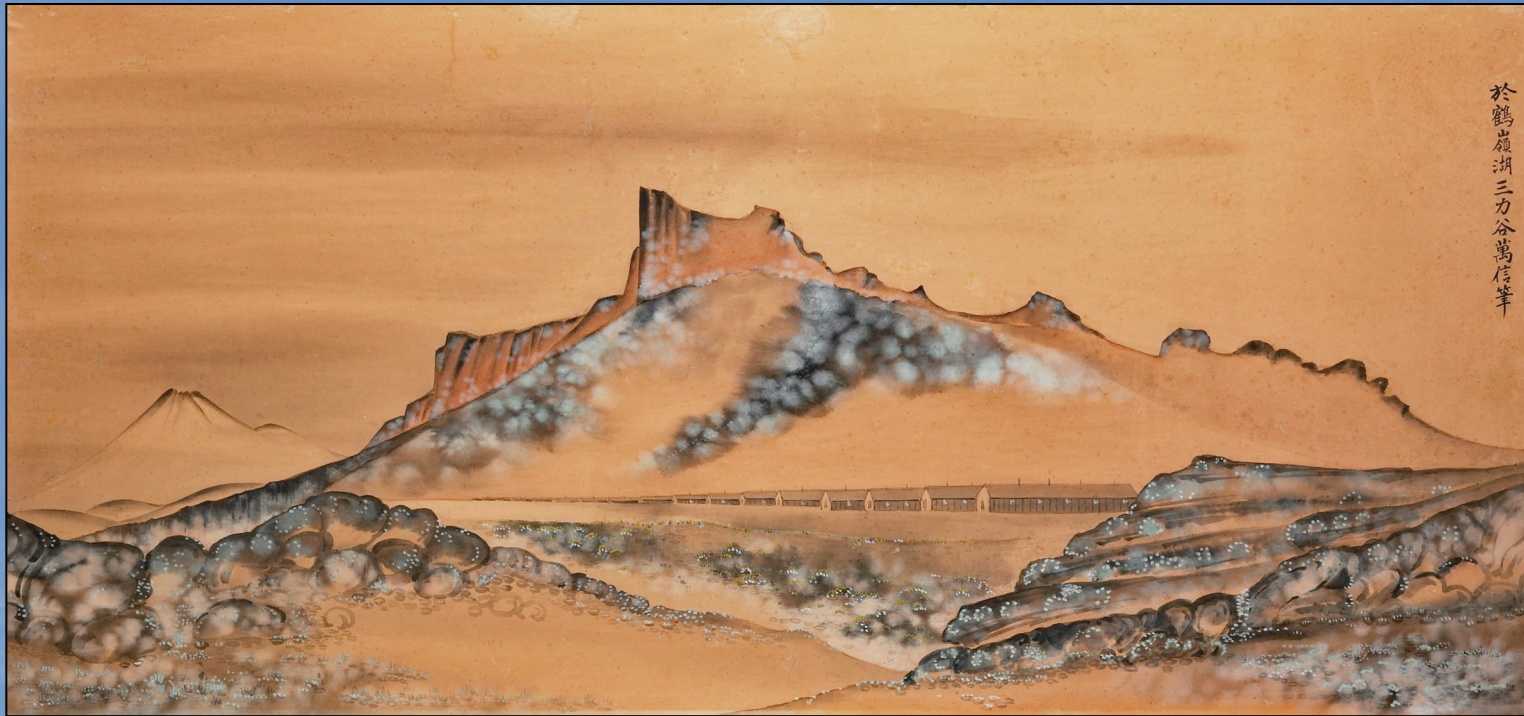


2026 TULE LAKE PILGRIMAGE



“RESISTANCE & SOLIDARITY”

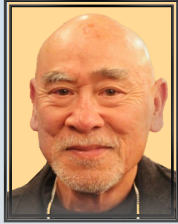
JULY 3 - 6, 2026

KLAMATH FALLS, OR / NEWELL & TULELAKE, CA

にせんにじゅうろくねん ツルレーキじゅんれい
二千二十六年 鶴嶺湖巡礼 ていこう れんたい
にせんにじゅうろくねんしちがつみつか ろくにち
二千二十六年七月三日ー六日
オレゴン州^{しゅう}クラマスフォールズ・加州^{かしゅう}ニューウエル・ツルレーキ
抵抗と連帯



WELCOME — よくいらっしゃいました



Welcome to our 24th official pilgrimage to Tule Lake. We are glad to resume our biennial visits to the site.

With so much historical debate and turmoil under the current administration, including the record of Japanese American wartime incarceration, we proudly frame this year's gathering in the spirit of "Resistance & Solidarity." The contemporary issues of today's mass deportations, inhumane imprisonment conditions, and birthright citizenship attacks echo our community's World War II experience.

For this year's pilgrimage, we draw upon Tule Lake's rich legacy of defiance, protest, and solidarity through its historical work stoppages, petitions, and community organizing. These stories have given rise to contemporary groups like Tsuru for Solidarity, which marks its origins partly from the 2018 Tule Lake Pilgrimage. Our gratitude extends to Tsuru for Solidarity representatives facilitating our Healing Circle discussions.

This year's pilgrimage offerings reflect a broadening awareness of the importance of Tule Lake's complex history. The film *Defiant to the Last* focuses on the often-misunderstood history of the Tule Lake stockade. Our sessions include genealogy guidance, updates on the translation of the Issei and Kibei authored literary journal *Tessaku*, the JACL *Lim Report*, and plenary discussions on survivor, descendant, and cross-racial ally perspectives.

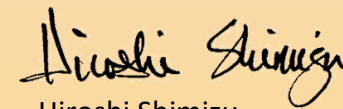
In this year's booklet we focus on two examples of "Resistance & Solidarity." The first example profiles Tulean artist Mary Oshiro, from the *Discover Nikkei* article *Beauty In Resistance — The Forgotten Art of Mary Masako Oshiro* adapted by its author, Jonathan van Harmelen. The second example introduces the Daihyo Sha Kai, a group of Issei men who organized, petitioned, and protested for better living conditions at Tule Lake — and faced a great deal of oppression from the camp administration. Our booklet includes an updated glossary and timeline to provide an overview of Tule Lake's history.

We welcome the significant number of first-time Tule Lake pilgrims. Many of our pilgrimage volunteers are survivors and descendants of Tule Lake incarcerated and have a wealth of knowledge. Please feel free to ask them questions. We are an all-volunteer run pilgrimage and thank them for making this pilgrimage possible.

Tule Lake remains an important part of our country's history, yet one often overlooked in its retelling. We see the National Trust for Historic Preservation's designation of Tule Lake as one of the 2026 "Most Endangered Places" as an opportunity to raise awareness of the site's vital contributions to our history.

Thank you for joining us to carry on Tule Lake's legacy of "Resistance & Solidarity." Please keep in touch with the Tule Lake Committee via e-mail (info@tulelake.org), Facebook (Tule Lake Pilgrimage group), Instagram ([@tulelakecommittee](https://www.instagram.com/tulelakecommittee)), and our website (tulelake.org).

With best wishes,



Hiroshi Shimizu

Board President, Tule Lake Committee

Front Cover

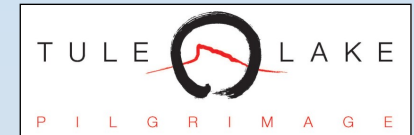
おツルレーキみりきたにぐうげんふで

於鶴嶺湖三力谷 寓信筆 (At Tule Lake Mirikitani Fable Brush)

From the Estate of Hiroshi Sakai

Courtesy of his daughter, Pauline Sakai.

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Left: *Tule Lake High School 1942*
Right: *Aquila '44*
Tri-State High School Yearbook
Courtesy: Denshō

Both Tule Lake's Tri-State High School and our host, Oregon Institute of Technology, chose blue and gold as their schools' colors. This booklet's color scheme salutes them. Language can be a form of resistance that challenges predominant power structures, reclaims identities, and preserves history & culture from erasure. This booklet's deliberate use of 日本語 supports these purposes.

Art as resistance confronts prevailing narratives, questions the status quo, and defines new realities. Its creation and messages serve as tools for survival and social change. This booklet's art examples reinforce these goals.

Booklet created by 二村多美子 (Tamiko Nimura) & 奥村ジェイムス (James Okumura), with the Tule Lake Pilgrimage Planning Committee & Pilgrimage Volunteers.

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ほぞん PRESERVATION — 保存

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION LISTS TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER AMONGST ITS 2026 MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PLACES

ぜんべいれきしほぞん ツルレーキ きょうせいしゅうようじょ
全米歴史保存トラストは、鶴嶺湖強制収容所を、
ねんぼん もっと き き ひん れきしてきけんぞうぶつ せん けいさい
2026年版「アメリカで最も危機に瀕している歴史的建造物11選」に掲載した。

Tule Lake Segregation Center stands as a testament to the resilience of thousands of Japanese Americans who exercised their rights to protest and resist in the face of racial discrimination, incarceration, and direct attacks on their identities as American citizens. Beginning in 1942, the federal government forcibly removed over 126,000 people of Japanese descent—two-thirds of whom were American citizens—from their homes and incarcerated them at sites like Tule Lake. Today, Tule Lake is a place that honors the brave contributions of Japanese Americans who fought to protect the sanctity of the U.S. Constitution.

From 1943-1946, Tule Lake Segregation Center served as a maximum-security prison for Japanese Americans who protested race-based incarceration by refusing to answer or answering “no” to a government issued “loyalty” questionnaire. For many incarcerated at Tule Lake, their questionnaire responses served as a form of peaceful resistance against a federal government that had violated their right to due process. Later, over 5,000 U.S. citizens incarcerated at Tule Lake renounced their citizenship under duress, in many cases fearing for their safety and the safety of their families after the war. Thousands of people, including children, were deported to Japan. Most deportees eventually sought restoration of their U.S. citizenship, which was only granted after a long legal battle.

Today, a token 37-acre portion of the Tule Lake Segregation Center has been designated as a National Monument, but the primary 1,100-acre site is unprotected. For the survivors and descendants of those incarcerated there, the entire Tule Lake site is sacred ground, a place of suffering, where 331 prisoners died. It is a place of community

pilgrimage and private contemplation, yet staffing and public access is limited, and there is no adequate facility for larger groups to gather. After World War II, the majority of the Segregation Center’s structures were demolished or removed, and a rural airfield now occupies 359 acres at the heart of the former incarceration camp site. The Federal Aviation Authority and Modoc County are seeking to construct a 3-mile long, 8- to 10-foot-high security fence around the airfield, which could permanently alter the setting, viewshed, and archaeological integrity of Tule Lake. Survivors and descendants believe the airfield desecrates this sacred site.

The Tule Lake Committee, an organization of survivors and descendants of Tule Lake incarcerated, is leading advocacy efforts to relocate the airfield from this sacred place. Protecting this American civil rights site would honor the people who resisted injustice here and provide opportunities to expand public visitation and interpretation at the National Monument. In partnership with groups including the National Trust, APIAHIP, NPCA, Japanese American Confinement Sites Consortium, Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, and others, the Committee has generated over 38,000 public comments in opposition to the proposed fence. Additional partnerships and support will be needed to ensure Tule Lake can be protected and its stories of resilience can be shared with future generations on the sacred site where thousands of American citizens bravely advocated for their rights.

—National Trust for Historic Preservation

ANNOUNCING 2026

**America's 11 Most
Endangered Historic Places**

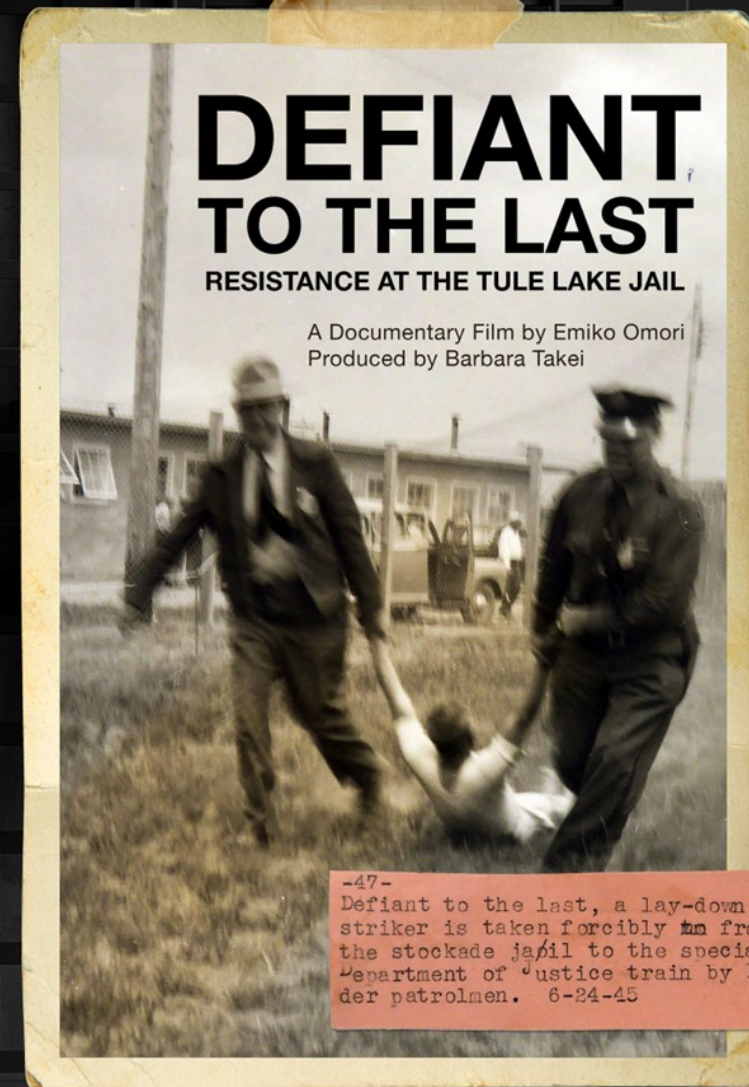
**Tule Lake Segregation Center
(Modoc County, California)**



Tule Lake Segregation Center
Robert H. Ross
National Archives and Records Administration



National Trust for Historic Preservation
**America's 11 Most
Endangered Historic Places**



WWW.DEFIANTTOTHELAST.COM

PILGRIMAGE POLICIES — 巡礼者へのお願い

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

- 1) For many, this may be a highly emotional experience. Embracing openness, appreciation, and support for each participant, whatever their perspective or experience, will maximize the benefits to all on this Pilgrimage.
- 2) Listen to and cooperate with all the Bus Monitors and Docents. The Bus Monitors, Docents, and Pilgrimage Planning Team Members can be identified by their red happi coats with the Tule Lake Pilgrimage logo.
- 3) Stay with your group or a buddy. Make sure someone knows where you are and where you are going at all times.
- 4) Kitchenettes in the dorms and Village Apartments can be used; however, all units must be cleaned before departure. If the unit needs extraordinary cleaning, you will be charged a \$50 per hour cleaning fee after the Pilgrimage.
- 5) Obey all regulations of the bus companies and the Oregon Institute of Technology. We are guests at this campus and want to maintain our relationship with OIT.
- 6) OIT is a tobacco-free campus (including e-cigarettes). Smoking is also prohibited on all buses and the Castle Rock hike. No fires, candles, or open flames may be burned in any place on campus.
- 7) Weapons and firearms are prohibited.
- 8) Alcohol, and non-prescription or recreational drugs are prohibited.
- 9) **Please remember: WE keep us all safe.** We have a responsibility to ourselves and those who are most vulnerable in our community (the very young, the very old, the immuno-compromised) to tend to our collective health and well-being. Our commitment to our COVID-19 and infectious disease protocols help us conduct a Pilgrimage where all participants can be safe.
- 10) Many people on the Pilgrimage take personal photos and videos and post them online. We cannot control the content of what people record and post online, but we ask everyone to respect your fellow pilgrims' privacy.
- 11) We have participants who are 80 years of age or older wearing yellow badges & lanyards. Please give them priority when lining up for meals and the elevators, allow them seating and shade when assembling outdoors, and provide them with assistance when boarding and exiting the bus.

A deeply affecting memoir of reckoning with a father's death and the Japanese American incarceration

"A gut-wrenching work of intergenerational dialogue."

—*Publishers Weekly*, starred review

"Gorgeously written and profoundly moving." —*International Examiner*

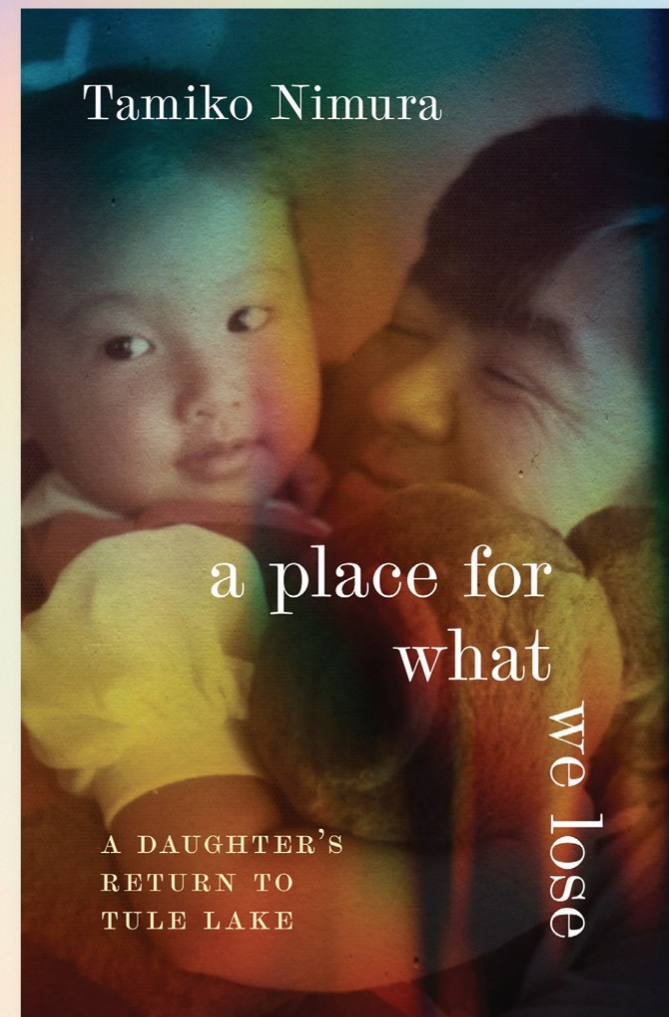
"Stunningly beautiful" —*Susan Kiyo Ito*, author of *I Would Meet You Anywhere: A Memoir*

"Tamiko Nimura's *A Place for What We Lose* is: the reincarnation—
and the reclamation—of what was buried, burned, lost."

—*Brandon Shimoda*, author of *The Afterlife Is Letting Go*

"A unique tapestry of intergenerational history-telling about injustice,
loss, and family love." —*Jen Soriano*, author of *Nervous: Essays on
Heritage and Healing* and coeditor of *Closer to Liberation*

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WASHINGTON PRESS



**THE MINIDOKA PILGRIMAGE PLANNING
COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES THE
TULE LAKE COMMITTEE ON ANOTHER
SUCCESSFUL PILGRIMAGE!**

 @minidokapilgrimage www.minidokapilgrimage.org  Minidoka Pilgrimage

Resistance and Solidarity,
from Manzanar to Tule Lake.
Congratulations on your Pilgrimage.



Manzanar Committee
www.ManzanarCommittee.org

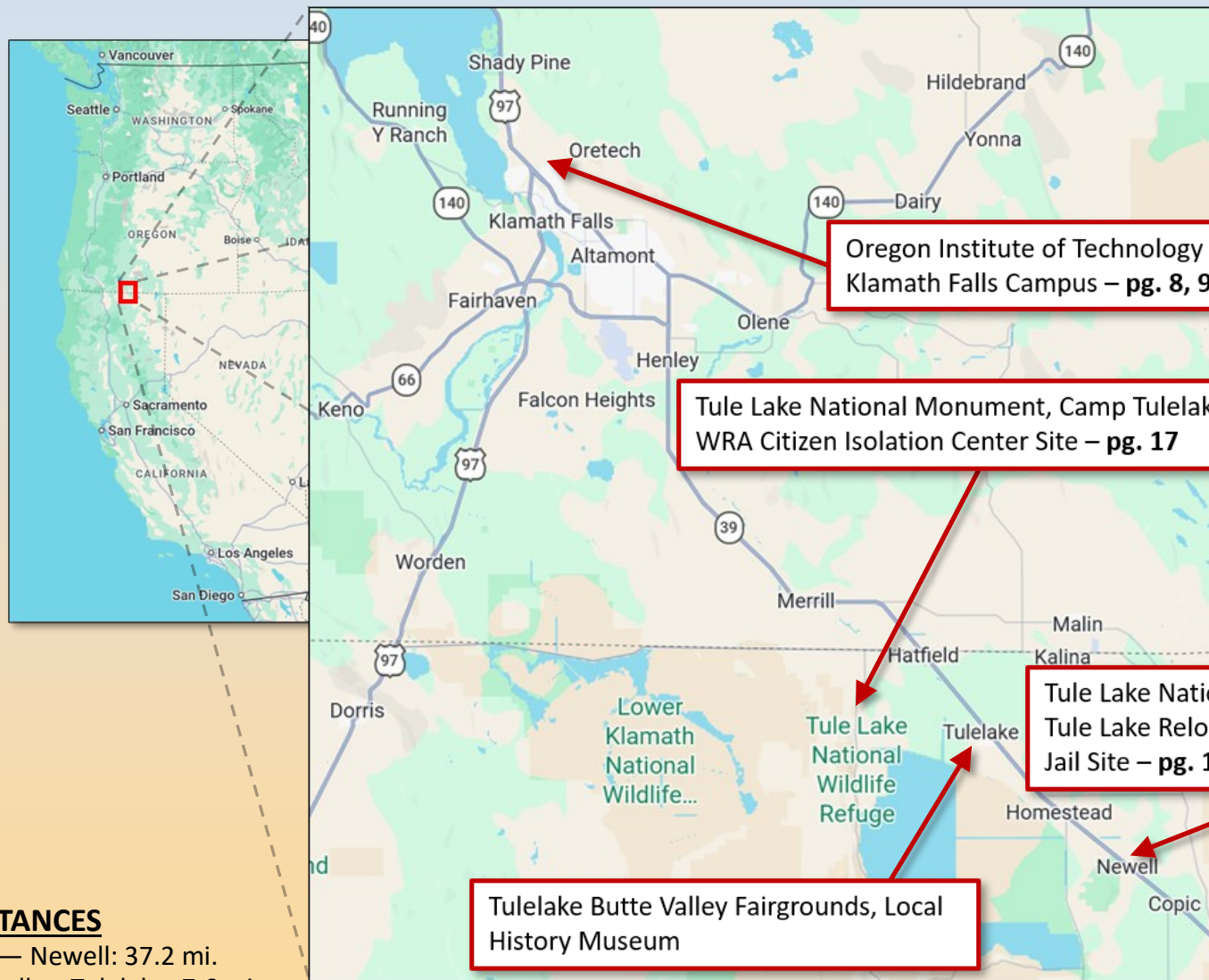
2024 Pilgrimage: “Reframing the Narrative”



2024 Tule Lake Pilgrimage - Castle Rock Hike
Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Newell, California
Courtesy: Tule Lake Committee

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON / NEWELL & TULELAKE, CALIFORNIA AREA MAP

しゅう かしゅう しゅうへんちず
オレゴン州 クラマスフォールズ ・ 加州ニューウェル・トゥーレレイク周辺地図



Tule Lake National Monument Visitor Center

44340 Hwy 139
Tulelake, CA 96134
530-664-4015

Tulelake Butte Valley Fairgrounds, Local History Museum

800 South Main St.
Tulelake, CA 96134
530-667-5312

Oregon Institute of Technology
Klamath Falls Campus – pg. 8, 9

Tule Lake National Monument, Camp Tulelake
WRA Citizen Isolation Center Site – pg. 17

Tule Lake National Monument, Visitor Center
Tule Lake Relocation/Segregation Center, &
Jail Site – pg. 15, 20, 21

Tulelake Butte Valley Fairgrounds, Local
History Museum

DISTANCES

OIT — Newell: 37.2 mi.
Newell — Tulelake: 7.6 mi.
Tulelake — Camp Tulelake: 6.2 mi.
Camp Tulelake — OIT: 27.6 mi.

OIT CAMPUS MAP & CONTACTS — オレゴン工科大学地図と連絡



Village Apartments

New Dorms

College Union

Owens Hall

OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

OIT & Klamath Falls Ambulance, Police, or Fire emergencies
911

Tule Lake site emergencies
(Day 2 only)
(530) 842-3515

OIT Non-Emergency Number
(541) 885-1111

OIT Housing Office Number
(541) 885-1094

OIT Campus Safety Number
(541) 885-1117

TLP HEALTH TEAM

Stan Shikuma, RN — (206) 919-1465
Paula Fujiwara, MD — (646) 919-0989
Yuko Yano, MD — (206) 708-4815

こうかだいがくかいかん OIT COLLEGE UNION MAP – オレゴン工科大学会館マップ

UPPER LEVEL

NORTH

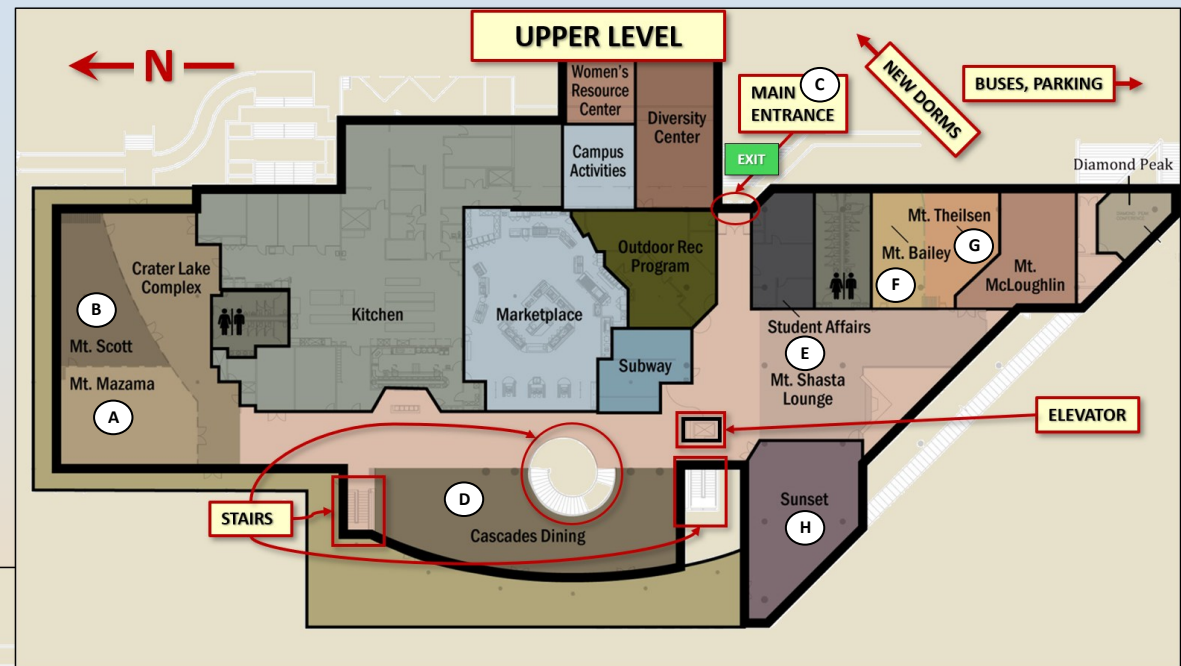
- (A) Mt. Mazama
- (B) Mt. Scott

CENTRAL

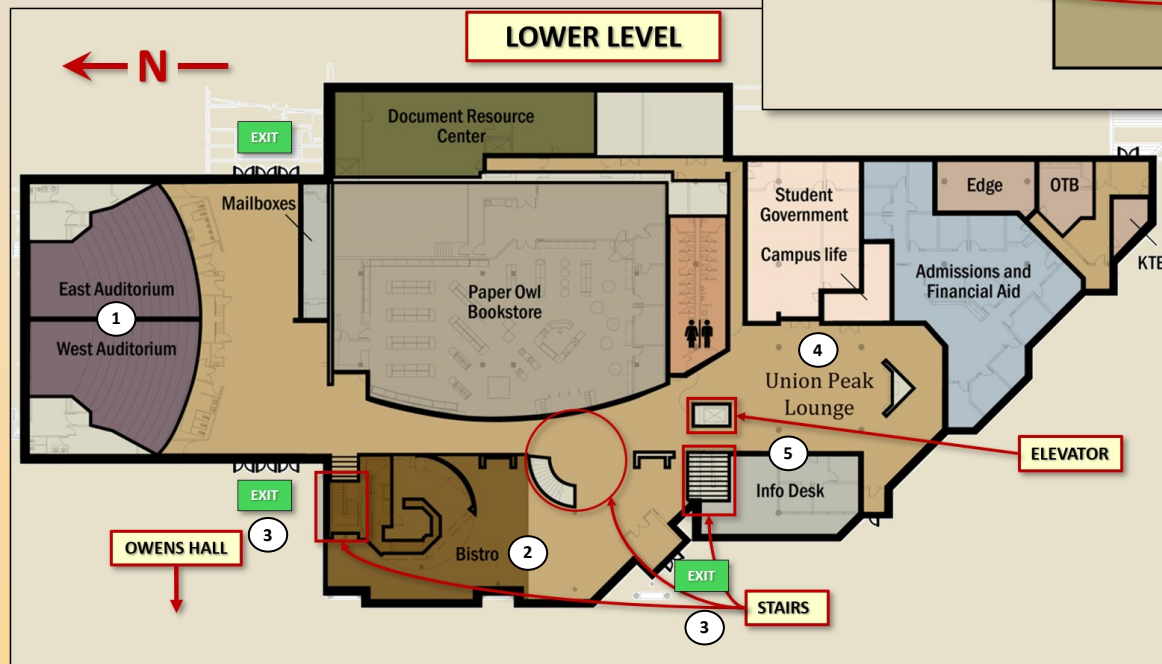
- (C) Main Entrance
- (D) Cascades Dining

SOUTH

- (E) Mt. Shasta Lounge
- (F) Mt. Bailey
- (G) Mt. Theilsen
- (H) Sunset (Salesroom)



LOWER LEVEL



LOWER LEVEL

NORTH

- (1) Auditorium

CENTRAL

- (2) Bistro
- (3) Exits to Owens Hall

SOUTH

- (4) Union Peak Lounge
- (5) Info Desk

MARY MASAKO OSHIRO – ART AND RESISTANCE AT TULE LAKE

ツルレーキ

げいじゅつ

ていこう

メアリー・マサコ・オシロ – 鶴嶺湖における芸術と抵抗

BY JONATHAN VAN HARMELEN

In honor of this year's theme of "Resistance & Solidarity," I am delighted to share with you the story of Mary Masako Oshiro. Often forgotten in the history of Japanese American artists, Oshiro's graphic design work for the *Tulean Dispatch* and the *Newell Star* not only brought beauty to the camp's main publications, but also demonstrated hidden resistance to the oppressive nature of camp life.



Mary Oshiro of the *Tulean Dispatch* Staff
Photo: Francis Stewart
ca. November 2, 1942
Courtesy: UC Berkeley Bancroft Library

Mary Masako Oshiro was born on March 21, 1923 in Sacramento, California to Kosaku Okumoto, a contract farmer, and Fujie Kojima. While not a *kibei* because she did not attend school in Japan, Mary was fluent in Japanese from attending Japanese school in California.

An excellent student, she graduated from Sacramento High School in June 1942. In late May 1942, amidst the forced removal and detention

of Japanese Americans, Oshiro and her family reported to the Walerga Temporary Detention Center outside of Sacramento. There, she began her work as the art technician for the camp newspaper *The Walerga Wasp*.

Her work on the *Wasp* helped her for her next job as the *Tulean Dispatch*'s stencil cutter for the Japanese section. Oshiro was responsible for laying out the text for each article and the graphic design of each issue.

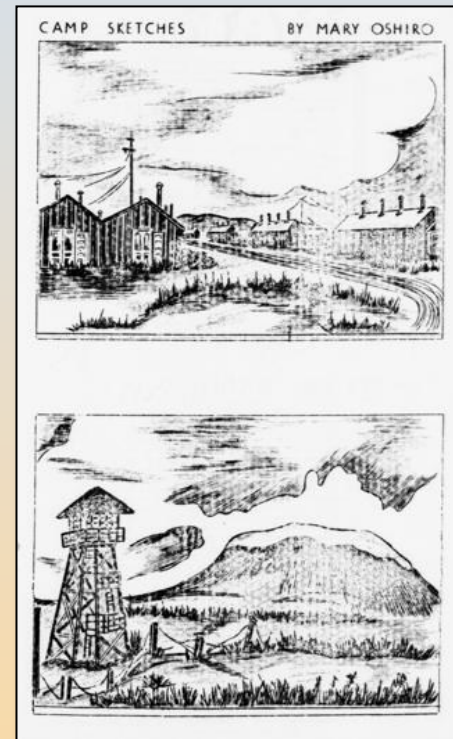
Of the staff that worked on the Tule Lake camp newspaper, Oshiro was the longest-serving staff member on the Japanese section. In addition to her stencil cuttings, Oshiro produced sketches for the *Tulean*

Dispatch that depicted life in camp. Oshiro produced a series of sketches for the Farewell Issue of the *Dispatch* published on September 9, 1943.

Within the issue, two sketches at the beginning are credited to Mary Oshiro. Given her work on the Japanese language section, it is very likely that the two outstanding images of Tule Lake at the beginning of the Japanese section were also produced by Oshiro.

Her strong work ethic and eye-catching designs caught the attention of the staff at the paper. In his farewell statement for the last issue of the *Tulean Dispatch*, WRA Reports Officer John D. Cook wrote: "Of the Japanese Section, Mary Oshiro shall always stand out for her artistic work as stencil cutter, and for having worked long into the night without complaint when necessity demanded." Additionally, Oshiro designed the programs for the Tule Lake camp music department, including the front artwork for student recitals and the Tule Lake orchestra.

According to Oshiro's family, Mary Masako did not want to stay at Tule Lake during the segregation period and wanted to go to the East Coast.



Camp Sketches - *Tulean Dispatch*
Farewell Issue, Sept. 9, 1943
Artist: Mary Oshiro
Courtesy: Library of Congress

However, her mother refused to let her go out of fear for Mary's safety. Oshiro remained and continued working for the camp paper, which rebranded itself from the *Tulean Dispatch* into the *Newell Star* during the segregation period. Out of desire to express her Japanese identity, Oshiro dropped the name Mary and used the name "Masako Oshiro" in various publications.

Through her work for the *Newell Star*, she became immersed within the Tule Lake literary community and produced stencil cuttings for several issues of *Tessaku*, the famous literary magazine started in 1944. With *Tessaku*, Oshiro produced beautiful illustrations and legible calligraphy for each issue. According to Professor Andrew Way Leong, the head of UC Berkeley's ongoing project to translate and study *Tessaku*, Oshiro produced illustrations and calligraphy that defined the early issues. Following Oshiro's departure after issue 4, Leong argues, the legibility of the text declined and lacked the ornate art that distinguished the early issues of the publication.

In addition to her stencil work, Oshiro also contributed a review of Edmondo de Amicis's novel *Heart (Cuore)* to the first issue of *Tessaku*. In her review of de Amicis's novel, Oshiro offered an inspiring note for readers to consider about life:

Diaries, depending on the ways they are written, can be interesting to read. Although life seems to continue in the same way day after day, we must constantly keep our minds open, so that we can change those aspects of our lives that we do not like, and find new, more interesting things. The aim is to be continually perceptive. (*Tessaku*, Vol. 1, 1944. Courtesy of The Tessaku Translation Project, UC Berkeley).

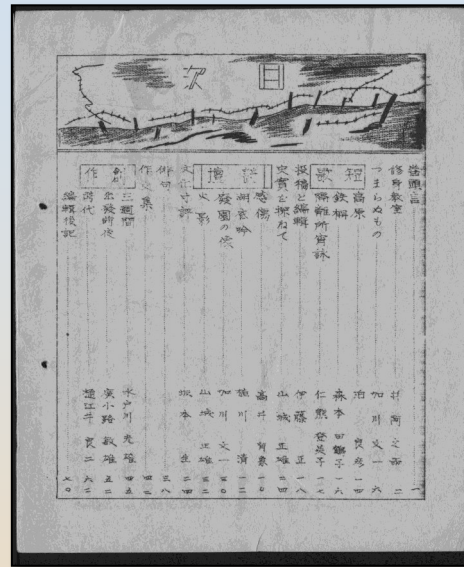


Table of Contents, *Tessaku*
Courtesy: NARA

In 1945, following the passage of the Renunciation Act of 1944 by Congress, Oshiro, her family, and thousands of other Japanese Americans in Tule Lake signed forms to renounce their citizenship. When the question of repatriation arose, her family was divided. Mary Oshiro did not leave Tule Lake for Japan as was the case for many Tule Lake renunciants. However, her father, Tokusuke, and her brother, Harry, chose to repatriate and were sent to Department of Justice camps in Santa Fe and Bismarck.

Mary Masako Oshiro was not allowed to leave the Tule Lake camp until March 7, 1946, when Attorney General Tom C. Clark authorized the release of her and her sister Florence with a group of 77 other inmates at Tule Lake. After the war, she and Florence moved to Los Angeles, where she pursued a career as a dress designer.

Mary Oshiro spent nearly a decade fighting the Department of Justice to rescind her renunciation application. Attorney Wayne Collins volunteered to represent Mary Oshiro and her brother Harry — who spent months in Department of Justice camps trying to rescind his repatriation request — along with thousands of other renunciants in suing the Department of Justice to overturn the renunciations. On May 13, 1959, Chief Judge Louis Goodman of the Federal District Court of Northern California ruled in favor of Oshiro, her siblings, and other renunciants to have their citizenship reinstated following the Ninth Circuit Court's ruling in *Abo v. Clark* and *Furuya v. Clark*.

Mary Masako Oshiro, through her art and writing, practiced a powerful form of cultural resistance while running the Japanese section of the Tule Lake newspapers. Most of all, her art represented a powerful form of self-preservation in the face of the harsh conditions at Tule Lake.

Mary Oshiro Signature
Tulean Dispatch Farewell
Courtesy: Denshō

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE DAIHYO SHA KAI – 代表者會の紹介

BY TAMIKO NIMURA 二村多美子

A great deal of resistance and solidarity appears in the history of Tule Lake. One lesser-known example of these forces is the Daihyo Sha Kai (representative body). This group of Issei and Kibei men came together in efforts to improve the living conditions at Tule Lake and to speak directly with the local and national camp administration. In Michi Weglyn's book *Years of Infamy*, she defines the group:

The Daihyo Sha Kai, meaning 'representative body,' was made up of one block representative from each of the sixty-four Tule Lake residential blocks. This main body had elected, in turn, the seven men who made up the Negotiating Committee. With the addition of seven more members, it eventually became known as the 'committee of fourteen.' (309)

Many of the members of the Negotiating Committee had transferred from other camps, and could thus offer new perspectives on the unsanitary living and working conditions at Tule Lake. "And I thought Jerome was a hellhole!" wrote organizer and schoolteacher George Kuratomi in a letter to a friend back in Jerome.

The work of the Daihyo Sha Kai (DSK) was impressive and galvanizing. They organized a funeral for Mr. Kashima, a farm worker transferred from Topaz who was killed in an accident. Though Project Director Raymond Best made the public address system for the funeral inoperable in an effort to suppress the gathering, the group proceeded with it nevertheless, and thousands attended the funeral. They also organized a 10-day work stoppage of farm workers; the workers were responsible for supplying produce from some 2900 acres to the Army and Navy. In November 1943, with the visit of National Director Dillon Myer, they organized a peaceful demonstration with 5,000 Tule Lake residents; a DSK-organized human barricade circled the administration building for several hours. At an Army-organized mass assembly on November 14, 1943 none of the Tule Lake residents appeared. They called for the release of prisoners from the camp stockade.

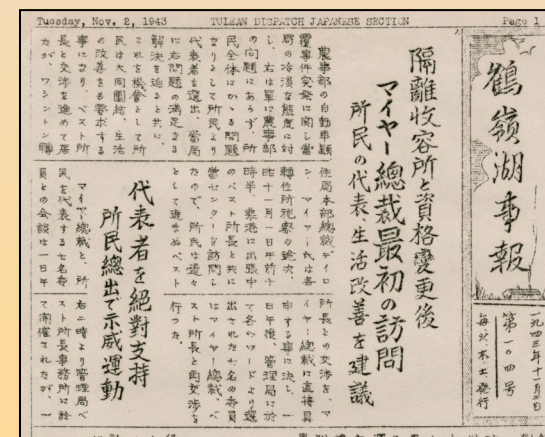
The group was not without opposition or controversy within Tule Lake, especially as camp morale and conditions worsened under martial law. Divisions grew between the group and "old Tuleans" (often favored by the administration) who saw the group as extremists. Eventually, arrest warrants went out for the Negotiating Committee and leaders of the farm group. Many leaders went into hiding, causing a barrack-to-barrack search of the camp on November 26, 1943. On December 1, 1943, Kuratomi and other leaders turned themselves in to the FBI and were eventually imprisoned in the camp stockade.

We present one set of their demands here. A file containing the Daihyo Sha Kai member roster, meeting minutes and demands is available online at the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley through Calisphere.

Interested parties can read much more about the activities and controversies surrounding the Daihyo Sha Kai in *Years of Infamy*. Other accounts featuring the Daihyo Sha Kai:

—*Resistance at Tule Lake* (film), Konrad Aderer

—*We Hereby Refuse: Japanese American Resistance to Wartime Incarceration*, Frank Abe and Tamiko Nimuran (Authors), Ross Ishikawa and Matt Sasaki (Illustrators)



Headline: Myer visits the center for first time since segregation. Representatives confer with Myer and Best.
Tulean Dispatch Japanese Section, November 2, 1943
Courtesy: The family of Itaru and Shizuko Ina, Denshō

18 DEMANDS MADE TO D.S. MYER AND R.R. BEST

November 1, 1943

- (1) WRA should submit an official written statement apologizing to the colonists for their responsibility of the farm incident. At the same time WRA should settle with sincerity the pending problem to the satisfaction of its colonists.
- (2) Project Director has given no expression of condolence to the family of the deceased in the farm incident which is unwarrantable.
- (3) The inhuman attitude of the Administration at the time of the funeral of the late Kashima is unpardonable.
- (4) Hospital's Official report of agreement concerning those injured in the accident should be made.
- (5) In order to prevent future occurrence of an incident of this nature, plan formulated by the Administration is demanded.
 - (a) Absolute authority to select and appoint vehicle drivers, who must be 21 or over, by a committee selected from the colonists should be given.
 - (b) Discard all defective vehicles and purchase new ones. At the same time increase the number.
- (6) Immediate clearance of the status of the Colonists should be made by re-segregating all those loyal to America from those who have applied for repatriation.
- (7) There is no necessity of cultivating land more than necessary for our subsistence. Unemployment created by minimizing the area should be given other opportunities of employment. It is absolutely unpardonable for the WRA to ship the farm products to the Navy, Army and loyal Japanese.

- 2 -

(8) Public school should re-open immediately, however, subjects, pertinent to American principle should not be taught. Only language and knowledge should be the object and aim of the public school education.

(9) Officially recognized central consisting body composed of colonists' representatives should be formed. Function should be left up to the free will of the representatives. WRA should accede to the plan of instituting departments, as well as authority to function as the colonists see fit.

Negotiation should be done solely with this central consulting body. Employment in the farm, hospital, motor pool, school, mess, mess warehouse, sanitation, and Internal Security should be given to better the condition in this center.

(10) Block Managers should come under the jurisdiction of the central consulting body.

(11) Disposition of chicken and hog should be made clear to the colonists. Fair means of distribution to colonists must be practiced.

(12) Improvement of latrines and shower rooms.

(13) Improvement of roads.

(14) Immediate construction of porches.

(15) WRA should assume responsibility for the poor quality and insufficient supply of food. Food for children should be given special consideration.

(16) Responsibility of the WRA in accepting more colonists relative to the insufficient preparation.

(17) Sole responsibility of the WRA in an event of a strike.

(18) Treatment of the colonists in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conference.

These 18 demands were submitted to the Project Director and D.S. Myer.

Immediate discharge of Caucasian employees in the Hospital and immediate termination of responsible WRA personnel.

~~Original prepared by Yamamoto.~~

Daihyo Sha Kai meeting minutes, statements and transcripts, digital file of entire folder, 1943-1945
 United States. War Relocation Authority, compiler,
 Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Records 1930-1974,
 BANC MSS 67/14 c, folder R2.19,
 Courtesy: The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

“An incredible book.”

—RACHEL MADDOW

“A moving account of Ina’s reckoning
with the legacy of internment.”

—ELECTRIC LITERATURE

“A memoir of moving from
internalized fear to collective power.”

—FULL STOP

“A clarion reminder that we repeat
these crimes at our own peril.”

—DEBORAH MIRANDA

“Crucial right now.”

—ASIANAM LIT FANS

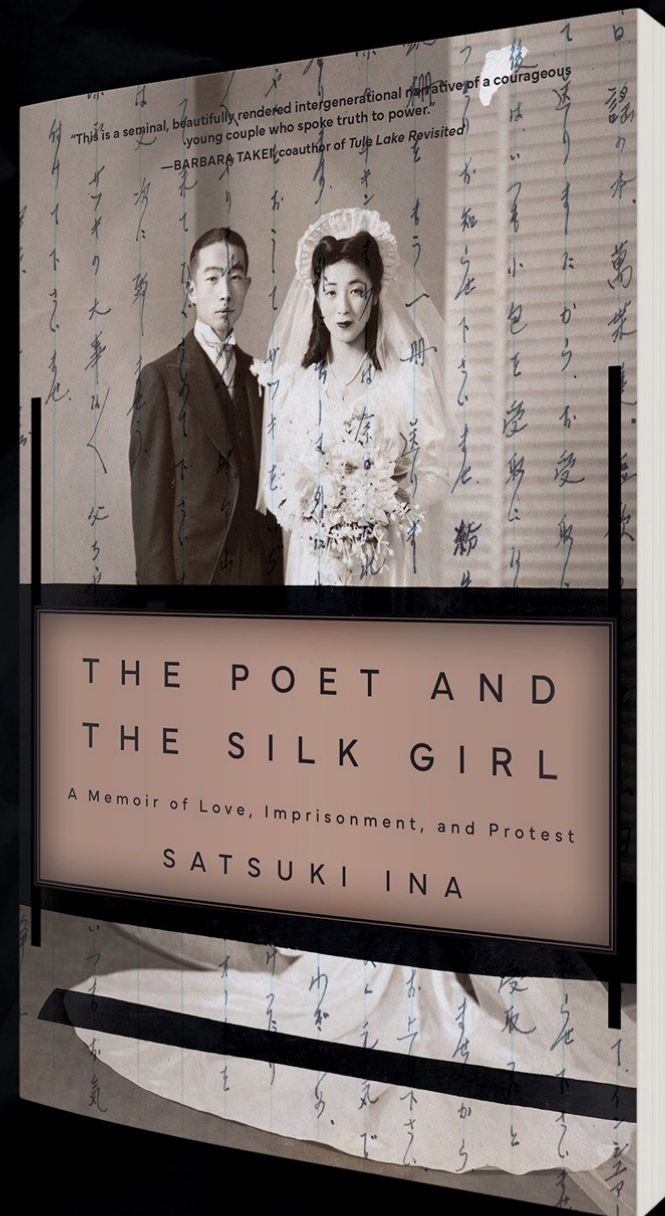
“A revelation.”

—BRANDON SHIMODA

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TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER JAIL — ツルレーキかくりしゅうようけいむしょ



Tule Lake Segregation Center Jail Post Restoration, July 2023 - Courtesy: James Okumura

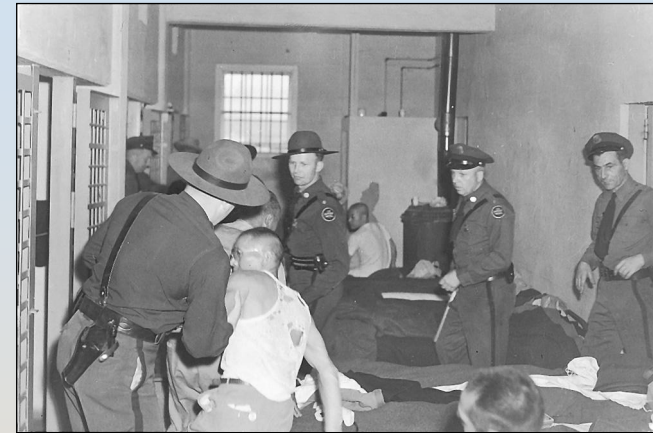
The Tule Lake jail serves as the most iconic structure of the WWII Japanese American incarceration. Constructed by the War Relocation Authority using coerced inmate labor, the hesitant crew led by a reluctant Jimi Yamaichi completed the jail in February 1945.

The jail's sole use was for an almost unknown denationalization program enabled by Congress in 1944. Obscurely titled as the Act "To provide for loss of United States nationality under certain circumstances," the US Congress presented the legislation to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and on July 1, 1944 he signed Public Law 78-405 into effect.

US Attorneys General, Francis Biddle and Tom Clark heading the Department of Justice (DOJ), applied the law (later commonly known as the "Renunciation Act of 1944") to implement its plan to deport so-called "troublemakers" to Japan. This government's program led 5,461 Japanese Americans at Tule Lake to renounce their US citizenship and enabled the DOJ to legally intern them as "enemy aliens." Renunciants were among the majority of 1,518 Tule Lake dissidents sent to DOJ internment camps in Bismarck, ND, Santa Fe, NM, and Crystal City, TX, as in the above right photo. Many were subsequently deported with or without their families to Japan.

The government's abusive denationalization program based on wartime propaganda, obfuscated Japanese American resistance against injustice, and conflated a false narrative into so-called "disloyalty."

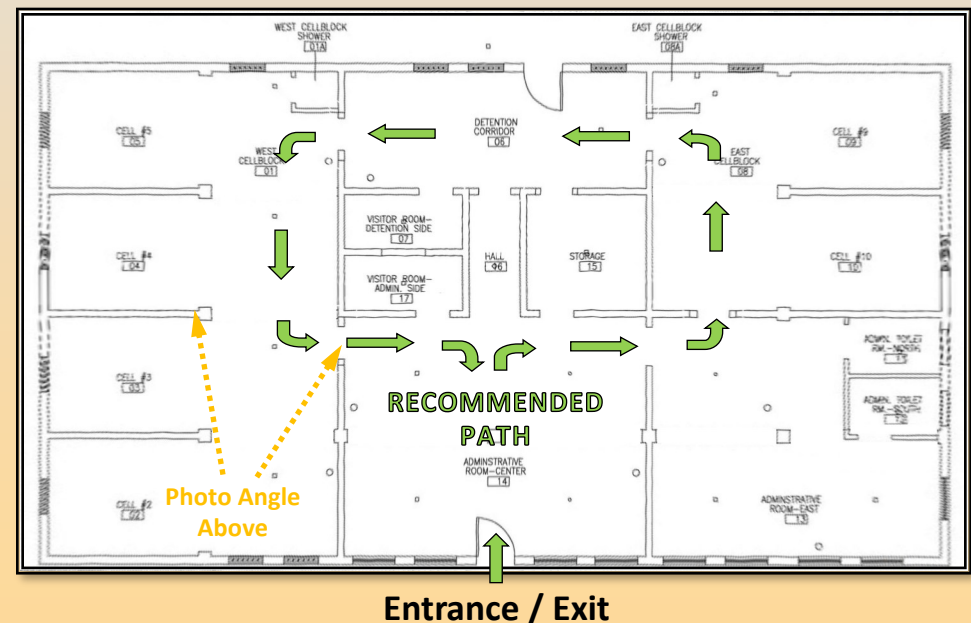
Sources: Denshō, Tule Lake Committee

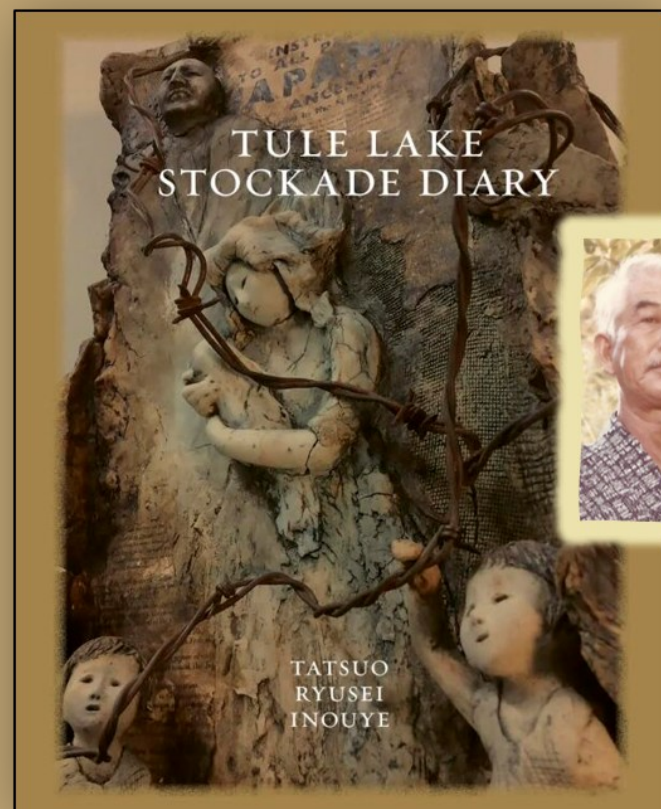


After oral persuasion had failed to move some of the 25 "lie-down" strikers among the 400 going to Santa Fe Internment Camp 6-24-45, the strikers are "assisted" to leave their beds by Department of Justice (Border patrolmen) guards, and join march to train.

Photo & Caption: Robert H. Ross, Courtesy: NARA

Jail Layout & Recommended Path





ツルレーキ
にっき
鶴嶺湖柵日記

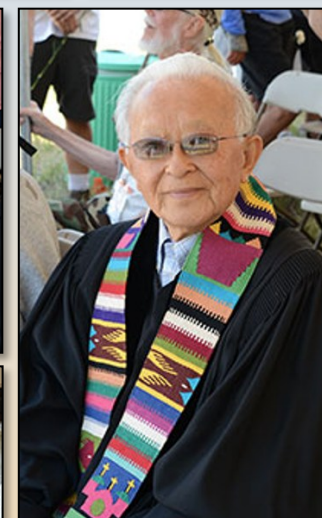
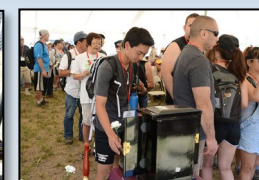
いのうえ
たつお
井上達夫

<https://tulelakestockadediary.com/>

Until the "Tule Lake Stockade Diary," there existed no extensive autobiographical record that encompassed the day-to-day experiences of those roughly 200 Nikkei who, without a hearing or a trial, were locked up for months on end in the crude, grimy and densely populated army-run stockade on the unsubstantiated basis of being camp "troublemakers."

- Art Hansen

2016 Pilgrimage: "Our Hallowed Ground"

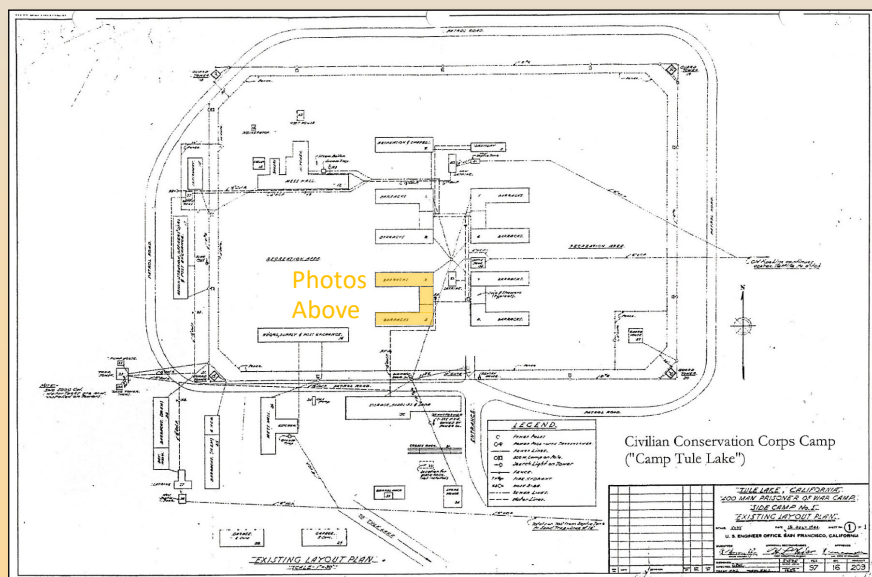


2016 Tule Lake Pilgrimage - Interfaith Memorial Service
Stockade Jail, Newell, California
Courtesy: Tule Lake Committee

CAMP TULELAKE – WRA CITIZEN ISOLATION CENTER – 市民隔離収容所

Located on Hill Road approximately thirteen miles northwest of the Tule Lake Concentration Camp site, Civilian Conservation Corps workers built this complex of buildings in the 1930s as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal work relief program. It is now part of the Tule Lake National Monument.

Tule Lake's WRA Administration imprisoned 32 Loyalty Questionnaire protesters from Block 42 here between February and April 1943 for refusing to register. Originally sent to county jails in Alturas, CA and Klamath Falls, OR, county jailers determined they could not hold prisoners without criminal charges, as refusing to answer a questionnaire was not a criminal offense. County jailers then returned the protesters to WRA custody, where Tule Lake Segregation Center Director Raymond Best imprisoned them in the newly created extralegal Citizen Isolation Center. Prior to his Tule Lake assignment, Mr. Best served as Director of the WRA Citizen Isolation Center at Moab, Utah.



Camp Tulelake Map - Courtesy: NARA



Barracks 3 & 4
Historic American Buildings Survey
Photos: Don Tateishi
Courtesy: Library of Congress



Of the ten WRA concentration camps, only Tule Lake maintained its own Citizen Isolation Center. The two other Citizen Isolation Centers were located at Moab, Utah and Leupp, Arizona. These Citizen Isolation Centers were precursors to today's extralegal prisons such as Guantanamo Bay, but in the 1940s they imprisoned US Citizens.

In Fall 1943, Director Best housed 234 "loyal" incarcerated strikebreakers, mainly from Poston and Topaz, at Camp Tulelake to harvest crops during the Tule Lake agricultural workers' strike. The strike was in protest of dangerous working conditions after Tatsuo Kashima died in a truck accident caused by poor equipment and unsafe practices. A total of 29 were injured, 5 seriously, from the overturned truck. Misled by WRA authorities, some strikebreakers refused to work after learning the true cause of the Tule Lake agricultural workers' strike.

In May 1944, the site was converted into a US Army internment camp for POWs. It briefly imprisoned Italian POWs, but by June 1944 German POWs began arriving. Their numbers climbed to 800 by October. Local farmers hired them to harvest crops for \$1.25 a day, more than twice the earnings of a Japanese American doctor in the Tule Lake Concentration Camp. In the perverse logic of racism, local farmers preferred the Nazi soldiers as farm labor – allowing them to travel freely amongst the population and work in their fields – rather than fellow American citizens with Japanese faces imprisoned in the nearby concentration camp.

Sources: Denshō, Tule Lake Committee

TULE LAKE DETAINEE & INCARCEREE STATISTICS — 鶴嶺湖被拘禁者と被収容者の統計

Sources: *Final Accountability Rosters, Evacuated People* - WRA, *Final Report* - US War Dept., Denshō, Internet Archive

DETENTION

DIRECT DETENTION

(April - August 1942)

Over 3,000 people directly detained at Tule Lake lived within any of the following cities and counties when the specified Civilian Exclusion Orders (CEO) were enforced.

CALIFORNIA

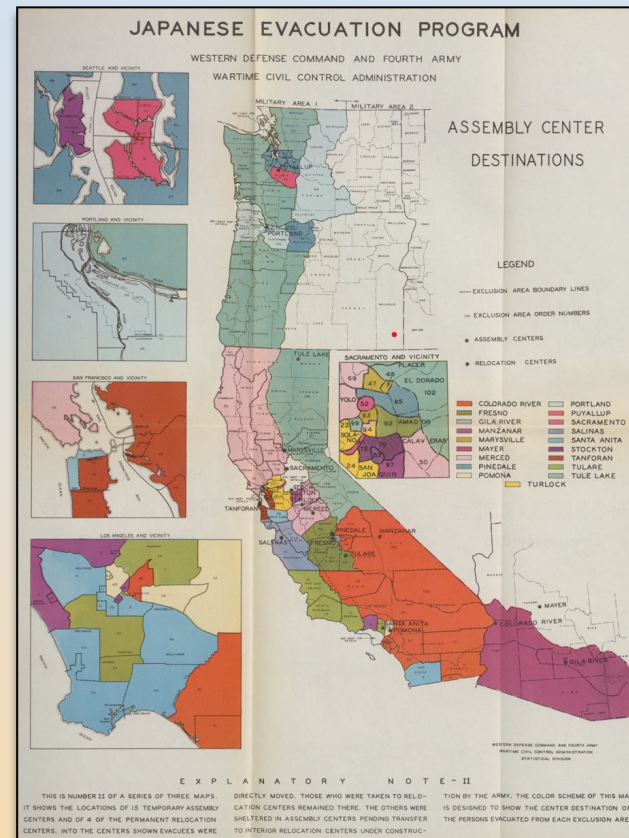
- 2 - San Francisco (CEO 20)
- 1 - Los Angeles (CEO 21)
- 10 - Sacramento (CEO 52)
- 2 - Alameda, Contra Costa (CEO 27)
- 1 - Santa Clara (CEO 96)
- 482 - Yolo (CEO 99)
- 321 - Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Shasta, Siskiyou (CEO 100)
- 582 - Sierra, Nevada, Yuba, Sutter (CEO 101)
- 831 - Alpine, Mono, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera (CEO 102)
- 22, 4 - Fresno (CEOs 106, 107)

OREGON

- 1 - Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah (CEO 74)
- 40 - Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson, Klamath (CEO 87)
- 249 - Lincoln, Polk, Marion, Benton, Linn, Jefferson, Deschutes (CEO 91)

WASHINGTON

- 1 - Seattle (CEO 40)
- 2 - Pierce, King (CEO 67)
- 339 - Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, Lewis (CEO 88)
- 151 - Mason, Grays Harbor, Thurston, Clallam, Jefferson (CEO 89)
- 157 - Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island, San Juan, King (CEO 90)
- 7 - Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, Benton, Okanogan, Chelan (CEO 98)



Beyond the >3,000 people directly detained at Tule Lake by the 20 Civilian Exclusion Orders listed here, over 14,500 other people subject to these same orders were sent to the Temporary Detention Centers (a.k.a. Assembly Centers) at Fresno, Manzanar, Marysville, Merced, Pinedale, Pomona, Portland, Puyallup, Sacramento, Salinas, Santa Anita, Stockton, Tanforan, Tulare, and Turlock, and over 4,200 more people were directly detained at Poston, Gila River, and Manzanar.

Lt. General John L. Dewitt issued a total of 108 Civilian Exclusion Orders covering the Western Defense Command and 4th Army's Exclusion Zones 1 & 2 shown in the map above from the War Department's "Final Report - Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast."

Map Courtesy: Internet Archive

INCARCERATION

CONFINEMENT ENTRY CATEGORIES

(August 1942 - August 1943 and later)

29,490 - TOTAL CUSTODY

29,467 - CONFINEMENT OF INCARCERATED

12,077 - Temporary Detention Center
(i.e. Assembly Center)

- 26 - Fresno
- 2,455 - Marysville
- 32 - Merced
- 4,011 - Pinedale
- 351 - Portland
- 285 - Puyallup
- 4,671 - Sacramento
- 109 - Salinas
- 54 - Santa Anita
- 17 - Stockton
- 47 - Tanforan
- 15 - Tulare
- 4 - Turlock

3,166 - Direct Detention

53 - Institution

1 - Mental

5 - Penal

47 - Other

69 - Seasonal Work

73 - From Hawaii (Direct Detention)

184 - From Dept. of Justice Internment and Detention

8 - Voluntary Residents

1,490 - Births

23 - CONFINEMENT OF SUPERVISED

23 - From WCCA via Seasonal Work

OPENED: May 27, 1942 - **DESIGNATED SEGREGATION CENTER:** July 15, 1943 - **CLOSED:** March 20, 1946
POPULATION: 29,490 - Total Incarcerates in Custody / 18,789 - Maximum (December 25, 1944)

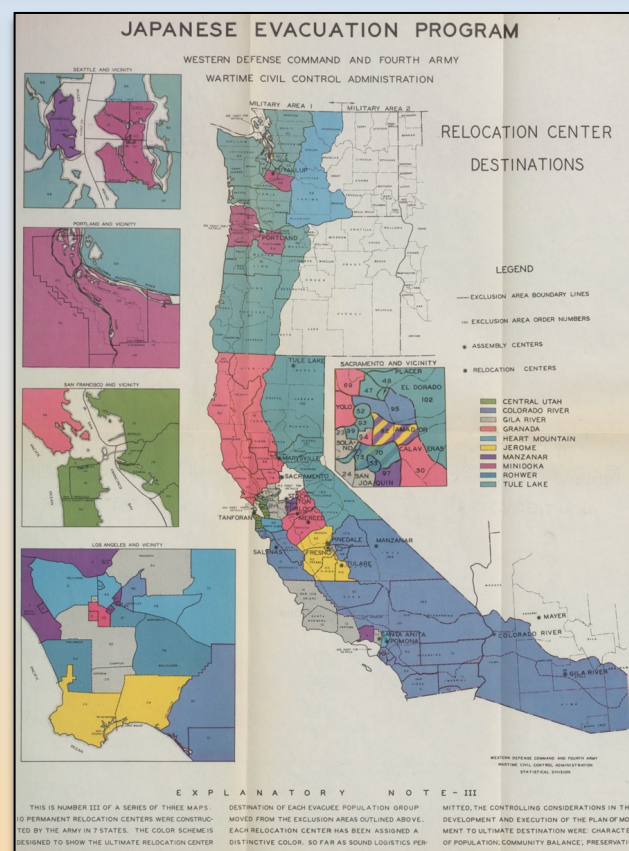
REGISTRATION (a.k.a. Loyalty Questionnaire)
 (February - March 1943)

10,843 - Subject to Registration (Age 17 & Older)
 3,218 - Did Not Register
 7,625 - Total Registered
 6,439 - Yes
 0 - Qualified Answer
 1,130 - No
 35 - Did Not Answer
 21 - Unknown

SEGREGATION
 (September - October 1943)

12,347 Transfers **TO** Tule Lake from:
 1,500 - Topaz/Central Utah (1,476 "Disloyal")
 1,446 - Poston/Colorado River (1,432 "Disloyal")
 2,020 - Gila River (2,018 "Disloyal")
 232 - Amache/Granada (230 "Disloyal")
 995 - Heart Mountain (990 "Disloyal")
 2,146 - Jerome (2,153 "Disloyal")
 2,221 - Manzanar (2,196 "Disloyal")
 356 - Minidoka (328 "Disloyal")
 1,431 - Rohwer (1,425 "Disloyal")

7,468 Transfers **FROM** Tule Lake to:
 1,731 - Topaz/Central Utah
 31 - Poston/Colorado River
 61 - Gila River
 1,183 - Amache/Granada
 1,473 - Heart Mountain
 981 - Jerome
 26 - Manzanar
 1,930 - Minidoka
 52 - Rohwer



Once all Japanese Americans were evicted from Exclusion Zones 1 & 2, The Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA), directed by Col. Karl Bendetsen, transferred detainee control to the War Relocation Authority (WRA). Originally headed by Milton Eisenhower until June 1942, then by Dillon Myer, these WRA directors oversaw the incarceration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans into ten WRA Concentration Camps between August - October 1942.

During February - March 1943, the WRA and US Army administered their "Registration" program (i.e. Loyalty Questionnaire) to fulfill their need to release incarcerated and recruit soldiers. In July 1943, the WRA conceived Tule Lake as a "Segregation Center" for all "disloyals." From September to October 1943 the WRA and US Army segregated and sent "disloyals" from all WRA Concentration Camps to Tule Lake.

Map Courtesy: Internet Archive

LIBERATION

RELEASE EXIT CATEGORIES
 (October 1943 - March 1946)

29,467 - RELEASE OF INCARCERATED

2,291 - Indefinite Leave
 1,999 - Relocation Purposes
 130 - Education
 1,451 - Employment
 418 - Join or Accompany Family
 60 - Armed Forces
 19 - Institution
 13 - Mental
 6 - Penal
 196 - Department of Justice Internment
 101 - Internment
 95 - Voluntary Internment
 17 - To Japan
 19,201 - Terminal Departure (post *Ex Parte Endo* ruling)
 12,828 - With Relocation Grant
 40 - Without Relocation Grant
 12 - Institution
 12 - Mental
 1,915 - Department of Justice Internment
 1,448 - Internment
 467 - Voluntary Internment
 4,406 - To Japan
 331 - Death
 7,644 - Transfers (see SEGREGATION)

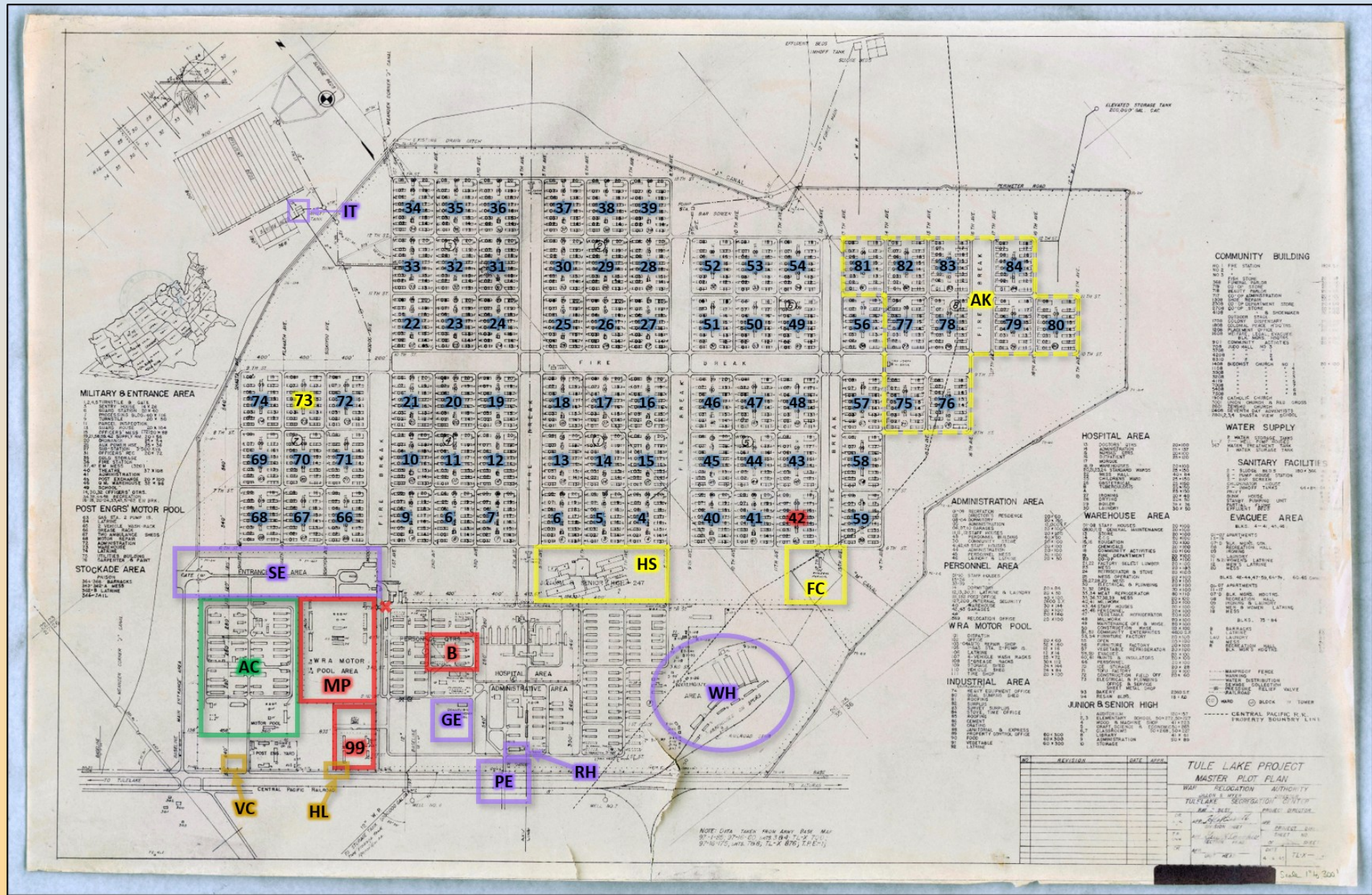
23 - RELEASE OF SUPERVISED

20 - Indefinite Leave
 20 - Relocation Purposes
 19 - Employment
 1 - Join or Accompany Family
 3 - Terminal Departure
 3 - Without Relocation Grant

TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER: WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY — APRIL 6, 1945

ツルレーキ きょうせいしゅうようじょ せんじてんじゅうきょく しょうわにじゅうねんしがつろくにち
鶴嶺湖強制収容所 - 戦時転住局-昭和二十年四月六日

Map Courtesy: National Archives and Records Administration - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/27814022>



INDEX BY BLOCK NUMBER & KEY LOCATIONS – ブロック番号順索引と主要な場所

Sources: *Tule Lake: An Issei Memoir* by Noboru Shirai, Hiroshi Shimizu, Tule Lake Committee, War Relocation Authority

CHURCHES

14-8 - Buddhist Church #1
39-8 - Buddhist Church #2
32-9 - Buddhist Church #3
11-8 - Buddhist Church #4
41-19 - Buddhist Church #5
54-8 - Buddhist Church #6
70-8 - Buddhist Church #8
47 - Buddhist Church Main Office
19-8 - Catholic Church
30-1 - Union Church
26-1 - Zenshu Church
24-8 - Seventh Day Adventist

STORES

7-17 - Cooperative Administration Office
7-19,18 - Canteen, Beauty Shop
23-8 - Canteen/Dept. Store
27-8 - Canteen/Store
41-8 - Canteen/Store, Shoemaker
6 - Watch Repair Shop
13 - Shoe Repair Shop

SCHOOLS

5 - Japanese (国民学校) #1
26 - Japanese (国民学校) #2
35 - Japanese (国民学校) #3
20 - Japanese (国民学校) #4
44 - Japanese (国民学校) #5
49 - Japanese (国民学校) #6
71 - Japanese (国民学校) #7
77 - Japanese (国民学校) #8
25 - Japanese (Full Time)
46 - Center for Japanese Education
78-1,2,3,4 - Shasta View School (Public School)

LIBRARIES AND LITERARY OFFICES

10 - Tessaku
46 - Tule Lake Library
71 - Reading Group
51 - Library (Children & Adult)
48 - Library (English)

SPORTS

7-8 - Judo Dojo #3
37-8 - Judo Dojo #1
42-8 - Judo Dojo #2
83-10 - Judo Dojo #4

CIVIC GROUPS

16-8 - Civic Organization Office
(Block Managers Organization)
18-8 - Internal Security Office
(Japanese Wardens)
78 - Social Welfare Service
16-8 - Social Welfare Service
16-8 - Legal Office
12-8 - Placement Office
9-1 - Community Activities Office
18 - City Council Office
18 - Planning Board Office
21 - Tule Lake Youth Headquarters

HEALTH

17 - Medical Clinic
17-8 - Camp Dispensary
2 - Medical Block

MISCELLANEOUS

16 - Tulean Dispatch Office
54 - Hoshi Dan Headquarters
30-1 - Red Cross
3-68 - Funeral Parlor

KEY LOCATIONS

PE Pre-Segregation Entrance
(Okamoto Shooting Site)
SE Segregation Era Entrance
IT Imhoff Tank
WH Warehouses
RH Administration Recreation Hall
GE Grandview Elementary School
(Administration)
AC US Army Compound
42 Block 42 (Registration Resisters)
MP Motor Pool ✕ (November 4, 1943 incident)
B Area B: Original Stockade & Bull Pen
99 Area 99: 2nd Stockade Location & Jail
73 Block 73 Latrine Foundation
AK Alaska (Constructed for Segregation)
HS Tri-State High School
(Incarcerate)
FC Funeral Parlor & Cemetery
HL CA State Historical Landmark 850-2
VC Tule Lake National Monument
NPS Visitors Center

The Key Locations above include points and positions of reference, sites and areas of historical significance, and places to see. It is a partial list representing easily identifiable places of interest.

GLOSSARY OF RELEVANT TERMS FOR TULE LAKE — ツルレーキ かんれんようごしゅう 鶴嶺湖の関連用語集

Compiled and adapted by Tamiko Nimura and James Okumura from *Tule Lake Revisited* by Barbara Takei and Judy Tachibana (Second Edition), used with permission.

Abalone Mountain – An eroded volcanic crater named by inmates for its resemblance to that marine mollusk, a favored delicacy in Japanese cuisine and harvested by Issei in Southern California waters. Local residents know it as Horse Mountain or Horse Collar Mountain.

Alaska Area – The remote easternmost part of the site, including blocks 75 - 84, built to house additional incoming “disloyals” from segregation.

Block 42 – In early 1943, the US Army arrested several dozen males from Block 42 at bayonet gunpoint for refusing to complete registration (See Loyalty Questionnaire) for military service. After their jailers in Alturas, CA and Klamath Falls, OR determined they had no authority to detain the men, they were returned to the Camp Tulelake Citizen Isolation Center and further intimidated to complete registration before being removed to the Moab Citizen Isolation Center or returned to the Tule Lake Concentration Camp.

Bullpen – A smaller area within the stockade (see Stockade) made up of unseated tents pitched on the frozen ground, an area where guards corralled prisoners they wished to punish.



Tule Lake Stockade, ca. 1943

Courtesy: Owen M. Sylvester Photograph Collection,
Gerth Archives and Special Collections CSU Dominguez Hills.

Camp Tulelake CCC Camp – Camp Tulelake was first used in March 1943, serving as an Army “guardhouse” to imprison 130 men who refused to answer the infamously ambiguous loyalty questions 27 and 28. Within this group were approximately three dozen draft age men

from Block 42 who, en masse, refused to answer the loyalty questionnaire were removed to county jails. Camp Tulelake was again put to use after Tule Lake was converted into the Segregation Center... To break a farmworkers strike, Director Best summoned 243 “loyal” inmates from the Poston and Central Utah (Topaz) Concentration Camps to bring in the harvest. The Nikkei strikebreakers were housed at Camp Tulelake. In May 1944 the camp was converted to a POW camp, briefly interning Italian POWs. German POWs began arriving in June 1944.

Castle Rock – The most easily identifiable landmark in the Tule Lake area is an 800-foot-high bluff to the west of the concentration camp site; the Tule Lake inmates called it “Castle Rock.” Known to the locals as “the Peninsula,” this land mass is composed primarily of volcanic basalt.

だいひょうしゃかい

Daihyo Sha Kai 代表者會 – In the aftermath of a farm truck accident in October 1943 that resulted in 29 injured, inmates banded to gather to focus on grievances and on improving camp living and working conditions. They elected one member from each block and formed the Daihyo Sha Kai, or representative body. That group selected seven men to act as a negotiating committee to the administration.

Deportation – In late 1945 through early 1947, the WRA, INS & DOJ re/expatriated over 7,500 incarcerated and internees to Japan. Over 4,400 people were deported directly from Tule Lake, including Issei, Renunciants and US Citizens. Family members of these households held in DOJ camps at Ft. Lincoln, Santa Fe, and Crystal City were also deported during this period.



*USAT Yarmouth Deportation
Boarding, Seattle, WA
November 1943
Courtesy: NARA*

Draft Resisters – Twenty seven inmates acting independently refused to report for their pre-induction physical exams. They were arrested and imprisoned for violation of the Selective Service Act, and appeared before US District Judge Louis E. Goodman of the Northern District of California.



Left: Louis E. Goodman,
US District Court Judge
Courtesy: Dept. of Justice



Above: Inmates, Block 42,
Tule Lake WRA Center
Courtesy: Mamoru "Mori" and
James Tanimoto

Judge Goodman dismissed the government's charges against the Tule Lake draft resisters, and in his July 1944 opinion, *US v. Masaaki Kuwabara*, expressed outrage over their treatment: *It is shocking to the conscience that an American Citizen be confined on the ground of disloyalty and then, while so under duress and restraint, be compelled to serve in the armed forces, or be prosecuted for not yielding to such compulsion.* Federal prosecutors did not appeal Judge Goodman's decision. Two hundred eighty two draft resisters from the other WRA concentration camps were tried and convicted of breaking the selective service law. Judge Goodman stood as the only righteous Federal Judge standing in solidarity with the Tule Lake draft resisters by dismissing the charges brought against them.

ほうしとん

Hoshi Dan 奉仕團 (term used to encompass the following organizations):



- **Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan** 即時帰國奉仕團,
そくじきこくほうしだん
- **Hokoku Hoshi Dan** 報國奉仕團,
ほうこくほうしだん
- **Hokoku Seinen Dan** 報國青年團 for young men,
ほうこくせいねんだん
- **Sokoku Joshi Seinen Dan** 祖国女子青年團 for young women,
そこくじょせいねんだん

In this claustrophobic community under segregation, racked with divisions imposed by the government's loyal/disloyal paradigm, there was no escaping intense social pressure to set aside one's ambivalence

and take sides. Branded as disloyal cowards by the government and the Japanese American Citizens League, those segregated at Tule Lake caught in a situation where Japanese nationalism offered a positive alternative.

Several Japanese patriotic societies emerged from this radicalizing prison environment including the Hoshi Dan. By Fall 1944, group militaristic drills became a conspicuous activity, and many Tule Lake inmates remembered the sound of blaring bugles and chants of "washoi, washoi" early in the morning. Those who participated in the early morning marches and exercises recalled the group camaraderie and the shared activity that offered disillusioned young men and women a deeper sense of purpose and self-worth.



Bugle Corps of Hokoku Seinen Dan
gather at Gate 1 to give proper send off
to 125 of their number being sent to
Santa Fe Internment Camp March 4,
1945.

Photo: Robert H. Ross
Courtesy: NARA

For many imprisoned in the maximum-security segregation center, imagining a future in America seemed pointless. Thousands of inmates devoted themselves to preparing for a new life in Japan, attending Japanese language schools and immersing themselves in Japanese history and culture. Camp administrators seemed unwilling to curtail the growing influence of Japanese nationalism, even providing space for a Hokoku Hoshi Dan office.

いぬ

Inu 犬 – Anyone suspected of collaborating or even sympathizing with the goals of the white authorities was viewed with contempt and labeled "inu" (a dog, a collaborator with the administration, an unprincipled "snitch" who could not be trusted). To be called "inu" bore humiliating stigma. Someone labeled "inu" might walk into a room, and those present would stop talking and move away.



Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan at
early morning drill
Courtesy: NARA

GLOSSARY OF RELEVANT TERMS FOR TULE LAKE (CONT.) — ツルレーキ かんれんようごしゅう つづき 鶴嶺湖の関連用語集 (続き)

Jail (Tule Lake) – Inmates who resisted the authority of their keepers were imprisoned here without charges, hearings, sentences or respite from cruel and unusual punishment. The jail was designed for 20 prisoners; however, up to 100 were incarcerated under maximum security conditions for indeterminate lengths of time, and at the complete discretion of camp authorities.



Department of Immigration Border patrol guards on duty at Tule Lake center. Taken at stockade June 24, 1945 after departure of 400 for internment at Santa Fe.

Caption & Photo: Robert H. Ross, Courtesy: NARA

Loyalty Questionnaire – In early 1943 the War Department administered a questionnaire to identify potential military candidates over the age of 17 and eligible to serve. The WRA decided to use the same questionnaire to identify inmates for early captivity release. As a method to separate the “loyal” from the “disloyal,” the questionnaire asked two clumsily worded questions, numbers 27 and 28 (see Questions 27 and 28). These questions caused sharp conflicts and division within each camp, leading to agonizing turmoil between incarcerated, within many families, and rupturing the Japanese American Community for generations. This questionnaire, which became known as the loyalty review program or “Registration,” caused the most wrenching crisis of the entire incarceration, and led to the creation of the high-security, conflict-ridden Tule Lake Segregation Center (see Segregation).

Individual camp directors and US Army teams at each concentration camp implemented their own “registration” processes. Prisoners at some camps were allowed time to discuss the loyalty questionnaire at administration-sponsored meetings and given opportunities for their questions to be answered. In contrast, registration at Tule Lake was handled on short notice in a manner that generated misunderstanding and antagonism.

Martial Law – On November 4, 1943, Camp Tule Lake Director Raymond Best called in the US Army after a tense and failed negotiation meeting with the Daihyo Sha Kai raised fear and anxiety between the inmates and staff. As inmates approached the administrative area to go to work, they were tear gassed and greeted with a show of military force that included tanks and jeeps mounted with guns. Tule Lake became an armed camp with a prisoner curfew, barrack-to-barrack searches, and a near complete cessation of normal daily activities. The declaration of martial law was precipitated by an Army-WRA assembly scheduled on November 14, 1943. At that time, Col. Verne Austin expected to address the entire imprisoned Nikkei population. Not a single inmate appeared. The Army responded by declaring martial law and taking over administration of the camp.

Okamoto murder – Shoichi James Okamoto, a 30-year-old Nisei, was shot and killed on May 24, 1944. According to the Modoc County Coroner’s report, the killing arose because Okamoto was being “sarcastic.” A sentry, US Army Private Bernard Goe, was described in the report as being in a disagreeable mood when he ordered Okamoto out of his truck, struck him with a rifle butt, then stepped back and shot Okamoto at point blank range. This murder resulted in an acquittal for Private Goe.

Questions 27 and 28 – These two controversial questions in the Loyalty Questionnaire created turmoil and rifts between inmates at all ten concentration camps.

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?

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

The WRA rewrote these two questions after inmates at all camps protested and voiced their objections based on these questions' irrelevance to women, the elderly, and the Issei (see Loyalty Questionnaire).

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?

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Questions 27 & 28, DSS Form 304-A

Courtesy: Department of Selective Service, Denshō

Renunciation, Renunciants – Public law 78-405, unofficially known as the Renunciation Act of 1944 or the Denaturalization Act of 1944, paved the way for disaffected American-born Nisei to voluntarily relinquish their citizenship without which, they could be legally interned in Department of Justice camps as “enemy aliens.” On December 17, 1944, the WRA announced that the incarceration would end, and the camps would close within a year....Army personnel began asking inmates if they planned to renounce their birthright American citizenship and remain in Tule Lake. This query sent a message that renunciation would allow a family to remain safe in Tule Lake until the war was over. ...With little idea of the consequences, 5,461 Nisei and Kibei at Tule Lake renounced... Within a few months it became clear to most renunciants that rejection of their American citizenship was a mistake. Stripped of their citizenship, they became “enemy aliens.” When the war ended, the Department of Justice prepared to deport them — as “disloyals” and “troublemakers” — to a devastated post-war Japan (see Deportation).

Attorney Wayne M. Collins and the Tule Lake Defense Committee filed suit against the DOJ, questioning the legality of the renunciations. In 1948 US District Judge Louis E. Goodman of the Northern District of California ruled in favor of the renunciants in *Abo et al v. Clark*



Attorney Wayne Mortimer Collins

Courtesy: UC Berkeley Bancroft Library

paraphrasing part of his earlier opinion in the Tule Lake draft resisters case: *It is shocking to the conscience that an American citizen be confined without authority and then, while so under duress and restraint, for his Government to accept from him a surrender of his constitutional heritage.*

The DOJ appealed the ruling, leading to a partial reversal. The parties settled on an affidavit process to

review and approve or deny each individual renunciation. The excruciating review process took decades until the final affidavit was reviewed in 1968.

Attorney Wayne M. Collins and the Tule Lake Defense Committee stood in solidarity with the renunciants for decades. US District Judge Louis E. Goodman righteously ruled in favor of the renunciants and set the path to restore their birthright citizenship, which they had been illegally coerced into relinquishing.

Resegregation – After camp administrators failed to separate “loyals” from “disloyals” when implementing segregation at Tule Lake, refused to recognize the democratically elected Daihyo Sha Kai representatives, repressed inmate livelihoods and liberties by instituting martial law, and created their own accommodationist Coordinating Committee to further government policies, the inmates pushed to separate “loyals” from “disloyals” through resegregation within the camp. This effort led

さいかくりせいがん

to the formation of the Saikakuri Seigan - 再隔離請願 (Appeal for Resegregation), which became a precursor to the Hoshi Dan and its component organizations (see Hoshi Dan).

Segregation – On July 15, 1943, Tule Lake — which, of the 10 WRA camps imprisoned the largest number of inmates categorized as “disloyal” — was named the segregation center for those who refused to register or answered the loyalty questions 27 & 28 with anything other than an unqualified “yes, yes” responses. Security at Tule Lake

GLOSSARY OF RELEVANT TERMS FOR TULE LAKE (CONT.) —

ツルレーキ かんれんようごしゅう つづき
鶴嶺湖の関連用語集 (続き)

was increased with a battalion of military police. The US Army brought in tanks and armed personnel carriers. Additional guard towers and an eight-foot-high double “man-proof” fence were constructed around the maximum-security facility.

Stockade – Initiated by Camp Director Raymond Best to detain “troublemakers” in the wake of the November 4, 1943 “incident,” the US Army first built the Stockade from tents. Administration paranoia fueled more arrests growing the Stockade to include barracks, a mess hall and bathhouse. Remaining tents became the infamous “Bull Pen.” The Area B Stockade operated from November 5, 1943 until Attorney Wayne M. Collins became aware of its existence through inmates’ families pleas for assistance. Attorney Collins threatened WRA Director Dillon Myer, Camp Director Raymond Best and other WRA officials with a writ of habeas corpus for their lack of due process, which closed the Area B Stockade at the end of August 1944.

During its use as the Army prison, the Stockade’s captives were primarily democratically elected leaders within the inmate population and community advocates whose leadership roles earned them anti-administration reputations. Angry and disillusioned inmates who had lost hope in America also were imprisoned in the Stockade. Cases of mistaken identity were also found amongst the detained prisoners.

Later in 1944 the Stockade resurfaced in Area 99, adjacent to the jail completed in February 1945. The administration used Area 99 to arrest and detain Hoshi Dan leaders and its members, along with renunciants and “troublemakers,” and processed them for “internment” at DOJ Camps in Santa Fe, NM and Bismarck, ND in late 1944 and 1945.

See also

Terminology Guide, Denshō <https://densho.org/terminology/>

The Power of Words Handbook, Japanese American Citizens League (also available at the Denshō Terminology Guide page, above)



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A Meeting at Tule Lake

Excerpts of a poem by Hiroshi Kashiwagi
From the book *Swimming in the American* (published by AACP)

*The bus ride to Tule Lake
in the night over dark highways
rain through the flatlands
and snow beyond Weed
up, up to the roof of California
was a movement back in time
back to the years 1943, 44 and 45
when I was 19, 20 and 21.
Being among you
sensing your youthfulness
hearing your strong voices
I search for reasons why
I came after 30 some years...*

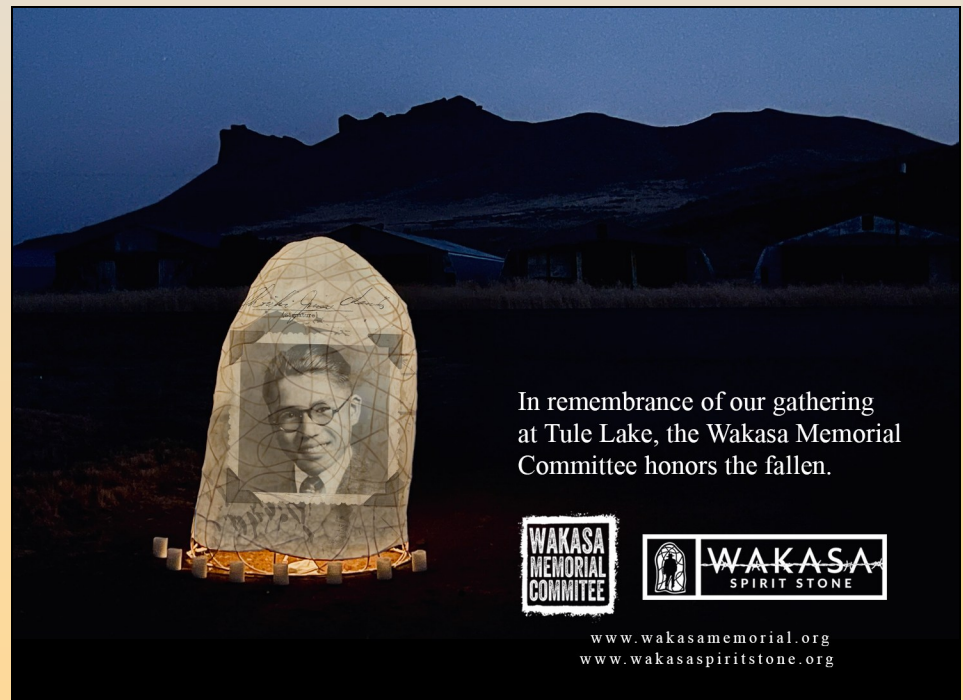
*Because the young people
make it so
because they seek the history
from those of us who lived it.*

*So we must remember
and tell it
we must acknowledge it
and tell it.
So we are here
the Abalone Mountain
the Castle Rock
the dry lake bed
where tules still grow...*

*I'm glad I made this trip.
Somehow I feel
a meeting of youths
your youth, your energy
your enthusiasm, your
sense of justice
with the youth that I was
idealistic, intense, angry.*

*It's a happy meeting
it is even better
that I can stand aside
after 30 odd years
and see it, this meeting
to meet, to share, to learn
to struggle, to continue.
I sense an immense feeling
of continuity
with
you – all of you.
Yes. It's right, it's right
and I'm glad I came
back to Tule Lake
with you.*

(Written mostly on the bus en route to the 2nd Tule Lake Pilgrimage and read at Tule Lake on April 19, 1975)



In remembrance of our gathering
at Tule Lake, the Wakasa Memorial
Committee honors the fallen.



www.wakasamemorial.org
www.wakasaspiritstone.org

**2018 Pilgrimage:
“Preserving Our Hallowed Ground”**



2018 Tule Lake Pilgrimage - Cultural Night “1000 Cranes over Tule Lake”
Ross Ragland Theater, Klamath Falls, Oregon
Courtesy: Tule Lake Committee



CHRONOLOGY OF KEY HISTORICAL EVENTS — 主要な歴史的出来事の年表

This list of key events only covers the period from December 1941 through the duration of Tule Lake Concentration Camp's operation. It is not intended to be all-inclusive, but to capture the currents of major actions during this tumultuous historical time. Compilation: James Okumura

1941

December 7: The United States entered World War II after the Japanese Imperial Navy attacked US Military bases and facilities in the territories of Hawai'i, Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines.

1942

February 19: President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing War Secretary Stimson and his designees "to prescribe military areas...from which any or all persons may be excluded" which set the stage for the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans.

April 15: WRA began phase one construction of the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

May 27: First incarcerated arrived at Tule Lake Relocation Center under Civilian Exclusion Orders 87-91 primarily from coastal Washington and Oregon counties outside the Seattle and Portland areas west of the Cascade Divide.

August – October: The Wartime Civilian Control Authority transfers custody of all detainees in the 15 Temporary Detention Centers (Assembly Centers) to the War Relocation Administration. The detainees are sent to the WRA's ten Concentration Camps for indefinite incarceration. The US Army completed its forced removal of all people of Japanese ancestry from Exclusion Zones 1 & 2, sending them to remote sites in the country's interior within the span of 8 months.

1943

February – March: US Army & WRA maladministered their hastily constructed Loyalty Questionnaires for a poorly considered US Army recruitment and civilian release programs. The US Army's arrest of Block 42 inmates at gunpoint for refusing to complete the

questionnaires was one of several major reasons for Tule Lake's low "Yes - Yes" response rate.

July 15: WRA designated Tule Lake as a Segregation Center for allegedly "disloyals" to separate them from "loyals" in all ten WRA concentration camps.

August – October: WRA ineptly segregated incarcerated by moving all "disloyals" from the other nine WRA concentration camps to Tule Lake, while partially moving only some "loyals" from Tule Lake. The combination of "loyals" and "disloyals" at Tule Lake caused ongoing friction between the groups and discontent amongst all at Tule Lake.

October 15: A truck driven by 16-year-old Harry Maruno overturned while transporting farm workers. Seventeen of them suffered minor injuries and were released. Of the twelve hospitalized, five were seriously injured. One of them, Tatsuo Kashima, died of his injuries.

October 16: Tule Lake farm workers began their strike and refused to work until adequate compensation for anyone injured was provided and safeguards against further accidents were made.

November 4: "The Tule Lake Incident" or "The Riot" – Reports of staff smuggling food out of camp resulted in physical confrontations and some disorder, acts of vandalism, and the roughing up of Dr. Reece Pedicord – pretexts for the Army's takeover of the concentration camp from the WRA.

November 5: The WRA established the original Stockade centered in the Military Police Area adjacent to the Hospital grounds. Guards referred to the tents enclosed by barb wire fencing as the "Bull Pen." Eventually, camp authorities brought in barracks to expand the stockade and in 1944 moved it to "Area 99" adjacent to the jail.

November 4 – 13: Strike: coal, garbage, and warehouse crews at Tule Lake began their strike in response to Army proposals to drastically cut crews, employing only "cleared" workers.

November 13: The US Army took control of Tule Lake under martial law after the camp administration's consistently poor camp operations caused civil disobedience and unrest.

December 13: Spanish Consul, diplomatic representative of Japan's Imperial Government, visited Tule Lake regarding the treatment of US resident Japanese civilian nationals, the Issei and Kibei .

1944

May 3: Without knowing one another, 27 incarcerated were drafted by the US Army and refused induction. US Marshals arrested and jailed them in Eureka, California.

May 24 – 25: A surly US Army Sentry, Pvt. Bernard Goe, murdered Shoichi James Okamoto by shooting him "point blank" through the stomach for being "sarcastic" at the pre-Segregation Main Gate. Pvt. Goe stopped Mr. Okamoto while he was returning to the camp transporting lumber. Mr. Okamoto's work required him to periodically drive outside the fenced concentration camp area, but within the concentration camp site.

July 1: President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Denaturalization Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-405) permitting US Citizens to renounce their citizenship in time of war. This act set the stage for disaffected American-born Nisei and Kibei to voluntarily relinquish their citizenship and enabled the country to rid itself of its "Japanese Problem" by deportation.

July 10 - 12: Ernest Besig visited Tule Lake to investigate conditions and learned of eighteen men held in the stockade without charges or given due process. Mr. Besig enlisted Attorney Wayne Collins to secure the stockade detainees' release.

July 22: US District Court Judge, Louis E. Goodman, Northern California District ruled in favor of the 27 draft resisters (see May 3 above) in *US v. Kuwabara*. Referring to the 1940 Selective Service and Training Act that "in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective...service" Judge Goodman determined the 27 men were not free, and therefore could not be drafted.

August 19: Wayne Collins informed the WRA he would pursue habeas corpus proceedings to release the stockade detainees.

December 17: The Roosevelt Administration rescinded the exclusion orders and WRA announced they would close all ten concentration camps within a year. To provide political cover, the US Supreme Court leaked to the Roosevelt Administration that the court's upcoming *Ex parte Mitsuye Endo* ruling would require the War Department to lift the exclusion orders.

December 18: The US Supreme Court delivered its unanimous *Ex parte Mitsuye Endo* ruling, requiring rescission of the exclusion orders and opening the WRA's ten concentration camps.

Post December 18: After the WRA's announcement to close the concentration camps, camp authorities began asking inmates if they planned to renounce their US citizenship and remain in Tule Lake. Their questioning inferred that families could remain safely in Tule Lake until the war ended. Placed under threat of being dumped into hostile communities and subject to assault and murder, Nisei and Kibei renounced their US citizenship en masse. Of the 5,461 Nisei and Kibei who renounced at Tule Lake, the vast majority did so during December 1944.

December 27: The Department of Justice arrested 70 Hoshi/Hokoku Dan leaders and sent them to the Santa Fe, New Mexico Internment Camp. These arrests began the dismantling of these organizations. Arrests and internments continued through summer 1945. In total the FBI arrested and imprisoned 1,519 Issei and renunciants in Department of Justice internment camps.

1945

January 26: The Department of Justice arrested 171 Hoshi/Hokoku Dan leaders and members and sent them to the Santa Fe, New Mexico Internment Camp.

February 11: The Department of Justice arrested 650 Hoshi/Hokoku Dan leaders and members and sent them to the Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, North Dakota, Internment Camp, and raided the Hoshi/Hokoku Dan headquarters.

しゅうよう　れきしてきてき　ごと　ねんびょう　つつき **CHRONOLOGY OF KEY HISTORICAL EVENTS (CONT.) — 主要な歴史的出来事の年表 (続き)**

1945 (cont.)

March 4: The Department of Justice arrested 125 Hoshi/Hokoku Dan leaders and members and sent them to the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Internment Camp.

June – July: The Department of Justice arrested approximately 500 Hoshi/Hokoku Dan leaders and members and sent them to the Ft. Lincoln, Bismarck, North Dakota, and Santa Fe, New Mexico Internment Camps, concluding its dismantling of these organizations.

August 6: The US Army Air Force destroyed the people and city of Hiroshima by deploying the first nuclear weapon of mass destruction ever used in conflict. Hiroshima ken was a primary point of origin for many Japanese who immigrated to the US. Many incarcerated at Tule Lake had family, relatives and friends in Hiroshima who perished in the atomic bombing.

September 2: Japan formally surrendered to Allied Forces aboard the USS Missouri anchored in Tokyo Bay. World War II ends.

September: Incarcerated wanting to cancel their US citizenship Renunciations democratically elected and formed the five member Tule Lake Defense Committee. They enlisted Attorney Wayne Collins to represent them and began the decades long process of individually cancelling the 5,409 renunciations brought forth to Attorney Collins and the Tule Lake Defense Committee. The final case was cleared in March 1968.

November 23: The Department of Justice and Department of State began deportation of re/expatriates from Tule Lake, sending a total of approximately 2,000 re/expatriates from Tule Lake and other Department of Justice camps aboard the USS General Randall docked in Seattle, Washington. Two weeks later they disembarked at Yokohama, Japan.

December 27: The Department of Justice and Department of State continued its deportation program by sending 3,555 re/expatriates from Tule Lake to join 720 others in Department of Justice custody aboard the USS General Gordon docked in Portland, Oregon. Two weeks later they disembarked at Uraga, Japan.

1946

February 19: The Department of Justice and Department of State continued its deportation program by sending 435 re/expatriates from Tule Lake to join 192 others held at the Crystal City, Fort Lincoln, and Santa Fe Department of Justice Camps aboard the USS General Ernst docked in Los Angeles, California. Two weeks later they disembarked at Yokohama, Japan.

March 29: Tule Lake Segregation Center closes. The last remaining incarcerated are sent into US society like most other former incarcerated with a ticket to their US destination of choice and \$25 (\$463 in May 2026) or are transferred to Department of State camps to await deportation.

Sources: Denshō, *Second Kinenhi* by Tule Lake Committee, *Years of Infamy* by Michi Nishiura Wehlyn, *Native American Aliens* by Donald Collins



Above: California Registered Historical Landmark No. 850-2
Left: Tule Lake Pilgrimage Training Site Visit 2023
Courtesy: Tule Lake Committee

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Frank Abe, Julie Abo, Linda Adams, Konrad Aderer, Janet Aisawa, Kimi Aisawa Romportl, Ann Akiyama, Laurie Akiyama, Susan Akiyama-Tamai, Damaris Altomerianos, Linda Ando, Arthur Asaki, Becca Asaki, Mary Asaki, Yuri Baxter-Neal, Pam Bishop, Darren Blake, Jennifer Burbank, Zander Burgess, Josie Camacho, Sylvia Campbell, Chris Chinn, Suzanne Coleman, Casey Comstock, Elena Creef, Kristine Dennehy, Joanne Doi, Frederick Dow, Sara DuBose Shepard, Janet Eidsness, Grace "Megumi" Fleming, Debbie Fong, Lorna Fong, Annalise Fujii, Grace Fujii, Stephanie Fujii, Tokumaru Fujii, Eugene Fujimoto, Paula Fujiwara, Lesli Goto, Eileen Hamamoto, Emily Harada, Michael Harada, Chisao Hata, Masumi Hayashi-Smith, Patty Saito Hecht, Katie Masano Hill, Mimi Ho, Olive Mark Ho, Ardin Hogue, Gregory Hori, Scott Hoshida, Clinton Huey, Michelle Huey, Kiyoshi Ina, Satsuki Ina, Claire Inouye, Susan Inouye-Chinn, Emma Ishida, Leslie Ishii, Lynn Iwamoto, Marsha Endo Johnson, Lynda Joko, Josh Kaizuka, Will Kaku, Richard Katsuda, Kim Kihara, Kristen Kihara, Arlene Kikkawa-Nielsen, Melanie King, Carol Kitaura, Junko Kobayashi, Karen Korematsu, Steve Koyasako, Keiko Kubo, Dan Kubota, Kylie Kubota, Tracy Lai, Deborah Lee, Jennifer Ayako Lee, Andrew Leong, Christopher Lo, Joseph Lui, Trisha Mah, Shirley Mark, Juniper Mark-Ho, Hana Maruyama, Yuki Mathias, Reina Matsumoto, Samantha Matsumoto, Cary Matsumura, Marsha Matsuura, Judy Mine, Josefina Mora-Cheung, Myrna Morales, Grace Morizawa, Diane Muraki, Elli Nagai-Rothe, Tomi Nagai-Rothe, Debra Kawahara Nagata, Marie Nakamura, Sharon Nakamura, Camila Nakashima, David Nakashima, Gabriela Nakashima, Barbara Nakatomi, Julie Narimatsu, Kei Narimatsu, Tamiko Nimura, Teruko Nimura, Celia Nimura-Parmenter, Joy Nishida, Gina Nishihara, John Nishio, Dorey Carberry Nomiyama, Ken Nomiyama, Kesa Emi Nomiyama, James Okumura, Nora Okusu, Chizu Omori, Emiko Omori, Teresa Ono, Maria Oropeza Fujimoto, Aki Oshiro, KM Momii Palapaz, Huy Pham, Penny Phillips, Evi Pineschi, Sara Momii Roberts, Noreen Rodriguez, Jeffrey Rowe, Joanne Rowe, Stephanie Rowe, Noriko Sanefuji, Gregory Schilz, Miya Schilz, Jolie Sheffer, Erin Shigaki, Stanley Shikuma, Kimiko Shiro, Allison Spehar, Rick Spehar, Naomi Sukimoto-Lui, Terry Takeda, Carl Takei, Sarah Tanaka, Daniel Teraguchi, Skyla Tomine, Philly Toney, Marielle Tsukamoto, Katie Uemura, Spencer Uemura, Victor Uno, Jackson Vanover, Meesh Vergara, Hanako Wakatsuki-Chong, Marleen Wallingford, Emily Weerts, Emrys Yamanishi, Meghan Yamanishi, Alice Yang, Yuko Yano, Nora Yasumura, Fae Yokota, Kayoko Yokoyama, Miwa Yokoyama, Erin Yoshimura, Emily Yoshioka, Jan Yoshiwara, Jeff Young, Diane Yuen, Vivian Yuen

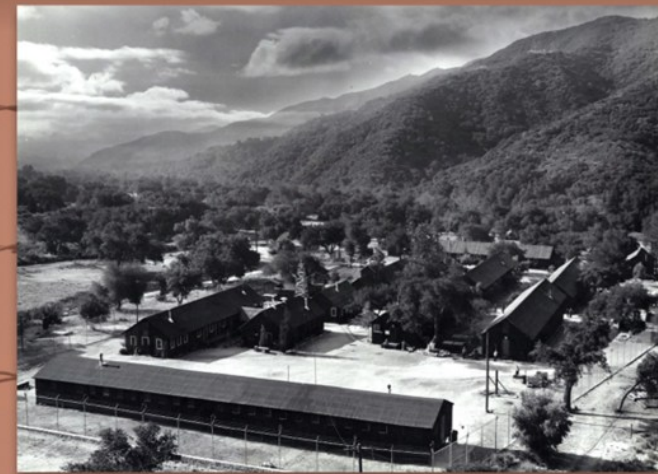


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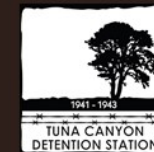
TUNA CANYON DETENTION STATION



Tuna Canyon Detention Station Coalition

Told through pictures and texts, The Tuna Canyon Detention Station Story illustrates the fragility of Constitutional and human rights. The booklet chronicles the history of the Federal Government's war-time measures against these individuals and includes biographies and personal reflections of those detained.

<https://www.tunacanyon.org/>



NOTES / SIGNATURES / STAMPS — ノート・署名・スタンプ

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. A single vertical red margin line runs down the left side of the page. The paper is oriented vertically and appears to be a standard notebook or ledger page.

SONGS OUR PARENTS TAUGHT US — 両親が教えてくれた歌

Wakamono yo (Young ones 若者よ)

You, with your glittering eyes,
witness life's beauty,
its mysteries and storms,
Dream your *yume* (dreams 夢),
benkyo seyo (study 勉強せよ),
and *gambare* (work hard 頑張れ)!

Fate may trample you;
there will be constant *kurou* (struggle 苦勞);
Sore ga jinsei da (that's life それが人生だ),
but *makeruna* (don't lose 負けるな)!
Make another *yume* (dream 夢),
gambare (work hard 頑張れ), again and again,
and you will *katsu* (succeed 勝つ)!

Wakamono yo (young one 若者よ), you are not alone.

All the world is there to help you,
each living thing, every speck of resources,
the glittering sun, the beautiful moon,
all will help you!

Sonkei seyo (respect them 尊敬せよ),
daiji ni seyo (treasure them 大事にせよ),
their generosity is *mottainai* (not to be wasted 勿体無い)!

And the family, the friends,
even people you don't know...
the farmers, the fishermen,
the miners, the railway workers,
they will help you *wakamono yo* (young one 若者よ).

Minna no okage de (with all of their help 皆のお陰で),
you will *katsu* (succeed 勝つ)!

So minna no kyoroku seyo (work with them 皆の協力せよ),
benkyo seyo (study with them 勉強せよ).

learn from them, and *gambare* (persevere 頑張れ)!
But, don't forget to *tanoshimu* (enjoy life 楽しむ) my young companion,
because there is joy and beauty in life too!

As you savor all of life, give *kansha* (thanks 感謝) to all,
say *arigato* (thanks ありがとう) each day for their kindness,
Soon, it will be your turn to help, encourage,
and lift the young and old,
and all the world!

So, *Isshokenmei ni* (with all your might 一所懸命に)
embrace life and hope!

Shape and fashion your life,
Wakamono yo (young ones 若者よ)!

— Tsukasa Matsueda (1925 - 2011)

Author *Issei - The Shadow Generation*
Tule Lake Survivor, Sensei



Shizuko, Kiyoshi & Satsuki Ina
Tule Lake Segregation Center
Courtesy: Ina Family



Iwao & Hiroshi Shimizu
Tule Lake Segregation Center
Courtesy: Shimizu Family

Background: *Tule Lake Segregation Center, Newell, California.*
A kindergarten class at the Tule Lake Center on the playground.
Caption & Photo: John Bigelow, Courtesy: NARA

きんきゅうれんらくさき

HEALTH TEAM

しよめい

39 三十九

ついでに
IN MEMORIAM — 追悼の辞に



Kyoko Nancy Oda

May 20, 1945 - May 14, 2026

Tule Lake survivor and docent, publisher of her father's Tule Lake Stockade Diary, and President of the Tuna Canyon Coalition Committee

Kyoko was an important voice for Tule Lake's survivors, and her father's diary was a valuable tool that she used to shine a spotlight on the men imprisoned in the Area B stockade. Her thoughtful, positive contributions will be missed.
—Barbara Takei



Akemi Ina

April 12, 1943 - May 25, 2025

Artist, Tule Lake survivor and docent

Her artwork inspired us, her words moved us, and her heart kept us all going.

—Wakasa Memorial Committee



Arthur August Hansen

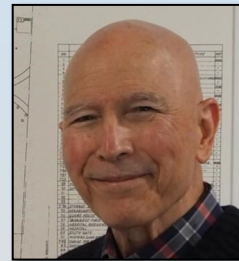
October 10, 1938 – October 29, 2025

Historian, Professor Emeritus of History and Asian American Studies at CSU Fullerton

Art Hansen joined us at the 2002 Tule Lake pilgrimage to support our nascent efforts to center Tule Lake's storytelling on dissent and resistance...

We will remember Art for his passion to tell the stories of Japanese American protest and encouraging our work to preserve Tule Lake's unique history. —Barbara Takei

Art Hansen, our community's beloved, wise and gentle, compassionate witness. —Satsuki Ina



Yoshinori Harlan Toso Himel

September 2, 1945 - December 26, 2025

Long-time pro bono attorney for the preservation efforts of the Tule Lake Committee; spouse of Barbara Takei; author of the article “Americans’ Misuse of Internment” (2016), an authoritative guide for government agencies, scholars and the

media on non-euphemistic and accurate terminology to describe the unjust incarceration of Japanese Americans during WWII.

We honor Toso by following his example of leading with courage and kindness; for fighting social wrongs with civility and strength, and in striving for justice with integrity and fairness.

—Jeri Paik, ABAS Law Foundation



Tomiye Nimura Sumner

May 24, 1937 - December 1, 2025

Tule Lake survivor, nutritionist, Tule Lake Pilgrimage participant and donor

My auntie Tomi was a generous, quirky, and highly intelligent person. We will do our best to carry on her legacy of generosity and keen thinking.

—Tamiko Nimura



Jimi Yamaichi

October 22, 1922 - May 12, 2018

Carpenter, World War II draft resister, Tule Lake Committee member, co-founder of the Japanese American Museum of San Jose and community leader

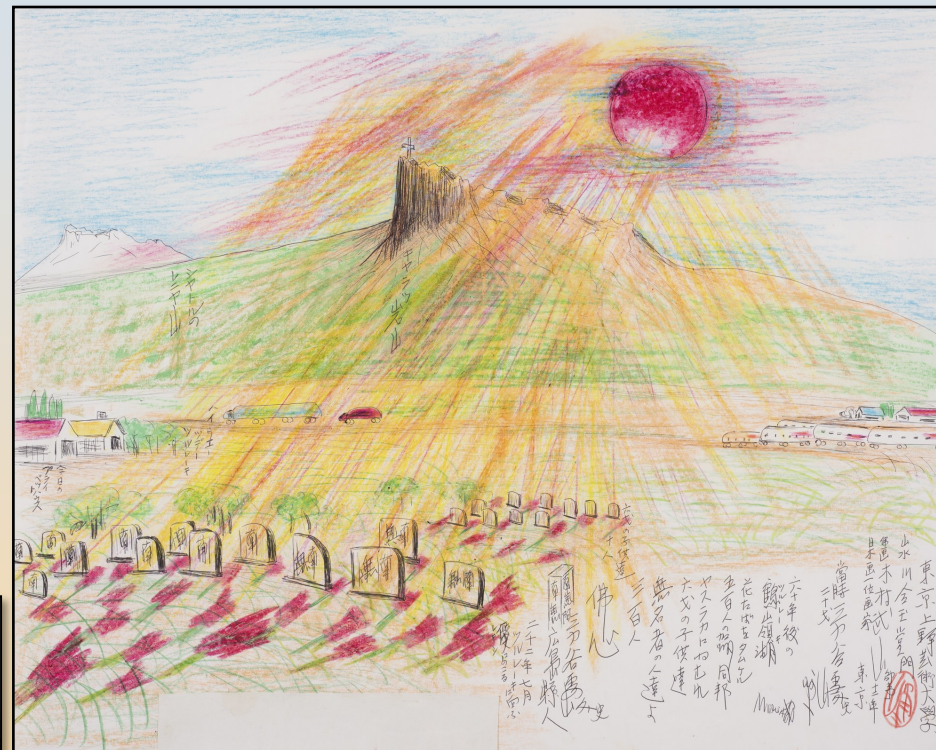
WWII Resister & “Soul and Conscience” of the Tule Lake Pilgrimage —Martha Nakagawa

May the souls of those who died while incarcerated here,
and the souls of those who died afar while their families were incarcerated here,
forever rest in peace.

この刑務所に収監中に亡くなった
方々の魂、そして、家族がここに
収監されている間に遠く離れた地で
亡くなった方々の魂が、
永遠に安らかに眠らんことを。



Lower Left: *Tule Lake Cemetery, Newell, CA*
Courtesy: NARA



Center: *untitled (Tule Lake: "Buddha's Heart")*,
Jimmy Tsutomu Mirikitani
Courtesy: Spencer Museum of Art, The University of Kansas, Collection of
Linda Hattendorf, Taos, New Mexico, EL2024.161

Upper Right: *untitled (Atomic Bomb Dome, Peace Memorial)*,
Jimmy Tsutomu Mirikitani
Courtesy: Spencer Museum of Art, The University of Kansas, Wing Luke
Museum, Collection of Linda Hattendorf, Taos, New Mexico, EL2025.022



Back Cover: *Young children go to school walking on the dirt road between barracks*
Photo & Caption: Robert H. Ross
Courtesy: NARA



Tule Lake Committee

The Tule Lake Committee is an all-volunteer 501(c)(3) tax exempt non profit corporation.



www.tulelake.org



Tule Lake Pilgrimage



@tulelakecommittee



info@tulelake.org



#tulelakepilgrimage2026