Kunio Okui

Reiko Ross  
Stan Shikuma  
Tats Sumida

**Exhibits**

*Children of Detention Camps* (NJAHS)  
Rosalyn Tonai, Exec. Dir.  
Scott Hoshida, Pgm. Mgr.  
Kara Paw-Pa, Archivalist  
Pearl Wong, Bookkeeper  
Kelly Calica, Office Mgr.

*Tower of Memories* (Kinenhi)  
R.H. Ross, John Ross, Mel Okamoto  
*Kodani-Kataoka Collection*  
Fred Kataoka, Chris Kodani  
Tower Replica - Jimi Yamaichi  
Tule Lake Preservation Program

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**Children's Program**

Reiko Katsuyoshi Ross    Norinne Okamoto

**Medical Team Staff**

Thank you to all the medical team staff.

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50  
years





50  
years



West Valley JACL Next Generation

## Congratulates

... the Tule Lake Committee  
on another successful pilgrimage.



### West Valley JACL 19th Annual Daruma Festival

a benefit for the West Valley JACL, Senior Center, and Next Generation

- **Saturday, August 17, 1996**
- 10:00am - 5:00pm
- Admission is **FREE**
- Authentic **Japanese** food
- **Arts and crafts**
- Childrens **games**
- **Cultural** entertainment
- Special performance by **San Jose Taiko**
- Located in **San Jose** at the **Saratoga Lanes** on Saratoga Ave. and Graves (across from Westgate Mall)
- For more information call:  
**408-253-0458** or **408-996-1976**
- We hope to see you there.

1545 Teresita Drive  
San Jose, CA 95129



# Sansei Legacy Project

## Mission Statement

The Sansei Legacy Project addresses the wounds of racism and oppression in the Japanese American community which often remain invisible to ourselves as well as others. Our purpose is to create community where healing and liberation from the legacies of racism and oppression can take place.

The Sansei Legacy Project invites you to join us as we create a new community through exploring our collective and individual identities, cultures, histories and experiences. The Project grew out of the desire to explore the ways in which being Japanese American affects our lives.

With the advent of Redress new insights were opened up regarding our racial identity. These insights have helped our community to acknowledge the role of oppression in shaping the dynamic of our families as well as an individual sense of self. Feelings of disconnectedness, numbness, anger or confusion have roots in the history of our families and their adjustment to life in America, including the concentration camp experience. As we come together in positive and supportive ways as a community, we discover a social and cultural context for understanding our legacies.

## We share our stories through the following programs:

*Monthly Public Gatherings* to discuss relevant cultural, social and personal issues,

*Sansei Support Groups* for on-going support in a small group setting,

*Exploring Family Legacies*, a unique project promoting inter-generational family communication with a focus on the internment experience.

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

**Berkeley Methodist United Church**  
1710 Carleton St., Berkeley 94703  
(510) 848-4680



*Our thoughts and prayers  
will be with you  
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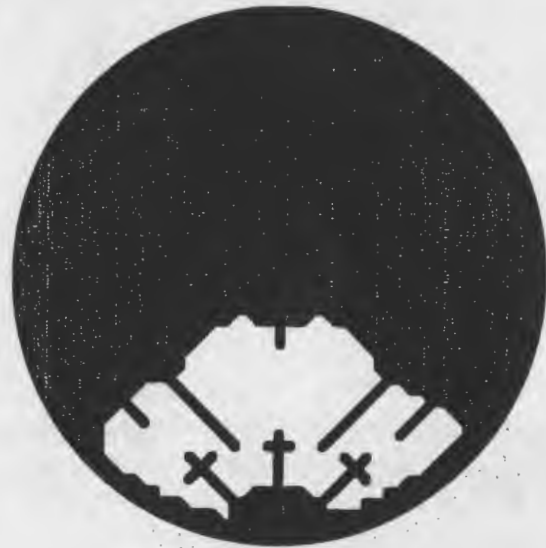


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# Sacramento Japanese United Methodist Church



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## National Japanese American Historical Society



NJAHS is a non-profit membership-supported organization dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and dissemination of materials relating to the history and culture of Japanese Americans.



from National Japanese American Historical Society, San Francisco, Archives



photo from Daisy Sabers Collection, NJAHS Archives



Fodor Heyman and Casey Singel, 1957, photo courtesy of Kenji Nakagawa

**NJAHS**  
1855 Polson St., Suite 161  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
phone 415.431.5007  
fax 415.431.0311

photo by Dorteia Lange, courtesy of National Archives

### Upcoming Programs:

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| July 13    | Annual Membership Meeting<br>Radisson Miyako Hotel  |
| July 20    | Japanese American Day with the San Francisco Giants |
| Exhibit    | <i>Nisei Baseball: Diamonds in the Rough</i>        |
| July 13-22 | @ JCCDNC<br>San Francisco, Japantown                |
| July 22    | Oakland Asian Cultural Center, Oakland, Chinatown   |




**Tule Lake  
Pilgrimage**

The Japanese American  
National Museum  
Joins the  
Tule Lake Committee  
in Commemorating the

50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

of the Closing of the

Tule Lake Camp

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### Tule Lake Pilgrimage Participants,

Community pilgrimages to former internment camp sites have always played an important and crucial role in our desire to learn about our past. Uncovering this painful chapter of American history also laid the foundation for the redress and reparations campaign.

The National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (founded in 1980) continues to monitor new redress developments and to advocate for those individuals who have been denied redress payments by the Office of Redress Administration (ORA). Recent legal rulings now make eligible many children born outside of camp during that time.

We urge you to encourage family members and friends who may be affected by these new rulings to contact the Office of Redress Administration or the NCRR now! Many individuals who were originally considered ineligible may now be eligible for redress payments.

ORA (Washington, DC): (202) 219-6900  
NCRR (San Francisco): (415) 922-1534

**National Coalition for Redress/Reparations**  
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*Congratulations*

to the

Organizers of the

1996 Tule Lake Pilgrimage

Asian Law Alliance  
184 East Jackson Street  
San Jose, California 95112  
(408) 287-9710

*Japanese American Services of the East Bay*



湾東日系社会奉仕団

2126 Channing Way  
Berkeley, California 94704

Tel. (510) 848-3560

## Tule Lake Preservation Program



Carved wood by Tulean

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

- o Arts & Crafts, Furniture
- o Photographs (originals returned)
- o Poetry, Letters, Diaries
- o Oral Histories, Stories
- o Documents, Maps, Clippings
- o Donations to preservation fund

We may need volunteers for work crews. If you wish to contribute or be part of this group, please leave your name and number at the Information Table.

Please contact: Jimi Yamaichi  
(408) 269-9459; fax: (408) 269-5843

祝

*Congratulations  
to the Organizers  
of the 1996 Tule Lake Pilgrimage*

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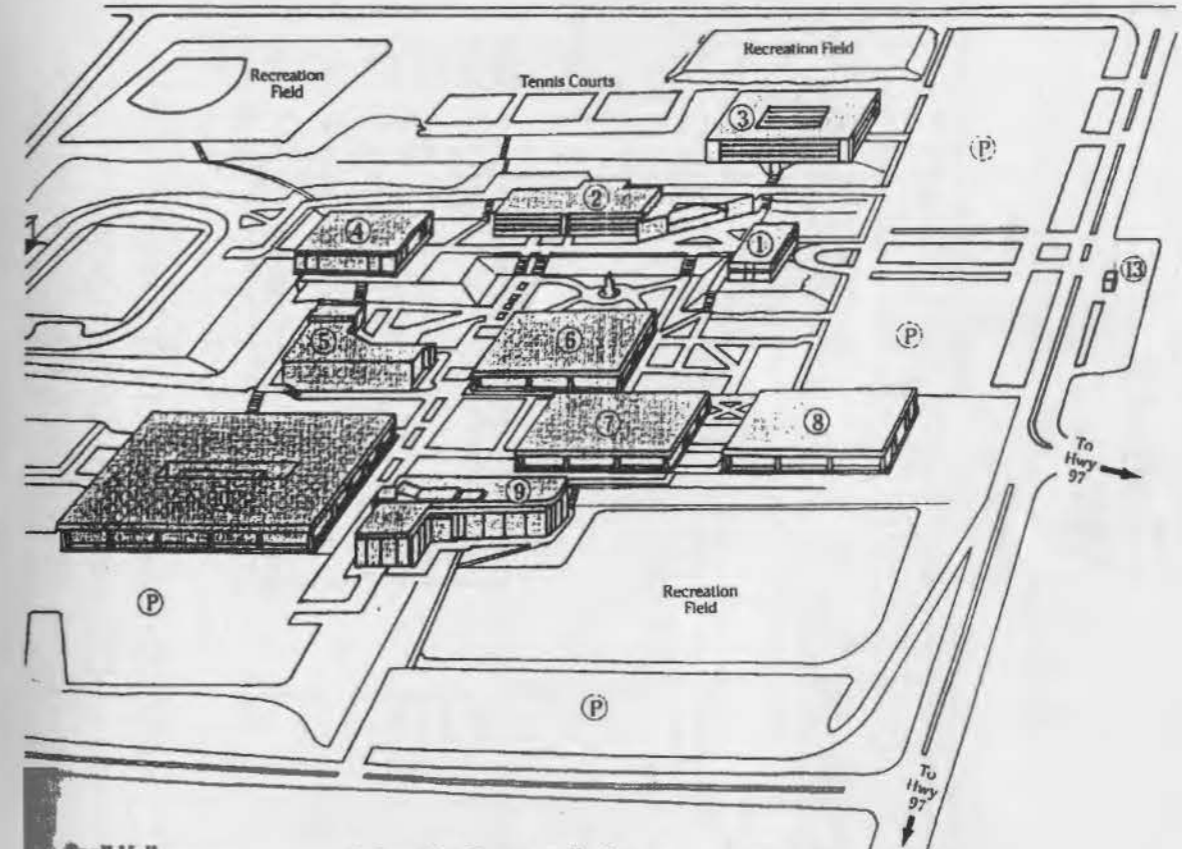
### KINENHI II: The Pilgrimage Book

The first edition of the Tule Lake Committee commemorative book is being updated.... We need your support. Please come to our Info Table or contact:

Kinenhi Publication Project  
Reiko & John phone/fax (415) 826-8901  
e-mail: kinenhipro@igc.apc.org



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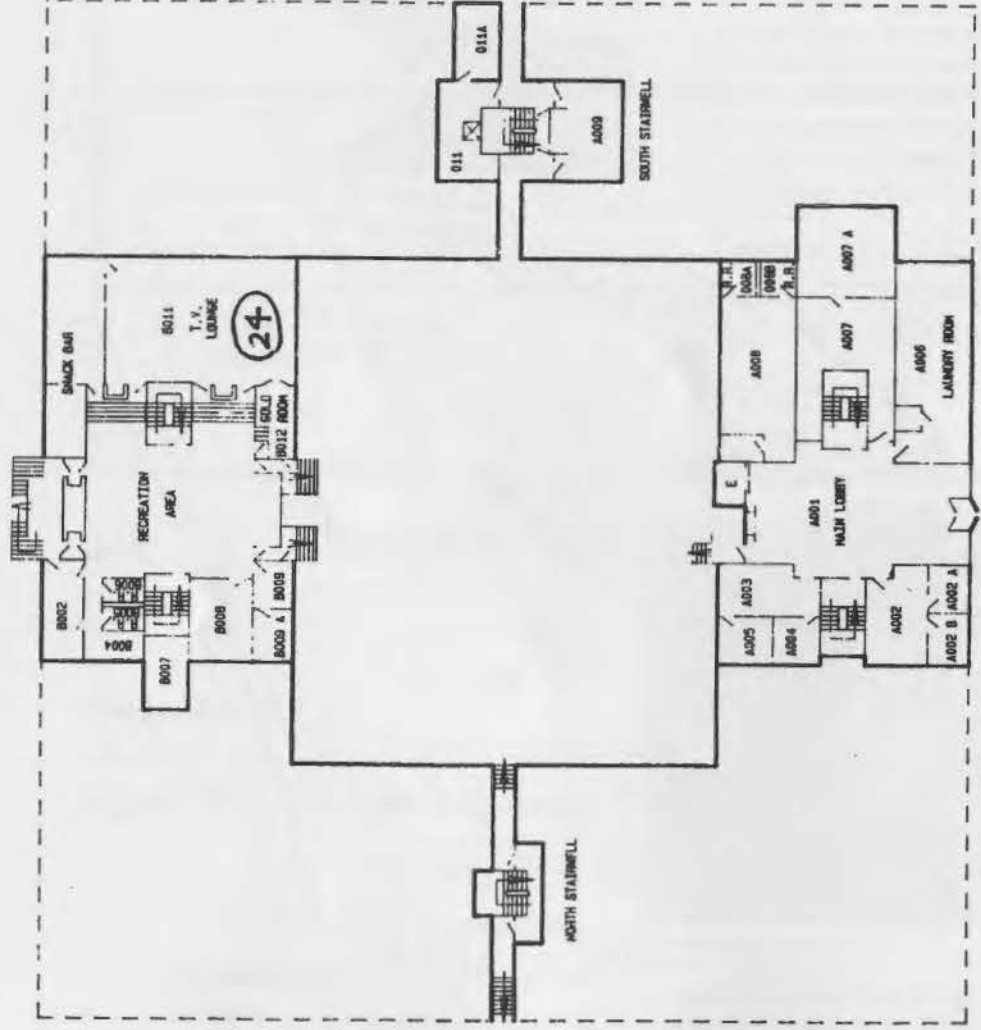
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Tule Lake  
Pilgrimage



Tule Lake Pilgrimage

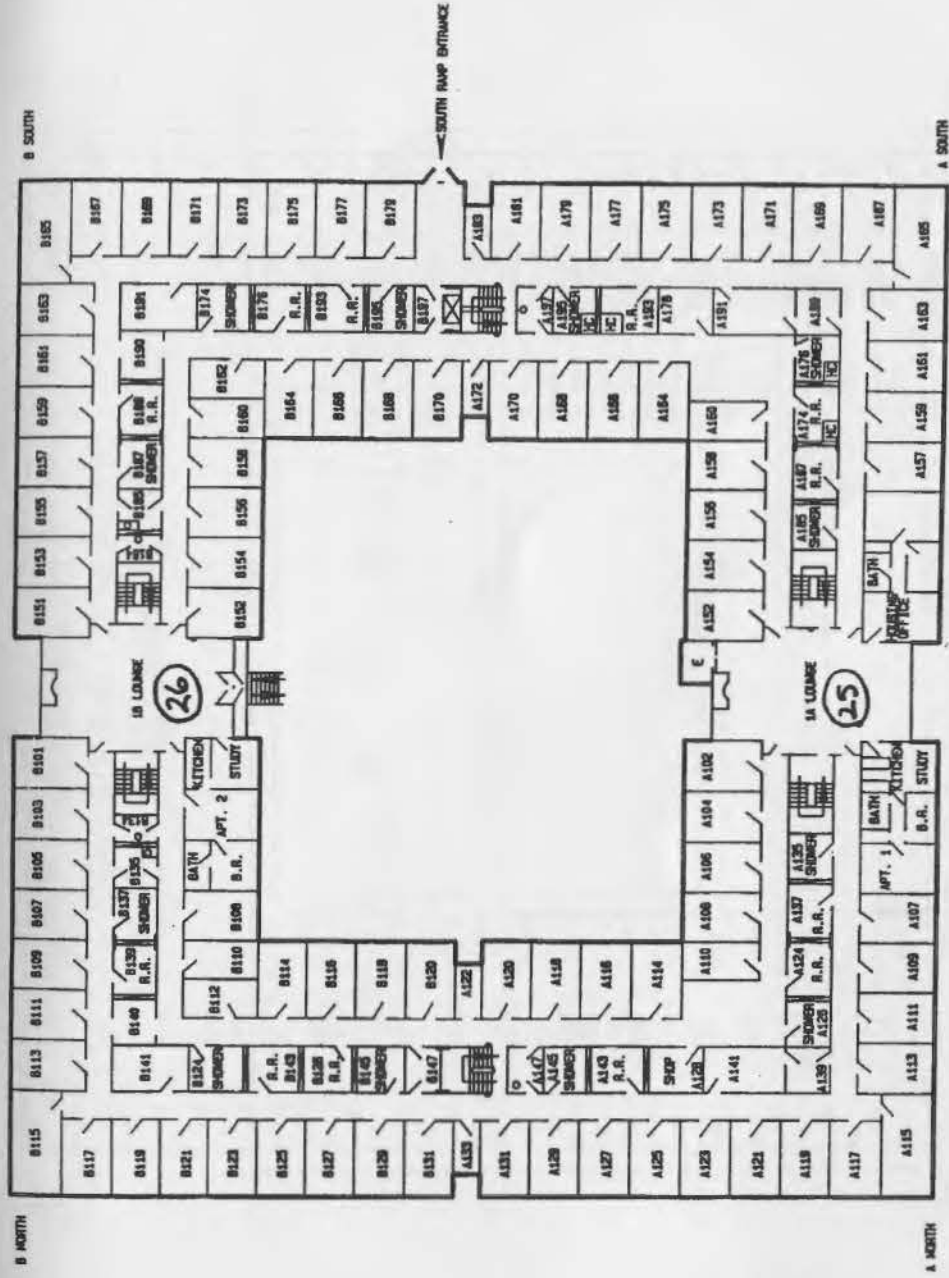


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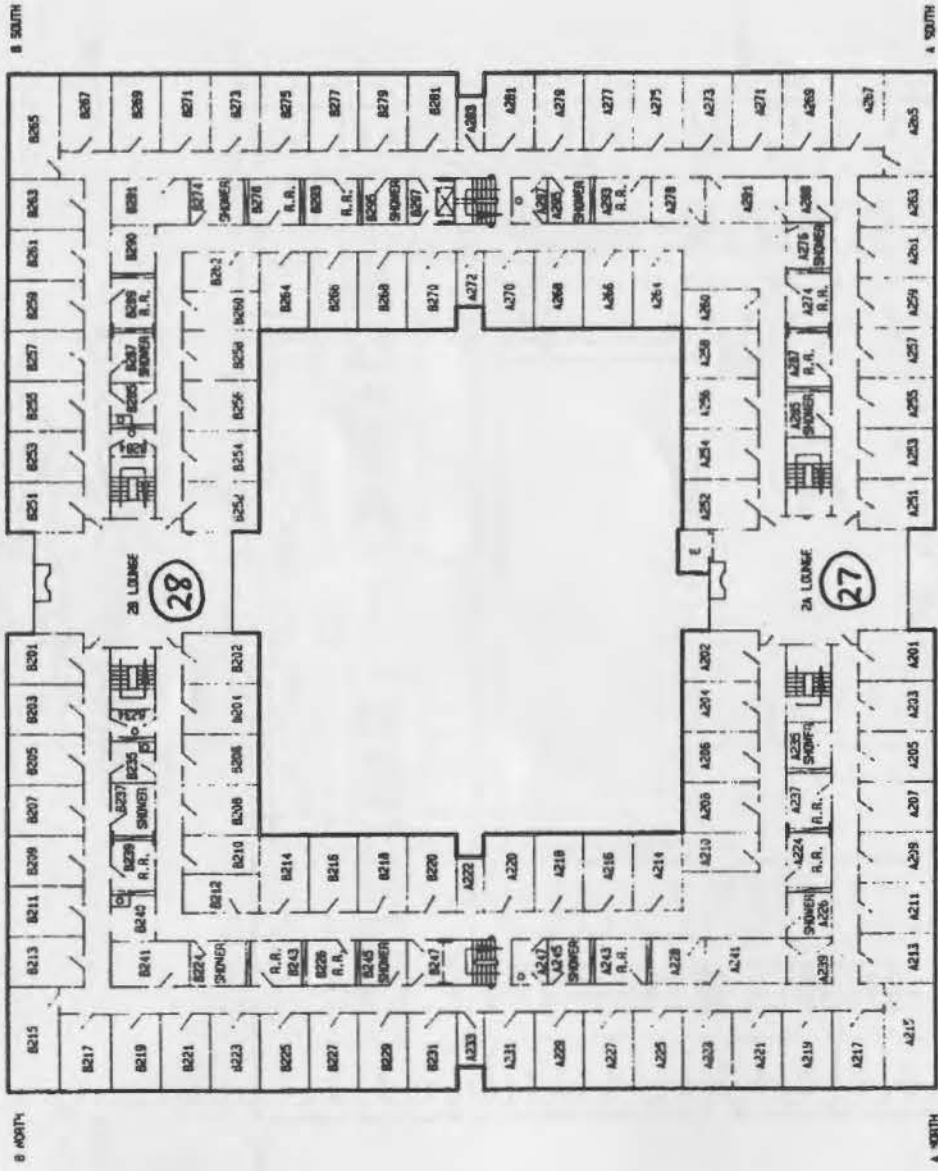
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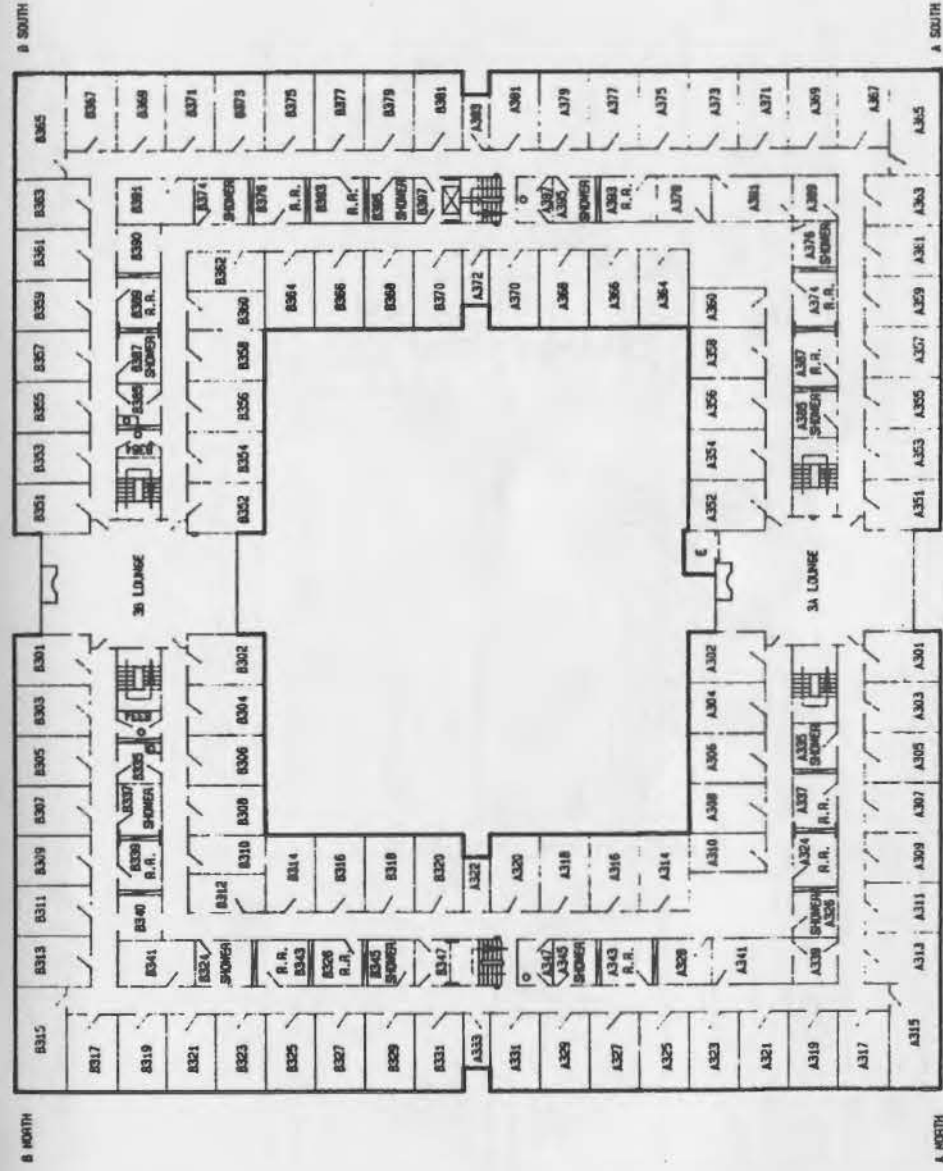


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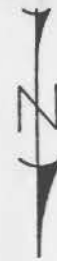


Tule Lake Pilgrimage



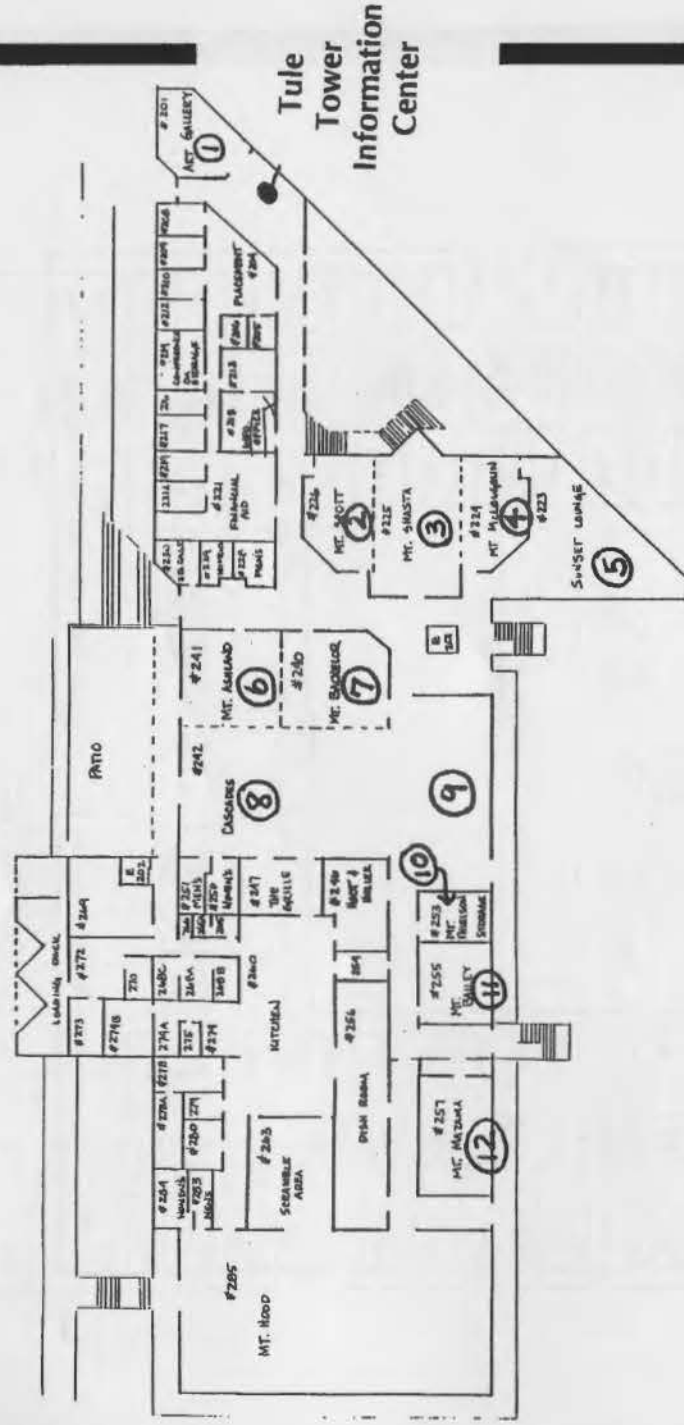
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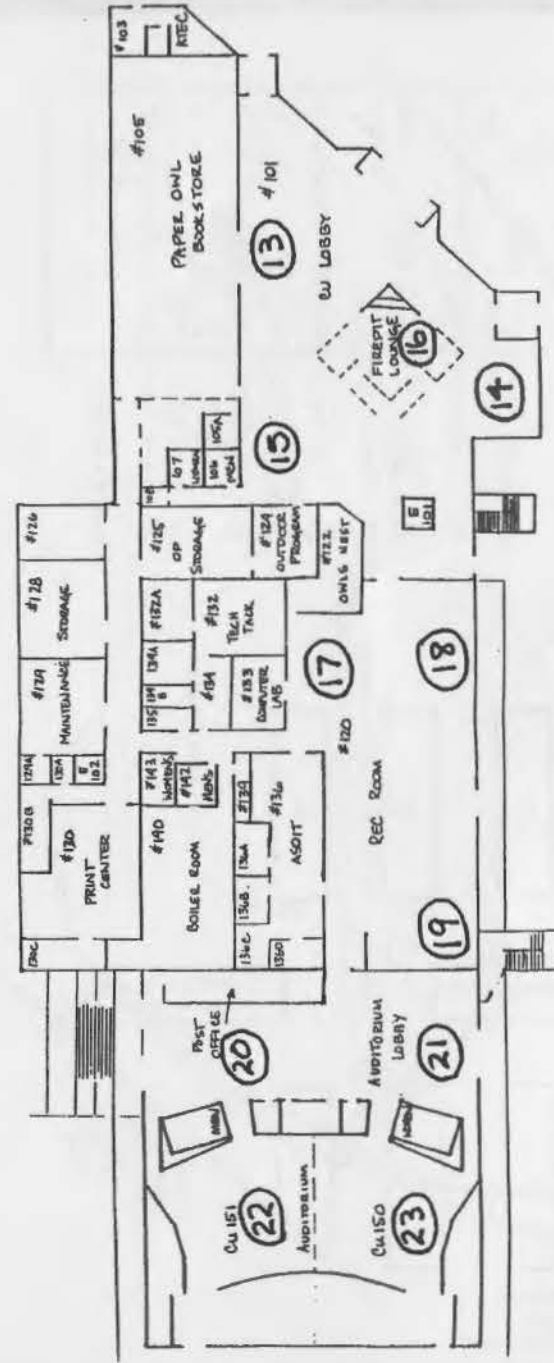


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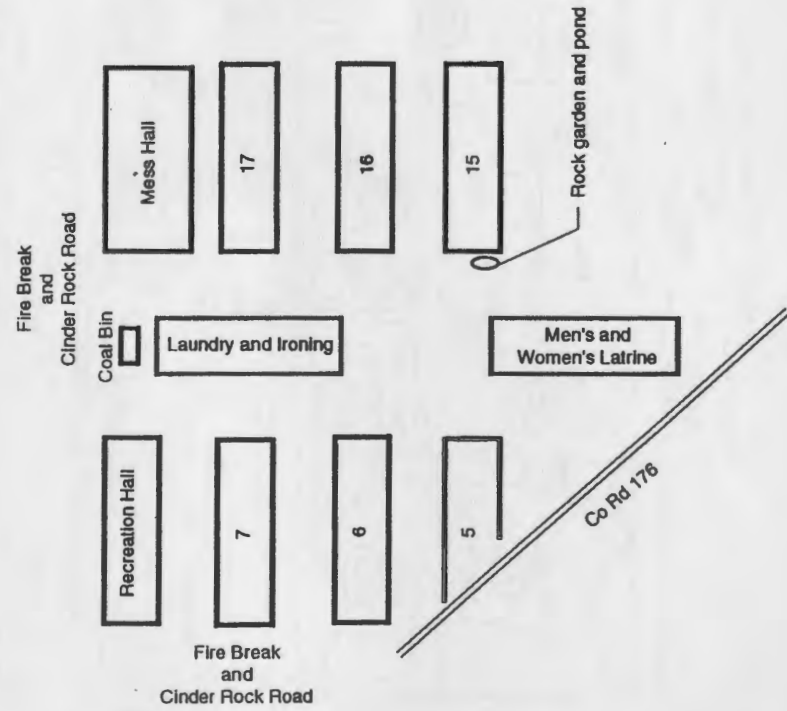
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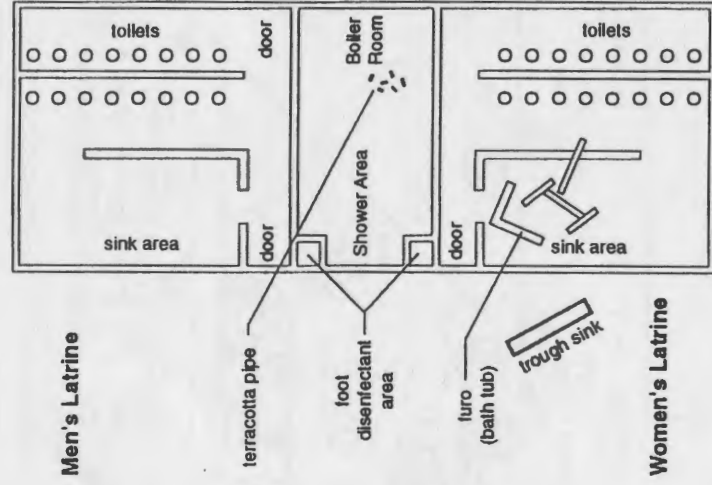
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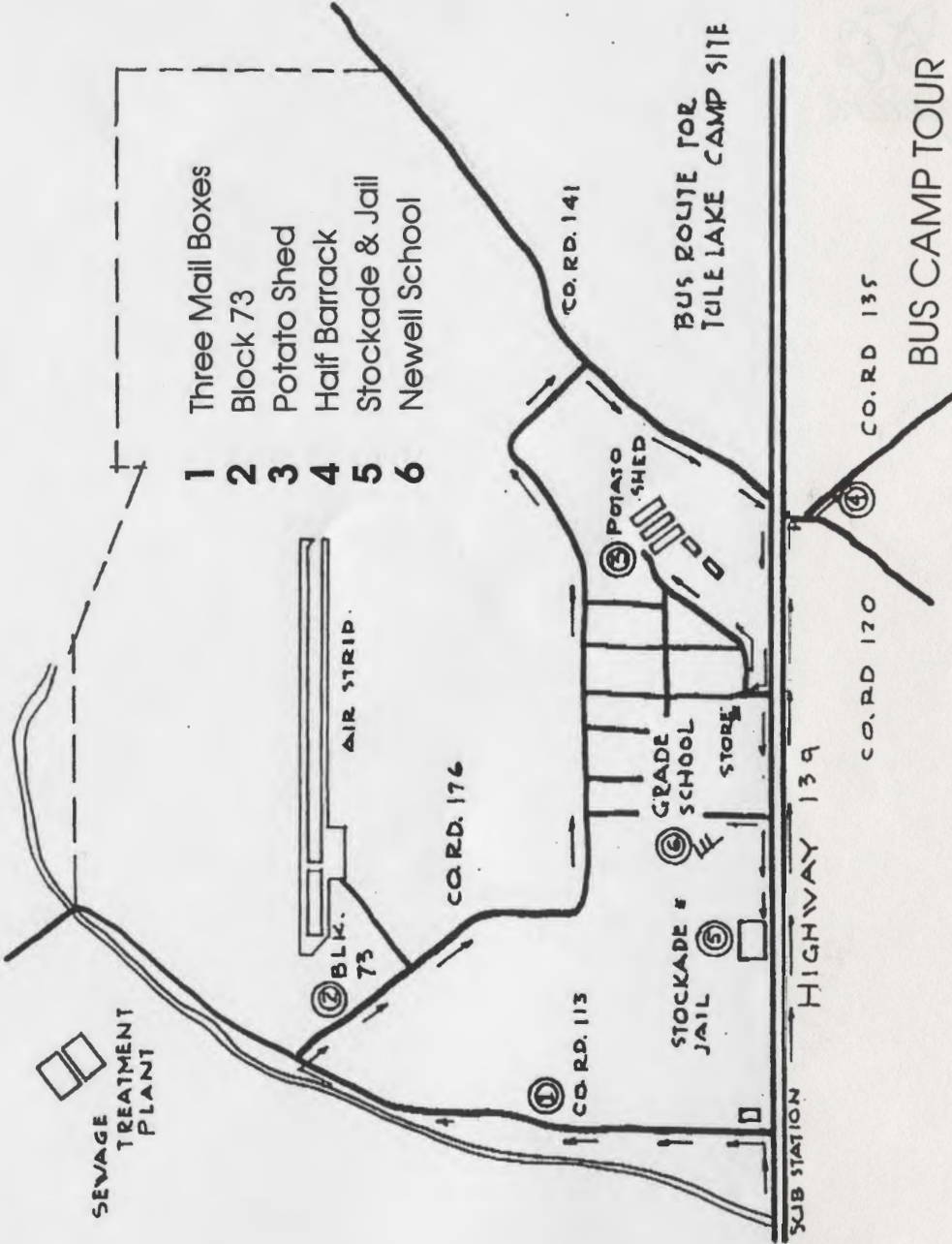
**Half of Block 73**



**Men's and Women's Latrine**



Tule Lake Pilgrimage



Tule Lake Pilgrimage