



Foundation Document

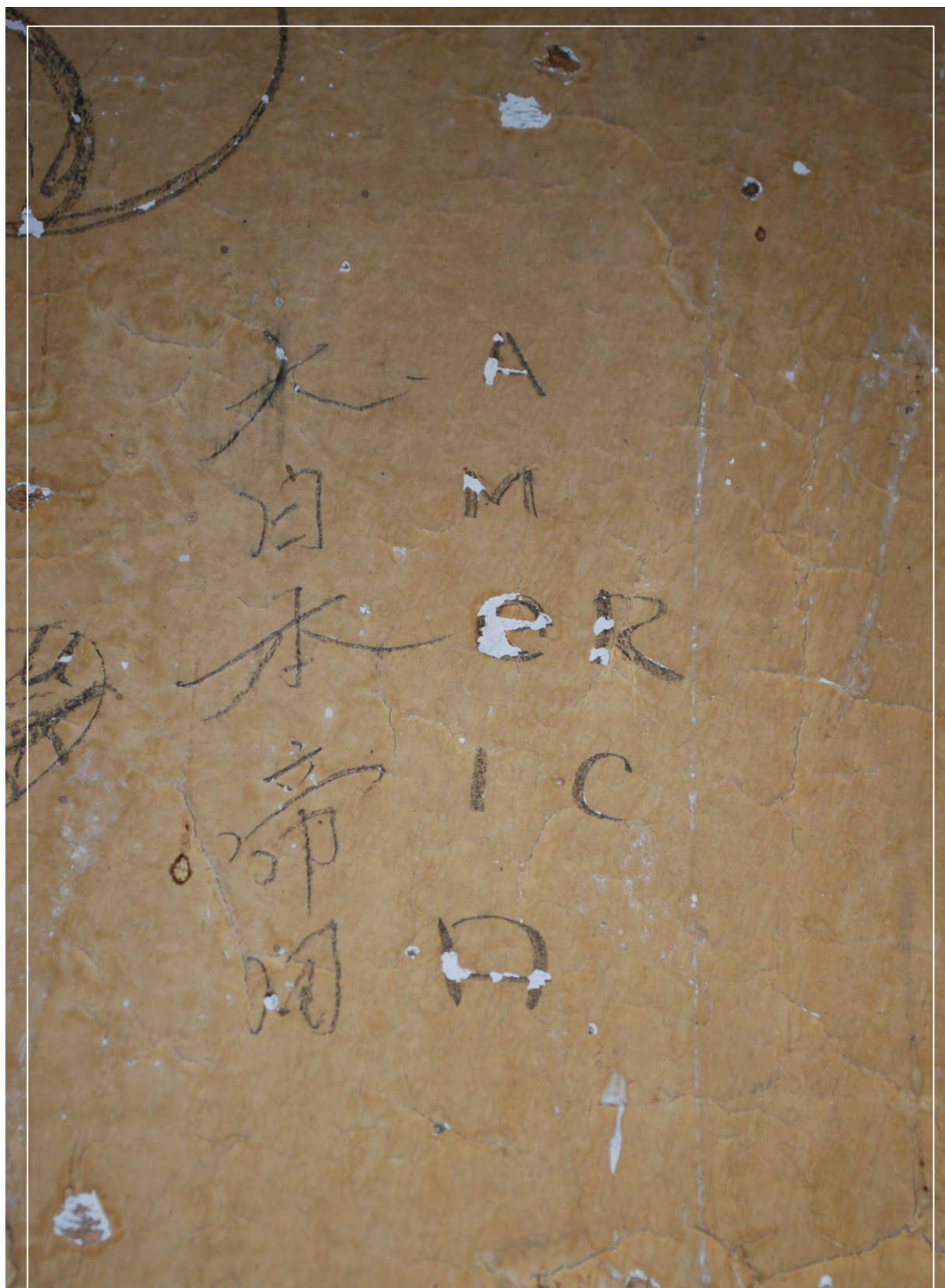
Tule Lake Unit, WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

California

January 2015



The Tule Lake Segregation Center, c. 1942–43. Photo: Library of Congress.



Penciled graffiti by Japanese American prisoners survives in the Camp Tulelake shop building, 2011. Photo: NPS.

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Morgan Yamanaka, former incarcerated of Tule Lake, returns to the site of the stockade and jail, 2014. Photo: NPS.

Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for the Tule Lake Unit, WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



View of the Block 71 latrine slab and Abalone/Horse Mountain, 2011. Photo: NPS.

Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on December 5, 2008, and includes nine historic sites in Hawai'i, Alaska, and California. The monument preserves and interprets the tangible historical resources and the intangible memories, attitudes, and traditions associated with the December 7, 1941, attack in Hawai'i and the ensuing Pacific War. Eight sites are battle sites between the United States military and Imperial Japanese military. Five of these sites are located in the Pearl Harbor area of Hawai'i and are largely managed by the National Park Service. Three sites are located in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska and are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Tule Lake Unit is the ninth site, located within both Modoc and Siskiyou counties, near Tulelake, California, and Klamath Falls, Oregon.

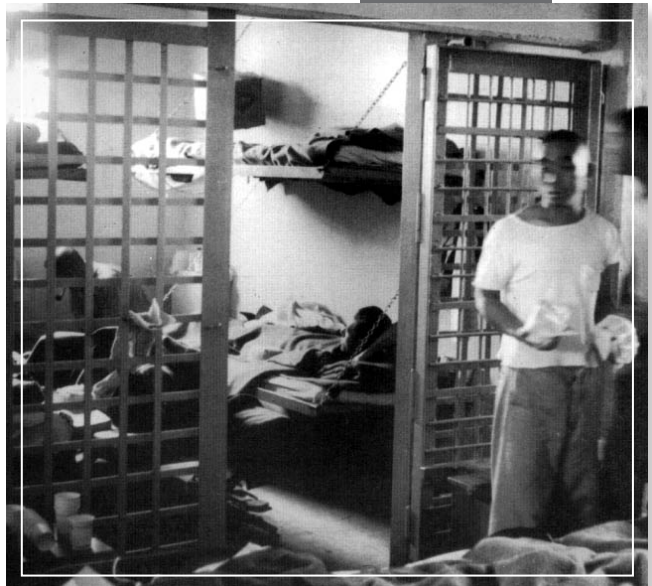
The Tule Lake Unit contains three areas where Nikkei were incarcerated during World War II:

- 1) a portion of the Tule Lake Segregation Center (37 acres),
- 2) the Peninsula known as "Castle Rock" (1,293 acres), and
- 3) Camp Tulelake (66 acres). The Tule Lake Segregation Center area is owned and administered by the National Park Service. The Peninsula/Castle Rock and Camp Tulelake are owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Camp Tulelake is managed by the National Park Service while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Peninsula/Castle Rock.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, which allowed the government to forcibly remove more than 110,000 Nikkei from their homes and communities. They were rounded up, transported, and imprisoned in remote areas under primitive and overcrowded conditions.

Tule Lake was one of the 10 camps operated by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) from May 27, 1942, to March 20, 1946. Tule Lake became the largest of the 10 WRA camps, with a peak incarcerated population of 18,789 people, and a total of 29,840 individuals were incarcerated at Tule Lake over the lifetime of the camp's operation. It comprised 7,400 acres and contained more than 1,700 structures. Nikkei were housed in more than 1,000 barracks, served by latrines, mess halls, and other communal buildings. The camp also contained a post office, a high school, a hospital, a cemetery, factories, railroad sidings, two sewage treatment plants, hog and chicken farms, water wells, and more than 3,500 acres of irrigated farmland. WRA facilities included 144 administration and support buildings. A prison-like atmosphere and lack of freedom was apparent with the 28 guard towers, multiple security fences, a military police compound, and a high security stockade and jail.

Nikkei: This term is used in this document to refer to U.S. citizens of Japanese descent and resident immigrants of Japanese ancestry ineligible for American citizenship during World War II.



View inside a jail cell, Tule Lake Segregation Center jail, June 1945. Photo: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).



Prisoners being taken by patrolmen for departure to Sante Fe Internment Camp, June 1945.
Photographer: R.H. Ross. Photo: NARA.

In 1943 the U.S. government developed a “loyalty questionnaire” that was administered to each incarcerated individual over the age of 17, whether born in the United States or Japan. Question 27 concerned the person’s willingness to serve in the U.S. armed forces. Question 28 asked for a disavowal of allegiance to the Japanese Emperor or other foreign governments. Faced with difficult choices with unknown consequences, each individual’s responses to the questionnaire were tempered by a variety of personal and cultural values and factors. Those who refused to answer the questionnaire or answered “no” to the loyalty questions were labeled “disloyal.” However, many of the so-called “disloyals” were protesting the injustice of their forced confinement and denial of civil liberties. At Tule Lake more than 40% of respondents were labeled “disloyal,” the highest number of all the camps. As a result, Tule Lake was converted to a high-security “segregation center,” beginning on July 15, 1943. Of the 10 WRA camps, Tule Lake was also the primary site where 6,000 Japanese Americans renounced their U.S. citizenship.

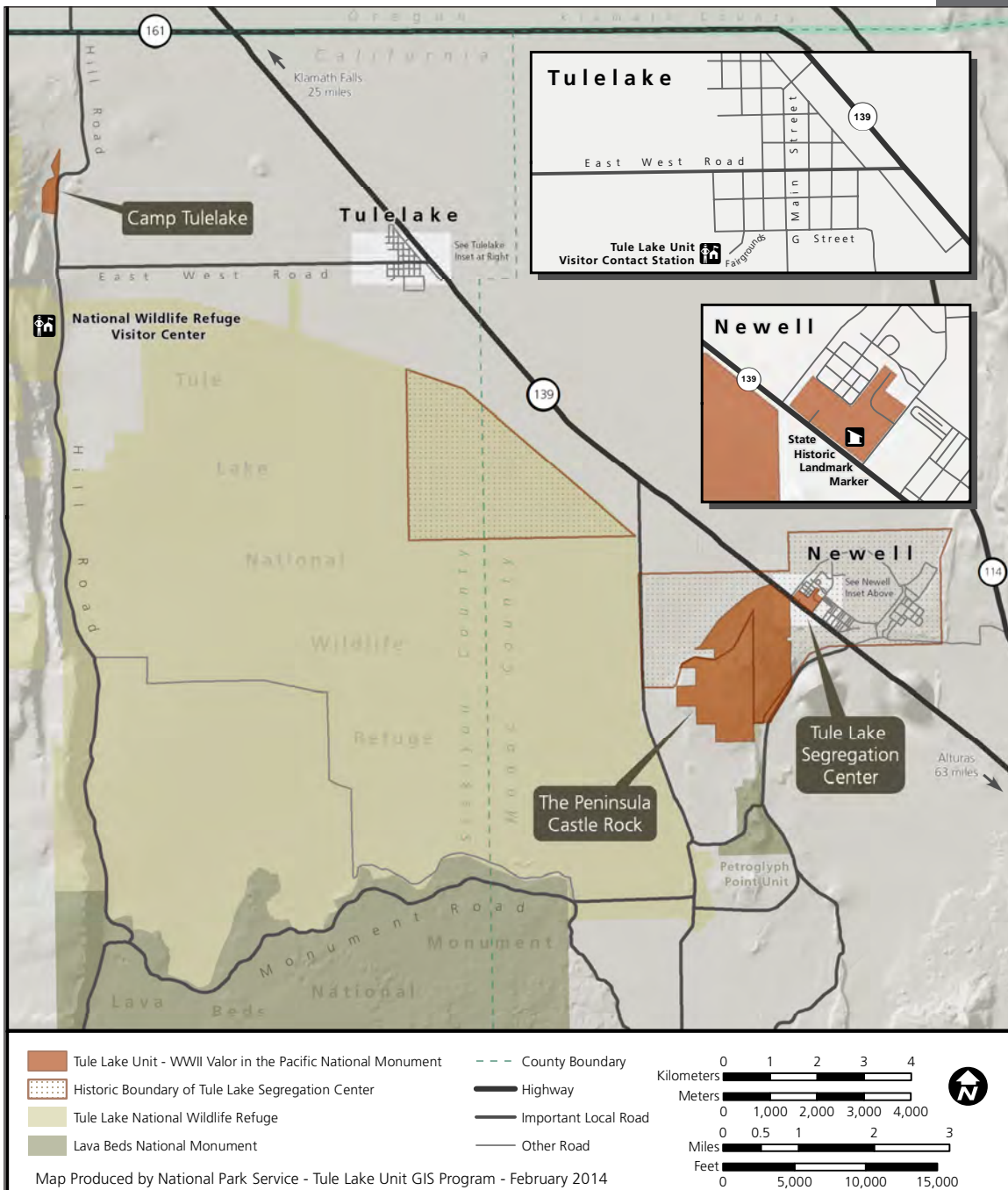
Tule Lake was the last WRA camp to close, remaining in operation seven months after World War II ended. The administration of the center was returned to the Bureau of Reclamation on May 5, 1946. The dismantling of the segregation center occurred quickly. Barrack buildings were given and sold to new homesteaders in the Tule Lake Basin. In the early 1950s, plots of land within the camp boundary were auctioned by the Bureau of Reclamation to establish the town of Newell.

Little formal preservation occurred on the site until the first organized pilgrimage to Tule Lake by Japanese American survivors and their descendants in 1974. Thirty-seven acres of the Tule Lake Segregation Center were designated a California State Historical Landmark in 1972. In 1988, the Civil Liberties Act was passed in which the U.S. government formally apologized to each individual incarcerated during World War II based on the determination that the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II was the result of “race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership” (*Personal Justice Denied* 1983, p. 18). The Tule Lake Segregation Center was designated a national historic landmark in 2006.

Tule Lake survivors and their family members were ostracized and stigmatized as being “disloyal” by the general public and within Japanese American communities long after World War II. Deep rifts continue today among individuals and organizations within the Japanese American community due to the loyalty questionnaire. There is strong consensus among scholars that Tule Lake’s history is the “untold story” of the incarceration during World War II.

Relocated Residents or Prisoners? What words accurately describe the experience of persons of Japanese descent during World War II? Were Japanese Americans evacuated and relocated and housed in protective custody, or forcibly removed from their homes and stripped of their freedom as prisoners in American-style gulags?

To inform site visitors and promote understanding of the way language has been used to represent, or misrepresent, the wartime experience of Japanese Americans, we invite you to visit our website on the topic. <http://www.nps.gov/tule/forteachers/suggestedreading.htm>



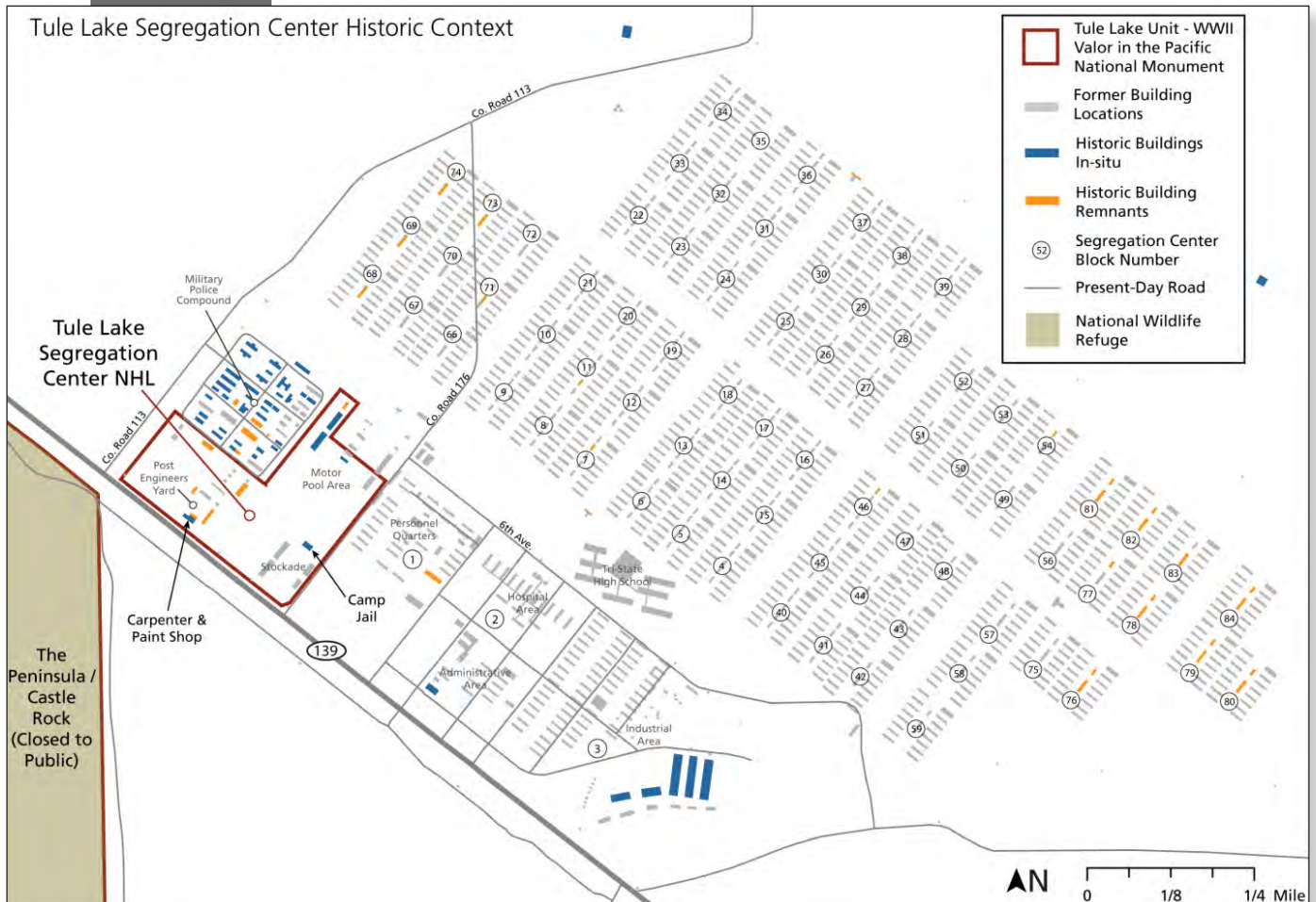
Sites of the Tule Lake Unit

The **Tule Lake Segregation Center** area includes the original jail, stockade, and portions of the motor pool and post engineer's yard. These features retain historic integrity and are essential for conveying the history of Tule Lake. This area is a National Historic Landmark and is owned and managed by the National Park Service.

The **Peninsula/Castle Rock** was within the boundary of the historic Tule Lake Segregation Center. Originally an island in Tule Lake, it contains an 800-foot bluff called Castle Rock by incarcerated. Atop Castle Rock is a replica of the cross that was placed there by Nikkei incarcerated at Tule Lake before it became a segregation center. The Peninsula is managed primarily for raptor and wildlife habitat. It is located in the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge and co-managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is closed to public access.

Camp Tulelake is a former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp that was established in the 1930s. During World War II, after the CCC program ended, the camp was used to imprison more than 100 Nikkei from Tule Lake who protested and refused to answer the loyalty questionnaire.

It was used again shortly after segregation to house Nikkei strikebreakers brought in from two other WRA camps to harvest the crops. The Tule Lake strikers had demanded better living and working conditions and refused to harvest. Between 1944 and 1946 the camp housed German and Italian prisoners of war who worked as farm laborers in the Tule Lake Basin.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for the Tule Lake Unit was drafted through a careful analysis of the presidential proclamation establishing the unit on December 5, 2008. (See appendix A for presidential proclamation 8327.) The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of the TULE LAKE UNIT, a part of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, is to preserve, study, and interpret the history and setting of the incarceration and later segregation of Nikkei at Tule Lake during World War II.



Memorial service at the Tule Lake Pilgrimage, with Castle Rock in the background, 2012. Photo: NPS.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why the Tule Lake Unit's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of the Tule Lake Unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of a park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for the Tule Lake Unit. (Please note that the sequence of the statements in this document does not reflect the level of significance or priority.)

1. **Injustice:** The Tule Lake experience represents the injustice of uprooting and imprisoning 110,000 Nikkei by presidential order during World War II. The Tule Lake Unit illustrates the violation of human, civil, and constitutional rights and hardships suffered from forced removal and incarceration. The unit offers a compelling venue for engaging in a dialogue concerning racism and discrimination, war hysteria, failure of political leadership, and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.
2. **Loyal or Disloyal:** The Tule Lake Unit explores the issues of loyalty and disloyalty in the context of a chaotic and unjust incarceration. The government segregated persons it deemed "disloyal" and subjected them to special hardships that define the Tule Lake experience. Being labeled "disloyal" stigmatized individuals, families, and their descendants and had long-lasting impacts in the Nikkei community.
3. **Renunciation:** The Tule Lake Unit preserves the primary site where almost 6,000 Japanese Americans renounced their U.S. citizenship and examines the context and reasons for their renunciation. The mass renunciation at Tule Lake was the largest renunciation of citizenship in U.S. history.



Scene in the finger printing department at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, September 25, 1943. Photographer: Charles E. Mace. Photo: Courtesy of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, WRA no. H-340.



Demonstration at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, January 1945. Photographer: R.H. Ross. Photo: NARA.

4. **Relevancy:** The Tule Lake Unit provides opportunities for our nation to examine the history of incarceration during World War II and its lessons for upholding constitutional and human rights.
5. **Stories and Perspectives:** The Tule Lake Unit preserves a mosaic of stories related to Tule Lake War Relocation Center, Tule Lake Segregation Center, and Camp Tulelake told from multiple perspectives.
6. **Individuals and Communities:** The Tule Lake Unit recognizes and interprets the diverse experiences of individuals and communities affected by Tule Lake, including Nikkei incarcerated at Tule Lake, civilian and military personnel who worked at Tule Lake, area residents, and many more people throughout the U.S. and abroad.
7. **Segregation Center:** The Tule Lake Unit preserves the site of the only WRA center that was converted to a high security segregation center. After segregation, it became the most populated and militarized of the 10 WRA camps. Tule Lake may be the best example of what President Roosevelt called concentration camps in the United States during World War II.
8. **Historic Setting and Resources:** The Tule Lake Basin, including the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and Camp Tulelake, contains the largest and most diverse collection of buildings and features associated with the incarceration of Nikkei during World War II. The Tule Lake Unit promotes the preservation of the historic fabric and landscape, which provide a greater understanding for present and future generations.
9. **Tule Lake Landscape:** The Tule Lake Segregation Center was set within a remote setting, unfamiliar environment, and surrounded by distinct land forms and vistas. These environmental conditions contributed to an atmosphere of isolation and harsh living conditions for Nikkei at Tule Lake.
10. **World War II:** The Tule Lake Unit represents a controversial and significant part of the events that took place on the American home front during World War II.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values may include systems, processes, features, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells or other resources and values present within the unit. Fundamental resources and values are the most important elements, ideas or concepts that warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.

One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for the Tule Lake Unit.

- **Historic Sites, Archeological Features, and Artifacts:** The Tule Lake Unit contains many cultural landscape features, viewsheds, structures, and artifacts associated with the wartime incarceration at Tule Lake. These features presently include, but are not limited to the segregation center's jail, the carpenter's shop, and sites of the stockade, motor pool, post engineer's yard, cross on Castle Rock, and Camp Tulelake.
- **Setting and Landscape:** The Tule Lake Unit and adjacent areas include land forms and natural features that provide opportunities to experience and comprehend the daily environmental conditions that Nikkei experienced at Tule Lake during World War II. The expansive desert landscape, surrounding mountains, and unfamiliar climate influenced the daily feelings of remoteness, desolation, and isolation. The iconic broad, high desert vistas within and surrounding the Tule Lake Unit, represented by Abalone/Horse Mountain, Castle Rock/the Peninsula, Mount Shasta, and distant geologic features, provide important connections to the physical landscape by those who were incarcerated during World War II and contemporary visitors.
- **Collections, Archives, Documents, and Inventories:** The Tule Lake Unit maintains and collects oral histories, artifacts, manuscripts, literature, and other associated records related to the Tule Lake WRA Center and Camp Tulelake. These materials provide important insight and information, as well as research material, about the multidisciplinary implications of the incarceration and its effect on Nikkei and the larger American society.



Mother and child awaiting processing, Tule Lake Segregation Center. Source unknown.



Pencil drawing of Tule Lake Internment Camp, view of barracks and Castle Rock. Creator unknown. Image: Wing Luke Museum Collection.



Band performing in the administration area recreation building, c. 1944–46. Photographer: R.H. Ross. Photo: NARA.

- **Personal Stories:** Personal stories relate the complexity of the history from both inside and outside the concentration camp. These first person recollections include oral interviews and hearsay accounts reported by scholars, diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, print and broadcast media, artwork, and photos.
- **Cultural Traditions:** Nikkei cultural traditions, values, and attitudes are essential to understanding how Nikkei experienced and reacted to incarceration and life within the segregation center. These include the concepts of *Gaman* (perseverance), *Shikata ga nai* (it cannot be helped), honor, family, loyalty, and nationalism.
- **Public Understanding, Education, and Involvement:** Visitors to the Tule Lake Unit have the opportunity to learn about the history and experience resources within the local and regional setting from the National Park Service and its partners, including through events such as the Tule Lake Pilgrimage and reunions. These opportunities, along with the research necessary to support them, help to ensure the resources' long-term conservation and public awareness about this history.

Other Important Resources and Values

The Tule Lake Unit contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values.” These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for the Tule Lake Unit:

- **Natural Resources:** The grasslands, agricultural fields, hills, wetlands, and rocky mountain tops provide habitat for an array of wildlife species, including waterfowl, within and surrounding the Tule Lake Unit. The Tule Lake Unit contains an assemblage of natural resources that include such items as shells and sagebrush that were once used by Nikkei as an outlet for creativity.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for the Tule Lake Unit:

- **Injustice:** The mass incarceration of Nikkei during World War II resulted from a complex mix of economic, political, and social factors, fueled by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.

Potential topics to be explored within this theme:

- Racism and prejudice in the pre-war era, including laws, policies, sociopolitical and economic conditions, and their impacts on Nikkei and Asian American communities on the West Coast
- The immediate days and aftermath of Pearl Harbor, including the roundup of Issei (immigrant generation), and a series of government curfews and mandates directed at Nikkei
- Nationwide confusion and fear and the role of mass media and government actions in fomenting wartime hysteria
- Ethnicity and citizenship and the lack of distinctions made by most Americans between Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans
- The few courageous individuals who supported the Japanese American community with acts of good conscience
- Executive Order 9066 and the hasty uprooting of Nikkei from their communities into assembly centers
- Exploitation of Japanese Americans for personal, political, or economic gain
- Sudden and dramatic loss of freedoms, economic livelihoods, and personal dignity experienced by Nikkei
- The temporary detention centers and move to the WRA camps
- The failure of government officials at all levels to protect the civil rights of Japanese Americans

- **Tule Lake War Relocation Center to Segregation Center:** Tule Lake was the only WRA concentration camp that was converted to a high security segregation center. After segregation, it became the most populated and militarized of the 10 WRA camps.

Potential topics to be explored within this theme:

- Selection and construction of the Tule Lake War Relocation Center in the Tule Lake Basin
- Design and layout of the camp, including barracks, blocks, schools, administration areas, farm areas, military police areas, stockade, guard towers, and fences
- Conditions and operation of Tule Lake as one of 10 WRA centers in the first half of Tule Lake's history
- The location, environmental conditions, and geologic and landscape features surrounding the camp that created a sense of imprisonment and isolation
- Daily life in camp, including cramped conditions and communal living, and its effects on individuals, families, and communities
- Government and Nikkei roles and jobs in camp, including farming, teaching, administration, and security
- Circumstances leading to Tule Lake having the highest number of respondents answering "no-no" to the loyalty questionnaire of the 10 WRA centers, and reasons for Tule Lake's conversion to a segregation center
- The movement of thousands of people to and from Tule Lake to other centers and Tule Lake's linkages to all of the camps
- The dramatic changes in social climate and security build-up after conversion
- Tule Lake inmates' mistreatment of each other within the camp, including threats, intimidation, and physical force
- The strikes, demonstrations, shootings, beatings, and riots
- The use of the stockade and jail to hold prisoners in administrative detention without hearings
- The imposition of martial law and its effects on all individuals within the camp
- The layers and roles of government agencies and control, including the War Relocation Authority, Army, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Justice Department
- The aftermath of the Tule Lake Segregation Center and the social and economic development of a homesteading community in the Tule Lake Basin



Border Patrol officers and prisoners inside the Tule Lake Segregation Center jail, June 1945. Photo: NARA.

- **Stories and Perspectives, Individuals and Communities:** The Tule Lake Unit preserves the mosaic of stories about life at Tule Lake War Relocation Center, Tule Lake Segregation Center, and Camp Tulelake told from multiple perspectives. The operation of these camps subjected individuals, families, and communities to short- and long-term impacts.

Potential topics to be explored within this theme:

- The profound emotional, psychological, physical, economic, financial, and social hardships that were inflicted upon Japanese Americans and their lasting impacts
- Nikkei families torn apart, physically, spiritually, culturally, and emotionally
- Cultural values and practices, both Japanese and American, employed to deal with trying experiences
- The generational divide and the differences in generational responses
- The experiences of people, called “Old Tuleans,” who answered “yes-yes” but chose to stay at Tule Lake
- WRA staff experiences of living in and operating the camp
- Conditions of and relations among Nikkei, WRA staff, military police, army personnel, and local residents and each group’s perception of the other
- Military Police and Army personnel’s experiences guarding the camp and trying to maintain order
- Local residents’ experiences and perceptions of the construction, operation, and dismantling of the camp
- The social, cultural, and economic divisions between people living on either side of the fence
- How Camp Tulelake represents national movements, wartime policies, and international agreements on a local scale during the Great Depression and World War II

- How Nikkei strikebreakers from other WRA centers were housed at Camp Tulelake to provide farm labor in 1943
- How Camp Tulelake was upgraded by Italian prisoners of war, and eventually housed 800 German prisoners of war who provided farm labor from 1944 to 1946
- The differences in government and local residents’ treatment of the European prisoners of war at Camp Tulelake and Nikkei at the Tule Lake Segregation Center



Fifth grade class with teacher Rhoda McGarva, Tule Lake Segregation Center. Photo: Special Collections Department, J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah.

- **“Loyal” or “Disloyal”:** The loyalty questionnaire subjected individuals and families to difficult and unfair decisions about citizenship and national allegiance and instigated many acts of sacrifice and patriotism. Peoples’ rationales for their responses to the loyalty questionnaire varied widely, and the results of their decisions had lasting personal and social impacts. During and after the incarceration, many people questioned the meaning and value of constitutional rights, loyalty, cultural pride, honor, and disgrace.

Potential topics to be explored within this theme:

- How the government segregated persons it deemed “disloyal” and subjected them to special hardships that define the Tule Lake experience
- The purpose and administration of the loyalty questionnaire and its many unforeseen consequences
- How people were forced to choose allegiance between countries
- The complexities and cultural dynamics of answering the questionnaire depending on citizenship status, family allegiance, religious affiliation, and social pressures from pro-America and pro-Japan organizations
- The segregation of more than 100 Nikkei men who refused to answer the loyalty questionnaire and were segregated to Camp Tulelake for several months in 1943
- The rise of pro-Japan cultural and political organizations at Tule Lake, including the Hoshi Dan
- The patriotism and heroism of those serving in the armed forces while families endured incarceration at home
- Japanese Americans served in the Army’s 100th and 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Military Intelligence Service, and Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps
- After World War II, many Nikkei attempted to “Americanize” and distance themselves from their Japanese heritage because of the shame they felt from their incarceration experiences
- Perception and misconceptions about those who were labeled “disloyal”

- **Renunciation:** The decision of nearly 6,000 Japanese Americans to renounce their U.S. citizenship resulted from a storm of government policies, community pressures, and personal fears that brewed in the Tule Lake Segregation Center and continue to challenge our understanding of what it means to be a U.S. citizen today.

Potential topics to be explored within this theme:

- The passage and purposes of Public Law 405, signed by President Roosevelt in 1944, allowing for the renunciation of citizenship during wartime
- The reasons for and rise of pro-Japan cultural and political organizations in Tule Lake and their effect on the social climate and conditions at Tule Lake Segregation Center
- The mass renunciation events, called “purges”
- The government role in administering renunciation and mistreatment of renunciants within the center and stockade
- The wide range of motivations and rationales for renunciation made under duress
- Renunciants’ departure from Tule Lake Segregation Center to the Department of Justice camps
- Individuals, including renunciants and Japanese legal resident aliens, who requested repatriation to Japan
- The story of Wayne Collins and his decades-long battle to restore citizenship to the renunciants

- **Relevancy:** The Tule Lake Unit acts as a forum for discussing the meaning of citizenship and justice in the United States. The Tule Lake Unit illustrates the need to be ever diligent in the protection of human and constitutional rights for all Americans.

Potential topics to be explored within this theme:

- How wartime events were a defining experience for Japanese Americans and continue to impact succeeding generations
- The redress movement and its significance for the recognition of an injustice, and the ongoing need to protect civil rights and liberties for all
- Tule Lake’s history since the 1970s, which has been characterized by the grassroots struggle of Japanese Americans and others to preserve the place, its stories, and its lessons
- The preservation and interpretation of Tule Lake in the context of other American incarceration sites
- Ethnic and racial profiling today
- The role of euphemistic language and propaganda in the context of the incarceration of Nikkei during World War II
- The recognition of parallels between the treatment of Nikkei during WWII and the experiences of Arab and Muslim Americans in the aftermath of September 11, 2001
- Questions about the possibility of whether a similar event could occur again in the United States

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for the Tule Lake Unit.

Management Agreement with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge

The Tule Lake Unit is composed of three sites, all owned by the federal government. The Tule Lake Segregation Center site in Newell, California, is owned and managed by the National Park Service. The Peninsula/Castle Rock and Camp Tulelake are owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Camp Tulelake is managed by the National Park Service while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Peninsula/Castle Rock.

The 1997 National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act (1997 Improvement Act), which amends the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, serves as the “organic act” for the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) and provides comprehensive legislation describing how the NWRS should be managed and used by the public. The 1997 Improvement Act directs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to manage the National Wildlife Refuge System as a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans. Each refuge shall be managed to fulfill the mission of the system, as well as the specific purposes for which that refuge was established. The main components of the 1997 Improvement Act include:

- A strong and singular wildlife conservation mission for the NWRS
- Recognition of six priority public uses of the NWRS (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation)
- A requirement that the Secretary of Interior maintain the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of NWRS lands
- A new process for determining compatible uses on national wildlife refuges
- A requirement to prepare a comprehensive conservation plan for each refuge by 2012

Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established, “as a preserve and breeding ground for wild birds and animals” (Executive Order, 1928) and “dedicated to wildlife conservation . . . for the major purpose of waterfowl management but with full consideration to optimum agricultural use that is consistent therewith” (Kuchel Act, 1964).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service maintain a management agreement that defines management responsibilities for the operation and stewardship of Camp Tulelake and the Peninsula/Castle Rock areas of the Tule Lake Unit of the WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

Designations

National Historic Landmark. On February 17, 2006, 42 acres of the “Tule Lake Segregation Center” was designated a national historic landmark. The national historic landmark contains the Stockade, the WRA Motor Pool, the Post Engineer’s Yard, and portions of the former Military Police Compound. This concentration of WRA buildings and features is unique. The boundaries were drawn to include only public land with highly significant historic resources that retain high integrity. The area includes the most poignant symbol at Tule Lake, the stockade jail. The period of significance is from 1942 to 1946. Areas of significance include: architecture, Asian ethnic heritage, law, politics and government, and social history. The Tule Lake Segregation Center qualified for national historic landmark status under criterion 1: “Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained.”

California Registered Historical Landmark. On January 20, 1972, the Tule Lake Segregation Center was designated a California registered historical landmark. The historical marker reads, “Tule Lake was one of ten American concentration camps established during World War II to incarcerate 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, of whom the majority were American citizens. Behind barbed wire and guard towers without charge, trial or establishment of guilt, these camps are reminders of how racism, economic and political exploitation and expediency can undermine the constitutional guarantees of United States citizens and aliens alike. May the injustices and humiliation suffered here never recur. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 850-2. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Northern California–Western Nevada District Council, Japanese American Citizens League. May 27, 1979.”

Camp Tulelake – A property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Forms to nominate Camp Tulelake to the National Register of Historic Places were prepared by a consultant to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1986. However it now appears that the nomination was never submitted to the California State Historic Preservation Officer. The National Park Service believes the site retains a sufficient degree of integrity and historic significance to remain eligible for the national register, but the nomination forms will need to be updated to current standards and resubmitted to the state historic preservation officer.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values (see appendix C)
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

The fundamental and other important resource and value analysis tables includes related significance statements; current conditions, trends, threats and opportunities; data and GIS needs; and planning needs. Please see appendix C for the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following description of major park issues describes specific needs or challenges for existing and future management of the Tule Lake Unit. Most of the planning issues are interrelated; however, for the purposes of clarity, they have been organized under the most relevant headings. Associated fundamental resources and values related to the issues are identified. A list of needed plans, studies, and data to address the issues and protect and maintain fundamental resources is provided at the end of each category of issues. Because the Tule Lake Unit is a new park unit, there are numerous planning and data needs. Many of these plans are mandated by statute or NPS policy.

The following are key issues for the Tule Lake Unit and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Lack of Comprehensive Guidance or Direction.** Because the Tule Lake Unit is a new unit of the national park system, there is no existing long-term guidance or direction for its management. Comprehensive guidance is needed on many interrelated issues, some of which are listed below. There are no long-term plans in place to guide the future management of both cultural and natural resources at Tule Lake.
 - The Tule Lake Unit lacks a comprehensive vision for visitor experience. For example, what areas, features, and historic buildings could visitors access to learn about the history of Tule Lake? Are the extant resources adequate for telling the complex history?
 - The National Park Service needs to determine appropriate levels and general locations for visitor and operational facilities. A plan will need to address whether new development is necessary, and if so, what types of development are needed and appropriate for visitors and park operations. This could include pedestrian trails, formalized parking areas, and other visitor facilities.
 - For the general public, Tule Lake is a little known and little understood aspect of World War II history on the home front. Raising public awareness will be a key mission for the unit. No plan exists for accomplishing this goal.
 - The respective roles of the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the future management of the three areas of the unit need to be determined.
 - The National Park Service has not analyzed and determined staffing needs for operation of the park in the future.
 - Confusion exists in regard to whether the Tule Lake Unit has a cohesive role as a part of World War II Valor in the Pacific or whether it should function as a stand-alone unit.
 - The park lacks direction for dealing with boundary, right-of-way, and access issues. Important historic resources within the unit can only be accessed by crossing private property. Additional significant resources are located outside the park boundaries.
 - A high level of public participation is necessary to formulate interpretive and management strategies that are adequately sensitive to the unique and continuing social complexities surrounding the events at Tule Lake.

- **Public Interest and Expectations about Tule Lake and Planning for the Unit.**

There is an overwhelming public expectation to begin planning for the new unit. There is tremendous interest in the Tule Lake story by people who are familiar with the history. Japanese American communities along the West Coast are eager to begin a dialogue about Tule Lake's history and its future, as are the local Klamath Basin and Tulelake communities. A strategically planned public involvement process to open up a national dialogue about Tule Lake is needed. Public involvement related to Tule Lake would discuss its significance, what sets it apart from the other incarceration sites, and how it can be interpreted to the public. Several factors have influenced public expectations about planning at the Tule Lake unit: There is a sense of urgency in reaching out to survivors about Tule Lake and its future before the survivors are no longer able to contribute to creating a foundation and plan for the park.

- Because of the complexity and sensitivity of the incarceration history at Tule Lake and the dispersed locations of survivors and their families, a strategic and well-planned public involvement strategy and substantial civic engagement process will be important to the decisions that are made for the management of Tule Lake.
- Public verbal commitments by NPS officials have been made and following through on these commitments is necessary to maintain the public's trust. NPS Director Jon Jarvis gave a speech to approximately 400 people at the Tule Lake Pilgrimage at the designation ceremony in 2010. On two local television stations, he stated "We will be leading a public planning effort with the community here in the Klamath Basin, with the Japanese American community, about how this site should be preserved, protected, interpreted, and opened up for public use."
- There are many people and families in the community who have historical connections to Tule Lake and would like to be involved in planning for the unit. Through planning, the National Park Service could address how the park connects to its neighbors and local community in order to support and learn about the park and provide services and education opportunities to visitors.
- There is a legal requirement under the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to complete a general management plan for each unit of the national park system. Because the Tule Lake Unit is a new unit without existing guidance, completing a comprehensive plan would fulfill this requirement.
- A special resource study for Tule Lake was authorized in P.L. 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Title VII, Subtitle C, Section 7202: Tule Lake Segregation Center Special Resource Study, following the designation of the Tule Lake Unit as part of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. In the activation memo, it was stated that "Senator Bingaman retained the authorization for the Tule Lake study in order to direct the National Park Service to assess additional areas for including in the new unit and to evaluate alternatives for protecting and managing more of the resources associated with the center." In a response to Congress, the National Park Service stated it would comply with the act by completing a general management plan that would address management direction for the new unit.

- **Interagency Coordination and Partnerships.** Because the Tule Lake unit is managed by two federal agencies and many of its fundamental resources and values are held by multiple stakeholders, coordination and partnerships are especially critical to the proper management of the unit. Some key issues to be addressed through collaboration and coordination include:
 - The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to retain the Peninsula primarily to preserve habitat for raptors and other wildlife. Questions arise about public access on the Peninsula and the compatibility of visitor access with habitat preservation.
 - The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has expressed an interest in relinquishing management of Camp Tulelake to the National Park Service, because their expertise is in wildlife management and not historic preservation. The National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service could negotiate an agreement for management.
 - A broad range of local, national, public, nonprofit, and private partners could contribute to the telling the history and preserving the resources at Tule Lake. These partnerships need to be sought out and cultivated.
 - The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently developing a comprehensive conservation plan for its five refuges in the region, including the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Planning for the Tule Lake Unit would allow the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to collaboratively plan for its mutual and adjacent resources.
 - Raptor and wildlife habitat on the Peninsula, which is owned and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will need to be addressed in the context of visitor use at the Tule Lake Unit. The Peninsula was an important geographic landmark for internees during World War II, and the iconic cross atop Castle Rock is a pedestrian destination.
- **Resources.** The Tule Lake Unit lacks long-term direction for many of its resources, including historic structures, historic features, and personal histories, some of which are highly vulnerable to loss.
 - Camp Tulelake is very vulnerable; the remaining historic structures are at risk, could collapse, and/or burn down. The buildings need immediate stabilization. Long-term management guidance is needed for the site to address what types of visitor activities could occur there, treatment of historic buildings, role of the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the site, and safety issues.
 - Personal histories are intangible cultural resources that need immediate attention. Survivors are passing away, and there is a sense of urgency in reaching out to them about Tule Lake before it is too late. Survivors and their family members are predominantly located throughout the Western states.
 - At Tule Lake, the sites include several historic areas and features, including the segregation center's jail and stockade, motor pool, part of the Military Police Compound, structures used by internees and prisoners of war, and the sprawling landscape that forms the cultural landscape.
 - For the historic structures that contribute to the national historic landmark, the National Park Service needs guidance and direction on what types of uses and preservation treatments are appropriate and desired. Many of them require emergency stabilization, but what is the future vision for the buildings? Will they be adaptively used as visitor facilities, stabilized as exterior exhibits, and/or maintained for park operations? A plan is needed to address these possible future uses.
 - The park is receiving many donations and a plan for collections is needed to address the growing collection. A scope of collections is needed to provide guidance on what would be collected and rules for collecting. Items are being accessioned into Lava Beds National Monument collections.

- Visitor Experience and Use.** Currently, there is limited interpretation about Tule Lake history at the Tule Lake fairgrounds by NPS staff, on a seasonal basis. The exhibits in the fairgrounds museum building are not up to NPS standards. Visitors don't have opportunities to learn much about Tule Lake unless staff is available. A long-term vision is needed to identify where interpretation and interpretive staff will be located in the context of visitor experience at Tule Lake. Some key questions include:
 - How will visitors experience the three areas of the unit? Are there interpretive and site design options for linking the sites? How does the National Park Service work with the Tule Lake fairgrounds and museum to tell the history?
 - The park management is questioning where the interpretive staff should focus their efforts. Does the park focus on visitor experiences at Tule Lake and/or focus interpretation at off-site locations, through outreach, and virtually via the web?
- Interpretation and Education.** The Tule Lake Segregation Center is often described as the untold story of the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. It is widely accepted that there is a dearth of scholarly work on Tule Lake because of its highly complex and contested history. Figuring out how to sensitively and accurately tell the stories related to this unit will be an ongoing challenge. Some factors to consider include:
 - The people, events, and sites related to the incarceration of Japanese Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry are numerous, diverse, and complex. The people directly affected by these events are widespread throughout the United States and abroad. Similarly, there is a wide range of personal experiences, opinions, controversial thought, and information on the subject. Information originates from a diversity of individuals and organizations, including accepted scholarly publications, historical personal accounts, government documents, and written material representing personal opinions. It is not possible to describe a "typical" experience or perspective.
 - A challenge facing the National Park Service at Tule Lake is how to tell the history of Tule Lake with few remaining historical features and with only a small portion (34 acres within NPS ownership and 1,388 acres within the national monument) of the original 7,400-acre camp. There are no barrack buildings to tell the daily lives of the Nikkei. Extant resources alone do not tell the story. A question to address through planning is: Does the park need additional features to tell the history?
 - Local Klamath Basin schools are beginning to tell the history without a foundation for direction on what to tell. They would like to begin teaching about Tule Lake.



Visitors inside the jail during the Tule Lake Pilgrimage, 2014. Photo: NPS.

- **Site Planning, Access, Facilities, and Development.** The three areas of the Tule Lake Unit are geographically dispersed and discontinuous. Currently, most of the park is inaccessible to the public. The National Park Service needs to determine appropriate levels and general locations for visitor and operational facilities. Some factors to consider include:
 - Which agency (National Park Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) will maintain and manage the areas for the long-term?
 - The three areas are related to different aspects of the unit's history. The overall circulation and connections among these sites and site design at these areas needs to be addressed for visitor use and operations.
 - The jail building and other historic buildings are locked and enclosed by fences to prevent vandalism and graffiti, which has occurred since the establishment of the unit. Camp Tulelake is closed and unsafe for the visiting public. There is no public access to the Peninsula, and the hiking route to the top of Castle Rock used during pilgrimages trespasses over adjacent private land. A plan is needed to address which areas will be opened up for public access, and how to access them via public rights-of-way.
- **Operations and Staffing.** Operation of the Tule Lake Unit is complicated by insufficient staffing and confusion surrounding its place within the larger World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. Some factors to consider in addressing these issues include:
 - Staffing for the Tule Lake Unit is currently insufficient to meet public and visitor expectations. There are currently no operating base funds for the Tule Lake Unit, and Lava Beds National Monument staff are taking on management responsibilities for the Tule Lake Unit. Visitors and the local community are expecting interpretive staff to convey the story of Tule Lake to visitors.
 - A key issue facing the unit is its designation as part of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. There is confusion within the National Park Service, among the stakeholders, and in the general public about the Tule Lake Unit's relationship with the other sites in the national monument.
 - The national monument's name, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, and linkage to sites in Hawai'i and Alaska, presents confusion about the historical significance of Tule Lake in the context of the other sites in the monument and the other incarceration sites. The Pearl Harbor and Aleutian sites were battlefields associated with warfare between the Japanese and U.S. military, whereas the Tule Lake Unit's purpose and significance is related to the home front experiences of Japanese Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. Tule Lake's history is more akin to Manzanar and Minidoka national historic sites and relates to the forced incarceration and abrogation of civil liberties during World War II.

Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

As a new unit of the national park system, Tule Lake is in need of numerous plans, studies, and data for management of resources and visitor use and to document the existing conditions of the resources. This section identifies and prioritizes needs, including plans, studies, and data collection that support planning and development for the Tule Lake Unit over the next 10 years.

The criteria used for determining the prioritization of planning needs followed this methodology:

High priority is assigned to plans and studies that address a multitude of complex and inter-related issues facing the unit, fulfill legal requirements and formal commitments by NPS leadership, and are considered urgent or time sensitive for the National Park Service, for the public, and to preserve threatened resources. High priority is given if the plan is necessary to provide guidance for subsequent plans and studies in the medium and lower priority bands.

Medium priority is given if the plan or study will address an issue that directly affects the park's purpose, significance, or fundamental resources and values, sets a precedent for other parks, or addresses a priority issue for the park or the National Park Service. Medium priority is assigned if the plan or study would result in significant changes in responsibilities for park staff or significant changes in resource conditions or visitor use and experience.

Lower priority is given if the issue affects other important resources and values. It is also given to those plans and studies needed to address all other resource, visitor, facility, and administration issues. High and medium priority plans, studies, and data collection, when completed, would help inform the development of these plans, studies, and data needs identified as lower priority.

High Priority.

Three plans were identified as high priority in 2012. Other high priority planning needs were identified during strategic planning. These are listed in the planning needs table on the next page.

Comprehensive Management Plan (underway) — The Tule Lake Unit needs comprehensive long-term planning for the following eight primary reasons:

- To fulfill the legal requirements of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 and the NPS commitment to Congress related to the Special Resource Study for Tule Lake authorized in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009
- To fulfill commitments by NPS leadership and meet public expectations about planning for the new unit
- To provide comprehensive management guidance for the unit's fundamental resources and values, including treatments of historic buildings and landscape features
- To plan collaboratively with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the unit's shared resources
- To develop a comprehensive vision for visitor experiences and use, including on-site and off-site visitor opportunities and interpretation and education programs
- To guide management of facilities, development, and access
- To provide operational and staffing guidance
- To survey and assess the adequacy of the existing boundaries of the Tule Lake Unit

Emergency Stabilization Plan for Camp Tulelake (underway) — The existing historic structures at Camp Tulelake are at risk of falling down due to a continued lack of maintenance over the last several decades and harsh winter weather and wind conditions in the area. Immediate planning for their emergency stabilization is necessary to protect these structures.

Interim Management Plan (completed as a five-year strategic plan in 2013) — This plan guides the allocation of start-up base funding given to the park in April 2012 and prioritizes projects that can be accomplished in the next five years. It guides unit management while the general management plan is being developed with public involvement. The projects identified in the five-year strategic plan are assigned a “High” priority in the table below.

Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Plans		
Comprehensive management plan	H	General management plan, initiated in 2013
Interim management plan	H	Five-year strategic plan, completed
Emergency management system plan	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Emergency stabilization plan for Camp Tulelake	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Exotic weed management plan	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Fire management plan (for the Newell site)	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Interim access use management plan	H	Included in five-year strategic plan, completed
Interim plan for ditch rider house	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Museum management plan	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Oral history strategy	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Safety plan	H	Regional mandate
Space planning (office and housing)	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Virtual visitor experience plan and direction	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Cultural landscape report	M	
Design concept plans / site plans for the Tule Lake Segregation Center and Camp Tulelake	M	These plans would be developed to implement site-specific recommendations for visitor use and operations guided by a completed general management plan
Long-range interpretive plan	M	The long-range interpretive plan would be developed after or alongside the general management plan, as funds allow, to further refine and implement the desired conditions for interpretation and education identified through the general management plan process
Park asset management plan	M	
Climate action plan	L	
Resource stewardship strategy	L	
Soundscapes management plan	L	
Wildlife/vegetation management plan	L	

Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Data Needs and Studies		
Cultural landscapes inventory	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Cultural resources assessment	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Cyclic weed monitoring/eradication	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Historic graffiti project at jail	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Historic resource study	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Historic structures reports	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Accessibility study	H	
Inventory of museum collections and collections at other sites	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Natural resource inventory and GIS	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Annotated bibliography on Tule Lake Segregation Center	M	
Archeological baseline inventory	M	
Cultural resource data for the Peninsula site	M	
Resource data about historically significant features and lands outside the national monument boundary	M	
Scope of collections	M	A preliminary scope of collections could be prepared quickly and could be further developed in the future
Ethnographic resources overview and assessment	L	
Hazardous materials survey at Camp Tulelake	L	
Historic photographs inventory	L	
Other Park Strategies and Actions		
Memorandum of understanding with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	H	Included in five-year strategic plan, complete
Tulelake Fire Department agreement	H	Included in five-year strategic plan
Agreements with adjacent landowners for rights-of-way	M	After a comprehensive planning process identifies the types and distribution of visitor uses and access desired at the park, the park can work with adjacent landowners to develop agreements to support those desired visitor conditions

Part 3: Contributors

Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument

Don Bowen, Chief of Maintenance
Travis Hall, Chief Ranger
Terry Harris, Chief of Interpretation
Dave Kruse, Former Superintendent
David Larson, Chief of Resources Management
Jessica Middleton, Cultural Resources Program Manager
Sara Patton, Student Conservation Association Intern
Mike Reynolds, Superintendent
Angela Sutton, Park Ranger
Alicia Watson, Administrative Officer

National Park Service – Pacific West Region

Jean Boscacci, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Martha Crusius, Chief of Planning and Compliance
Elaine Jackson-Retondo, Ph.D., Historian
Lynne Nakata, Interpretive Specialist
Brad Phillips, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Anna Tamura, Landscape Architect

National Park Service – Denver Service Center

Stephan Nofield, Planner
Leslie Peterson, Project Specialist
John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist
Ken Bingenheimer, Contract Editor

Manzanar National Historic Site

Richard Potashin, Interpreter

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Stephen Haller, Historian

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Michelle Barry, Planner, Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex
Ron Cole, Manager, Klamath Basin Refuges
Mark Pelz, Regional Planner, Sacramento Office

Subject Area Experts

Roger Daniels, Ph.D., Charles Phelps Taft Professor Emeritus of History, University of Cincinnati

Donald Teruo Hata, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of History, California State University Dominguez Hills

Mary Higuchi, Artist

Roy Ikeda, Tule Lake Committee

Gene Itogawa, Retired Historian, California Office of Historic Preservation and Tule Lake Committee

Tadashi “Art” Kameda, Tule Lake Committee

Tetsuden Kashima, Ph.D., Professor of American Ethnic Studies, University of Washington

Hiroshi Shimizu, Tule Lake Committee

Barbara Takei, Tule Lake Committee

Eiko Yamaichi, Tule Lake Committee

Jimi Yamaichi, Tule Lake Committee

Gayle Yamasaki, Tule Lake Committee

Additional scholars and subject matter experts provided input through written correspondence and attendance at a workshop in Klamath Falls, Oregon, in February 2010.



Visitors inside the Camp Tulelake barrack during the Tule Lake Pilgrimage, 2012. Photo: NPS.

Appendices

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation

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Federal Register	Presidential Documents
Vol. 73, No. 238	
Wednesday, December 10, 2008	
Title 3—	Proclamation 8327 of December 5, 2008
The President	Establishment of the World War II Valor In the Pacific National Monument
	By the President of the United States of America
	A Proclamation
	Beginning at Pearl Harbor with the day of infamy that saw the sinking of the USS ARIZONA and ending on the deck of the USS MISSOURI in Tokyo Bay, many of the key battles of World War II were waged on and near American shores and throughout the Pacific. We must always remember the debt we owe to the members of the Greatest Generation for our liberty. Their gift is an enduring peace that transformed enemies into steadfast allies in the cause of democracy and freedom around the globe.
	Americans will never forget the harrowing sacrifices made in the Pacific by soldiers and civilians that began at dawn on December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu. The surprise attack killed more than 2,000 American military personnel and dozens of civilians and thrust the United States fully into World War II.
	America responded and mobilized our forces to fight side-by-side with our allies in the European, Atlantic, and Pacific theaters. The United States Navy engaged in epic sea battles, such as Midway, and our Armed Forces fought extraordinary land battles for the possession of occupied islands. These battles led to significant loss of life for both sides, as well as for the island's native peoples. Battlegrounds such as Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Peleliu, the Philippines, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa are remembered for the heroic sacrifices and valor displayed there.
	The conflict raged as far north as the Alaskan territory. The United States ultimately won the encounter in the Aleutian Island chain but not without protracted and costly battles.
	There were also sacrifices on the home front. Tens of millions of Americans rallied to support the war effort, often at great personal cost. Men and women of all backgrounds were called upon as industrial workers, volunteers, and civil servants. Many Americans valiantly supported the war effort even as they struggled for their own civil rights.
	In commemoration of this pivotal period in our Nation's history, the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument adds nine historic sites to our national heritage of monuments and memorials representing various aspects of the war in the Pacific.
	Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area, which is the home of both the USS ARIZONA and the USS MISSOURI—milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The sites in this area include: the USS ARIZONA Memorial and Visitor Center, the USS UTAH Memorial, the USS OKLAHOMA Memorial, the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island, and mooring quays F6, F7, and F8, which constituted part of Battleship Row. The USS ARIZONA and USS UTAH vessels will not be designated as part of the national monument, but instead will be retained by the Department of Defense (through the Department of the Navy) as the final resting place for those entombed there.

Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber—an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II—located on Atka Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island, beginning in June 1942, which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The Kiska site includes historic relics such as Imperial Japanese coastal and antiaircraft defenses, camps, roads, an airfield, a submarine base, a seaplane base, and other installations, as well as the remains of Allied defenses, including runway facilities and gun batteries.

The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island, the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. It still retains the scars of the battle: thousands of shell and bomb craters in the tundra; Japanese trenches, foxholes, and gun encampments; American ammunition magazines and dumps; and spent cartridges, shrapnel, and shells located at the scenes of heavy fighting. Attu later served as a base for bombing missions against Japanese holdings.

The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States. They encompass the original segregation center's stockade, the War Relocation Authority Motor Pool, the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool, a small part of the Military Police Compound, several historic structures used by internees and prisoners of war at Camp Tule Lake, and the sprawling landscape that forms the historic setting.

WHEREAS much of the Federal property within the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument is easily accessible to visitors from around the world;

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized and directed to interpret the broader story of World War II in the Pacific in partnership with the Department of Defense, the States of Hawaii, Alaska, and California, and other governmental and non-profit organizations;

WHEREAS the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument will promote understanding of related resources, encourage continuing research, present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the sacrifices borne by the Greatest Generation, and tell the story from Pearl Harbor to Peace;

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the "Antiquities Act") authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve the areas described above and on the attached maps as the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument for the purpose of protecting the objects described above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying maps, which are attached and form a part of this proclamation. The Federal lands and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 6,310 acres,

which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including, but not limited to, withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

Management of the National Monument

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service shall generally administer the national monument, except that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall administer the portions of the national monument that are within a national wildlife refuge. The National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may prepare an agreement to share, consistent with applicable laws, whatever resources are necessary to properly manage the monument.

For the purposes of preserving, interpreting, and enhancing public understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall prepare a management plan within 3 years of the date of this proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall have management responsibility for the monument sites and facilities in Hawaii within the boundaries designated on the accompanying maps to the extent necessary to implement this proclamation, including the responsibility to maintain and repair the Chief Petty Officer Bungalows and other monument facilities. The Department of Defense may retain the authority to control access to those sites. The Department of the Interior through the National Park Service and the Department of the Navy may execute an agreement to provide for the operational needs and responsibilities of each Department in implementing this proclamation.

Armed Forces Actions

1. The prohibitions required by this proclamation shall not restrict activities and exercises of the Armed Forces (including those carried out by the United States Coast Guard).
2. All activities and exercises of the Armed Forces shall be carried out in a manner that avoids, to the extent practicable and consistent with operational requirements, adverse impacts on monument resources and qualities.
3. In the event of threatened or actual destruction of, loss of, or injury to a monument resource or quality resulting from an incident, including but not limited to spills and groundings, caused by a component of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, the cognizant component shall promptly coordinate with the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of taking appropriate actions to respond to and mitigate the harm and, if possible, restore or replace the monument resource or quality.
4. Nothing in this proclamation or any regulation implementing it shall limit or otherwise affect the Armed Forces' discretion to use, maintain, improve, or manage any real property under the administrative control of a Military Department or otherwise limit the availability of such real property for military mission purposes.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall alter the authority of any Federal agency to take action in the monument area where otherwise authorized under applicable legal authorities, except as provided by this proclamation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-third.



Appendix B: Historical Context

By Roger Daniels, Charles Phelps Taft Professor Emeritus of History, University of Cincinnati

Before Pearl Harbor

According to the 1940 census, the 126,000 persons of Japanese ancestry (Nikkei) residing in the United States were approximately one-third immigrants from Japan (Issei) and two-thirds their native-born children (Nisei). Another 150,000 lived in the Territory of Hawaii. Like most other Asian immigrants the Issei were “aliens ineligible to citizenship” by federal law. Their children, if born in the United States, were birthright citizens.

The Issei settled mostly on the West Coast; relatively heavy migration began in the 1890s and became heavier after 1905. Racist opposition to their presence intensified and caused strains between Washington and Tokyo. Tokyo’s worst nightmare in that regard was a Japanese exclusion act patterned on the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act which it believed would be detrimental to its aspirations to great power status. Thus the Japanese government was willing to sign the so-called Gentlemen’s Agreement of 1907/8 in which Tokyo agreed to stop issuing passports to laborers bound for America and Washington agreed not to enact immigration legislation aimed at keeping Japanese out. There followed a migration which was largely made up of women, many of whom who were married by proxy in Japan to men living in America whom they had never met, usually preceded by an exchange of photographs. Most of the Japanese American families in the 1940 census were the products of those marriages. All immigration from Japan was ended in 1924 when Congress placed a clause in the immigration act of that year forbidding the immigration of “aliens ineligible to citizenship” which kept out most Asians (including Japanese).

By the beginning of the 1940s many of those families had achieved limited economic success largely in agriculture and small business. Most of their children were successful in school despite discrimination. Their parents stressed that they should strive to be “good Americans.” However, the older Nisei quickly discovered that, despite their excelling in the public schools and universities and their American citizenship, most doors of economic opportunity outside of the ethnic economy were closed to them. One of the all too accurate stereotypes of Nisei life in the 1930s was the college graduate who managed a fruit stand, often marketing produce grown by members of his family. They lived largely segregated lives, although unlike the case in the American South, segregation was imposed by custom and the occasional local ordinance. Public schools were not segregated except in a few California districts in which white children would be the minority without it.

On the international scene the antagonisms between the two Pacific powers grew steadily. American expansion across the Pacific as a result of the Spanish American War of 1898 created an American Empire whose western Pacific outposts, particularly Guam and the Philippines, were places that Tokyo felt ought to be within its sphere of influence. Washington soon discovered that defending the Philippines from a possible Japanese attack would require a large permanent military presence in the islands that was far beyond what American politics would permit. The Filipinos were thus promised eventual independence; legislation passed by Congress in 1934 provided that the Philippines would become independent on July 4, 1945.

Another bone of contention between the Pacific rivals was the American “Open Door” policy in China which held that all modern nations should have equal rights in exploiting China; Japanese policy held that it, as the most powerful East Asian nation, should have special rights there. When World War I broke out, Japan, long allied with Britain, quickly declared war on Germany, seized its territories in China and its small island possessions in the South Pacific. It also issued the Twenty One Demands on China for further concessions. One of Japan’s rationales for its policies was that it merely wished to exercise the same kind of oversight in East and Southeast Asia that the U.S. exercised in the Western Hemisphere. At the 1919 Versailles Peace Conference President Wilson and the Japanese delegates clashed over Japan’s demands on China.

Trans-Pacific tensions, which slackened somewhat in the later 1920s, increased sharply after Japan seized China's rich northeastern province of Manchuria in 1931, renamed it Manchukuo and installed a member of China's former royal family as its puppet ruler. In 1936 Tokyo allied itself with Berlin and Rome in a treaty directed against the Soviet Union, and the following year began an undeclared war with China that continued until Japan surrendered to the United States in 1945. The United States verbally opposed Japanese expansion, granted minimal aid and credits to China, and continued to sell large amounts of war materials to resource poor Japan.

After World War II broke out in September 1939, Japan, as it had done in World War I, sought to gain advantages from European distress. Even before France fell in June 1940 Japan pressured French colonial officials in Vietnam—then called French Indo China by westerners—to block rail shipments from Hanoi to China. By September 1940 several thousand Japanese troops had taken up positions in northern Vietnam, and in July 1941, 125,000 Japanese troops took over southern Vietnam. The United States only then cut off all military supplies to Japan and began the long fruitless negotiations in Washington that ended on Sunday, December 7, 1941.

Meanwhile, most American attention had been focused on the war in Europe, particularly after a series of stunning German victories had overrun Poland, Norway, and Denmark, the Low Countries, and most startlingly, France. By the summer of 1940 Britain stood alone against Adolf Hitler and the Roosevelt Administration and most Americans felt that the United States should do something to help it and embarked on a vast program of national defense.

Pearl Harbor to Executive Order 9066

That the United States and Japan went to war was no surprise. What surprised and shocked most Americans was the audacity and efficiency of the Japanese attacks, not just on December 7, 1941, but for months afterwards as Japanese forces overran much of Southeast Asia and beyond. Although American military planners assumed, correctly, that Japan, although perhaps capable of a few hit and run attacks, was incapable of invading the United States itself, public hysteria, promoted by much of the press and radio, many politicians, and a few military men, began to insist that the government do something about the Japanese citizens and aliens in their midst. Fears of espionage and sabotage by Issei and Nisei—there was not one single case of either—led to demands for mass removal and imprisonment of Japanese of both generations.

Japanese Americans were as surprised by the Hawaiian attack as their fellow Americans but were painfully aware that their heritage might place them in peril. Franklin Roosevelt's "date of infamy" speech accompanying his calls for a declaration of war, unity, and victory, met the national mood.

As news spread of the scope of the damage in Hawaii and Japanese victories in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaya, and Wake Island, the initial anger and outrage was reinforced by fear of what might come next. A growing chorus of opinion leaders called for actions against the West Coast Japanese American population who were increasingly described as potential sympathizers with or agents of Japan. The federal government, while it quickly began arresting some Japanese, German, and Italian aliens for internment, as provided for by long-standing law, placed no special restrictions on the citizen Nisei.

Especially targeted among the Issei were Buddhist priests, language school teachers, and other community leaders. Although all Issei 14 and over were liable to be interned under American law, most remained at liberty as the FBI rounded up only a few thousand who were confined in camps run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The remaining Issei were subject to severe restrictions. Their bank accounts were frozen as were all accounts in American branches of Japanese banks. Their rights under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution were violated by mass warrants for searches of their homes and businesses. Citizen Nisei who lived in households with Issei members were also subject to the searches and confiscation of their property.



U.S.S. *West Virginia* on fire, following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Photo: Library of Congress.

By early January, the press, politicians, and law enforcement officials had begun an ever-increasing drumbeat for removing, imprisoning, and even deporting Japanese regardless of their citizenship. When someone pointed out to Earl Warren, then California Attorney General, that there had been no sabotage, Warren replied that, “This is the most ominous sign in our whole situation . . . the fifth column activities that we are to get, are timed just like the invasion of France, and of Norway . . . I believe that we are just being lulled into a false sense of security . . . Our day of reckoning is bound to come” (February 21, 1942). For a time, Attorney General Francis Biddle resisted attempts by the War Department to authorize action against citizens, but soon agreed under pressure to limiting the constitutional rights of the Nisei. The most potent member of the administration, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, got President Franklin D. Roosevelt to agree, during a telephone conversation on February 11, 1942, to give the Army almost unlimited authority over the West Coast Japanese Americans. Stimson’s right-hand man reported to his subordinates that we have “carte blanche” and that the president’s only caveat was to “Be as reasonable as you can.” Eight days later, on February 19, 1942, Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 which had been drafted in the War Department. It was, many scholars believe, the real date of infamy, as far as the Constitution was concerned.

The brief executive order—some 800 words— although it mentioned no ethnic group by name, was the instrument by which some 120,000 Japanese Americans, more than two-thirds of them American citizens, were incarcerated, without indictment or trial, in 10 desolate concentration camps in the United States. Reporters were briefed by the attorney general—some of it off the record—and the better journalists quickly understood what was at stake. Lewis Wood of the *New York Times* wrote immediately after the February 20 briefing: “President Roosevelt in a drastic move authorized the Secretary of War . . . to eject any or all citizens or aliens from designated military control areas. Primarily aimed at Japanese residents on the Pacific Coast, the order could assure a mass evacuation from the Western seaboard to the inland States, and could be applied as well to regions all over the country” (February 21, 1942).

Secretary Stimson quickly delegated his authority under Executive Order 9066 to Lt. General John L. De Witt, who from his headquarters in San Francisco’s Presidio had charge of the vast Western Defense Command, created four days after Pearl Harbor, which included eight western states (California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, Montana) plus Alaska.

The Cleansing of the West Coast, February–November 1942

Although De Witt had been clamoring for increased control of the lives of all Nikkei in his command since late December, and had assured the War Department that “I haven’t gone into details of it, but Hell, it would be no job as far as the evacuation was concerned to move 100,000 people,” he and his staff quickly discovered that the real problem was not moving people, but finding places to put them and how to house, feed, provide for public health, sanitation, and even recreation and education, for what were largely American citizens, none of whom was charged with any crime. Thus, although Executive Order 9066 had given De Witt the necessary authority, he did not force a single citizen to move until the end of March, almost four months after the Pacific war began.

Before that he did issue a series of numbered public proclamations whose combined effect was to put the entire West Coast Nikkei community into a virtual cage. From this cage the Army could pluck successive increments of prisoners and take them to improvised facilities—really concentration camps—close to their homes, surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by soldiers armed with rifles and machine guns. They would remain there until they were shipped, weeks and months later, to larger camps, similarly guarded in locations spread from the eastern edge of California to southern Arkansas, where they were expected to be held for the duration of the war.

The government, deliberately using palliative euphemisms, called the first set of camps “Assembly Centers” and the second “Relocation Centers.” The first part of the two-stage exile was called “Evacuation,” the second, “Relocation.” And, in the most outrageous euphemism of all, the public placards posted throughout the West Coast announcing the forced removals of those being exiled were described as “all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien.”

De Witt’s first proclamation on March 2, directed at “any Japanese, German, or Italian alien, or any person of Japanese ancestry,” divided the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona into two military zones. The vast majority of Japanese lived in zone one. The enemy aliens in either zone already needed permission to move; the proclamation required citizens of Japanese ancestry to file a change of address before they moved.

On March 11 De Witt created the Wartime Civil Control Administration, an organization largely staffed by personnel borrowed from federal agencies including the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture, with secret instructions to “provide for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of Military Area No. 2.” To head the Wartime Civil Control Administration, De Witt chose Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, one of the group of military bureaucrats in the War Department who had originally pushed for mass incarceration of Japanese Americans regardless of citizenship.



Racist “license” to hunt Japanese, reflecting the atmosphere of fear and hatred that incited the incarceration of Japanese Americans during WWII. Image: Wing Luke Museum Collection.

A further De Witt public proclamation on March 24 ordered that after March 27 “all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry” living in zone one “shall be within their place of residence between the hours of 8:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M., which period is hereinafter referred to as the hours of curfew.” In addition “all such persons shall be only at their place of residence or employment or traveling between those places or within a distance of not more than five miles from their place of residence.”

The day that order took effect De Witt issued a further proclamation forbidding Nikkei in zone one “from leaving that area for any purpose.” The several thousand Nikkei in zone two could believe for five days that they had escaped the fate of their fellows in zone one, but on June 2 another proclamation prohibited those in the California portion of zone two from leaving as well. The few Nikkei in the zone two portions of the three other states were never frozen, and the citizens among them at least remained free to move anywhere in the nation except the excluded zones.

Although it had been possible for most Nikkei to move out of zone one until mid-March, most simply did not have the assets necessary for a move; much of what savings they had was in bank accounts blocked by the government. Those traveling by train met no special barriers; but those who chose to load a car or truck with family and possessions and head east encountered a variety of difficulties. Even within their own states many filling stations refused to sell them gas. If they crossed a border, that state’s police often turned them back or otherwise discouraged their further progress. Many of the relatively few who started, returned, and their experiences discouraged others.

On March 24—the day of De Witt’s curfew order—soldiers posted notices throughout tiny Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound, a short ferry ride from Seattle, ordering that “all persons of Japanese ancestry, including aliens and nonaliens, be excluded from” the island by noon six days later. A responsible member of each family was instructed to register at a Civil Control Station to be established at the ferryboat landing the next day, and, by noon on March 30 all were to be at the landing where armed soldiers waited to escort them on the ferry to Seattle and on the train that took 257 Bainbridge Islanders to the Manzanar camp deep in California where they arrived on April 1.

This test run, with a few variations, would be repeated 107 times until, by the end of October the non-institutionalized Nikkei population of the area to be cleared, plus 151 sent down from Alaska, were all in camps; their transfer from military custody to that of the civilian War Relocation Authority was complete by mid-November.

For the West Coast Japanese Americans the 11 months following Pearl Harbor were an extended waking nightmare as their illusions about their place in wartime American society were inexorably destroyed. On December 6, 1941, they had been free persons living largely segregated lives in a free if somewhat restricted society. By mid-November 1942 the communities that had been theirs were being populated by westward heading job-seeking internal migrants and all but a few thousand Japanese Americans were in some kind of federal confinement, mostly in one of the 10 large, jerry-built facilities operated by the War Relocation Authority, which developed rules that managed their daily lives. A few thousand Japanese Americans, able and willing to take advantage of the brief window of opportunity before the Army denied them permission to leave, had been able to migrate east and lived out the rest of the war in nervous liberty. Except for the fact that two of the WRA camps were in desolate parts of eastern California, a contemporary German might have pronounced the West Coast “Japanerrein,” that is free of Japanese.



Nikkei board a train at California’s Santa Anita Assembly Center that will transport them to a WRA center, 1942. Photo: Library of Congress.

Life in Captivity, 1942–1943

President Roosevelt created the War Relocation Authority on March 18 by executive order; its director was directly responsible to him. He was instructed to “provide for the relocation [of persons evacuated under Executive Order 9066] in appropriate places, provide for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervise their activities [and] insofar as feasible and desirable, for the employment of such persons at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects” (Executive Order 9102, March 18, 1942). The order also established, within the War Relocation Authority, a War Relocation Work Corps in which persons removed under 9066 might “enlist for the duration of the war” and perform work in industry and agriculture.

It is clear that the original intent was not to create a prison system. The first director, Milton S. Eisenhower, a long-time official of the Department of Agriculture, after a day and a half briefing by Roosevelt’s Budget Director, Harold D. Smith, began to develop an agenda for his new task. Neither man had knowledge of what the Wartime Civil Control Administration was planning although Eisenhower had spent a week in San Francisco just before the War Relocation Authority was created where, among other things, he met with Gen. De Witt, who impressed him as “a grand, cooperative person” who apparently told him nothing about his impending plans for his captives.

Eisenhower’s initial plans called for the War Relocation Authority to perform three separate functions, none of which materialized.

1. To provide financial aid for Nikkei to move east.
2. To establish a great many small camps, similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps of the New Deal, scattered across the interior trans-Mississippi West, in which employable workers would live and go out to work on surrounding farms.
3. Establish perhaps as many as fifty “waystations” holding 1,000 to 1,500 persons from which evacuees could relocate to jobs in urban centers or on farms.

Returning to San Francisco, Eisenhower discovered, among other things, the barracks complex being built at Manzanar to which a thousand volunteer inmates, recruited by the Japanese American Citizens League in Los Angeles, had been sent under military escort on March 21–22 and learned that it was to be a template for the other nine “Relocation Centers.” Discouraged, he realized that his proposed program was a non-starter. He would resign without any public protest or negative comment by mid-June. On April 1 he wrote privately to his former boss, Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard: “I feel very deeply that when the war is over and we consider calmly this unprecedented migration of 120,000 people, we as Americans are going to regret the avoidable injustices that may have occurred.” But in his letter of resignation, which became public, he told the president that “public attitudes have exerted a strong influence in shaping the program and charting its direction. In a democracy this is unquestionably sound and proper.” Thus the War Relocation Authority would operate a 10-unit prison system planned by the De Witt’s Wartime Civil Control Administration and erected under the supervision of the Army Corps of Engineers but actually constructed by private contractors. Two sites, Manzanar and Poston, had been selected by the Wartime Civil Control Administration; the rest, built to the same general design, were chosen by the War Relocation Authority. All were surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by armed military police and located in desolate areas. Their cramped living quarters had electricity but no running water or telephones. Toilets and washing and bathing facilities were in separate barracks-like buildings; all meals were served in communal mess halls. The staff quarters were always near the guarded gates, as were the hospitals, which should have been centrally located for better accommodation of their patients’ needs.

The War Relocation Authority, with some justification, viewed itself as a liberal organization; its leadership thought that the mass exile of the Nikkei was unjust but retained a certain amount of distrust about their loyalty in a crisis. Eisenhower, for example, believed that some 15% of the Nisei were disloyal. At best the overall WRA attitude was patronizing to its inmates. Its chief goal was to release loyal American citizens, and to a lesser degree loyal enemy aliens, back into American society somewhere east of California. De Witt and his men wanted to keep as many “Japs” as possible confined as long as possible and would have also locked up German and Italian alien enemies had not the War Department forbidden it.



Prisoners in the Tule Lake stockade are searched by Border Patrol officers, June 1945. Photo: NARA.

Although each of the 10 WRA concentration camps has its own special history and problems, with variations largely due to different local circumstances both within the camps themselves and in the surrounding communities, their histories are similar. From the beginning there were non-violent disputes about living conditions, arrangements for limited self-government, work assignments, and other complaints in each of the camps. The most tragic of these occurred at Manzanar on December 6, 1942, when disputes between inmates resulted in violence and widespread disturbance, which caused insecure camp managers to call in the military police to disperse the crowds and restore order. The military police forced the crowd, mostly teenagers and young men, to retreat, but it did not disperse. Under orders, the soldiers fired tear gas into the crowd, which scattered only to re-form elsewhere. Another confrontation occurred in which, without orders, the troops fired into the unarmed crowd. Two young inmates were killed, and 10 others were treated for gunshot wounds, as was 1 soldier, apparently hit by a misdirected army bullet. That night camp officials seized 16 “supposed ringleaders” and placed them in two local jails. After more than a month, without a hearing, indictment, or trial, they were sent to an abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps camp near Moab, Utah, set up as a “temporary isolation center” while a “permanent” such center was being set up in a former boarding school for American Indians at Leupp, Arizona, on the Navaho Reservation, just east of Flagstaff, Arizona. The Manzanar 16 were transferred there in April. The Leupp camp continued to receive “small contingents of agitators” until fall 1943. This was the true beginning of the WRA’s segregation program.

Almost two months later, a decision by the War Department, which De Witt and his colleagues deplored, to allow imprisoned Nisei as well as those still at liberty to volunteer for military service, produced a chain of unexpected consequences in which the “ordinary” Tule Lake concentration camp was turned over to the Army, which built a high-security military stockade within the camp in which officially unsanctioned beatings and other forms of “cruel and unusual punishment” were administered routinely to disruptive “pro-Japan” dissidents. The Tule Lake story and its horrors, while not unknown, has not been absorbed into the growing national consensus about the wartime incarceration that has developed since the 1980s.

The original post-war consensus evolved from four wartime cases in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1943 and late 1944 that “military necessity” justified both the removal of Japanese Americans from their homes and restraining them in what some dissenting justices called “concentration camps,” but ruled paradoxically in its final decision, *Ex Parte Endo*, that the War Relocation Authority had no right to detain a citizen whom it had judged “loyal.” None of those decisions considered events in the now infamous WRA Camp Tulelake, California.

Tule Lake After 1942

As the second year of America's war began, little distinguished Tule Lake from the other nine WRA concentration camps. The camp stood on a former lake bed in Modoc County in California's remote and sparsely settled northeast corner. At the beginning of November 1942 it had more than 14,000 inmates and was the most populous WRA camp.

A major policy change in official attitudes about Japanese Americans was announced by Secretary Stimson on January 28, 1943. The Army would form an all Japanese combat unit of volunteers recruited from both Hawaii and the mainland camps, followed a week later by a public letter from President Roosevelt approving that move, noting that "it was a natural and logical step toward the reinstitution" of the draft for Japanese Americans, and adding his first positive statement about Japanese Americans since Pearl Harbor. "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. . . . Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry" (February 1, 1943). This development caused understandable concern and mixed feelings in all the camps. Many Japanese Americans thought it was a way to win a place in postwar America for themselves. Others were skeptical; a draft age Nisei asked "If what the president says is true, why are we in a concentration camp?"

Although some 5,000 Japanese Americans were currently serving in the armed forces without having to undergo a loyalty test beyond the positive affirmation required of all persons who served the government, from the president to the lowest ranked civil servants, the Army now demanded one from the Nisei. It was decided to have all Nisei males 17 and over fill out an existing questionnaire it used for aliens who wished to enter the Army. Of the two crucial questions, the second, appropriate for aliens, was inappropriate for citizens. They were:

27. Are you willing to serve 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, and forswear any form of allegiance to the Japanese emperor, to any other foreign government, power, or organization?

Any step toward drafting young men who were incarcerated was bound to be controversial, but if the loyalty questionnaire had been restricted to Nisei males, there might not have been major disruptions. But the War Relocation Authority, thinking already about separation of "loyal" from "disloyal," made the thoughtless decision to have everyone 17 and over—male and female, citizen and alien—fill out the questionnaire, and labeled it, "Application for Leave Clearance," which made it a threat to everyone, as many, especially Issei, feared being forced to leave camp and safety.

The issuance of the questionnaires and the attempts to force their completion by all of those for whom it was intended produced problems in all the camps. At Granada, in Colorado, for example, 100 draft aged young men refused to complete their questionnaires; camp authorities there took no drastic action. At Tule Lake 17 young men similarly refused. Camp officials immediately sent them to civilian jails in two nearby towns. Their attempts to have them indicted failed because there was no law against refusing to fill out a questionnaire. We do not know enough about the inner history of the Tule Lake camp at this period to make a detailed judgment but it seems clear that the camp was poorly managed.

In May 1943, the War Relocation Authority made its fateful decision for what it called "segregation." "Segregation" entailed moving people deemed "trouble makers" or "disloyals" (those who answered "no-no," a qualified "yes," and those who refused to answer the questionnaire) from all the camps and the Leupp isolation camp to Tule Lake, and allowing those who answered "yes-yes" from Tule Lake to move to other camps. The percentage of inmates deemed "disloyal" by the War Relocation Authority was significantly higher at Tule Lake than anywhere else.

In September and October of 1943, some 8,800 "trouble makers" and their families were moved from other camps to Tule Lake and some 6,200 non-trouble makers were moved out to other camps. Manzanar's 1,800 "trouble-makers" and small contingents from other camps were not moved until spring 1944 because additional barracks had to be built to accommodate them.

With segregation, Tule Lake became the camp for “disloyals” and indelibly branded Tuleans with this stigma that lasted decades after the camps closed. This included some 6,000 “loyal” Old Tuleans who had remained at the camp after segregation and even many “loyals” who had left Tule Lake.

The entire inmate community became even more disillusioned and in many cases radicalized; the Tule Lake administrators reacted with more oppression. The accidental overturning of a truck transporting inmate farm workers injuring several, one of whom died, produced claims for compensation which the War Relocation Authority denied. A strike of farm workers resulted, and the administration imported strike breakers from other camps who were paid a dollar an hour for work the Tuleans had been doing for the usual \$16 a month.

When Eisenhower’s replacement as WRA Director, Dillon S. Myer, visited Tule Lake on November 1, a committee of inmates asked to meet with him. He did listen to them and heard their demands, but responded that he would not negotiate on the basis of “demands,” and rejected the committee’s legitimacy despite the fact that it was accompanied by a large crowd outside that the War Relocation Authority estimated at 5,000. Three days later a crowd of young men with clubs entered the administrative section of the camp to prevent the removal of the camp’s food to feed the strikebreakers housed at Camp Tulelake (12 miles west). In the ensuing “mêlée” one Caucasian staff member was injured and the military police were called in. The Army took control of the Tule Lake camp amid the atrocities described above, and Tule Lake was under martial law from mid-November 1943 to January 15, 1944. By that time meaningful communication between the vast majority of the Tuleans and the War Relocation Authority was no longer possible. Thousands of them, convinced by their experience that their American citizenship was worthless, were ready to renounce that citizenship, and the Department of Justice provided the legal mechanisms to do it. In the process it created an entirely new legal category: Native-born American Aliens.

Aftermath: 1945 to Present

Just months before the war with Japan came to an end, a young legal scholar at Yale, Eugene V. Rostow (1913–2002), in a law review article described what he called the Japanese American Cases as “a disaster” for civil liberties, and in a popular essay described the government’s treatment of Japanese Americans as “our worst wartime mistake.” Eventually the vast majority of legal scholars and historians agreed with him.

Within seven months of the return of Tule Lake to WRA control, the war was over. By that time one of the two Arkansas camps had closed; all the other camps but Tule Lake were closed by the end of November 1945, but some of the inmates, mostly aged Issei, had to be evicted along with the \$25 and a train or bus ticket to their destination that was the government’s standard bounty to camp leavers. Tule Lake did not close until late March 1946.

Its former inmates were the bulk of the 4,724 WRA inmates who were sent to devastated, occupied Japan beginning in early November 1945. In addition, many, perhaps most, of the 3,121 persons the War Relocation Authority sent to the Justice Department camps were Tuleans, many of whom were sent to Japan. Those sent to Japan included Japanese nationals who never intended to remain in America, disillusioned Issei, many of whom took minor American citizens with them, and adult American citizens who had renounced their citizenship.

Thousands of renunciants were spared that trip, whose appeal faded as awareness of the post-war harsh conditions in Japan grew, because a federal judge ruled that renunciations executed while in federal custody were executed under duress and thus were not valid. The Department of Justice could have let the matter rest, but legally contested attempts to revoke already executed renunciations until decisions by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1949 and 1951 in effect reversed the Tule Lake renunciations.

That ended the legal aftermath of Tule Lake. It remained a brooding presence in the lives of former Tuleans that still persists. Most stateside Japanese Americans felt some degree of negative psychic effects from the wartime incarceration but only the Tuleans and the much smaller number of draft resisters suffered ostracism and other slights from the majority of their own people. Most have already borne that ultimate discrimination to the grave and it remains a burden for those who still survive.

A year after the war's end, Roosevelt's successor, Harry S Truman, convoked a military ceremony on the Ellipse behind the White House to honor a detachment of Japanese American soldiers who had fought in Italy and many of whom had entered the Army from the WRA camps. The president told them, "You are now on your way home. You fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice—and you have won. Keep up that fight, and we will continue to win—to make this great Republic stand for just what the Constitution says it stands for: the welfare of all the people all the time." Though he clearly thought that the wartime incarceration had been wrong, he did not criticize his illustrious predecessor. He did recommend that Congress end all ethnic bars to naturalization, which it did in 1952. This made Issei eligible to become U.S. citizens and made immigration possible for Japanese and other Asians who had been ineligible.

Congress also passed, in 1948, a Japanese American claims act. Before passing it, Congress refused to make a judgment about the wartime incarceration. A Senate committee reported:

The program of whether the evacuation of the Japanese people from the West Coast was justified is now moot. The government did move these people, bodily, the resulting loss was great, and the principles of justice and responsible government require that there should be compensation for such losses.

But the bill, itself, was palpably inadequate. It covered only the loss of real rather than personal property. Thus a person who owned a home, or a farm, or a fishing boat, or a business could be compensated, but the majority, who owned no such property could get nothing for the cars, appliances, furniture, and other property they left behind when the Army ordered them to bring "only what they could carry." Some 23,000 claims were filed totaling \$151 million, but Congress appropriated only \$30 million to settle them all. Many were settled for just a few cents on the dollar; the final claims were not settled until 1965.

Most Japanese Americans, in the immediate post-war decades, seemed little interested in any kind of redress or vindication, and much more interested in getting on with their lives. In many families, post-war children, and even some who were born in the camps, were not told of the wartime ordeal by their parents and learned little, if anything, about it in school.

By the 1970s, the civil rights movement and increasing protests against the war in Vietnam made challenging the government seem more acceptable. In keeping with changed national attitudes some Nisei activists, such as Edison Uno (1929–1976), challenged the established leaders of the Japanese American community and called for a meaningful apology from the government as well as significant monetary compensation to individuals for the unjust wartime incarceration. They gained a certain national credibility when moderate Republican President Gerald R. Ford chose the 34th anniversary of President Roosevelt's Executive Order that sent Japanese Americans into exile, February 19, 1976, to repeal that order. In an accompanying presidential proclamation he called the day of Roosevelt's order "a sad day in American history" and said that "we now know what we should have known then—not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese Americans were and are loyal Americans." The president offered no tangible redress for the admitted wrong; for that they would have to look, eventually, to Congress.

Later in 1976 the major community organization, the Japanese American Citizens League, voted at its convention to work for a formal apology and a payment of \$25,000 to each person incarcerated by the War Relocation Authority. Most thought that they would begin to petition Congress to pass a law and appropriate the necessary funds for a redress payment: Mike Lowry (D-WA) introduced such a bill. But when the Japanese American Citizens League Redress Committee met with the Japanese American legislators in Washington—three senators and four representatives from Hawaii and California—they were told that such a bill could never pass.

The delegation insisted that instead, that they work for a bill creating a presidential commission to investigate "whether any wrong had been done" and, if so, to recommend an appropriate remedy. The Redress Committee accepted that recommendation.

This further divided the Japanese American community, which was already sharply divided on the whole issue. Some didn't approve of asking for redress for a variety of reasons. A larger number were highly skeptical that any of it would ever come about. Among the activists committed to redress there was further division. Some wanted to continue to work for a bill awarding payment. An even smaller group supported a class action law suit calling for payment of \$210,000 each for all who were incarcerated or their heirs. Few knowledgeable persons believed that the courts would approve such claims; the existence of such claim did make the redress committee's original proposal seem modest.

In 1980 Congress created, and President Jimmy Carter approved, the formation of the Presidential Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), which appointed a staff to do research and held a series of nationwide hearings. The hearings, at which hundreds of Japanese Americans testified about what they had endured, were an important event in the history of the Japanese American community and solidified its support for the principle of redress, even if many still doubted that anything would come of it.

In early 1983 the commission issued its 467-page, fully documented report. Its summary found:

The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance of Japanese Americans contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed and detained by the United States during World War II (CWRIC 1983, p. 18).

The Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians deliberately delayed its announcement about its recommendations for some six months, allowing time for its report to be assimilated by Congress and by opinion makers.

In June 1983 it released its recommendations which included an apology from Congress, the establishment of a public education fund, and a one-time tax free payment of \$20,000 to each living Japanese American who had been incarcerated by the War Relocation Authority. It took five years for Congress to act. In 1988 it passed and President Ronald W. Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which made the commission's recommendations the law of the land.

Suggested Readings

Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians

1982 "Personal Justice Denied." Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Daniels, Roger

1962 *The Politics of Prejudice: The Anti-Japanese Movement in California and the Struggle for Japanese Exclusion*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

2004 *Prisoners without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II*. New York, NY: Hill and Wang, 2nd ed.

Ichioka, Yuji, ed.

1989 *Views from Within: the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study*. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Asian American Studies Center.

Takei, Barbara and Judy Tachibana

2001 *Tule Lake Revisited: A Brief History and Guide to the Tule Lake Internment Camp Site*. Sacramento, CA: T & T Press.

U.S. Department of the Interior

1946 "WRA: A Story of Human Conservation." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of War

1943 "Final Report: Japanese Evacuation Form the West Coast, 1942." Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Appendix C: Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

The fundamental and other important resource and value analysis tables includes related significance statements; current conditions, trends, threats, and opportunities; data and GIS needs; and planning needs.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Sites, Archeological Features, and Artifacts
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six Segregation Center National Historic Landmark contributing structures are stable and/or under protective roofs and sheathing. Because the site is fenced, vandalism is a low risk. The Segregation Center site and structures, as well as Camp Tulelake, are closed to the public, except to guided tours. Tours are offered in summer and on an "on call basis" during the remainder of the year. There is no full-time National Park Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service presence at any of the sites. Additional artifacts (guard towers, barracks etc.) are in both public and private ownership and are scattered throughout the region. The conditions of the rock art and archeological sites on the Peninsula are unknown. The remaining five Camp Tulelake national register-eligible structures are in very poor condition and are at risk of loss from high wind, snow, gunshot damage, wildfire, bat and bird infestations, and cattle trespass damage. There is no water source on-site for firefighting. The site is not securely fenced, posing moderate to high, ongoing, vandalism risks. Due to a lack of fencing, vehicle barriers, and patrol staff, there is a moderate risk of damage from theft, trespass, vandalism, off-highway vehicle use, etc., at the Peninsula. Many former barracks and other artifacts, now in private ownership and outside boundaries of the monument, are very old and subject to deterioration and loss. A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscapes inventory. Cultural resources assessment. Historic graffiti project at jail. Historic resource study. Historic structures reports. Inventory of museum collections and collections at other sites. Archeological baseline inventory. Cultural resource data for the Peninsula site. Resource data about historically significant features and lands outside the national monument boundary. Scope of collections. Historic photographs inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive management plan. Interim management plan. Emergency stabilization plan for Camp Tulelake. Fire management plan (for the Newell site). Interim plan for ditch rider house. Museum management plan. Cultural landscape report. Park asset management plan. Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Setting and Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Segregation Center, views of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) dominate the landscape. The foreground views are primarily of the abutting developments (Flying Goose subdivision, Caltrans Yard, Newell School, migrant labor camp, and various potato sheds). From Camp Tulelake, the view of the north end of Sheepy Ridge dominates, providing a backdrop to the site. Abutting land parcels, used for grazing and residential homes, are less prominent. From the upper slopes and summit of the Peninsula (Castle Rock), the entire Tule Lake basin is visible. Most of the monument's parcels are surrounded by private land. The counties (Modoc and Siskiyou) have few restrictions on development, thus there is always risk of homes or agricultural support buildings being erected on adjacent properties and in the viewsheds. Other potential development risks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New electric transmission lines New cell phone towers, wind turbines New grain elevators, silos, potato sheds or other visually prominent structures A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewshed inventory and analysis. Adjoining land management and ownership inventory. Cultural landscapes inventory. Cyclic weed monitoring/eradication. Historic resource study. Natural resource inventory and GIS. Archeological baseline inventory. Cultural resource data for the Peninsula site. Resource data about historically significant features and lands outside the national monument boundary. Ethnographic resources overview and assessment. Historic photographs inventory. Tulelake Fire Department agreement. Agreements with adjacent landowners for rights-of-way.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive management plan. Cultural landscape report. Oral history strategy. Resource stewardship strategy. Soundscapes management plan. Wildlife/vegetation management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections, Archives, Documents, and Inventories
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial primary research on Tule Lake history is incomplete. Stigmatization of dissent and questions of loyalty that occurred at Tule Lake have hindered historical research for decades. An interim scope of collection has been drafted for the Tule Lake Unit. Items that have been accepted or collected are being housed in the Lava Beds National Monument collections. Larger items (e.g., former barracks) being offered for donation are currently turned away for lack of capacity to manage them. Existing collections in other institutions contain many valuable materials related to the Tule Lake Unit (Japanese American National Museum, Bancroft Library, Manzanar National Historic Site, etc.). Persons who were young adults or adults during World War II and experienced this history firsthand are now very elderly. Someone who was 18 in 1942 is now 90 years old. Thus, we are rapidly losing first-person accounts of these events. A lack of staff for the Tule Lake Unit inhibits following up on leads for collecting histories, artifacts, etc. A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of collection for Tule Lake Unit. Bibliography and document sources database. Additional primary historical research. Cultural resources assessment. Historic resource study. Inventory of museum collections and collections at other sites. Annotated bibliography on Tule Lake Segregation Center. Cultural resource data for the Peninsula site. Resource data about historically significant features and lands outside the national monument boundary. Ethnographic resources overview and assessment. Historic photographs inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive management plan. Interim management plan. Oral history strategy. Museum management plan. Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Personal Stories
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial primary research on Tule Lake history is incomplete. Stigmatization of dissent and questions of loyalty that occurred at Tule Lake have hindered historical research for decades. An interim scope of collection has been drafted for the Tule Lake Unit. Items that have been accepted or collected are being housed in the Lava Beds National Monument collections. Documented personal stories are spread across the nation in various local, state, and federal institutions, often at locations that can be difficult to access. No known comprehensive bibliography of these sources is available. Several groups, such as Densho, the Japanese American National Museum, etc., have been actively collecting oral histories from Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II. Very little, however, has been collected from former camp staff, administrators, or soldiers. Japanese American cultural traditions during the wartime incarceration have been recognized in the last few decades as playing an integral role in how Nikkei coped with the incarceration experience during and after World War II. These traditions included cultural values, cultural activities, and arts and crafts. Many Nikkei have revived their interest in Japanese American cultural traditions associated with the wartime incarceration in recent decades. This has been made manifest in arts, literature, film, and general education about the Japanese American experience during World War II. Japanese American individuals, communities, and legacy organizations, such as the Japanese American National Museum and Japanese American Historical Society, continue to foster and promote Japanese American cultural traditions and activities. Material culture created by Nikkei at Tule Lake, such as paintings, furniture, and decorative items, has been showcased in exhibits at museums throughout the United States and has become valuable to museum and institutional archival collections. A lack of staff at Tule Lake Unit has inhibited the collection of information related to Nikkei traditions. First-person accounts of these events are rapidly disappearing, making it more difficult to learn how Nikkei experiences at the segregation center were influenced by traditional values, practices, and attitudes. A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of collection for Tule Lake Unit. Bibliography and document sources database. Additional primary historical research. Cultural resources assessment. Historic resource study. Ethnographic resources overview and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive management plan. Long range interpretive plan. Oral history strategy. Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Traditions
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial primary research on Tule Lake history is incomplete. Stigmatization of dissent and questions of loyalty that occurred at Tule Lake have hindered historical research for decades. An interim scope of collection has been drafted for the Tule Lake Unit. Items that have been accepted or collected are being housed in the Lava Beds National Monument collections. Documented personal stories are spread across the nation in various local, state, and federal institutions, often at locations that can be difficult to access. No known comprehensive bibliography of these sources is available. Several groups, such as Densho, the Japanese American National Museum, etc., have been actively collecting oral histories from Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II. Very little, however, has been collected among former camp staff, administrators, or soldiers. Japanese American cultural traditions during the wartime incarceration have been recognized in the last few decades as playing an integral role in how Nikkei coped with the incarceration experience during and after World War II. These traditions included cultural values, cultural activities, and arts and crafts. Many Nikkei have revived their interest in Japanese American cultural traditions associated with the wartime incarceration in recent decades. This has been made manifest in arts, literature, film, and general education about the Japanese American experience during World War II. Japanese American individuals, communities, and legacy organizations, such as the Japanese American National Museum and Japanese American Historical Society, continue to foster and promote Japanese American cultural traditions and activities. Material culture created by Nikkei at Tule Lake, such as paintings, furniture, and decorative items, have been showcased in exhibits at museums throughout the United States and have become valuable objects in museum and institutional archival collections. A lack of staff at Tule Lake Unit has inhibited the collection of information related to Nikkei traditions. First-person accounts of these events are rapidly disappearing, making it more difficult to learn how Nikkei experiences at the segregation center were influenced by traditional values, practices, and attitudes. A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of collection for Tule Lake Unit. Bibliography and document sources database. Additional primary historical research. Cultural resources assessment. Historic resource study. Inventory of museum collections and collections at other sites. Resource data about historically significant features and lands outside the national monument boundary. Ethnographic resources overview and assessment. Historic photographs inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive management plan. Interim management plan. Museum management plan. Oral history strategy. Resource stewardship strategy.

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Segregation Center and Camp Tulelake structures are closed to the public, except to guided tours. Tours are offered in summer and on an “on call basis” during the remainder of the year. Many local residents hold inaccurate opinions (often the result of government propaganda and euphemism) about the Segregation Center’s history. Some of these inaccuracies have been passed down through multiple generations to present generations. Similarly, opinions within the Japanese American community about respondents who answered “no-no” to the loyalty questionnaire are often inaccurate. The Tule Lake Committee continues to hold pilgrimages every other year, and has obtained grants to hold teacher workshops and educational sessions. These pilgrimages and other reunions and commemorative events allow Japanese Americans to unite, remember, heal, and learn. A lack of staff at Tule Lake Unit inhibits the collection of stories and prevents the establishment of a robust interpretive program. Particularly, a properly equipped staff skilled at engaging the public via modern, technical media methods (web sites, web-ranger programs, social media, etc.) is needed. Significant changes in local Tule Lake Basin demographics (recently trending toward an immigrant Latino majority) create challenges in making this past history relevant with a populace that does not directly identify with the segregation center events. Some older Tule Lake and Klamath Basin residents are reluctant to see a painful past history given new attention. A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional primary historical research.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive management plan. Interim plan for ditch rider house. Virtual visitor experience plan and direction. Design concept plans / site plans for the Tule Lake Segregation Center and Camp Tulelake. Long-range interpretive plan. Interpretive waysides plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Public Understanding, Education, and Involvement
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance statements 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Current Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to benign neglect and limited visitor use, the developed landscape of the Segregation Center and Camp Tulelake has been “reclaimed” by wildlife and vegetation. • The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has extensive current data on raptor nesting at the Peninsula. • The Segregation Center and Camp Tulelake are at moderate to high risk of wildfire (three fires have occurred in the past five years). Vegetation fuels need to be managed. • The Peninsula is a major raptor nesting site. Introducing new visitor use will need careful consideration and assessment. • Many people do not know that the sites are federal property and are now protected, which leads to continuing damage to and loss of resources (e.g., picking up shells etc.). A general management plan is being developed to address threats to the resources and long-term management guidance.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation and wildlife surveys on Segregation Center and Camp Tulelake sites. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Cyclic weed monitoring/eradication. • Natural resource inventory and GIS data. • Hazardous materials survey at Camp Tulelake.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive management plan. • Interim management plan. • Emergency management system plan. • Exotic weed management plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Climate action plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Soundscapes management plan. • Wildlife/vegetation management plan.

Appendix D: Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance That Applies to the Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

Cultural Resources

Related to the following fundamental resources and values:

- Historic Sites, Archeological Features, and Artifacts
- Setting and Landscape
- Collections, Archives, Documents, and Inventories
- Personal Stories
- Cultural Traditions

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the Fundamental Resources and Values

- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935
- Museum Act of 1955, as amended
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”
- “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)

NPS Policy-level Guidance (*NPS Management Policies 2006* and *Director’s Orders*)

- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”
- Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* (1998)
- Director’s Order 28A: *Archeology* (2004)
- *NPS Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Clean Air and Scenic Vistas

Related to the following fundamental resources and values:

- Setting and Landscape

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the Fundamental Resources and Values

- NPS Organic Act
- The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)

- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4) “Park Management”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§3.1) “General”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) “Air Resource Management”
- NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Soundscapes

Related to the following fundamental resources and values:

- Setting and Landscape

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the Fundamental Resources and Values

- National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000
- National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (Public Law. 100-91)
- “Audio disturbances” (36 CFR 2.12)
- “What is the maximum noise level for the operation of a vessel?” (36 CFR 3.15)

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)

- Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) “Soundscape Management”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.1.7) “Cultural Soundscape Management”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.4) “Overflights and Aviation Uses”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.2.3) “Use of Motorized Equipment”

Dark Night Skies

Related to the following fundamental resources and values:

- Setting and Landscape

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the Fundamental Resources and Values

- The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)

- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) “Lightscape Management”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) “Air Resource Management”
- NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Visitor Use and Experience

Related to the following fundamental resources and values:

- Public Understanding, Education, and Involvement

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the Fundamental Resources and Values

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998
- “Concession Contracts” (36 CFR 51)

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)

- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) “Park Facilities”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) “Commercial Visitor Services”
- Director’s Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director’s Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*
- Director’s Order 48A: *Concession Management*
- Director’s Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations*
- NPS *Transportation Planning Guidebook*

Preserving and Studying Natural and Cultural History

Related to the following fundamental resources and values:

- Public Understanding, Education, and Involvement
- Collections, Archives, Documents, and Inventories

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the FRV/OIRV

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935
- Museum Act of 1955, as amended
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Paleontological Resources Protection Act
- 1988 Federal Cave Resources Protection Act
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
- National Invasive Species Act
- Lacey Act, as amended
- Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended
- Clean Water Act
- Clean Air Act
- Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- Executive Order 13007, “American Indian Sacred Sites”
- “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)

- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) “General Management Concepts”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) “Partnerships”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) “Studies and Collections”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) “General Principles for Managing Biological Resources”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) “Weather and Climate”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) “Research”
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities”

- Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- Director’s Order 28A: *Archeology*, 4A(3) “Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act”
- Director’s Order 77-2: Floodplain Management
- *NPS Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III
- NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline
- *NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Natural Resources

Related to the following other important resources and values:

- Natural Resources

Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the FRV/OIRV

- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
- National Invasive Species Act
- Lacey Act, as amended
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); 16 U.S.C. 703-712
- Eagle Protection Act; 16 U.S.C. 668
- The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); 42 U.S.C. 4321
- Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended
- Clean Water Act
- Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (Pending, Senate Bill S.263), USC Title 9, Chapter 79, 5937
- Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”
- Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”

NPS Policy-level Guidance (*NPS Management Policies 2006* and *Director’s Orders*)

- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) “General Management Concepts”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) “Partnerships”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) “General Principles for Managing Biological Resources”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) “Weather and Climate”
- NPS Director’s Order 18: *Wildland Fire Management*
- *NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*
- NPS Reference Manual 18: *Wildland Fire Management*



Historic fence at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, 2012. Photo: NPS.

Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Tule Lake Unit, WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

January 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Pacific West Regional Director.

Mike Reynolds

1-14-15

RECOMMENDED

Mike Reynolds, Superintendent, Tule Lake Unit, WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

Date

Christine Lehnerz

01-14-2015

APPROVED

Christine S. Lehnertz, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

Date

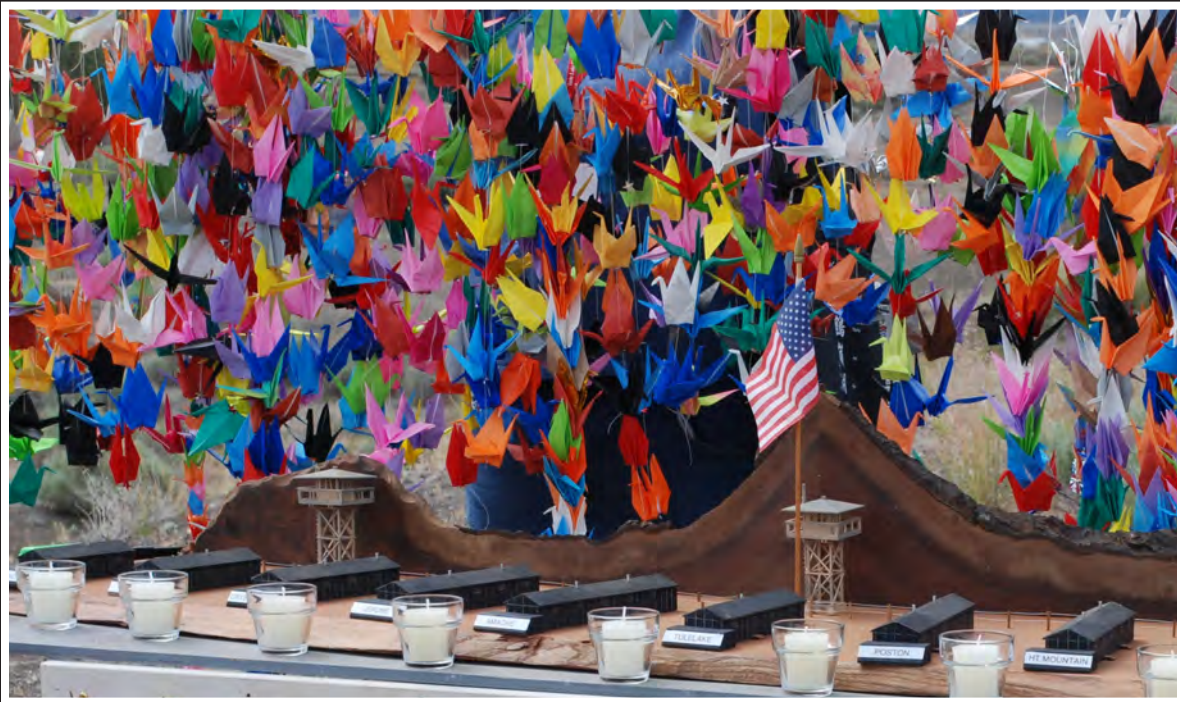


As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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Memorial sculpture dedicated to those who passed away while incarcerated at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, 2012. Photo: NPS.