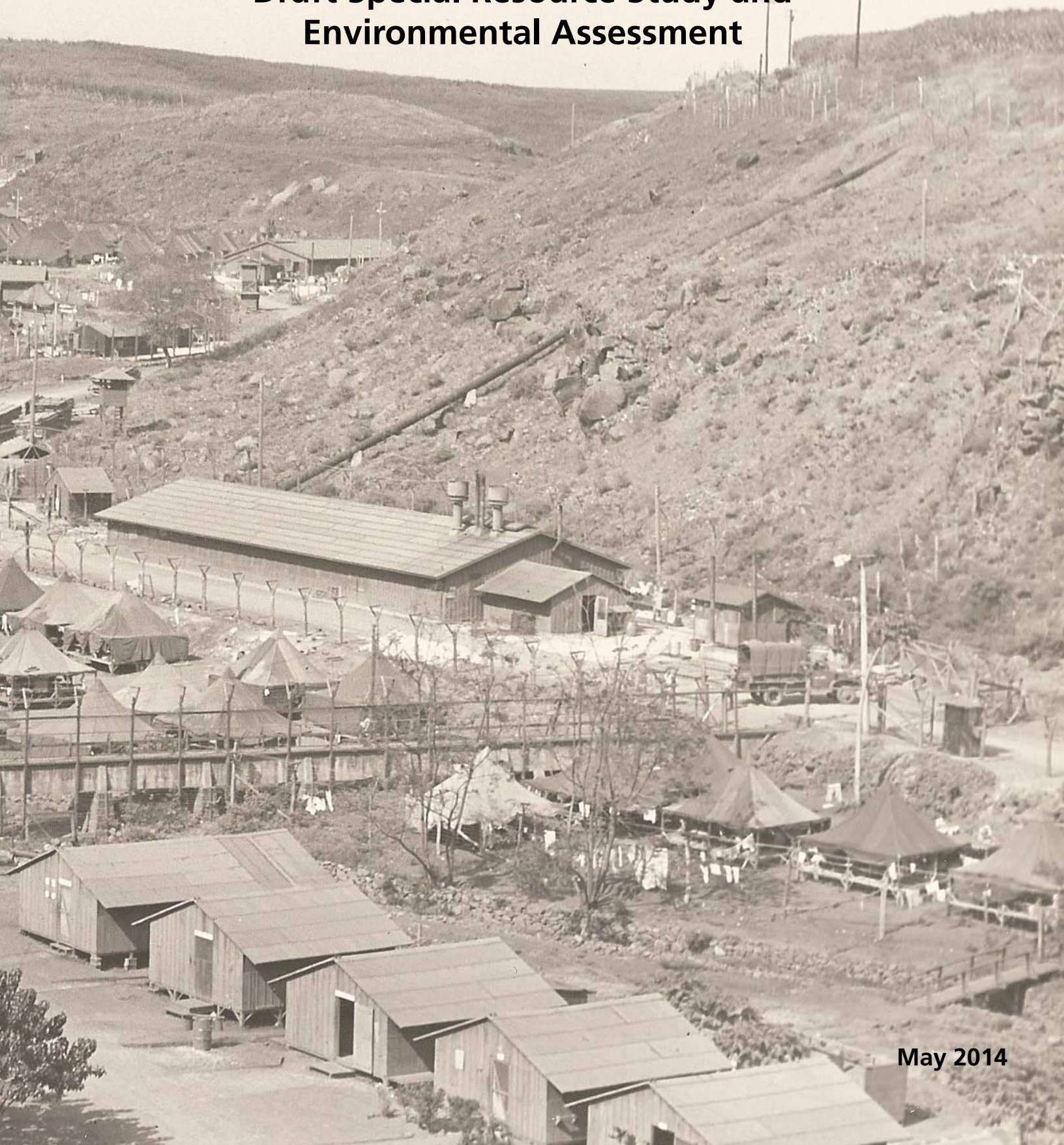




Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites

Draft Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment



May 2014

We are pleased to provide you with this copy of the draft Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment.

The public comment period for this draft report will extend through July 15, 2014. We welcome your comments on the report, as well as your thoughts on how best to conserve the significance resources associated with Honouliuli Gulch and the history of World War II incarceration in Hawai'i. Please send your comments to:

National Park Service
Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites SRS
Park Planning and Environmental Compliance
909 First Avenue, Suite 548
Seattle, WA 98104
Email: pwr_honouliuli@nps.gov
Website: www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli

We also will be hosting a series of public meetings in various locations in May and June 2014. At each of these meetings, we will present the key findings of the draft study report and environmental assessment, answer your questions, and provide opportunities for you to submit your comments. Check the study website: www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli for specific meeting dates, times, and locations.

A limited number of additional copies of this report are available from the address above. In addition, the Executive Summary and the full report are both posted on the website (see above for web address).

We appreciate your contributions to the study process so far, and we look forward to your comments on this draft report.

Photo credits

Front cover: Photo of the Honouliuli Internment Camp, c. 1945, by R. H. Lodge. Courtesy of Hawai'i's Plantation Village.
Front inside cover: Remaining World War II-era structure, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: Valentino Valdez.
Back inside cover: Extant fence post with barbed wire, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

Please keep in mind that your comments are public information. If individuals submitting comments request that their names and/or addresses be withheld from public disclosure, this will be honored to the extent allowable by law. Such requests must be stated prominently at the beginning of correspondence and comments. As always, NPS will make available to public inspection all submissions from organizations or businesses and from persons identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations and businesses. Anonymous comments may not be considered.



HONOULIULI GULCH AND ASSOCIATED SITES

Draft Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment

MAY 2014

Produced by the Pacific West Regional Office
Park Planning and Environmental Compliance
San Francisco, CA and Seattle, WA
National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC

Draft Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment for
HONOULIULI GULCH AND ASSOCIATED SITES
May 2014

The National Park Service (NPS) prepared the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Draft Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* to determine whether the Honouliuli Internment Camp and associated World War II internment sites in Hawai'i are nationally significant, suitable, and feasible for inclusion in the national park system. Congress authorized this study in 2009. The study evaluates 17 sites.

Through the special resource study process, the NPS made the following determinations about the study sites:

- The Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station on the island of O'ahu are **nationally significant** for their central role as internment sites in Hawai'i during World War II. They meet all four of the NPS criteria for national significance. The other 15 sites associated were used for shorter periods of time, interned fewer numbers of people, or have been substantially changed since the period of significance. As such, they do not meet the criteria for national significance. Many of these sites are, however, listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or provide opportunities to further interpret the history of internment in Hawai'i during World War II.
- The Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station depict a distinct and important aspect of American history associated with civil liberties in times of conflict that is not adequately represented or protected elsewhere, and are therefore **suitable for inclusion** in the national park system.
- The Honouliuli Internment Camp historic site is a **feasible addition** to the national park system conditional upon securing public access to the site. The U.S. Immigration Station complex is not a feasible addition to the national park system because the complex is currently used by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the State of Hawai'i Department of Health.
- There is a **need for NPS management** of the Honouliuli Internment Camp historic site in partnership with others to fully protect resources and to enhance visitor appreciation of the nationally significant resources and important stories associated with it.

The NPS evaluated two alternatives in the draft study. One includes a role for the NPS.

Alternative A: Continuation of Management. This is the "no action" alternative. Sites, organizations, and programs significant to the internment history in Hawai'i would continue to operate independently by existing landowners, agencies, or organizations without additional NPS management or assistance other than what is currently available through existing authorities and grant programs.

Alternative B: Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument—A Unit of the National Park System. Congress would establish Honouliuli National Historic Site as a new unit of the national park system. Alternatively, a national monument managed by the NPS could be established. The national historic site or national monument would include the historic site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp and adjacent lands that provide road access and opportunities for visitor facilities. The NPS would preserve the site and interpret the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai'i during World War II. The national historic site or monument would be supported by operational capacity at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Pearl Harbor. The NPS could provide technical assistance for the preservation and interpretation of other sites, features, and stories related to internment in Hawai'i during World War II.

The NPS prepared an environmental assessment to identify and analyze the potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences of the two alternatives. The NPS concluded that alternative B would be the environmentally preferable alternative because it would protect nationally significant resources, provide opportunities for visitors to learn about the internment history in Hawai'i during World War II, provide greater socioeconomic benefits, and apply long-standing NPS policies and actions to the Honouliuli Internment Camp historic site.



View west from the bottom of Honouliuli Gulch. The landforms comprising the gulch create a strong sense of enclosure. Photo: NPS, 2013.

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TERMINOLOGY

Many different words have been used and continue to be used to describe the U.S. government's wartime policies toward Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. Highly charged debates over words and terminology continue to reflect intense feelings and diverse perspectives about what occurred during World War II. To fulfill its responsibilities to the public, the National Park Service acknowledges the diversity of perspectives and opinions about the meaning and significance of this varied terminology and encourages education, reflection, and discussion about this aspect of American history.

Words used to describe the forced removal of people from their homes and communities and their subsequent imprisonment include: exclusion, evacuation, relocation, detention, confinement, incarceration, and internment. The people themselves have been referred to as evacuees, detainees, inmates, internees, non-alien, prisoners, and incarcerated. The people have also been described as Japanese, Japanese Americans, Japanese legal resident aliens, Nikkei, and by their generation in the United States—Issei (first generation) and Nisei (second generation). Finally, the facilities used to implement the government's policies have been called assembly centers, camps, concentration camps, incarceration camps, internment camps, prisons, relocation centers, and War Relocation Authority centers. Although these various terms exist today, it is now widely accepted that the U.S. government purposefully used euphemistic terminology to mislead the American public about the severity of and justifications for its actions during World War II.

Differences also exist in the terminology used both historically and currently to describe what occurred on the U.S. mainland in comparison with Hawai'i. On the mainland, Executive Order 9066 was the legal authority for the mass removal and imprisonment of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry. The term "internment" is commonly used to describe this history, though "internment" is misleading in this context. "Internment" refers to the legally permissible detention of enemy aliens in wartime. It is problematic because two-thirds of those

incarcerated under Executive Order 9066 were American citizens by birth and the remaining one-third were Japanese nationals ineligible for citizenship because of a discriminatory law that prevented their naturalization. In addition, the vast majority of Japanese Americans who were incarcerated were not legally processed through hearings or trials as enemy aliens. For these reasons, there has been support for using terms without a legal connotation, such as incarceration, imprisonment, and detention.

In Hawai'i, discussions have begun about terminology to describe the events, locations, and people who were forcibly detained and imprisoned during World War II. "Internment" and "detention" (and their derivatives: internment camp, internee, detention camp, and detainee) are the most frequently used terms. These words are generally accurate when used in the context of martial law, which was the legal mechanism for removing and imprisoning American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese and European ancestry in Hawai'i. Martial law gave the military authority over the civilian population. This resulted in the closing of civilian courts and the establishment of military-run courts. Each incarcerated individual, whether an American citizen or foreign national, received a legal hearing first by a civilian court and then, if warranted, by a military review board. Those identified as enemy aliens, potentially dangerous, and suspicious of disloyalty were interned.

During World War II, the Honouliuli site was referred to by various names in army documents and consular reports. It was called "Camp Honouliuli," "Internees Compound #6," "Honouliuli Internment Camp," "Alien Internment Camp," and "Honouliuli Camp." While the military interned both American citizens and civilians of Japanese and European ancestry at Honouliuli, the larger population was composed of prisoners of war. According to the Convention of 1929 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 118 L.N.T.S. 343, entered into force June 19, 1931, prisoners of war were subject to "internment" and may "be interned in fenced camps." The Geneva Convention of 1949 also used "internment" as the definition for incarcerating prisoners of war.

For the purposes of this study, the National Park Service uses “internment” to describe the process by which civilians were removed and imprisoned in Hawai‘i. “Incarceration” is used when describing the mass removal and imprisonment on the mainland and to describe this process as a concept or series of events. This document also uses historically used terms, depending on the specific context and the sources used and cited.

We acknowledge that readers may not always agree with the use of certain words in specific contexts.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ACOE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

ALISH – Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai‘i

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

BWS – City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply

CAA – Clean Air Act

CEQ – Council of Environmental Quality

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CWA – Clean Water Act

CWRIC – Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians

DO – Director’s Order

DOJ – Department of Justice

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

EO – Executive Order

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHA – Federal Highway Administration

FR – Federal Register

HRT – Hawai‘i Rail Transit

JACS – Japanese American Confinement Sites

JCCH – Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHL – National Historic Landmark

NPS – National Park Service

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

POW – prisoner of war

PEPC – National Park Service Planning, Environment and Public Comment Website

PL – Public Law

SHPO – state historic preservation officer

SRS – Special Resource Study

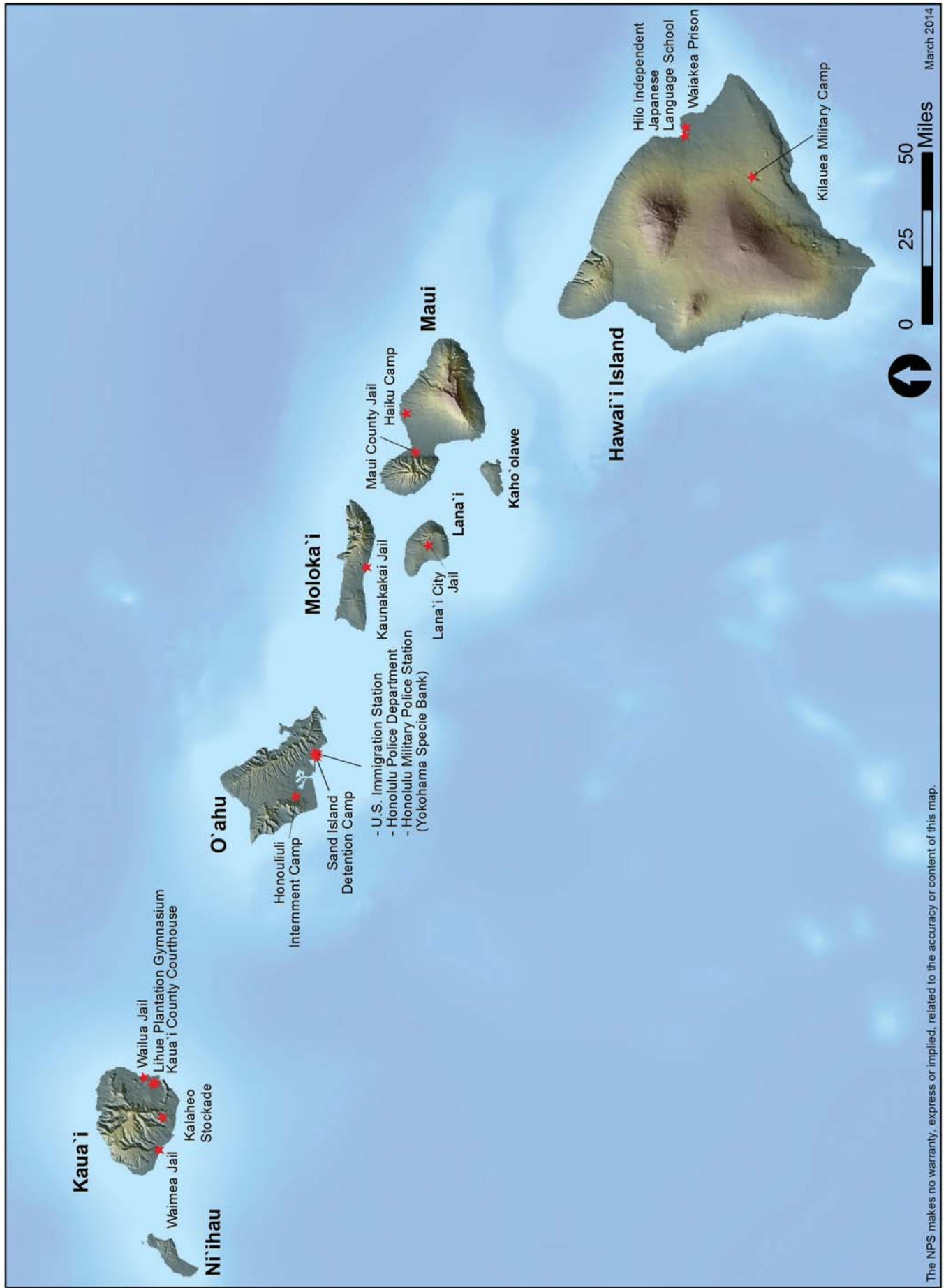
T & E species – threatened and endangered species

UHWO – University of Hawai‘i–West O‘ahu

USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture

WRA – War Relocation Authority

WWII – World War II



The NPS makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the accuracy or content of this map.

Confinement sites in Hawai'i during World War II.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Study Process

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010, Title 1, Section 125 (123 Stat. 2932), October 30, 2009) authorized the National Park Service (NPS) to “conduct a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of including the Honouliuli Gulch and associated sites within the State of Hawai‘i in the National Park System.” The legislation stated, “The study shall evaluate the Honouliuli Gulch, associated sites located on O‘ahu, and other islands located in the State of Hawai‘i with respect to—

1. the significance of the site as a component of World War II;
2. the significance of the site as related to the forcible internment of Japanese Americans, European Americans, and other individuals; and
3. historic resources at the site.”

This legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Daniel Inouye and Senator Daniel Akaka of Hawai‘i, and in the House by Representative Mazie Hirono and former Representative and current Hawai‘i Governor, Neil Abercrombie, with numerous co-sponsors from across the United States and the Pacific territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

This study provides information to aid the National Park Service in determining whether the study sites meet eligibility, suitability, and feasibility criteria for designation as units of the national park system. The study follows the process established by the National Park System New Area Studies Act (P.L. 105-391, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1a-5) and addresses the criteria for new areas outlined in *NPS Management Policies 2006*.

Legislative and Policy Direction

The National Park System New Area Studies Act requires that special resource studies be prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The NPS determined that an environmental assessment

(EA) is a sufficient level of environmental analysis for this study. This study complies with the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and 110 requirements. Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The Section 106 process is being coordinated with the National Environmental Policy Act process for this special resource study. No significant impacts or effects are anticipated from the findings and recommendations of this study.

According to NPS management policies, a proposed addition to the national park system will receive a favorable recommendation from the NPS only if it meets all of the following four criteria for inclusion:

- it possesses nationally significant natural or cultural resources;
- it is a suitable addition to the system;
- it is a feasible addition to the system; and
- it requires direct NPS management, instead of alternative protection by other public agencies or the private sector.

These criteria are designed to ensure that the national park system includes only the most outstanding examples of the nation’s natural and cultural resources, while recognizing that there are other management alternatives for preserving the nation’s outstanding resources.

Alternatives for NPS management are developed for sites that meet all four of the criteria for inclusion.

Public Involvement

PUBLIC SCOPING

The NPS launched public scoping for this study in February 2011. A notice of scoping was published in the *Federal Register* on May 2, 2011 (Vol.76, No. 83, 24514–15). The study team produced and distributed an informational newsletter and press releases to the media, individuals, organizations, and government officials. Public information was made available on the National Park Service’s Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website and project website at www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli.

In February and March 2011, the study team held eight public scoping meetings on the six main islands in Hawai‘i. Over 100 people attended the public meetings. Local, state, and federal government officials and stakeholders were also consulted. During this time, numerous articles and opinion pieces about the study appeared in area newspapers.

The comment period for public scoping extended to June 1, 2011, thirty days after publication of the notice of scoping in the *Federal Register*.

Historical Background

Shortly after the surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 by the Japanese Navy, the United States imposed martial law on the territory of Hawai‘i and formally entered into World War II. The U.S. military and FBI began rounding up and imprisoning persons of Japanese and European ancestry in Hawai‘i on suspicion of disloyalty to the United States. The legal authority in Hawai‘i for the internment was martial law, which began on December 7, 1941 and lasted until October 24, 1944. Initially internees were confined in local areas, mostly

prisons, courthouses, and similar facilities throughout the Hawaiian Islands. Most were then sent to the U.S. Immigration Station on O‘ahu before being transferred to mainland internment camps. Of the 158,000 people of Japanese ancestry in Hawai‘i at the beginning of World War II, approximately 2,000 were interned.

On the mainland West Coast, all individuals of Japanese ancestry—two-thirds of them American-born citizens—were forced from their homes under Executive Order 9066, issued on February 19, 1942. They were rounded up and sent to temporary detention centers before being sent to live out the remainder of the war at isolated large-scale camps located throughout the western states and Arkansas. The mass incarceration of 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry was the largest forced removal of people in the history of the United States.

In Hawai‘i, by March 1943, Honouliuli Internment Camp had been constructed on O‘ahu to intern citizens, resident aliens, and prisoners of war. The camp held approximately 320 internees and became the largest



Administration building, U.S. Immigration Station. Photo: NPS, 2013.

prisoner-of-war camp in Hawai'i with nearly 4,000 individuals from Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Japan, and Italy. Honouliuli was the last, largest, and longest-used World War II confinement site in Hawai'i; it closed in 1945 for civilian internees and may have been used into 1946 for prisoners-of-war.

More than 40 years after World War II, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. It acknowledged the fundamental injustice of the mass incarceration based on race and formally apologized on behalf of the people of the United States. The act stated the World War II mass incarceration of Japanese Americans was the result of "racial prejudice, wartime hysteria and a lack of political leadership."

Study Sites

The study evaluates 17 sites associated with the history of internment in Hawai'i (See Map: Confinement sites in Hawai'i during World War II). A preliminary list of 13 sites was developed based on information obtained through personal interviews, declassified documents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Justice, military files, newspapers, photographs, and numerous books and essays. The University of Hawai'i, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, and Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research provided information about internment sites in Hawai'i. Site visits by the study team were conducted where possible to determine current conditions and integrity of the sites. Four additional sites were recorded during the preparation of this report.

Study Findings

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The National Park Service (NPS) uses four basic criteria to evaluate the significance of proposed areas. These criteria, listed in the National Park Service *Management Policies 2006*, state that a resource is nationally significant if it meets all of the following conditions:

- It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
- It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation's heritage.

- It offers superlative opportunities for public enjoyment, or for scientific study.
- It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource.

The NPS evaluates national significance for cultural resources by applying the national historic landmarks (NHL) criteria contained in 36 CFR Part 65.

National Park Service professionals consult with subject matter experts, scholars, and scientists in determining whether a study area is nationally significant. Resource experts and scholars within and beyond the NPS contributed expertise, research, and technical review of the statement of significance.

NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

The internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and others during World War II on the mainland and in Hawai'i are nationally significant events that shape our understanding and commitment to civil liberties and the fair treatment of all citizens, regardless of race. By identifying the commonalities and distinctions between mainland and Hawai'i stories, this study concludes that the internment in Hawai'i is of national significance, distinct from mainland incarceration. Through it, we are



Internees and others inscribed names and dates into cement features at Honouliuli Internment Camp during World War II. Inscription in the guard camp area. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2011.

able to more fully understand the abrogation of civil liberties that occurred in the U.S. and its territories.

More than 2,000 residents of Japanese and European ancestry living in Hawai‘i were incarcerated in at least seventeen locations in Hawai‘i during World War II, including Honouliuli Internment Camp, Sand Island, the U.S. Immigration Station, Honolulu Police Department, and Honolulu Military Police Station on O‘ahu; the Kilauea Military Camp, Waiakea Prison, and the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School on the Big Island; Haiku Camp and Maui County Jail on Maui; the Kaunakakai Jail on Molokai; the Lāna‘i City Jail on Lāna‘i; and the Kalaheo Stockade, Waimea Jail, Waialua Jail, Lihue Plantation Gymnasium, and Kaua‘i County Courthouse on Kaua‘i.

The 17 internment sites in Hawai‘i were evaluated for their role and importance in telling the internment story. Based on the findings and analysis in this study, two sites, Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station, are found to be nationally significant as defined in the NHL guidelines.

Honouliuli Internment Camp (Waipahu, O‘ahu)

The Honouliuli Internment Camp was located in Honouliuli Gulch, west of Waipahu, on the island of O‘ahu. Opened in 1943, the Honouliuli Internment Camp was the last, largest, and longest-used World War II confinement site in Hawai‘i. The camp was built to intern Japanese and European Americans, Japanese and European resident aliens, and POWs captured in military operations during World War II. Honouliuli Internment Camp, protected by its isolated location amidst agricultural lands and nearly hidden by dense vegetation for 60 years, appears to offer the greatest potential to preserve resources and interpret the history of the WWII internment.

The internment camp held 320 internees, mostly second-generation Japanese Americans, but also Japanese, German, and Italian nationals. It was also the largest prisoner of war camp in Hawai‘i, incarcerating nearly 4,000 individuals. Recent archeological surveys have resulted in the identification of over 130 archeological features.

U.S. Immigration Station (Honolulu, O‘ahu)

The U.S. Immigration Station, located on Ala Moana Boulevard in Honolulu, is nationally significant as the location where all Hawai‘i internees were processed or temporarily incarcerated after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Unlike most of the other internment sites in Hawai‘i that only served local, short-term needs, the U.S. Immigration Station had a broad, statewide role over an extended period. It served as a temporary internment location, but also as a center of legal administration.

Other Internment Sites in Hawai‘i

The other 15 sites associated with internment considered in this study were used for shorter periods of time, interned fewer numbers of people, or have been substantially changed since the period of significance. As such, they do not meet the criteria for national significance as defined in the special resource study and national historic landmark criteria. Many of



Sand Island Internment Camp opened immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor and detained internees until March 1, 1943. Photos: source unknown.



Kaunakakai County Courthouse on Molokai was moved offsite in the years following its use as a temporary detention center for Molokai residents of Japanese heritage. After detention in this building and the nearby Kaunakakai County Jail, internees were transferred to the Wailuku County Jail on Maui and later sent to O'ahu. Photo: NPS, 2011.

these sites are, however, listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or provide opportunities to further interpret the story of internment and incarceration in the U.S. during World War II.

SUITABILITY

To be considered suitable for addition to the national park system, an area must represent a natural or cultural resource type that is not already adequately represented in the national park system, or is not comparably represented and protected for public enjoyment by other federal agencies; tribal, state, or local governments; or the private sector.

Adequacy of representation is determined for nationally significant sites on a case-by-case basis by comparing the potential addition to other comparably managed areas representing the same resource type, while considering differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resource values. The comparative analysis also addresses rarity of the resources, interpretive and

educational potential, and similar resources already protected in the national park system or in other public or private ownership. The analysis results in a determination of whether the proposed new area would expand, enhance, or duplicate resource protection or visitor use opportunities found in other comparably managed areas.

Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station offer a special opportunity to expand our nation's history of incarceration of civilians during World War II. The educational potential of these sites is enhanced by their quality, or high level of integrity, as well as the quantity of their extant resources. Based on the analysis of comparable resources and interpretation already represented in units of the national park system, or protected and interpreted by others, this study concludes that Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station associated with the incarceration of civilians and prisoners of war in Hawai'i during World War II depict a distinct and important aspect of American

history associated with civil liberties in times of conflict that is not adequately represented or protected elsewhere, and are therefore suitable for inclusion in the national park system.

FEASIBILITY

To be feasible as a new unit of the national park system, an area must be: (1) of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to ensure sustainable resource protection and visitor enjoyment (taking into account current and potential impacts from sources beyond proposed park boundaries), and (2) capable of efficient administration by the National Park Service at a reasonable cost.

In evaluating feasibility, the NPS considers a variety of factors for a study area, such as the following:

- Land use, current and potential site uses, ownership patterns, planning and zoning
- Access and public enjoyment potential
- Boundary size and configuration
- Existing resource degradation and threats to resources
- Public interest and support

- Social and economic impact
- Costs associated with operation, acquisition, development, and restoration

The feasibility evaluation also considers the ability of the NPS to undertake new management responsibilities in light of current and projected availability of funding and personnel. An overall evaluation of feasibility is made after taking into account all of the above factors.

Some management options are more feasible than others. The national park system includes many types of sites, and a range of ownership and management approaches. The NPS also offers grant and technical assistance programs that help local communities achieve their goals for conservation and recreation.

The feasibility analysis focuses on the two sites that have been found nationally significant, Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station.

The NPS finds that **Honouliuli Internment Camp** is feasible as an addition to the national park system as long as public access to the site



Foundation of former mess hall, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: NPS, 2013.

can be secured. Current land use, ownership patterns, and zoning associated with Honouliuli Internment Camp would not conflict with management of a national park unit. Primary resources associated with the camp are located on property owned by the Monsanto Company, which has expressed interest in donating the property to the NPS for establishment of a national park unit. Surrounding lands are currently in agricultural use which is compatible with the camp's historic setting. However, feasibility is conditional on securing public access to the site. As current access is primarily over unpaved agricultural roads, improvements would be needed to accommodate access by the general public. An appropriate boundary configuration would include the historic site and lands sufficient to provide site access and public staging facilities such as parking areas.

There are no current threats to Honouliuli Internment Camp that would preclude management as a unit of the national park system. Honouliuli Internment Camp contains resources with integrity sufficient for national historic landmark designation and NPS designation.

Outreach for this study has demonstrated significant public interest and support for an NPS park unit at Honouliuli Gulch in partnership with other organizations and local communities. The social and economic impacts of NPS designation or other support/coordination roles appear to be largely beneficial and would support the feasibility of NPS designation.

With operational support from World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument at Pearl Harbor, operational costs for establishing a national park unit appear to be feasible. Land acquisition costs would be minimal and limited to the administrative costs associated with a land transfer to the National Park Service.

The NPS finds that the **U.S. Immigration Station** is not feasible as an addition to the national park system because of existing uses by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the State of Hawai'i, Department of Public Health. If the facilities were no longer needed by federal or state agencies, additional analysis would be needed to determine the feasibility of management options and associated



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Post-World War II chicken shed built of scrap materials on Honouliuli Internment Camp-era concrete slab. **2.** Participant, Honouliuli Internment Camp Field Study, University of Hawai'i–West O'ahu, July 2010. Photos: Valentino Valdez.

costs. Given the U.S. Immigration Station's prominent location in downtown Honolulu, interpretive features located near the sidewalk and bus stop on Ala Moana Boulevard could provide information about this site's historical significance.

NEED FOR NPS MANAGEMENT

The need for direct NPS management is the final criterion for evaluating resources for potential designation as a new unit of the national park system. The criterion requires a finding that NPS management would be superior to alternative management arrangements by other entities.

Evaluation of the need for NPS management pertains to those resources that are determined to be nationally significant, suitable, and feasible for inclusion in the national park system. Based on these findings the need for NPS management focuses on Honouliuli Internment Camp. Associated sites would continue to be owned and operated by nonprofit organizations, private property owners, and other government agencies.

The owner of the Honouliuli site, the Monsanto Company, has expressed interest in donating the site to the United States for its long-term preservation. Other organizations have not been identified that would be willing to take on direct ownership and management of the site for public use, or to which the Monsanto Company would be willing to transfer the site. NPS planning and research capabilities, as well as historic preservation, cultural resource management, and interpretive and educational programming expertise would offer superior opportunities for the site to be preserved and interpreted.

NPS partnerships with organizations and private property owners of the associated sites would provide enhanced opportunities for interpretation and coordinated site management. Development and cooperative management of interpretive programs and comprehensive visitor services with the NPS would be beneficial.

The NPS finds that there is a need for NPS management in partnership with others to fully protect resources and to enhance visitor appreciation of the nationally significant

resources and important stories associated with the Honouliuli Internment Camp. The incorporation of Honouliuli Internment Camp into the national park system would offer a visitor experience that allows the broadest understanding of the resources and stories relating to the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai'i during World War II.

Alternatives

The following section describes a range of management alternatives that are being considered by the National Park Service as part of the special resource study.

OVERVIEW OF THE ALTERNATIVES

The study team developed two alternatives based on information gathered from public and stakeholder input, internal NPS discussions, evaluation of special resource study criteria, historical research, and NPS management models. The two alternatives considered are a "No Action" alternative, which serves as a baseline for comparison, and an "action" alternative, which is also the preferred alternative.

- **Alternative A:** Continuation of Current Management (No Action)
- **Alternative B:** Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument—A Unit of the National Park System

For each alternative there is a description of the overall concept and key elements of the alternative, including management approaches, resource protection, visitor services, and the role of organizations and public agencies. Maps of the alternatives are included in Chapter 6 to illustrate the proposed recommendation.

ALTERNATIVE A: CONTINUATION OF CURRENT MANAGEMENT (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)

Concept

Sites, organizations, and programs significant to the internment history in Hawai'i would continue to operate independently by existing landowners, agencies, or organizations without

additional NPS management or assistance other than what is currently available through existing authorities and grant programs.

Management of Sites Related to Internment

Sites related to World War II internment in Hawai‘i would continue to be managed separately by their public and private landowners. With the exception of the Kilauea Military Camp at Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, there would be no NPS staffing or operational support at sites identified in the study other than technical assistance under existing authorities if requested. Organizations and programs devoted to commemorating and preserving Hawai‘i’s internment history would continue to operate independently without NPS management or assistance other than that available through existing authorities. Table 1: Existing Management of Sites Evaluated in the Study includes a summary of current management and visitor opportunities for each of the sites evaluated in the study.

HONOULIULI INTERNMENT CAMP

Under the no action alternative, Honouliuli Internment Camp would remain in private ownership and would continue to be inaccessible to the general public. Interest by the existing landowner, public agencies, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, and individuals may result in additional opportunities to interpret the site.

Although the site would not be managed expressly to provide visitor opportunities, existing landowners may continue to allow the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i’s (JCCH) site tours and educational activities on occasion when permission is expressly granted by the landowner. The University of Hawai‘i—West O‘ahu (UHWO) would continue to conduct field schools at Honouliuli Internment Camp, as allowed by the current landowner.

OTHER ASSOCIATED SITES

Sites identified as potentially eligible for national historic landmark (NHL) nomination or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) would continue to be owned by various public and private entities. These sites would continue to function for private and public uses, most of which are not



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** 2011 Day of Remembrance Pilgrimage to Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: Brian Niiya, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i. **2.** Existing conditions, remaining World War II-era structure, Honouliuli Internment Camp, 2010. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

related to World War II internment history. Interpretation and conservation of such sites would be uncoordinated and at the discretion of the current landowner. Partner organizations and agencies would take the lead in developing interpretation and education materials and visitor opportunities. Such opportunities would occur at locations such as the JCCH.

Resource Protection

The primary responsibility for preserving nationally significant and associated sites would fall to the current owners and managers of those sites. Resource protection would be voluntary and dependent upon property owners' initiative. Sites in federal ownership would be managed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (U.S. Immigration Station, Kilauea Military Camp). Sites not in federal ownership and currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places, such as the Honolulu Police Department, Yokohama Specie Bank, Kaua'i County Courthouse, and Maui

County Courthouse and Police Station, would have some opportunities for technical assistance and grants for preservation.

For sites not listed in the NRHP nor protected by local preservation ordinances, any efforts for preservation would be at the discretion of existing landowners. Resources could suffer from a loss of integrity due to changes in use or ownership in accordance with local planning and zoning ordinances over time. Existing owners may also lack funding to maintain or preserve sites.

Visitor Experience

Organizations that provide visitor opportunities to learn about the internment history could continue to provide such opportunities. The JCCH could continue to provide visitor opportunities at the annual pilgrimage to Honouliuli, if the property owner was willing. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park could provide interpretation at Kilauea Military Camp in coordination with the U.S. Army. World War



Archeological field school, University of Hawai'i–West O'ahu, 2010. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

II Valor in the Pacific National Monument at Pearl Harbor would continue to interpret the internment experience in Hawai‘i as one component of the larger Pacific War story that it is mandated to convey.

Most other associated sites identified as significant to internment in Hawai‘i are not managed expressly to provide visitor opportunities to learn about or experience these sites.

Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS) Grant Program

Honouliuli Internment Camp and other associated sites would continue to be eligible for grants through the Japanese American Confinement Sites ((JACS) Grant Program. Public Law a109-441 (16 USC 461) established the JACS Grant Program for the preservation and interpretation of U.S. confinement sites where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II. The law authorized up to \$38 million for the life of the grant program to identify, research, evaluate, interpret, protect, restore, repair, and acquire historic confinement sites in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from these sites and that these sites will demonstrate the nation’s commitment to equal justice under the law.

Grants are awarded to organizations and entities working to preserve historic Japanese American confinement sites and their history, including private nonprofit organizations; educational institutions; state, local, and tribal governments; and other public entities. Grants are awarded through a competitive process and require a two-to-one federal to non-federal match (\$2 federal to \$1 non-federal match). The JACS program has awarded approximately \$12.4 million dollars in grants as of fiscal year 2013.

To date, JCCH has received five grants totaling \$375,700. Projects funded include a documentary film, educational tours, a youth program, traveling exhibits, and multimedia virtual tours. The University of Hawai‘i has received four grants to date, totaling \$168,700. Projects funded include collection of oral histories, archival research, and archeological field schools. Under the no action alternative, organizations would continue to obtain assistance from the JACs Grant Program.

Operations

Operation and maintenance of existing sites would be assumed to remain at existing levels. With the exception of Kilauea Military Camp at Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, there would be no NPS staffing or operational responsibilities at the other nationally significant or potential NHL or NRHP sites associated with internment in Hawai‘i.



Concrete slab foundation of the latrine and shower room located in the final reduced-size civilian compound at Honouliuli. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

Table 1: Existing Management of Sites Evaluated in the Study

<i>Site</i>	<i>Site Type and Location</i>	<i>Ownership and Management</i>	<i>Current Visitor Opportunities or Interpretation</i>
Nationally Significant Sites			
Honouliuli Internment Camp	Primary, O'ahu	Private	Currently not accessible to the general public. Site tours and use for educational purposes occur on occasion with landowner permission.
U.S. Immigration Station	Primary, O'ahu	Public, Department of Homeland Security and Hawai'i Department of Public Health	None. Currently not accessible to the general public.
Sites Listed or Potentially Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places			
Honolulu Police Department	Secondary, O'ahu	Public, City and County of Honolulu	None
Kaua'i County Courthouse	Secondary, Kaua'i	Public, County of Kaua'i	None
Kilauea Military Camp	Primary, Island of Hawai'i	Public, National Park Service	Active military recreation camp. However, opportunities for interpretation exist.
Maui County Jail, Courthouse, and Police Station	Primary, Maui	Public, Maui County	None
Yokohama Specie Bank		Private	None
Lāna'i City Jail and Courthouse	Secondary, Lāna'i	Private	None
Potentially Significant Sites—Additional Research Needed			
Waiakea Prison Camp	Secondary, Island of Hawai'i	Exact Location Unknown	None
Hilo Independent Japanese Language School	Secondary, Island of Hawai'i	Unknown	None
Lihue Plantation Gymnasium	Secondary, Kaua'i	Privately owned structure adjacent to Isenberg Park	None
Kalaheo Stockade	Primary, Kaua'i	Private	None
Haiku Military Camp	Secondary, Maui	Private	None
Other Related Sites—No Integrity Remaining			
Sand Island Detention Camp	O'ahu	Public, State of Hawai'i	None/Non-Exant
Wailua Jail	Kaua'i	Public	None/Non-Exant
Waimea Jail	Kaua'i	Public	None/Non-Exant
Kaunakakai Jail and Courthouse	Molokai	Public	None/Non-Exant
<p>"Primary" sites are those that housed at least 10 prisoners, generally for more than several weeks. "Secondary" sites are those that were used as prisons for fewer prisoners, usually for shorter periods of time. Also included in the "secondary" category are sites where no internees were imprisoned, but where activities related to the internment occurred, such as hearings. Note: The Honolulu Police Department was inadvertently omitted from the printed versions of this table in the newsletter and draft report.</p>			

ALTERNATIVE B: HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OR NATIONAL MONUMENT—A NEW UNIT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Concept

Congress would establish Honouliuli National Historic Site as a new unit of the national park system. Alternatively, a national monument managed by the National Park Service could be established. The national historic site or national monument would include the historic site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp and adjacent lands that provide road access and opportunities for visitor facilities. The National Park Service would preserve the site and interpret the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai‘i during World War II. The national historic site or monument would be supported by operational capacity at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Pearl Harbor. The National Park Service could provide technical assistance for the preservation and interpretation of other sites, features, and stories related to internment in Hawai‘i during World War II.

Proposed Area

The Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument would total approximately 440 acres. The historic Honouliuli Internment Camp and the adjacent overlook parcel (approximately 123 acres) would be acquired by the NPS through a donation by the Monsanto Company. Additional Monsanto-owned lands (31 acres) with related resources would be protected through conservation easements or land acquisition. Adjacent parcels (285 acres), owned by the University of Hawai‘i, would also be included in the boundary of the historic site to provide flexibility in establishing public access to the site (NPS can only expend funds on roads within an authorized boundary unless Congressional legislation authorizes the use of funding for road maintenance on non-federally owned lands). Options for the University of Hawai‘i parcels could include the University of Hawai‘i maintaining ownership of the property, granting an easement to the NPS, or transferring ownership to the NPS by donation, exchange, or sale. Conservation easements could also be obtained for parcels directly adjacent to Honouliuli Internment Camp.



Participant, Honouliuli Internment Camp Field Study, July 2010. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

Future development of road Easement 6134 could also provide opportunities for site access. All private property rights would be respected.

Several parcels owned by the City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply would be inholdings within the proposed area and would remain under current ownership and management. The communications site would not be included in the proposed boundary.

Management

The NPS would have direct management responsibility for the Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument including: 1) interpretation and education associated with the Honouliuli Internment Camp and its resources, including the development of interpretive media and programs; 2) resource management for the historic site; and 3) operational facilities and infrastructure such as roads, restrooms, and trails.

Resource Protection

NPS staff would protect and preserve the resources and setting of Honouliuli Internment Camp. Management plans would guide appropriate historic preservation documentation and treatments. The NPS would seek partnership opportunities with existing organizations that have conducted research and documentation of the site. These include the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, which maintains the largest repository of archives and collection items related to Honouliuli and the internment in Hawai'i, and the University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu, whose faculty and students have been actively involved in researching the history of the site and conducting archeological field schools at Honouliuli.

Visitor Experience

Visitors would have the opportunity to learn about Honouliuli Internment Camp, World War II internment in Hawai'i, martial law, civil liberties, and peace and reconciliation through a wide variety of interpretive and educational programs onsite and at offsite locations. Interpretation would be accessible and relevant to diverse audiences and multiple generations. Virtual visitor experiences would be explored so that people could learn about and experience Honouliuli and related sites without actually

visiting the sites. Programs could be provided by NPS rangers, partners, and volunteers. Information could be presented in multiple languages.

Partnerships

The NPS would explore, develop, and maintain partnerships for the preservation and interpretation of Honouliuli Internment Camp and related sites, features, and stories in Hawai'i.

There are substantial opportunities for partnerships related to Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument with public agencies, educational institutions, nonprofit entities, and individuals. Potential partnership projects could include the development of educational programs, development of facilities, resource stewardship activities such as preservation of historic features and vegetation clearing, and research projects. Partnerships could also include shared facilities for interpretation, curatorial storage, operations, and maintenance. Possible partners include but are not limited to the University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu and the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i.

Technical Assistance

Internment sites in Hawai'i other than Honouliuli Internment Camp would continue to be owned and managed by their respective public and private owners. The associated sites illustrate the broad-reaching effects of internment on the six major islands in Hawai'i and are essential in accurately interpreting this history.

The NPS could work cooperatively with associated site owners and managers to explore opportunities for interpretation and/or preservation of the associated sites. For example, the U.S. Immigration Station played a central role in the internment process. Almost every person interned passed through the U.S. Immigration Station either for initial detention, processing for transfer to internment camps on O'ahu and the mainland, or for hearings and trials. The NPS could contribute to further evaluation of the U.S. Immigration Station as a national historic landmark and explore opportunities to interpret its significance through waysides and exhibits.

Where appropriate, the NPS could also conduct research and provide assistance to related sites that have yet to be identified.

Operations

STAFFING

Management of Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument would be through World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument at Pearl Harbor, given its close proximity and related history. Some staff positions at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument would be shared. However, management of the site would require additional staff as funding became available. A management plan would identify priorities, management emphases, and required staffing for a 15 to 20 year timeframe.

Based on comparisons of staffing levels for existing national historic sites of similar scale and management models, the following types of staff would be recommended:

- Site manager
- Cultural resource specialist
- Interpretive specialist

- Interpretive ranger (2)
- Law enforcement ranger
- Maintenance (2)
- Exotic plant management technician

Positions could be permanent, temporary, or seasonal. In addition, partner organizations could provide staff or volunteers, with types and numbers dependent upon the functions provided.

OPERATIONAL AND VISITOR FACILITIES

Comprehensive management planning would guide the development of facilities for Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument. Facilities would be needed to support public access, circulation, orientation, and learning about the history of internment in Hawai‘i. The 7-acre overlook site could serve as an excellent location for a visitor staging area with ample space to provide for parking, visitor drop-off, interpretive features, and restrooms. The site is located just outside of the historic camp and offers views to Pearl Harbor, downtown Honolulu, and Diamond Head. Within the gulch, visitor facilities would be



Collapsed roof in extant World War II-era structure, Honouliuli Internment Camp, July 2010. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

minimal to preserve the site's historic integrity. Facilities might include trails, interpretive waysides, primitive roads, and vault toilets.

Public access to Honouliuli Internment Camp does not currently exist because it is located on private property. Rights of access would be required to provide public access to the 7-acre parcel and historic site. Existing roads would require considerable improvement to accommodate visitor access.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) estimated construction costs for public and administrative access using existing road alignments would range from \$3 to 20 million. This dollar amount would also include parking and turnaround areas for buses. The higher end of the range would be incurred if additional reconstruction or realignment is necessary for road improvements. Costs would need to be reevaluated after a formal site survey and through completion of a comprehensive management plan.

Shuttle or bus service from either World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument or UHWO was also evaluated by the FHA. Costs to operate a bus connection from World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument three times per week were estimated at \$25,000 to 30,000 annually. Costs to operate a bus or shuttle from University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu twice daily were estimated at \$91,000 to 112,000 annually.

NPS management of a national historic site at Honouliuli Gulch would be funded through federal appropriations as part of the annual NPS budget and through potential partners and grants. The national historic site or monument could share administrative, visitor, and operational facilities with World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument or partner entities. Non-federal entities would continue to be eligible for the grants through the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program for preservation, interpretation, and documentation projects associated with Honouliuli Internment Camp.

Based on the size and scope of this site, and the types of services and assistance proposed, the annual cost of NPS operations for the national historic site could be expected to be \$400,000

to \$750,000. The estimated operational budget would primarily fund NPS staff, programs, projects, and outreach.

Specific costs would be reevaluated in subsequent, more detailed planning for the unit. Planning would consider facility design, detailed identification of resource protection needs, and changing visitor expectations. Actual costs to the NPS would vary depending on timing and implementation and contributions by partners and volunteers. It is assumed that meeting the long-range financial needs of Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument would not just rely upon federally appropriated funds. A variety of other public and private funding sources could be sought by the NPS to assist in implementation efforts. Other NPS units have successfully found partners to help with funding major projects, and some of the costs associated with actions in the alternatives may prove to be less expensive when donated materials, labor, and other support are forthcoming.

Environmental Assessment

BACKGROUND

Before taking an action, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to identify a range of alternatives for that action and to analyze the potential environmental impacts of that action, including any potential adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed action is implemented. The NPS prepared an environmental assessment (EA) for the Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study to identify and analyze the potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences of each of the alternatives considered in the study.

IMPACTS

Consequences are determined by comparing likely future conditions under each alternative with the existing baseline conditions as described in the "no action" alternative. The analysis includes consideration of the context, intensity, and duration of direct and indirect effects of all the alternatives.

The NPS based analysis and conclusions on a review of existing literature, information provided by experts within the NPS as well

as outside organizations, analysis of case studies of existing programs in other locations, and the professional judgment of the team members. The findings of this study will inform a recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress. If Congress takes action, then new environmental analysis would be undertaken prior to implementation actions. This new analysis would propose specific actions whose specific impacts would be assessed prior to implementation.

The NPS evaluated the environmental consequences of each alternative on the following topics: land use, water resources, vegetation, prehistoric and historic archeological resources, historic structures / cultural landscapes, museum collections, visitor experience, and socioeconomics.

The NPS finds that there would be no significant impacts associated with the proposed alternatives.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The NPS is required to identify an “environmentally preferred alternative” in an EA. The environmentally preferable alternative is determined by applying the criteria suggested in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and is further guided by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ (46 FR 18026 - 46 FR 18038) provides direction that the “environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that would promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA’s Section 101,” including:

- Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

- Preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life’s amenities; and
- Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources (NEPA Section 101(b)).

Generally, these criteria mean the environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment and that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources (46 FR 18026 – 46 FR 18038).

Alternative B would protect nationally significant resources, including opportunities for protecting the Honouliuli site in perpetuity should the Monsanto Company donate it to the NPS, meeting criterion 1 above. Alternative B would also best meet the intent embodied in criteria 2, 3, and 4, through providing opportunities for protection of the historic Honouliuli Internment Camp with more opportunities for visitors to learn about the history and experience of Japanese American and European American incarceration during World War II. All alternatives would likely meet the principles identified in criteria 5 and 6. Although there are no specific actions related to these currently in the alternatives associated with these criteria, long-standing NPS policies and actions would apply. Based on this analysis, alternative B best meets the six criteria and is therefore the environmentally preferable alternative.

The analysis and findings contained in this study do not guarantee the future funding, support, or any subsequent action by the NPS, the Department of the Interior, or Congress. Identification of an environmentally preferred alternative should not be viewed as a positive or negative recommendation by the NPS for any future management strategy or action.





2011 Day of Remembrance Pilgrimage to Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: Brian Niiya, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the purpose and scope of the study and describes the study process.

Purpose and Need

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010, Title 1, Section 125 (123 Stat. 2932), October 30, 2009) (See Appendix A) authorized the National Park Service (NPS) to “conduct a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of including the Honouliuli Gulch and associated sites within the State of Hawai‘i in the National Park System.” The legislation stated, “The study shall evaluate the Honouliuli Gulch, associated sites located on O‘ahu, and other islands located in the State of Hawai‘i with respect to—

1. the significance of the site as a component of World War II;
2. the significance of the site as the site related to the forcible internment of Japanese Americans, European Americans, and other individuals; and
3. historic resources at the site.”

This legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Daniel Inouye and Senator Daniel Akaka of Hawai‘i, and in the House by Representative Mazie Hirono and former Representative and current Hawai‘i Governor, Neil Abercrombie, with numerous cosponsors from across the United States and the Pacific territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

This study provides information to aid the National Park Service in determining whether the study areas meet eligibility, suitability, and feasibility criteria for designation as units of the national park system. The study follows the process established by the National Park System New Area Studies Act (P.L. 105-391, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1a-5) and addresses the criteria for new areas outlined in *NPS Management Policies 2006* (See Appendix B).

The study evaluates 17 sites associated with the history of internment in Hawai‘i. In this study, the NPS ascertained the public’s level of

interest in nationally recognizing this part of United States history and evaluated whether one or more of the sites would be appropriate for designation as a national park system unit. The NPS identified alternative strategies to manage and protect the resources, and to provide or enhance public understanding, use and enjoyment of the sites. Cost estimates for operations, acquisition and development are also included.

The National Park System New Area Studies Act requires that these studies be prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Special resource studies that consider a national park unit as an alternative are required to complete an environmental impact statement (EIS). The NPS determined that an environmental assessment (EA) is a sufficient level of environmental analysis for this study. No significant impacts are anticipated from the findings and recommendations of this study.

Study Sites

A preliminary list of 13 sites was developed based on information obtained through personal interviews, declassified documents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Justice, military files, newspapers, photographs, and numerous books and essays. The University of Hawai‘i, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i, and Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research provided information about internment sites in Hawai‘i. Site visits by the study team were conducted where possible to determine current conditions and integrity of the sites. Four additional sites were recorded during the preparation of this report.

The Honouliuli Internment Camp is the best documented of the known sites. Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research in cooperation with the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i provided site documentation in *Jigoku-Dani: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Honouliuli Internment Camp of O‘ahu, Hawai‘i*. A National Register nomination was also prepared for Honouliuli Internment Camp by Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research for submittal to the National Park Service and Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination assesses the property’s significance, age and integrity using criteria for National



Descendants of former internees at Honouliuli in 2011. Liane Sumida (left), Mari Aipa (second from left), and Sarah Sumida (right) are the granddaughters and great-granddaughter of Sam Masao Nishimura, who was incarcerated at Honouliuli. Albert Nishikawa (second from right) is the son of Dan Toru Nishikawa, who was held at Honouliuli and whose surviving sketches document daily life in the camp. Photo: Jeffery Burton.

Register designation. Honouliuli Internment Camp was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in February 21, 2012 (Burton and Farrell 2011a).

Chapters 2 and 3 provide information on the study sites and an analysis of their significance.

Study Process

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DIRECTION

Several laws and policies outline the criteria for units of the national park system. The National Park System New Area Studies Act (P.L. 105-391, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1a-5) establishes the basic process for NPS studies of potential new national park areas. NPS management policies provide further guidance.

According to *NPS Management Policies 2006*, a proposed addition to the national park system will receive a favorable recommendation from the NPS only if it meets all of the following four criteria for inclusion:

1. It possesses nationally significant natural or cultural resources;
2. It is a suitable addition to the system;
3. It is a feasible addition to the system;
4. It requires direct NPS management, instead of alternative protection by other public agencies or the private sector.

These criteria are designed to ensure that the national park system includes only the most outstanding examples of the nation's natural and cultural resources. The NPS also recognizes that there are other management alternatives for preserving the nation's outstanding resources.

NPS management alternatives are developed for sites that meet all four of the criteria for inclusion listed above. Further definition of each of these criteria is provided in the related sections of this study.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The NPS launched public scoping for this study in February 2011. A notice of scoping was published in the *Federal Register* on May 2, 2011 (Vol.76, No. 83, 24514–15). The study team produced and distributed an informational newsletter and press releases to the media, individuals, organizations, and government officials. Public information was made available on the National Park Service's Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website and project website at www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli.

In February and March 2011, the study team held eight public scoping meetings on the six main islands in Hawai'i. Over 100 people attended the public meetings. Local, state, and federal government officials and stakeholders were also consulted. During this time, numerous articles and opinion pieces about the study appeared in area newspapers.

The comment period for public scoping extended to June 1, 2011, thirty days after publication of the notice of scoping in the *Federal Register*. See Chapter 8 for a full description of public involvement, consultation, and coordination conducted for the study.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

The NPS study team considered alternatives based on information gathered from the public and stakeholders, internal NPS discussions, site research, and management models within the national park system. The alternatives were narrowed down to two feasible alternatives contained in this study report. These alternatives are based upon the suitability and feasibility analysis of all 17 sites and include those sites that meet the criteria for national park system additions cited above.

The first alternative is the “No Action” alternative. It would continue existing management of the internment sites and serves as a baseline for comparison to the action alternative. The action alternative includes designation of Honouliuli Internment Camp as a unit of the national park system. The action alternative explores federal recognition of significant resources and opportunities for technical assistance and cooperative management with the NPS.

See Chapter 6 for a full description of the alternatives.

REPORT PUBLICATION, REVIEW, AND TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Publication of the *Draft Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* will be followed by a 60-day public comment period. The NPS study team will then complete a Finding of No Significant Impact, which could include corrections to the study and environmental assessment, and transmit it to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary will transmit the report to Congress, along with the Secretary’s recommendations for the area.

RELATED STUDIES

Other efforts have recently been completed which provided guidance and resource information for the study.

Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study (2012)

This study was authorized by Public Law 102-248 to identify key sites related to the incarceration of Japanese Americans during

World War II. It was completed by the NPS in 2012. The study outlines the historic context of the period from 1941–46 and identifies sites potentially eligible for designation as national historic landmarks.

World War II Japanese American Internment Sites in Hawai‘i (2007)

This study was completed in 2007 by Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell (Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research) for the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i. It documents the locations and conditions of eight sites associated with the internment of Japanese civilians in Hawai‘i during World War II. The study provides recommendations for future research, interpretation, and management of these sites.



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** The NPS study team on site at Honouliuli. **2.** Following the now-overgrown path that once led to the guard towers, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photos: NPS, 2013.





Aerial view of Coast Guard Station and Internment Camp at Sand Island. The Coast Guard Station is in the foreground. Compound #3 is in the background, with tents and barracks surrounded by barbed wire fence. Japanese and Japanese Americans were interned there until 1943. Photo: courtesy of the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, U.S. Coast Guard Collection.

C.G. SAND ISLAND

CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCES

This chapter describes the history and sites associated with the internment experience in Hawai‘i. Part I describes the context and significant events in the history of the internment in Hawai‘i. Part II describes the primary places associated with the internment in Hawai‘i.

Part I: Historical Overview

The historical context provides the background necessary for identifying resources associated with the internment experience in Hawai‘i, and for assessing the significance of these resources as described in Chapter 3 of this study (Resource Significance).

The information in this chapter is largely derived from *World War II Japanese American Internment Sites in Hawai‘i* (Burton and Farrell 2007) and *Jigoku-Dani: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Honouliuli Internment Camp, O‘ahu, Hawai‘i*, prepared for the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i by Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research principals Jeff Burton and Mary Farrell (Burton and Farrell 2011). Other information came from the National Register of Historic Places (Burton

and Farrell 2008), and the *Japanese Americans in World War II National Historic Landmark Theme Study* (NPS 2012). A more detailed narrative can be found in those documents.

IMMIGRATION AND PRE-WAR HAWAI‘I (1852–1941)

Looking for cheap, dependable labor, plantation owners encouraged immigration to Hawai‘i as early as 1852, with the importation of laborers from China to work on sugar plantations (Daws 1968, 179). Immigrants from Portugal, Norway, Sweden, and Germany were welcomed as laborers and potential citizens (ibid., 211–12).

Large-scale Japanese immigration to Hawai‘i began in 1868 when approximately 150 Japanese citizens were recruited for work on sugar plantations. Between 1885 and 1894, nearly 30,000 Japanese contract laborers came to the islands, most staying on after their original contracts expired. Japanese immigrant businessmen and professionals followed. To circumvent an anticipated ban on future recruitment, plantations brought in more than 26,000 Japanese after Hawai‘i was annexed by the United States in 1899, and before it was designated a territory in 1900 (Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians [CWRIC] 1982, 262–63).



Japanese store, Honolulu, c. 1895–1910. Photo: Library of Congress.



Japanese emigrants on sisal plantation, Hawai'i, c. 1910–15. Photo: Library of Congress.

On the international front, relations between the Japan and the U.S. were increasingly tense in the lead up to Pearl Harbor. Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931, its alignment with Germany and Italy in 1936, and its undeclared war with China beginning in 1937 were statements of its expansionist intentions. In Europe, the U.S. allied with Britain against the Axis nations and readied itself for possible war in the Pacific.

In Hawai'i, partly because of their large numbers, Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals had opportunities beyond the plantation fields as professionals, entrepreneurs, and skilled workers (Odo 2004, 24). By 1940, race relations on Hawai'i were far better than on the mainland, with Japanese immigrants integrated into the economy and represented in government, education, medicine, and law (CWRIC 1982, 263). However, they were not immune from racism or discrimination. As on the mainland, those born in Japan were prohibited from becoming naturalized citizens on the basis of race (Niiya 2001, 331).

Japanese in Hawai'i were also seen as potentially dangerous if the United States and Japan were to go to war. Tetsuden Kashima, a scholar of Japanese American imprisonment during World War II, found evidence that both the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) gathered data on Nikkei (Japanese and Japanese American) residents in the late 1930s through

World War II. The Army recommended the arrest of 128 Nikkei individuals, the closing of 60 amateur radio stations, and the confiscation of 23 businesses under a regime of imposed martial law (Kotani quoted in Kashima 2003, 68). From 1939 to the beginning of World War II, the FBI designated 338 Issei (immigrants born in Japan) and nine Nisei (American-born children of Issei) in Hawai'i as candidates for custodial detention (Kashima 2003, 68).

A separate effort to document aliens of Japanese and European heritage in Hawai'i began in August of 1940 under provisions of the federal Alien Registration Act (Allen 1950, 430). Aliens in the islands were fingerprinted and registered.

By the start of World War II, the Nikkei, as Japanese immigrants and their descendants are called, numbered almost 160,000, comprising the largest single ethnic group and nearly 40 percent of the total population of Hawai'i (Kashima 2003, 67).

THE START OF WORLD WAR II AND MARTIAL LAW IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII (1941–44)

The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 resulted in the deaths of more than 2,340 military personnel and more than 60 civilians (Grant 2010, 4). Shortly after noon on December 7, Lieutenant General Walter

C. Short of the Army visited the Governor of Hawai'i, Joseph Poindexter, and requested that the governor declare martial law. Both General Short and Governor Poindexter issued proclamations declaring martial law, both of which had been prepared months in advance (Allen 1950, 37–38; Anthony 1975, 5–6). Under martial law, Hawai'i was governed by Army generals Walter Short, Delos Emmons, and Robert C. Richardson, Jr.

Poindexter's proclamation on December 7, 1941 placed the territory of Hawai'i under martial law, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* (the requirement for a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court), and placed the judicial branch of the government in the hands of the military (Allen 1950, 38). The military closed the civilian courts and established its own courts with authority over civilians (Kashima 2003, 69). The military enforced ordinary civil and criminal law dealing with everything from disorderly conduct to murder, and military control in Hawai'i restricted nearly every aspect of daily life.

The General Orders promulgated under martial law covered not just military functions like curfew and blackout rules, but also aspects of daily life and recreation. This included

regulation of traffic, firearms, gasoline, food and liquor, radios, the press, telephone use, wages and employment, the possession of currency, the collection of garbage, rent control, restaurants and bars, bowling alleys, and the chlorination of water.

The Army-controlled military courts considered cases ranging from the most serious criminal cases to dog-leash violations. The military conducted some 50,000 trials of civilians throughout the islands during the war, with a 99 percent conviction rate in the 22,000 cases on the island of O'ahu in 1942 and 1943. The average trial lasted five minutes, and legal counsel was seldom at hand once it became common knowledge that the presence of a defense lawyer would ensure a harsh sentence (Scheiber and Scheiber 2003). Initially intended to last for only several months, martial law was maintained for nearly three years until October 1944 (Grant 2010, 5).

INTERMENT IN HAWAI'I (1941–45)

Martial law was the legal authority for the incarceration of hundreds of individuals on suspicion of disloyalty to the United States. In the months following the Pearl Harbor attack, President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy William Franklin Knox pressured the appointed military governor, General Delos C. Emmons, to imprison all residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawai'i, confine them to one island, or remove them to the mainland (Kashima 2003, 75). However, mass incarceration of all Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawai'i was not a possibility with more than 35,000 resident aliens and 124,000 American citizens forming nearly half of Hawai'i's population. General Emmons took a measured approach to mass incarceration, believing that it was not necessary, feasible, or useful in Hawai'i and could potentially do more harm than good (Kashima 2003, 72–78).

The round-up and imprisonment of aliens and civilians began on December 7th while the bombing of Pearl Harbor was still in progress, even before martial law had been declared. The War Department ordered the internment of all individuals who had been identified on the custodial detention list (Kashima 2003, 69). These included leaders in the Japanese community who had significant community influence, were educated, were teachers, or had access to transportation or communications. They included members of the Japanese



Pearl Harbor Naval Base and the U.S.S. *Shaw* ablaze following the Japanese attack, December 7, 1941. Photo: Library of Congress.

consulate, and community members who served in an unofficial consular capacity for those wanting to communicate officially with Japan on legal issues of births, deaths, marriage, and other business. They also included Shinto and Buddhist priests, Japanese language teachers, those with radios, and farmers and fishermen with access to boats and other transport. Martial arts instructors, travel agents, those with access to the press, and Kibei (American citizens of Japanese ancestry who had been educated in Japan) were also targeted. In some cases, those arrested were considered “guilty by association” or were identified by informants, some without just cause.

Beginning on December 8, others not on the custodial detention list were also arrested. By December 9, the FBI and military had arrested 345 Japanese nationals, 22 U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, 74 German nationals, 11 Italian nationals, 19 U.S. citizens of German ancestry, and 2 U.S. citizens of Italian ancestry (ibid, 72).

On O‘ahu, the FBI and the Army carried out the arrests together. The FBI handed the prisoners over to the military police at the U.S. Immigration Station at Honolulu, which was then used as a temporary detention station. Some individuals were taken to the downtown Honolulu Police Department Headquarters or the Military Police Headquarters (formerly the Yokohama Specie Bank) before being transferred to the Immigration Station. On the other Hawaiian Islands, the FBI, the army’s military intelligence personnel, and local police collaborated to make the arrests (Kashima 2003, 69–71).

On Hawai‘i Island, internees were held temporarily at Kilauea Military Camp, Waiakea Prison Camp at the Hilo Airport, and the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School. On Kaua‘i, the Wailua County Jail, Waimea Jail, and Kalaheo Stockade were used as temporary detention centers, and one internee was held in the shower room at the Lihue Plantation gymnasium (Saiki 1982, 62). On Lāna‘i, those arrested were held at the Lāna‘i City Jail. On Molokai, an old jail at Kaunakakai was used for temporary detention. Detainees from Maui, Molokai, and Lāna‘i were later taken to the Maui County Jail and a detention center at Haiku, also on Maui.

At the temporary detention centers, the fate of detainees varied: some were questioned and released; some were sent to the U.S. Immigration Station in Honolulu for further interrogation; and some were held for as long as six months before being sent to an internment camp (Kashima 2003, 74). Those arrested were to have two hearings, one with a military intelligence board, and the other with a review board consisting of three civilians and two army officers (ibid, 73–74).

After the hearings, those who were not released were sent from the U.S. Immigration Station across Honolulu Harbor to the Sand Island Detention Station. The facility was set up on December 8, 1941, and operated until March 1, 1943. Most of the internees sent to Sand Island were later transferred to mainland camps.

Ten ships departed Hawai‘i transferring internees and their family members to the mainland between February 17, 1942 and December 2, 1943. The first several ships removed internees from Sand Island and transferred them to Department of Justice internment camps at Bismarck, North Dakota; Lordsburg, New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Crystal City, Texas (Kashima 86). In 1942, family members of interned men were given the option to join them on the mainland. The War Department also selectively removed Japanese American citizens and sent them to the mainland. These family members and selectively removed Japanese Americans were sent to centers run by the War Relocation Authority where mainland Japanese Americans were confined for the duration of the war (Kashima 86). Locations where they were sent included Jerome, Arkansas; Topaz, Utah; and Tule Lake, California.

Beginning March 2, 1943, internees remaining at Sand Island were transferred to the Honouliuli Internment Camp also on the island of O‘ahu, which had been constructed to house both internees and prisoners of war. Historical records suggest Honouliuli Internment Camp was built to allow expansion of the Honolulu Embarkation Port facilities on Sand Island (U.S. Army 1945, 10), and because the camp’s location on Sand Island was subject to direct attack or landings by enemy forces, it was in violation of international law (Springer 1943).

Honouliuli was markedly different from the other detention facilities in Hawai‘i. While the other locations were ad-hoc places to

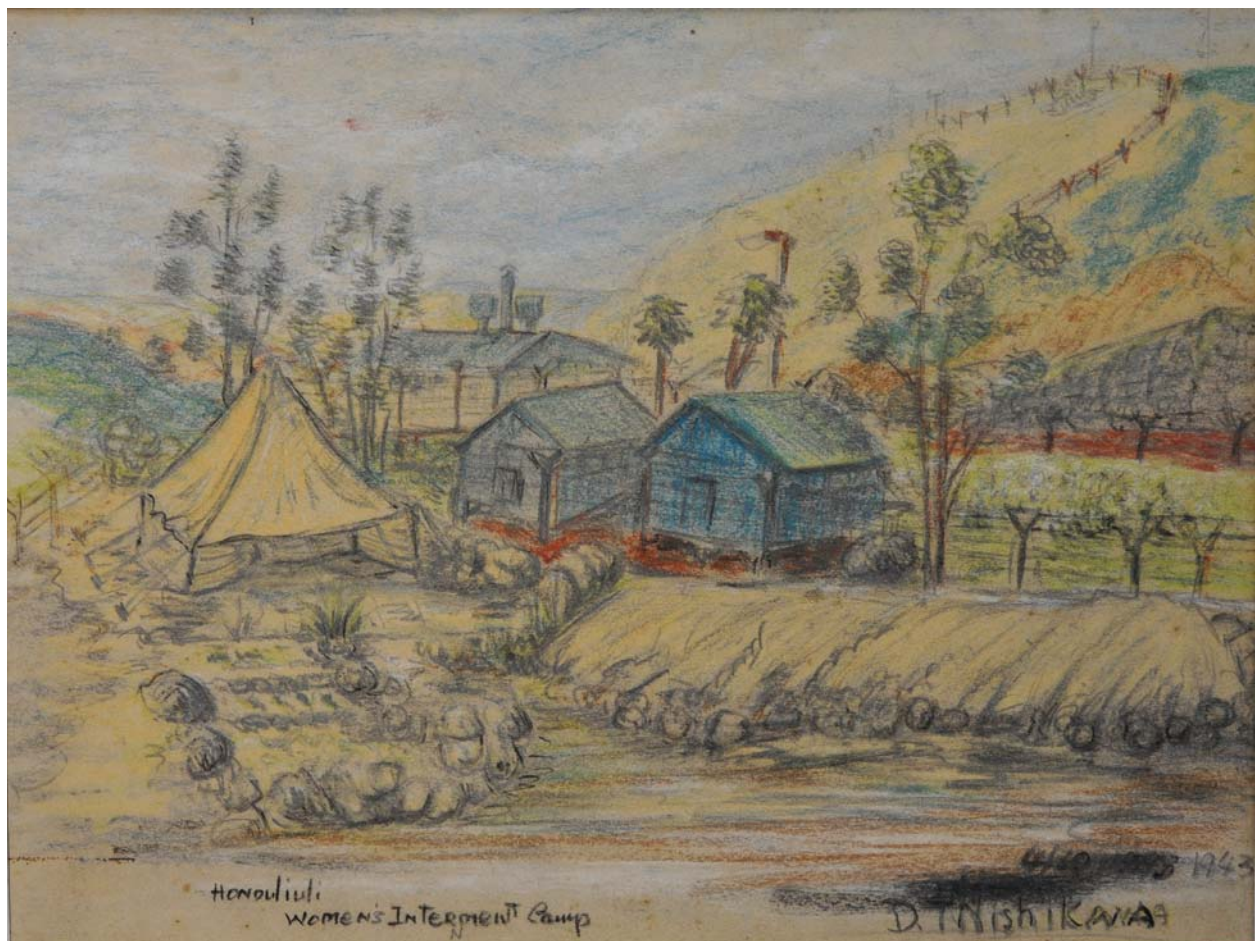
keep internees temporarily, Honouliuli was sited and constructed for the express purpose of confining internees and prisoners of war during World War II. Honouliuli illustrates the government's clear thinking on policy implementation; it was a place that the government could build where, when, and what it needed.

Three hundred twenty Nikkei are known to have been interned at Honouliuli (Soga 2007, Appendix 4). Some of the Honouliuli internees were later transferred to mainland Department of Justice internment camps or War Relocation Authority centers. Other Honouliuli internees were eligible for parole; however, if an internee wished to leave the camp and was eligible to do so, that person was required to sign a statement promising they would not contest the imprisonment in court. Failure to sign would result in continued imprisonment.

It is difficult to confirm the precise numbers of internees from Hawai'i because civilians were arrested, transferred, and released throughout

the war. For example, although no Irish are listed in the known compilations, Suzanne Falgout of the University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu has found records indicating a woman from Ireland was interned at Honouliuli because her anti-British attitude was considered potentially pro-Nazi. A useful table (adapted for this report as Table 2-1) shows the number of internees of Japanese ethnicity confined on each island at different time periods, but the author Gary Okihiro makes clear that the totals were fluid, reflecting transfers, new arrests, and releases. Further research will likely refine the estimates of the number of people interned.

The best estimate for the number of people of Japanese ancestry incarcerated from Hawai'i is 2,392 (Kashima 2003, 86). This number included 875 predominantly Issei males arrested and transferred to Department of Justice internment camps on the mainland; 1,217 individuals of Japanese ancestry in Hawai'i sent to War Relocation Authority camps on the mainland; and approximately 300 Nikkei imprisoned in Hawai'i (Kashima 2003, 86).



Drawing of the women's internee compound at Honouliuli by Dan T. Nishikawa, April 10, 1943. Image courtesy of the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, Dan Toru Nishikawa Family Collection.

In addition, an FBI memo lists 125 people of European ancestry incarcerated by the end of March 1942, including 67 German aliens, 40 U.S. citizens of German ancestry, 15 Italian aliens, two U.S. citizens of Italian ancestry, and one Norwegian alien (Shivers 1942).

INCARCERATION OF NIKKEI ON THE MAINLAND (1941–45)

As in Hawai‘i, immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor leaders in the Japanese American community on the West Coast were arrested, bank accounts were frozen, and short-wave radios, cameras, and other items deemed contraband were seized. Those arrested on the mainland and those from Hawai‘i who were brought to the mainland were initially interned in temporary detention centers run by the Department of Justice, such as Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. Internees were later sent to permanent internment centers, first under the Army at sites such as Lordsburg, New Mexico, and then back to Department of Justice centers such as Santa Fe, New Mexico. Much later—after June 11, 1943—many of the internees from the Santa Fe camp were able to reunite with their families at the Department of Justice Family Internment Camp in Crystal City, Texas.

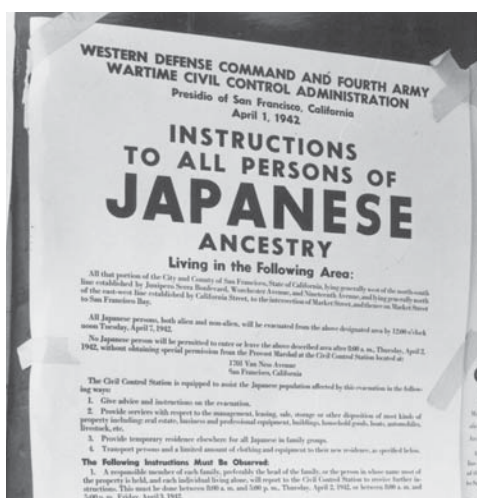
Conditions for the incarceration of people of Japanese ethnicity were significantly different on the mainland. On the mainland, incarceration soon included the entire Japanese American population of the West Coast. The “relocation,” as the mass incarceration was called, was authorized by Executive Order No. 9066, and signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on

February 19, 1942. Although the Executive Order empowered the Army to designate areas from which “any or all persons may be excluded” the Army enforced its provisions almost completely against individuals of Japanese ancestry, of whom two thirds were American born citizens (NPS 2005, 2). Those incarcerated included people from all walks of life: native-born citizens, the elderly, World War I veterans given citizenship by an act of Congress, Japanese Alaskans, children, and even babies of half-Japanese ancestry living in Caucasian foster homes and orphanages.

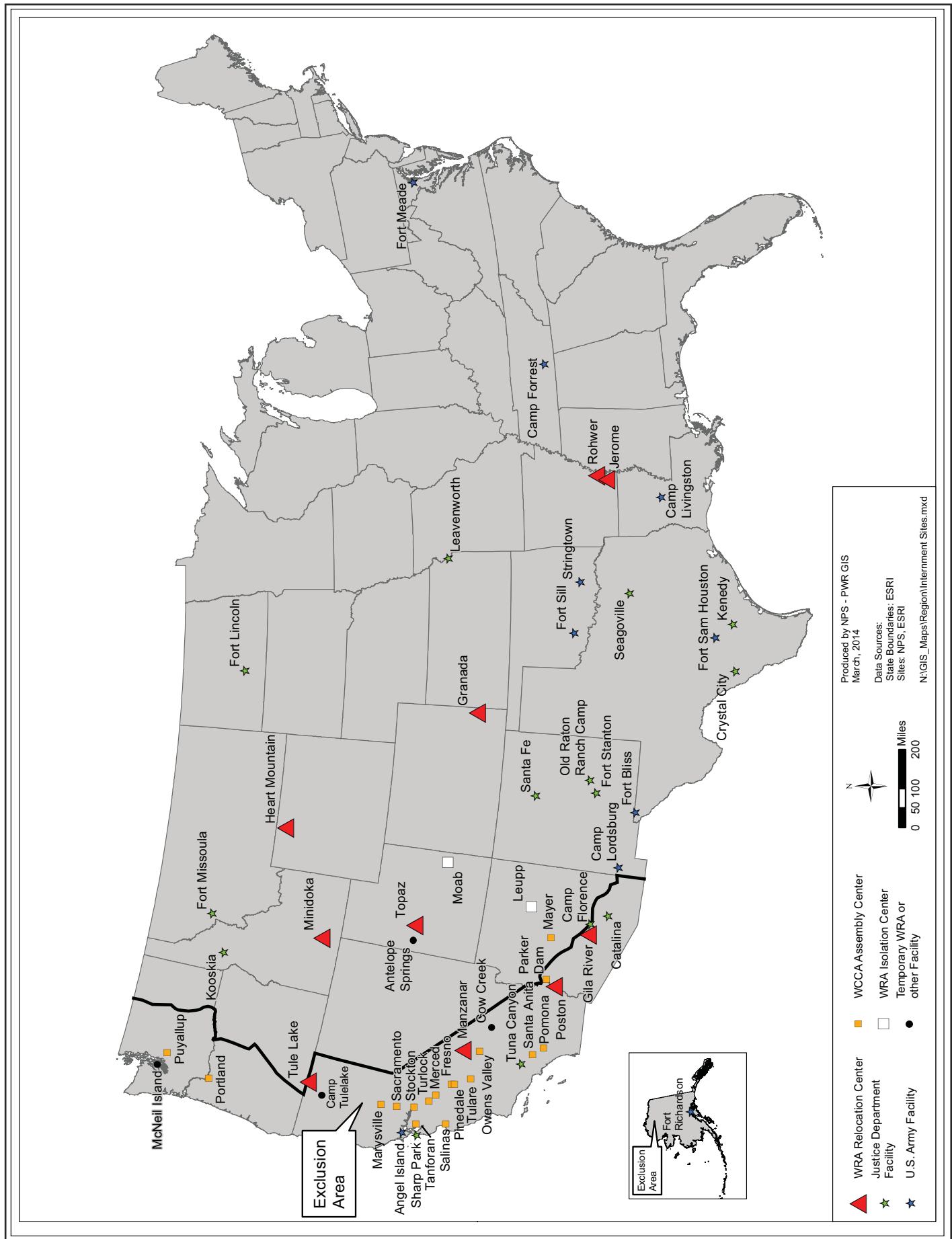
By June 2, 1942, all Nikkei on the West Coast, except for a few left behind in hospitals, were in temporary detention camps, called “assembly centers,” located at fairgrounds and racetracks near major metropolitan areas along the West Coast. From the temporary detention facilities they were moved to ten inland centers run by the War Relocation Authority (WRA).

Four U.S. Supreme Court cases challenged the mass incarceration of American citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II. In three cases, the United States Supreme Court upheld the convictions of Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, testing the constitutionality of the curfew imposed on Japanese Americans and the government’s right to exclude people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast based on “military necessity.”

But in the fourth case, decided by the Supreme Court on December 18, 1944, the justices ruled unanimously that Mitsuye Endo should be released unconditionally, that is



Photos (left to right): 1. Civilian Exclusion Order demanding the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry, San Francisco, April 1942. 2. In response to Civilian Exclusion Order No. 20, San Francisco residents of Japanese ancestry wait to register with the Civil Control Station. Photos by Dorothea Lange, courtesy Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.



Mainland sites associated with the incarceration of persons of Japanese descent during World War II.



Photos (clockwise from top left): **1.** Families board a bus in Centerville, CA that will take them to a temporary detention camp known as an "assembly center." Photo by Dorothea Lange, May 1942. **2.** A grandfather and grandchildren await transportation, Hayward, CA. Photo by Dorothea Lange, May 1942. **3.** Families arrive at the WRA center at Heart Mountain, WY, September 1943. Photo by Bud Aoyama. **4.** Arrivals at the Salinas Assembly Center, California, March 1942. Photo by Clem Albers. All photos: courtesy Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

without having to follow the indefinite leave procedure established by the WRA. The court stated that the WRA “has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure.” While sidestepping the constitutional question of the right of the government to hold citizens without cause in wartime, it did in effect free all loyal Japanese Americans still held in the WRA centers.

Anticipating the Supreme Court decision, on December 17, 1944, the War Department announced the lifting of the West Coast exclusion orders, and the WRA simultaneously announced that the centers would be closed within one year.

END OF THE WAR AND RELEASE (1944–1960s)

In Hawai‘i, martial law had been the legal authority for incarcerating U.S. citizens as well as resident aliens. When martial law was lifted in Hawai‘i on October 24, 1944, there was no longer a legal authority to hold citizens. However, six days before martial law ended, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9489, modeled after Executive Order 9066. This executive order authorized Hawai‘i’s military commander not only to intern enemy aliens, but also to expel from the islands any U.S. citizen who was considered a security threat. Citizens could be arrested and detained, pending their exclusion from the territory of Hawai‘i (Okiihiro 1992, 268–69).

Under the authority of Executive Order 9489, on November 11, 1944, the 67 remaining Japanese American citizens held at Honouliuli were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California (Ogawa and Fox 1991, 135). During 1945, an additional 12 American citizens of Japanese ancestry were arrested and detained pending exclusion. In fact, Ogawa and Fox report that citizens remained prisoners even after the last Issei were released: 18 alien internees were released from the Honouliuli Internment Camp on September 14, 1945, leaving only three citizens in custody (ibid, 138). The civilian prison compound at Honouliuli was closed in 1945 (Kashima 2003, 86) but the camp may have been used into 1946 for the transfer of prisoners of war or other military activities.

The mass exodus of Nikkei from the WRA centers occurred during the spring, summer, and fall of 1945. The last War Relocation

Authority center, Tule Lake, closed on March 19, 1946. The last Justice Department internment camp, Crystal City, closed on February 27, 1948.

REDRESS (1960s–1980s)

During the 1960s, a group of Japanese Americans, inspired by the Civil Rights movement, began an effort to bring awareness and justice to what had occurred to their parents and grandparents during World War II. This effort is known as the “redress movement.” Initially, their efforts led to a proclamation by President Gerald R. Ford in 1976, stating that the incarceration had been wrong and was a national mistake, never to be repeated.

On July 31, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-317, establishing the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) and initiating the investigation of these wartime events. The Commission held hearings nationwide with over 750 witnesses, the majority of whom were Nikkei who experienced incarceration. On February 22, 1983 the Commission made public its report, *Personal Justice Denied*. Their conclusion after 18 months of research was that “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.” (CWRIC1997: 194).

Evidence discovered following the war from FBI and Office of Naval Intelligence reports led to retrials in the early 1980s overturning convictions of Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi, and Minoru Yasui on charges related to their refusal to submit to curfews and incarceration based on race. The courts found that the government had intentionally withheld reports and other critical evidence at trials all the way up to the Supreme Court, which would have proved that there was no military necessity for the exclusion, and thus, for the incarceration of Japanese Americans.

On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which wrote into law the U.S. CWRIC’s recommendations. When President George H. W. Bush signed the appropriation bill on

November 21, 1989, payments were set to begin on October 9, 1990. The oldest survivors received their redress checks of \$20,000 first, along with a letter of apology signed by President Bush. The Civil Liberties Act also established a fund for educational programs, called the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund.

COMMEMORATION (1980s–PRESENT)

Since 1988 four sites have been set aside by the federal government to provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. All four sites are on the mainland: Manzanar National Historic Site, California, designated in 1992; Minidoka Internment

National Monument, Idaho, designated in 2001 and renamed Minidoka National Historic Site in 2008; Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial called Nidoto Nai Yoni (Let it not happen again) Memorial, Bainbridge Island, Washington, 2008; and the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, California, designated in 2008. In 2007, Congress authorized a \$38 million grant program for the preservation and interpretation of related historic sites called the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program. Through this grant program, the NPS has awarded \$9.5 million to nonprofit organizations; educational institutions, state, local, and tribal governments; and other public entities throughout the United States.

Table 2-1: Number of Persons of Japanese Ethnicity Confined in Internment Camps in Hawai'i during World War II (adapted from Okihiro 1992, 267)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Internment Sites*</i>						
	<i>O'ahu†</i>	<i>Kaua'i</i>	<i>Maui</i>	<i>Molokai</i>	<i>Lāna'i</i>	<i>Hawai'i</i>	<i>Total</i>
1942							
Jan.	190	41	51	4	2	85	373
Feb.	292	53	56	4	3	110	518
Sept.	319	9	9			6	343
1943							
June	238						238
Aug.	229	1	4				234
Dec.	169		1				170
1944							
Jan.	324						324
June	184	2				2	188
Oct.	117						117
1945							
Sept.	25						25
<p>* Internment Sites: O'ahu—Honolulu Immigration Station, Sand Island Detention Camp, Honouliuli Internment Camp; Kaua'i—Wailua County Jail, Waimea undetermined location, Kalaheo Stockade; Maui—Maui County Jail, Haiku Camp; Molokai and Lāna'i—county jails; Hawai'i—Kilauea Military Camp, Waiakea Prison Camp.</p> <p>† O'ahu counts include those transferred from other islands.</p>							

Table 2-2: Sites Associated with the Internment in Hawai'i during World War II

<i>Site</i>	<i>Primary (Used for at least 10 prisoners)</i>	<i>Secondary (Used for fewer than 10 prisoners)</i>
O'ahu		
Honolulu Military Police Station (Yokohama Specie Bank)		√
Honolulu Police Department		√
Honouliuli Internment Camp	√	
Sand Island Detention Camp	√	
U.S. Immigration Station	√	
Island of Hawai'i		
Kilauea Military Camp (KMC) Detention Camp and Prisoner of War Camp	√	
Hilo Independent Japanese Language School		√
Waiakea Prison Camp		√
Kaua'i		
Kalaheo Stockade	√	
Kaua'i County Courthouse—Lihue		√
Lihue Plantation Gymnasium		√
Wailua County Jail	√	
Waimea Jail	√	
Maui		
Maui County Jail	√	
Haiku Military Camp		√
Molokai		
Kaunakakai Jail and Courthouse		√
Lāna'i		
Lāna'i City Jail and Courthouse		√
The data in this table is based on best reliable sources and may be updated as more research is acquired.		

Part II: Sites Associated with the Internment in Hawai‘i

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Based on the legislation passed by Congress authorizing this study, its geographical scope is focused broadly on sites in the state of Hawai‘i that are associated with the internment of American citizens and aliens of Japanese and European heritage during World War II.

IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Research on sites associated with the incarceration was formally undertaken for this study in December 2010, and all other contributing research was completed separately outside the scope of this study. The identification of resources resulted primarily from the work of Trans-Sierran Archaeological Resources, the staff and volunteers of the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i, the University of Hawai‘i, and interested individuals. Studies include interviews, oral histories, and document reviews conducted during the past several decades, research at the National Archives, and additional archival and archeological field research by the University of Hawai‘i faculty and students.

Thirteen sites related to the internment in Hawai‘i were originally identified in December 2010 based on work completed by Trans-Sierran Archaeological Resources for the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i. Over the course of one year, the list of sites rose from 13 to 17. The four additional sites identified include the downtown Honolulu Police Station, the Yokohama Specie Bank (across the street from the Police Station) (Mori, pers. comm. 2011), the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School where individuals were detained pending transfer to O‘ahu (Nunes-Atabaki and Nunes 1999, 41), and the Kaua‘i County Courthouse, where Kaua‘i internee hearings were held. Given the breadth of the geographic area and complexity of the history, it is likely that additional sites associated with the internment will emerge over time.

Sites or locations associated with the internment in Hawai‘i correspond to Table 2-2. “Primary” sites are those that housed at least 10 prisoners, generally for more than several weeks. “Secondary” sites are those that were used as prisons for fewer prisoners, usually for shorter periods of time. Also included in

the “secondary” category are sites where no internees were imprisoned, but where activities related to the internment occurred, such as hearings. Each of these properties may include buildings such as houses, courthouses, jails, and/or sites such as detention locations and military camps.

Historic resources associated with internment in Hawai‘i include eight primary sites where at least ten internees were confined, and eight secondary sites, where fewer internees were confined. The secondary sites also include the Kaua‘i County Courthouse in Lihue, where internee hearings were held. In most cases, because of the immediacy of the roundup and arrests, existing facilities, including jails, schools, immigration stations, and military installations were used to confine the internees.

O‘AHU INTERNMENT SITES

Five sites were used on the island of O‘ahu: the Honolulu Police Department Headquarters, the Honolulu Military Police Station, the U.S. Immigration Station, Sand Island Detention Camp, and Honouliuli Internment Camp.

Honolulu Police Department Headquarters and Yokohama Specie Bank / U.S. Army Police Station, Downtown Honolulu

The downtown Honolulu Police Department Headquarters at 842 Bethel Street was a location where some individuals were taken on December 7, 1941, before being transferred to the U.S. Immigration Station on Ala Moana Boulevard (Mori 2011). During the war, it became the location of the Alien Property Custodian office, which confiscated property owned by foreign citizens. Across the street, at 36 Merchant Street, was the Yokohama Specie Bank, which was originally a bank for Japanese nationals living in Hawai‘i. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the building was seized by the Army and used as the military police station. It housed a jail in the basement where it is reported that Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry were kept prior to transfer to the U.S. Immigration Station.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The Honolulu Police Department and the Yokohama Specie structures have been preserved and the exteriors have been restored.



Map of internment sites on the island of O'ahu.

Both structures are part of the Merchant Street Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

U.S. Immigration Station

The U.S. Immigration Station, located at 595 Ala Moana Boulevard in Honolulu, was the place individuals from O'ahu were taken on December 7th and in the days following when they were arrested by the Army and the FBI. The FBI's custodial detention index of December 4, 1941, listed 149 people on O'ahu to be arrested in the event of war (Kashima 2003, 69–71). By day's end on December 7, more than 200 people had been taken to the U.S. Immigration Station. By December 10, that number rose to 400, of which 75 percent were Nikkei (ibid, 43).

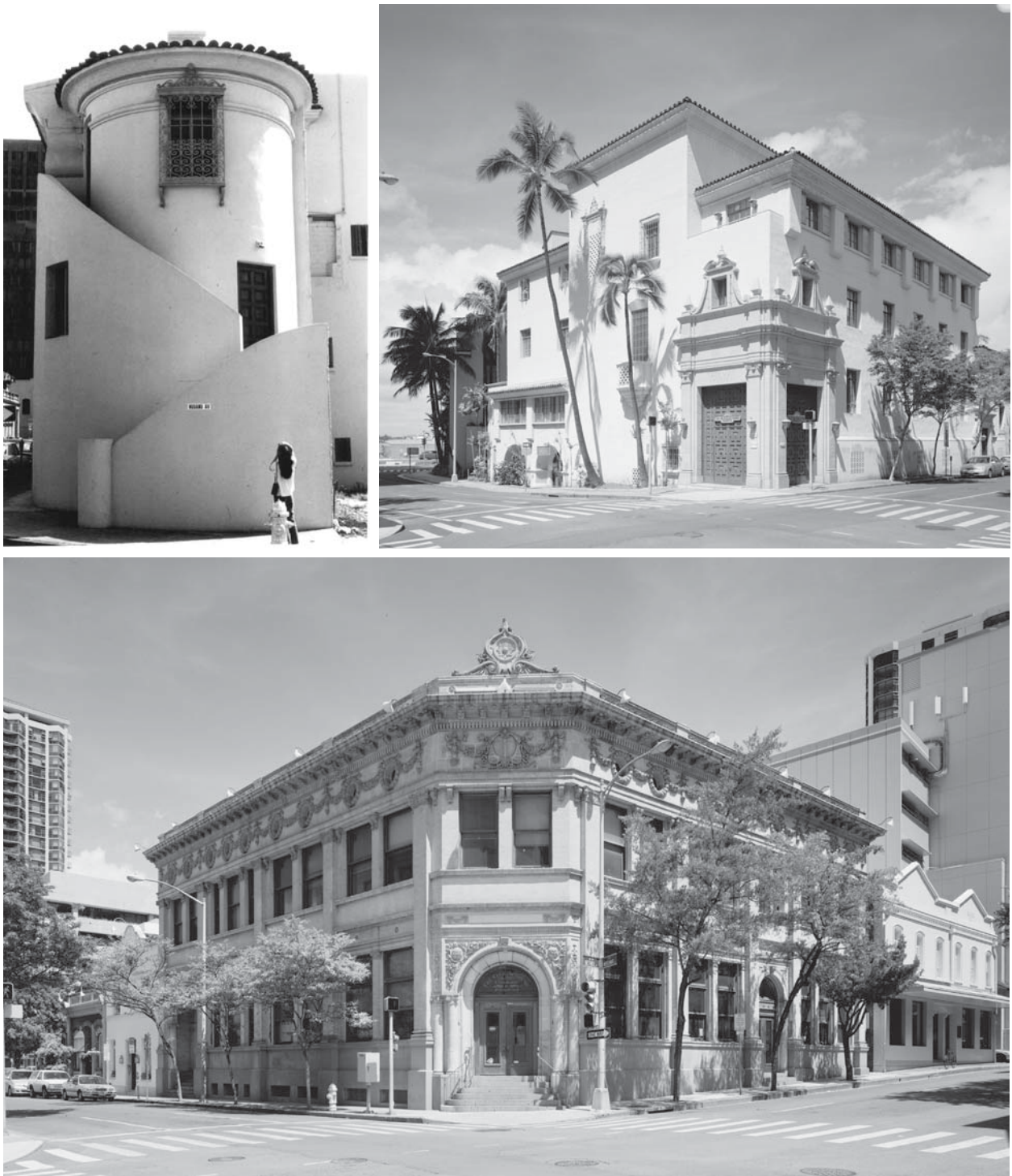
Internees from all of the Hawaiian Islands who were sent to Honouliuli, Sand Island, and permanent mainland internment and incarceration centers also passed through the U.S. Immigration Station. Italian and German aliens and U.S. citizens of Italian and German ancestry were also held at the U.S. Immigration Station. A fountain in the southern

part of the courtyard was reportedly made by Alfredo Guisti, an Italian prisoner of war from Pietrasanta, Italy.

Unlike most of the other internment sites in Hawai'i that only served local, short term needs, the U.S. Immigration Station had a broad, statewide role over an extended period. It served as a temporary internment location, but also as a center of legal administration.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The U.S. Immigration Station building is currently used for offices of the Department of Homeland Security and the Hawaiian Department of Health. The four buildings and associated grounds of the three-acre complex were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 14, 1973. The areas of significance include "architecture," "social/humanitarian," and "Pacific Bridge." The date of construction is 1934. The building was designed by Charles W. Dickey, the first person raised in Hawai'i to have formal training as an architect.



Photos (clockwise from top left): **1.** Honolulu Police Department, c. 1973. Photographer unknown, provided as part of National Register nomination form. **2.** Honolulu Police Department at Bethel and Merchant Streets, 2007. Photo: James Rosenthal, Library of Congress. **3.** Yokohama Specie Bank (Honolulu Military Police Station), 2007. Photo: James Rosenthal, Library of Congress.



Photos (clockwise from top left): **1.** U.S. Immigration Station, c. 1973, photographer unknown, provided as part of National Register nomination form. **2.** Fountain reported sculpted by Alfredo Guisti, an Italian prisoner of war, U.S. Immigration Station, 2006. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007. **3.** Gate at Sand Island Internment Camp. Photographer unknown, c. 1942, U.S. Army Museum of Hawai'i. **4.** Detainees at Sand Island Internment Camp lived in tents for six months until barracks were constructed. Photographer unknown, c. 1942, U.S. Army Museum of Hawai'i.

All of the buildings at the site were present during World War II: the administration building; a two-story detention building now used by Hawaii Department of Public Health; a long, one-story annex; and the garage/waiting shed. Several of the structures were likely used, as the U.S. Immigration Station reportedly could hold up to 400 prisoners. Japanese immigrants and American citizens of Japanese ancestry stayed in the courtyard and in holding cells in back of the main building; the holding cells are still present at the northwest end of the building. Although some minor adaptations have been made to the interior of the structures to accommodate current uses, the complex appears to retain a high degree of integrity.

Sand Island Detention Camp

The Sand Island Detention Camp, located on Sand Island in Honolulu Harbor, was opened on December 8, 1941 and operated for 15 months until March 1, 1943. It was an internment camp run by the U.S. Army. The location was chosen because it was near Honolulu and because the buildings of the former Territorial Quarantine Hospital were available for use. Early maps show the quarantine area as an irregular ellipse within Sand Island; this same configuration is on WW II-era maps. The island location provided a measure of geographic isolation and security from Honolulu. The bridge that now connects Honolulu to Sand Island was constructed after World War II.

A week after the outbreak of war, approximately three hundred internees had been transferred from the Immigration Station to the Sand Island Detention Camp. The first Japanese prisoner of war, Ensign Kazuo Sakamaki, was also held at Sand Island, in a separate enclosure. Captured on the windward side of O'ahu near Bellows Field before dawn on December 8, Sakamaki had been skipper of one of five two-man midget submarines assigned to breach Pearl Harbor's defenses, and he was the only one of the ten to survive the suicide mission. Sakamaki was kept at Sand Island eight weeks before being transferred to a prisoner of war facility at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin (Straus 2003, 8–14).

Kumaji Furuya, one of the civilian internees taken to Sand Island on December 9, 1941, remembered being marched through a thicket of kiawe trees to a large Spanish-style building and then to a tiled building with showers, latrines,

and a kitchen. He and his fellow prisoners were given tents and cots to set up for their quarters (Saiki 1982, 29–31).

At one point there were four separately fenced enclosures for internees within the original quarantine hospital station, two for male Nikkei with 250 persons each, one for 40 females “of mixed races,” and one for 25 male German and Italian nationals and U.S. citizens of German and Italian ancestry. Each fenced area had its own mess hall, showers, and latrines. Between the compounds were pathways for workers and guards. Twenty-five detainees were assigned to each barracks. They reported twice daily to be counted (U.S. Army 1945).

The first commanding officer of Sand Island was Captain Carl F. Eifler followed by Lt. Louis F. Springer. Approximately \$500,000 was spent to improve and maintain the facilities during the 18 months the camp was used. The improvements included the construction of eight guard towers and four two-story barracks. The guard towers were prefabricated and erected in two weeks: each was 20 feet tall with welded legs and platforms crafted from half-inch thick metal plates (Ching, interview 2004).

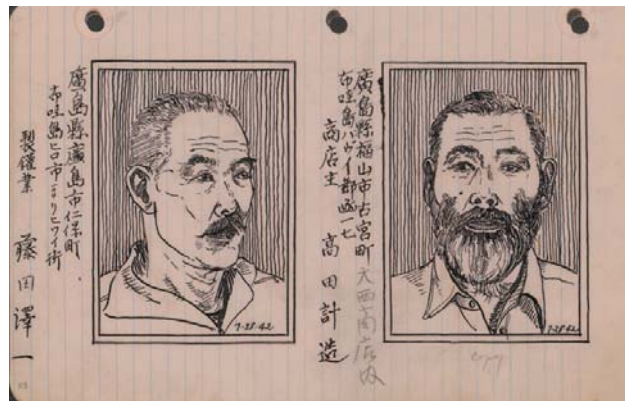
Yasutaro Soga, a journalist and leader interned at Sand Island, remembers that there was a dining room and shower/toilet room, both of concrete, and that tents were used for the internees for the first six months (Soga 2007, 29–65). He recalls that four 30-foot by 60-foot two-story barracks were built in May 1942. These undoubtedly correspond to the four barracks listed as part of the Sand Island improvements. Oral history, historic maps and photographs, and a 1962 aerial photograph indicate that the civilian internee compound was located near the center of the island.

In a report to the Swedish Consul during the first year of the war, J. R. Sulzer described the facilities he saw at Sand Island on September 9, 1942:

The camp consists of several wooden barracks of excellent construction, well ventilated, well lighted and having shuttered windows. Large spaces are left between the beds and in several of the barracks the beds are tiered . . . Electricity is installed in all of the barracks . . . Married couples are

PORTRAITS OF INTERNEES BY GEORGE HOSHIDA

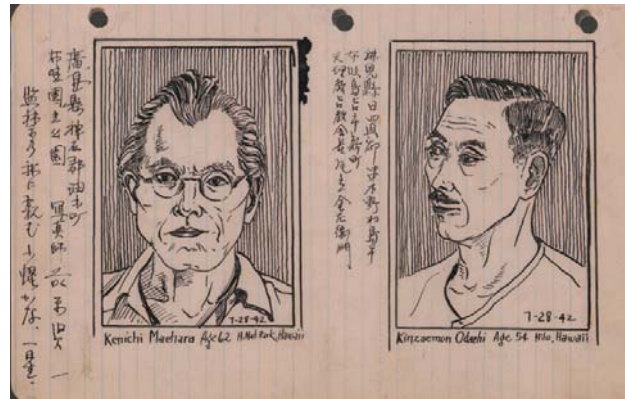
George Hoshida, from Hilo, Hawai'i, documented his incarceration experience in World War II through hundreds of drawings and watercolors. Hoshida was transferred from Kilauea Military Camp to Sand Island, then to Department of Justice camps at Lordsburg and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and WRA camps in Jerome, Arkansas and Gila River, Arizona. These portraits were drawn at Lordsburg and depict internees of Japanese descent from Hawai'i. Images: George Hoshida Collection, Japanese American National Museum. Gift of June Hoshida Honma, Sandra Hoshida, and Carole Hoshida Kanada.



Sawaichi Fujita, tinsmith, Hilo, Hawai'i; Keizo Takata, store owner, Hilo, Hawai'i



Kodo Fujitani, Reverend, Honolulu Moiliili Nishi Hongwanji, O'ahu; Ryuten Kashiwa, Reverend, Waialua Hongwanji, O'ahu



Kenichi Maehara, photographer, Hawai'i National Park; Kinzaemon Odachi, President of Tenrikyo, Hilo, Hawai'i



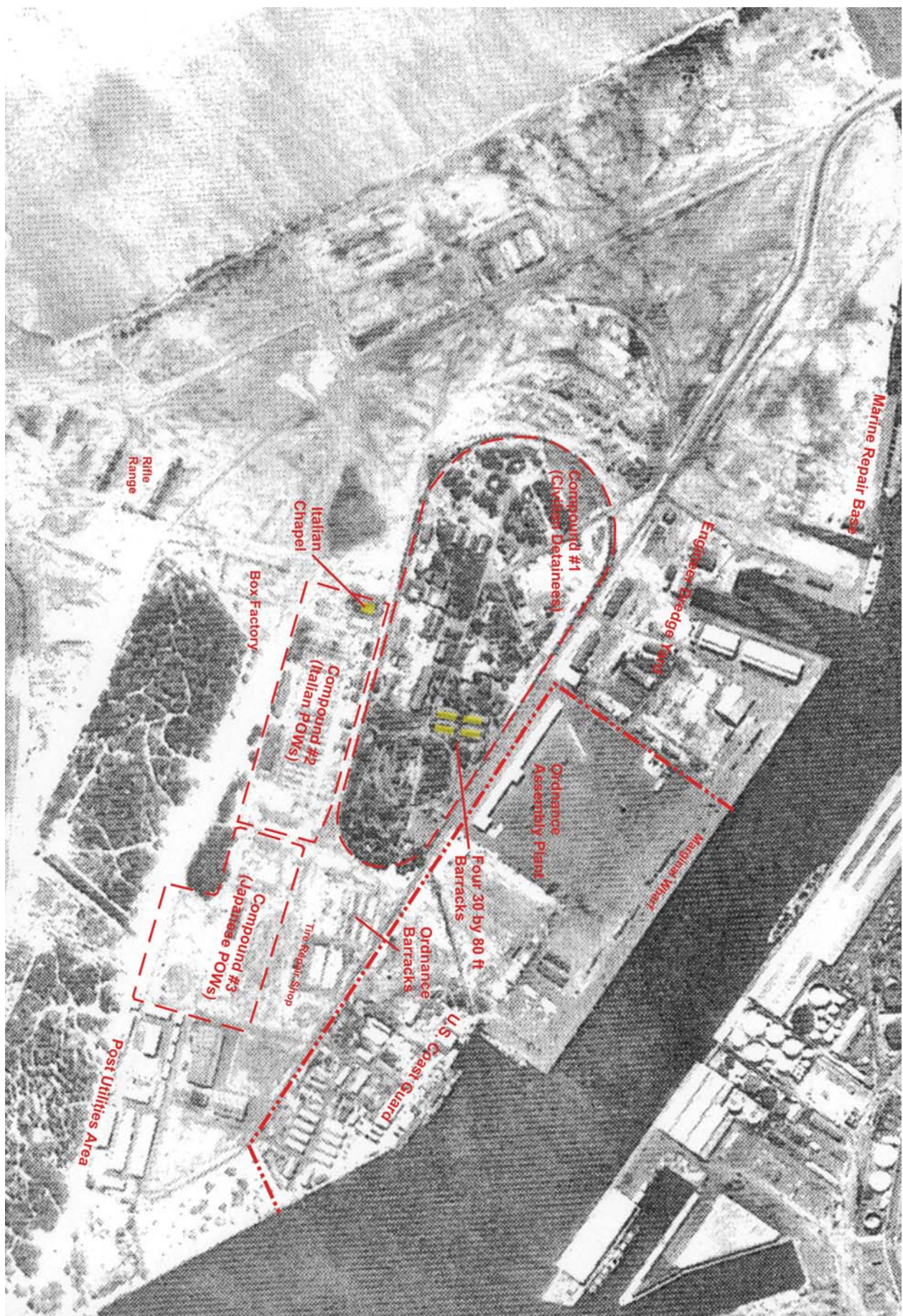
Gentaro Arita, farmer, Papaikou, Hawai'i; Shigeru Ando, farmer, Papaikou, Hawai'i



Chikai Odate, Higashi Hongwanji, Kaua'i; Ryuichi Murata, principal, Manoa Heiwa gakko, Honolulu



Segaku Takezono, monk, Wailuku Hongwanji, Maui



1962 aerial photograph of Sand Island indicating the location of areas of the former detention camp. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007.



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Sand Island, 2006: observation tower and beach defenses. **2.** Italian Chapel, Sand Island. Built by Italian prisoners of war, this historic chapel is the last of the WWII-era buildings to stand on Sand Island. Photos: Burton and Farrell 2007.

authorized to live in well-constructed tents, which are laid out on the grounds of the camp (Sulzer 1942).

Sulzer's tally of prisoners and civilian internees included those at Sand Island and at the U.S. Immigration Station in Honolulu. He lists 48 male and four female Japanese citizens, two German male citizens, two Italian male and one Italian female citizen, and 252 American male citizens and 15 females. Given the other documented counts, the great majority of the 252 American male citizens were likely Japanese Americans, but German Americans were also present (Nye 2005).

PHYSICAL REMAINS

Today, no evidence of the internment camp, or of the Territorial Quarantine Hospital remains. Most of Sand Island has been developed with modern warehouses and Coast Guard facilities, and a wastewater treatment plant has been constructed in the western part of the island. There are only three areas that have not been paved over and built upon: the 14-acre Sand Island State Recreation Area along the southern edge of the island, parts of the Coast Guard

Station in the northeastern part of the island, and a small area of vegetation at the Sand Island Treatment Center. The Treatment Center includes the only in situ standing building from the World War II era; it is a chapel built by Italian prisoners of war (POWs).

Honouliuli Internment Camp

Honouliuli is a longstanding place name that marks the areas between Ewa villages and Waipahu. Prior to the construction of the Honouliuli Internment Camp, Honouliuli Gulch was part of the James Campbell Estate and included an agricultural irrigation system dated to 1920. It was surrounded by sugar cane fields that produced an important agricultural export central to the economy of Hawai'i.

Honouliuli Internment Camp, which opened on March 2, 1943, was located in Honouliuli Gulch on the Ewa Plain, west of the city of Waipahu, on the western part of O'ahu. First known as the Honouliuli Internment Camp, its name was later changed to Honouliuli Alien Internment Camp, and still later it became POW Compound Number 6 (U.S. Army 1945, 10). The term "Honouliuli Internment Camp" is most commonly used now to describe it, and that term is used in this study.

Built on 160 acres, Honouliuli Internment Camp had facilities for approximately 3,000 prisoners (Springer 1943). The Army cleared trees and grass in the densely vegetated valley to provide clear views from guard towers and thus enhance security (Gordon 2005). The camp was divided into seven compounds: one compound for administration and guards, one for civilian internees, and eventually five compounds for prisoners of war. The civilian compound was further divided into compounds for male civilian internees of Japanese ethnicity, female civilian internees of Japanese ethnicity, and civilian internees of European ancestry (Nye 2005). A 1943 report of the Office of Military Governor (Springer 1943) described the camp:

The kitchen and mess hall for Japanese internees is equipped to feed up to one thousand internees. The internees live in prefabricated sixteenman demountable barracks. All latrines have modern plumbing with hot and cold showers. A post exchange is available for the purchase of cigarettes, tobacco, and miscellaneous items for sale. There is also a tailor shop, an equipped dental

office, and a dispensary for necessary medical treatment. A recreation field has been cleared and fenced in for the use of the internees. . .

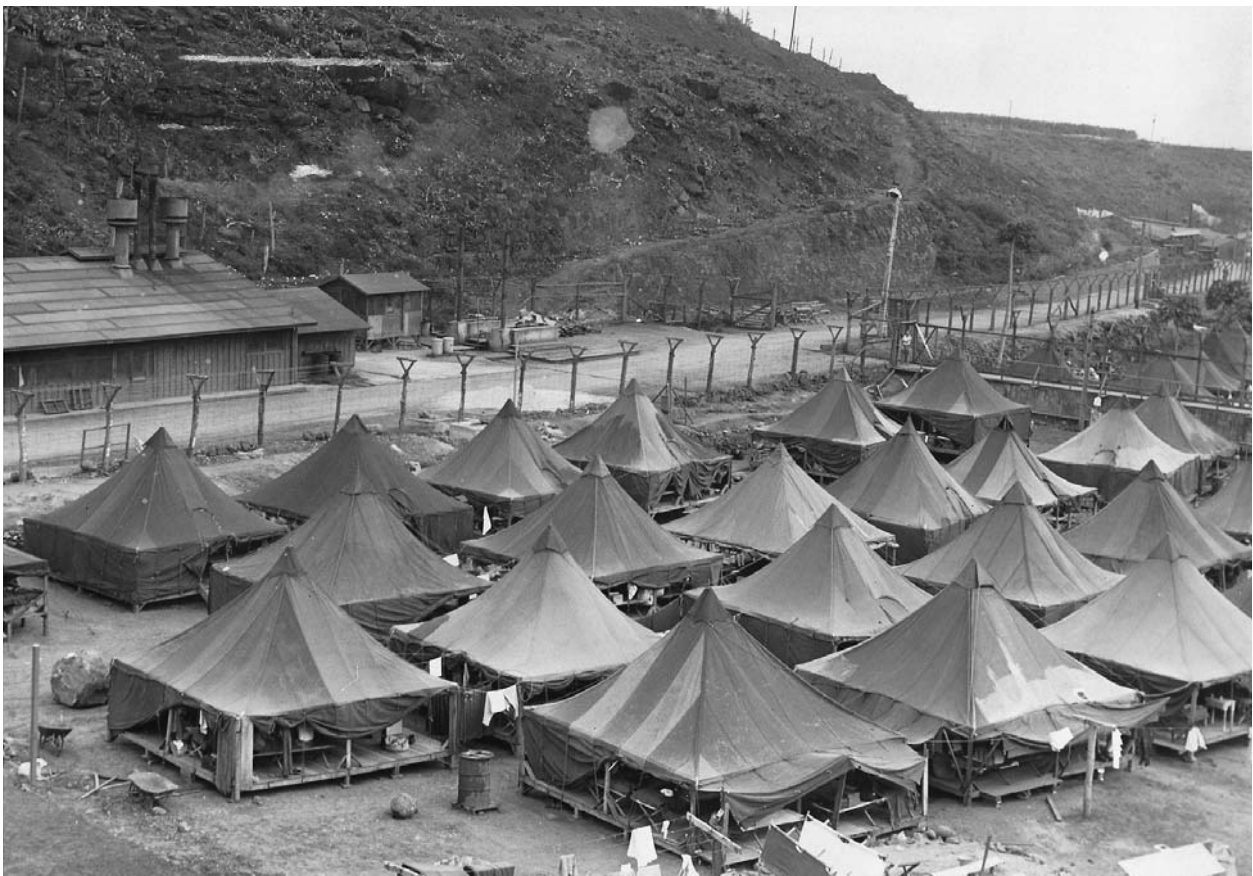
The prisoner of war section of the Camp has been divided into separate enclosures to take care of Japanese officers, enlisted men, and noncombatant Japanese prisoners of war. As a result of the Gilbert Island operation and the capture of Korean noncombatant prisoners of war, it has been found necessary to construct an additional enclosure to separate the Japanese from the Koreans.

There are two large prisoner of war kitchens and mess halls, each with facilities to feed one thousand or more prisoners. In the prisoner of war section there are cold water showers and pit latrines. Prisoners of war live in pyramidal tents, usually six to eight men in a tent.

Other historic records from the military and internees provide insights into different aspects of the Honouliuli Internment Camp. Historic records include Army memoranda and blueprints, oral histories, internee art, and reports by the Swedish Vice-Consul, who inspected the camp as the authorized representative of a neutral power. There are also several historic photographs showing a sea of tents, closely spaced barracks, fences, guard towers, and other structures taken by R. H. Lodge, a former division overseer of the O'ahu Sugar Company who became an official Army photographer.

Honouliuli was the largest prisoner of war camp in Hawai'i and held nearly 4,000 individuals during its operation, including 2,700 Korean POWs. The POW population was composed of soldiers and labor conscripts from Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Japan, and Italy.

Combined, the blueprint information and historic photographs indicate there were about 175 buildings (more than 60 of them in the administration area), 14 guard towers, and over 400 tents (including single pyramidal and double tents) at the camp. Discrepancies in the



View of tents in Compound #4 for POWs at Honouliuli Internment Camp, c. 1945, by R. H. Lodge. Photo: Hawai'i's Plantation Village.

historic information suggest that the number and locations of buildings and tents changed through time, likely to meet changing needs as the camp population grew.

The closure of the Honouliuli detention facility has not been well documented. More research on the departure of internees and prisoners of war, closure of the facility, and later uses will benefit collective understanding of Honouliuli.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

Honouliuli Internment Camp was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 21, 2012. The areas of significance include “Asian and European ethnic heritage,” “military and social history,” politics, government, and law,” and “archeology-historic/non-aboriginal.”

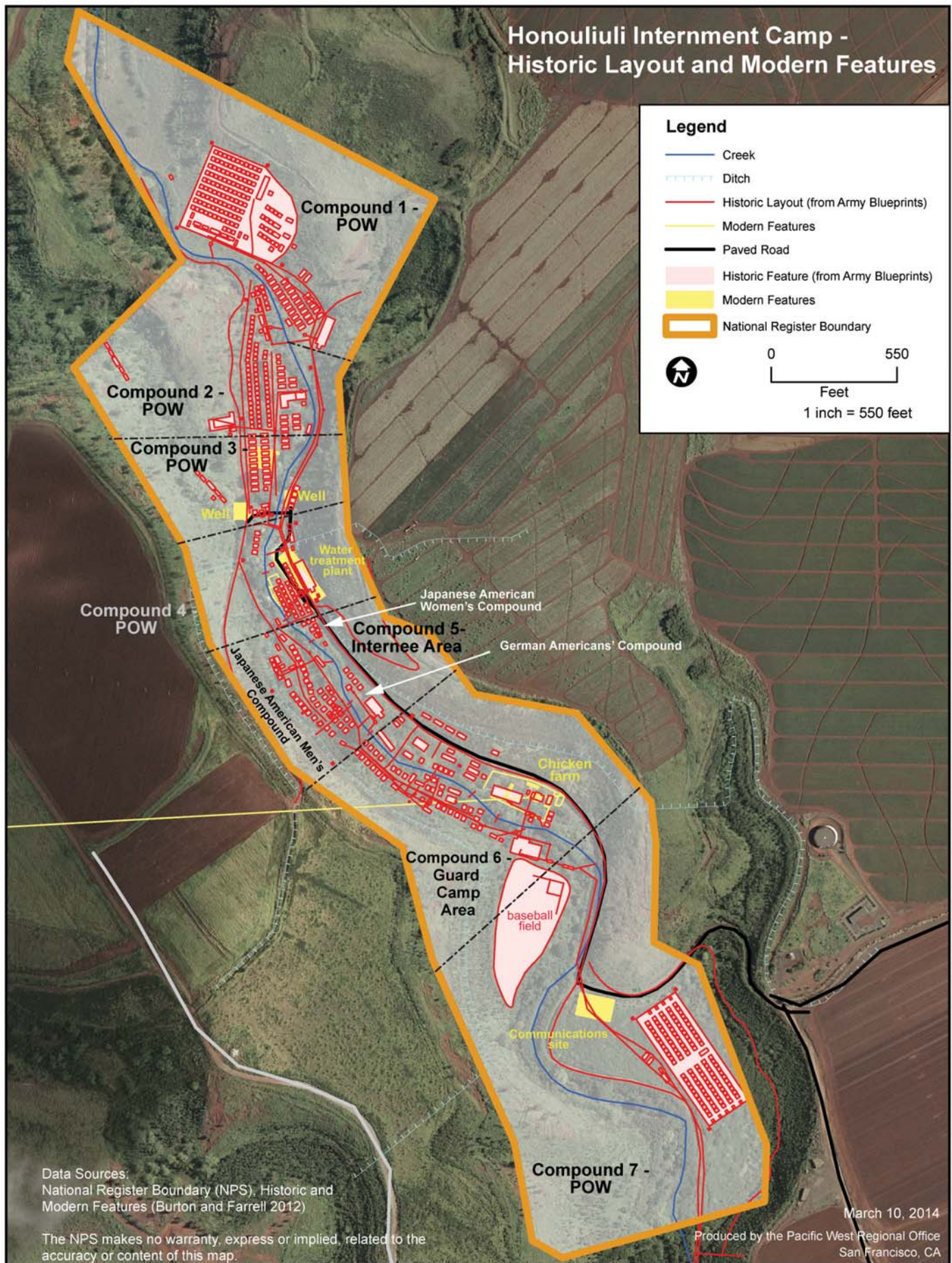
The site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp is located roughly seven miles inland from the south and west coasts of O‘ahu, north of the H-1 Freeway and west of Kunia Road. The 122.5-acre area identified in the National Register of Historic Places is wholly owned by Monsanto Hawai‘i. The University of Hawai‘i—West O‘ahu owns the western bluff above Honouliuli Gulch.

As it was during its occupation, the site is set in a hidden gulch surrounded by agricultural fields. The gulch is about 500 to 700 feet wide at the camp location, with steep slopes rising on both sides. In contrast to the plowed farm fields above, the gulch is currently overgrown with vegetation, most notably invasive species such as Guinea grass and haole koa, with Chinese banyan trees near Honouliuli Stream, which runs north to south through roughly the center of the site.

Archeological investigations conducted between 2008 and 2011 have documented more than 140 features at Honouliuli including slab foundations for mess halls, latrines, showers, and administrative buildings, guard tower footings, sidewalks, rock walls, small foundations for steps or porches, and remnants of the security fence (Burton and Farrell 2007). Portions of the water and wastewater systems and utility building foundations indicate the substantial infrastructure required to house the internees and prisoners. Rock-lined pathways and remains of a small pond appear to reflect the civilian internees’ attempts to ameliorate the prison atmosphere. Dense vegetation and shallow sediments over much of the gulch,



Looking west across Honouliuli Gulch. Photo: NPS, 2011.





Photos (clockwise from top): **1.** This large concrete slab in the northern section of the gulch marks the site of a World War II-era building. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007. **2.** Inscription on the base of a former guard tower, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: NPS, 2013. **3.** Dense vegetation obscures and displaces original slab foundations, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007. **4.** Numerous remnants of concrete troughs, aqueducts, sidewalks, roads, and other hardscape features have been surveyed. Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: NPS, 2011.

however, hinder visibility of the World War II era ground surface. Many more features and artifacts are likely present.

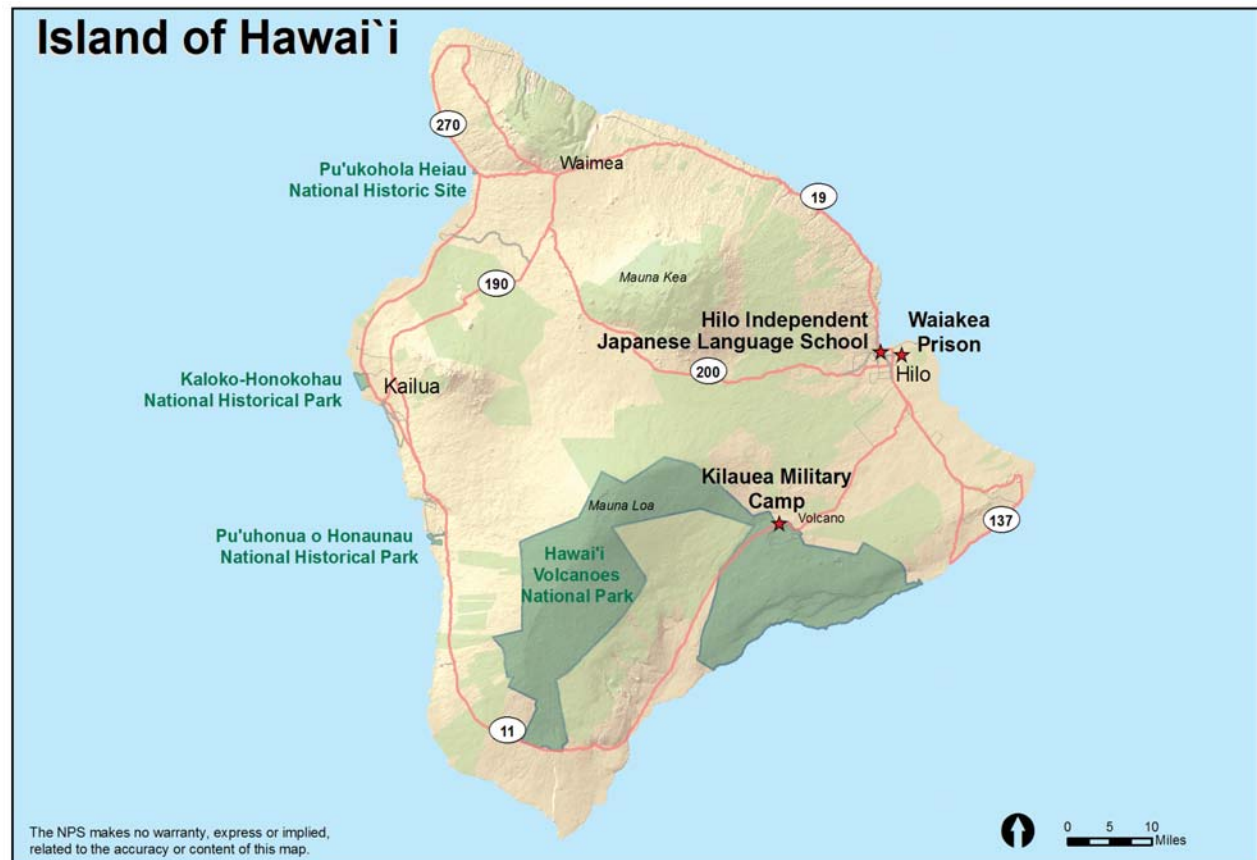
ISLAND OF HAWAI'I INTERNMENT SITES

On the island of Hawai'i, those arrested were sent to the Kilauea Military Camp (KMC), a military installation located within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Waikakea Prison Camp, and the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School. The FBI's custodial detention list included 82 persons to be arrested at the outbreak of war on the island (Kashima 2003, 69–71). An FBI memo states that on March 26, 1942, 59 aliens and 20 citizens were being held at Kilauea Military Camp (Shivers 1942). However, the total number of arrests must have been much higher than the 79 people these figures indicate, since 106 individuals had already been transferred from Kilauea Military Camp to Sand Island on March 6, 1942. Another 25 internees were transferred to Sand Island on May 12, 1942 (Soga 2007). It is not known how many were temporarily detained and released. A few internees were held at the Waiakea Prison Camp, located at the Hilo Airport.

Kilauea Military Camp (KMC)

Kilauea Military Camp continues to operate as a military recreation area within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. The most intact internment camp structures found in the Hawaiian Islands are at KMC, which occupies approximately 50 acres within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. A comprehensive overview of the history and cultural resources of Kilauea Military Camp was drafted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1998 (Tomonari-Tuggle and Bouthillier 1998), and the report provides much of the background information summarized here.

Kilauea Military Camp was established in 1916, the same year as the park, as a training ground for the National Guard and an Army vacation station. By 1937, Kilauea Military Camp had vacation accommodations for 20 officers and their families, three noncommissioned officers and their families, and about 200 enlisted men, as well as the 14 officers and 100 enlisted men of the permanent detachment. But on December 7, 1941, "KMC changed from a recreation camp to an armed camp overnight" (ibid, iii 49). A



Map of internment sites on the island of Hawai'i.

description of internee life is provided by the Japanese American National Museum on their website:

At Kilauea, internees had to walk among soldiers armed with bayonets. While food was plentiful and nutritious, the dignity of the people was taken away. Internees were constantly accompanied by soldiers, even to the latrine (Hoshida n.d., 255–59).

In George Hoshida's autobiography, he notes that the internees' barrack was about 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, set about 5 or 6 ft. above the gravel-covered ground, with a long verandah enclosed by wire mesh. Opposite the entrance door was a door leading to the shower and the latrine, which were extensions off the back of the building. Hoshida notes that "a portion of the west end was partitioned off and a doorway led into a spacious lounge with fireplace, lounging chairs, and couches." Hoshida estimated there were about 100 internees at Kilauea Military Camp (255–59).

On Feb 15, 1942, it was announced that immediate families could visit the detainees at KMC. But it was also announced that many of the detainees were to be sent to the U.S. mainland in the near future. Each detainee was entitled to have \$50 in his possession, and families and friends were instructed to furnish that amount and to provide warm clothes. The military authorities stated that interned aliens could not, under international law, be kept in a combat zone and must be taken to an area where hostilities were unlikely (Tomonari-Tuggle and Bouthillier 1998). By summer, all detainees had been sent to Sand Island on O'ahu or to the U.S. mainland, thus freeing the barrack for military use.

The precise date of closure is unclear. Tomonari-Tuggle and Bouthillier indicate the detainees were gone "by summer," and that from March to October of 1942, Kilauea Military Camp served as Headquarters for the 27th Division of the Army. Internee George Hoshida reportedly left Kilauea Military Camp on May 23, 1942, suggesting that Nikkei internees may have been present for several weeks after the 27th Division arrived (iii–47).

Kilauea Military Camp housed both civilian internees and prisoners of war, but not at the same time. The prisoner of war camp at Kilauea Military Camp, where Okinawan and possibly

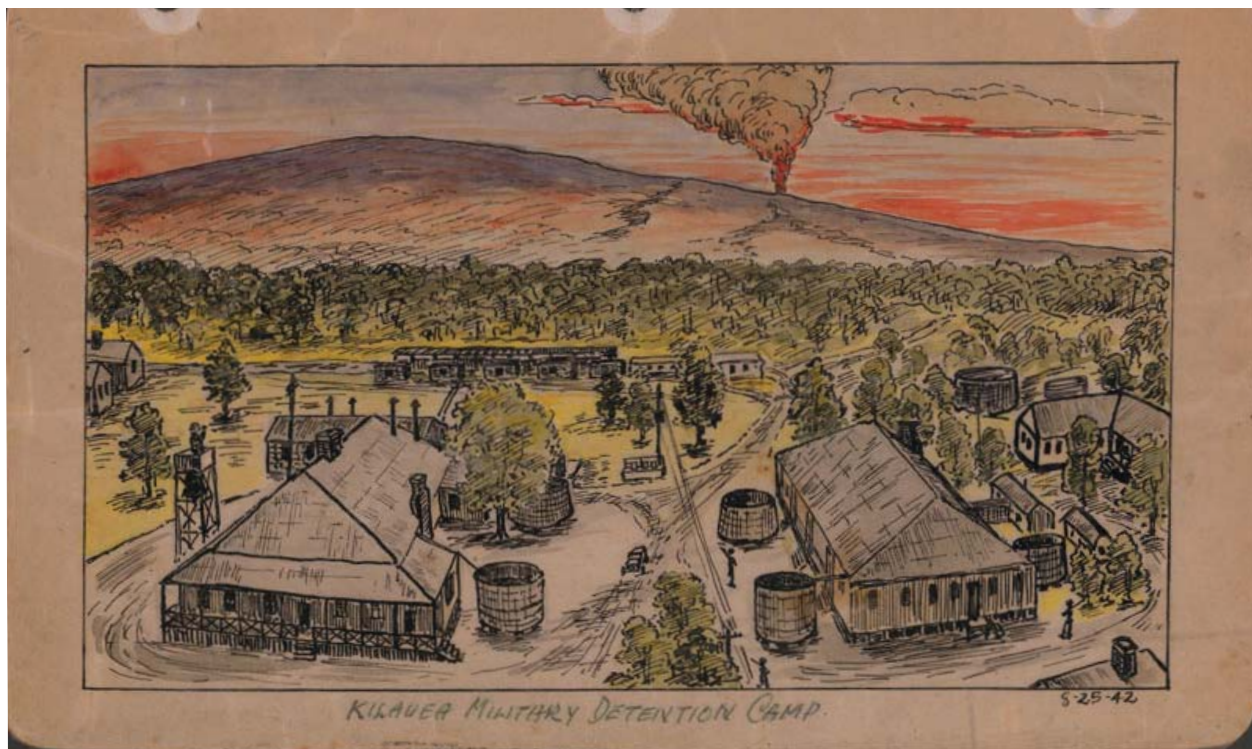
Korean POWs were held, was added in 1944, on the west side of the camp. Well outside the area used for civilian internees, the POW area was surveyed only cursorily for Tomonari-Tuggle and Bouthillier's Kilauea Military Camp overview, as modern disturbance and vegetation limited visibility of the site.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

A drawing by George Hoshida from World War II can be matched up with existing buildings to a remarkable extent. The drawing's view appears to have been from a point just east of the current café and post office, but Hoshida's perspective is looking down on the buildings, an imagined bird's-eye view. The drawing shows the buildings used by internees with great detail and in the same locations and proportions as today. Three guards with rifles are patrolling on foot, and there is a soldier manning a guard tower.

By combining information from Hoshida's drawing and his written account, it appears that the internee barrack was the building that now houses the café, post office, and Lava Lounge, (Building 34) and the internee mess hall is now the recreation lodge (Building 35). The guard tower depicted in Hoshida's drawing was just south of what is now Building 34. Now there is an anchor from a nineteenth century whaling ship displayed in that area. The current dormitory/laundromat (Building 36) and a row of guest cottages to the west and part of the row of guest cottages to the south are also depicted in Hoshida's drawing.

Most of the discrepancies between the drawing and the current condition of the camp reflect remodeling. Windows and siding have been replaced. The anchor exhibit south of Building 34 may have been installed over the guard tower's foundations. The large cisterns in the drawing to collect water from the building roofs are no longer present. Hoshida's drawing depicts the rooflines of the internment buildings as hipped, while the current recreation lodge and café roofs are gabled. One might suppose that the roofs were remodeled, too, but a 1935 photograph of Kilauea Military Camp also shows gable roofs. This discrepancy may have arisen because Hoshida completed the drawing from memory: the date on the drawing is either 5-25-42 or 8-25-42, and he reportedly left Kilauea Military Camp on May 23, 1942. In addition, in the limited circuit the internees



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Kilauea Military Detention Camp. Drawing by George Hoshida, 1942. Courtesy of the Japanese American National Museum. Gift of June Hoshida Honma, Sandra Hoshida, and Carole Hoshida Kanada. **2.** Building 34 at Kilauea Military Camp. Based on primary source evidence from George Hoshida, this structure likely served as the internee barrack. Photo: NPS, 2010. **3.** Kilauea Military Camp cabins, 2006. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007.

were allowed to walk between the barrack and the mess hall, the ends of the roofs would not have been particularly noticeable.

According to Tomonari-Tuggle and Bouthillier, Buildings 34 and 35 were both built in 1916. Building 34, which was used as the internee barrack, was originally a mess hall, measuring 50 by 154 feet, with an 8-foot wide verandah on the south side. It was converted to offices in 1919, but reverted to its mess hall status in 1922, which is also when the lava rock fireplace on the east part of the north side of the building was built. The original building foundation is post and pier with a rock perimeter; additions have concrete slab foundations. Building 35, now the recreation center, was built as an enlisted men's mess hall and converted to a dormitory in 1919. It was used as the internee mess hall in 1943 and became the recreation hall in 1945 (ibid, 17).

Waiakea Prison Camp

In September 1942, six individuals of Japanese heritage from the island of Hawai'i were likely held at the Waiakea Prison Camp, outside Hilo (Okihiro 1992). The camp was established

in the 1930s to use prisoner labor to create an airstrip, using only picks, shovels and wheelbarrows (Ellis n.d., 2–3). The airstrip was taken over by the military when the war began, and in January 1942, the Army Commander of Hawai'i District wrote to his superior, "The Waiakea Prison Camp is the most convenient and practicable institution for confinement at hard labor on Hawai'i. The county jail is a rest house [in comparison]." Okihiro notes that some of the Waiakea prisoners were internees who were being punished for being considered troublemakers.

According to the camp's Prison Report, a sentence of one month of hard labor was given for using profane and obscene language. Three months of hard labor for being a "disorderly person," six months for being a "common nuisance," and one year for "possession of excessive amount of currency" and "unlawful possession of a Japanese flag." Waiakea's internees shared the camp with such civil offenders as rapists and burglars (Okihiro 1992, 248).



1932 aerial photograph of the landing field at Hilo Airport, near the Waiakea Prison Camp. Photo: Hawai'i Department of Transportation.

It is not known how long internees were held at the Waiakea Prison Camp. One account says that under pressure from the military to remove people of Japanese heritage from a critical defense location, the prison camp was moved away from the airport area and prisoners worked on the road to Mauna Loa within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (Ellis n.d.).

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The precise location of the Waiakea Prison Camp has not been determined. If a specific place or existing feature can be associated with the imprisonment of civilian internees, the site could be of local significance.

Hilo Independent Japanese Language School

An additional site, the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School, was identified during the study process as a location where Hilo residents were detained before being sent to O'ahu (Nunes-Atabaki and Nunes 1999, 41). Beginning in the 1800s, Japanese immigrants came to Hawai'i to work in plantations. Because many Japanese laborers eventually planned to return to Japan, Japanese language schools were established throughout the territory so that the children of the laborers could learn about the language and culture.

By World War II, the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School was the largest Japanese language school on the island of Hawai'i. The campus was located at the corner of Ululani and Kukuau Streets. During the war, all Japanese language schools were closed, and the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School became a military police headquarters. The kindergarten building was used as a jail and the principal's residence was used as a holding cell for temporary detention.

The principal of the school, Imo Shinoda, was briefly detained at his residence before being sent to Kilauea Military Camp. From there he was sent to Sand Island where he was detained for several months. Shinoda was eventually released, as no charges were found against him. The language school never reopened after the war and Imo Shinoda had to find another means of livelihood to support his family. After working for the Hawai'i Importing Company designing and producing hand-block souvenirs that were popular with military personnel, Imo

Shinoda and his wife established and ran a well-known Japanese embroidery school (Nunes-Atabaki and Shinoda Nunes 1999).

PHYSICAL REMAINS

Additional research is needed to determine how many individuals were detained at the language school and the location and condition of any remaining resources.

KAUA'I INTERNMENT SITES

The FBI's custodial detention list of December 4, 1942 listed 41 people on Kaua'i to be arrested in the event of war (Kashima 2003, 71). However, no provisions had been made to house potential internees and it took a few days to gather the internees together (U.S. Army 1942). Most internees on Kaua'i were housed at the Wailua County Jail on the east side of Kaua'i, first in the regular jail facilities and then in a dormitory constructed especially for them.

At least ten persons were held for a few days at the Waimea Jail on the southwest side of Kaua'i, before transfer to the Wailua County Jail (Burton and Farrell 2007, 5). One internee was held in solitary confinement in the Lihue Plantation Gymnasium shower room for a month. Later, Kaua'i internees were moved to the Kalaheo Stockade. On March 5, 1942, 45 internees from Kaua'i were transferred to Sand Island (Soga 2007). Three weeks later an FBI memo reported that there were still 20 male aliens, nine male citizens, and one female citizen interned on Kaua'i (Shivers 1942). The one female citizen was Mrs. Umeno Harada, from Ni'ihau, whose husband had killed himself after helping a Japanese pilot who had crash-landed on the island. Mrs. Harada was interned for four years, first at the Waimea Jail, followed by Wailua County Jail for two months, the U.S. Immigration Station, Sand Island, and finally at Honouliuli (Burton and Farrell 2007, 21). Mrs. Harada's daughter stayed with a relative on Kaua'i (Saiki 1982, 55). Mr. Ishimatsu Shintani, also from Ni'ihau, was also interned for four years, initially on Kaua'i and later on the mainland (Burton and Farrell 2007, 22).

Wailua County Jail

The Wailua County Jail was the first place on Kaua'i where internees were assembled. Initially, conditions were so crowded that health and sanitation problems developed. To alleviate the overcrowding, as well as to separate the internees from regular jail inmates,

a two-story dormitory with 48 bunks, a kitchen, and a latrine was constructed (U.S. Army 1942). Reports suggest that the number of internees fluctuated as additional people were arrested; some were transferred to other internment camps and some were released. For example, Henry Tokutaro Tanaka was arrested February 19, 1942 and taken to Wailua County Jail, where he met 10 to 15 others. The number of internees must have increased over the next few days, because five days later, it was reported that 45 detainees were turned over to the Military Police to be taken to Honolulu, leaving 24 detainees at the Wailua County Jail (Saiki 1982, 170–71). The jail was used to house civilian internees at least until June 6, 1942, when internees including Mrs. Harada were moved to Sand Island.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

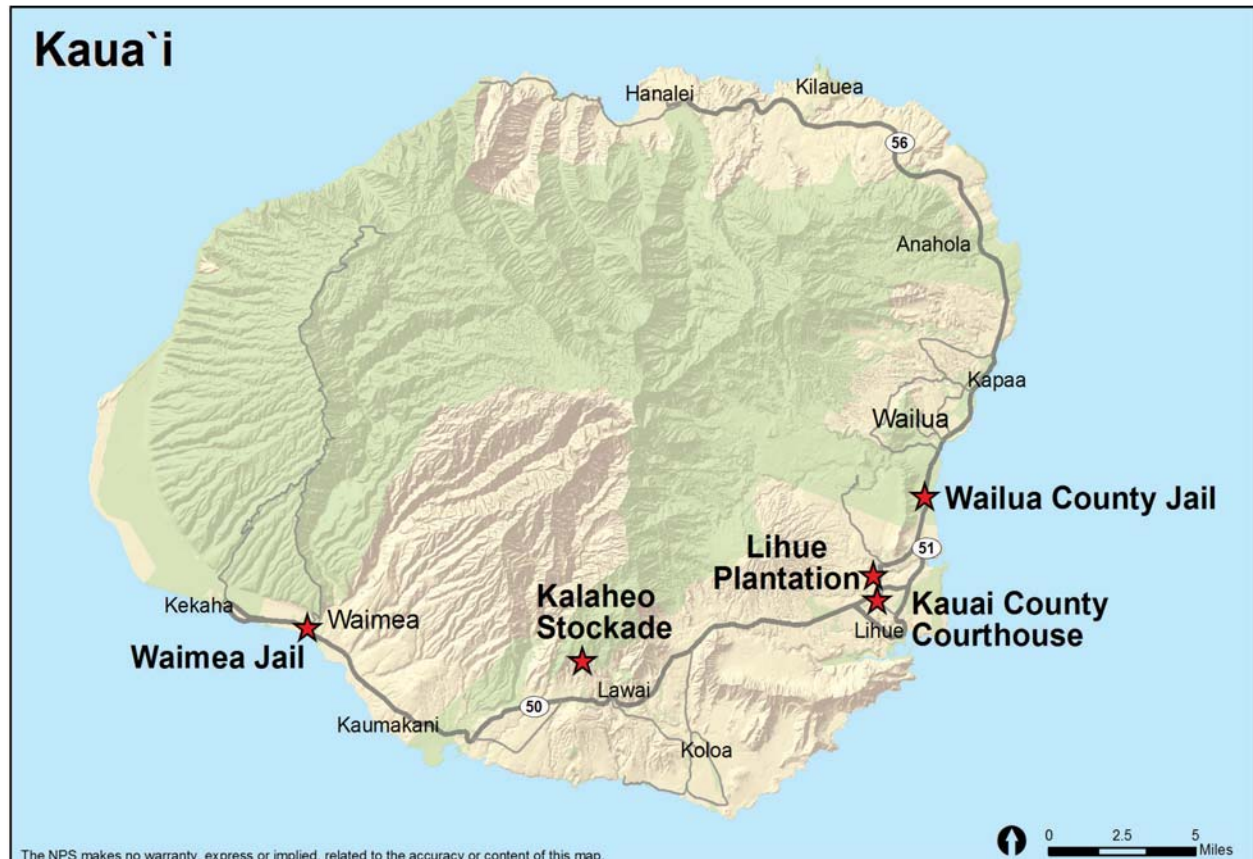
A historic photograph shows the Wailua County Jail as a two-story concrete building with a small one-story barracks built behind it. Destroyed by a hurricane and replaced with a modern facility of several one-story buildings, the jail is now known as the Kauaʻi Community Correctional Center (Ashman 2004, 8–9). No buildings

related to the internment history remain in that location. Because of restricted access, no archeological reconnaissance has been conducted at the site, and features or artifacts related to the World War II internment may be present and obscured by modern development.

Waimea Jail

Mrs. Harada and Ishimatsu Shintani from Niʻihau were taken to Waimea Jail on December 15, 1941 (Beekman 1982). Anecdotal information places at least ten other Nikkei internees there shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack. Okihiko describes one internee’s experience:

Jukichi Inouye, another Japanese language school principal on Kauaʻi, described how his path led to Sand Island. Inouye was arrested in the early morning of December 8 and taken to Waimea Jail where he found several of his friends. The quarters were cramped, the toilet was a bucket, and “there was no place to hide.” After three days,



Map of internment sites on the island of Kauaʻi.



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Wailua County Jail, Kaua'i, possibly with internee housing in the background. Photograph taken by Lt. James Daniels during WWII, Kaua'i Museum Archives. **2.** Kaua'i Community Correctional Center, located on the site of the demolished Wailua County Jail. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007.

without explanation, Inouye and nine others were placed in a “dump truck” and driven away (Okiihiro 1992, 218–19).

PHYSICAL REMAINS

At one time it was thought that Waimea Jail might have been located in the National-Register-listed Gulick-Rowell house, because its basement was once used as Waimea’s jail (Soboleski 2008). However, staff of the Kaua’i Museum and longtime residents of Waimea have indicated that the Waimea Jail where the internees were held was in a structure that has since been demolished. The site is now the location of the county police and fire station in Waimea (Faye, Faye, and Miyake interview 2011, Kaua’i Museum, personal communication December 2013).

Kalaheo Stockade

It is not clear when internees were first held at the Kalaheo Stockade or where it was located. The term “stockade” usually implies a jail within a military camp. The Kalaheo Stockade also jailed, in separate quarters, some 50 members of the Army who had been convicted of criminal offenses or misconduct (Burton and

Farrell 2007, 8). The Kalaheo Stockade seems likely to have been part of an established army encampment.

According to Saiki, internees at the Kalaheo Stockade were held in one structure large enough to house 20 to 25 people, with a mess hall, showers, and latrine adjacent. The Vice-Consul of Sweden, G. W. Olson, visited Kalaheo Stockade to check on the status of the internees in 1943 (Burton and Farrell 2007, 23). Olson’s report notes that at his September 15, 1943 visit, the Kalaheo Stockade was much improved over its condition reported February 12, 1943. In September it had electric lights, landscaping, lawns, improved sanitary facilities, and land prepared for vegetable gardening. But the Kalaheo Stockade may not have been used for internees after September 1943; at that time Olson reported that there was only one internee, who had been recommended for release by the local hearing board.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The location of Kalaheo Stockade has not yet been fully determined beyond anecdotal agreement about its location at the current Medeiros Chicken Farm. Six possible locations



Medeiros Chicken Farm, possible site of the Kalaheo Stockade. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007.

were investigated during the 2006 archeological reconnaissance. No conclusive evidence of the stockade was found, but the most likely sites were determined to be the Medeiros Chicken Farm, a site along the Alexander Reservoir Road, and Kalaheo School. The Medeiros Chicken Farm was identified as the correct location by attendees at the Kaua'i public scoping sessions, and there are reports that a map of the camp exists (Schlang, pers. comm. 2011).

Kaua'i County Courthouse and Lihue Plantation Gymnasium

Participants in the scoping sessions on Kaua'i also indicated that the County Courthouse in Lihue was a location of importance. This is where Kaua'i internee hearings were held. The Lihue Plantation Gymnasium was known as a site used for solitary confinement for at least one internee.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The County Courthouse at 4444 Rice Street was the location of the military court. The building is within the Lihue Civic Center Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.

The Lihue Plantation Gymnasium is the only site on Kaua'i that remains today. It is located in Isenberg Park, and is currently used by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (Kaua'i Museum, personal communication December 2013). Additional research and investigation would be needed to determine the structure's integrity relative to the time of internment.

MAUI INTERNMENT SITES

The two known internment sites on Maui are the Maui County Jail in the center of the island's main government and office district, and the Haiku Military Camp in the town of Haiku. The FBI's custodial detention list of December 4, 1941 listed 58 people on Maui to be arrested in the event of war; four from Molokai and three from Lāna'i were also taken to Maui (Kashima 2003, 71). On March 6, 1942, 36 people were transferred from Maui to Sand Island (Soga 2007). The March 30, 1942 FBI memo indicates that 34 aliens and eight citizens were still interned on Maui as of March 26 (Shivers 1942). As at the other internment sites, most of the internees were incarcerated because they were



Map of internment sites on the islands of Maui, Lāna'i, and Molokai.



Photos (clockwise from top left): **1.** The Old Police Station in Wailuku stood adjacent to the Maui County Jail (since demolished), where internees were temporarily detained. Photo by Rick Regan: provided as part of National Register nomination form, 1981. **2.** The Old Wailuku Courthouse (seen here in 2006) stood adjacent to the Maui County Jail. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007. The significance of the Police Station and the Courthouse to WWII internment requires further investigation. **3.** Historic cannery building, Haiku. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007. **4.** Horizons Academy, possible United Service Organizations (USO) site of Haiku Camp during WWII. Photo: NPS, 2011.

leaders in the Japanese American community, but one Nikkei man was kept at Haiku for three days for a blackout violation (Saiki 1982, 70).

Maui County Jail

Records indicate that the Maui County Jail, also called the Wailuku County Jail, was used to detain individuals of Japanese descent. This building has been demolished, however two buildings adjacent to the Maui County Jail may also have held internees. Additional research is necessary to determine if and how these two buildings—the Old Wailuku Courthouse and the Kalana Pakui Building, or Old Police Station—were used during internment.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The Old Police Station (built in 1928) and the Old Wailuku Courthouse (built in 1907) are part of the Wailuku Civic Center Historic District. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, which also includes a non-contributing modern structure built on the site of the former jail.

Haiku Camp

Internees were held at Haiku Camp in tents and temporary structures. The exact dates and numbers of individuals incarcerated at Haiku Camp is not known at this time. In his letter of September 23, 1943, Swedish Vice-Consul G. W. Olson reported that Haiku Camp was “the best of all the internment camps in the Territory... It is a most delightful place, and being on vacation at the time of my visit I would rather have stayed there than return to the hotel in Wailuku.” At the time of Olson’s visit on September 8, 1943, there were only four internees, only one of whom was a Japanese citizen; the other three were therefore probably American citizens of Japanese ancestry. All had been recommended for release by the local board. It was not stated why they were still being held (Burton and Farrell 2007, 39).

PHYSICAL REMAINS

The location of the Haiku Camp was provided by Kenneth Okano and David Lindsay, both of whom indicated that they were familiar with the approximate location of the camp from direct experience as children during World War II.

Okano noted that the internment camp was set up on an athletic field an estimated 250 feet or so makai (towards the ocean) of the old Haiku Pineapple Company cannery. Although Mr.

Okano recognized no features of the internment camp, he confirmed that it was located north of the Post Office, west of Haiku Road, north of Pokoa Place to Laupapa Place, and west of the old railroad and plantation (ibid., 39).

Lindsay went to visit the Haiku Camp during World War II. His personal recollection is that the existing Horizons Academy building located at 740 Haiku Road may have been part of the old Haiku Pineapple Company and later used for the internment camp (Lindsay, pers. comm. 2010).

The camp area is now a residential area. New houses may have obscured or obliterated traces of the camp. One resident of the area noted that historic foundations that had been part of the Haiku military camp were being removed for new development (Whittle-Wagner, pers. comm. 2011).

MOLOKAI AND LĀNA‘I INTERNMENT SITES

The few individuals of Japanese heritage from Molokai and Lāna‘i interned were jailed locally, and then transferred to the Maui County Jail before being transferred to O‘ahu (Burton and Farrell 2007, 11). Local jails in Kaunakakai, Molokai and Lāna‘i City were the likely locations prior to transfer. The two or three internees from Lāna‘i were held for at least two months, likely at the Lāna‘i City Jail on Gay and 8th Street.

PHYSICAL REMAINS

Each jail and adjacent courthouse in both towns are still standing. The Kaunakakai County Jail and courthouse were moved offsite to a local park to make room for a new public library. The Lāna‘i City Jail and courthouse are in good condition and in their original location. They, along with several other structures in the historic Lāna‘i City downtown area compose a rare intact plantation town and were listed as one of the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in 2009.





A view into daily life at Honouliuli Internment Camp, c. 1945, by R. H. Lodge. Photo: Hawai'i's Plantation Village.

CHAPTER 3: RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

This section describes the National Park Service's analysis of nationally significant resources within the study area.

Criteria for National Significance

Study areas are evaluated for national significance by applying two sets of criteria: national historic landmark criteria and special resource criteria. National Park Service *Management Policies 2006* mandate that national significance for cultural resources be evaluated by applying the national historic landmarks criteria for national significance. Under §1.3.1 of NPS *Management Policies 2006*, a proposed addition to the national park system must also meet four additional National Park Service special resource study criteria. National Park Service professionals, in consultation with subject matter experts, scholars, and scientists, determine whether a resource is nationally significant. This chapter describes the results of that analysis.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK CRITERIA

According to 36 CFR 65.4–National Historic Landmark (See Appendix D), the quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

Criterion 1: 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; or

Criterion 2: That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

Criterion 3: That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or

Criterion 4: That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion 5: That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

Criterion 6: That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

It should be noted that none of the sites included in this study are currently designated NHLs. However, some of the sites under consideration in this study have the potential to meet NHL criterion 1 and 6 for their association with the history of internment in Hawai'i during World War II. Those events, as outlined below, outstandingly represent broad national patterns of United States history, and the associated resources have the potential to provide an understanding and appreciation of this history for the public.

SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY CRITERIA

The National Park Service *Management Policies 2006* state that a resource is nationally significant if it meets all of the four following conditions:

1. It is an **outstanding example** of a particular type of resource;
2. It possesses **exceptional value** or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation's heritage;

3. It offers **superlative opportunities** for public enjoyment or for scientific study; and
4. It retains a **high degree of integrity** as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource.

Significance of the Events: Incarceration of Civilians in the U.S. during World War II

The internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and others during World War II on the mainland and in Hawai'i are nationally significant events that shape our understanding and commitment to civil liberties and the fair treatment of all citizens, regardless of race. By identifying the commonalities and distinctions between mainland and Hawai'i stories, this study concludes that the internment in Hawai'i is of national significance, distinct from mainland incarceration. Through it, we are able to more fully understand the abrogation of civil liberties that occurred in the U.S. and its territories.

As outlined in the Historical Overview in Chapter 2, the incarceration of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry on the mainland during World War II has been recognized as an important episode in United States history. The government's official investigation, conducted by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), concluded as follows,

The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 [the order that allowed the mass incarceration of Nikkei] was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions that followed from it - exclusion, detention, the ending of detention and the ending of exclusion - were not founded upon military considerations. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance about Americans of Japanese descent contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave personal



Barracks and tents at Honouliuli. A portion of the rock wall visible in the background still stands on the site today. Photo by R. H. Lodge, c. 1945, courtesy Hawai'i's Plantation Village.

injustice was done to the 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 1997, 194).

This finding has had profound consequences not only for the Japanese American community, but for all Americans. The national importance of the internment and incarceration, its repercussions, and eventual redress has been reinforced by the involvement of Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, G. H. W. Bush, Clinton, and G. W. Bush with statements and legislation decrying the incarceration and affirming civil rights.

The story of imprisonment of Nikkei on the mainland has been recounted in numerous histories, diaries, analyses, legal discussions, and even plays and films. It is the focus of exhibits, educational programs, and memorials from California to Washington D.C. Four historic sites have been set aside by the federal government to be preserved and to provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II: Manzanar National Historic Site, California; Minidoka National Historic Site, Idaho; Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial called Nidoto Nai Yoni, Washington; and the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, California. All four sites are on the mainland.

The history of civilian internment in Hawai‘i during World War II is little known and has not received the same level of scholarship, educational programs, and attention as on the mainland, but it is no less significant. As on the mainland, internment in Hawai‘i was based on the idea of military necessity, and as on the mainland, the internment in Hawai‘i was later found to be an unjust abrogation of civil rights. On both the mainland and in Hawai‘i, official government investigations conducted before the war indicated that resident Japanese aliens and Japanese American citizens were not likely to pose a threat to U.S. security, and that only a small number of persons should be detained (Kashima 2003, 69). No Japanese Americans were ever charged or convicted of treason on

the mainland, and the only cases of espionage in Hawai‘i involved a Japanese consular agent and a German resident alien (Allen 1950, 140–41). Both on the mainland and in Hawai‘i, the internment and incarceration illustrates the ambivalence with which the United States, a nation of immigrants, treated its immigrant population. On both the mainland and in Hawai‘i, the incarceration resulted in economic hardships and long-lasting psychological and social repercussions for the people who experienced it. Both on the mainland and in Hawai‘i, the history of internment and incarceration epitomizes how civil rights can be brushed aside in a time of crisis. Both mainland and Hawaiian incarceration sites embody the challenges the United States faces, even today, maintaining constitutional rights for American citizens. But the incarceration in Hawai‘i also differed in several key ways from the mainland, as described below.

The first key distinction is that internment of American civilians in Hawai‘i was authorized by martial law, rather than Executive Order 9066. The declaration of martial law in Hawai‘i provided a way to control the entire population, and one of the military’s justifications for martial law in Hawai‘i was that the local population could not be trusted (Anthony 1975, 79). As Anthony relates,

The orders of the military governor proceeded upon the theory that after the declaration of martial law and the assumption by the commanding general of the office of military governor of Hawai‘i all power, legislative, executive, and judicial, vested in him; that he was not bound by the laws of the United States, the Territory of Hawaii, or the Constitution itself (Anthony 1975, 12–13).

In *Duncan v. Kahanamoku*, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in 1946 that the military tribunals established under martial law in Hawai‘i did not have jurisdiction over common criminal cases. In effect, the ruling said that although the original declaration of martial law in Hawai‘i was justified, its continuation after

the immediate threat of invasion had ended was unconstitutional. Scholars Scheiber and Scheiber state:

The record of military rule in wartime Hawai'i is without precedent in American history . . . It also differed from the internment of Japanese Americans [on the mainland] because it involved a complete suspension of constitutional liberties for an entire civilian population. There is abundant evidence that civilians from all ethnic groups were subjected to arbitrary and humiliating treatment. "While fighting for democracy on a dozen fronts," the Interior Department solicitor wrote in December 1942, "we have [a] dictatorship, quite needlessly—almost by accident, in one vital part of the United States of America." That sentiment was echoed in a confidential 1946 investigation of Hawai'i's wartime military courts, in which a Justice Department counsel concluded without qualification: "It's a very, very nasty unpleasant picture, and you just cannot justify it in any way" (Schreiber and Schreiber 2003).

As Scheiber and Scheiber conclude, the *Duncan* decision came too late for the civilians whose lives had been so deeply affected by the Army regulations, and especially for the hundreds who had been sentenced to months or years in internment camps without the rudiments of a fair trial.

Second, although martial law affected all Hawaiian residents, internment in Hawai'i directly affected only a small percentage of the population. Although the threat of sabotage, aiding and abetting, and espionage was potentially much greater in Hawai'i than on the mainland, less than 2 percent of the Hawaiian Nikkei were interned. Thirty-seven percent, or 158,000 of the 420,000 people living in Hawai'i during World War II were of Japanese ancestry, and people of Japanese descent were well integrated both socially and economically in the islands. In contrast, the 127,000 Nikkei living on the mainland formed less than 1 percent of the population, yet 100 percent of those living on the West Coast were incarcerated in camps run by the War Relocation Authority and Department of Justice.

The distinction between the treatment of Nikkei in Hawai'i and on the mainland during World War II is linked to the manner in which immigrants were recruited, accepted, and integrated into Hawaiian society. It also had significant beneficial consequences for Hawai'i's role in World War II. The government's more strategic approach to the internment of Japanese aliens and U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, for example, not only allowed persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawai'i to contribute fully to the war effort in civilian roles, it fostered the creation of the 100th Infantry and the all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team. When the military was reopened to Japanese Americans, almost 10,000 men from Hawai'i volunteered, of whom more than 2,600 were accepted. In contrast, there were only 1,250 volunteers from the mainland camps (Weglyn 1976, 144, 306n). This discrepancy in the rate of volunteering for military service is directly related to the discrepancy in treatment: many young Japanese American men on the mainland had tried to join the military as soon as the war started, but were declared unfit for service due to their



Sketch of internees working on crafts at Honouliuli by Dan T. Nishikawa, April 29, 1943. Courtesy of the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, Dan Toru Nishikawa Family Collection.

race. By the time the military allowed them to serve, they and their families were already incarcerated. Some even resisted the draft after it was reinstated for Japanese Americans, as a protest against the incarceration of their families (Lyon 2012; Muller 2001; Hohri et al 2001; Mackey 2002). Eventually, the combined 100th and 442nd all-Japanese American battalions compiled a distinguished record fighting in the European Theater, earning three Presidential Unit Citations and many individual decorations (U.S. Army Center of Military History 2000).

Third, although the more limited internment in Hawai‘i was less damaging to the morale of the general population, it may have had even more insidious effects on those individuals interned. Internment on the mainland was psychologically and financially devastating for the internees, and the entire Japanese American population on the West Coast was directly affected. Therefore, it would have been difficult to argue that this entire population, including U.S. military veterans, the elderly, and babies, was potentially guilty of treason. In Hawai‘i, individuals were singled out, and therefore stigmatized and treated as though there could have been a valid reason for their internment.

The effect on the individuals and their families was even more devastating (Kashima 2003, 85), and in some cases, children were left to fend for themselves when parents and older siblings were interned (Nye 2005).

Finally, public awareness during and since World War II about the internment in Hawai‘i compared with the mass incarceration on the mainland was and continues to be remarkably different. The internment in Hawai‘i was largely kept secret during World War II and has only been a subject of scholarship and educational efforts in recent decades. Whereas on the mainland, the mass incarceration was well known along the West Coast primarily because all persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded and confined, and the media played an important role in promulgating wartime hysteria and broadcasting the many aspects and events of the mass incarceration. Scholar Tetsuden Kashima points out the secrecy imposed and maintained by the military in Hawai‘i,

Many Japanese Americans in Hawai‘i [and other residents] are still unaware of the full story of forced detention and removal of island persons to the mainland



View to Pearl Harbor from overlook, Honouliuli. Photo: NPS, 2013.

and the existence of the [internment] camps. Martial law and use of the military-security classification restricted information about the entire wartime episode (Kashima 2003, 85).

The secrecy surrounding internment in Hawai‘i has come to an end due to the research efforts of scholars like Tetsuden Kashima and Gary Okihiro and especially the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i and faculty and students at the University of Hawai‘i—West O‘ahu.

National Historic Landmark Criteria Analysis

The 17 internment sites in Hawai‘i were considered for their role and importance in telling the internment story. For each site, the duration of use, number of internees held, and condition and status of the site were considered based on the best available information. The internment history of each site was researched and documented.

Based on the findings and analysis in this study, two sites, Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station, are found to be nationally significant as defined in the NHL guidelines (See Map: Nationally Significant Sites, Island of O‘ahu). The study team received concurrence from the Washington Office of the National Historic Landmarks Program on the determination of national significance for the Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station.

The other 15 sites had significantly shorter occupations, held small numbers of internees, played a peripheral role in the internment history, and/or lacked historic integrity. Certain sites merit greater recognition related to their internment history but fail to meet the NHL criteria for national significance. More detailed information about the other 15 sites is located later in this chapter in the section: Significance of Additional Sites Associated with Civilian Internment during World War II.

Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station sites are associated with several of the nationally significant themes identified in the *Japanese Americans in World War II National Landmark Theme Study*, as manifest in the special circumstances of internment in Hawai‘i, described above.

The sites exemplify the themes of: Politics/Government for the critical role of the federal government (the FBI and the military) in the internment of citizens and immigrant aliens; Law for the constitutional questions that were raised by the internment and martial law versus the protection of civil liberties in time of war; Military for the role of the Army and martial law in the internment; Ethnic Heritage and Social History for the internment’s association with the treatment of minority populations on the home front during World War II, and as part of the general history of minorities in the U.S.

The Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station held citizens and immigrants of other ethnicities too, demonstrating that internment affected people of Japanese and European ancestry during World War II.

HONOULIULI INTERNMENT CAMP

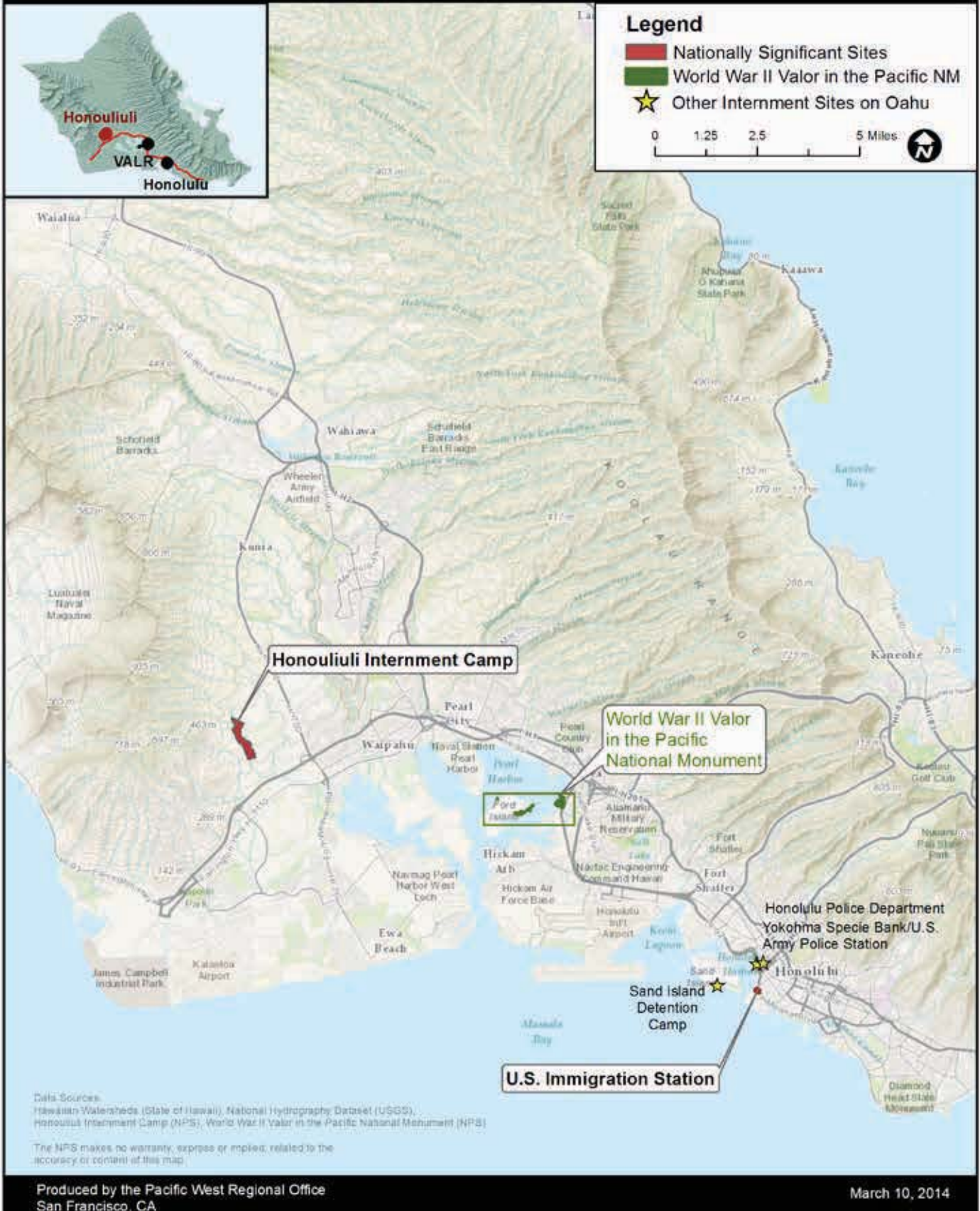
Opened in 1943, the Honouliuli Internment Camp was the last, largest, and longest-used World War II confinement site in Hawai‘i. The camp was built to intern Japanese and European Americans, Japanese and European resident aliens, and POWs captured in military operations during World War II. As both a civilian internment camp and a prisoner of war camp, the Honouliuli site embodies two different facets of World War II: the control of U.S. residents and citizens and the treatment of enemy soldiers. The fact that these two seemingly distinct classes of people were incarcerated at one site indicates that the two groups were considered equivalent, at least in some ways.

As an internment site, Honouliuli represents the fragility of constitutional rights, and is a physical symbol of the prejudice and discrimination that immigrants experienced. Honouliuli is also a rare and tangible manifestation of martial law, which had a profound effect on all citizens of Hawai‘i but which left little imprint on the landscape. Internment loomed as a threat even to those not held for long periods of time.

As a prisoner of war camp, Honouliuli illustrates how the U.S. military handled and housed an influx of prisoners of war, balancing compliance with the Geneva Convention with demands for national security. The POWs held at Honouliuli included soldiers and labor conscripts from

Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Draft Special Resource Study

Nationally Significant Sites, Island of Oahu



Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Japan, and Italy. Honouliuli's separate POW compounds for Korean enemy non-combatants and the stories of the three Korean students who worked for the United States military before reverting to POW status at Honouliuli reveal the antagonism between Japan and its forced allies (Ch'oe 2009). In addition, the large capacity of the POW compounds reflects a change in the course of the war. By the time Honouliuli was constructed and put to use, the Allied forces were winning more battles in the Pacific and taking more prisoners. Archeological and archival evidence indicates Honouliuli was expanded during its occupation. With one compound added and others modified to accommodate the influx of POWs, Honouliuli illustrates the changes in the U.S. war fortunes, as more and more members of the enemy military were captured in the Pacific war zones.

The analysis indicates that the Honouliuli Internment Camp meets national significance criterion 1 for “its association 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” (NHL 1997).

Honouliuli Internment Camp likely meets NHL criterion 6 for its potential to yield information of major scientific importance as it relates to the treatment of Japanese and European internees and POWs during World War II. Archeological features and deposits throughout the site could provide comparative data about expressions of ethnicity, confinement and identity (Burton and Farrell 2008).

U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION

The U.S. Immigration Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance in 1973 (listed as the U.S. Immigration Office). Although the nomination outlines the history of immigration to the Hawaiian Islands, the buildings were considered more significant for their architecture than for their association with significant events in U.S. history. Designed by Charles W. Dickey, the station's architecture directly relates to its



Main entry, U.S. Immigration Station former administrative building, 2006. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007.

role in immigration history: the station was “designed to fit the climate and atmosphere of Hawai‘i and to be an inviting place for immigrants to come through” (NPS 1973). As the nomination form notes,

The entrance portico... reflects Hawai‘i and the U.S. Immigration Station’s function as a bridge between East and West. The portico is accented by Chinese architectural details and the large bronze compass plaque set in the floor of the entrance lobby shows Hawai‘i as the crossroads of the Pacific by indicating distances to principle cities on the Pacific rim.

These buildings symbolize the coming to the Islands of the numerous ethnic groups which make up Hawaii’s present population. It is a great source of local pride that on the foundation of an open Hawaiian culture, a fusion of races and cultures is evolving in which the many immigrant groups are losing their separate identities and by intermarriage creating “one people” (NPS 1973).

The U.S. Immigration Station’s World War II history enhances and expands the U.S. Immigration Station’s importance. The U.S. Immigration Station was used for a number of purposes related to internment. O‘ahu internees were initially confined at the U.S. Immigration Station following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Some were sent to Sand Island, and then on to mainland camps, or after its creation, to Honouliuli Internment Camp (Burton and Farrell 2007).

All of the hearings for arrested individuals in O‘ahu (and likely for all other Hawaiian residents) were held at the U.S. Immigration Station. Some individuals were held in the courtyard or in holding cells in back of the main building. Many arrested individuals were shuffled back and forth from Sand Island and Honouliuli to the U.S. Immigration Station for their hearings and eventual release. Internees were often required to come back to the U.S. Immigration Station after release to process paperwork related to their parole.



The U.S. Immigration Station, Honolulu, as it appeared in 1938. Photo on display at the U.S. Immigration Station.

Scholar Alan Rosenfeld uncovered evidence which indicates that virtually all internees from the Hawaiian Islands may have passed through the U.S. Immigration Station. Military authorities completed daily reports through 1942-1944 detailing traffic through the U.S. Immigration Station. One report documents 219 detained individuals at the U.S. Immigration Station from February 20 to February 21, 1942 (Department of the Army 2012).

The analysis of the central role of the U.S. Immigration Station in Hawai'i's internment history indicates that the U.S. Immigration Station meets national significance criterion 1 for “its association 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” (NHL 1997).

Today, almost 40 years after the original national register nomination and with new information about the history of immigration in the U.S., it is likely that the U.S. Immigration Station could be considered nationally significant for its role in immigration history in Hawai'i. Similar immigration stations, like Angel Island in California, have been determined to be of national significance as primary portals for hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Asia and the Pacific. Additional research and analysis should be conducted on the national significance of the U.S. Immigration Station as it relates to immigration in the United States.

The U.S. Immigration Station in Honolulu is considered nationally significant for its role in Hawai'i's incarceration history alone and meets NHL criterion 1. When its importance to immigration is also taken into account, its significance could be twofold.

Special Resource Study Criteria Analysis

The following section applies the special resource study criteria to the Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station. For some criteria, both sites are analyzed together for their similar themes. Other criteria require an analysis of each site.



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Modern chicken shed constructed of World War II-era scrap materials. World War II building in the guard camp area in the background. **2.** Dry stone wall, Honouliuli Internment Camp. **3.** Existing septic tank access, Honouliuli Internment Camp. All photos: NPS, 2011.

1. OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE

The Honouliuli Internment Camp is a nationally significant site which meets NHL criterion 1 as an outstanding example of a resource associated with the World War II internment of civilians in Hawai‘i and NHL criterion 6 for the archeological features and remains that are likely to augment important information about military control of POWs and internees, and how the prisoners responded (Burton and Farrell 2008). The U.S. Immigration Station is an outstanding example of an initial detention site and the primary location for hearings and processing of all internees from Hawai‘i; it meets NHL criterion 1. Each site may also be an outstanding example of additional themes important in U.S. history: the treatment of prisoners of war at Honouliuli, and the treatment of immigrants at the U.S. Immigration Station.

2. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN INTERPRETING HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL THEMES

The National Park Service has developed a thematic framework for evaluating the significance of resources for designation as national historic landmarks, or for potential addition to the national park system. The NPS thematic framework “is used to help identify cultural resources that embody America’s past and to describe and analyze the multiple layers of history encapsulated within each resource” (NPS .n.d.). Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station both possess exceptional value in illustrating and interpreting five of the themes identified in the framework: *peopling places*, *creating social movements*, *expressing cultural values*, *shaping the political landscape*, and *changing role of the United States in the world community*.

Peopling places: The internment of U.S. citizens and civilian aliens at Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station demonstrates the ambivalence of officials in Hawai‘i toward immigrants: immigrants were valued for the labor they contributed, were integrated into the culture of the Hawaiian Islands, but they were also sometimes viewed with suspicion. The internment reflects conflict between the U.S. government and its immigrants and citizens through the acts of imprisonment and incarceration. Immigration and the

evolution of communities are represented by the history of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and European settlers who immigrated to Hawai‘i and settled in Honolulu and the rural areas of Hawai‘i, and the communities they formed. This theme also is represented by how other ethnic groups were affected by the internment in Hawai‘i.

The U.S. Immigration Station exhibits exceptional value in illustrating and interpreting the theme of *peopling places* through its direct and significant role in immigration.

Creating social movements: The NPS notes that “Americans generate temporary movements and create enduring institutions in order to define, sustain, or reform their values” (NPS 1996, 8) and this theme is illustrated by the internment sites. Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station were used to incarcerate community leaders who created organizations to honor and perpetuate Japanese cultural values. Now, Honouliuli Internment Camp is associated with the creation of social movements that examine this aspect of World War II history in relation to the U.S. Constitution and American ideals of equality and justice. The site contributes to the civil liberties movement by reaffirming these values through education, pilgrimages, and days of remembrance.

Expressing cultural values: As a nation of immigrants, the United States accrues the cultural values of many different ethnic groups. Internees of Japanese ancestry at Honouliuli and the U.S. Immigration Station demonstrated their cultural ideals of perseverance and honor when faced with loss of cultural identity during the war: for example, “gaman,” meaning patience and perseverance, and “Ganbare!” (Japanese for “hold on!” or “persevere!”) were expressed through poetry, art, landscapes, and other actions during the World War II incarceration. Both sites provide a tangible places to interpret the many personal stories and anecdotes associated with the broader confinement of Japanese Americans and European Americans that illustrate cultural values.

Perhaps most importantly, cultural values embodied in the U.S. Constitution are compellingly expressed by the fight to recognize

the injustices of incarceration which began during World War II and continue today. *Cultural values* (including perseverance and faith in the government and U.S. Constitution) are also expressed through the efforts of several internees to fight their incarceration by pursuing legal redress through the American court system.

In addition, the U.S. Immigration Station *expresses cultural values* and the sometimes contradictory nature of those values: the station's architecture was designed to welcome immigrants to this land of opportunity, but the station's use as a holding and hearing center during World War II illustrates immigrants' treatment as a security risk during times of crisis.

Shaping the political landscape: The events of this time were also responsible for *shaping the political landscape*, which includes military institutions and activities, government institutions, and political ideas. All aspects of American life were profoundly affected by the war, including in Hawai'i. Honouliuli and the U.S. Immigration Station are important physical manifestations of the effects and reach of martial law, which has been rarely implemented in this country (Yamasaki 1991). On the islands, the concern for military security led to the internment, but the war also led to the formation of the Varsity Victory Volunteers and later the 100th Infantry Battalion—442nd Regimental Combat Team, whose unquestionable valor and loyalty led to greater acceptance of Japanese Americans in the larger American society.

Honouliuli illustrates how martial law and internment *shaped the political landscape* through legislation and court rulings regarding internment and martial law. Honouliuli was associated with important legal rulings, including *Duncan v. Kahanamoku* in which the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the military tribunals established under martial law in Hawai'i did not have jurisdiction over common criminal cases. Two of three German American citizens who challenged their internment in Hawai'i were held at Honouliuli (Burton and Farrell 2008).

The U.S. Immigration Station has exceptional value in illustrating the theme of *shaping the political landscape* through its role in enhancing the ethnic, cultural, and political diversity of people in Hawai'i and therefore of the United States.

Changing role of the United States in the world community: This theme includes immigration, cultural exchange, security, defense, and international relations. Honouliuli and the U.S. Immigration Station have exceptional value in illustrating and interpreting these aspects of our history. They illustrate our relationships with other countries, especially enemy nations, not only in the incarceration of immigrants but also in the adherence to the Geneva Conventions for the treatment of POWs.

Honouliuli was established to incarcerate civilians and POWs outside the active battle zone in Pearl Harbor to comply with Geneva Convention standards for the treatment of POWs (Burton and Farrell 2008). Internally, separate compounds were established for groups of civilians and POWs, largely based on ancestry. The activism of Korean POWs at Honouliuli helped shape the political landscape of their own country and Korea's relations with the United States. In addition, the humane treatment of Japanese POWs at Honouliuli and other POW camps had beneficial repercussions for later relationships between Japan and the United States, illustrating the *changing role of the U.S. in the world community*.

The U.S. Immigration Station's recent change in administration illustrates the *changing role of the United States in the world community*: the 70-year-old United States Immigration and Naturalization Service became part of the Department of Homeland Security in 2003. The U.S. was, and still is, the land of opportunity for people from all over the world, but the country continues to struggle to balance the ideal of welcoming immigrants and visitors with the need for internal security and safety, echoing the motivation and rationale behind the World War II internment episode.

Both sites are of exceptional value in interpreting historical and cultural themes and meet criterion 2.

3. SUPERLATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT AND SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station are located not far from Pearl Harbor and its interpretive sites that commemorate other aspects of the war. Both sites can provide information about one of the ways the war affected civilians: the incarceration of citizens and resident immigrants of “suspect” ethnicity or heritage. As tangible links to an event in which fear exacerbated racism and led to the suppression of civil rights during World War II, these sites can inform today’s discussions about the relationship and interplay of national security and the U.S. Constitution. They provide an opportunity to more fully interpret the story of internment and incarceration in the U.S. during World War II.

Honouliuli Internment Camp

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT

Honouliuli Internment Camp offers outstanding opportunities for public interpretation about the internment of civilians and POWs during

wartime. Educational opportunities go beyond World War II and also include opportunities in ethnic studies, political science, and civil rights. Hawaiian residents and visitors alike will relate to, and perhaps empathize with, the civilian prisoners at Honouliuli, who were of diverse backgrounds and represented several different ethnicities. In addition, Honouliuli is a rare tangible example of three aspects of the war: the effects of martial law on civilians, which regulated an astounding amount of everyday life; the changing course of the war in the Pacific, as more and more prisoners were captured and needed housing; and the hostilities and tension between Japan and its forced allies, as separate compounds had to be designated for Japanese and Korean POWs. Further, as it represents the treatment of POWs, the rights and meaning of citizenship, and the difficulty balancing civil rights with national security, Honouliuli has great potential to generate public discussion and discourse relevant to today’s political world.

Physically, Honouliuli continues to evoke the isolation and remoteness felt during the time of internment (Burton and Farrell 2007). As the



Students in a summer archeology course at the University of Hawai‘i–West O‘ahu conduct fieldwork at Honouliuli. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

current site of an annual Day of Remembrance pilgrimage and tours sponsored by the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i, that feeling of confinement evoked by the gulch itself, in a remote setting surrounded by agricultural fields, is still felt today by visitors to the site.

Finally, given its location near Pearl Harbor and interpretive sites that commemorate the beginning of the war (USS *Arizona* Memorial) and the end of hostilities (Battleship *Missouri* Memorial), Honouliuli can be incorporated into an interpretive program that provides the public with a more complete understanding of World War II history.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Protected by its isolated location amidst agricultural lands, Honouliuli offers the greatest potential for identification of archeological remains when compared to other internment sites in the state of Hawai‘i. Honouliuli has tremendous research potential and could yield information of major scientific importance as it relates to the treatment of Japanese and European internees and POWs during World War II.

The site is also located adjacent to a parcel of land owned by the University of Hawai‘i—West O‘ahu (UHWO), and the faculty and staff of UHWO have expressed strong interest in working with the NPS to continue archeological research and studies in World War II history, democratic studies, Pacific Area studies, and other social sciences using Honouliuli as a focal point.

U.S. Immigration Station

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT

The U.S. Immigration Station, located on a major thoroughfare in the Honolulu metropolitan area, is adjacent to Honolulu’s downtown civic center and within 3 miles of Waikiki. The U.S. Immigration Station’s history as a “round-up,” interrogation, and processing site is fundamental to understanding the history of internment in Hawai‘i and has great potential to generate public discussion about the incarceration of citizens and civilian aliens. However, the U.S. Immigration Station complex is actively used for Department of Homeland Security offices. Exhibits along the sidewalk and other outside areas could provide

the public with information about the story of the internment, as well as the history of immigration in Hawai‘i and the architecture of the buildings.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY

The U.S. Immigration Station holds great research potential in uncovering the inner workings of the government’s action to



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Entry to the U.S. Immigration Station. **2.** Bus stop outside the U.S. Immigration Station. **3.** U.S. Immigration Station detention building. All photos: NPS, 2013.

identify, locate, detain, interrogate, and process internees. As the primary location where these activities occurred, the U.S. Immigration Station's history is vital to a complete understanding of internment in Hawai'i. Archival research could yield this information. In addition, the U.S. Immigration Station had a profound role as a port of entry for waves of immigrants coming from Asia and the Pacific beginning in the 1930s. Research on this aspect of the U.S. Immigration Station's history is needed and could yield significant information about immigration from Asia. More research could determine whether the U.S. Immigration Station is eligible for national historic landmark listing related to its immigration history.

Both sites provide superlative opportunities for public enjoyment and scientific study.

4. HIGH DEGREE OF INTEGRITY

A nationally significant site or resource must retain a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource. Seven attributes are used to evaluate integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This evaluation of integrity fulfills both the national historic landmark and special resource study requirements.

Because of their temporary nature, sites associated with the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II present unique challenges in evaluating national historic landmark criteria for integrity. As the incarceration sites were not intended to be permanent, buildings were often removed very soon after the war's end. As such, evaluation of integrity must be considerate of more subtle aspects of integrity, such as the ability of the environment, landscape, building and site plan remnants to convey a sense of place and feeling.

The Japanese Americans in World War II Theme Study (theme study) provides guidelines for evaluating the significance and integrity of associated properties based on the evaluations of previously designated national historic landmarks including: Granada Relocation Center (Colorado), Heart Mountain Relocation Center (Wyoming), Manzanar Relocation Center (California), part of the Rohwer

Relocation Center (Arkansas), Topaz Relocation Center (Utah), and Tule Lake Relocation Center (California) (NPS 2012). Such considerations are applied to the evaluation of integrity for Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station.

Honouliuli Internment Camp

Honouliuli Internment Camp retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. World War II era features include the remains of two buildings, numerous foundations, fence remnants, artifact scatters, and other features that convey the historic significance of the site. Modern development at the site has been minimal and does not detract from the overall site integrity. In addition,



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Existing mess hall slab in internee compound, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Fifteen building foundations have been documented to date at Honouliuli. Photo: NPS, 2011. **2.** Existing viaduct over Honouliuli Stream channel, Honouliuli. Photo by Jeffery Burton, 2011.

Honouliuli Internment Camp retains historic features associated with design, workmanship, and materials.

LOCATION

Location refers to the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where historic events occurred. Properties associated with Japanese American internment and incarceration must be located within the wartime boundaries of the United States and its possessions (NPS 2012).

Honouliuli Internment Camp is in its original *location* and the contributing resources are in their original locations, as verified by Army blueprints (See Map: Honouliuli Internment Camp—Historic Layout and Modern Features).

SETTING

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property—the character of a place, its topography, vegetation, simple manmade features such as paths and fences, and the relationship between features, and open space.

For properties related to Japanese American incarceration during World War II, the setting includes the character of the places where they were developed, as well as their siting in those places. The isolated settings of the centers were highly significant in that they reveal a perceived need to remove Japanese Americans from mainstream American culture. There was also a perception that security would be easier to enforce in rural locations. In order for above ground resources at these properties to meet NHL criteria for integrity, much of the harshness and isolation of the original setting should remain (NPS 2012).

The *setting* of Honouliuli, in a hidden gulch surrounded by agricultural fields, remains virtually unchanged since World War II. Within the 122-acre site, modern intrusions are minimal and include a satellite dish site, a water treatment facility, and a paved access road.

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or



Generator building foundation uncovered by JCCH volunteers in 2008, Honouliuli. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2008.

configuration to form a historic property. For incarceration sites, most construction materials such as lumber and tarpaper no longer remain above ground. Material remains typically include durable materials such as concrete and stone used for building footprints, sidewalks, roads, footings, and other landscape features. The remnants of landscape materials placed by residents, including trees and other plantings, concrete garden pools, and other features, also provide a key to the appearance of a site during occupation and lend integrity to the site (NPS 2012).

Honouliuli retains integrity of *materials* in two extant buildings, in site features, and in archeological deposits. The National Register of Historic Places nomination for Honouliuli Internment Camp documents 134 features recorded during an archeological survey of the site. All but 16 were determined likely to be associated with the internment camp. The two extant buildings retain foundations, windows, doors, and siding. One building still retains a World War II-era light fixture. Numerous concrete foundations, roads, remnants of security fences, pathways lined with rock, concrete tanks, and metal and clay pipes (part of the sewage disposal system) are still present, lending to the appearance of the site during occupation (Burton and Farrell 2008 and 2011).

DESIGN

Design is a combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such factors as the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Where few historic buildings survive, the ability of the property to visually convey its original planned layout may determine whether integrity of design is retained.

Generally imposed on stark landscapes, the designs of the centers were based on right-angle grids, which imbued the centers with a sense of military order. In some cases, the configuration of the grid was broken to accommodate a river, a road, or a railroad.

Any physical evidence of the site plan—above or below ground—has potential significance. Gardens, pools, and other landscape features created by the residents often embellished the stark layout. The survival of these features

contributes to the design integrity of related properties. Security features also contribute to the design integrity of the site. Surviving



Photos (top to bottom): **1.** Manhole cover with Nov. 4, 1944 inscription, Honouliuli, 2006. Photo: Jeffery F. Burton, provided as part of the National Register of Historic Sites nomination form. Fifteen building foundations have been documented to date at Honouliuli. **2.** Remnant of mortared stone wall, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: NPS, 2011. **3.** Remains of stone edging, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: Burton and Farrell 2007.

remains of fences, watchtowers, jails, and police compounds provide important insights to the layout and feeling of a site (NPS 2012).

The *design* of Honouliuli Internment Camp is apparent in the overall layout and the individual features within the site. Although some features are obscured by vegetation, the combination of remaining features including building foundations, fence and watchtower footings, rock-lined pathways, roads, and water and sewage system remains, collectively convey the military design and appearance of the camp during occupation (Burton and Farrell 2011).

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship relates to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory, is seen in elements in the large-scale landscape. The workmanship of extant camp buildings and structures can illustrate the military standardization of plans (or the modification of plans) and the temporary nature of the construction. Surviving buildings and those examined archeologically may show the differences between housing for staff members and housing for the prisoners.

Above and below ground archeological evidence may indicate the quality of workmanship that existed in buildings and structures that are no longer extant above ground. Workmanship can also be applied to residential landscape features, particularly those designed and built by prisoners. If sufficient integrity exists to decipher the plan or form of a landscape feature, the quality of workmanship can be assessed. Names, dates, and other expressions incised into concrete or carved or painted on wood may document builders' identities and contribute to the integrity of workmanship (NPS 2012).

Honouliuli Internment Camp was divided into seven compounds, five of which were prisoner of war compounds. The other two compounds were for administration and Japanese American internees. An archeological survey of the site documented 43 features related to the prisoner of war camps, 16 features in the administration area (including two standing structures), and 27 features related to the internees. Linear features that crossed more than one compound were also recorded. These resources illustrate military standardization of plans, as well as,



Inscription on the base of a former guard tower, Honouliuli Internment Camp. Photo: NPS, 2013.

differences in housing between administration, internees, and prisoners of war (Burton and Farrell 2008 and 2011).

The National Register Nomination for Honouliuli Internment Camp notes that “expedient military-style workmanship is evident in the standardized mess hall, laundry and other foundations; the standing buildings; the guard tower footings; and the overall layout.” Although no prisoner-produced landscape elements have been documented, such features may be obscured by dense vegetation or sediment deposits. Oral histories, photographs, and historical descriptions of the camp indicate that internees planted trees, shrubs, and flower beds with rock borders (Burton and Farrell 2011).

FEELING

Feeling refers to a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Because sites associated with the Japanese American wartime experience have lost many buildings and structures, feeling can be created by an intact setting or the footprints of lost buildings. The remote landscapes that characterized detention centers can also lend a sense of isolation and abandonment to these sites (NPS 2012).

Honouliuli expresses the *feeling* of the internment camp, not only with its isolated location, but also with the presence of artifacts related to prison security, such as fence posts, and the gulch itself. The bottom of Honouliuli Gulch is located six miles mauka (inland from the coast). It is bounded by steep slopes that



Rusted vehicle in the overgrown gulch, Honouliuli. Photo: Valentino Valdez.

reinforce the feeling of confinement. Oral histories from internees have documented that Honouliuli Gulch was referred to as *Jigoku-Dani*, or “hell valley,” because the confining slopes caused the valley to be excessively hot. In a 2011 pilgrimage to the site, both visitors and former internees reacted to the seclusion of the site (Burton and Farrell 2011).

ASSOCIATION

Association refers to the connection we make today between a particular place and an important historic event or person. Internment sites maintain associative integrity if sufficient evidence from the period remains (NPS 2012).

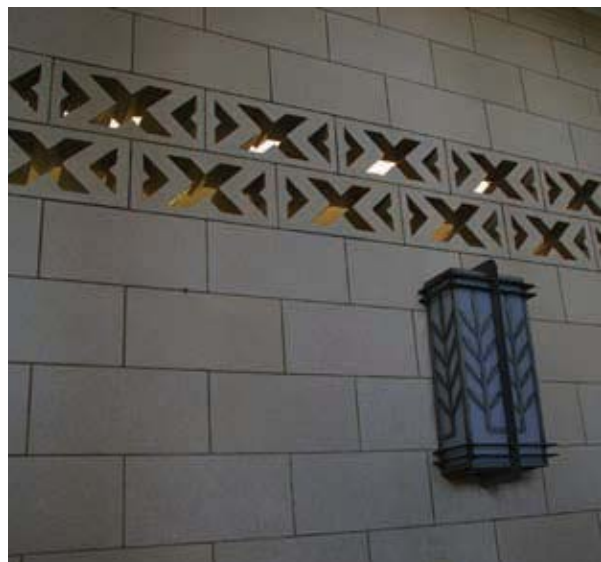
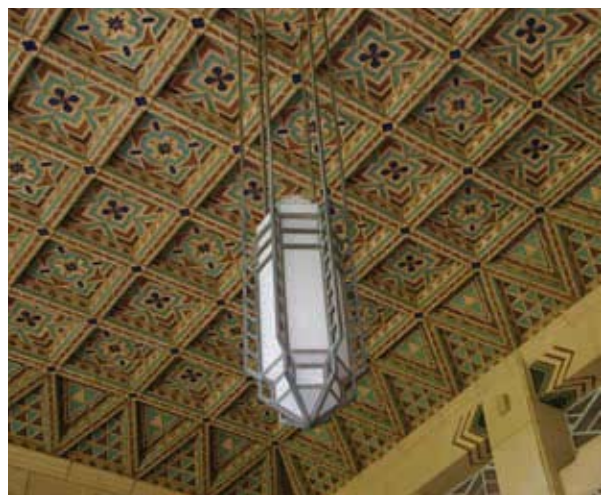
The historic site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp has integrity of *association*, as the largest and longest-lived of the Hawaiian internment sites and as a prisoner of war camp. Over 100 features remain on the original site (Burton and Farrell 2008 and 2011). Honouliuli provides a tangible link to the reach and depth of martial law in Hawai‘i, the internment of civilians, and the treatment of enemy captives. Ongoing research and the public visitation that has occurred to date indicate the site offers exceptional opportunities to understand and interpret complex aspects of America’s home-front World War II history.

The U.S. Immigration Station

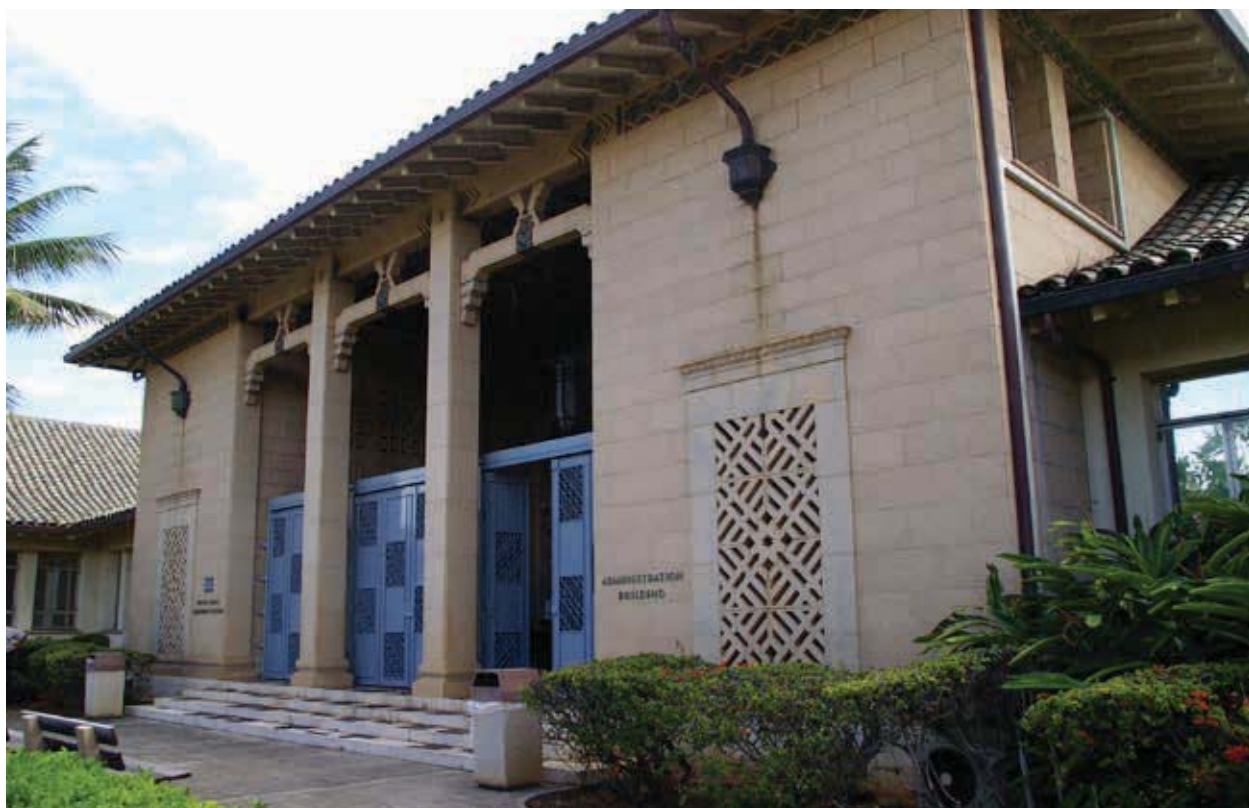
The U.S. Immigration Station, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, also retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Originally constructed in 1933, three of the buildings that were present on the site during World War II remain today. This includes the administration building, the detention building, and a long, one-story annex (garage/waiting shed). Japanese Americans were held in the site’s courtyard and in holding cells in back of the administration building. The holding cells are still present today.

The *design* of the U.S. Immigration Station is apparent in the overall layout and the individual features within the site. The National Register of Historic Places nomination for the site recognizes that the buildings were designed to express the spirit and environment of Hawai‘i “and at the same time maintaining well balanced



Photos (top to bottom): 1. Architectural details, U.S. Immigration Station former administrative building. 2. Interior, U.S. Immigration Station former administrative building. 3. Interior, U.S. Immigration Station former administrative building. All photos: NPS, 2013.



Photos (clockwise from top left): **1.** Garage and waiting shed, U.S. Immigration Station. **2.** Interior, U.S. Immigration Station garage and waiting shed. **3.** Entry, former administration building, U.S. Immigration Station. **4.** Lounging shed, U.S. Immigration Station. All photos: NPS, 2013.

and well-proportioned masses, graceful lines and a pleasing color effect (National Register of Historic Places 1973).” The *setting* remains virtually unchanged since World War II. *Workmanship* is evident in the main building, including Chinese architectural details, a terra cotta portico, and a large bronze many-pointed star in the floor. The U.S. Immigration Station retains integrity of *materials* in the three remaining buildings and in site features such as the courtyard. The U.S. Immigration Station expresses the *feeling* of the period of internment, courtyards used during this time remain and the main building still retains holding cells that were used during this period. Finally, the U.S. Immigration Station buildings have integrity of *association*, providing a tangible link to the history of the initial detention of both immigrants and citizens during World War II. The buildings continue to be used for immigration and internal security related activities which further contributes to the site’s feeling and association.

Both sites possess a high degree of integrity.

Significance of Additional Sites Associated with Civilian Internment during World War II

The other sites associated with internment considered in this study were used for shorter periods of time, interned fewer numbers of people, or have been substantially changed since the period of significance. As such, they do not meet the criteria for national significance as defined in the SRS and NHL guidelines. Many of these sites are, however, listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and provide opportunities to further interpret the story of internment and incarceration in the U.S. during World War II. More detailed information about each site is located in Chapter 2, Part II: Sites Associated with the Internment in Hawai‘i.

The Honolulu Police Department, Yokohama Specie Bank, Kaua‘i County Courthouse, and Maui County Courthouse and Police Station are five sites associated with internment that are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and retain high integrity. Although listed in the National Register for other associations, their relationship to World War II internment expands their significance.

Two sites appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Kilauea Military Camp and the Lāna‘i City Jail. Both sites possess integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. Together, these seven sites possess opportunities to tell multiple aspects of the story of the forcible internment of civilians during World War II.

Five of the sites (Waiakea Prison Camp and the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School on the Big Island, Lihue Plantation Gymnasium and Kalaheo Stockade on Kaua‘i, and Haiku Military Camp on Maui) associated with the World War II internment of civilians need additional research to determine whether they retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association to be of national or state significance.

SITES LISTED OR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Association with internment enhances the significance of five buildings already listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Honolulu Police Department, Yokohama Specie Bank, Kaua‘i County Courthouse, and Maui County Courthouse and Police Station.

The National Park Service is currently preparing a National Register Nomination for the Kilauea Military Camp. The focus of the nomination is the significance of this site as a result of its association with the development of a recreation camp for military personnel on the Island of Hawai‘i. The association with internment enhances this significance. Kilauea Military Camp contains the best-preserved primary internment camp structures found in the state of Hawai‘i. It retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The site and buildings have been preserved as part of the military and National Park Service activities within Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, and visitation is available to the general public. The modifications of details and rearranging of functions of the buildings has been ongoing since their construction in the 1920s and reflect standard military adaptability. The location and setting are nearly unchanged from the World War II period. Original design

is still evident in the layout of the buildings; integrity of workmanship and materials is manifest in the fireplace; and the association is clear. The site as a whole retains a strong integrity of feeling: former internees would have no trouble recognizing the site today.

The Lānaʻi City Jail and Courthouse could be significant for their association with World War II internment. The buildings are part of an intact plantation town from the Dole Pineapple era and retain sufficient integrity for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

SITES NEEDING ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In five cases, additional research is necessary to establish clear association with internment, or to determine whether the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance: Waiakea Prison Camp and the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School on the Big Island, Lihue Plantation Gymnasium and Kalaheo Stockade on Kauaʻi, and Haiku Military Camp on Maui.

OTHER SITES

Four of the sites associated with the World War II internment of civilians appear to lack sufficient integrity for National Register consideration: Sand Island Detention Camp on Oʻahu, Wailua Jail and Waimea Jail on Kauaʻi, and Kaunakakai Jail and Courthouse on Molokai. Structures related to World War II internment have been removed from the Sand Island, Wailua, and Waimea sites, and because of modern disturbance, there is little potential for significant archeological deposits at those sites. The Kaunakakai Jail and Courthouse, while still standing, have been moved from their World War II location, and moved properties are generally not eligible for the National Register.

National Significance Conclusion

This study concludes that the Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station are nationally significant and meet national historic landmark and special resource study criteria.

Honouliuli Internment Camp was the last, largest, and longest-used World War II confinement site in Hawaiʻi and contains archeological features and deposits that have the

potential to yield important new information about the treatment of Japanese and European internees and prisoners of war. Honouliuli Internment Camp meets NHL criteria 1 and 6.

The U.S. Immigration Station complex in Honolulu is significant as the location where virtually all internees in Hawaiʻi were processed or temporarily incarcerated before being transferred to internment sites on Oʻahu or mainland United States. The U.S. Immigration Station meets NHL criterion 1.

Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station meet all four special resource study criteria. They are outstanding examples of primary sites associated with internment; they possess exceptional value in illustrating or interpreting the event; they have the potential to offer superlative opportunities for public education or for scientific study; and they retain a high degree of integrity as true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled examples of a resource.

The other 15 sites associated with internment considered in this study were used for shorter periods of time, interned fewer numbers of people, or have been substantially changed since the period of significance. As such, they do not meet the criteria for national significance as defined in the special resource study and national historic landmark criteria. Many of these sites are, however, listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or provide opportunities to further interpret the story of internment and incarceration in the U.S. during World War II.

Table 3-1: Nationally Significant Sites

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Description</i>
Honouliuli Internment Camp	West of Kunia Road, Waipahu, O'ahu	High	The largest and longest-used internment site in Hawai'i and a prisoner of war camp as well, Honouliuli provides a tangible link to the reach and depth of martial law in Hawai'i, the internment of civilians, and the treatment of enemy captives. Ongoing research and public visitation that has occurred to date indicate the site offers exceptional opportunities to understand and interpret complex aspects of the U.S.'s homefront World War II history. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 21, 2012 for areas of significance related to Asian and European ethnic heritage, military and social history, politics, government, law, and historic archeology.
U.S. Immigration Station	595 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, O'ahu	High	The U.S. Immigration Station is nationally significant for its role in the history of internment in Hawai'i during World War II. Designed to welcome immigrants to Hawai'i, the U.S. Immigration Station was also used during World War II to detain resident aliens and U.S. citizens whose race or ethnicity aroused suspicion. Further analysis of the U.S. Immigration Station's role in U.S. immigration history is recommended. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 14, 1973 for its architecture, social/humanitarian contributions, and as a "Pacific Bridge."

Table 3-2: Sites Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, where Internment History Enhances or May Enhance Their Significance

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Description</i>
Honolulu Police Department	842 Bethel Street, Honolulu, O‘ahu	High	Some individuals were taken to the downtown Honolulu Police Department Headquarters or the Military Police Headquarters (formerly the Yokohama Specie Bank) before transfer to the U.S. Immigration Station. Listed as part of the Merchant Street Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places on June 19, 1973 for architecture. The relationship to World War II internment enhances the significance of the site.
Yokohama Specie Bank	36 Merchant Street, Honolulu, O‘ahu	High	The Yokohama Specie Bank was originally a bank for Japanese nationals living in Hawai‘i. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the building was seized by the Army and used as the military police station. It housed a jail in the basement where it is reported that Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry were kept prior to transfer to the U.S. Immigration Station. Listed as part of the Merchant Street Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places on June 19, 1973 for architecture.
Kaua‘i County Courthouse	4444 Rice Street, Lihue, Kaua‘i	High	According to information obtained during public meetings conducted for this study, Kaua‘i internee hearings were held here. Listed as part of the Lihue Civic Center Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places on December 17, 1981 for architecture. Its association with World War II internment expands its significance.
Maui County Jail, Courthouse, and Police Station	150 and 200 South High Street, Wailuku, Maui	Jail has been demolished but Courthouse and Police Station have high integrity.	Internees were held at the Maui County Jail, which has since been demolished. However, the Courthouse and Police Station may be associated with the World War II internment. The courthouse and the police station were listed as part of the Wailuku Civic Center Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 for architecture and for their association with the early development of Maui County. Their potential relationship to World War II internment could enhance the significance of both structures.

Table 3-3: Sites Associated with World War II Internment in Hawai'i Recommended for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Description</i>
Kilauea Military Camp (KMC)	Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawai'i	High	Used as an internment site for individuals from the island of Hawai'i until mid-1942, KMC is significant as a true and relatively unspoiled example of an internment site quickly created at a military facility, itself a recreation site hastily adapted for wartime use.
Lāna'i City Jail and Courthouse	Gay and 8th Street, Lāna'i City, Lāna'i	High	Two or three internees from Lāna'i were arrested and held at the Lāna'i City Jail. Structures remain in their original location, little modified, on Lāna'i City's open square. The Lāna'i City Jail and courthouse along with several other structures in the historic Lāna'i City downtown area, were listed as one of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in 2009.

Table 3-4: Sites Needing Additional Research

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Description</i>
Waiakea Prison Camp	Hilo, Island of Hawai'i	Unknown	As a hard-labor prison camp where internees considered "troublemakers" were sent, this site could have a high level of significance for its ability to convey the reach of martial law. However, its location and integrity need to be determined.
Hilo Independent Japanese Language School	Hilo, Island of Hawai'i	Unknown	According to information obtained during public meetings conducted for this study, individuals were detained at this site pending transfer to O'ahu. Location and integrity need to be determined.
Lihue Plantation Gymnasium	Lihue, Kaua'i	Unknown	Because one internee was held in solitary confinement at this site for a month, it would be considered a secondary site associated with internment. The structure still remains at Isenberg Park. However, additional research would be necessary to determine integrity. This site may have potential for interpreting internment during World War II.
Kalaheo Stockade	Kalaheo vicinity, Kaua'i	Unknown	With a capacity for 20 to 25 people and used for more than 6 months, this is a primary site associated with internment in Hawai'i. However, location and integrity need to be determined.
Haiku Military Camp	Haiku, Maui	Unknown	Historic records indicate there were at least four internees at this site in September 1943, and the fact that they were present almost two years after the war started suggests Haiku may have been used to incarcerate internees for a long time. One building remains from its World War II use, but its relationship to internment is unknown. Other features of the camp have reportedly been removed.

Table 3-5: Other Sites

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Description</i>
Sand Island Detention Camp	Sand Island, O'ahu	Lacks Integrity/ Demolished	The Sand Island Detention Camp opened on December 8, 1941 and operated for 15 months until March 1, 1943. At one point there were four separately fenced enclosures for internees, two for male Nikkei with 250 persons each, one for 40 females "of mixed races," and one for 25 male U.S. citizens and nationals of German and Italian ancestry. Most internees were sent to mainland internment camps; some were sent to Honouliuli Internment Camp once it was constructed. Today, no evidence of the internment camp remains.
Wailua County Jail	Wailua, Kaua'i	Lacks Integrity/ Destroyed	The Wailua County Jail was the first place on Kaua'i where internees were assembled. The number of internees held there was approximately 65. The building was destroyed by a hurricane and replaced with a modern facility of several one-story buildings, now known as the Kaua'i Community Correctional Center. No buildings related to the internment history remain in that location.
Waimea Jail	Lihue, Kaua'i	Lacks Integrity/ Demolished	At least ten Nikkei were incarcerated at the jail, including one Nikkei woman from Ni'ihau. It is believed that the jail has since been demolished. Its site is the current location of the county police and fire station in Waimea.
Kaunakakai Jail and Courthouse	Kalaheo vicinity, Kaua'i	Moved	The few individuals of Japanese heritage from Molokai were likely jailed here before being transferred to the Maui County Jail and then to O'ahu. The Kaunakakai County Jail and courthouse are still standing but were moved offsite to a local park to make room for a new public library. Moved properties are generally not eligible for the National Register.

