
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2017



Tule Lake Segregation Center
World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument –
Tule Lake Unit



Tule Lake Segregation Center
World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument
- Tule Lake Unit

Lava Beds National Monument, which manages World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument - Tule Lake Unit, concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**



Superintendent, Lava Beds National Monument

3-1-17

Date

Please return to:

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WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT – TULE LAKE UNIT
Tule Lake Segregation Center

California SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Tule Lake Segregation Center (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Views and Vistas, Spatial Organization, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Small Scale Features, Vegetation, Archeological Sites):

I concur X ~~I do not concur~~ _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Tule Lake Segregation Center.

2) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing, non-contributing features, undetermined to Tule Lake Segregation Center. (See tables below and the associated landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI):

Contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as contributing resources to the Tule Lake Segregation Center:

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool Road, TULE 2004 A-137	1943	Identified in NHL	
Jail, Building 36, TULE 2004 A-67	1944	Identified in NHL	
Auto Repair Shop, Building 103, TULE 2004 A-63	1943	Identified in NHL	
Auto Repair Shop, Building 104, TULE 2004 A-64	1943	Identified in NHL	
Warehouse, Building 208, TULE 2004 A-65	1944	Identified in NHL	
Carpenter and Paint Shop, Building 76, TULE 2004 A-126	1944	Identified in NHL	
Culvert headwalls, TULE 2004 A-132	1944	Identified in NHL	
Ditch, TULE 2004 A-133	1944	Identified in NHL	
Fence, TULE 2004 A-78, A-150, A-512	During period of significance	Identified in NHL	
Alignment of Trees, TULE 2004 A-87	1943	Identified in NHL	
Elm at Heavy Maintenance Shop slab	During period of significance	√	

WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT – TULE LAKE UNIT
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Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Guard Tower 216 footings, TULE 2004 A-75	1943	Identified in NHL	
Guard Tower 219 footings, TULE 2004 A-77	1943	Identified in NHL	
Administration slab, Building 72, TULE 2004 A-129	1943	Identified in NHL	
Utilities slab, Building 75, TULE 2004 A-130	1943	Identified in NHL	
Guard Tower 220 footings, TULE 2004 A-505	1943	Identified in NHL	
Guard Tower 221 footings, TULE 2004 A-134	1942	Identified in NHL	
Shed slabs, Building 67	1943	√	
Heavy Maintenance Shop slab, Building 77	1944	√	
Substation slab, Building 27, TULE 2004 A-131	1943	Identified in NHL	
Theater/Chapel slab, Building 40, TULE 2004 A-136	1943	Identified in NHL	
Motor Repair slab, Building 68, TULE 2004 A-128	1943	Identified in NHL	
Gas Station Pump slab, Building 63	1943	√	
Office slab, Building 102, TULE 2004 A-70	1943	Identified in NHL	

Non-contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as non-contributing resources to the Tule Lake Segregation Center:

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
WRA Motor Pool Trace Road, no resource number	Post period of significance	√	
Sidewalk of Residence, Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127	1949-1955	√	
Jail Parking Lot	Post period of significance	√	
Gas Station, Building 105-1, TULE 2004 A-66; Parcel 5-22-35	1943	Identified in NHL	
Guard Tower Cupola, TULE 2004 A-503; Parcel 5-22-59	1943	√	

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Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
Residence, Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127; Parcel 5-22-59	1942, post period of significance	Identified in NHL	
Gate, TULE 2004 A-74	Post period of significance	√	
Historic Marker, TULE 2004 A-79; Parcel 5-22-35	1979	Identified in NHL	
NHL Plaque	Post period of significance	√	
NPS Information and Interpretive Panels	Post period of significance	√	
Fire hydrant (2)	Post period of significance	√	
Storage Bin	Unknown	√	
Fence, TULE 2004 A-78	Post period of significance	√	
Poplar Trees	Post period of significance	√	
Plantings at Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127	Post period of significance	√	
Debris	Post period of significance	√	
Concrete slab, TULE 2004 A-73; Parcel 5-22-35	Post period of significance	Identified in NHL	
WRA Motor Pool Trace Road	Post period of significance	√	

Undetermined Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as undetermined-status resources to the Tule Lake Segregation Center:

Undetermined Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
Sidewalk of Administration, Building 72	Undetermined	√	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:



Julianne Polanco, California State Historic Preservation Officer 21 August 2017
Date

WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT – TULE LAKE UNIT
Tule Lake Segregation Center

Please return form to the attention of:

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), is an evaluated inventory of all significant cultural landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decision reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying...historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,...and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organization Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objectives is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS;*
- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America’s diverse national identity;*
- 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into two major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
- 5) *Attract, support and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Tule Lake Segregation Center is situated within the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument in Modoc County, California, approximately 35 miles southeast of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The 37-acre national monument lies in the Klamath River Valley at an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet. The property is located north of Highway 139 and is accessed by two roads--one directly off of the highway and another spur connected to County Road 176. Construction of the Tule Lake Relocation Center began on April 15, 1942 and it received its first group of Japanese American detainees on May 27, 1942. On July 31, 1943, Tule Lake was converted to a high-security "segregation center" to house those labeled as "disloyal." Within just a few months, the population of the Tule Lake Segregation Center rose to 18,789 people. As the last of the ten relocation centers to cease operations, Tule Lake closed on March 28, 1946. Dismantling of the segregation center occurred quickly with many buildings and structures leased onsite or transferred to veterans, homesteaders, government agencies, and nonprofit groups, and removed from the property. Despite these activities, a small number of buildings were never removed from the site and today remain as tangible reminders of the history of the segregation center at Tule Lake.

In 1975, the State of California officially recognized the historical significance of Tule Lake by registering the site as California State Historic Landmark No. 850-2. In 2006, the site was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) under Criterion 1 due to its association with the "'Japanese American Relocation,' an infamous episode in our history in which almost 120,000 innocent Americans, most of them U.S. citizens, were incarcerated for their ethnicity during World War II."¹ Additionally, Tule Lake was listed as an NHL under Criterion 4 "as an outstanding example of a World War II U.S. Army Military Police encampment."² The period of significance begins in 1942 when Tule Lake Relocation Center was constructed and ends in 1946 when the Tule Lake Segregation Center closed. During this period, Tule Lake was comprised of 7,400 acres, which included 144 administration/support buildings, 1,036 barracks buildings and a combined total of 518 latrines, mess halls, and other communal buildings. Of the total acreage, over 3,500 acres of land were devoted to irrigated farmland, which produced crops to sustain the center. The NHL boundary includes a small portion of the original segregation center.

The historic character of the cultural landscape is revealed through a number of landscape characteristics, including natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, circulation, buildings and structures, small scale features, vegetation, and archeological sites. The historic character of the site is evident in the vast valley with its views of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) and Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain), which were prominent in the otherwise expansive horizon. The division of space within the segregation center is similar to the historical spatial organization, with fenced areas that divided residential, operational, and agricultural functions. Portions of the Military Police Compound, as well as the War Relocation Authority (WRA) Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard, and the stockade are located within the NHL boundary and serve as reminders of how the WRA operated the segregation center. The layout of the segregation center is evident in the buildings, roads, and slab foundations that are surrounded by fencing. The prominent buildings within the NHL are the jail, carpenter and paint shop, two garage buildings and a warehouse. Other landscape features that hint at the original layout and design of the segregation center include a row of elm trees, a ditch, and concrete footings.

Overall, the historic site continues to possess strong associations with Japanese American relocation activities during World War II, and retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Today, the property continues to evoke the activities that took

¹ Jeffrey Burton and Mary Farrell, Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark nomination, 2005, 19.

² Ibid.

place at the site between 1942 and 1946; however, many features are in poor condition and need stabilization and ongoing preservation maintenance actions to ensure historic fabric is not lost due to exposure to the elements.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Tule Lake Segregation Center
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975749
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Tule Lake Segregation Center
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	975749

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Tule Lake Unit of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument (TULE)
Park Organization Code:	8419

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Tule Lake Segregation Center site is a cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

In May 2015, Pacific West Region Office staff, Vida Germano (CLI Coordinator) and Cortney Gjesfjeld (Historical Landscape Architect) traveled to the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (TULE) to complete field documentation of the Tule Lake Segregation Center. During the site visit, Cortney and Vida met with park staff as well as Klamath Network facilities maintenance staff to discuss the cultural landscape. Additionally, the team reviewed both primary and secondary source material provided by park staff. During the field investigation, detailed documentation of the site was undertaken, which included digital photos, collection of GPS data and descriptions of all site landscape features. The CLI was completed by Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld and Vida Germano in the spring of 2016.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	03/01/2017
National Register Concurrence:	Yes
Date of Concurrence Determination:	08/21/2017

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The cultural landscape boundary matches the national monument boundary and includes tracts 8895102-02, 8895102-03, and 8895102-01. This boundary is slightly smaller than the National Historic Landmark boundary, which includes property outside of the national monument boundary that is not owned or managed by the NPS.

Tule Lake Segregation Center Boundary Justification

The national monument boundary includes the stockade, the WRA Motor Pool, the Post Engineer's Yard, and a portion of the former Military Police Compound, where areas of public land contained historically significant resources. The national monument includes the most poignant symbol at Tule Lake, the stockade and jail. The boundary excludes the Caltrans maintenance facility, which post-dates the end of the period of significance.

State and County:

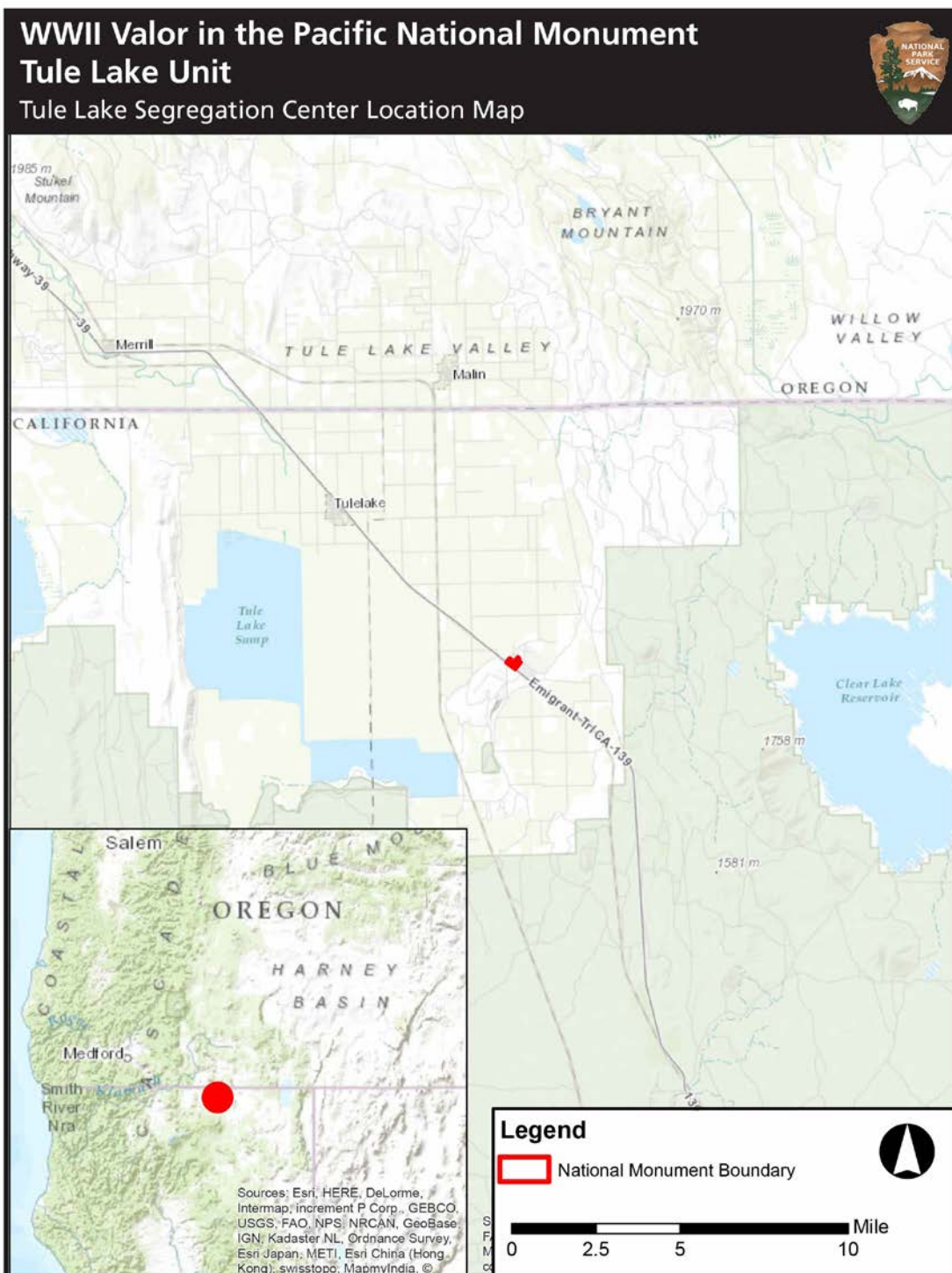
State: California
County: Modoc

Size (Acres): 37

Boundary Points:

Type	Latitude	Longitude
Area	41.887543	-121.376269
Area	41.885746	-121.373374
Area	41.887836	-121.370935
Area	41.887477	-121.370365
Area	41.886724	-121.371228
Area	41.885756	-121.369638
Area	41.88299	-121.372793
Area	41.886079	-121.377873

Location Map



The Tule Lake Segregation Center is located within the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument - Tule Lake Unit in Modoc County, California (PWR, Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: A: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: May 20, 2015

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Tule Lake Segregation Center meets criteria for Management Category A – Must be Preserved and Maintained. The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria. Additionally, preservation of the Tule Lake Segregation Center is specifically legislated through development of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, which was established by presidential proclamation on December 5, 2008.

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative: The National Park Service owns and administers 37 acres associated with the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Public Access

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

The Tule Lake Segregation Center site is restricted to the public and is only accessible by a guided tour offered by the National Park Service. Tours are generally offered on Saturday mornings between Memorial Day and Labor Day. The Tule Lake Unit visitor center is located inside the Tulelake Butte Valley Fairground office in Tulelake, California. The visitor center offers interpretive displays, which provide an overview of both Camp Tulelake and the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Additionally, the fairgrounds site includes half of a barrack building as well as the top of a guard tower from the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Currently, the visitor center is staffed Memorial Day through Labor Day with brochures and exhibits available year round.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description Numerous adjacent lands contribute to our understanding of the historical development of the Tule Lake Segregation Center. During the period of significance, 1942-1946, Tule Lake was comprised of 7,400 acres, which included 144 administration and support buildings, 1,036

barracks buildings and a combined total of 518 latrines, mess halls, and other communal buildings. Of the total acreage, over 3,500 acres of land were devoted to irrigated farmland, which produced crops to sustain the center. Today, the Tule Lake Segregation Center has been divided into hundreds of parcels, owned by private individuals and corporations, the Bureau of Reclamation, the State of California, Modoc County, and the City of Tulelake.³

Contributing adjacent public lands include the Peninsula and Camp Tulelake. Adjacent privately owned lands include the Tulelake Airport as well as lands associated with the Town of Newell that contain remnant buildings and structures known as the “Flying Goose Lodges.” Former agricultural lands, including roads and ditch systems associated with the Tule Lake Segregation Center also contribute to our understanding of the historic site.

³ Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell, Draft Tule Lake Historic Resources Inventory, 2004, 2.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation: Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Tule Lake Segregation Center was concurrently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark on February 17, 2006. Prior to its listing on the National Register and designation as an NHL, the “Tule Lake Relocation Center” was listed as California State Historic Landmark Number 850-2 in 1975.

Also see “National Register Eligibility of the Tule Lake/Newell Maintenance Station Historic District in Modoc County,” File Number 02-MOD-139, P.M. 44.9, 02-36630K prepared by Knox Mellon. (Letter on file, California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, 2001).

National Register Eligibility

National Register Eligibility Concurrence: TBD

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date: TBD

National Register Significance Level: National

National Register Significance - Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification:

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Criteria Considerations: None

Period of Significance: 1942 CE – 1946 CE

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places
Subtheme: Other Peopling Places
Historic Facet: Other Peopling Places

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Facet:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	World War II
Historic Facet:	The Home Front
Historic Context Theme:	Changing Role of the U.S. in the World
Subtheme:	Immigration and Emigration Policies
Historic Facet:	Immigration and Emigration Policies
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Historic Facet:	Ethnic Communities (Including the Immigration Phenomenon)
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Other Developing the American Economy
Historic Facet:	Other Developing the American Economy

National Register Area of Significance

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Ethnic Heritage
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Asian
Area of Significance Category:	Law
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Politics/Government
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

NRIS Information

Other National Register Name: Tule Lake Segregation Center
Primary Certification Date: 2/17/2006

State Register Documentation

State Register Document Name: Tule Lake Relocation Center
State Register Document Identification Number: California State Historic Landmark Number 850-2
State Register Date Listed: 1975

State Register Documentation Explanatory Narrative:

Narrative from historical marker placed on site:

"Tule Lake was one of ten American concentration camps established during World War II to incarcerate 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, of whom the majority were American citizens, behind barbed wire and guard towers without charge, trial, or establishment of guilt. These camps are reminders of how racism, economic and political exploitation, and expediency can undermine the constitutional guarantees of United States citizens and aliens alike. May the injustices and humiliation suffered here never recur.

California Registered Historical Landmark Number 850-2

Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in Cooperation with the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council, Japanese American Citizens League, May 27, 1979."

Statement of Significance

The following information regarding the Tule Lake Segregation Center was adapted from the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark nomination.

Construction of the Tule Lake Relocation Center began on April 15, 1942, and it received its first group of Japanese American detainees on May 27, 1942. On July 31, 1943, Tule Lake was converted to a high-security "segregation center" and within just a few months the population of Tule Lake rose to 18,789 people. The Tule Lake Segregation Center closed on March 28, 1946—it was the last of the ten war relocation centers to cease operations. The period of significance begins in 1942 when construction of the Tule Lake Relocation Center began and extends to 1946 when the Tule Lake Segregation Center closed. After the Tule Lake Segregation Center ceased operations, many buildings and structures were leased onsite or transferred to veterans, homesteaders, government agencies, and nonprofit groups, and removed from the site. However, some buildings were left in place, and today serve as tangible reminders of the history of the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

National Historical Landmark Criteria 1 (Events) and Criteria 4 (Architectural Type)

The Tule Lake Segregation Center was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006. The Tule Lake Segregation Center was listed as an NHL under Criterion 1, "Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent the

broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained.” Under this criterion, the property is associated with “‘Japanese American Relocation,’ an infamous episode in our history in which almost 120,000 innocent Americans, most of them U.S. citizens, were incarcerated for their ethnicity during World War II.”⁴ In addition, the Tule Lake Segregation Center was also listed as an NHL under Criterion 4 as an outstanding example of a World War II U.S. Army Military Police encampment. The contributing buildings exemplify the military design and construction techniques characteristic of the era.

National Historic Landmark Themes

The Tule Lake Segregation Center primarily represents the National Historic Landmark Theme IV, Shaping the Political Landscape. Tule Lake was one of ten war relocation centers established across the country. Although during World War II, the relocation was considered a “military necessity,” it was later determined by the government that it arose from a culture of fear during a time of national emergency and external attack. All four of the topics that help define the theme of “shaping the political landscape” are represented at the Tule Lake National Historic Landmark. Tule Lake and the other relocation centers embody a political and cultural idea (Topic 4), that safety and security can be found only in segregation and confinement of those perceived to be dangerous mainly because they are “different.” This idea occasionally resurfaces in spite of its inconsistency with important and basic American ideals stated in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

The topics of military institutions and activities and government institutions are also exemplified in the many physical traces left from the military and civilian administration of Tule Lake. The Tule Lake site embodies the standard layout, design, and construction of the military (Wartime Civilian Control Administration [WCCA]) and the civilian governmental agencies (War Relocation Authority [WRA]) that were in charge of the segregation center at various times in its history (Topics 2 and 3). Finally, in the Landmark we have visible reminders of the protests of many of the Japanese Americans against the relocation and the movement for justice (Topic 1), including the jail where some of the protesters were incarcerated.

Other National Historic Landmark themes are represented at the Tule Lake Segregation Center as well. Theme I, Peopling Places, through Topic 6, “encounters, conflicts, and colonization,” is found in the prejudice and discrimination that Japanese immigrants experienced, which led to the relocation. The resurgence of Japanese culture and values at Tule Lake in the face of discrimination illustrates Theme III, Expressing Cultural Values, especially Topic 6, “popular and traditional culture.” The selection of reclaimed land for the Tule Lake Relocation Center so that detainees could help develop its agricultural potential illustrates Topic 7, “government policies and practices,” within Theme V, Development of the American economy. Finally, the Japanese immigration experience and subsequent treatment of Japanese Americans, including relocation, renunciation, and deportation, contributes to Theme VIII, Changing Role of the United States in the World Community, Topic 4, “immigration and emigration policies.”

Historical Background

In 1942, almost 120,000 Japanese Americans were forced from their homes in California, southern Arizona, and western Oregon and Washington in the single largest forced relocation in United States history. Most of these detainees, three-quarters of them U.S. citizens, would spend the next three years in one of the ten “relocation centers” across the country run by the newly-formed WRA. The war relocation centers were located in remote areas, on federal or tribal land previously considered too dry or too

⁴ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 19.

swampy for development. Since all Japanese Americans on the West Coast were affected, including the elderly, women, and children, federal officials attempted to conduct the massive incarceration in a humane manner. However, by the time the last detainees were released in 1946, the Japanese Americans had lost homes and businesses estimated to be worth, in today's values, four to five billion dollars. Deleterious effects on Japanese American individuals, their families, and their communities were immeasurable.

The history of Anti-Asian prejudice in the American West provides important background for understanding why the United States government decided to remove Japanese Americans from the West Coast. The cultural and economic forces that led to the anti-Japanese feelings are summarized here. Anti-Asian prejudices, especially in California, began as anti-Chinese feelings. Chinese immigration to the U.S. began about the same time as the California gold rush of 1849. During the initial phases of economic boom that accompanied the gold rush, Chinese labor was needed and welcomed. However, soon white workingmen began to consider the Chinese, who in 1870 comprised about ten percent of California's population, as competitors. This economic competition had increased after the completion of the trans-continental Union-Central Pacific Railroad in 1869, which had employed around 10,000 Chinese laborers. Chinese labor was cheap, and this economic grievance became an ideology of Asian inferiority similar to existing American racial prejudices. Discrimination became legislated at both the state and federal level, including a Chinese immigration exclusion bill passed in 1882 by the U.S. Congress.

The experiences of Chinese immigrants foreshadowed those of Japanese immigrants, who began arriving about the same time the Chinese exclusion bill was passed. Anti-Japanese movements started shortly after Japanese immigration began, arising from existing anti-Asian prejudices. However, the anti-Japanese movement became widespread around 1905, due both to increasing immigration and the Japanese victory over Russia, the first defeat of a western nation by an Asian nation in modern times. Discrimination included the formation of anti-Japanese organizations, such as the Asiatic Exclusion League, school segregation, and a growing number of violent attacks upon individuals and businesses.

In 1913, California passed the Alien Land Law that prohibited ownership of agricultural land by "aliens ineligible to citizenship." In 1920, a stronger Alien Land Act prohibited leasing and sharecropping as well. Both laws were based on the presumption that Asians were aliens ineligible for citizenship, which in turn stemmed from a narrow interpretation of the naturalization statute. The statute had been rewritten after the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution to permit naturalization of "white persons" and "aliens of African descent." This exclusionism, clearly the intent of Congress, was legitimized by the Supreme Court in 1922, when it denied citizenship to Takao Ozawa, even though, as the Supreme Court decision read, he had "continuously resided in the United States for 20 years. He was a graduate of the Berkeley, Cal., high school, had been nearly three years a student at the University of California, had educated his children in American schools, his family had attended American churches and he had maintained the use of the English language in his home. That he was well qualified by character and education for citizenship is conceded."

Therefore, Japanese immigrants ("Issei") remained aliens, even if they settled permanently in the United States. However, the second generation ("Nisei") were citizens by birth, and therefore parents would often acquire land in the names of their children. The Immigration Act of 1924 prohibited all further Japanese immigration, with the side effect of making a very distinct generation gap between the Issei and Nisei.

After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the Justice Department organized the arrests of 3,000 people whom it considered "dangerous" enemy aliens, half of whom were Japanese. Eventually, politicians called for the mass incarceration of people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the West

Coast. Despite opposition by U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, the Japanese American Citizens League, and U.S. Army General Mark Clark, on February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War

to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary in the judgement of the Secretary of War or said Military Commander....

Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities. Between March and September 1942, the WRA operated 17 assembly centers along the West Coast. Living conditions at the assembly centers were chaotic and squalid. Existing buildings were used and supplemented with temporary “theater of operations” type army barracks. These barracks were originally designed for temporary use by combat soldiers, not families with small children or elderly people.

To reduce the diversion of soldiers from combat, a civilian organization, the WRA, was created on March 18, 1942. One week earlier, on March 11, the WCCA was established. The WCCA was responsible for moving people out of the exclusion areas and temporarily housing them in assembly centers, while the WRA was left to provide for a more long-term solution. On June 1, the WRA assumed administration from the WCCA of the entire evacuation and relocation program.

By early June, there was a growing realization that life within the centers would be difficult and demoralizing even if all physical facilities were adequate. Further, the ostensible rationale for the Japanese American evacuation faltered after the defeat of Japan in the Battle of Midway, June 4-7, 1942, because it became clear that a Japanese invasion of the West Coast was unlikely if not impossible. Although by then it was considered too late to reverse the evacuation, Dillion S. Myer, head of the WRA conceived of a generous leave policy to help Japanese Americans “relocated” to non-sensitive areas in the West, Midwest, and East. Hence the long-term internment locations were euphemistically called “relocation centers,” although other terms, including the “Concentration camps” were also commonly used.

Over 300 possible sites were reviewed for suitability for the relocation centers; primary consideration was given to locations with railroad access and agricultural potential. Site selection was made by the WRA, but site acquisition was left to the War Department. The assembly centers at Manzanar and Poston were redesignated relocation centers and eight new sites in seven states were selected. The relocation centers were primarily on unused or underutilized federal lands; the Tule Lake Relocation Center, for example, was located on undeveloped federal reclamation lands. All were in sparsely populated areas, making them some of the largest “communities” in their respective areas.

Comparable Resources

The Tule Lake Segregation Center is distinctive among all the WRA centers for its integrity. Over 50 buildings remain at their original locations within the segregation center's original boundaries, and numerous other buildings still stand in the vicinity where they were moved after the war. Situated in what still remains a fairly remote part of the state, the NHL is unique in illustrating the cohesive physical aspect, visual character, and feeling of the volatile history of the Japanese American relocation.

Five sites associated with the Japanese American Relocation are National Historic Landmarks: Manzanar Relocation Center, Rohwer Relocation Center Cemetery, Fort Sill, Fort Sam Houston, and Angel Island. The latter three were used to intern Japanese aliens, but the relocation connection is peripheral to their primary historical associations, and their landmark status rests on other themes. The Manzanar Relocation Center, a unit of the National Park Service, has only three standing buildings from the relocation era. The Rohwer Relocation Center Cemetery is only a small portion of the original relocation center—there are no standing buildings and few features remaining from the Center's occupation.

Four sites associated with the relocation are managed by the National Park Service: Manzanar, mentioned above, the Minidoka Relocation Center, Ellis Island, and Cow Creek. The Minidoka Relocation Center, now the Minidoka National Historic Site, encompasses 338 acres of land, which includes historic buildings, structures and numerous landscape features. In 2008, the eight-acre Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Nidoto Nai Yoni* "Let it not happen again" was established as a unit of Minidoka National Historic Site. Ellis Island, like Angel Island, was used to intern Japanese aliens during the war, but that association is only a very small part of the site's significance. Cow Creek, located in Death Valley National Park, was constructed as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp and used to temporarily house detainees from Manzanar. Two buildings remain at Cow Creek.

Compared to these nine other war relocation centers, Tule Lake Segregation Center includes a portion of the Military Police Compound with standing structures. The Military Police Compounds at the nine relocation centers exist either as archaeological sites or have been destroyed completely. Only at Tule Lake do standing structures convey the original design, layout, and construction of the military encampments typical of the relocation centers.

Beyond archaeological features, little remains today at the World War II Japanese American relocation centers. The exception is Tule Lake with 51 in-situ buildings, by far the greatest concentration of extant buildings associated with the relocation. Five of these buildings are located within the NHL and national monument boundary. These buildings are large structures that convey a sense of immense activity and practical functionality. Further, they played major and integral roles in the overall operation of the Tule Lake site.

For additional information regarding the Tule Lake Segregation Center see *Confinement and Ethnicity* by Jeffrey F. Burton, Mary M. Farrell, Florence B. Lord and Richard W. Lord, the National Historic Landmark nomination for Tule Lake Segregation Center prepared by Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell and the National Park Service theme study associated with Japanese Americans entitled *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study* edited by Barbara Wyatt (2012).

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	Yes
National Historic Landmark Date:	2/17/2006
National Historic Landmark Theme:	NHL Theme(s): I. Peopling Places III. Expressing Cultural Values IV. Shaping the Political Landscape V. Developing the American Economy VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Economy

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No
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Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function-Major Category: Government

Primary Historic Function-Category: Government-Other

Primary Historic Function: Government-Other

Primary Current Function-Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Primary Current Function-Category: Recreation/Culture

Primary Current Function: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions

Major Category: Domestic (Residential)
Category: Institutional Housing
Subcategory: Institutional Housing
Type: Historic

Major Category: Defense
Category: Military Facility (Post)
Subcategory: Military Facility (Post)
Type: Historic

Major Category: Government
Category: Correctional Facility (Jail)
Subcategory: Correctional Facility (Jail)
Type: Historic

Major Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Category: Agriculture/Subsistence—Other
Subcategory: Agriculture/Subsistence—Other
Type: Historic

Major Category: Government
Category: Government—Other
Subcategory: Government—Other
Type: Both Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Tule Lake Segregation Center	Both Current and Historic
Tule Lake Relocation Center	Historic
Tule Lake War Relocation Project	Historic
Tule Lake Project	Historic
Newell Town Site	Historic
Newell Maintenance Station	Historic
Newell Center	Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Associated Group Name:	Japanese Americans
Association Historic, Current or Both:	Both Current and Historic
Ethnographic Study Conducted:	No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative:

In 2012, nearly 400 people attended the 20th biennial Tule Lake Pilgrimage. The event was organized by the Tule Lake Committee as a “time to gather and reflect on the history and experience of our forebears and to honor those who were imprisoned at the Tule Lake concentration camps.”⁵ The most recent pilgrimage “Our Hallowed Ground” was held July 1-4, 2016.

Japanese Americans from California, Oregon and Washington have strong personal and communal ties to Tule Lake. These connections include firsthand experiences by Issei (first generation), Nisei (second generation), and some Sansai (third generation) associated with the incarceration during World War II. Commemoration of the site by Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei (fourth generation), and so on began in 1974 and continue to present.

⁵ Tule Lake Committee Press Release, “2014 Tule Lake Pilgrimage July 4 through 7, 2014,” June 1, 2014.

Chronology

Year Begin	Year End	Event	Annotation
1905	1905	Established	The Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) organized the Klamath Project in the Lost River and Klamath river basins. The project was approved on May 15, 1905, which ultimately led to the draining of Tule Lake in an effort to expose arable farm land as well as divert lake water for irrigation purposes.
1917	1949	Established	Homesteaders claimed lands associated with the old Tule Lake through a series of homestead lotteries.
1920	1920	Established	The Modoc Project was initiated in the Klamath Reclamation District to drain Tule Lake for use as farm land.
1921	1923	Built	The Lower Lost River Diversion Dam (now the Anderson-Rose Dam) was constructed. The dam and associated structures included a reinforced concrete weir with sluice gates and headworks to supply the J canal.
1921	1923	Excavated	The Bureau of Reclamation excavated the J canal of the Tule Lake Division. The canal was completed in 1923.
1940	1940	Established	The Modoc Unit of the Tule Lake Division was established.
1940	1941	Excavated	The Bureau of Reclamation excavated the P and P-1 canals of the Tule Lake Division.
1941	1942	Built	CCC laborers built structures on the P and P-1 canals until they were disbanded in August 1941. Construction of the "P-1" canal was completed in 1942.
1942	1942	Excavated	The Bureau of Reclamation excavated the M lateral of the Tule Lake Division.
1942	1942	Established	On February 19, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which authorized the Secretary of War to "prescribe such military means in such places and of such extent...from which any or all persons may be excluded."
1942	1942	Established	In order to carry out the military's evacuation program, the Army established the WCCA on March 11.
1942	1942	Established	On March 18, President Roosevelt created the WRA by Executive Order 9102, as an independent civilian authority responsible for formulating and executing a relocation program.
1942	1942	Established	From March to September, the WRA operated seventeen assembly center facilities primarily located on fairgrounds along the West Coast. Approximately 100,000 Nikkei living along the West Coast were forcibly removed from their homes and moved to these assembly centers.
1942	1942	Built	Construction of the Tule Lake Relocation Center began on April 15, 1942.
1942	1942	Established	The Tule Lake Relocation Center received its first group of Japanese American detainees, consisting of approximately 450 people from the Puyallup and Portland Assembly Centers on May 27, 1942.

1942	1942	Planted	The first victory garden was planted at the center in late May. The garden included onions, radishes, lettuce and an orange tree. A miniature rock garden may have also been established at this time in association with the victory garden.
1942	1942	Established	On June 1, the WRA assumed administration from the WCCA of the entire evacuation and relocation program, becoming the designated agency to manage Japanese American internment and relocation.
1942	1942	Established	In June, the first organized men's softball league was established at the relocation center. A softball diamond was established in the fire break between the hospital and barracks. Within the month, three additional softball fields were laid out in various fire breaks.
1942	1942	Built	In June, construction of a furniture factory was initiated "opposite the railroad with the Project grounds."
1942	1942	Built	Hot beds were constructed to grow cabbage and cauliflower plants.
1942	1942	Planted	Approximately 2,500 acres of farm fields had been planted by mid-June. Crops included potatoes, peas, beets, squash, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, celery, onions, and nappa.
1942	1942	Established	A volleyball court was established adjacent to building #1408. Playfields were also established in several firebreaks around the site.
1942	1942	Planned	Existing barracks buildings were converted into temporary housing for schools. The buildings were altered to provide adequate classrooms and were sealed with sheet rock to make them comfortable for school use.
1942	1942	Built	By July, three fire stations had been constructed within the center.
1942	1942	Built	A baseball (also known as hardball) diamond with a backstop was established near Firehouse Number 1 by volunteer firemen.
1942	1942	Established	On July 6, the center received 12,805 bare-root shrubs from the Soil Conservation Nursery in Pullman, WA. Planting and propagation activities were undertaken under the leadership of Mitsugi Noji and Toru Yasude. Plans for landscaping near the hospital were under the direction of Henry Kodamd, landscape architect.
1942	1942	Built	Imhoff tanks and two units of pumpers were under construction in August to remedy the center of noxious odors associated with the sewer system.
1942	1942	Built	An automotive heavy equipment shop measuring 37 by 168 feet was under construction in August. Excavation was also completed for nine other buildings and additions.

Tule Lake Segregation Center

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

1942	1942	Built	By August, Tule Lake included 1,392 buildings covering approximately 1,400 acres. Buildings included forty-one army structures, three fire stations, seventy-two warehouses, sixty-one dining halls, thirty-two barracks for temporary school quarters, and 305 utility rooms, as well as numerous recreation halls, and living quarters. The administration and hospital also occupied thirty-two buildings.
1942	1942	Built	Construction of a formal entrance, including a lawn and stone fountain pool co-designed by Tohzo Nishiseki and John Tanaka was completed in front of the administration building in the late summer.
1942	1942	Planted	U. Mayeda, former Alameda nurseryman, planted a lawn with sprigs of willow trees interspersed between plots in front of dining hall 45 in August.
1942	1942	Built	By August, Tule Lake had twenty miles of roads. Eleven miles were paved and oiled, while the remaining nine miles were lined with crushed native lava rock.
1942	1942	Built	On September 6, a 102-foot tall flag pole was constructed at the intersection of the central firebreaks.
1942	1942	Established	By late September, the hog operation had been established one-half mile northeast of the center.
1942	1942	Built	Guard tower 220 was constructed. It was later moved to the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool in 1943.
1942	1942	Established	In October, the locations of eight football fields to be situated in firebreaks were identified by the Recreation Department.
1942	1942	Built	By early October, the poultry farm was under construction near the hog farm area.
1942	1942	Altered	By October, sheet rock had been installed over the interior walls and ceilings of 1,024 barracks buildings.
1942	1942	Built	Seven grain elevators were constructed near the base of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) in November. Each elevator was two stories high and had a 3,000 bushel storage capacity.
1942	1942	Built	Japanese baths were installed in the Block 26 shower rooms at the end of November. The tubs were made of cured pine and measured six by four feet and two feet deep.
1942	1942	Built	In early December, a factory building was completed. The building was the largest in the center, measuring three stories high and extending a city block in length.
1942	1942	Built	By late December, construction had been initiated on the new gym-auditorium situated in the firebreak area between the warehouse and 6 th Avenue facing Blocks 4, 5, and 6.
1943	1943	Planned	In January, plans for the proposed jail at Tule Lake were submitted to the War Production Board.
1943	1943	Established	Both formal and informal ice skating rinks were established in numerous locations throughout the center in January.
1943	1943	Established	In January, a pickling plant was established in the packing house.

Tule Lake Segregation Center

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

1943	1943	Established	On February 3, the WRA began administering a loyalty questionnaire to all detainees over seventeen years of age.
1943	1943	Built	In March, construction operations advanced on six of the nine proposed buildings associated with the junior and senior high school.
1943	1943	Moved	In March, approximately 100 detainees were moved from Tule Lake Relocation Center to Camp Tulelake as a result of their “no” answer to one or both loyalty questions or as a result of their refusal to respond to the survey. Camp Tulelake closed in May 1943.
1943	1943	Built	At the end of March, a large ditch digging project was launched at the farm by the Excavation Division of the Construction Department. Plans called for the construction of an eighteen-mile ditch measuring twenty-seven feet wide and eight feet deep.
1943	1943	Planted	As part of center cleanup effort, Boy Scouts delivered 10,000 trees to Tule Lake in April. Each block was allotted 150 trees to plant.
1943	1943	Built	In mid-April, it was announced that a wooden cross would be erected on the summit of “Castle Rock Mountain” for an Easter sunrise church service.
1943	1943	Built	By June 23, construction of the junior and senior high school was seventy percent complete.
1943	1943	Built	A fish market was constructed in the firebreak between Blocks 18 and 25.
1943	1943	Built	In July, a new pickling shed was under construction near the warehouses.
1943	1943	Built	Construction of a potato bin was initiated in July near the “southern extremity of the project”.
1943	1943	Built	Construction of the slaughterhouse was completed in July.
1943	1943	Established	On July 15, the WRA announced a plan to “separate the loyal from the disloyal detainees in all ten relocation centers to bring harmony and to hasten the process of resettlement of loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.”
1943	1943	Established	On July 31, Tule Lake was converted to a high-security “segregation center” to house those labeled as “disloyal.” Within just a few months, the population at Tule Lake rose to 18,789 detainees.
1943	1943	Built	By August, construction of the tent factory located in the southern extent of the center was nearly complete. Original blueprints revealed that this building was designated as a tent factory; however, its intended use was unconfirmed.
1943	1943	Built	The uncompleted factory building located south of the center, which had served as the tennis courts, was converted into a vegetable storage building in August.
1943	1943	Graded	The farm road was regraded and surfaced in August in an effort to make it an “all-weather road”.

Tule Lake Segregation Center

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

1943	1943	Planned	In an effort to prepare for an influx of new detainees associated with establishment of the Tule Lake Segregation Center, ten new blocks of barracks were planned at the eastern end of the center in the winter to help relieve the housing shortage.
1943	1944	Established	Tule Lake was placed under Army control, declaring martial law from November 13, 1943 through January 15, 1944. Army control of the camp was in response to disturbances that occurred in the administration area on November 1 and November 4, 1943. The Army was in charge of the stockade until May 24, 1944.
1943	1943	Built	Guard tower 216 was built in the stockade area.
1943	1943	Built	Guard tower 219 was built. This tower was originally situated in the farm area and was moved to its current location in 1944 when the stockade was constructed.
1943	1943	Built	About 1943, the “man-proof” security fence was constructed. The chain link fence measured seven feet high and was topped with barbed wire.
1943	1943	Built	The office building (building 102) was constructed in the WRA Motor Pool area.
1943	1943	Built	The auto repair shop (building 103) was constructed in the WRA Motor Pool Area.
1943	1943	Built	The auto repair shop (building 104) was constructed in the WRA Motor Pool Area.
1943	1943	Built	The administration building (building 72) was constructed in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool.
1943	1943	Built	The utilities building (building 75) was constructed in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool.
1943	1943	Built	Guard tower 220 was constructed in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool.
1943	1943	Moved	In late 1943, eight guard towers situated in Farm Area 2 were moved to the primary developed area. Five of the towers were placed along a fence constructed between the detainee barracks and the administration area, while the remaining three were positioned at the stockade.
1943	1943	Moved	On December 2, the Leupp facility (an abandoned Indian boarding school located in Leupp, Arizona) was closed and seventy-one Japanese American inmates were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center.
1943	1943	Planted	About 1943, a row of trees was planted between State Highway 139 and the security fence in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool area.
1943	1943	Built	The substation (building 27) was constructed in the Military Police Compound.
1943	1943	Built	The theater/chapel (building 40) was constructed in the Military Police Compound.

Tule Lake Segregation Center

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

1943	1943	Built	The motor repair building (building 68) was constructed in the Military Police Compound.
1943	1943	Built	The gas station (building 105-1) was constructed. It was moved to the WRA Motor Pool area at an unknown date.
1944	1944	Established	Administrative regulations for the stockade were issued on April 26, which stated in part: "In order to promote the orderly administration of the Center and to maintain peace and security for the residents, it will be necessary from time to time to further restrict the movement and activities of persons whose influence or actions may be disruptive of the operation of the Center."
1944	1944	Built	Culvert headwalls, constructed of lava rock and concrete, were built by a detainee work crew where the road crossed an irrigation ditch in the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool area.
1944	1945	Built	The jail (Building 366) was constructed on the north side of the stockade.
1944	1944	Built	The ditch, located between the Post Engineer's Yard and State Highway 139, was excavated by a detainee work crew to irrigate trees and gardens.
1944	1944	Built	The carpenter and paint shop (building 76) was constructed in the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool.
1944	1944	Built	The warehouse building (building 208) was constructed. The building may have originally been built elsewhere within the Tule Lake Segregation Center and moved to its current location in the WRA Motor Pool in 1944.
1944	1944	Abandoned	On December 20, the WRA officially lifted the ban on persons of Japanese ancestry along the West Coast.
1944	1944	Built	The stockade was built at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. The stockade area measured 250 by 350 feet and was enclosed by fences and four guard towers. Four barracks, a mess hall, and a latrine were situated within the development.
1944	1944	Established	Passage of Public Law 78-405 allowed U.S. citizens to renounce their citizenship on U.S. soil during time of war.
1945	1945	Built	Detainees lined 0.86 miles of the "M" canal, which ran through the Tule Lake Segregation Center.
1945	1945	Abandoned	On February 10, the WRA ordered all construction projects to stop.
1946	1946	Abandoned	On March 29, the last of the renunciants left Tule Lake for a Department of Justice detention facility known as Crystal City in Texas.
1946	1946	Abandoned	The Tule Lake Segregation Center closed on March 28, 1946. Tule Lake was the last war relocation center to close.
1946	1946	Abandoned	On May 5, administration of the Tule Lake Segregation Center was returned to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Tule Lake Segregation Center
World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument - Tule Lake Unit

1946	1946	Established	The Tulelake Growers Association leased several components of the old Tule Lake Segregation Center, including three large industrial warehouses to store grain as well as the Military Police Compound and Ward 7 of the detainee residential area for temporary migrant laborer housing.
1946	1946	Abandoned	The WRA was officially disbanded on June 30.
1946	1946	Purchased/Sold	In August, the USBR posted a notice on the availability of eighty-six farm units for homesteading.
1946	1946	Demolished	After the segregation center closed, the Bureau of Reclamation maintained ownership of a small portion of the land associated with the site. Additionally, some of the buildings were held for later transfer to homesteaders, government agencies, and non-profit groups. All remaining buildings that were not to be transferred were stripped of their furnishings and removed between July 28 and December 9, 1946.
1947	1947	Land Transfer	California Division of Highways (Caltrans) acquired the property encompassing the Motor Pool and stockade. The buildings and associated area supported a maintenance station.
1948	1948	Purchased/Sold	In August, the USBR posted a notice regarding the availability additional units for homesteading.
1949	1955	Moved	Between 1949 and 1955, the Ditch Rider House (TULE 2004 A-127; Parcel 5-22-59) was moved to the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool.
1950	1950	Established	The town site of Newell, located in the old Tule Lake Segregation Center administration area, was established.
1951	1951	Removed	By 1951, large portions of the boundary fence had been removed from the site; however, electric, water and sewage utilities were still intact.
1951	1951	Land Transfer	The Secretary of the Interior conveyed property to the City of Tulelake, California, in 1951 pursuant to the Federal Airport Act of 1946.
1951	1951	Purchased/Sold	The Bureau of Reclamation auctioned lots associated with the town site of Newell.
1952	1952	Established	The Tulelake Irrigation District (TID) was established.
1956	1956	Established	A contract was formalized between the TID and the Bureau of Reclamation allowing TID to use the property for irrigation equipment storage.
1956	1965	Excavated	In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Bureau of Reclamation excavated the Q and R canals in the Tule Lake Division.
1960	1960	Established	About 1960, Harold A. and Anna Lee Fletcher purchased the area which encompassed the old Tule Lake Segregation Center Military Police Compound containing 79.44 acres and developed it into a subdivision.

Tule Lake Segregation Center

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

1970	1979	Altered	In the 1970s, the auto repair shops (buildings 103 and 104) located in the Motor Pool area were altered by Caltrans. New metal siding was applied over the existing horizontal wood siding, original doors were removed and new roll down doors were installed.
1974	1974	Memorialized	Japanese American survivors and their descendants organized the first pilgrimage to Tule Lake.
1974	1974	Damaged	The original wooden cross located on the Peninsula (Castle Rock) fell down. It was replaced by a metal cross erected by local farmers and businessmen at an unknown date.
1975	1975	Established	The State of California officially recognized the historical significance of Tule Lake by registering the site as California State Historic Landmark Number 850-2.
1975	1976	Established	Between 1975 and 1976, the movie "Farewell to Manzanar" was filmed at the Tule Lake Segregation Center.
1978	1978	Built	Caltrans constructed a sand storage structure in the Motor Pool area.
1979	1979	Built	A State of California historic marker was built adjacent to State Highway 139 in the stockade area.
1988	1988	Established	President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act. The act was passed by Congress to provide an apology and monetary reparations to surviving detainees and their families who lost liberty or property because of discriminatory actions by the federal government during World War II.
1990	1990	Removed	One 11,355-liter diesel fuel underground storage tank (UST) and one 7,570-liter unleaded gasoline fuel UST were removed from the Motor Pool area by Caltrans.
1992	1992	Established	Congress called for a National Historic Landmark Theme Study to "...identify, evaluate, and nominate as national historic landmarks those sites, buildings, and structures that best illustrate or commemorate the period in American history from 1941 to 1946 when Japanese Americans were ordered to be detained, relocated, or excluded pursuant to Executive Order Number 9066, and other actions" (Public Law 102-248, March 3, 1992).
1994	1994	Built	Caltrans built an equipment/office building in the Motor Pool area.
2004	2004	Stabilized	Stabilization measures were undertaken on the jail by Caltrans. At this time, a fence was constructed around the building and a temporary, free-standing protective roof structure was installed.
2005	2005	Stabilized	The roof of the carpenter and paint shop was repaired in an effort to stabilize the building
2006	2006	Established	The Tule Lake Segregation Center was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Tule Lake Segregation Center

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

2008	2008	Established	On December 5, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument was established by presidential proclamation. The monument included nine historic sites located in Hawaii, Alaska and California, including the Tule Lake Segregation Center.
2010	2010	Built	About 2010, the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark plaque and sidewalk was installed northeast of the jail.
2011	2012	Stabilized	The carpenter and paint shop was stabilized. Primary stabilization activities included the removal and salvage (for reuse) of wood siding from building exterior walls and removal of lead based paint from all exterior building surfaces.
2013	2013	Land Transfer	Lands associated with the original Tule Lake Segregation Center were transferred to the National Park Service from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
2014	2014	Built	The National Park Service (NPS) replaced 2,675 lineal feet of deteriorated non-historic chain link fence and built a new gate at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. The new fence begins at the historic fence located along Highway 139 and extends to County Road 113, then connects with the historic fence along the Flying Goose housing area.
2014	2014	Built	The NPS installed an interpretive panel located near the carpenter and paint shop.
2015	2015	Planned	An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to examine a proposal to restore the jail.
2016	2016	Established	The General Management Plan for the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument was completed.

Physical History

Terminology

The following information regarding terminology was adapted from the *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study* edited by Barbara Wyatt (2012).

Various terms have been used to represent the Japanese American sites of wartime confinement, the process of assembling Japanese Americans to send to these sites, and the state of confinement during World War II. The debate over the appropriateness of terms continues today. Over time, the war-era terms “relocation” and “evacuation” have seemed too euphemistic to portray the impact of the situation. “Concentration camp,” at times used during the war and today to describe facilities operated by the War Relocation Authority, is considered by some to be too strongly associated with the Nazi Holocaust. The word “internment” is frequently used to describe confinement at the sites operated by the WRA, but by definition this term should only apply to the imprisonment of enemy aliens and others whose loyalty was questioned. During World War II such prisons were operated by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Army.

Terminology used in this CLI reflects the terms used in *Confinement and Ethnicity*, the Tule Lake National Historic Landmark nomination and in the *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*. Terms incorporated from these documents include “relocation center,” “segregation center,” “assembly center” and “reception center.” All four of these place terms appear in documents from the war period, including captions written by WRA photographers, posters, or memoranda from the WRA.

Detention of Japanese Americans at the assembly centers and relocation centers is considered “confinement” and those confined called “detainees.” Those interned at DOJ or Army facilities are called “internees.” “Confinement sites” is used to describe the range of facilities that held Japanese Americans during the war years, 1942 to 1946.

In this CLI, the property is referred to as the Tule Lake Segregation Center; however, the chronology and physical history also refers to the site by its original name, Tule Lake Relocation Center, prior to its conversion to a segregation center in 1943.

Pre-1942

Euro-American exploration and settlement began in the Klamath Basin in the 1820s as a result of fur trading enterprises. Subsequent road and trail development activities occurred throughout the 1840s. In 1862, passage of the Homestead Act attracted new settlers to eastern Modoc County. As the population of the area continued to grow, suspicion and hostility mounted between indigenous populations and Euro-American explorers and settlers, culminating in the Modoc Indian War of 1872-1873.

Following the war, in 1874, Modoc County was formed from a part of Siskiyou County. Farming ensued in the dry rugged landscape, which had drawn farmers to its fertile valleys. By 1882, farmers began irrigating Klamath area lands to enhance crop quality and agricultural production. One of the first organized irrigation efforts in the area was spearheaded by the Linkville Water Ditch Company, which constructed a low capacity ditch that connected town lots to the Link River, located approximately two miles north of Klamath Falls. The ditch was extended in 1884 by a distance of approximately fifteen miles by William Steele. The Klamath Falls Irrigation Company assumed ownership of the ditch in 1888

and made subsequent improvements. Soon the high-capacity structure was known as the Ankeny-Henley Canal.⁶ Other ditches were also established in the Klamath River Basin during this period, including a small ditch dug by the Van Brimmer Brothers in 1882 to irrigate 4,000 acres of land near the Oregon-California border on Lost River.⁷ Ultimately, increased agriculture led to additional demand for irrigation, which culminated in planning and development activities associated with the Klamath Project.⁸

In the fall of 1903, Bureau of Reclamation Oregon District Engineer, John T. Whistler, investigated the Klamath region in an effort to ascertain the viability of an irrigation project in the locale.⁹ With support from the local community, the Bureau of Reclamation organized the Klamath Project in the Lost River and Klamath River basins in early 1905. The 4.4 million dollar project was approved on May 15, 1905 with the government allocating one million dollars for immediate construction. Ultimately, the Klamath Project would incorporate several privately built canals as well as construction of the Clear Lake Dam and Reservoir, Lost River Diversion Dam, and the A (Main), B (East Branch), and C (South Branch) Canals on the Klamath Project.¹⁰

As a result of construction and development activities associated with the Klamath Project, by 1910, the Clear Lake Dam had been completed, while the Lost River Diversion Dam and Channel would not be completed until the spring of 1912. The dams and associated channels were designed to divert water from the Lost River to the Klamath River, which reduced flows into Tule Lake.¹¹ Work was initiated on the Tule Lake unit in 1916 with the construction of a distribution and drainage system for exposed lands along the northern portion of Tule Lake. Approximately 5,900 acres of Tule Lake had been exposed by 1916.¹² By 1919, Tule Lake had been reduced from 98,600 acres to 68,000 acres and by 1923, only 2,000 acres of Tule Lake remained covered with water.¹³ Between 1917 and 1949, eager homesteaders claimed lands associated with the old lakebed through a series of homestead lotteries.¹⁴ Numerous crops were grown by the homesteaders including alfalfa, onion, horseradish, cereal grains, and Netted Gem potatoes, which proved to be an especially successful crop.¹⁵

The Bureau of Reclamation continued to increase the irrigable lands of the Klamath Project throughout the 1920s. In 1921, the Klamath Project initiated construction of the Lower Lost River Diversion Dam (now the Anderson-Rose Dam). Construction of the dam coincided with development of the J canal, which supplied water to the Tule Lake Division and portions of the Tule Lake Segregation Center during the period of significance.¹⁶ Today, the 23-mile J canal continues to flow east from the Anderson-Rose Dam and turns south to Newell, then westerly around the north side of the Peninsula.¹⁷

⁶ Eric A. Stene, *The Klamath Project* (Seventh Draft), Bureau of Reclamation History Program, Denver, Colorado, 1994. Digital publisher: Oregon Institute of Technology, 2004.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ *Tulelake Irrigation District Water Management & Conservation Plan Update*. MBK Engineers, September 2011, 21-22.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Frederick L. Brown, *The Center of the World, The Edge of the World: A History of Lava Beds National Monument*, National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office, Seattle, 2011, 118.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Stene, *The Klamath Project*.

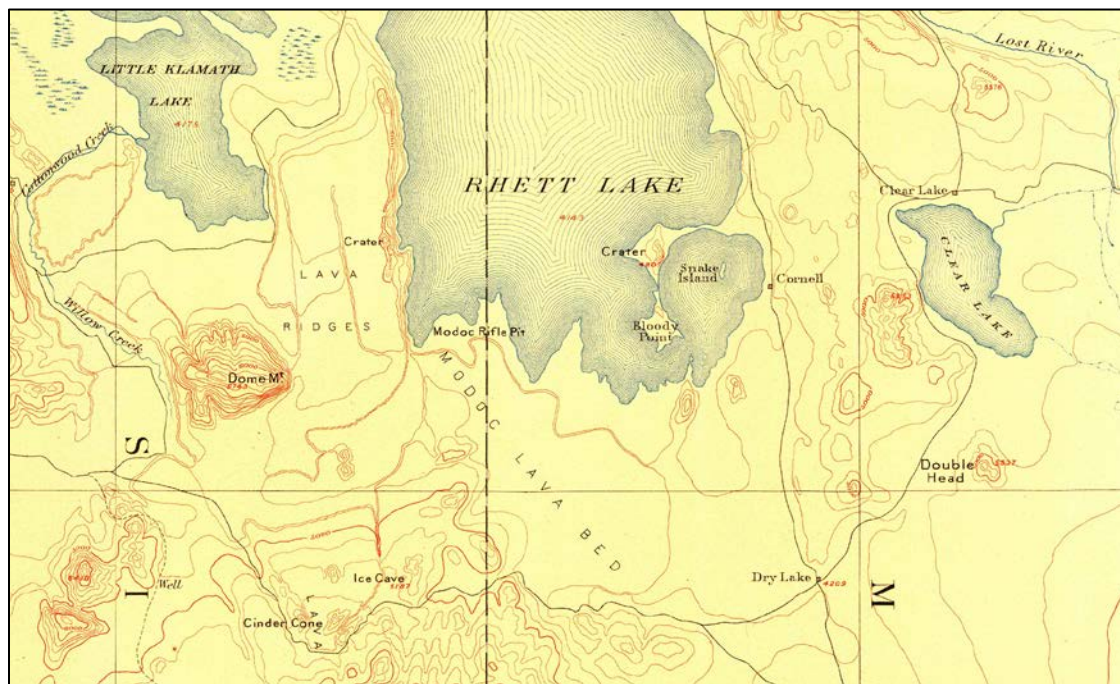
¹⁷ *Tulelake Irrigation District* MBK Engineers. 4.

Throughout the early 1940s, plans were implemented by the Bureau of Reclamation to convert lands reclaimed from the Tule Lake sump for agriculture; however, day-to-day activities in the Klamath Basin changed in late March 1942 as Army engineers began inspecting the area with the intent to establish a war relocation center for Japanese Americans.¹⁸ Ultimately, the Tule Lake site was selected to house the relocation center, satisfying several WRA criteria, including availability of underutilized federal lands, remoteness, agricultural potential, and proximity to a railroad line.

Construction of the Tule Lake Relocation Center began on April 15, 1942. On April 21, W.I. Tingley, Chief Clerk, Klamath Project, Bureau of Reclamation, noted that “With my approval the Army is placing alien reception camp on dry area between J canal meander line and railroad in sections twenty three, twenty four, twenty five and twenty six, township forty seven, range five. Work in progress.”¹⁹

For additional information regarding the Bureau of Reclamation’s response to the development of relocation centers near irrigation projects, please see the following document:

Rowley, William D. *The Bureau of Reclamation: Origins and Growth to 1945, Volume 1*. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado, 2006, pages 376-382.



History #1: Early topographic map showing the extent of “Rhett Lake,” 1886. Its name was later changed to Tule Lake. (Data available from the U.S. Geological Survey.)

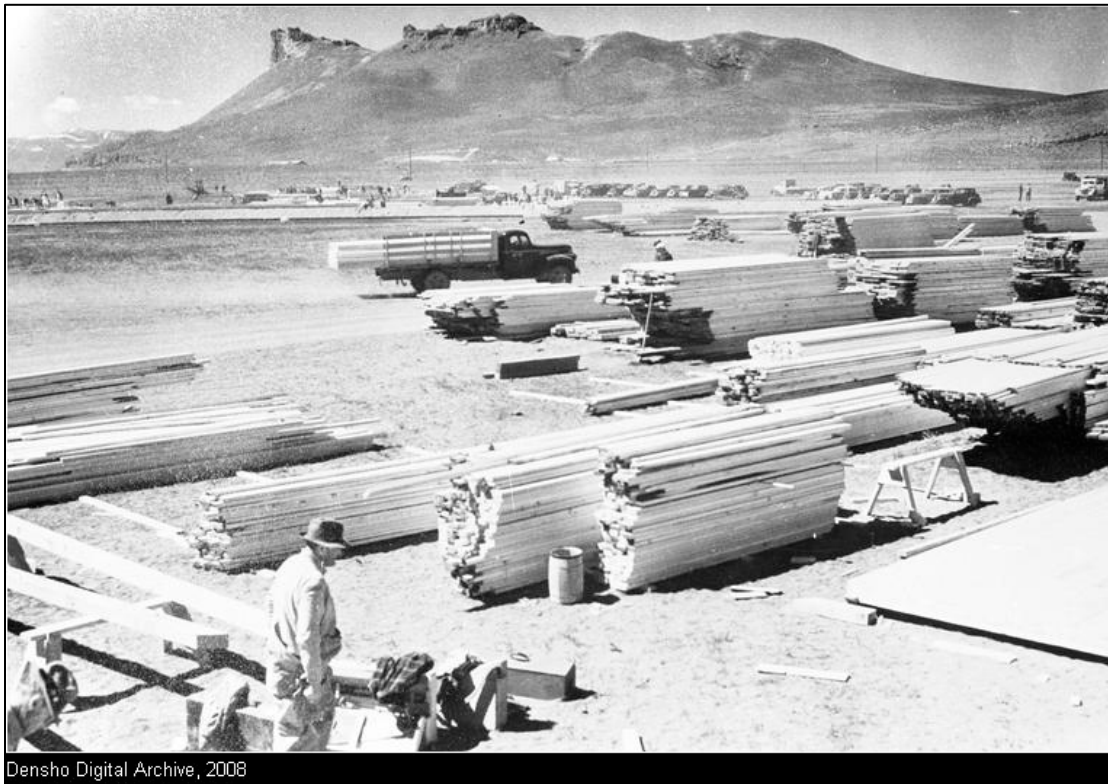
¹⁸ Stene, *The Klamath Project*.

¹⁹ Correspondence, W.I. Tingley, Chief Clerk, Klamath Project, Bureau of Reclamation, WRA Lease, April 21, 1942.



Densho Digital Archive, 2008

History #2: Site of the future Tule Lake Relocation Center, April 23, 1942. (Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i37-00251]).



Densho Digital Archive, 2008

History #3: Early construction activities at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, April 23, 1942. (Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i37-00256]).

Tule Lake Relocation/Segregation Center: 1942-1946

Introduction

The following history describes the physical development of the Tule Lake Segregation Center during the period of significance, 1942-1946. While the narrative provides context from secondary sources, the physical history emphasizes development of the built environment from a broad landscape lens using primary sources such as the *Tulean Dispatch* and *The Newell Star* newspapers.

The information regarding the overview of Tule Lake Segregation Center below was drawn directly from Sections 7 and 8 of the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark nomination. For additional information regarding the Tule Lake Segregation Center see *Confinement and Ethnicity* by Jeffrey F. Burton, Mary M. Farrell, Florence B. Lord and Richard W. Lord, the National Historic Landmark nomination for Tule Lake Segregation Center prepared by Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell and the National Park Service theme study associated with Japanese Americans entitled *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study* edited by Barbara Wyatt (2012).

Overview of Tule Lake Segregation Center

The Tule Lake Relocation Center, located in the northeast corner of California, was the largest of the ten war relocation centers, and was also the longest-lived, not closing until March of 1946. Tule Lake was also perhaps the most emblematic. It housed many who openly resisted the U.S. relocation policy, and as a “segregation center” it had the highest security: the most guard towers, the greatest number of military guards and its own jail and stockade for those considered troublemakers. The center encompassed 7,400 acres of an existing reclamation project and it was expected that labor provided by the detainees could advance the reclamation project.

As with all the relocation centers, Tule Lake was designed to be a self-contained community complete with a hospital, a post office, schools, warehouses, offices, factories, and residential areas, all surrounded by barbed-wire and chain-link fences and guard towers. Since the centers were supposed to be as self-sufficient as possible, the residential core was surrounded by a large buffer zone that also served as farmland. The military police had a separate living area to reduce fraternization. The civilian employees also had living quarters available at the relocation center, but these were usually supplemented by whatever housing was available in the nearby towns.

The layout of the relocation centers varied, but certain elements were fairly constant. There was generally a main entrance leading to the local highway, and auxiliary routes to farming areas outside the central fenced and guarded residential and administration area. Some of the major interior roads were paved, but most were simply dirt roads that were dusty or muddy depending on the weather.

The design of buildings for the relocation centers presented a problem since no precedents for “family” barracks existed. A set of standards was developed by the Army, modifying the “theater of operations” type buildings to make them suitable for housing women, children and elderly people, while still meeting the requirements of quick construction, low cost, and restricted use of critical materials.

Uniform construction standards were put in place by the U.S. Army’s WCCA on June 8, 1942, but construction at Tule Lake was already underway at that time. Construction also varied from center to center, because different local Engineer Divisions interpreted the rather vague standards differently, and

these local offices were responsible for developing or contracting out the plans and specifications for each center. After June 1942, the five-room, twenty-by-one-hundred-foot barracks were divided into six rooms comprised of variable sizes. The new barracks still followed standard plans, with different-sized rooms to accommodate different-sized families and groups of single people. Each barracks had two rooms each of the following sizes: sixteen by twenty feet, twenty by twenty feet, and twenty-four by twenty feet.

The exterior walls and roofs of the barracks were generally boards covered with tarpaper on frames of dimension lumber. The raised floors were wooden boards, which quickly shrank and allowed dust and dirt to fly all over the barracks. The gabled ends of the buildings had rectangular vents—a standard construction detail. Interior partitions extended only to the eaves, leaving triangular open spaces between the apartments above the walls and below the roof. Each apartment had a heating unit, fueled by coal, wood, oil, or natural gas. Furnishings included a single drop light, army cots, blankets and mattresses. Most other buildings were variations on the same theme. Recreation halls and community buildings were basically the same as barracks, but twenty by one-hundred feet in size and without interior partitions. Mess halls were forty by one-hundred feet, and included a kitchen, store room, and scullery.

The layout of the Tule Lake Center followed the WRA's general design for the relocation centers. The administration area was adjacent to the Central Pacific Railroad and California State Highway 139. The relocation center road grid was aligned with the highway, at about fifty degrees from true north. The northwest corner of the center included the Military Police Compound (designated Block 1), the administration area and hospital (Block 2), and the warehouse and industrial areas (Block 3). The relocation center entrance was originally located directly from the highway into the administration area. The administration area included four interconnected administration buildings, two other office buildings, a post office, a store, a mess hall, the director's residence, three staff houses, two dormitories, a laundry, eight recreation buildings, and three garages. Northeast of the administration area was a hospital, with nineteen buildings interconnected with covered walkways.

To the southeast of the administration area in the warehouse area there were seventy-one buildings. Many of these were warehouses; others included ten staff houses, three buildings used for a detainee furniture factory, a bakery, and a tofu factory. During use of the center seven buildings from the warehouse area were moved to other areas. One was used for a funeral parlor, one for an office, one was split and used for the farm kitchen and a bunk houses at one of the two sewage treatment plants. Four were moved to the stockade when it was constructed in 1944.

East of the warehouse area was the industrial area, which included two railroad spurs, an office, ten warehouses, and a coal shed. The detainee area was separated from the rest of the developed central area by a 400-foot-wide firebreak. The detainee residential blocks were divided into eight wards, each bounded on all sides by 200-foot-wide firebreaks. Most wards comprised nine detainee residential blocks; the exceptions were Ward 6, which had only six blocks, and Ward 8, composed on thirteen blocks, which was separated from the other wards by a canal.

The forty earliest-constructed detainee residential blocks each had thirteen twenty by one-hundred-foot barracks, a mess hall, a recreation building, a men's latrine and shower, a women's latrine and shower, a laundry, and ironing room. Later, another women's latrine and shower building was added to each of these blocks. Sixteen later-constructed blocks had a combination men's and women's latrine and shower building and a combination laundry and ironing room. Block recreation buildings were used for offices, six stores, five canteens, a beauty parlor, a barber shop, four judo halls, eight Buddhist churches, a Catholic church, and three other churches. In the firebreaks there were three fire stations, a fish store, an outdoor stage, and a funeral parlor and cemetery, as well as thirty-one baseball and softball fields and a sumo wrestling pit.

New school buildings were planned, but only the high school, located in the firebreak between the hospital and detainee residential area, was ever completed. It included a gym-auditorium, a shop, a science and crafts building, a library, an administration building, and four classroom buildings, connected by covered walkways. Two of the classroom buildings at the high school were used for an elementary school.

Domestic water was supplied by seven wells, a water treatment plan, an elevated 200,000 gallon storage tank to the east of the detainee residential area, and two 1 million gallon tanks to the south on the Peninsula. Sewage was treated in two plants, the second added after the relocation center was changed to a segregation center and expanded. Each had a sump pump, Imhoff tank, sludge beds (180 by 366 feet), and effluent beds (800 by 900 feet). Apparently the first plant did not have enough capacity even for the original relocation center population: WRA blueprints show a large pond for holding untreated sewage near it.

There were two farm areas, Farm Area 1 just southwest and north of the administration and residential area, and Farm Area 2 three miles west. Farm Area 1 included a farm kitchen and the hog and chicken farms near the base of the Peninsula. At the chicken farm there were twenty coops, granaries, an office, and a processing plant. The hog farm had twenty-six hog pens, a slaughter house, a well, and a water tank. The farm kitchen was located across the road from the hog farm. Across the highway from the administration area were a horse corral, a coal unloading and storage area, water wells, and two water tanks. To bring Farm Area 2 under cultivation the detainees had to build a water distribution and drainage system which included thirteen miles of canals, eight and a half miles of drains, 180 timber gates and other structures, and two small drainage pumping plants. Later maps of the center, in 1944, note farm unit 2 and farm unit 3; however, their locations remain similar to the original areas described above.

When Tule Lake was designated a segregation center, a number of changes were made. A new, more secure entrance, a larger Military Police Compound, a motor pool, and other facilities were built to the west of the original Military Police Compound, which was converted to staff housing. Ten more detainee residential blocks were added, for a total of sixty-six residential blocks. The number of guard towers around the perimeter of the relocation center was tripled, from six to nineteen. In addition to the lighted seven-foot-high perimeter fence topped with barbed wire, there was a warning fence fifty feet in from the perimeter fence. A WRA blueprint depicts the warning fences as about three and a half feet high, constructed of wood posts with wood rails, barbed wire, and warning signs. The relocation center post office was relocated to the north end of the staff block to allow access from both sides of the security fence built between the administration area and the detainee housing. After segregation, each farm was surrounded by a warning fence, a security fence, and sixteen guard towers. Farm Area 1 also had five searchlights. After the Army took control of the center in late 1943, eight of the guard towers at Farm Area 2 were moved to the central area. Five were placed along a fence constructed between the detainee barracks and the administration area, and three were placed at the stockade.

The new Military Police Compound, built northwest of the original compound, housed an entire battalion (thirty-one officers and 900 enlisted men; eventually 1,200 soldiers would be assigned to Tule Lake.) The compound included a headquarters building, a military jail (guard house), a theater/chapel, a post exchange, a fire station, two classroom buildings, three officers' quarters, an officers' mess hall, an officers' recreation building, twenty-two enlisted men's barracks, two enlisted men's mess halls, four enlisted men's recreation buildings, five supply rooms, a warehouse, a cold storage building, an ordnance building, and a substation and auxiliary power supply. To the south, the Military Police Motor Pool and

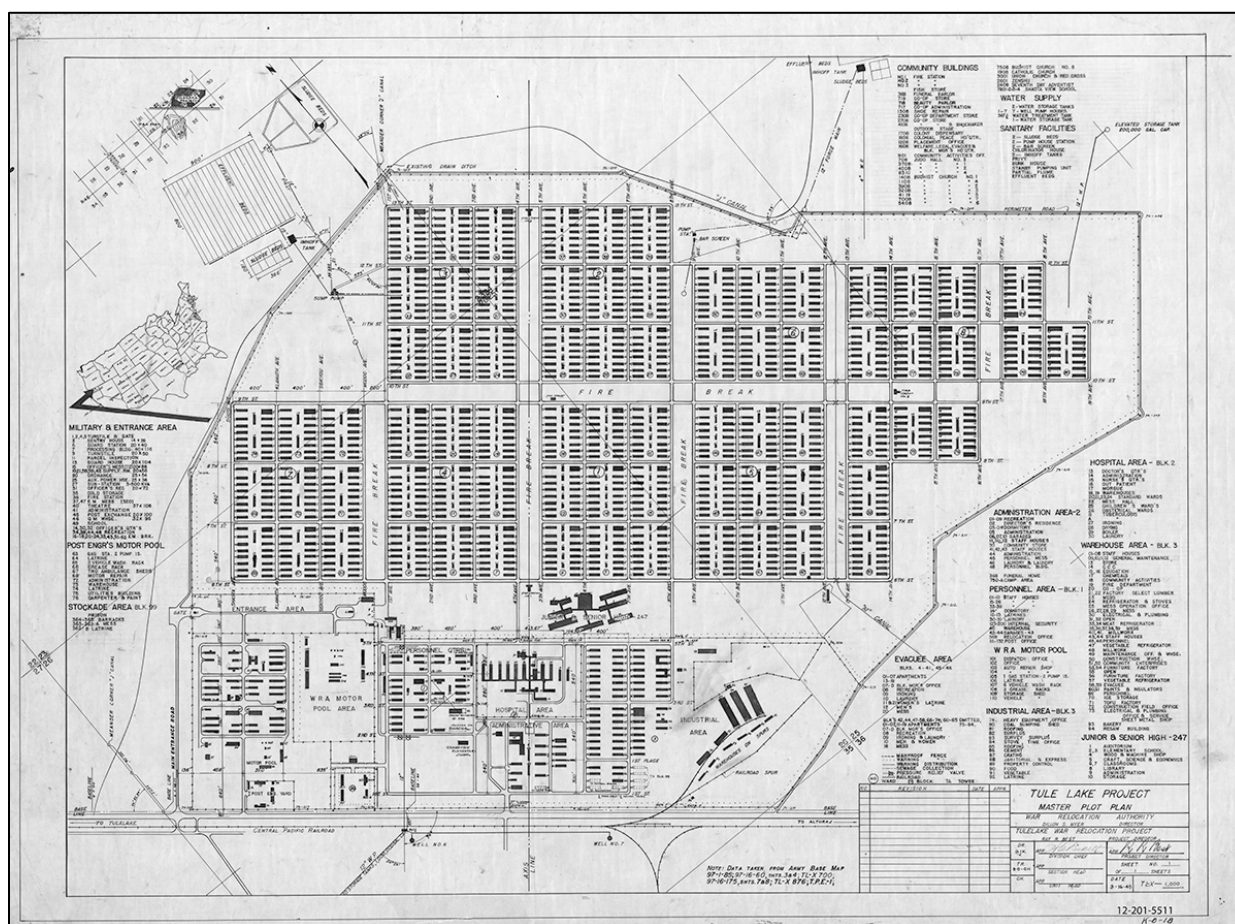
Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool included a gas station, two latrines, a wash rack, a grease rack, two sheds, a motor repair shop, an office, a warehouse, a utility building, and the carpenter and paint shop.

The new WRA Motor Pool Area, constructed between the staff housing and the new Military Police Compound, included two offices, two automotive repair shops, a gas station, a latrine, a wash rack, two grease racks, a storage shed, a vehicle shed, and a warehouse.

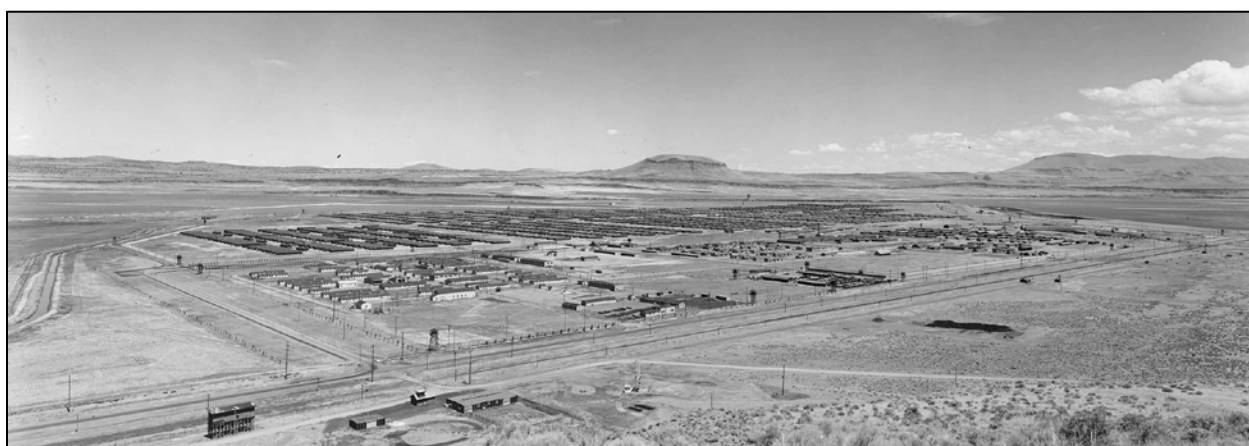
The new entrance to the center was along the northwestern fence, between the detainee residential area and the new Military Police Compound. Access from the highway was via a road along the outside of the fence. At the new entrance was a vehicle gate, a sentry post, and two pedestrian turnstiles (one on each side of the road). From the gate the road entered the administration area and continued east 1,600 feet through a large open area between two security fences to another gate. This inner gate was the farm workers' embarkation area, where there was another sentry post and multiple turnstiles for pedestrians, with gates on either side for vehicles, a processing building to one side, and a parcel inspection building on the other.

A unique feature of the Tule Lake Segregation Center was a stockade built in 1944. This 250-by-350-foot area was enclosed by fences and four guard towers, and a separate jail was located to the north of the stockade. Within the stockade fence there were four barracks, a mess hall, and a latrine. The side of the stockade facing towards the detainee residential area was covered with wooden boards to inhibit communication between those within and outside the stockade. The stockade guard towers included one 1943 perimeter tower and three others moved from outlying farm areas.

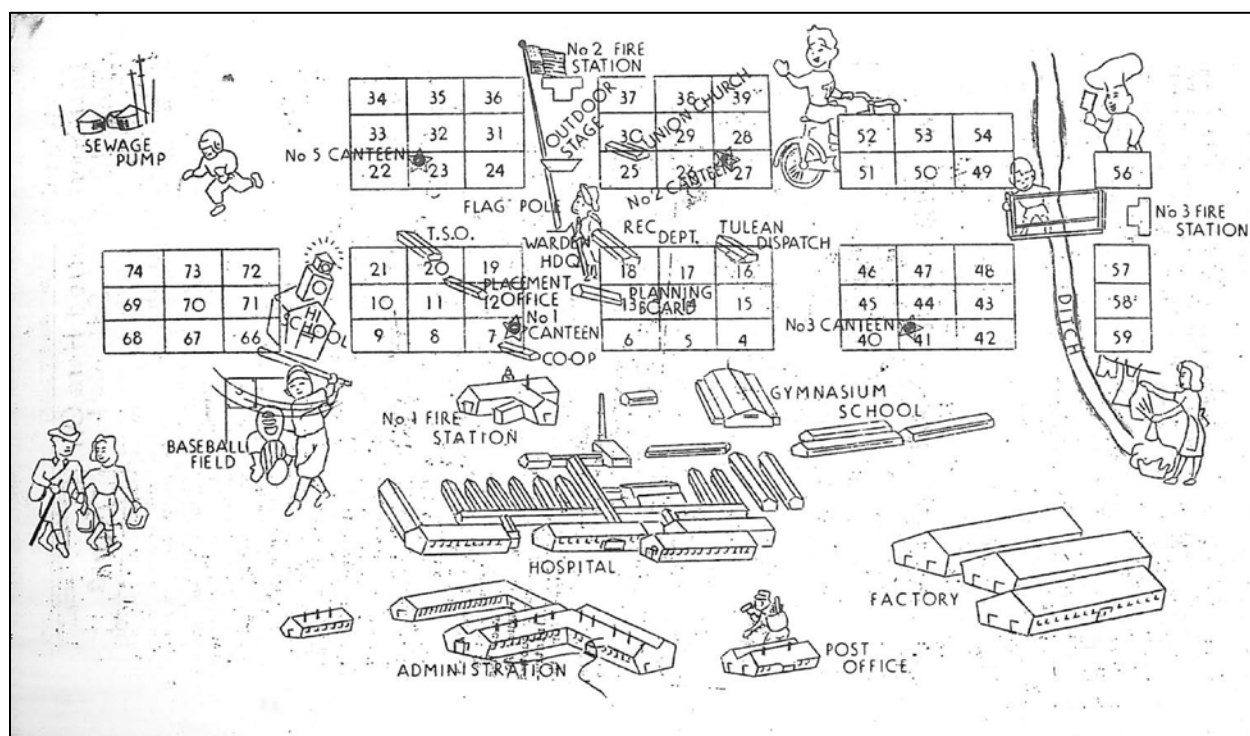
Tule Lake Segregation Center
World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument - Tule Lake Unit



History #4: Thumbnail of the “Tule Lake Project Master Plot Plan” 1945. See “Supplemental Maps” in Appendix B for larger version (NPS TULE files).



History #5: Panoramic view of the extent of the Tule Lake Segregation Center several months after its closure, 1946. (Photo courtesy of the Bureau of Reclamation. Image retrieved from the Klamath Waters Digital Library [BOR-25-Jul-2005-1157 and BOR-25-Jul-2005-1158]). See “Supplemental Maps” in Appendix C for larger version.



History #6: Map of the Tule Lake Relocation Center printed in the *Tulean Dispatch* Anniversary Issue, May 27, 1943. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00373]).

Tulean Dispatch and The Newell Star Newspapers

The following narrative regarding themes such as the construction and development of the Tule Lake Relocation Center as well as farming and agriculture, recreation, and landscape and garden development was derived from information printed in the *Tulean Dispatch* and *The Newell Star*. The *Tulean Dispatch* began on June 15, 1942 and ended on October 30, 1943. The newspaper was published by the WRA and had the shortest lifespan of the ten WRA camp newspapers. It was digitized by Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project and is available online through the Densho Digital Repository. Additional research utilizing *The Newell Star* newspaper was completed to document developments at Tule Lake from 1944 to the camp's closure. This newspaper began March 9, 1944 and ended on February 15, 1946. *The Newell Star* newspaper was digitized by the Center for Research Libraries.

Tule Lake Relocation Center Construction and Development

Construction activities were initiated at Tule Lake, also called Newell, on April 15, 1942. Newell was the post office designation for the Tule Lake Relocation Center and named after Frederick Haines Newell, the first director of the Bureau of Reclamation.²⁰ In addition to this designation, Acting Project Director, Mr. Shirrell confirmed that Tule Lake would be spelled as two words. While the town of Tulelake spelled its name as one word, the post office and railroad would use two words. As a result, the administration officially adopted the two-word spelling of Tule Lake.²¹

On May 27, 1942, the center received its first group of Japanese American detainees consisting of approximately 450 people from the Puyallup, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, assembly centers. When detainees first arrived, an informational bulletin was provided, which oriented them to Tule Lake and provided information about their block. Generally, each block contained two parallel rows of barracks buildings. A wash room, a laundry room, and men's and women's rest rooms (equipped with showers) were located in the middle of the block between the barracks. Additionally, a recreation hall and a mess hall were located on the eastern end of each block.²² First impressions of the detainees included statements such as: "No trees or a lake" "a desolate place in desert country" ... "cold and drizzly."²³

Throughout the spring and summer of 1942, numerous additional buildings and structures were constructed at Tule Lake to support its growing population. Initially, much of the new construction was located on the east and west sides of the center.²⁴ In early June, detainees helped move approximately ten acres of scrap lumber to the firebreak area below Block 4 to create room for the construction of additional barracks buildings.²⁵ As a result of the rapid expansion of the Tule Lake Relocation Center, lumber for construction was in high demand. The local Tulelake sawmill provided lumber that was sourced from logs that were harvested in the Oregon hills. The mill employed 350 men from Klamath Falls and nearby communities. To meet demands, the mill operated ten hours a day, seven days a week. The *Tule Lake Information Bulletin* noted that "This thriving sawmill, like a newly awakened giant, sprawls over twenty acres of land."²⁶ All the lumber produced by the Tulelake sawmill was used explicitly for the project and

²⁰ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 27.

²¹ "Spelling of Tule Lake", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 15, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00310.

²² "Layout", *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 1*, May 27, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00300.

²³ "First Evacuees Report", *Tulean Dispatch*, Anniversary Issue, May 27, 1943, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00373.

²⁴ Elmer L. Shirrell, "Letter", *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 5*, June 3, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00304.

²⁵ "Scrap Wood Pile", *Tule Lake Information Bulletin No. 6*, June 4, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00305.

²⁶ "Tulelake Sawmill", *Tule Lake Information Bulletin No. 9*, June 11, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00309.

each day approximately 250,000 board feet were produced. On June 11, the Tule Lake Bulletin reported that the sawmill would be disbanded within the next two weeks, noting "...that the project will be completed by that time."²⁷

On June 9, 1942, the population of Tule Lake included 1,962 people. Many of the new detainees were from West Sacramento, Clarksburg, Medford, Salem, Vancouver and surrounding areas of northern and central Washington.²⁸ Within the coming weeks, over 7,000 people were transported to Tule Lake from the Sacramento Assembly Center and the Marysville Assembly Center.²⁹ By the end of June, work was still underway on the interior of many barracks buildings. At this time, the walls and ceilings of the barracks as well as the coal stove still needed to be installed in each unit.³⁰

Tule Lake continued to grow through the summer months and by mid-July 1942, the population had topped 13,000 people. The most recent detainees had arrived from the Pinedale Assembly Center, near Fresno, California.³¹ By July 25, the population of Tule Lake had soared to 14,984 residents. Many of the most recent arrivals had arrived from locations in northern Oregon and the State of Washington, including the following cities: Sunnyside, Bellevue, Des Moines, Tacoma, Greenlake, and the outskirts of Seattle.³² A few days later, the following numbers were released regarding the ages represented at Tule Lake: 636 infants (aged 0-2); 4,173 children (aged 3-17); 8,339 adults (aged 18-55); and 1,855 (aged 56+).³³ Overall, the average age of a Tulean was around 32 years old.³⁴

By the end of July 1942, several barracks buildings had been identified as temporary schools. Block 66 was assigned to the junior and senior high school, while recreation hall #908 housed the library. Dedicated space for the elementary schools was in five barracks located in Block 72, five barracks in Block 50, and the recreation halls in 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38. Apartments 3706 C & D were used for temporary offices. The barracks buildings themselves were altered to provide adequate classrooms (partitioned into three sections) and sealed with sheet rock.³⁵ Additionally, it was suggested that the laundry rooms be utilized for science laboratories.³⁶

Tule Lake had a well-established fire department by the end of July 1942. Three fire stations had been constructed on the center grounds. A total of seventy-two firemen, nine captains, three maintenance men, an office secretary and three assistant chiefs were employed by the fire department. During their training, groups of firemen were taken up to the top of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) "...to thoroughly acquaint

²⁷ "Tulelake Sawmill", *Tule Lake Information Bulletin No. 9*, June 11, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00309.

²⁸ "Town Increases in Population: 186 Colonists Settled for Duration", *Tule Lake Information Bulletin No. 8*, June 9, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00307.

³⁰ "Plan Special Kitchen", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 24, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00314.

³¹ "Colony Grows to 13,000 Today", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 20, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00326.

³² "Population Here Grows to 14,984", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 25, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00003.

³³ "More Men Than Women Here", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 26, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00005.

³⁴ "Average Age 32: One Third of City Population Employed", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 30, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00007. Adequate employment opportunities were extremely important factor in the day-to-day operations of the Tule Lake Relocation Center. See pages 258-259 of *The Center of the World, The Edge of the World: A History of Lava Beds National Monument by Frederick L. Brown* for additional information regarding the continued efforts of National Park Service staff at the nearby Lava Beds National Monument to use detainees as laborers.

³⁵ "Barrack Schools are Temporary", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 25, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00003.

³⁶ "2000 to Attend High School", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 30, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00007.

themselves with the layout” of the site.³⁷ Notably, by this this time, the center was scattered over a vast area that measured approximately 1,000 acres.³⁸ As Tule Lake continued to grow, firemen urged detainees to be diligent when burning paper in their stove and suggested the removal of dry grasses along the walls of the barracks. They also suggested banking up the earth up along the foundation of the barracks to prevent fire and offer additional insulation during the cold winter months as well as the hot summer months.³⁹

By the end of July, the population of Tule Lake had surpassed 15,000 people. Approximately \$6,000 worth of food was required to feed the sizeable population each day. Food was stored in sixteen warehouses and four refrigerated warehouses, each measuring twenty by one-hundred feet located on site. Reportedly, by this time, there were sixty-three dining halls at Tule Lake, of which fifty-six were operational. Each Block dining hall could accommodate 255 people and over 2,100 workers were employed as dining hall personnel, including 300 cooks and 800 waitresses.⁴⁰

By early August, recent arrivals from Pinedale Assembly Center had settled into the area comprising Blocks 56 to 59, which had been unofficially labeled “Alaska” due its distant location and its separation from the rest of the center by an irrigation ditch. The *Tulean Dispatch* reported that the name was being “rapidly popularized” in conversations and in good fun. Alaska residents claimed that their blocks were part of an exclusive residential district, separated from the “common people” by the river. On the other hand, residents in Ward 7 called their area the exclusive “Country Club District.”⁴¹

Planning and development efforts continued at Tule Lake through August 1942 with the construction of a pumping disposal plant at the northern end of the primary developed area.⁴² This development included an Imhoff tank and pumps to alleviate foul odors associated with sewage system.⁴³ To date, laborers at Tule Lake had also developed a network of roads that included twenty running miles. Eleven miles of the roads were paved and oiled, while the remaining nine miles of the roads were lined with crushed native lava-rock. Development of sidewalks was not included in the plans.⁴⁴ To help keep dust down in between barracks, some block managers requested that pedestrian traffic utilize main roads.⁴⁵

Improvements also continued on the interior of barracks buildings. By early August, almost one-half of the Tule Lake population occupied a barracks building that that had received the benefits of sheet-rock insulation. Not only did the sheet-rock give interior spaces a neat appearance, but they also kept the buildings cooler in the summer, and helped build morale as a result of the marginal improvement of living conditions.⁴⁶ In mid-August, there were 1,392 buildings at Tule Lake, which were scattered over 1,400 acres. The *Tulean Dispatch* reported: “Forty-one structures house the army. Three firehouses situated in vital spots of the city safeguard the populace against fire hazard, and seventy-two buildings are used as

³⁷ “Three Fire Units”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 26, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00005.

³⁸ “Cars Keep Rolling at Tule Lake”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 29, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00006.

³⁹ “Your Fireman Says: Be Careful With Little Things, Learn to Fight Fire”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 8, 1942, 6. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00015.

⁴⁰ “Dining Halls: Tuleans Prefer American Food”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 31, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00008.

⁴¹ “The Tule Lake Scene: Across the Ditch as Isolated Alaska”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 3, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00329.

⁴² “Sanitation System Eliminates Odor”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 6, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00013.

⁴³ “It Smells”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 6, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00013.

⁴⁴ “City Has 20 Miles of Roads”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 8, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00015.

⁴⁵ “Block Mgr. Pleads”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 6, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00013.

⁴⁶ “Each Room Requires 33 Wall Boards”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 8, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00015.

warehouses. The 1,276 buildings which comprise the village include sixty-one dining halls, thirty-two barracks for temporary school quarters, 305 utility rooms, recreation halls, and living quarters. The administration and hospital take up thirty-two buildings.⁴⁷

Construction activities continued on the automotive heavy equipment shop near the warehouses south of the primary developed area through the summer and early fall of 1942. The building measured thirty-seven by 168 feet. Excavation was also underway for projects associated with nine other buildings and additions. It was noted that the largest construction undertaking would be on the furniture factory, which would measure sixty by three hundred feet. The completion deadline date for the furniture factory was scheduled for the middle part of September, before winter weather conditions could curtail construction.

Plans for the construction of Japanese baths were proposed by local councilmen in late August.⁴⁸ By mid-September construction of the bathtubs was discouraged by WRA officials who were concerned about the cost of materials, including lumber and the potential strain it would make on hot water heaters.⁴⁹ An addition to the hospital was also proposed in mid-August⁵⁰ and by early September construction of the outpatient clinic was underway. Officials expected the clinic addition to be completed by October 1.⁵¹

In mid-September, new rules were established for Tule Lake. At this time, Harold S. Jacoby, chief of Internal Security division, announced that the relocation center would be designated into two sections: “the Project center and Project area.”⁵² Detainees were to have free access to the Project area from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. During the evening and early morning hours—extending from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.—detainees were required to remain within the Project center, except when released by a special permit.⁵³ Hikers were free to go outside the Project center into the Project area, but could not travel beyond posted limits of the area.⁵⁴ Further restrictions were placed on the warehouse area in late September.⁵⁵ Also at this time, detainees were cautioned not to deface nearby petroglyphs on the peninsula, which was technically located outside of the Project area on National Park Service land. In early October, three Japanese names had been painted on the petroglyphs in yellow paint.⁵⁶

Construction and planning activities progressed on several projects at Tule Lake throughout the month of October. Three concrete tent factory floors were in progress⁵⁷ and building plans for the schools were also finalized. It was noted that construction of the high school would be the first priority followed by the three elementary schools.⁵⁸ Finally, the insulation of sheet rock in every barracks building apartment had been completed.⁵⁹

⁴⁷ “1392 Bldgs. In City”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 14, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00020.

⁴⁸ “Plan Japanese Baths”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 21, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00027.

⁴⁹ “Plan to Build Japanese Style Bathtubs Halted”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 15, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00049.

⁵⁰ “Automotive Shops Nears Completion”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 18, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00024.

⁵¹ “New Hospital Addition Now Under Construction”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 2, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00038.

⁵² “Project Area Rules Given”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 15, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00049.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ “Project Area is Varied”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 19, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00053.

⁵⁵ “Warden Guard Warehouse Area”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 22, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00055.

⁵⁶ “Residents Cautioned Not to Deface Indian Petroglyphs”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 7, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00068.

⁵⁷ “Work Started on Factory”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 8, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00069.

⁵⁸ “Will Order Building Material for School”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 9, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00070.

⁵⁹ “Sheet Rock Insulation to be Completed Soon”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 22, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-

The month of November welcomed completion of the first Japanese bathtubs at Tule Lake. Located in shower rooms in Block 26, the tubs were constructed of cured pine wood and measured six by four feet and were two feet deep. Each tub cost thirty-five dollars to build, of which each family apartment in the block contributed fifty cents toward.⁶⁰ Later, several other blocks would construct similar wooden Japanese bath tubs for each of their shower rooms.⁶¹ By the beginning of 1943, twelve Japanese baths had been constructed at Tule Lake.⁶²

In December, the Construction Department sponsored a drama and talent show to commemorate completion of the first factory building. The *Tulean Dispatch* described the factory building as “An immense structure, towering three stories high and extending a city block in length, it is the largest single building in the City, and is capable of seating 4,000 persons officials indicated.”⁶³ As completion of the factory buildings neared, contractors from the Sun Tent-Luebbert Company approached the Tule Lake City Council with the possibility of developing a tent factory on site.⁶⁴ The proposal was ultimately rejected by City Council on the grounds that the company sought “unreasonable demands” on individual workers.⁶⁵ The City Council would later approve the tent factory; however, it would never come to fruition.⁶⁶

At the end of December construction activities commenced on the gym-auditorium building with the pouring of concrete floors. The new building would be constructed in the firebreak area between the warehouses and 6th Avenue, facing Blocks number 4, 5, and 6 and was to be strategically situated between the junior and senior high school. Plans directed for the building to measure 157 by 160 feet and stand over thirty-two feet in height.

By the New Year, the population of Tule Lake had reached a total of 15,052 detainees.⁶⁷ In January 1943, plans for the proposed jail were submitted to the War Production Board. The *Tulean Dispatch* noted that “...the Jail will not undergo construction until it has been sanctioned” by the WRA.⁶⁸ On February 3, the WRA began administering a loyalty questionnaire to all detainees over seventeen years of age. Amidst speculations and rumors regarding Question 27 and Question 28,⁶⁹ construction of six of the nine units associated with the junior and senior high school progressed. Notably, the forty-four by 222-foot machine-shop unit was nearly sixty percent complete. Also, the fifty by 217-foot classroom building situated adjacent to the machine shop unit was well underway and the centrally located gym-auditorium

00081.

⁶⁰ “Block 26 Has 1st Japanese Bathtubs”, *Tulean Dispatch*, November 25, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00337.

⁶¹ “Noteworthy Bulletins,” *Tulean Dispatch*, December 21, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00121.

⁶² “Maintenance”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 1, 1943, 6. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00125.

⁶³ “Mammoth Stage Show at Factory Today, Sun.”, *Tulean Dispatch*, December 5, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00112. For more information about the construction of the factory see: “Story of Factory Construction Told”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 27, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00144.

⁶⁴ “Tent Factory Here Impossible,” *Tulean Dispatch*, December 10, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00115.

⁶⁵ “Council Rejects Factory Employment Proposals,” *Tulean Dispatch*, December 22, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00122.

⁶⁶ “Council Approves WRA Tent Factory”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 8, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00130.

⁶⁷ “Population Here 15,052”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 9, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00131.

⁶⁸ “WPB Must O.K. Jail Building”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 6, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00128.

⁶⁹ The most controversial loyalty questions were No. 27 and No. 28. Question No. 27: Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered? Question No. 28: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United State from any and all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and foreswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

unit was approximately fifteen percent complete. The fifty by 263-foot home-economic-science-commercial-crafts unit was fifty percent complete. Additionally, the administration building, which measured fifty by eighty-eight feet, near the health-wing of the gym, and the adjoining library unit, which measured forty by sixty feet were also progressing.⁷⁰

In mid-March the *Tulean Dispatch* reported that an old Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp, located approximately eight miles south Tule Lake, was being utilized to incarcerate 101 detainees who were "...opposed to registration for military service...."⁷¹ By mid-April, a hearing was held for twenty-seven detainees who had been held at the camp. Ultimately, twenty-four of the men were released, while the remaining three were sent to an isolation camp in Utah to serve the remainder of their original sixty-day sentence.⁷² The CCC camp was closed to detainees by mid-May, 1943; however it would be utilized to support other wartime operations in the future.⁷³

As spring approached, a cleanup drive was undertaken at the relocation center. One of the primary projects associated with the cleanup effort was the digging of holes in each block for disposal of ashes, inflammable materials, and other wastes. Ultimately, there would be two centrally-located holes in each block.⁷⁴ Administration believed that construction of these holes will "...help do away with insects and other small carnivore which directly affect the health of the colony."⁷⁵ As part of the cleanup work, each block was also to receive 150 trees to be delivered by the Boy Scouts.⁷⁶

In mid-April, plans were announced to hold an Easter sunrise church service at the summit of the Peninsula (Castle Rock). To supplement the ceremony, a cross would be constructed at the summit of the prominent natural feature.⁷⁷ A few weeks after Easter, on May 2, 1943, the cross was dedicated.⁷⁸ In early June, the significance of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) at Tule Lake was recognized in an article in the *Tulean Dispatch* entitled "Castlerock Hill." The article noted that, "When the evacuees first sought refuge in this reclaimed lake bottom, Castlerock was just 'those peculiarly shaped hills to the west of the colony.' [But] today she is a Tule Lake institution, as much a part of our life as the tarpaper-covered barracks or the 'Warm Morning' Army stoves squatting in Tule Lake living rooms."⁷⁹

Construction activities at Tule Lake resumed in the spring and early summer months as weather conditions improved. In early June, a fish market was under construction in the firebreak between Blocks

⁷⁰ Brian Mayeda, "High School Construction", *Tulean Dispatch*, March 9, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00354.

⁷¹ "Disturbers Detained in CCC Camp", *Minidoka Irrigator*, March 13, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i119-00031.

⁷² "27 Released from CCC Camps", *Tulean Dispatch*, April 12, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00359.

⁷³ "CCC Camp is Closed Now", *Tulean Dispatch*, May 19, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00367. According to a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Camp Tulelake prepared by NPS Historian Christy Avery in 2014, the CCC camp was also used to house strikebreakers brought into Tule Lake to harvest crops in 1943. The locale also served as a German prisoner of war camp between 1944 and 1946. Also see Barbara Takei and Judy Tachibana, *Tule Lake Revisited: A Brief History and Guide to the Tule Lake Internment Camp Site* (T & T Press, Sacramento, California, 2001) for additional information.

⁷⁴ "Project Cleanup Drive to Get Underway Soon", *Tulean Dispatch*, March 23, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00183.

⁷⁵ "April 17 is Declared Project Cleanup Day: To be Excused from Work", *Tulean Dispatch*, April 9, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00198.

⁷⁶ "Disposal Pits to be Dug for Clean-up Day", *Tulean Dispatch*, April 16, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00203.

⁷⁷ "Easter to be Observed Atop Castle Rock Mt.", *Tulean Dispatch*, April 17, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00204.

⁷⁸ "Dedicate Cross on Castle Rock Sun.", *Tulean Dispatch*, May 1, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00216.

⁷⁹ "Castlerock Hill", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 3, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00231.

18 and 25.⁸⁰ By the end of June, the junior and senior high school was seventy percent complete with each of the individual units in various stages of construction.⁸¹ Work resumed on the remaining unfinished factory building in early July.⁸² Progress was also made on the slaughterhouse under construction near the hog and poultry farm in early July.⁸³ Also after many months of hard work, construction of the senior high school was nearing completion in early August.⁸⁴ Similarly, the factory building was also nearing completion; however there was still some uncertainty regarding its future use as a tent factory or for some other purpose.⁸⁵

On July 15, 1943, the WRA announced a plan to “separate the loyal from the disloyal detainees in all ten relocation centers to bring harmony and to hasten the process of resettlement of loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.”⁸⁶ At this time, the *Tulean Dispatch* reported that “No definite reasons were given as to why the Tule Lake Project had been designated as the segregation center but since it has a very large number of persons who failed to register and who answered the loyalty question during registration period in the negative, it is not surprising that the national director has reached this decision.”⁸⁷ Later reports also suggested that Tule Lake was selected as a segregation center because it was located in the evacuation area where “escort requirements had increased the cost and difficulty of outside relocation.”⁸⁸ Additionally, officials noted that Tule Lake could accommodate all those who would be segregated and had a well-established farm that could provide food and employment on a large scale. On July 31, 1943, Tule Lake was converted into a high security “segregation center” to house those labeled as “disloyal.” According to the NHL nomination, during this period, some 6,000 detainees left Tule Lake. Of the 8,500 “old Tuleans” who remained, approximately 4,000 of them were “loyals” who did not want to relocate.⁸⁹

In mid-August, a dedication program was planned for the recently completed senior high school auditorium.⁹⁰ At the end of August, the *Tulean Dispatch* reported that 10,279 detainees were going to be sent to Tule Lake from other centers for “segregation purposes.” Housing shortages were anticipated as a result of the influx of new detainees. In order to accommodate the new arrivals, barracks apartments were to be consolidated, recreation halls were to be partitioned and the old barrack school buildings were to be remodeled into living quarters.⁹¹ Consequently, all schools, including the new senior high school at Tule

⁸⁰ “Construction on Fish Market Started Tuesday”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 9, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00236.

⁸¹ “Construction of Project Schools Now 70% Complete”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 23, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00385.

⁸² “Constructing of Factory Building Resumed Here”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 1, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00241.

⁸³ “Slaughterhouse 75% Complete”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 2, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00242.

⁸⁴ “Construction on High School Nears Completion”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 3, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00265.

⁸⁵ “Tent Factory Nearly Complete”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 12, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00273.

⁸⁶ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 29.

⁸⁷ “Tule Lake Designated for Those Considered Disloyal”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 20, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00257.

⁸⁸ Takasumi Kojima, *Tule Lake Relocation and Segregation Center*, (San Francisco: Tule Lake Committee, 1994), 53.

⁸⁹ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 29.

⁹⁰ “High School Auditorium Dedication Program Slated for This Week-end...Two Day Affair to be Held by Construction Department Saturday and Sunday”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 13, 1943, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00274.

⁹¹ “10,279 to Arrive Here; Housing Shortage”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 31, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00290.

Lake were closed on September 3, 1943 and were to remain closed for an indefinite period of time to support segregation movements.⁹²

After segregation was announced many detainees made the trek up the Peninsula (Castle Rock), which was a "...ambition of almost every Tulean."⁹³ Both the young and old made the journey and upon reaching the top saw the vast expanse of Tule Lake Segregation Center. One Tulean noted

*Looking down at camp we can see the neat rows of barracks all at a single glance. The vehicles passing by seem like ants crawling on the earth. The grain fields and farms at a distance appear like checkered pattern....Viewing the project farm we can see the undrained portions of Tule Lake glittering in the sun. Directly south we see ranges of mountains but the most significant of these is the famed snow-capped Mt. Shasta, backed by the spacious sky and the blue horizon. As the day nears it[s] end, Tuleans once again make the eastward trudge and head for camp.*⁹⁴

In anticipation of the movement of detainees as a result of the segregation program, the *Minidoka Irrigator* newspaper printed a story highlighting the conditions at Tule Lake. A basic description of Tule Lake's location, size, farm program, soils, vegetation, climate, barracks buildings, mess halls, bath houses, hospital, stores, factories and warehouses was provided by the author. Additionally, the author provided a description of the scenic qualities of the site, which included:

*Scenically, the project is not remarkable. Just across the state highway on the left is the "peninsula", which the colonists have named "Castle-rock Mountain". Facing this, and just outside of the project center bounds on the other side of the project is "Horse Collar Mountain," known to the colonists as "Abalone Mountain". Except for beautiful clouds and sunset effects, there is little beauty in this district except for Mount Shasta which looms up towards the left of the project, 60 miles away. There are no trees on the project. Colonists, however, have planted vegetables or flower gardens around most of the barracks, and approximately one half of the barracks have had colonist-constructed stoops, porches, sidewalks or lawns added.*⁹⁵

Between September 25 and early October, 1943, over 1,529 detainees from Tule Lake Segregation Center arrived at the Minidoka Relocation Center.⁹⁶ In turn, 254⁹⁷ repatriates, expatriates and their families from the Minidoka Relocation Center were transferred to Tule Lake.⁹⁸ In May 1944, an additional 80 detainees from the Minidoka Relocation Center were transferred to Tule Lake Segregation Center.⁹⁹ Many of those

⁹² "All-Project Schools Close: Barracks to be Remodeled Into Living Quarters", *Tulean Dispatch*, September 2, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00291.

⁹³ "As I See Castle Rock", *Tulean Dispatch*, September 18, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00403.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ "Conditions in Tule Lake Center Presented to Hunt Residents", *Minidoka Irrigator*, August 21, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i119-00052.

⁹⁶ "Final Influx of Tuleans Completed," *Minidoka Irrigator*, Vol. 3 No. 32, October 2, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i119-00059.

⁹⁷ "81 Leave for Tule Lake Center," *Minidoka Irrigator*, Vol. 4 No. 11, May 6, 1944, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i119-00086.

⁹⁸ "First Tuleans to Arrive Sept. 25. 1500 Expected; 274 Huntites Leave on Same Date; Transfer Completed in Five Days," *Minidoka Irrigator*, Vol. 3 No. 28, September 4, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i119-00054.

⁹⁹ The *Cultural Landscape Inventory* notes that a total of 328 detainees from the Minidoka Relocation Center were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

detainees that were transferred from the Minidoka Relocation Center answered “No” to Registration Question 28.¹⁰⁰

A few days later, Yukio Ozaki, a reporter for the *Minidoka Irrigator* offered a comparison of Minidoka and Tule Lake. Ozaki noted that the climate at Minidoka was mild, water was plentiful, dust storms were rare, recreation activities were abundant and the overall the facilities were better. Ultimately, Ozaki concluded that “... Minidoka is building for building structurally superior to Tule Lake, it conveys a greater feeling of freedom; and it acts as a more resilient springboard for relocation.”¹⁰¹

To alleviate the building shortage, in early October, two of the factory buildings were repurposed to serve as a food warehouse and as a freight receiving depot.¹⁰² By the end of the month, work had also been initiated on the construction of additional housing at the eastern end of the center adjacent to “Alaska.” The contract identified the construction of ten new blocks, which would provide facilities for 3,750 additional detainees at a cost of \$1,000,000.¹⁰³ The new barracks were to be similar, but slightly larger than the existing barracks buildings. Plans also called for the construction of additional water storage tank and sewage disposal facilities at the eastern end of the center.¹⁰⁴

Between November 1 and November 4, 1943, several disturbances occurred in the administration area of Tule Lake. Consequently, Tule Lake was placed under Army control, declaring martial law from November 13, 1943 through January 15, 1944. Despite the disturbances, construction of new housing facilities continued at the center. Notably, the *Minidoka Irrigator* reported that “Construction of barracks for the increased military guard contingent at the project is now nearing completion. About 1,800 men are at the camp, and all are now living in tents.”¹⁰⁵ Also on December 2, 1943, the Leupp facility (an abandoned Indian boarding school located in Leupp, Arizona) was closed and seventy-one Japanese American inmates were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

To support segregation efforts, guard tower 216 was built in the stockade area and guard tower 220 was constructed in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool in 1943. Also at this time, guard tower 219 was built in the farm area. In 1944, it was moved to its current location after the stockade was constructed. Also, about 1943, the “man-proof” security fence was constructed. The chain link fence measured seven feet high and was topped with barbed wire.¹⁰⁶ In late 1943, eight guard towers situated in Farm Area 2 were moved to the primary developed area. Five of the guard towers were placed along a fence

¹⁰⁰ “Move Tentatively Set for October 7. 232 Repatriates, Expatriates Listed in Interchange with 500 Tule Evacuees,” *Minidoka Irrigator*, Vol. 3 No. 26, August 21, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshophd-i119-00052. The most controversial loyalty questions were No. 27 and No. 28. Question No. 27: Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered? Question No. 28: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United State from any and all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and foreswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

¹⁰¹ Yukio Ozaki, “Ozaki Compares: Minidoka and Tule Lake”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 26, 1943. Densho ID: denshophd-i65-00286.

¹⁰² “Factory Buildings Kept Busy”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 7, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshophd-i65-00411.

¹⁰³ “Tule Lake Being Enlarged to House More Segregants”, *Minidoka Irrigator*, November 6, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshophd-i119-00062.

¹⁰⁴ “WRA to Construction Ten Blocks, Million Dollar Project to be Completed in Two Months”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 30, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshophd-i65-00421.

¹⁰⁵ “Tule Lake Being Enlarged to House More Segregants”, *Minidoka Irrigator*, November 6, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshophd-i119-00062.

¹⁰⁶ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 30.

constructed between the detainee barracks and the administration area, while the remaining three were positioned at the stockade.

Other notable developments in 1943 included construction of the following buildings and structures: office building (building 102) in the WRA Motor Pool area, auto repair shops (buildings 103 and 104) in the WRA Motor Pool area, administration building (building 72) in the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool, utilities building (building 75) in the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool, substation (building 27) in the Military Police Compound, theater/chapel (building 40) in the Military Police Compound, motor repair building (building 68) in the Military Police Compound, and the gas station (building 105-1) (moved to the WRA Motor Pool area at an unknown date).

Amidst continued construction activities, the *Saikakuri Seigan* was formed at Tule Lake in the fall of 1943. This group promoted "resegregation," and believed that if they were classified as Japanese nationals, the administration at Tule Lake would be forced to treat them according to tenets of the Geneva Convention, and the detainees held in the stockade would be released. Within the coming months, the *Saikakuri Seigan* sponsored the *Hokuku Dan* organization for young men 16 to 35 years old, the *Hoshi Dan* for those 36 and over, and the *Joshi Dan* for young women. Ultimately, the *Saikakuri Seigan* embraced Public Law 78-405 (enacted on July 1, 1944), which allowed U.S. citizens to renounce their citizenship on U.S. soil during time of war.¹⁰⁷

Construction and development activities continued at Tule Lake in 1944; however, at a much slower pace. Within the year, the carpenter and paint shop (building 76) was constructed in the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool and the warehouse building (building 208) was constructed or may have been moved to the WRA Motor Pool. In March, *The Newell Star* newspaper reported that a number of cavalry horses had been acquired by the Army and as a result new stables were constructed "...opposite the center near the roadway to the hog farm." The horses were to be utilized by the Army during patrols, particularly around the Tule Lake farm.¹⁰⁸ Also, in 1944, the stockade was constructed at Tule Lake south of the jail. The stockade measured 250 feet by 350 feet and was enclosed by fences and four guard towers. Four barracks, a mess hall, and a latrine were situated within the development. Notably, stockade fences situated on the side facing the detainee housing area were clad in panels in an effort to hinder communication between those within and outside of the stockade.¹⁰⁹ Administrative regulations for the stockade were issued on April 26, which stated, in part: "In order to promote the orderly administration of the center and to maintain peace and security for the residents, it will be necessary from time to time to further restrict the movement and activities of persons whose influence or actions may be disruptive of the operation of the Center."¹¹⁰

By early April, an article was printed in *The Newell Star*, which noted that the war had created a shortage of construction materials and as a result "...it is in the national interests that construction not directly or indirectly connected to the successful prosecution of the war be deferred for the duration of the emergency."¹¹¹ Additionally, War Production Board Order L-41, implemented to restrict non-essential construction, was further defined. Construction included "...putting up or altering any sort of structure, including a building, road, bridge, dam, sewer and similar jobs; it is also installation of equipment or

¹⁰⁷ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 30-35. See the NHL nomination for additional information regarding the growth of political resistance at Tule Lake, including "resegregation", *Hokuku Dan* and *Hoshi Dan*.

¹⁰⁸ "Army Acquire Patrol Horses," *The Newell Star*, March 23, 1944, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁰⁹ Burton and Farrell, Draft Tule Lake Historic Resources Inventory, 10.

¹¹⁰ Tule Lake Project (Tule Lake Relocation/Segregation Center) Jail, HABS-CA-2279, 3.

¹¹¹ "Must Defer All Non-Essential Construction," *The Newell Star*, April 6, 1944, 1-2. Center for Research Libraries.

fixtures....” The article concluded by stating that “It is therefore imperative that colonists refrain from making additions or alterations without approval of the Construction Department.”¹¹² Violations were punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

Nearly 1,725 new detainees were expected to arrive at Tule Lake during the month of May 1944. New arrivals came from Minidoka, Gila, Jerome, Rohwer, Heart Mountain and Granada. With these additions, the population of Tule Lake would swell to approximately 18,500 people.¹¹³ Twenty recreation halls were selected as temporary housing until further consolidation of apartments in barracks buildings could be completed. Regulations mandated that living space would be cut down to a minimum of eighty square feet per person.¹¹⁴ As space became tighter, detainees began to look for other ways to increase barracks space, including the construction of extensions and additions. Paul G. Robertson, Chief of the Operations noted in *The Newell Star* that no new construction could extend beyond ten feet from the building in order to comply with fire regulations.¹¹⁵

The population of Tule Lake continued to grow through the summer and by the end of July there were 18,689 detainees housed at the center. Of the total population, 12,713 people were Nisei and 5,976 were Issei.¹¹⁶ Population totals from the nine relocation centers (Jerome Relocation Center closed on June 30, 1944) revealed that there were 79,484 detainees incarcerated. Manzanar had the lowest population, while Tule Lake had the largest. A breakdown of population according to each center was provided in the center newspaper as follows: Manzanar: 5,448; Topaz: 5,899; Granada: 5,900; Rohwer: 6,626; Minidoka: 6,899; Heart Mountain: 8,726; Gila River: 9,887; Poston: 11,401; and Tule Lake: 18,698.¹¹⁷ Tule Lake would reach its peak population of 18,789 a few weeks later.

As early as September 1944, the disposition of Tule Lake and its associated property was being discussed by government officials. At this time, requests had already been received from interested parties such as the City of Klamath Falls in regard to acquisition of the steel fence around the center to safeguard irrigation canals in the city. In addition, the question was posed whether or not the land associated with the center was suitable for agriculture given the introduction of cinders on roadways and streets.¹¹⁸ In early October 1944, a document entitled “Disposition of WRA Camp – Tule Lake” provided the following summary of development at the center:

At the present time, the WRA is leasing from the Bureau about 3,015 acres of land; 1,320 acres of which are irrigable lands tributary to the gravity flow of the “J” canal and 500 acres that can be watered by gravity from the “M” canal. All of the lands tributary to the “M” canal and about 30 acres under the “J” canal are occupied by barracks and other buildings and have been crisscrossed with graveled streets leaving the area in plots of about 4.5 acres each between graveled streets. It is not considered feasible to remove

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ “More Arrivals Expected as Segregation Plan Resumed,” *The Newell Star*, April 20, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹¹⁴ “Arrivals from Four Centers Expected Over the Weekend,” *The Newell Star*, May 18, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹¹⁵ “All Extra Construction Must Comply with Fire Regulations,” *The Newell Star*, May 25, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹¹⁶ “Statistics of Project Given,” *The Newell Star*, August 3, 1944, 4. Center for Research Libraries.

¹¹⁷ “Census Reveals 79,484 Living in 9 Centers,” *The Newell Star*, August 24, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹¹⁸ Correspondence from Assistant Commissioner, William E. Warne to Regional Director, Sacramento, California, Subject: Disposition of WRA Camp – Tule Lake Division, Klamath project, Bureau of Reclamation, September 19, 1944.

the gravel, but it is believed that the plots between streets can be farmed without too much difficulty after buildings and other obstructions have been removed. The remainder of the occupied area comprises nonirrigable and hill land, a part of which is privately owned and has either been purchased or leased by the WRA.

Camp Newell, within the evacuee enclosure, has 1,200 barracks 20' x 100' each and outside of the enclosure about 140 civilian and army barracks of similar dimensions. In addition to the barracks there are a number of administration, hospital, school and miscellaneous buildings. Also, warehouses, cold storage plants, shops and slaughter house. Water, sewer and lighting facilities are adequate for a city of 20,000 people....The buildings occupied by evacuees are of light construction with walls of boards and tar paper outside and sheet rock lining inside. They should be fairly comfortable as living quarters. The soldiers barracks, administration buildings and hospital are of better construction with outside walls of drop siding and sheet rock inside....The salvage value of any of the buildings for wrecking would be very small for cutting into sections and moving for placement elsewhere would be considerable. It is believed, therefore, that no buildings should be wrecked that can be disposed of as they stand.¹¹⁹

On December 20, 1944, the WRA officially lifted the ban on persons of Japanese ancestry in military areas 1 and 2, effectively opening up the entire West Coast for resettlement. Despite lifting of the exclusion ban, construction and development priorities for 1945 continued as planned with completion of the irrigation system, cold storage warehouse, jail, and dispensary projects. When completed, the irrigation system was designed to provide water for garden and landscaping uses. Work on the cold storage warehouse included combining the refrigerated warehouse with the original cold storage, which resulted in twice the refrigeration capacity. The jail, which was still under construction, was built using reinforced concrete and steel. The outer concrete walls of the structure measured eight inches thick, while the inner walls, roof and floor were five inches thick. The jail had six cells—four for men and two for women. Each cell was equipped with four steel folding beds, a toilet and a lavatory. The jail also had an exercise room and shower-bath for both the men's and women's wards as well as two large rooms for office space and a kitchen.¹²⁰ Ultimately, the jail was completed by mid-February 1945. At this time, it was noted that the jail could house twenty-four persons and fifty in the event of an emergency.¹²¹

Other ongoing construction projects in 1945 included the kitchen addition to the hospital, funeral parlor, and the administrative offices near the post office. *The Newell Star* reported that the "...20 by 100 feet funeral parlor, which will include a columbarium and office space, will be located near the cemetery."¹²² Approximately six weeks later, the funeral parlor was completed and a memorial service for the deceased residents of Tule Lake was held. Detainees were asked to bring okotsu to the columbarium for safekeeping.¹²³ On February 10, the WRA ordered all construction projects to halt.

By September 1945, Tule Lake had experienced a noticeable population decline; however, it was still the largest WRA center by a large margin. A breakdown of population according to each center was

¹¹⁹ Correspondence from Assistant Regional Director, B.E. Hayden to Commissioner, Subject: Disposition of WRA Camp – Tule Lake Division – Klamath Project, Bureau of Reclamation, October 6, 1944.

¹²⁰ "Departmentally Speaking – Construction," *The Newell Star*, January 1, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹²¹ "Completion of Jail Announced," *The Newell Star*, February 22, 1945, 7. Center for Research Libraries.

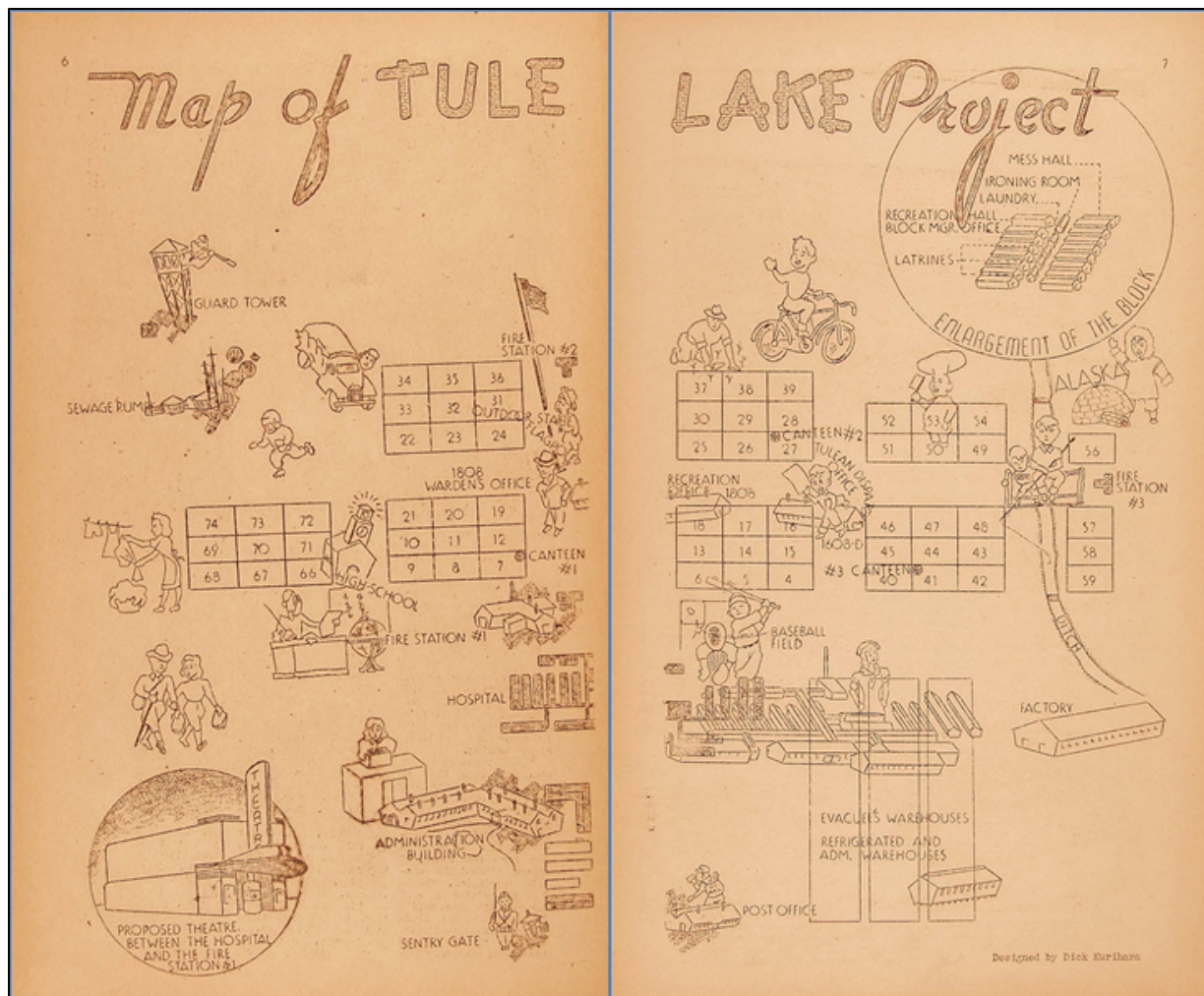
¹²² "Departmentally Speaking – Construction," *The Newell Star*, January 1, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹²³ "Tule Lake Funeral Parlor Opens Saturday," *The Newell Star*, February 22, 1945, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

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provided by *The Newell Star* as follows: Minidoka: 2,702; Granada: 2,704; Rohwer: 2,711; Topaz: 2,839; Manzanar: 3,123; Heart Mountain: 4,300; Gila: 4,370; Poston: 5,542; and Tule Lake: 17,169 for a total of 45,460.¹²⁴ On October 10, 1945, Tule Lake was transferred from the WRA to the Department of Justice, which announced that all renunciants would be repatriated to Japan beginning November 15.¹²⁵ With the exception of Tule Lake, all remaining eight WRA centers would close before the end of 1945.

See narrative below for detailed information on recreation, farming and agriculture, and landscape and garden development at Tule Lake.



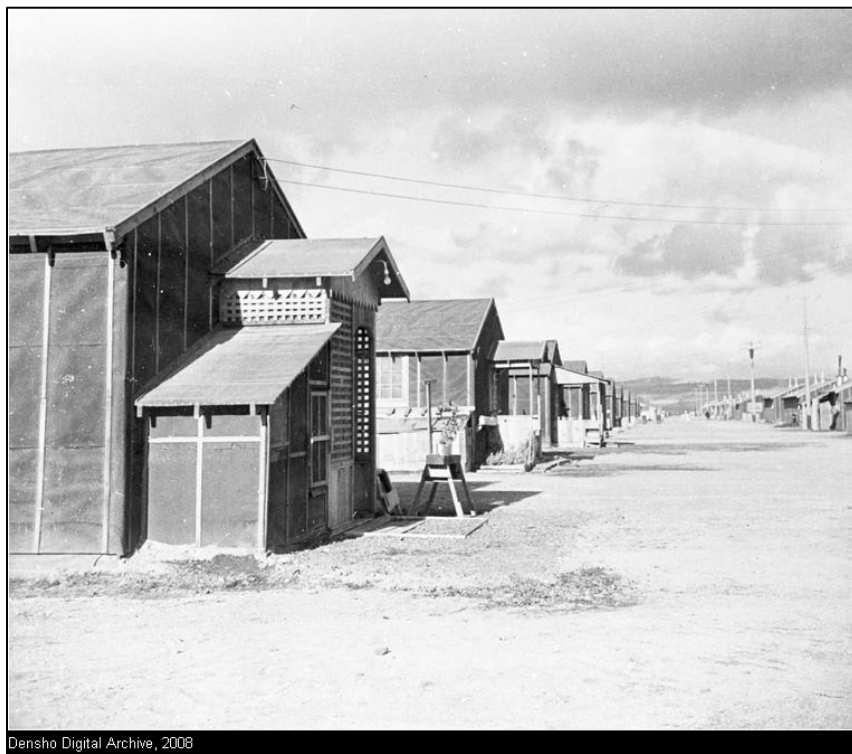
History #7-8: A map of the Tule Lake Relocation Center as printed in the Daily Tulean Dispatch Magazine Section, October 1, 1942. Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository (Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00063).

¹²⁴ "Population in 16,000 Bracket," *The Newell Star*, September 21, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

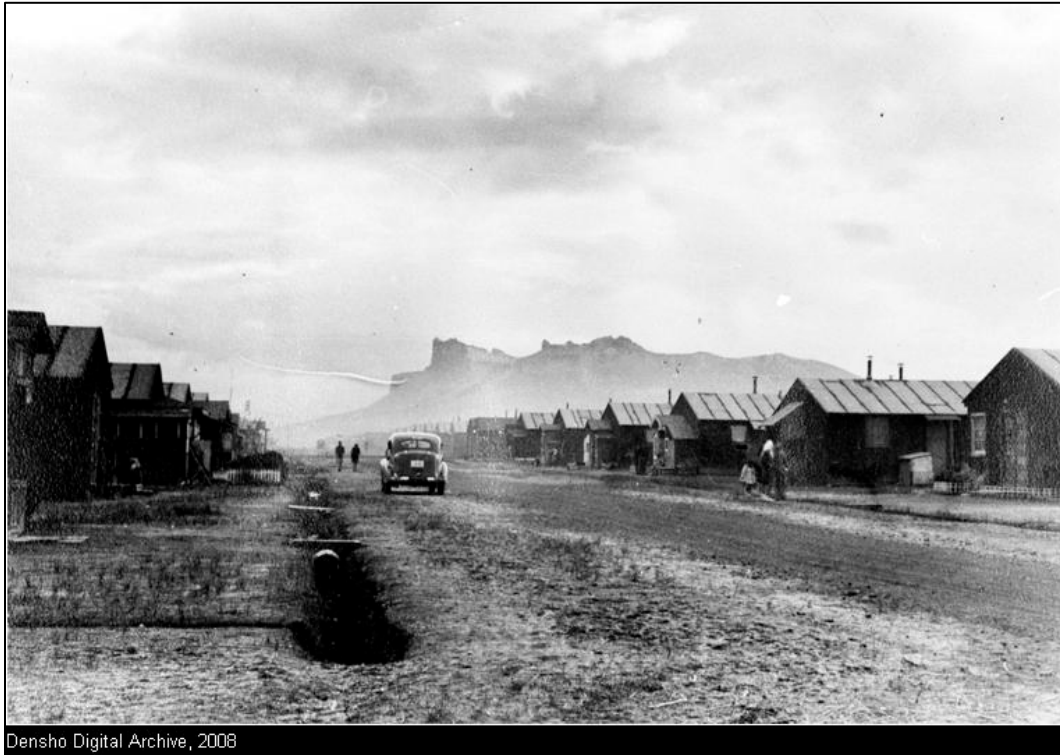
¹²⁵ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 35.



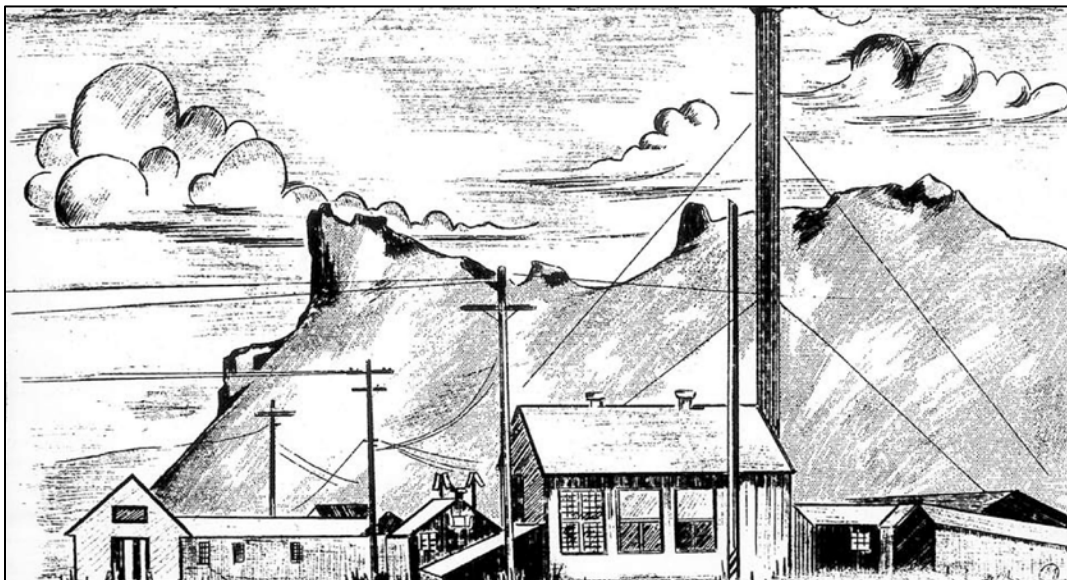
History #9: Photograph of Tule Lake Segregation Center barracks buildings with the Peninsula (Castle Rock) in background, 1942-1945. (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, FSA/OWI Collection, [LC-USW3- 054324-C]).



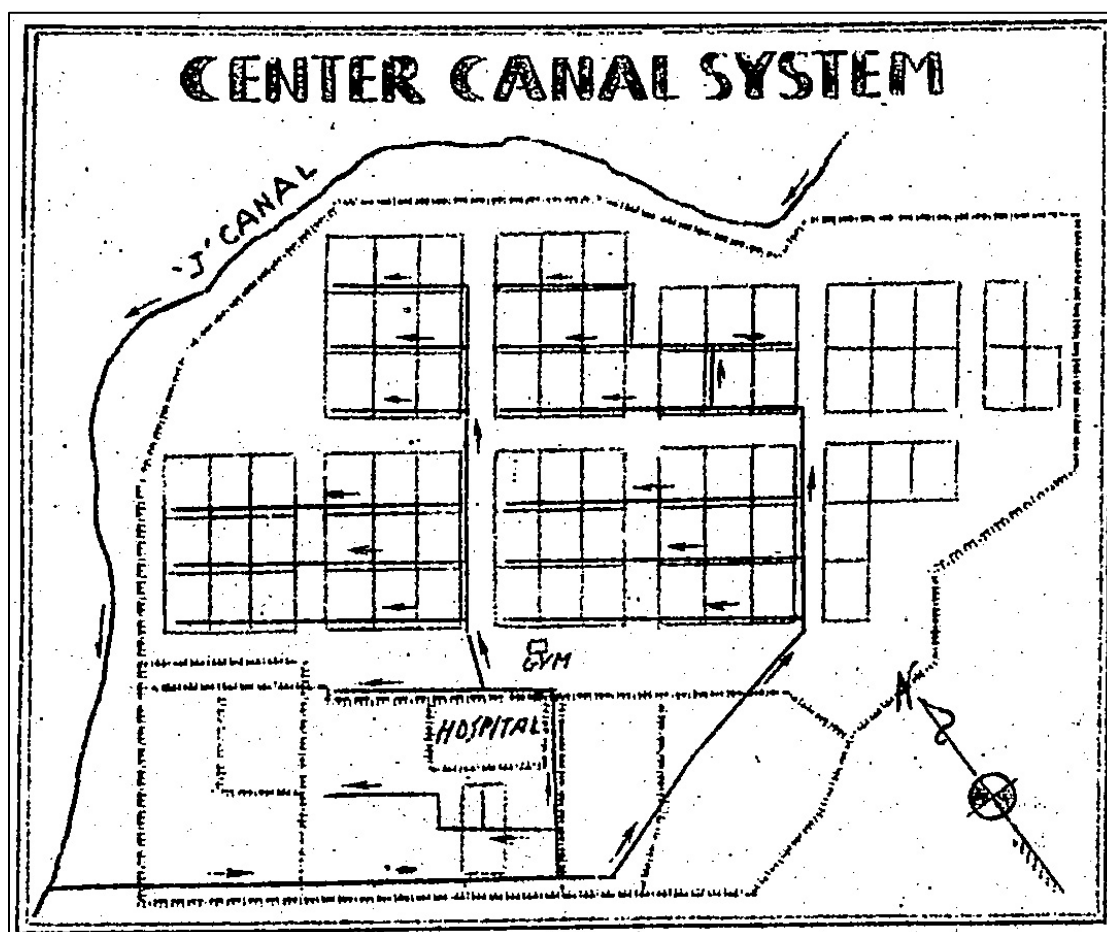
History #10: Row of barracks at Tule Lake Segregation Center, November 3, 1942. Original WRA caption: "...showing the artistic way in which the evacuees decorate the exterior of their barracks to make them more homelike." (Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i37-0007]).



History History #11: Barracks buildings with the Peninsula (Castle Rock) in background at Tule Lake Segregation Center, March 20, 1945. (Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i37-00239]).



History #12: Drawing of the Tule Lake Segregation Center from the *Tulean Dispatch* farewell issue, September 1943. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository ([Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00399])).



History #13: Canal system at the Tule Lake Segregation Center as printed in *The Newell Star*, July 20, 1944. (Image retrieved from the Center for Research Libraries.)

Recreation at Tule Lake

Recreational activities served as an important part of life at Tule Lake for many detainees. As early as May 1942, the importance of these types of activities was demonstrated through the identification of twelve primary recreational categories, which included sports, social, adult, nursery, library, dramatics, indoor, project work for youths ages ten to sixteen, movies, finance, construction, and publication.¹²⁶ While indoor activities, which included movies, libraries, and dramatics, contributed to the overall recreational program at Tule Lake, information presented in the following narrative focuses on the activities that resulted in the manipulation of the physical landscape. Consequently, outdoor sports and associated construction activities of fields, etc. will be discussed in greatest detail.

The earliest construction associated with the development of recreational activities at Tule Lake began in early June with the establishment of a softball diamond in the fire break between the hospital and apartment building.¹²⁷ By mid-June, volleyball courts had been established on the lot adjacent to building 1408. At this time, five playfields were also designated in several locations around Tule Lake including on the main fire break between the barracks and the warehouses as well as on the lower fire break, below Blocks 4, 16, and 17, and on the break adjacent to the community store.¹²⁸ By June 20, a backstop had been constructed on the main fire break near Firehouse 1 in anticipation of development of a baseball (also known as hardball) diamond,¹²⁹ while three additional softball fields were laid out in various fire breaks around Tule Lake.¹³⁰

Plans for the construction of tennis courts were also initiated in mid-June.¹³¹ In the interim, while waiting for the construction of tennis courts, enthusiasts were able to utilize a concrete floor (defined by marked court surfaces) that had been poured for the furniture factory located in the southern end of the center near the warehouses and garage.¹³² Also, by the end of June 1942, golf enthusiasts had selected the potential location of the golf course near the “northern end of the colony.”¹³³ Despite many ideas, the Tule Lake Golf Club did not hold their first monthly tournament until July 1943. It was held at the “Alaska course”, which included a grass surface.¹³⁴

Sumoists began training in a sand pit located on the fire break in front of the Tule Lake store in anticipation of a July 4, 1942 tournament.¹³⁵ Additionally, development of the baseball diamond near Firehouse 1 had nearly been completed by mid-July through volunteer efforts.¹³⁶ As a result of the popularity of baseball, a request for twenty-four sections of bleachers with a capacity of 1,000 seats was placed by the recreation department by the end of July.¹³⁷ It is unknown if the requisition was approved. Also at the end of July, a track and field meet was held on the firebreak between Wards 4 and 7.

¹²⁶ “Recreation Heads Discuss Plans”, *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 2*, May 26, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00301.

¹²⁷ “Softball”, *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 5*, June 3, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00304.

¹²⁸ “Fields”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 18, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00311.

¹²⁹ “Backstop”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 20, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00313.

¹³⁰ “Softball Fields”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 20, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00313.

¹³¹ “Tennis”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 20, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00313.

¹³² “Tennis This Sunday”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 24, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00335.

¹³³ “Golf”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 27, 1942, 6. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00315.

¹³⁴ “Golf Club to Hold First Tournament on July 25”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 15, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00253.

¹³⁵ “Sumo”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 27, 1942, 6. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00315.

¹³⁶ “Hardball Diamond Set”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 11, 1942, 6. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00320.

¹³⁷ “Bleachers”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 30, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00007.

Activities included running events as well as field events such as shotput.¹³⁸ By the end of July, one-third of the population of Tule Lake was composed of children under eighteen and Issei over fifty-six years of age, which may help explain the importance of the recreation program “To keep 6,664 children and 1,855 old folks occupied and happy....”¹³⁹

Later in the fall of 1942, eight football fields were established in firebreaks around the site.¹⁴⁰ Football field locations included Field 1: near Block 5 where the a softball field was situated; Field 2: near the library by Block 17; Field 3: near Block 20; Field 4: near Block 21; Field 5: near Block 40; Field 6: near Block 46; Field 7: near Block 13; and Field 8: near Canteen 1 by Block 6 & 7.¹⁴¹ By December, a night basketball court had been established on Block 27—complete with a series of flood lights that had been placed on top of step ladders.¹⁴²

In addition to structured sports activities, other forms of outdoor recreation such as hiking, swimming, tobogganing, and ice skating were popular at Tule Lake. In late September 1942, over 2,000 detainees climbed the Peninsula (Castle Rock) on a hiking excursion. The *Tulean Dispatch* reported that the hikers returned with “...moss covered rocks, brushes, scorpions, cattle bones, and one resident in Block 20 is reported to have returned with a mother rattlers and her nest of six babies.”¹⁴³ Downhill skiing and tobogganing were also popular winter activities on the Peninsula (Castle Rock).¹⁴⁴ In early February, the *Tulean Dispatch* reported that “Four broken legs were the results of skiing and tobogganing on the mountains over the weekend.”¹⁴⁵ Swimming in the canal near Alaska as well as in the farm canals during warmer months was also popular; however, in late June 1943 the Chief of Internal Security, Dr. H.S. Jacoby, requested that these activities cease for safety reasons.¹⁴⁶

Mushroom hunting was also a common recreational activity. In May 1943, the *Tulean Dispatch* reported “The old Japanese custom of mushroom hunting struck the colonists like news of a gold strike, when an abundant growth of edible mushroom was discovered growing on the farm around the camp area.”¹⁴⁷ Detainees reportedly brought back many sacks of mushrooms to the center including three different varieties of edible fungi, such as: “The pink gill type found mostly in the grazing areas; the cream colored “Ya-nagi Na-ba” type found in bunches around tree trunks and stumps; a cream colored “soft bell” shaped fungi, found abundantly in the vicinity of the farm areas.”¹⁴⁸ In addition to mushrooms, other foods were foraged by detainees including “delicacies” such as the mustard green.”¹⁴⁹

Another interesting recreational activity at Tule Lake was highlighted in the *Minidoka Irrigator* newspaper. In November 1943, numerous Tuleans were transferred to the Minidoka Relocation Center located in southern Idaho. With them they brought beautifully fashioned pieces of jewelry and other

¹³⁸ “Track Meet Sunday”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 25, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00003.

¹³⁹ “More Men Than Women Here”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 26, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00005.

¹⁴⁰ “Let’s Cooperate”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 24, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00335.

¹⁴¹ “Football Fields are Designated”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 24, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00335.

¹⁴² “Block 27 Has Night Court”, *Tulean Dispatch*, December 2, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00110.

¹⁴³ “2000 Climb ‘Castle Rock’ on Hiking Trip” *Tulean Dispatch*, September 22, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00055.

¹⁴⁴ “Some Had Fun,” *Tulean Dispatch*, January 26, 1943, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00143.

¹⁴⁵ “Injuries Result from Snow Sports”, *Tulean Dispatch*, February 3, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00150.

¹⁴⁶ “Swimming Prohibited”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 29, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00239.

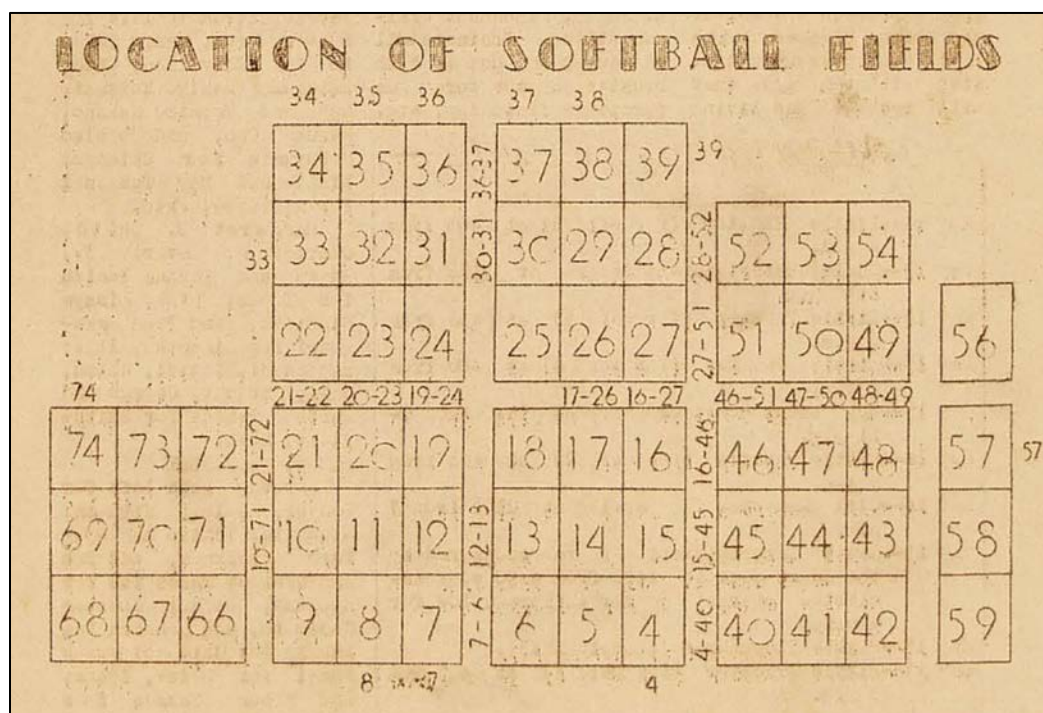
¹⁴⁷ “Tule Lake Area Proves to be Good for Mushroom Hunting”, *Tulean Dispatch*, May 6, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00220.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Eugene Okada, “Tulean Intermezzo”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 5, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00012.

craftwork that they created using shells found at Tule Lake. The shells were the remnants of what had originally been a lakebed on which the center had been established. Beginning in 1905, Tule Lake was drained by the Bureau of Reclamation in an effort to establish fertile farmland in the region. According to the article, children first noticed tiny shells laying on the surface of the ground; however, very few of these shells were usable. Tuleans soon found that higher quality shells could be found under the surface through tedious digging and sifting. After the tiny shells were located they were processed with bleaches, acids and soaps and then sorted into different sizes and shapes. The end result of these efforts were at the discretion of the creator; however, pins, corsages, vases, hair ornaments, wall hangings, plaques, scrap-book covers, necklaces, and various other ornaments were most commonly made with the shells.¹⁵⁰

In mid-April 1944, the ironing room in each block was converted into indoor game rooms for children.¹⁵¹ That summer and fall, the detainees at Tule Lake were engaged in numerous recreational activities, including sumo, track and field, volleyball, softball, weight lifting, basketball and baseball (hardball). Tennis was also played on the newly constructed courts that were located between Blocks 46 and 16.¹⁵²



History #14: Location of softball fields at the Tule Lake Relocation Center as printed in the *Tulean Dispatch*, May 11, 1943. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshoid-i65-00224]).

¹⁵⁰ Yuki Katayama, "Shell-Shocked' Tuleans Bring Interesting Pastime to Hunt", *Minidoka Irrigator*, November 13, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i119-00063.

¹⁵¹ "Block Ironing Rooms to be Used for Recreation," *The Newell Star*, April 20, 1944, 4. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁵² "Tennis Tourney to be Held," *The Newell Star*, June 29, 1944, 6. Center for Research Libraries.



History #15: Sumo wrestling competition at Tule Lake Segregation Center, about 1945 (Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i37-00229]).

Landscape and Garden Development at Tule Lake

Similar to other relocation centers, Tule Lake had a strong tradition of landscape and garden development. Often detainees focused on the implementation of utilitarian features such as the construction of porches to offer additional protection against the elements or the planting of vegetable gardens and grasses to provide foodstuffs and minimize dust. Efforts were also directed toward beautification of the center grounds through the planting of trees, which also provided shade, and through construction of rock gardens and water features. Overall, the lack of vegetation made the project grounds desolate-looking and failure to provide ample irrigation water by the administration made the cultivation of garden plots difficult. Despite these challenges, it was clear that many detainees took great pride in the rock gardens, ponds and victory gardens that they were able to create in the harsh and often unforgiving environment of Tule Lake.

Within a month after arriving at Tule Lake, detainees had made several improvements to the center grounds. Despite the sandy soils and limited water supply, the first victory garden was planted in May 1942 by Mr. P. Abe of Block 15. In support of the war effort, the garden included vegetables such as onion, radishes and lettuce as well as an orange tree. Abe also came to Tule Lake equipped with materials to create a miniature rock garden.¹⁵³

¹⁵³ "Victory Garden", *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 3*, May 30, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00302.

By early June 1942, the center's water supply was derived from four wells that were dug on the "peculiarly shaped hills" located west of the site.¹⁵⁴ The water was pumped from the wells into a 500,000 gallon reservoir and piped to Tule Lake in 12-inch pipes.¹⁵⁵ Within the month, there were a total of five wells and the sewage system as well as another 500,000 gallon reservoir under construction.¹⁵⁶ Early in the development of Tule Lake, F.W. Slattery, senior engineer, proclaimed that "There is absolutely no shortage of water here in this colony"; however, in the coming months water would be in high demand as the population of Tule Lake continued to climb.¹⁵⁷

Landscape designs for the area around the administration building had been completed by Tohzo Nishiseki and John Tanaka in mid-June and work was soon underway. The sprinkler system was installed first, which was followed by a layer of top soil composed of alluvial loam in preparation of the lawn. The landscape design prescribed the following plan: "The lawn will be divided into three segments, two flanking the front walk and the third section, which will be semi-oval and containing a fountain and possibly a Christmas tree. The semi-oval one way drive, fourteen feet wide and approaching from the main entrance, will be laid in front of the Administration Building....Low hedges will line the sidewalk approaching the entrance shrubbery and trees will be transplanted near the building."¹⁵⁸ The project had been completed by September and was highlighted in the *Tulean Dispatch* magazine with a photograph that displayed the following caption: "A touch of oriental landscape designing is suggested in the Project building's yards. Co-designed by Tohzo Nishiseki and John Tanaka, Nisei landscape artists, front yard of the "Ad" building is one of the first to be graced with a lawn and a fountain pool."¹⁵⁹

In early July, 12,805 bare-root shrubs were sent to Tule Lake by the Soil Conservation Nursery in Pullman, Washington. Immediate plans for the development of a nursery were undertaken to support future propagation activities at the center. Also at this time, plans for landscaping near the hospital were in progress under the direction of landscape architect, Henry Kodamd.¹⁶⁰ By the end of July, the population of Tule Lake had climbed to 15,000 people and there was an acute shortage of water. By early August, 1,200,000 gallons of water (80 gallons per capita) was pumped out each day.¹⁶¹ Despite the water shortage, detainees proposed the installation of Japanese baths at Tule Lake.¹⁶²

Landscape improvements continued at Tule Lake into August 1942. The following *Tulean Dispatch* article entitled "City Beautification: Residents Reveal Love of Beauty" described the flutter of activities that helped transform Tule Lake into a home for many detainees.

"'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.' These immortal words of Keats are being practiced and proved in Tule Lake.

Neat little gardens, both vegetable and rock gardens, line the front yards of many enterprising, nature-loving enthusiasts. Those handy with saw and hammer have wrought

¹⁵⁴ "Water Supply", *Tule Lake Information Bulletin* No. 6, June 4, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00305.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ "To Soften Colony Water", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 27, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00315.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ "Landscape Gardening Now Underway", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 20, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00313.

¹⁵⁹ "Nerve Center: The Administration, Civilians Direct War-Time Project", *Tulean Dispatch*, Magazine Section, September 1942, 6. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00036.

¹⁶⁰ "Landscape", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 11, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00320.

¹⁶¹ "1,200,000 Gallons Water Used Daily", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 8, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00015.

¹⁶² "Council: Food Supply Assured", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 30, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00007.

beautiful creations in the form of shielding porches. Homes are being modified into a mere "homey" atmosphere.

Merrily humming a tune to the steady z-z-z-z-z of a saw, S. Tahara of 402-A is enveloped in the task of making additions to his already beautiful porch. The porch is constructed along the pattern of a quaint Japanese shrine. Sliding panel and Japanese caves showed careful and skilled craftsmanship. Looking through the open panel of the porch, further influence of Japanese design was evident. A two-tone desk-bookcase combination cabinet in dark and light brown with typical Japanese styling adorned the far corner of the room. A matching screen plus a lounge chair completed the set. The work took him about a month Tahara said. 'And it's only half finished.' he added.

Most colorful porch is the one which adorns apartment 1502-D. A red sign simulating a blazing neon blinker reading "Hollywood--Paradise of the Pacific" perches atop the roof; a definite touch of the flaring spirit of youth contrasted to the reserved placidity of issei handiwork. Arrows reading "Hollywood" point to the miniature arched gateway which leads into a miniature garden. Along the walk are midget loving benches, more for picture than for purpose."¹⁶³

Other more whimsical forms of art were created to mimic the importance of landscape. Detainee M. Sakeguchi filled soup cans with water to represent Tule Lake and displayed them near his barracks building. The soup can lake was positioned near a jagged piece of white chalk board that was used to depict Mt. Shasta. Nearby, a miniature camp fire was represented by a Dixie cup hanging over a pile of wood and sprouting vegetables were intended to mimic trees.¹⁶⁴ Another example of a unique garden was located in front of barracks 2503-D, which was known for its association with a dark feathered bird that had made its residence for several weeks. The rock garden included a cemented rock pond that contained twenty tiny "China Fish," which had been collected from the running stream near the Tule Lake farm irrigation ditch. It took three months to construct the garden and was described as "...a gorgeous blend of colored rocks and plant life collected from the nearby mountain."¹⁶⁵

As Tule Lake continued to grow, scrap lumber from construction projects at the center provided valuable building supplies for detainees to use in the construction of fences, porches, benches, and clothesline posts near their barracks. Often the porches were built to increase shelter against wind, rain and snow and may have also provided additional storage space. Not surprisingly, scrap lumber was in high demand and often extremely difficult to access.¹⁶⁶ In August 1942, Eugene Okada wrote, "The issei have done a wonderful job in constructing knick knacks for their homes. Their ability and talent is plainly seen in the porches and furniture in and around the barracks. And too, their love for the soil is unabated as they cultivate victory gardens despite the odds."¹⁶⁷ In contrast, those associated with the administration of the

¹⁶³ City Beautification: Residents Reveal Love of Beauty", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 1, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00010.

¹⁶⁴ "Found: A Lake at Tule Lake", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 3, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00329.

¹⁶⁵ "Personality Bird Dies Garden Becomes Lonely", *Tulean Dispatch*, September 30, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00062.

¹⁶⁶ "Danger Lines Reply", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 20, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00326.

¹⁶⁷ Eugene Okada, "Tulean Intermezzo", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 5, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00012.

center believed that the porch additions looked terrible because they had transformed the original orderliness of the block.¹⁶⁸

By mid-August, the planting of lawns was discontinued at Tule Lake as a result the threat of an early frost, explained chief landscape gardener, Tak Kato. Enough clover, rye, and blue grass seeds, along with fertilizer, were available to plant approximately 250 acres the following spring. The planting work would be done by “individual initiative.” Soil tests revealed that the ground at Tule Lake was favorable for planting; however, due to the water shortage official plantings had been limited to strips along the hospital, administration building and personnel staff residences.¹⁶⁹ Numerous other “unofficial” plantings had been undertaken around Tule Lake by detainees. One such planting was located near the entrance to dining hall 45, which was adorned by a neatly planted lawn with sprigs of willow trees interspersed between plots designed and installed by U. Mayeda, a former Alameda nurseryman.¹⁷⁰

Operations at the nursery farm continued into the early fall with the propagation of a plant called “pyrethrum.” The plant was being grown for experimental purposes and was part of the chrysanthemum family. It had been grown extensively in Japan and since importation of these seeds ceased as a result of the war, the Colorado Experimental Station was charged with the responsibility of propagating them. The experimental station provided Tule Lake with the seeds and was tasked with testing the plants climatically. Pyrethrum was used for spraying and dusting vegetables and other plants. When used, it acted as a non-injurious chemical and did not damage the plants or affect humans.¹⁷¹

In anticipation of a Labor Day celebration, a new flag pole was installed in early September at the intersection of the central firebreaks. The flagpole was 102 feet and ten inches tall, including the ball-tip. The concrete base measured ten feet by ten feet and was thirteen feet deep.¹⁷² On the day of the event a large group of detainees assembled at the firebreak for a special flag raising ceremony.¹⁷³

By early October, the original victory garden that had been planted by Abe in Block 15 had been transformed into an ornate rock garden, which featured a prominent rock pond in front of the barracks. It was devoid of shrubbery, although the rocks themselves had at least six different kinds of moss growing on their surface. Also notably, the nearby barracks wall was adorned with the skulls of deer, goat, porcupine, coyote, and sheep, which overlooked the garden. Abe began collecting the rocks as soon as he arrived at Tule Lake with the hope of building a rock garden. When explaining the unique garden, Abe stated “anything that is natural appeals to me.”¹⁷⁴

A resurgence of landscape improvement activities began in early April 1943 when a local Boy Scout troop began planting trees at Tule Lake. At this time, the National Forestry Department in Susanville, CA

¹⁶⁸ Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, Subcommittee of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities House of Representatives, Seventy-Eighth Congress, Second Session on H. Res. 282, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1944, 15.

¹⁶⁹ “Soil Favorable for Lawns Test Shows”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 18, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00024.

¹⁷⁰ “Noteworthy”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 6, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00013.

¹⁷¹ “Under Experiment: ‘Pyrethrum,’ a Plant With Many Purposes, Grown Here”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 3, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00292.

¹⁷² “New Flag Pole Installed”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 6, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00042.

¹⁷³ “Flag Raising Features Labor Day Celebration”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 8, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00331.

¹⁷⁴ “Victory Gardener Has Collection of Skulls”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 6, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00067.

[USDA Forest Service] had donated 10,000 pine trees to the center.¹⁷⁵ The trees measured six to seven inches high and approximately 150 trees would be allotted to each block.¹⁷⁶ This effort was tied to a national campaign associated with the Boy Scout slogan “A Tree for a Scout.”¹⁷⁷ Also, about 1943, a row of trees was planted between State Highway 139 and the security fence in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool area. At the same time, another row of trees was planted on the east side of County Road 113 (the original entrance road) in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool area. Poplar trees were also planted after the period of significance within the Military Police Compound.

By late May 1943, water shortages once again plagued Tule Lake. Of primary concern was maintaining a sufficient water supply in the storage tanks for fire response.¹⁷⁸ Additional problems emerged in early June as a result of increasingly low water levels. At this time, administration stressed the importance of water conservation measures. Consequently, irrigation around the mess hall was to be discontinued. Also, the amount of water used on lawns was to be cut in half and the planting of lawn or flowers was to be discontinued.¹⁷⁹ By the end of June, detainees were again asked to cooperate in the saving of water by using less water for gardens around the barracks as well as through other means such as turning off faucets in the washrooms and laundries when not in use.¹⁸⁰ Administration cautioned that if water use was not further reduced in the future, the watering of private gardens around the barracks would have to be discontinued, unless slop water was used.¹⁸¹ Water conservation efforts continued into 1944 with the first call to conserve water in March. At this time it was revealed that the 200,000 gallon tank, “located east of the new area”, was to hold water in reserve exclusively for fire response.¹⁸²

Despite previous advice from the fire department, in June 1944, Tule Lake officials urged detainees to remove piled soil from around the base of individual barracks buildings to prevent dry rot. “It is essential that the space underneath each barrack be opened to fresh air”, stated Paul G. Robertson, Assistant Project Director.¹⁸³ Furthermore, Robertson noted that with the onset of warmer weather, it was no longer necessary for the soil to help insulate or seal the building from the extreme winter weather conditions characteristic of the area. Also in mid-June, several poplar trees were planted in the hospital area to serve as a windbreak. The limited numbers of trees were donated by former employee John A. Lidell.¹⁸⁴

Information regarding the installation of an irrigation system at Tule Lake were revealed in an effort to help alleviate water shortages at the center in July 1944. *The Newell Star* reported that “The main canal will run from ‘J’ Canal on the north west corner and parallel with the state highway to a high point of the camp which is located just west and south of the old motor pool. From this point the water will be distributed throughout to that part of the old camp area north of ‘M’ Canal, which runs between the firebreak north of Ward VI.”¹⁸⁵ The project was initiated the following week after receiving approval

¹⁷⁵ “Boy Scouts Plant Trees”, *Tulean Dispatch*, April 5, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00194.

¹⁷⁶ “Planting of 10,000 Trees is to Start”, *Tulean Dispatch*, April 9, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00198.

¹⁷⁷ “Boy Scouts Plant Trees”, *Tulean Dispatch*, April 5, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00194.

¹⁷⁸ “Residents Warned to be Careful in Using Water”, *Tulean Dispatch*, May 25, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00225.

¹⁷⁹ “Use of Water Must be Drastically Reduced”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 2, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00230.

¹⁸⁰ “Must Save More Water”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 21, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00383.

¹⁸¹ “Use of Water Must be Reduced Still Further to Maintain Reserve”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 24, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00387.

¹⁸² “Water Must be Conserved,” *The Newell Star*, March 16, 1944, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁸³ “Space Required Under Barracks Says Robertson,” *The Newell Star*, June 1, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁸⁴ “Trees Planted Near Hospital,” *The Newell Star*, June 15, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁸⁵ “Colony Irrigation System to Augment Water Supply,” *The Newell Star*, July 13, 1944, 1. Center for Research

from the WRA office in Washington D.C. Detainees eagerly anticipated completion of the canal system to help irrigate gardens as well as grow flowers, shrubs, and trees. Ultimately, officials declared that it would be the responsibility of detainees to dig lateral ditches off the main canal through the center to bring the water alongside individual barracks buildings. The canal would also provide water for landscaping and gardening activities near the administration staff housing area.¹⁸⁶

By early August, “Excavation of the main irrigation system from the tap at the J canal along the highway to the southwest corner of the warehouse area” was nearly completed.¹⁸⁷ Digging of the lateral waterways was initiated in the early fall.¹⁸⁸ Plans were made to construct a main lateral ditch that followed the “...contour ridge from the high point in the southwest corner to the new area”. This would provide water to approximately 11 blocks located in Wards 6 and 8 above the M canal. Notably, Blocks 79, 80, 84 would not be able to take advantage of the new system because of their elevation; however, in lieu of lateral irrigation water, residents of these blocks would be allowed to use tap water for watering purposes. At this time, the installation of culverts for the laterals was also progressing.¹⁸⁹ Despite their efforts, the canal would not be available for the residents’ use in 1944, but they were assured of a bountiful water supply the following spring.¹⁹⁰ It is likely that construction of the lava rock headwalls associated with the ditch in the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool area were also built at this time.

Completion of the irrigation system was being rushed in May 1945 in order to relieve the critical domestic water supply situation at Tule Lake. At this time, residents were requested to refrain from using domestic water for their gardens and for other unnecessary purposes.¹⁹¹ Despite the projects near completion, the irrigation system itself would only furnish water to the main lateral lines—it was the responsibility of residents to transmit the water into their own blocks.¹⁹²

In June, Buck Dimon, supervisor of community activities, announced the opening of the California Picnic Park, located south of the administrative area. The park was open to the public six days a week and was equipped with green benches that could accommodate up to 200 people, two barbeque pits, a fish pond, trees, a rock garden, picnic tables. The park also had lighting available for evening picnics. Detainees were welcomed to use the area, but were reminded that they need identification badges to gain entrance to the picnic park through the gate.¹⁹³

By the end of July, the J canal project and associated main lateral ditch project had been completed and a tentative water schedule had been established, which permitted each ward to receive water two times per week.¹⁹⁴ Improvement work began on the M canal in July 1945.¹⁹⁵ Homer Ricketts, Senior Engineer,

Libraries.

¹⁸⁶ “Early Usage Promised as Canal Construction Speeded,” *The Newell Star*, July 20, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁸⁷ “Excavating Crew Makes Progress on Water Canal,” *The Newell Star*, August 3, 1944, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁸⁸ “Canal Completion Near: Use Unlikely This Year,” *The Newell Star*, October 5, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁸⁹ “New Lateral to Benefit 11 Blocks,” *The Newell Star*, October 19, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁹⁰ “Canal Completion Near: Use Unlikely This Year,” *The Newell Star*, October 5, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁹¹ “Water Shortage Predicted Unless Supply Conserved,” *The Newell Star*, May 4, 1945, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁹² “Water System Being Rushed,” *The Newell Star*, May 4, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁹³ “CA Picnic Park Open to Public,” *The Newell Star*, June 15, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁹⁴ “Irrigation: Water Schedule is Announced,” *The Newell Star*, July 6, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

estimated that the project would take three months to complete and would employ ninety detainees. The project required 1,200 cubic yards of concrete, which would be used to line the M canal with four inches of reinforced concrete. The improved segment of the canal would begin near “former Gate 3 opposite Block 54 [and extend] to the project limits southwest of Block 59.”¹⁹⁶ The project was undertaken on behalf of the Bureau of Reclamation who supplied all materials. It was noted that improvements to the M canal were not for the benefit of the center, but rather to help convey water beyond Tule Lake.¹⁹⁷ By early November, the .86-mile M canal project was abandoned due to worker shortages.¹⁹⁸ Ultimately, seventy percent of the project had been completed.¹⁹⁹

Throughout the latter part of the summer, residents experienced numerous problems with the functionality of the newly completed irrigation system. In August, block residents situated near the head gates were encouraged to allow water to reach the lower end of the ditch before irrigating to ensure fair distribution of water.²⁰⁰ Seepage of water through the sandy soil in ditches located in Wards 1, 2, 5 and 6 also created problems. So much so that block managers organized volunteers to line the irrigation ditches with clay to prevent seepage.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁵ “Workers Shifted to “M” Canal Work,” *The Newell Star*, July 27, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

¹⁹⁶ “Work on Canal to Commence in April-Ricketts,” *The Newell Star*, March 23, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

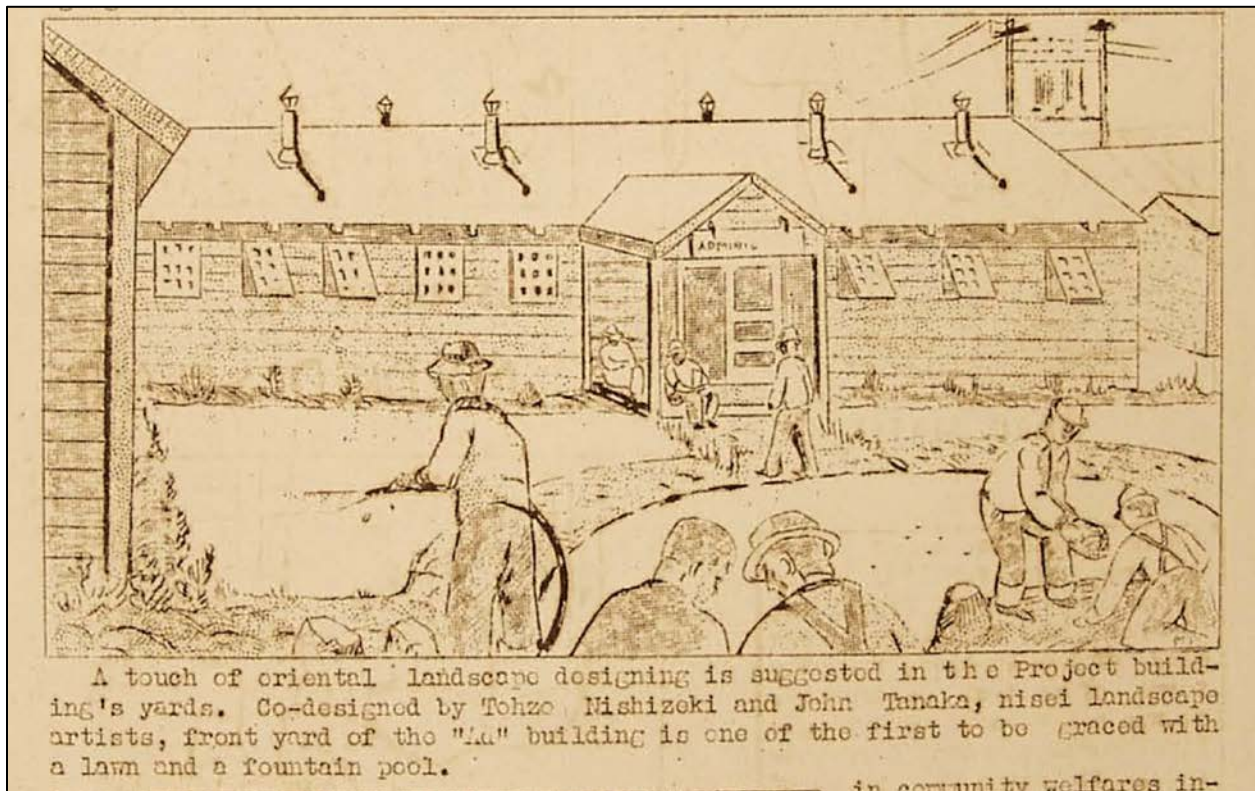
¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Stene, *The Klamath Project*. See correspondence from R.R. Best, Project Director to Dillion S. Myer, December 19, 1945. USBR files, folder 1003133-88.

¹⁹⁹ “M” Canal Project Abandoned Tuesday,” *The Newell Star*, November 2, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁰⁰ “Ask Watering of Lower End First,” *The Newell Star*, August 3, 1945, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁰¹ “Ditches Lined by Block Managers,” *The Newell Star*, August 24, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.



History #16: Drawing from the *Daily Tulean Dispatch* Magazine showing landscaping efforts near the administration building, September 15, 1942. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00036]).



History #17: A rock garden near the flagpole at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1943 (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, FSA/OWI Collection, [LC-USZ62-132041]).



History #18: Two children in front of a barracks building at the Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1942-1945. Note porch addition, flowers and low fence in front of building. (Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i37-00323]).

Farming and Agriculture at Tule Lake

Weather played an exceedingly important role in development of the farm program at Tule Lake with the average growing season only lasting 60 days.²⁰² Based on statistics, the first frost generally occurred around August 25 of each year with cold winter weather conditions persisting into the first week of June. Snow was expected to fall anytime between November and April of each year. The highest recorded temperature in the town of Tulelake in the decade prior to the establishment of the Tule Lake Relocation Center was ninety-nine degrees in 1938, while the lowest on record was twenty-seven degrees below zero, set in 1932. In 1941, Tulelake received 14.42 inches of rain, while the average rainfall of the previous ten years (1931-1941) was around ten inches. Winds generally came from the northwest, and occasionally shifted to the southwest.²⁰³

In a May 1942 letter, Acting Project Director, Elmer L. Shirrell welcomed the new detainees to Tule Lake and offered some observations on the potential for agricultural development of the center. Shirrell noted that the WRA had provided "...the makings of a fine colony at the Tule Lake Project" and compared the fertility of the area to the "Valley of the Nile."²⁰⁴ In an effort to garner support and enthusiasm for the

²⁰² "Speaking of the Weather: Winter Comes Early at Tule Lake", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 7, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00014.

²⁰³ "Speaking of the Weather: Winter Comes Early at Tule Lake", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 7, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00014.

²⁰⁴ Elmer L. Shirrell, "Welcome", *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 1*, undated but prior to May 27, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00300.

new farm program at Tule Lake, Shirrell further proclaimed, "You are pioneers in a great undertaking. Our country is at war and we must raise food. This is our assignment in the war effort."²⁰⁵

Shortly after Tule Lake was established, the farm encompassed 2,630 acres and was situated several miles west of the Tule Lake Relocation Center. The farmland was surrounded on three sides by Tule Lake and was protected by levies that had been built to irrigate the fields. The levies were bordered by tule, which grew in abundance in the farm area.²⁰⁶ According to Farm Superintendent, Cliff Kallam, seed already had been purchased for 1,500 acres of potatoes, onions, carrots, rutabagas and other vegetables by the end of May 1942.²⁰⁷ In early June, the fields were plowed; however, operations were slowed by the "...lack of ditches and the slow drainage of the farm tract."²⁰⁸ At this time it was reported that potatoes would be sowed and hot beds were under construction to house the seeds of cabbages and cauliflower plants.²⁰⁹

By mid-June, Shirrell reported that the farm was suffering from an acute labor shortage and was in desperate need of laborers to plant the seeds that had been purchased. As a result of the elevation of the farm at nearly 4,000 feet, the timing was critical due to the short growing season.²¹⁰ To reinforce the urgency of the request, Fred Sakata, Farm Labor Chief, stated "If the colonists desire fresh vegetables on their dining room table in the future, the supply will depend on the cooperation from the people on all farm projects."²¹¹

The following week, onions and carrots had been planted on the farm as well as 160 acres of potatoes. In addition to these crops, lettuce, rutabagas, cabbage, beets and radishes as well as several other vegetables were planted on the farm (Table 1). At this time, ditches were also prepared for the irrigation of barley.²¹² By July 1942, hundreds of acres of land had been planted in Henschel barley to feed livestock. Henschel was a two-rowed barley that was the most popular variety grown in the Tule Lake area during the period.²¹³ By August, barley, potatoes, and onions were the primary crops grown on the Tule Lake farm.²¹⁴

In 1942, farm technical staff included entomologists, agronomists, botanists, plant pathologists, and soil experts.²¹⁵ While the farm was staffed by many scientists, E.L. Utz, chief of agricultural production in Washington, declared "W.R.A. is not a research agency," but instead stressed that "What we are interested in is good production at reasonable cost."²¹⁶ Officials reported that food stuffs propagated on the farm were to be consumed on site and surplus sold to other relocation centers. No part of the crop would be

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ "Tule Lake is Bird's Paradise: Farmer's Life. It's Beautiful Outside, Report", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 26, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00005.

²⁰⁷ "Lake Levee Damaged. Farmlands in Danger: Situation Grave: Levee Work Given Precedence Over Other Projects", *Tulelake Information Bulletin No. 2*, May 28, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00301.

²⁰⁸ Farm Work to Begin Soon. Cabbage, Cauliflower Hot Beds Constructed", *Tule Lake Information Bulletin No. 6*, June 4, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00305.

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ Elmer L. Shirrell, *Tulean Dispatch Extra*, "Acute Farm Labor Shortage" June 19, 1942. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00312.

²¹¹ "Farm Laborers Needed Immediately", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 18, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00311.

²¹² "Raise 2,000 of Vegetables Here", *Tulean Dispatch*, June 24, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00314.

²¹³ "Barley", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 11, 1942, 5. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00320.

²¹⁴ "Farm Project: Barley, Onions and Potatoes Chief Products", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 3, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00329.

²¹⁵ "Colony Farm on Science Basis", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 21, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00327.

²¹⁶ "Frost Terror Worries Farmers", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 20, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00026.

sold on the open market; however, there appears to be some discrepancies in articles printed in the *Tulean Dispatch* regarding the distribution and/or sale of food stuffs from Tule Lake. In addition to the technical staff, several hundred laborers regularly worked on the farm. Foremen were paid sixteen dollars a month and laborers who were tasked with the responsibility of raising various vegetables as “victory food” were paid twelve dollars a month.²¹⁷ Generally, the laborers were divided into three main crews—irrigation, cultivation and weeding.²¹⁸ Almost one hundred vehicles were used to support the farm operation, including “...10 Farmall tractors, 2 International Diesels, 60 Planet Jr. Seeding Units, 5 potato planters, 4 cultivators, 14 vegetable cultivators, 2 McCormick potato diggers, 1 bean and pea planters and 1 International beet and bean cultivator.”²¹⁹

Despite the large harvest workload on the Tule Lake farm, by the end of August, urgent pleas were made to detainees to help support the war effort by volunteering to harvest crops outside of Tule Lake Relocation Center anywhere from Nebraska to Idaho.²²⁰ This included recruitment activities associated with the harvest of beets in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Utah.²²¹ In an effort to help alleviate the labor shortage, in October, nearly 600 Tule Lake Relocation Center high school students helped harvest crops at the farm.²²² Subsequent requests for assistance were made in early November in an effort to harvest vegetables on the Tule Lake farm before they were damaged by frost.²²³

²¹⁷ Ibid.

²¹⁸ “2500 Acres of Vegetables Planted”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 17, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00023.

²¹⁹ “Cars Keep Rolling at Tule Lake”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 29, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00006.

²²⁰ “Harvesters Wanted”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 26, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00031.

²²¹ “Workers Recruited for Beet Fields”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 9, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00044.

²²² “600 High Students Storm Project Farm”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 10, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00333.

²²³ “Urgent Call for Farm Volunteers: Varied Crop Must be Saved for Winter Consumption – Kallam”, *Tulean Dispatch*, November 2, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00088.

26 Different Kinds of Vegetables Raised at Tule Lake in 1942²²⁴		
Crop	Variety	Acreage
Barley	Henschel	837.0
Potato	Netted Gems, White Rose, Burbank	571.2
Onion	Soutp. White Globe, Soutp. Y. Globe	208.2
Carrots	Imperator L. Type, Morse's Bunching	145.4
Rutabaga	Amer. Purple Top	152.5
Cabbage		57.0
Table Beets	Detroit Dark Red, Imp. Detrt. Red	48.4
Turnip	Purple Top	43.6
Pea	Laxton's Progress, Ferry Morse 60	38.4
Parsnip	Hallow Crown	27.1
Beans	70 Day Beans	21.4
Cauliflower	Snowball "X", Danish Ball-head	20.0
Spinach	Nobel	19.5
Squash	Y. Smmr. Crookneck, Hubbard	16.4
Pumpkin	New England Pie, Banana	
Lettuce	Imperial No. 44 - 15.0	
Swiss Chard	L. Ribbed D. Green	
Carrot	Supreme Half-Long	
Chinese Cabbage	Wong Bok	
Lettuce	Imperial No. "D"	
Radish	Long Black Spanish, Chnse Rose Winter, Chnse White Winter	13.3
Mustard	Florida Broad Leaf	
Cucumber	Snow's Perfection Pickle	
Daikon	Miyashige, Nerima, Tokinashi, Chnse	10.9
Endive	Green Curled, ribbed, Broad Leaved Btwn	7.6
Celery	Utah, Golden Heart	10.0

Table 1. Vegetable, variety and associated acreage of crops grown at the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Shortly after the first crops were harvested, a carload of turnips was shipped to the relocation center at Poston, Arizona. Throughout the harvest season, additional produce was shipped to Manzanar, the Colorado River Basin projects located in Parker and Gila River, Arizona²²⁵ as well as to WCCA assembly centers.²²⁶ Prior to shipment, all produce was prepared in packing houses situated south of the center. The vegetables were washed in four large tanks and packed in two-pound bunches. The bunched vegetables were packed with ice into crates and loaded onto trains. The minimum capacity of each carload was 30,000 pounds or approximately 500 crates of beets or turnips.²²⁷ Tule Lake also received produce from other relocation centers, including “sun-kissed watermelons” from Manzanar, which were

²²⁴ “26 Kinds of Vegetables Raised”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 20, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00026.

²²⁵ “Farm Products Being Shipped”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 3, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00039.

²²⁶ “Tulean Farm Products Being Shipped to WCCA”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 9, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00044.

²²⁷ “Farm Harvest in Full Swing”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 4, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00040.

to be served in dining halls.²²⁸ By the end of October, over one hundred carloads of produce had been shipped from Tule Lake.²²⁹

In an effort to increase the acreage of the farm, nearby lands associated with Tule Lake, known as the “swamplake”, was being drained. Additional activities were underway on the farm by fall and included the development of grain elevators, as well as a poultry farm and hog ranch. By late fall, the *Tulean Dispatch* reported, “Looming spectacularly at the foot of North Castle Rock Mountain, are the seven completed grain elevators.” Each elevator was two stories high and had a 3000 bushel capacity or roughly 1,500 sacks. An additional nine elevators were planned to be constructed in the future.²³⁰

In early October, 560 hogs arrived at Tule Lake and were housed in pens located across from the railroad tracks near the main gate.²³¹ By early November, construction of the new hog farm, located approximately one mile from the relocation center, near the western foot of the Peninsula (Castle Rock), was underway. This location was selected because the natural feature offered protection from severe southern and eastern gales. Additionally, this location separated “...the park production area from the Colony proper.”²³² The hog farm itself was divided into six pens, each 300 by 300 feet in size with portable and community houses to accommodate the large hog population.²³³

In early October, approximately 3,400 chicks arrived on the farm. The ranch would be located near the hog farm area and would have a 40,000 hen capacity when completed. Proposed plans suggested that it would measure 420 feet by 800 feet (about three city blocks) and would be covered by twenty coops or laying houses measuring 24 feet by 200 feet long, two brooder houses (also 200 feet long), two warehouses measuring one hundred feet long as well as offices and feed testing laboratories.²³⁴ It was noted in the *Tulean Dispatch* that “The proposed plan when completed will rate the distinction of being a major poultry production center of northern California.”²³⁵ By August 1943, the poultry farm would contain more than 80,000 chickens.²³⁶

With the farm fields in close proximity to Tule Lake, there were many advantages and disadvantages to its picturesque location. Early in the farm program, a laborer reported that “Tule Lake is a regular birds paradise -- this vast, blue lake is filled with grebes, loons, seagulls, cranes, pheasants, white pelican, and blackbirds.” By early September, a problem arose on the farm when a flock of migratory geese and ducks began raiding the grain fields at night, ruining the young crops.²³⁷ In early October, detainees were cautioned against interfering with wildlife, including fish and fowl at Tule Lake and were reminded that offenders were subject to fine and imprisonment.²³⁸ A few days later, several detainees were arrested for

²²⁸ “Watermelons Today”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 23, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00056.

²²⁹ “The Farm”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 1, 1943, 8. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00125.

²³⁰ “Grain Elevators”, *Tulean Dispatch*, November 4, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00090.

²³¹ “560 Hogs Arrive Here”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 2, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00065.

²³² “Project Hog Farm Nears Completion: First Hogs for City Use Slaughtered”, *Tulean Dispatch*, November 6, 1942, 4. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00092.

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ “3400 Chicks Arrive For Poultry Farm”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 7, 1942, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00068.

²³⁵ “Poultry Plan Will House 40,000 Hens”, *Tulean Dispatch*, November 4, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00090.

²³⁶ “More Chicks Added Here”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 26, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00286.

²³⁷ “Geese Cause Farm Problem”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 8, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00331.

²³⁸ “Colonists Cautioned Against Interference With Wildlife”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 2, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00065.

killing ducks and geese located within the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge.²³⁹ By the end of the month, fifteen detainees had violated wildlife regulations. Nine of these individuals were “reported to have prepared two wild geese for barbeque.”²⁴⁰

The year 1943 kicked off with the completion of a pickling plant in the packing house to process turnips, cabbage, daikon, and other vegetables into “tsukemono” for consumption in mess halls. Fresh produce, including daikon, nappa and other greens was shipped from the Gila, Arizona project, which were used to supplement produce in storage at Tule Lake. Each month, approximately one hundred, seventy-five gallon barrels of tsukemono was produced. Locally salvaged lava rocks were used as compress weights.²⁴¹

As development of the hog farm continued, a slaughterhouse and meat processing plant were established north of the hog farm by late 1942 or early 1943.²⁴² In March, it was reported that the hog farm constituted an area approximately the size of one ward section and boasted four community houses in the central unit, including: House A (breeding center); House B (farrowing center); House C (fattening center); and House D (butchering operations). Breeds represented included Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Berkshires, and Hampshires. It was anticipated that construction of the hog farm would be completed by late spring 1943.²⁴³ Work also continued on construction of the poultry farm in early 1943. By late March, sixteen additional chicken houses were under construction in an effort to provide incoming chickens with sufficient facilities.²⁴⁴

Planting plans for the 1943 farm season were prepared in late March. An estimation of crop yield suggested that the Tule Lake farm would produce over fifteen million pounds of vegetables.²⁴⁵ Based on these figures and yields harvested in 1942, the *Tulean Dispatch* reported that “Tule Lake has one of the largest agricultural projects of all relocation centers and is proud to have the best growing fresh vegetables.”²⁴⁶ In conjunction with the farm program, a massive digging project was initiated in late March. Plans specify that the ditch will extend eighteen miles and will measure twenty-seven feet wide at grade level and eight feet deep.²⁴⁷

By June 1943, many of the crops had been planted on the Tule Lake farm. Despite floods, early frost and unseasonable cold, drought, and labor shortages, the overall planting experience was better than the previous year. Successes on the farm were attributed to ample rainfall, a warm spring, an early planting,

²³⁹ “Arrested for Killing Birds”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 5, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00066.

²⁴⁰ “Wildlife Offenders Subject to Arrest”, *Tulean Dispatch*, October 21, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00080.

²⁴¹ “‘Tsukemono’ Pickling Plant in Full Operation Here”, *Tulean Dispatch*, January 9, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00131.

²⁴² “Colony Prepares Own Meat for Delivery”, *Tulean Dispatch*, February 11, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00157.

²⁴³ “1050 Pigs: Hog Farm to be Major Pork Production Center”, *Tulean Dispatch*, March 3, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00171.

²⁴⁴ “Poultry Farm Will Soon Supply Colony Needs”, *Tulean Dispatch*, March 26, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00186.

²⁴⁵ “1120 Acres to be Planted on Farm During ‘43 Season: 15 Million Pounds is Estimated Yield”, *Tulean Dispatch*, March 25, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00185.

²⁴⁶ “Farm is One of the First”, *Tulean Dispatch*, Anniversary Issue, May 27, 1943, 7. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00373.

²⁴⁷ “Farm Ditch Digging Project is Launched: Will Be 18 Miles Cut Used for Drainage Purposes”, *Tulean Dispatch*, March 30, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00189.

better farm organization, and better equipment.²⁴⁸ By the end of June, most crops were flourishing with the exception of the potatoes, which suffered from frost damage. Also, notably, several new vegetables were introduced to the farm in June 1943, which included broccoli and brussel sprouts.²⁴⁹ By mid-July, the Tule Lake farm was undergoing intensive irrigation and would continue through the summer. Irrigation of the farm was possible as a result of the completion of laterals and drains, which significantly increased efficiency.²⁵⁰ Harvest of some of the crops began the following week with nappa, spinach, turnips, new potatoes, peas and green onions.²⁵¹ In late July, the first carload of vegetables from the Tule Lake farm was shipped to Gila River project. Carloads of vegetables were subsequently shipped to the Colorado River project and Manzanar²⁵² as well as Minidoka and Topaz.²⁵³

To support agricultural operations associated with the farm and its produce, numerous improvement activities were undertaken through the summer. Construction of a new pickling shed near the warehouses was initiated in July²⁵⁴ and completed by the end of August.²⁵⁵ Also in July, construction of a new potato bin was commenced at the “southern extremity of the project”.²⁵⁶ By early July, the main lateral and drains on the farm was ninety-eight percent complete with reports that all of the vegetables under cultivation were being irrigated by this system.²⁵⁷ Improvements were also made to the slaughter house near the hog farm at the end of July²⁵⁸ and a new concrete floor was poured in the vegetable packing sheds in mid-August.²⁵⁹ In an effort to provide additional vegetable storage, in mid-August it was proposed to convert an uncompleted factory building, located south of the center, into a vegetable storage building. Modifications to the building, which would include the installation of heavy insulation, would be initiated upon approval of the War Production Board.²⁶⁰ In late August, the farm road was graded and surfaced to provide an all-weather road.²⁶¹

By late September, harvest operations were in full swing on the Tule Lake farm. At this time, a request for assistance was issued by the chief of agriculture, C.R. Kallam, to detainees soliciting help to harvest crops such as grain for poultry and hogs; potatoes, carrots, turnips, lettuce, spinach, daikon, nappa, beets, squash, cauliflower, brussel sprouts, onions, broccoli, swiss chard and seed crops before they were damaged by frost.²⁶² Harvest operations on the Tule Lake farm continued through early October until they came to an abrupt halt on the afternoon of October 15, 1943, when an accident involving the transportation of farm workers occurred. Several workers were injured and later one worker died from injuries sustained by the accident. Administration was blamed for the accident because the driver was

²⁴⁸ “Project Agricultural Program Set. First Crop in July”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 18, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00381.

²⁴⁹ “Cold Spell Damages Potato Crop”, *Tulean Dispatch*, June 30, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00240.

²⁵⁰ “Irrigation of Farm Begins”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 19, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00256.

²⁵¹ “Harvesting of Vegetables Begin on Project Farm”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 21, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00258.

²⁵² “Vegetables Shipped Out”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 7, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00269.

²⁵³ “Ship Local Vegetables”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 21, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00282.

²⁵⁴ “New Pickling Shed Started”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 22, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00259.

²⁵⁵ “Pickling Shed is Completed,” *Tulean Dispatch*, August 23, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00283.

²⁵⁶ “Huge Potato Bin Started”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 26, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00262.

²⁵⁷ “Drainage System Near Completion”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 2, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00242.

²⁵⁸ “Slaughter House Set”, *Tulean Dispatch*, July 27, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00263.

²⁵⁹ “Packing Sheds Get Concrete Floor”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 12, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00273.

²⁶⁰ “Courts to Go: Building for Vegetables”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 18, 1943, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00279.

²⁶¹ “Farm Road Repaired”, *Tulean Dispatch*, August 24, 1943, 3. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00284.

²⁶² “Manpower Shortage Hits Project Farm”, *Tulean Dispatch*, September 25, 1943, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00406.

underage. Detainees were further outraged that the widow's benefits amounted to only two-thirds of sixteen dollars, the deceased's monthly wage. Following the accident, workers refused to report to the farm to harvest the remaining crops, which led to the eventual introduction of detainees from other relocation centers to harvest the crops. The strikebreakers were paid one dollar per hour rather than the standard WRA wage of sixteen dollars per month.²⁶³ Ultimately, this accident would set off a chain of events that fueled dissension in the center, and culminated in the Army taking over control of the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

The following planting season, in March 1944, farm units 2 and 3 were identified for use in the Tule Lake farm program. The farm units comprised a total of 1,252 acres. Farm unit 2 encompassed 778 acres with plans calling for crops such as alfalfa, barley, oats, and clover to feed the large population of hogs (2,800 head) and approximately 350 acres of vegetables for consumption at the center. Farm unit 3 encompassed 474 acres and was to be used for the production of grain.²⁶⁴ By early April, planting had been initiated with onion, garlic and peas.²⁶⁵ Near the end of the month, 185 acres had been planted and the farm mess hall and repair shop were under construction on the farm.²⁶⁶ At the end of June, the following crops and associated acreages noted in parentheses had been planted at the Tule Lake farm: alfalfa (239), oats (100), barley (450), clover (71), potatoes (153), onions (22), garlic (2), radish (red and white) (10), turnips (10), table beets (16), gobo (6), spinach (10), nappa (20), lettuce (20), cabbage (15), cauliflower (9), broccoli (3), carrots (25), peas (30), and daikon (30).²⁶⁷

During the hot and dry summer months, the farm fields were irrigated using water from the J canal that was tapped from the Lost River reservoir.²⁶⁸ The water source helped to produce bountiful yields, which included a total of 4,388,469 pounds of vegetables that had an estimated value of \$150,000. In 1944, all of the food produced at the center was consumed or stored on premises and was not sent to other WRA centers as was done in previous years. Yields from field crops included 580,215 pounds of barley and oats as well as several cuttings from foliage crops.²⁶⁹

By January of 1945, plans were already underway for the next planting season at Tule Lake. Tentative plans suggested the sowing of 395 acres of vegetables and 620 acres of field crops. New vegetable crops to be grown included twelve acres of China peas, six acres of celery, and five acres of shingiku, an edible variety of *Chrysanthemum*.²⁷⁰ Ultimately, as plans to close the WRA began to develop, it was determined in February that Tule Lake would be the only center that would maintain an agricultural program for the duration of 1945. However, Gila and Poston would have a limited agricultural program—only planting crops that could be harvested before July 1. Furthermore, it was determined that all centers with hogs or chickens would need to dispose of their livestock six weeks before closure.²⁷¹

²⁶³ Wyatt, *Japanese Americans in World War II*, 52-55.

²⁶⁴ "Two Unit Farm Plan Covers 1252 Acres," *The Newell Star*, March 16, 1944, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁶⁵ "Crop Planting Begins on Farm," *The Newell Star*, April 6, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁶⁶ "185 Acres Planted Despite Bad Weather Says Farm Head," *The Newell Star*, April 27, 1944, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁶⁷ "Reporters Reveal Story on Tule Lake Farm Area," *The Newell Star*, June 22, 1944, 2, 4. Center for Research Libraries.

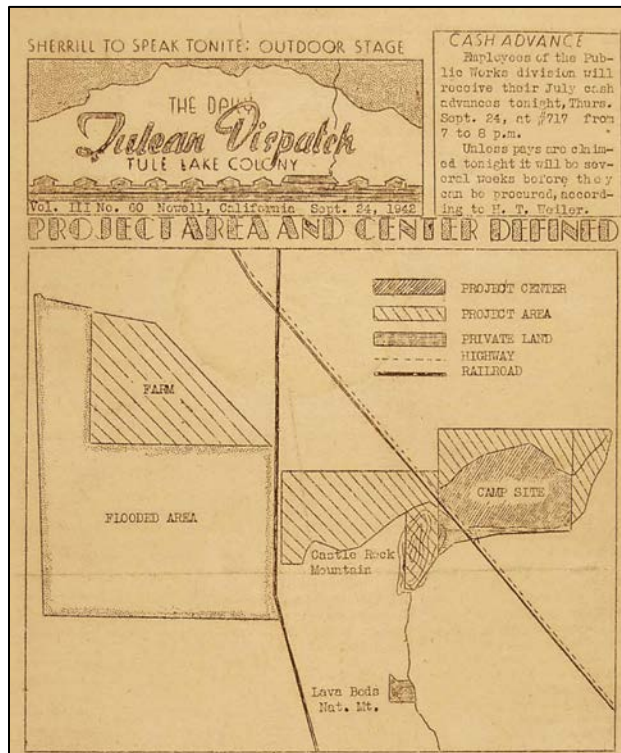
²⁶⁸ Ibid.

²⁶⁹ "Departmentally Speaking – Construction," *The Newell Star*, January 1, 1945, 7. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁷⁰ "Tentative Farm Program Approved by WRA Office," *The Newell Star*, January 18, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁷¹ "Tule Lake Farm: Only Camp to Maintain Active Farm Program—Reed," *The Newell Star*, February 9, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

In February, 240 acres of plowing was completed in preparation for the spring planting.²⁷² Planting began in early April²⁷³ and by mid-May, ninety-seven acres of vegetables and 300 acres of barley had been planted on the Tule Lake farm.²⁷⁴ The fourth harvest and final at Tule Lake ended in November 1945 with a bumper crop totaling 6,138,524 pounds of vegetables, 1,349,920 pounds of barley and 889,430 pounds of alfalfa hay.²⁷⁵ Despite completion of the harvest, the livestock station would remain in operation.



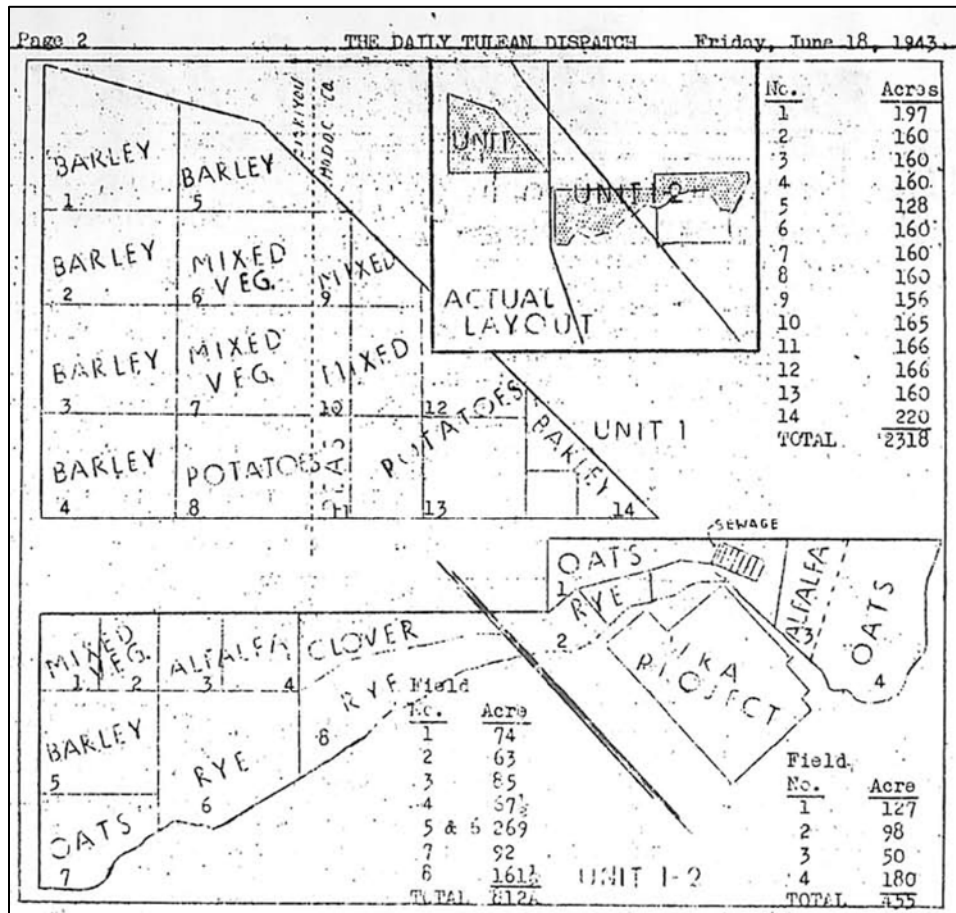
History #19: Map from the *Tulean Dispatch* newspaper illustrating the boundaries of Tule Lake, including the farm, September 24, 1942. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00057]).

²⁷² "Farm Section Prepares 240 Acres for Spring Planting," *The Newell Star*, March 9, 1945, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

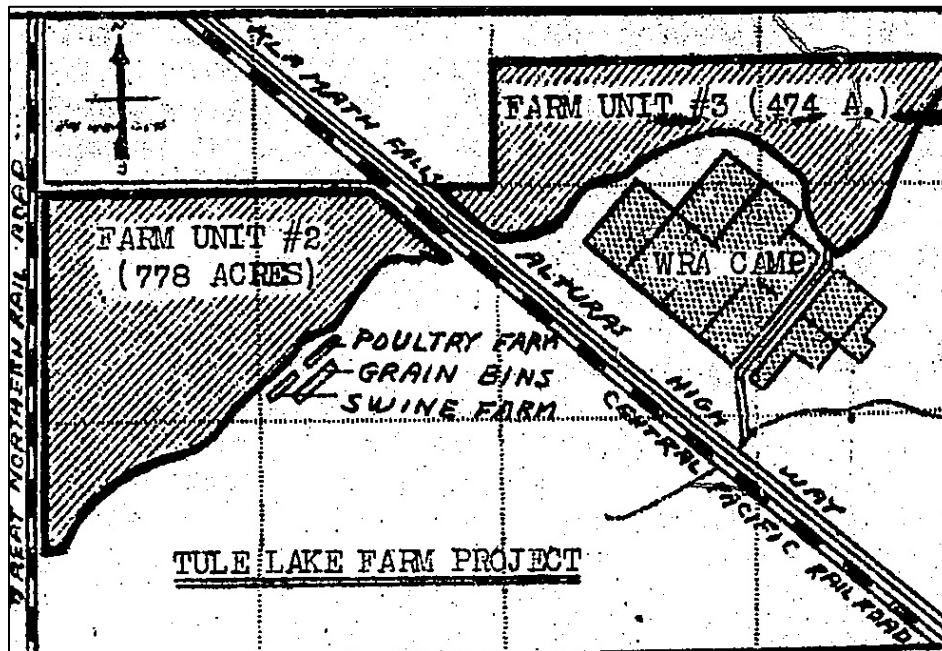
²⁷³ "Spring Planting Begins on Farm," *The Newell Star*, March 15 1945, 2. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁷⁴ "Vegetables—97 Acres Planted in 4 Weeks," *The Newell Star*, May 11, 1945, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁷⁵ "Final Harvest Season Ends with Large Output," *The Newell Star*, December 7, 1945, 2. Center for Research Libraries.



History #20: Map from the *Tulean Dispatch* newspaper illustrating the crops grown at the Tule Lake farm, June 18, 1943. (Image retrieved from the Densho Digital Repository [Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00381]).



History #21: Map of the Tule Lake farm project as printed in *The Newell Star* newspaper, March 16, 1944. (Image retrieved from the Center for Research Libraries.)



History #22: Photograph showing detainees transplanting celery on the Tule Lake Segregation Center farm, 1942-1943. Note Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) in the background. (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, [LC-USW36-BN-786]).

Development Post Tule Lake Segregation Center: 1946-2007

At the beginning of the New Year, in 1946, Tule Lake had a population of 7,268 detainees.²⁷⁶ As the population numbers continued to dwindle, the Tule Lake Segregation Center would be the last to close on March 28, 1946. It remained open until the detainees who had renounced their citizenship could be repatriated.²⁷⁷ Repatriation was associated with Public Law 78-405, enacted on July 1, 1944, which allowed U.S. citizens to renounce their citizenship on U.S. soil during time of war. According to the National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, “Of the 5,700 Japanese Americans requesting renunciation, 95 percent were held at Tule Lake. A third of the citizens at Tule Lake applied for repatriation to Japan. On February 23, 1946, the first 432 repatriates set sail for Japan. Over 4,000 would follow, but over the next five years all but 357 would apply for a return of their U.S. citizenship.”²⁷⁸ Ultimately, the remaining 400 “renunciants” were transferred to the Crystal City detention facility in Texas on March 20, 1946.

The Tule Lake Segregation Center closed on March 28, 1946. Only a few months later, on May 5, 1946, administration of the center was returned from the WRA to the Bureau of Reclamation.²⁷⁹ On May 15, 1946, the last WRA field office was closed and on June 30, 1946, the WRA was officially disbanded.²⁸⁰ According to the NHL Theme Study, after the center’s closure, a large portion of the land was transferred pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and the Airport Act, while remaining parcels were sold under the Small Tracts Act to private individuals.²⁸¹

The dismantling of Tule Lake Segregation Center occurred quickly. As early as the spring of 1946, buildings and structures associated with the center became available for distribution to returning World War II veterans under homesteading legislation.²⁸² As a result of an acute shortage of construction materials in the area, other buildings were saved for eventual transfer to homesteaders (570 barracks and other buildings), government agencies, and non-profit groups (school and service buildings and over 400 barracks).²⁸³ Within the year, homesteading units were advertised and the Tulalake Growers Association had leased several components of the center, including three large industrial warehouses to store grain as well as the Military Police Compound and Ward 7 of the detainee residential area for temporary migrant laborer housing.²⁸⁴ (Ward 7 was located north of the junior and senior high school and comprised of nine

²⁷⁶ “Center Starts New Year with Population of 7268,” *The Newell Star*, January 4, 1946, 1. Center for Research Libraries.

²⁷⁷ Barbara Wyatt, ed. *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, Washington D.C. National Park Service, 2012, 57-58.

²⁷⁸ Ibid.

²⁷⁹ All properties of WRA camps at Tule Lake, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, and Indianola were transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by Public Law 478. All properties which were determined to be necessary for USBR operations belonged to USBR and could be transferred without exchange of funds to those projects on which they were associated with USBR projects. Ultimately, the Bureau of Reclamation would retain approximately 23 acres of land and a few buildings that were used to support the oversight of nearby irrigation systems.

²⁸⁰ Wyatt, *Japanese Americans in World War II*, 57-58.

²⁸¹ Ibid.

²⁸² Ibid., 145-146.

²⁸³ Some of the non-profit groups that were approved to receive buildings included Emanuel Baptist Church of Klamath Falls, Southern Oregon Bible Camp, Cedar Grande No. 402, The Waller-Woodmanse Post No. 446 of the American Legion, Malin Rifle and Pistol Club of Malin, Oregon, Church of the Nazarene, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and many others. Source: Correspondence to Commissioner from Acting Director, Branch of Operation and Maintenance, Subject: Approval of additional non-profit organization applications, Tule Lake Relocation Center – Klamath Project, Bureau of Reclamation, May 12, 1947.

²⁸⁴ Burton and Farrell, Draft Tule Lake Historic Resources Inventory, 11.

barracks blocks, including numbers 4, 5, 6 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18). Unclaimed buildings were stripped of their furnishings and removed from the site between July 28 and December 9, 1946.²⁸⁵ During this period, the risk of fire was great as a result of dried cheat grass, which had established itself around the buildings. In an effort to remedy the situation, a disk was used to cut dry grass and weeds in the locale.²⁸⁶

A property inventory list for Tule Lake Segregation Center from about 1946 suggested that several administration buildings were extant in addition to twenty-seven guard towers as well as protective lighting, roads, fences and miscellaneous equipment. The roads were noted as in poor condition and included specifications for the road base course, which consisted of 159,390 square rocks of 9-inch volcanic red rock, 159,390 square yards of bituminous prime and seal coats, interior and perimeter road surfacing using twelve-inch volcanic red rock and volcanic red rock surfacing in the utility yard. Additionally, fences were noted in good condition and included over five miles of six-foot high cyclone man-proof fence as well as thousands of linear feet of thirty-inch wood rail warning fences.²⁸⁷ A supplemental property inventory from 1946 noted the following features in Farm Area 1: eleven guard towers, two timber roadway bridges, 40,000 square yards of road base and surfacing, 5.37 miles of five-foot-high barbed wire fence on wood posts and 5.212 miles of thirty-inch high wood rail warning fence. Farm Area 2 included: 65,856 square yards of road base and surfacing, 7.6 miles of five-foot high barbed wire fence on wood posts and 5.8 miles of thirty-inch high wood rail warning fence. The Military Area within the primary developed area included .945 miles of five-foot high barbed wire fence on wood posts, at the south and west side of the area, which enclosed the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool.²⁸⁸ Another report indicated that the cindered roadways associated with the farm areas measured approximately sixteen feet wide and were twelve inches thick.²⁸⁹

By May 15, 1947, numerous power lines and power poles had been removed from the site. Additionally, the removal and salvage of plumbing fixtures and materials was forty percent complete.²⁹⁰ Also, in 1947, the California Division of Highways (Caltrans) acquired several buildings and structures in the WRA Motor Pool area as well as the jail.²⁹¹ These features supported development of a maintenance station on site. The following year, in 1948, a "Settler's Guide" brochure was published by the Bureau of Reclamation.²⁹² It was compiled to provide information on the requirements and recommendations regarding homesteading in the area.²⁹³ In August 1948, a second notice was sent out regarding the

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ Correspondence to Commissioner, Washington D.C. from Custodial Agent, Tule Lake WRA Center, "Custody of the Tule Lake WRA Center, June 16-29, incl., 1946", July 3 1946. USBR files, folder 1013666-41.

²⁸⁷ Tule Lake Relocation Center, Newell California, List of Buildings, Towers and Data for SPB-5 Report. USBR files, folder 1003129-35.

²⁸⁸ SPB-5 Declaration of Surplus Real Property, War Department Corps of Engineers, August 5, 1946. USBR files, folder 1003133-24.

²⁸⁹ Correspondence to Commissioner, from B.E. Hayden, Superintendent, "Report on improvements placed on land released by W.R.A. and adjustment recommended for completion of cooperative construction program – Klamath Project, January 28, 1944. USBR files, folder 1003133-124.

²⁹⁰ Correspondence from R.L. Nations, for District Manager, Klamath District to Regional Director, May 15, 1947. USBR files.

²⁹¹ John W. Snyder, Stephen D. Mikesell and Don Tateishi, Tule Lake Project (Tule Lake Relocation/Segregation Center) HABS-CA-2279, Historic American Buildings Survey, 1988, 6.

²⁹² Also see brochure "Success at Tule Lake" for information on how to develop your Tule Lake homestead. USBR files, folder 1013666-11.

²⁹³ United States Bureau of Reclamation, "Settler's Guide," Klamath Falls, Oregon: Bureau of Reclamation, 1948. Digital publisher: Oregon Institute of Technology, 2005.

availability of units for homesteading.²⁹⁴ Development activities continued in and around the center with establishment of the town site of Newell, located in the old administration area in 1950.²⁹⁵ By March 1950, numerous buildings, five miles of fencing, seventeen miles of power poles and line and ten miles of water lines remained on site.²⁹⁶ The following year, 1951, large portions of the boundary fence had been removed; however, electric, water and sewage utilities were still intact.²⁹⁷ That same year, the Secretary of the Interior conveyed property to the City of Tulelake, pursuant to the Federal Airport Act of 1946²⁹⁸ and the Bureau of Reclamation auctioned lots associated with the town site of Newell.²⁹⁹

After the war, the Bureau of Reclamation drained marsh lands and constructed irrigation facilities, including M, N, P, Q, and R canals to support the development of new farms.³⁰⁰ In 1947 and 1948, the Copic Bay region of Tule Lake was opened to homesteading and by the 1950s; approximately 44,000 acres had been homesteaded. The Bureau of Reclamation required the organization of an irrigation district in the Tule Lake area in 1950. The Tulelake Irrigation District (TID) was established in 1952. Four years later, in 1956, a contract was formalized between the TID and the Bureau of Reclamation allowing TID to use the property for irrigation and equipment storage.³⁰¹ Between 1949 and 1955, the Ditch Rider House (TULE 2004 A-127; Parcel 5-22-59) was moved to the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool.³⁰² The NHL noted that the twenty-foot-wide residence "appears to be a portion of a segregation center building."³⁰³ Two additional lateral ditches were excavated in the late 1950s and early 1960s in the Tule Lake Division, which became known as the Q and R canals.³⁰⁴ Today, these lands provide habitat for wildlife as well as serve as a source of irrigation water.

Despite the removal of many of the buildings and structures at Tule Lake, around 1950, the facility was placed on standby during the Cold War for use as a detention camp.³⁰⁵ The Emergency Detention Act was enacted as Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. According to a statement made by President Richard Nixon, "Among its provisions, it established procedures for the apprehension and detention, during internal security emergencies, of individuals likely to engage in acts of espionage or sabotage."³⁰⁶

²⁹⁴ National Park Service, Draft Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument General Management Plan, Affected Environment, March 19, 2014, 2-5.

²⁹⁵ Burton and Farrell, Draft Tule Lake Historic Resources Inventory, 11.

²⁹⁶ Bureau of Reclamation, Supplemental Estimate F.Y. 50 Property transferred from WAA, Reference UR TT W-SC 178, March 10, 1950. USBR files.

²⁹⁷ Correspondence to Commissioner, Washington D.C. from Wamstad, Subject: Inventory of Buildings in Military Area of Tule Lake WRA, Bureau of Reclamation, January 26, 1951.

²⁹⁸ Sean Michael Jensen, "Cultural Resources Report for the Tulelake Municipal Airport, Modoc County, California", Genesis Society, Paradise, California and Wallace Environmental Consulting, Inc., Edmonds, Washington, January 1, 2010, 22.

²⁹⁹ "Newell Sale Slow; First Buyers Listed," *Tulelake Reporter*, June 21, 1951.

³⁰⁰ Stene, *The Klamath Project*.

³⁰¹ Gerald Robbins, Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, Tule Lake Segregation Center Land Transfer to the National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, May 2011, 4/19.

³⁰² Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument newsletter, "Getting Dirty at the Ditch Rider House," February 2014. A ditch rider is an employee who maintains and clears the ditches within their district to ensure that the water flows properly through irrigation ditches.

³⁰³ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 13.

³⁰⁴ Stene, *The Klamath Project*.

³⁰⁵ An amended contract (I75r-3920) dated December 13, 1951 between the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior for use of certain areas within in the Klamath Project is likely associated with these activities. USBR files.

³⁰⁶ Richard Nixon: "Statement on Signing Bill Repealing the Emergency Detention Act of 1950," September 25,

Tule Lake, one of six identified detention centers, remained in standby status until 1957 and ultimately was never used for this purpose.³⁰⁷

In 1958, excess real property reported by the Bureau of Reclamation consisted of 75.3 acres of land, including forty-five buildings and structures as well as the overhead electric distribution system.³⁰⁸ It is unclear if the acreage, buildings, structures, and utilities were all associated with Tule Lake or if this report included additional properties. About 1960, Harold A. and Anna Lee Fletcher purchased the area which encompassed a portion of the old Tule Lake Segregation Center Military Police Compound containing 79.44 acres and developed it into a subdivision.³⁰⁹

Caltrans made several changes to the site throughout the years to meet their needs. Two garage buildings were modified in the early 1970s. Alterations to the Building 103 included new metal siding over the original horizontal wood siding, removal of original doors and the replacement of five new roll down doors across the front façade. Today, a series of original triple sets of twelve-pane windows just below the eaves of the structure's rear elevation are covered with plywood.³¹⁰ Modifications to building 104 were similar to those performed on building 103, and included new metal siding over the horizontal wood siding and new metal roofing. The metal siding covered a series of original triple sets of twelve-pane windows just below the eaves of the structure's rear elevation.³¹¹ Later additions included the construction of a sand storage structure in 1978.³¹²

By 1974, the wooden cross that detainees had constructed on the Peninsula (Castle Rock) had fallen down. The *Siskiyou Daily News* reported local farmers and businesses replaced it with a new metal cross in its place.³¹³ That same year, Japanese American survivors and their descendants organized the first pilgrimage to Tule Lake.³¹⁴ In 1975, the State of California officially recognized the historical significance of Tule Lake by registering the site as California State Historic Landmark Number 850-2. Later, in 1979, a State of California historic marker was built adjacent to State Highway 139 near the stockade area. That same year, Richard Oyama read his "Poem for the Survivors of Tule Lake," at the 1979 pilgrimage. The poem included the lines, "And so you survived, / And thrived, to raise / A garden from / A desert land."³¹⁵

1971. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*.

<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=3158>.

³⁰⁷ Wyatt, *Japanese Americans in World War II*, 57-58. Nixon signed into law a measure that repealed the Emergency Detention Act in 1971.

³⁰⁸ Correspondence from the Elmo L. Buttle, General Services Administration to Department of Defense Agencies, Subject: Notice of Availability of Excess Real Property, June 4, 1958.

³⁰⁹ Correspondence from Harold E. Brundige, Assessor County of Modoc to the Bureau of Reclamation, January 15, 1960.

³¹⁰ Jim Fisher, "Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Newell Maintenance Station on State Route 139 Near Tulelake, Modoc County," December 1999, 9-10.

³¹¹ Jim Fisher, "Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Newell Maintenance Station on State Route 139 Near Tulelake, Modoc County," December 1999, 9-10.

³¹² Ibid.

³¹³ Mike Slizewski, "Progress continues at Tulelake monument," *Siskiyou Daily News*, December 24, 2009.

³¹⁴ National Park Service, Foundation Document Overview, Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, California, 2015.

³¹⁵ Kenneth I. Helphand, *Defiant Gardens: Making Gardens in Wartime* (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 2006), 198.

Between 1975 and 1976, portions of the film *Farewell to Manzanar* were filmed at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Today, possible remnants of filming activities include wooden upright posts indicative of the “Manzanar” entry-gate” located on the northwest side of the center.³¹⁶ In 1975, Korty films approached the Bureau of Reclamation with a request to film a movie at the Tule Lake Relocation Center. The following exchange between the Bureau of Reclamation and Korty Films, Inc. provides some detail regarding the extent of the filming and potential changes to the site:

It is our understanding that you wish to place temporary guard towers and possibly some other temporary structures on a strip of Bureau of Reclamation withdrawn lands, which adjoin the area, during the filming activities. You also asked to remove two small Chinese elm trees near where you wish to place one of the guard towers.

We have no objection to these requests, providing all structures are removed and the area cleaned up prior to September 15, as we understand your filming activities will be completed by then.

*The trees which you plan to remove should be carefully taken up and properly cared for until you can replant them in the same area when you are finished filming. Arrangements should then be made for their care and watering for a period of 30 days after they have been replanted.*³¹⁷

Despite the correspondence provided above, the full extent of changes associated with the filming of *Farewell to Manzanar* at Tule Lake is unknown. It is possible that additional alterations may have occurred in other locations of the site, including near the State of California historic marker adjacent to State Highway 139. In this location, a ditch situated parallel to the highway was bisected by a short driveway (with no visible culvert) to a wooden gate. While this feature may remain from the original Tule Lake Relocation Center before it was converted to the Tule Lake Segregation Center, it is also possible that it postdates the center. Additional research should be completed using Bureau of Reclamation files to confirm the construction date of this prominent feature. Additionally, information may be located in Manzanar National Historic Site files and documents associated with Korty Films, Inc., if available.

In 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act. The act was passed by Congress to provide an apology and monetary reparations to surviving detainees and their families who lost liberty or property because of discriminatory action by the federal government during World War II. Also in 1988, Historic American Buildings Survey documentation was completed at Tule Lake. Efforts were largely focused on the documentation of the jail; however, some context was provided regarding the historical development of Tule Lake. By that time, five buildings remained in the WRA Motor Pool Area, along with the jail.³¹⁸

Caltrans made several additional changes to the Tule Lake site throughout the early 1990s. Generally these changes did not impact the historic integrity of the site; but new construction may have compromised the historic setting to a limited degree. The first changes were undertaken in 1990 when one 11355-liter diesel fuel underground storage tank (UST) and one 7,570-liter unleaded gasoline UST were removed from the Motor Pool area. Also, in 1994, Caltrans built a new equipment/office building in the

³¹⁶ Mike Slizewski, “Progress continues at Tulelake monument,” *Siskiyou Daily News*, December 24, 2009.

³¹⁷ Correspondence from A.L. Bardal, Acting Project Manager, Mid-Pacific Region, Klamath Project, Bureau of Reclamation, to Lose Yap, Jr., Korty Films, Inc., June 18, 1975.

³¹⁸ Snyder, Mikesell and Tateishi, Tule Lake Project HABS-CA-2279, 6.

Motor Pool area adjacent to historic buildings and structures associated with the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Additional steps were taken by the U.S. Government to document sites or features associated with the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. According to Jeffrey Burton, in 1992, Congress called for a National Historic Landmark Theme Study to "...identify, evaluate, and nominate as national historic landmarks those sites, buildings, and structures that best illustrate or commemorate the period in American history from 1941 to 1946 when Japanese Americans were ordered to be detained, relocated, or excluded pursuant to Executive Order Number 9066, and other actions" (Public Law 102-248, March 3, 1992).³¹⁹

By December 1999, seven structures were located within the 22.9-acre Caltrans maintenance station. Six of the buildings were utilized by Caltrans or the County of Modoc road department (building 104), while the remaining structure, the jail, had been abandoned.³²⁰ Five of the buildings were historic and had associations with the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Contemporary buildings included a sand storage structure (1978) and an equipment/office building (1994).³²¹ By this time, metal siding on building 104 showed signs of damage as a result of wind. Consequently, large portions of the original horizontal wood siding and the distinctive triple sets of twelve-pane windows near the eaves of the structure had been exposed.³²² Based on this information, it is likely that the metal siding was replaced at a later date with new metal siding in an effort to protect the building. Today, the metal siding appears to be in good condition and the twelve-pane windows near the eaves of the structure have been covered.

Stabilization measures were undertaken on the jail by Caltrans in an effort to halt continued deterioration of the building in 2004. At this time, a contemporary security fence was constructed around the building and a temporary, free-standing protective roof structure was installed.³²³ The following year, in January 2005, the roof of the carpenter and paint shop was repaired in an effort to stabilize the building.³²⁴ In December 2005, a condition assessment was prepared for the carpenter and paint shop by the National Park Service.³²⁵ On February 17, 2006, Tule Lake Segregation Center was designated a National Historic Landmark. The nomination included several buildings, structures and associated landscape features, including the jail, carpenter and paint shop, trees, security fences and concrete slabs. After its designation, Lava Beds National Monument Superintendent, Craig Dorman, acknowledged the need for additional work on site, including the development of an interpretative plan as well as the need for additional funding to protect the property.³²⁶

³¹⁹ Burton and Farrell, Draft Tule Lake Historic Resources Inventory, 1.

³²⁰ Jim Fisher, "Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Newell Maintenance Station on State Route 139 Near Tulelake, Modoc County," December 1999, 9-10.

³²¹ Ibid.

³²² Fisher, "Historic Resource Evaluation Report", 9-10.

³²³ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument News Release, "Tule Lake Unit Requests Public Comments on Jail Restoration," July 16, 2014.

³²⁴ Memo from Superintendent, Lava Beds National Monument, Craig Dorman to National Park Service files, Subject: Completion Report Carpenters Shop Building, Internment Camp and Transmission of Files, February 11, 2005.

³²⁵ Elaine Jackson-Retondo, Ph.D., Carpenter & Paint Shop, Building 76, Tule Lake Segregation Center, Condition Assessment. National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office, December 2005.

³²⁶ Matthew Godfrey and Paul Sadin, *Layers of Meaning: An Administrative History of Lava Beds National Monument, 1925-2006*. Missoula: Historical Research Associates, Inc., n.d., 180.

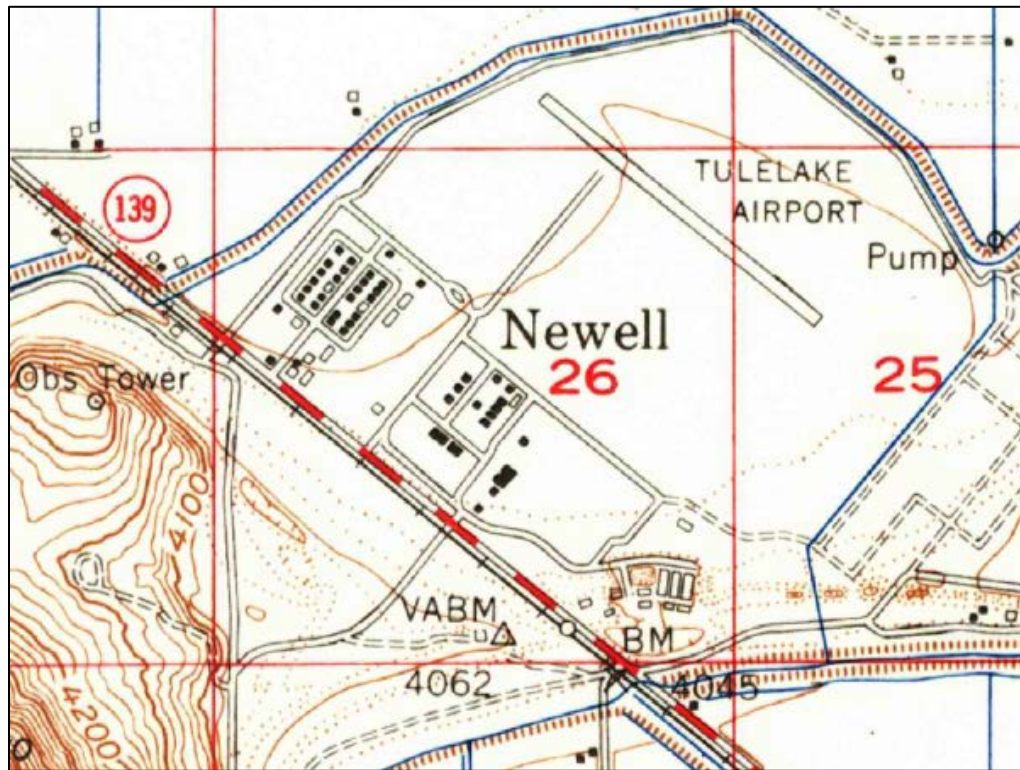


KP-1377-R2 - Klamath Project. Buildings at Newell. One method of removing barracks from the old Jap Camp at Newell is to set the building up on blocks, cut it into sections and carry it away on a truck. This building has just been set up on blocks preparatory to hauling it away in sections. J. E. Fluharty, Photo. March 15, 1947.

History #23: Photo showing a barracks building on blocks being prepared for transfer from the Tule Lake Segregation Center, March 15, 1947. (Photo courtesy of the Bureau of Reclamation. Image retrieved from the Klamath Waters Digital Library [BOR-03-Aug-2005-1351]).



History #24: Aerial photograph showing remnants of the Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1948. (Data available from the U.S. Geological Survey.)



History #25: Topographic map showing remaining buildings, structures and roads associated with the remnants of the Tule Lake Segregation Center and the town site of Newell, 1951. (Data available from the U.S. Geological Survey.)



History #26: Aerial photograph showing remnants of the Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1975. (Data available from the U.S. Geological Survey.)



History #27: “Oblique, southeast and southwest facades; view to north, 90 mm lens. – Tule Lake Project Jail, Post Mile 44.85, State Route 139, Newell, Modoc County, CA.” Photograph, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, about 1988. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS CAL, 25-NEW, 1—11; <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ca1535/photos.013437p>).

National Park Service Management: 2008-Present

The Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on December 5, 2008. The World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument includes nine historic sites in Hawaii, Alaska, and California. According to the Tule Lake Unit Foundation Document, “The monument preserves and interprets the tangible and intangible historical resources and the memories, attitudes, and traditions associated with the December 7, 1941 attack in Hawaii and ensuing Pacific War.”³²⁷ Eight of the nine sites associated with the National Monument are locations where the United States military and Imperial Japanese military engaged in battle. Five of these sites are located in the Pearl Harbor area of Hawaii and the remaining three sites are located in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. The ninth site includes the Tule Lake Unit.³²⁸

The Tule Lake Unit encompasses three locations where Nikkei were incarcerated during World War II and includes “1) a portion of the Tule Lake Segregation Center (37 acres), 2) The Peninsula known as “Castle Rock” (1,293 acres), and 3) Camp Tulelake (66 acres).”³²⁹ The Tule Lake Segregation Center includes the jail, carpenter and paint shop as well as several buildings, structures and landscape features in the Motor Pool and Post Engineer’s Yard. The Peninsula area includes the 800-foot-high Castle Rock, which served as an important visual and recreational feature to many detainees. Finally, Camp Tulelake, which originally served as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, was also associated with the Tule Lake Relocation Center. During the period of significance, the site imprisoned over 100 Nikkei from Tule Lake who refused to answer the loyalty questionnaire. Later it was used to house Nikkei strikebreakers that been transported to the area from two other WRA camps to harvest farm crops. Camp Tulelake also housed German and Italian prisoners of war between 1944 and 1946.³³⁰ As of January 2015, the thirty-seven-acre Tule Lake Segregation Center was owned and administered by the National Park Service, while the Peninsula and Camp Tulelake were owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and co-managed with the National Park Service.³³¹

About 2010, the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark plaque, concrete base and sidewalk were installed northeast of the jail. In 2011, a project was initiated to stabilize the carpenter and paint shop at Tule Lake. The project was spearheaded by the Tule Lake Committee (TLC) who secured a grant provided by the “Save America’s Treasures” program. Additionally, the TLC completed fundraising for several non-federal matching grants in which funds were provided by the California Cultural and Historical Endowment and the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program as well as from individual donors.³³² Primary stabilization activities included the removal and salvage (for reuse) of wood siding from building exterior walls and removal of lead based paint from all exterior building surfaces.³³³ The project was completed in 2012.

³²⁷ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Foundation Document, National Park Service, January 2015, 3.

³²⁸ Ibid.

³²⁹ Ibid.

³³⁰ Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, General Management Plan, Newsletter #1 Public Scoping, Summer 2013.

³³¹ Foundation Document, 3.

³³² National Park Service, Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, “Grant Funds Matched” <http://www.nps.gov/tule/getinvolved/supportyourpark/index.htm> January 6, 2016.

³³³ “World War II Tule Lake Segregation Center Project Details”, Site Work Solutions, < <http://www.swsgc.com/view-project?projectId=35&back> => November 10, 2015.

The following year, in 2012, the Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS) program granted funds to the TLC to complete a “Historic Structures Analysis and Report for the Tule Lake Jail.” The TLC received matching funds from the State Library’s California Civil Liberties Public Education Program to match the grant from the JACS grant program. A Historic Structures Report was completed within the year.³³⁴ In 2013, the TLC received a grant from the National Park Service’s JACS grant program to initiate the second of three phases of the jail restoration project.³³⁵ Also, in 2013, lands associated with the former Tule Lake Segregation Center were transferred to the National Park Service by the BLM. In November 2013, Tule Lake and Lava Beds National Monument staff participated in a cleanup day at the Ditch Rider House, located on newly acquired lands. The cleanup largely involved the removal of accumulated trash around the house.³³⁶ Later that year, an inventory of historic graffiti in the jail was undertaken. The final document included detailed photographic documentation of the graffiti as well as conservation and treatment recommendations.³³⁷ Between 2013 and 2014, the NPS moved the guard tower cupola located adjacent to the Ditch Rider House to a location east of the carpenter and paint shop.

Documentation and planning efforts continued at the site throughout 2014. In April 2014,³³⁸ the TLC and NPS began work on the second phase of the jail restoration project, which included working with the Architectural Resources Group, Inc. (ARG) to create schematic design alternatives.³³⁹ Also in 2014, the NPS installed an interpretive panel near the carpenter and paint shop.

In 2015, initial research was undertaken in an effort to evaluate the historical significance of the Ditch Rider House. Ultimately, the research was inconclusive; however, it is possible that the building may have been associated with the Tule Lake Relocation Center and moved to its current location sometime between 1948 and 1955.³⁴⁰ Additionally, a date inscribed into the concrete steps in front of the Ditch Rider House; however, suggests that it may have been in its current location by 1949.³⁴¹

Supplementary research is necessary before a formal determination of eligibility can be made regarding the Ditch Rider House. Repositories that may contain additional materials regarding the history of the building include: 1) California Division of Highways (Caltrans) files; 2) local TID project and property acquisition files and 3) records of the Bureau of Reclamation (Record Group 115, 1889-1995) held at National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) locations in Denver, CO and Seattle, WA. Notably, the NARA files include information related to operation of water user districts as well as land acquisition files. It should be noted that numerous USBR files were reviewed during this effort; however, many of the files were associated with planning and land acquisition activities prior to construction of the

³³⁴ National Park Service, Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, “Grant Funds Matched” <http://www.nps.gov/tule/getinvolved/supportyourpark/index.htm> January 6, 2016.

³³⁵ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument newsletter, “Tule Lake Committee Helps Preserve the Iconic Jail,” May 2014.

³³⁶ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument newsletter, “Getting Dirty at the Ditch Rider House,” February 2014.

³³⁷ Project Management Information Systems (PMIS) #178957, Component Completion Report, “Emergency Graffiti Documentation & Conservation Study – World War II Valor in the Pacific NM,” 2015.

³³⁸ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument News Release, “Tule Lake Unit Requests Public Comments on Jail Restoration,” July 16, 2014.

³³⁹ Ibid.

³⁴⁰ Memo to file, To: Jessica Middleton, Cultural Resources Program Manager, LABE/TULE from Beth Sanders, Cultural Resources Intern, LABE/TULE, RE: Determining Historical Integrity of the “Ditch Rider House” located in Newell, CA, updated by J. Middleton, March 2015.

³⁴¹ See Tulelake Irrigation District house notes prepared by Cortney Gjesfjeld in Cultural Landscapes Program TULE files for additional questions and analysis of TID potentially associated properties.

center in 1942 as well as land transfer and acquisition files after the land was returned to the USBR. Precise provenance of files provided by TULE could not be determined and as a result, additional NARA research may not be necessary if these sources have already been adequately searched.

Other improvements at Tule Lake that were completed in 2015 included the replacement of 2,675 lineal feet of deteriorated non-historic chain link fence to enhance security of the site. In addition, a new gate was installed on site. The project also included replacement of fencing situated along Highway 139, County Road 113 and terminated at the historic fence near the Flying Goose housing area.³⁴² Also, in April 2015, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared for the Tule Lake Segregation Center jail. The proposal examined alternatives associated with restoration of the jail and provided information on the no-action and preferred alternatives.³⁴³ A previous donation of the original cell bars, doors and bunks from the jail by local farmer Bill Osborne in 2012 will greatly support the restoration of the jail.³⁴⁴

By the summer of 2015, the NPS was offering Saturday tours of the Tule Lake site during peak season as well as public tours of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) for the first time since the establishment of the monument.³⁴⁵ The General Management Plan for the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument was completed in November 2016

³⁴² Project Management Information Systems (PMIS) #196429, Component Completion Report, "Replace non Historic Chain Link Security Fence," 2015.

³⁴³ *Environmental Assessment Tule Lake Segregation Center Historic Jail Restoration Project*, Grassetti Environmental Consulting, Berkeley, CA, April 2015, ii.

³⁴⁴ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument News Release, "Significant Pieces Donated to National Park Service" September 6, 2012. The article notes that: "Due to the forward thinking of Bill's mother Alison M. and father James Edgar Osborne more than six decades ago; these historic artifacts have been preserved. Mrs. Osborne had a long history of helping Japanese and Japanese Americans discover their history at Tule Lake according to her son. Bill recalls his mother spending time at the Segregation center helping teach in one of the elementary schools and providing fresh vegetables."

³⁴⁵ Tule Lake Unit, World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument newsletter, "Exciting Developments This Summer at the Tule Lake Unit," Summer 2015.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Tule Lake Segregation Center is significant for its association with the “‘Japanese American Relocation’ in which almost 120,000 innocent Americans, most of them U.S. citizens, were incarcerated for their ethnicity during World War II” and “as an outstanding example of a World War II U.S. Army Military Police encampment.”³⁴⁶ The period of significance begins in 1942 when Tule Lake Relocation Center was constructed and ends in 1946 when the Tule Lake Segregation Center closed. Only a small portion of the segregation center is included within the boundary of the national monument. These areas within the national monument include a portion of the Military Police Compound, WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer’s Yard, and the stockade, which comprise a portion of the administrative area of the historic site. The layout of the areas within the national monument can be understood through the spatial organization of the fences, buildings, roads, foundations, and tree row that date to the period of significance, all of which are reminders of how the WRA operated the segregation center.

The historic character of the cultural landscape is revealed through a number of landscape characteristics, including natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, circulation, buildings and structures, small scale features, vegetation, and archeological sites. The historic character of the site is evident in the vast level valley with its views to and from the Peninsula (Castle Rock) and toward Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) that were prominent in the otherwise expansive horizon. The division of space within the segregation center is similar to the historical spatial organization, with fenced areas that divided functions of agricultural, administrative, industrial, and residential. The layout of the segregation center is evident in the buildings, roads, and foundations that are surrounded by fencing. The prominent buildings within the NHL are the jail, carpenter and paint shop, two garage buildings and a warehouse. Other landscape features hint at the original layout and design of the segregation center and include a row of elm trees, a ditch, and concrete footings. All of these landscape characteristics and contributing resources convey the historical significance of the property, but are in poor condition.

Summary of Integrity

The portion of the Tule Lake Segregation Center within the national monument boundary retains its original location, encompassing the stockade, the WRA Motor Pool, the Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool, and a portion of the Military Police Compound. The most significant features of the segregation center, emblematic of the center’s turbulent history include the stockade, the jail, the “man-proof fence,” and guard tower foundations, all of which retain their original design, materials and workmanship. Features in the WRA Motor Pool and Post Engineer’s Yard and Motor Pool, including auto-repair shops, a warehouse, and an office building, exemplify the administrative aspects of the segregation center. A culvert, ditch, and row of trees illustrate the efforts the detainees made to modify the landscape, partly to grow food, partly to beautify the surroundings. Given that the segregation center was designed to be temporary, it is rare to find so many surviving buildings, roads, trees, and other small scale features in their original locations and original materials. Although Tule Lake shares many similar elements with other WRA relocation centers and U.S. Army POW camps, Tule Lake is unique in its association with the administrative aspect of a military detention center. Overall, Tule Lake Segregation Center continues to possess strong associations with Japanese American relocation activities during World War II. While many of the buildings and structures associated with the larger site have been lost, the national monument has retained a high level of integrity of location, design, settings materials, workmanship, feeling, and

³⁴⁶ Jeffrey Burton and Mary Farrell, Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark nomination, 2005, 19.

association. Today, the property continues to evoke the feeling of the immensity of the activities that took place at the site between 1942 and 1946 .

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are defined as natural aspects that have significantly influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, which at the Tule Lake Segregation Center include climate, topography, geology, and native vegetation. The segregation center location was chosen, in part, due to the agricultural production available in relationship to irrigation canals, distance to the railroad, and proximity of military installations.³⁴⁷ These developments were a product of the natural systems and features of the Tule Lake Basin.

Climate

The local climate consists of hot, dry summers and cool to cold, moist winters. The average high temperature is 84.6 in July, the hottest month of the year, and the average low temperature in January is 20.0, the coldest month of the year. Average annual temperatures are 62.0 F during the day and 31.4 F during the night with a yearly average of 21.1 inches of snowfall per year.³⁴⁸ The growing season at Tule Lake Segregation Center averages 80 days, from mid-June to mid-September. Approximately sixty percent of the area's precipitation falls between October and March.³⁴⁹ Periodic droughts are not unusual, with one significant drought occurring during the period of significance, lasting from 1943 to 1951. Prevailing winds are from the southwest.³⁵⁰

The extreme climate resulted in a relatively short growing season, affecting the types of agriculture at Tule Lake. The frost and snow during the winter and the extremely dry and hot summers resulted in a growing season of just sixty days. Additionally, the climate affected residential life in the segregation center. While dust storms were relatively infrequent compared to some other camps, the hot and dry summers resulted in water rationing that limited the extent of the detainees residential gardens. Conversely, the damp wind, rain, and snow during the winters required detainees to add porches to their residences and sheetrock to barrack interiors among other methods of protecting from the extreme winter weather.³⁵¹

Topography

The Tule Lake Segregation Center, at an elevation of 4,050 feet, is located at the northwest edge of Great Basin.³⁵² The site is located between the Southern Cascade Mountains, with Mountain Shasta at 14,142 feet being the most prominent peak visible from the site to the west, and the less dramatic Columbia Plateaus visible from the site to the north. The Tule Basin is defined by the Sheepy Ridge on the west, Bryant and Stukel Mountain to the north, Clear Lake Hills to the east, and Medicine Lake Highlands to the south.³⁵³

³⁴⁷ Karl Lillquist, *Imprisoned in the Desert: The Geography of World War II-Era, Japanese American Relocation Centers in the Western United States*. Geography and Land Studies Department, Central Washington University, 2007, 221.

³⁴⁸ Western Regional Climate Center, <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?catule+nca>

³⁴⁹ Lillquist, *Imprisoned in the Desert*, 208-211.

³⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 211.

³⁵¹ Yukio Ozaki, "Ozaki Compares: Minidoka and Tule Lake", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 26, 1943. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00286; "Danger Lines Reply", *Tulean Dispatch*, July 20, 1942, 2. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00326; "Speaking of the Weather: Winter Comes Early at Tule Lake", *Tulean Dispatch*, August 7, 1942, 1. Densho ID: denshopd-i65-00014.

³⁵² NRHP nomination, page 4.

³⁵³ Lillquist, *Imprisoned in the Desert*, 201.

The segregation center is located within the Mills Creek-Tule Lake Valley region of the Mills Creek-Lost River watershed in the Tule Lake Basin.³⁵⁴ The basin collected water from the Lost River to the north and Medicine Lake Highlands drainage to the south. The basin formed Tule Lake, which was drained between 1905 and 1946 for agricultural production.³⁵⁵ The lake had been present in various extents for the past three million years. Evidence of the historic lake can be seen in former eroding shorelines in areas such as Prisoners Rock, south of the Tule Lake Segregation Center.³⁵⁶

The flat topography allowed for the development of the Tule Lake Segregation Center to occur on a rectangular grid plan that did not have to respond to any topographic changes. Historical evidence points to the siting of the hog farms during the period of significance, which was influenced by the topography, as the location was chosen near the Peninsula (Castle Rock) to shelter the hogs from the wind. Additionally, the Peninsula (Castle Rock) was utilized as a place to hike and sled during the period of significance (see physical history for more detail). The most influential topography lies in the peaks seen in the distance from inside the segregation center, and from the top of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) looking down at Tule Lake (see Views and Vistas for more details).

Geology

The Tule Lake Basin consists of quaternary lake deposits of gravel, sand, and diatomaceous earth.³⁵⁷ The soils are a mix of volcanic rock and volcanic sediments in the hills, while the basin floor is a lake sediment composed of volcanic ash and stream-derived volcanic material. Soils on the basin floor reach more than sixty inches in depth and are well drained with neutral to mild alkalinity. The segregation center was located on soil that was not of prime agricultural quality, but was chosen for its status as undeveloped federal reclamation lands that could support some level of agriculture.³⁵⁸ Historical evidence suggests that detainees were able to amend the soil to grow trees, lawns, and garden plants to beautify streets and residential blocks. Additionally, the soil and climate allowed for large harvests of a variety of crops (see physical history for more detail).

Native Vegetation

The variable vegetation patterns within and adjacent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center are the result of the areas geology and hydrology. The upland areas surrounding the basin are a mixed forest-steppe with ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), and sagebrush (*Artemisia spp.*). The edge of the basin is defined by rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus spp.*). Historically the basin contained water which supported bulrushes (*Scirpus spp.*) and cattails (*Typha spp.*). In areas of the basin that are not in agricultural production are covered in saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), which is the predominant ground cover within the CLI boundary.³⁵⁹ Within the national monument boundary are a mix of saltgrass and rabbitbrush. Historically, the segregation center's residential, industrial, and administrative areas were devoid of native vegetation. Areas in agricultural production had to initially grow crops that were salt tolerant as salts leached in the soil caused by the historical lake. In 1940, the southeastern basin was in barley production, while the areas adjacent to the Peninsula (Castle Rock) were used for fruit and vegetable production.³⁶⁰

³⁵⁴ National Park Service, GIS information.

³⁵⁵ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 4.

³⁵⁶ Lillquist, *Imprisoned in the Desert*, 208-213.

³⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 207.

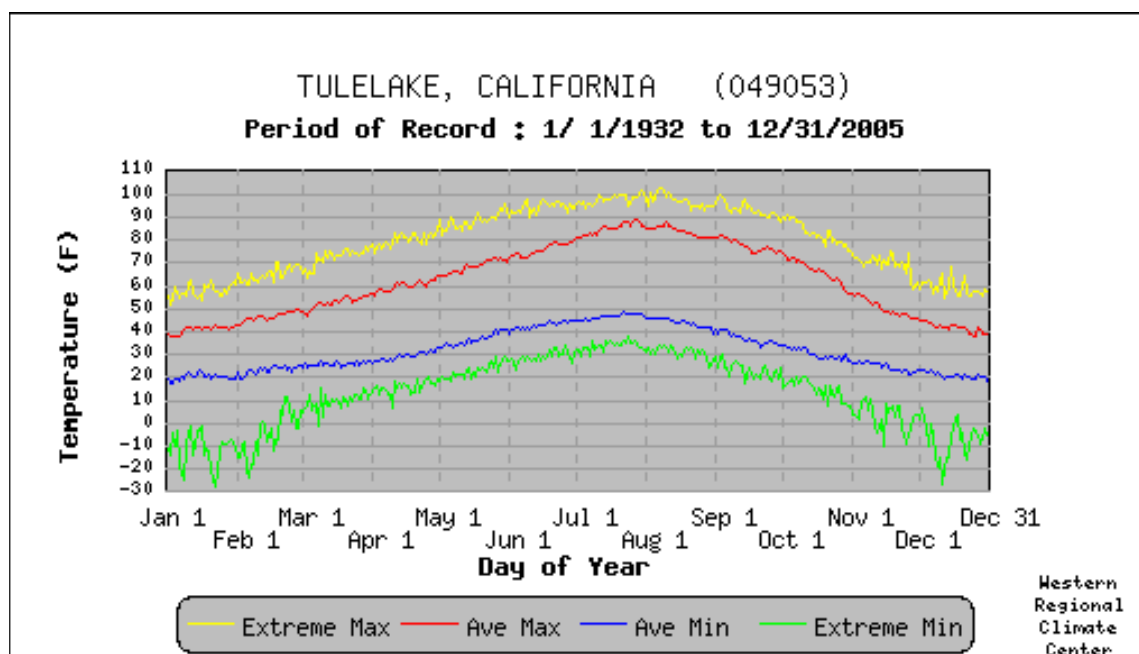
³⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 211-213.

³⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 214.

³⁶⁰ Lillquist, *Imprisoned in the Desert*, 220.

Summary

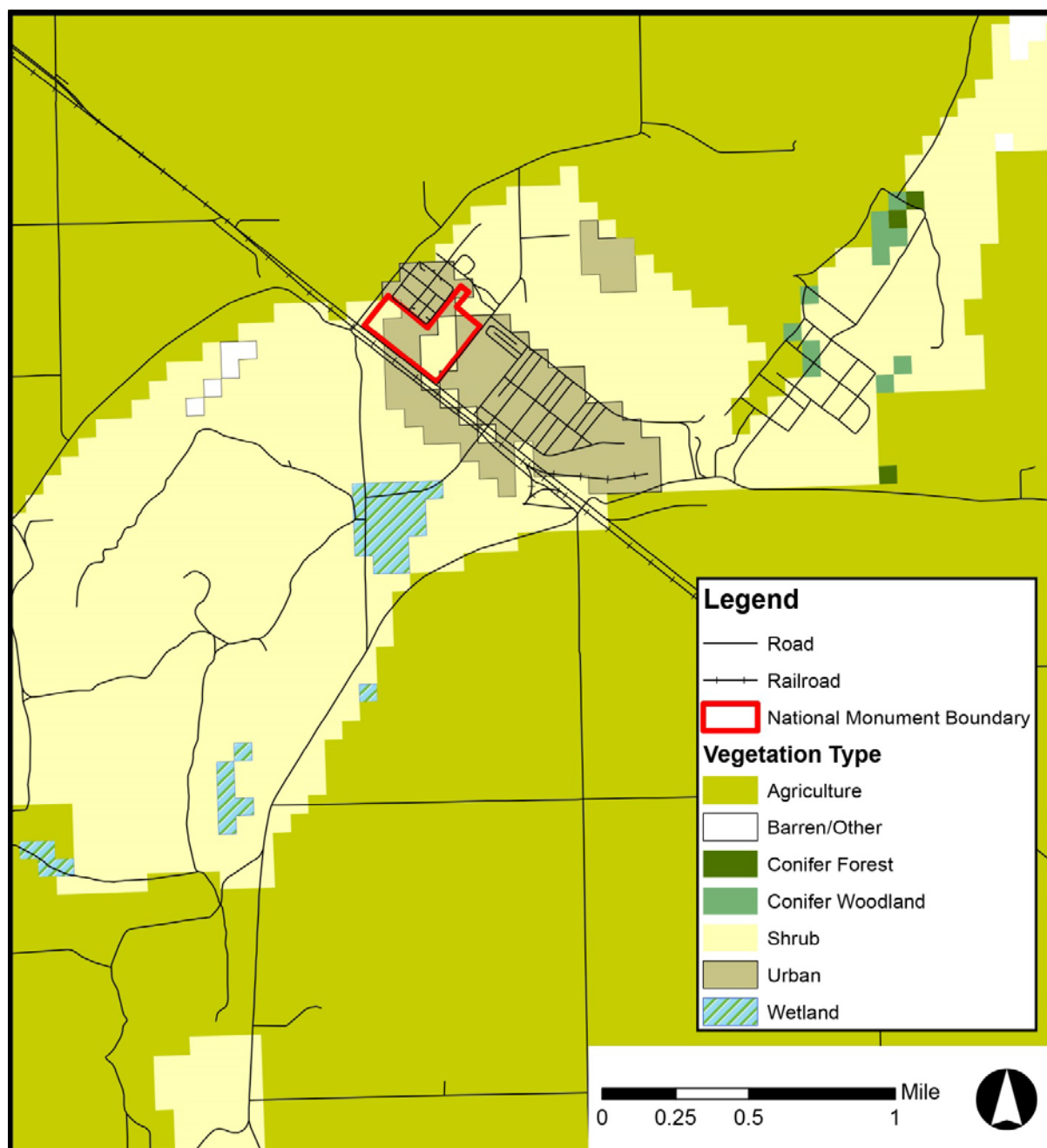
The location of the Tule Lake Segregation Center was chosen due to the relative ease of access to the site by railroad, the availability of unutilized marginal agricultural land that was owned by the federal government, and the availability of irrigation water for agriculture. The flat topography allowed for easy access to the site and quick development of the area. The vast dry lake bed provided for ample area to grow crops to feed the detainees during the period of significance. However, the extreme cold, heat, and wind created difficult conditions to live and work. And, the vast landscape was punctuated only by the topography on the horizon. Today, the national monument retains its historic character, although the native vegetation has encroached since the period of significance.



Natural Systems and Features #1: Average temperatures at Tule Lake (Western Regional Climate Center, 2015).



Natural Systems and Features #2: General character of the national monument, looking south toward the jail (NPS Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Natural Systems and Feature #3: Vegetation type map in site vicinity (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Fire and Resource Assessment Program).



Natural Systems and Features #4: Map showing ground cover. Vivid green is agricultural vegetation. Green are bare earth. Soils are mauve. Dark blues are roads and canals. (United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Esri Inc., Shortwave Infrared 734, 1990-2010 vegetation layer).

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are the range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features. Views include the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. While the Tule Lake Segregation Center was designed by the WRA to serve a functional purpose, there are two views from within the site looking out, and one view from outside of the developed area looking in that define the historic character of the site.

From within the segregation center, there were three distinctive topographic features that are significant for their ability to define the vast, largely featureless dry lake bed. The cultural landscape is defined by two nearby topographic features that break up the horizon in a flat landscape that is surrounded by distant mountain ranges. The 750-foot-high volcanic tuff bluff, the Peninsula (Castle Rock), is located to the west of the site, while Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) is located in the distance to the east. Both peaks are symbolic topographic formations that define the views from the segregation center.³⁶¹ The peaks remain undeveloped and retain their historic character. Additionally, on clear days the distant Mt. Shasta, over sixty miles away, served to break up the otherwise unremarkable horizon. Mt. Shasta continues to define the horizon.

From atop of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) is a panoramic view looking over the site to the distant mountain ranges in the east. From this point, Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) is prominent in the eastern mountain range, while on a clear day this location affords views of numerous distant peaks; the most notable being Mt. Shasta. Although outside of the cultural landscape boundary, this view is significant in understanding the scale of the historic site. This view toward the historic site remains unobstructed and retains its historic character.

Summary

There are three views that contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape including views from the national monument to the Peninsula (Castle Rock), Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain), and from the top of the Peninsula (Castle Rock) looking east toward the historic site.

³⁶¹ Burton and Farrell, National Historic Landmark nomination, 4.; Lillquist, *Imprisoned in the Desert*, 201.



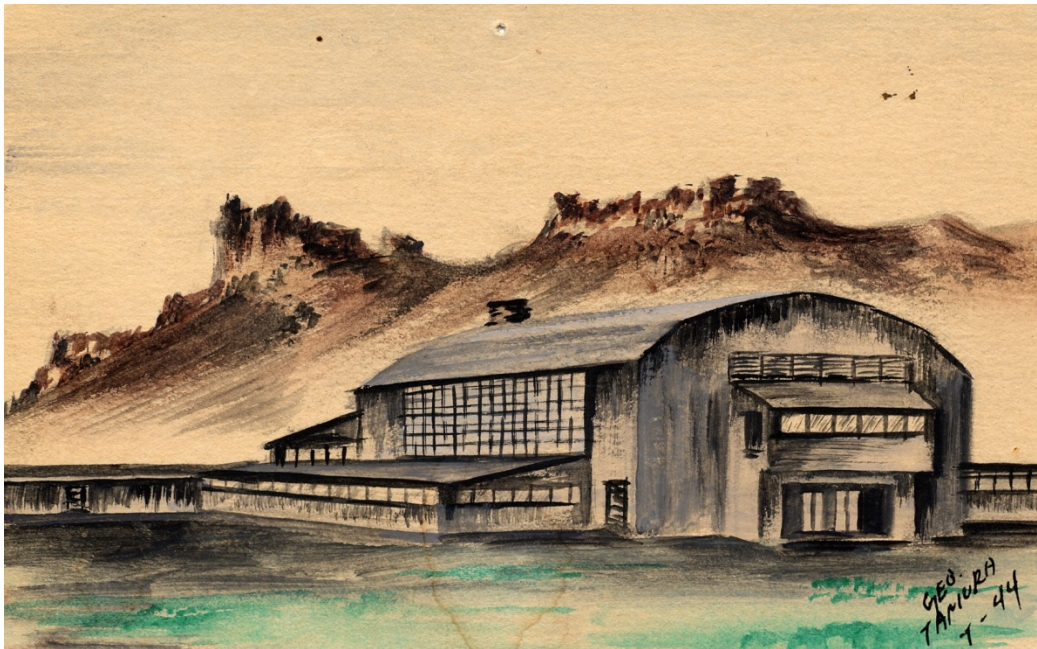
Views and Vistas #1: View of the general character of the site, looking from to the southeast at the jail (middle ground) and Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) in the distance (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Views and Vistas #2: Painting of Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) painted by George Tamura in 1944 (<http://www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm>).



Views and Vistas #3: View from southwest corner of property, looking southwest at private property and the Peninsula (Castle Rock) (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Views and Vistas #4: Painting of the high school and auditorium with the Peninsula (Castle Rock) in the background. Painted by George Tamura in 1944 (<http://www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm>).



Views and Vistas #5: Looking east from the Peninsula (Castle Rock) to the historic site with Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) in the distance at center (NPS photo 2016).



Views and Vistas #6: Looking east from the Peninsula (Castle Rock) to Tule Lake Segregation Center with Horse Mountain (Abalone Mountain) in the distance at center (Portion of an undated image retrieved from the Klamath Waters Digital Library [BOR-25-Jul-2005-1157 and BOR-25-Jul-2005-1158]).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape. In general, the spatial organization of the Tule Lake Segregation Center is not dictated by the natural systems of the site, but rather by the function of the center. The overall layout of the site was divided by functional areas including agricultural, administrative, industrial, and residential.

The location of the site within the lake basin was chosen as it was drained, had an accessible water supply, and could support agriculture compared to other basin sites that were under consideration. Given the level topography of the site and the existing railroad and highway alignments, a grid plan was used and oriented on a northeast/southwest axis to parallel the railroad and highway. The grid plan is bounded by the railroad and highway to the southwest, the J canal to the north, and canals to the east and south. To the west and northwest were two agricultural areas on the opposite side of the highway as the main segregation center.

The main entrance road and formal entrance area to the site was located to the northwest portion of the grid. Defining the entire perimeter of the grid plan was a barrier fence. Inside the fence were a series of security fences dividing the functional areas within the grid plan. Along the southwestern portion of the grid, adjacent to the highway, was the Military Police Compound, WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard, jail, personnel quarters, hospital area, administrative area, and industrial area. Each area was defined by security fencing. To the northeast of these secured areas was the large residential zone that included a high school complex to the south of the grid of streets. Outside of the barrier fence, the utilities were located, including the sewage system and water system, as well as all of the agricultural fields that the detainees were forced to work.

Only a small portion of the segregation center is included within the boundary of the national monument. These areas within the national monument include a portion of the Military Police Compound, WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard, and the stockade. The Military Police Compound had an entrance on the north corner with buildings arranged in a row in the center of the area. The southwest corner of the Military Police Compound included a baseball diamond, with a theater, theater parking, and a power substation to the northeast of the baseball field. The Post Engineer's Yard had an entrance at the northwest side, with buildings ordered along the perimeter of the fence. To the southeast of the Post Engineer's Yard was a storage area with two buildings along its eastern edge. The WRA Motor Pool was accessible from an entrance on its northeast corner, with warehouses arranged in three rows in its interior. The stockade included a jail in the center and a road to the southwest of the jail. Each of these areas was divided by security fences and a series of guard towers were stationed strategically at the corner boundaries of these areas to keep detainees out.

Most heavily fortified was the stockade, or the "jail within a jail," which measured 250 feet by 350 feet and was enclosed by fences and guard towers; the jail was adjacent, on the north side. The stockade was separated from the regular detainee housing by a 600-foot-wide fire break and another 800 feet of administration area. Hundreds of detainees considered "troublemakers" were put into the stockade; the fence facing the detainee housing was paneled with boards so that the people inside the stockade could not wave or shout to their family and friends in the regular housing area. Still extant at the stockade area are the jail, recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in 1988, two guard tower foundations, 1,800 feet of the original security fence, and an original gate to State Highway 139.

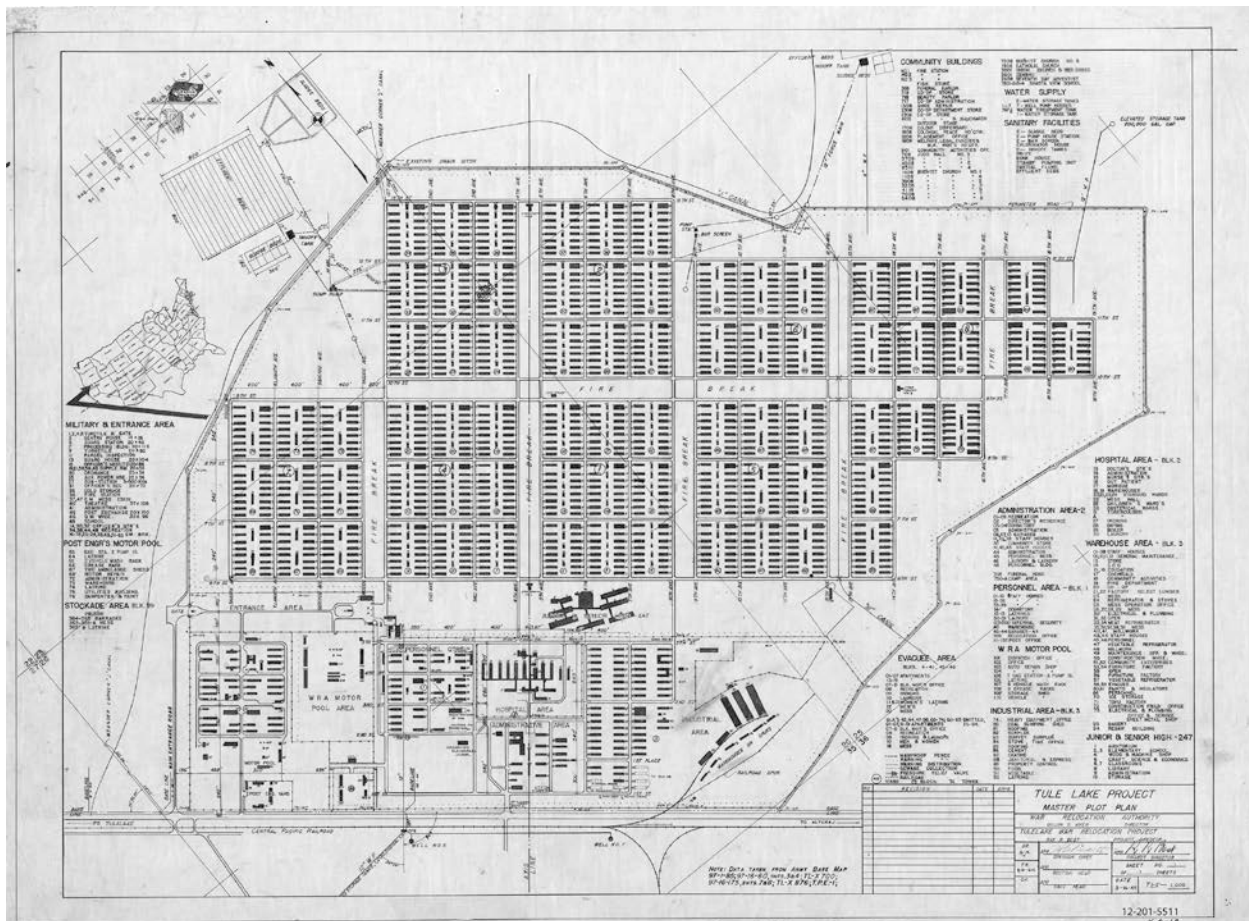
Today, fencing continues to define the spaces that were the stockade, WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard, and Military Police Compound. The layout of each space is evident through the foundations and buildings that remain in their original locations. The WRA Motor Pool contains the most existing

Tule Lake Segregation Center
World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument - Tule Lake Unit

buildings that define the spatial organization of this section of the segregation center. The jail surrounded by fencing continues to define the stockade. The Post Engineer's Yard, while containing one building, has lost its spatial organization. The Military Police Compound has lost its spatial organization due the heavily deteriorated building foundations and absence of a road system. The entrances into these spaces have changed since the period of significance. However, the combination of fences, buildings, and foundation slabs provide a sense of the historic character of the site.

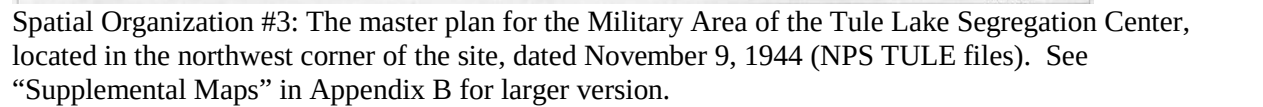
Summary

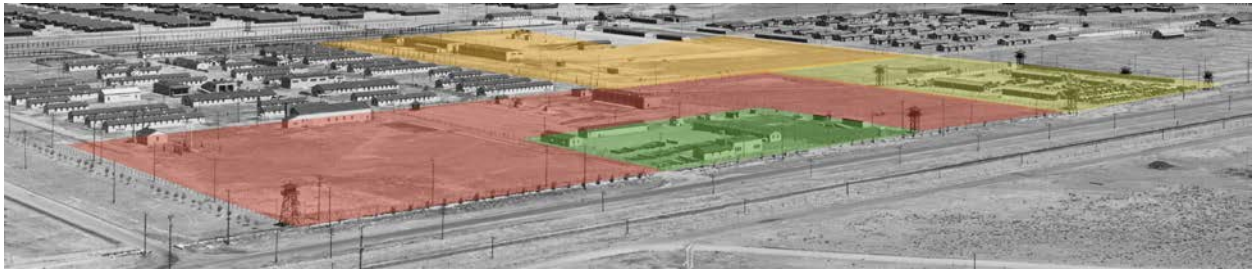
The remaining buildings, foundations, and fences within the national monument boundary provide a sense of the scale of these administrative areas of the segregation center. Most significant in retaining the historic character of the site is the alignment of the fences, which provides a sense of the types of spaces that were divided up throughout the segregation center. The national monument is divided into the four areas, delineated by fences: Military Police Compound, WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard, and the stockade.



Spatial Organization #1: The Tule Lake Segregation Camp master plan, dated March 16, 1945 (NPS TULE files). See "Supplemental Maps" in Appendix B for larger version.







Spatial Organization #5: Portion of an undated aerial with the national monument spatial organization highlighted. In red is the portion of the Military Police Compound within the monument boundary. In green is the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool Area. In yellow is the jail and stockade. In orange is the WRA Motor Pool. (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Spatial Organization #6: Stockade, view from Highway 139 looking northeast (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Circulation

Circulation comprises the spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The circulation of the site was highly restricted both within and outside the segregation center which limited movement by the use of fences and gates. The most highly developed portion of the road system is outside of the monument boundary within the hospital area, administrative area, and the residential areas.

In general, the circulation of the site followed a grid plan, with a formal entrance to the northwest that allowed access to the residential area and the administrative areas. The grid pattern is still visible outside of the monument boundary, although many of the roads are traces that are difficult to see because of the deterioration of the red-cinder-paved roadways and vegetation encroachment on the roads that have fallen into disuse. Pedestrians utilized the roads to move through the site. The portion of the road system within the national monument boundary includes a segment of Headquarters Lane that connected the staff housing area to Highway 139. The existing road in the WRA Motor Pool Area does not appear on historic maps or aerials.

Roads

Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool Road, TULE 2004 A-137 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, this road, originally named "Headquarters Lane," goes from State Highway 139 through the Post Engineer's Yard into the Military Police Compound. The road, about 700 feet long, is complete but access is blocked in two places, at the Military Police Compound and south of the equipment yard. The road is surfaced in crushed red cinder.

WRA Motor Pool Road, no resource number (Non-Contributing)

The road connecting County Road 176 with the WRA Motor Pool buildings is curvilinear from south to northeast within the fenced area. The road is a combination of gravel-surfaced segments, asphalt segments, and concrete pads. The road does not appear on historic maps from the period of significance or a 1948 aerial photograph.

Sidewalks

Sidewalk of Administration, Building 72 (Undetermined)

A sidewalk is located on the northeast side of the building foundation. It is unknown when this sidewalk was installed.

Sidewalk of Residence, Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127 (Non-Contributing)

This sidewalk to the Ditch Rider House was installed after the house was moved to its current location between 1949 and 1955. There is a date of 1949 inscribed on a portion of the sidewalk.

Parking

Jail Parking Lot (Non-Contributing)

A gravel-surfaced parking lot that is delineated by logs is located to the northeast of the jail and was installed after the period of significance.



Circulation #1: Road (TULE 2004 A-137) in the Post Engineer's Yard, looking northwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Circulation #2: WRA Motor Pool Road (no identification number), looking southeast from middle of motor pool (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Circulation #3: Sidewalk of Administration, Building 72 at bottom of photo, looking south (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Circulation #4: Sidewalk of Residence, Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127 looking southeast from house (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Circulation #5: Parking lot to the northeast of the jail, looking southwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are features constructed for sheltering any form of human activity. Structures are features constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity, and may include mechanical and structural engineering systems. There are seven buildings and one structure within the national monument boundary. Because the segregation center was temporary in design, the buildings were often reused elsewhere, resulting in many building foundations or concrete slabs throughout the historic district. These building foundations provide an understanding of the size and scale of the activities that occurred on site during the period of significance. Many of the buildings that remain are those that were repurposed after the period of significance.

Below is a detailed description of the contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures located in each area.

Stockade

Jail, Building 36, TULE 2004 A-67 (Contributing)

This 39 by 71-foot reinforced concrete structure had 11 rooms, including six cells. The building has a flat roof with a 2-foot-wide overhang. Most of the metal elements and fixtures (e.g. doors, bars, bunks, and toilets) have been removed, but exterior plumbing is in place. The cell walls are covered with graffiti, including names, dates, poems, and drawings (insects, flowers, and a Japanese flag). All appear to be in pencil, and all appear to have been done by prisoners during the segregation center era. The structure was fenced and stabilized, with a temporary, free-standing protective roof structure and fence that were added in the summer of 2004.

WRA Motor Pool

Auto Repair Shop, Building 103, TULE 2004 A-63 (Contributing)

This 40 by 160-foot wood frame structure was constructed in 1943. It had a new metal roofing and siding, doors, and bay doors added in the 1970s, but the original siding and windows are still intact underneath. The building retains its original location, size, design, alignment, and massing, as well as the original materials and workmanship under the added siding. Formerly used as a Modoc County Road Maintenance Facility, it is now vacant and stabilized.

Auto Repair Shop, Building 104, TULE 2004 A-64 (Contributing)

Like Building 103, above, this 40 by 160-foot wood frame structure was constructed in 1943. It has new siding and doors, but original windows and siding are intact underneath. Not only does the building retain its original location, size, design, alignment, and massing, it also retains the original materials and workmanship, albeit less visible now that the structure has been protected with additional siding on top of the old. It is now vacant and stabilized.

Warehouse, Building 208, TULE 2004 A-65 (Contributing)

This 20 by 70-foot wood frame structure was constructed in 1944. It retains the original siding and doors; it may have been originally constructed elsewhere within the Tule Lake Segregation Center and moved here in 1944. The concrete perimeter foundation may date to 1944. A new metal roof has been added. It is now vacant. The building is currently mothballed under a protective sheet metal covering.

Gas Station, Building 105-1, TULE 2004 A-66; Parcel 5-22-35 (Non-Contributing)

This 12 by 16-foot wood frame structure, with a gable roof, was constructed in 1943. It was moved to this location at an unknown time. The door has been modified and it has new metal siding and roofing.

Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool

Carpenter and Paint Shop, Building 76, TULE 2004 A-126 (Contributing)

This three-part wood-frame structure was constructed in 1944. It includes one section 20 by 32 feet, one 32 by 48 feet, and one about 15 by 20 feet. Each section is on a concrete slab foundation. The southern section of the building has a built up roof, horizontal wood siding with the garage door opening on its east elevation. The doors are solid wood, and the wood windows are double hung six over six lights. The northern section of the building is a side gable roof structure with horizontal wood siding. The doors are solid wood and the windows are double hung six over six lights. The central section is a side gable structure clad in horizontal wood siding.

Guard Tower Cupola, TULE 2004 A-503; Parcel 5-22-59 (Non-Contributing)

This small square building was constructed in 1943. It is a rare remnant of a guard tower cupola. However, it lacks integrity. The eaves have been cut off, the windows replaced with horizontal wooden siding, and it is no longer on its tower, but the searchlight holder is still attached to the inside roof. Only three surviving cupolas from the relocation center era are known; one of these, now restored, is in the Tule Lake Museum at the Tulelake Butte Valley Fairground office in Tulelake, California.

Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool

Residence, Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127; Parcel 5-22-59 (Non-Contributing)

This 20-foot-wide residence appears to be a portion of a segregation center building. It is estimated that its construction date is 1942. The building was possibly moved to this location between 1949 and 1955. It retains some original siding, but has mostly new windows and a new cinderblock chimney.



Buildings and Structures #1: Jail, view to north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #2: Building 103, view to north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #3: Building 104, view to southwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #4: Building 208, view to southwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #5: Building 105-1, view to southeast (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #6: Building 76, view to south (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #7: Guard tower cupola, view to north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Buildings and Structures #8: Ditch Rider House, view to north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Small Scale Features

The elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Within the national monument boundary there are several small-scale features that help to convey the activities that occurred within the period of significance, of which the fences define the spaces that were developed and used during the period of significance.

Stockade

Gate, TULE 2004 A-74 (Non-Contributing, Managed as a Cultural Resource)

The gate is located between State Highway 139 and the stockade and is made of chain link with wooden posts. The gate does not appear in the 1946 or 1949 oblique aerial photographs, and appears to be of different construction compared to fence. The gate was installed at an undetermined time after the period of significance and is non-contributing. However, since the gate serves as an interpretive feature of the historic site, it is managed as a cultural resource.

Historic Marker, TULE 2004 A-79; Parcel 5-22-35 (Non-Contributing)

Constructed in 1979, this elaborate lava rock and concrete monument is a State of California Historic Marker. Located adjacent to State Highway 139.

WRA Motor Pool

NHL Plaque (Non-Contributing)

A National Historic Landmark (NHL) plaque is located northeast of the jail, at the edge of the parking lot. The plaque is mounted to a concrete pillar that is set in a concrete pad. The plaque and concrete mount are non-contributing because they were installed after the period of significance.

NPS Information and Interpretive Panels (Non-Contributing)

There are several interpretive panels and informational panels that have been installed by the NPS at the gate along the entrance to County Road 176 and the jail. These panels are non-contributing.

Fire hydrant (2) (Non-Contributing)

There are two fire hydrants on site. The red hydrant is stamped "1971" and the yellow hydrant is stamped "1981." Both postdate the period of significance.

Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool

Culvert headwalls, TULE 2004 A-132 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1944, two culvert headwalls, constructed of lava rock and concrete, were built by an detainee work crew where the road crossed an irrigation ditch.

Ditch, TULE 2004 A-133(Contributing)

Constructed in 1944, the ditch between the Post Engineer's Yard and State Highway 139 was excavated by a detainee work crew to irrigate trees and gardens.

Storage Bin (Non-Contributing)

There is a wooden storage bin that has been moved to the south of the carpenter and paint shop. This bin is out of context and it is unknown when it was constructed. It is non-contributing to the cultural landscape.

Monument Wide

Fence, TULE 2004 A-78, A-150, A-512 (Contributing)

There are three sections of fence that remain from the period of significance, including the perimeter boundary of the stockade area, a portion of the north and south boundaries of the Military Police Compound, and the north boundary of the WRA Motor Pool. These segments are composed of 7-foot high chain link wire, topped with barbed wire. The metal fence posts are set in concrete. The total of all of these segments is 3,572 linear feet.

Fence, TULE 2004 A-78 (Non-Contributing, Compatible)

There are fences that have been installed after the period of significance, including the fence along the east boundary of the WRA Motor Pool and the fence surrounding the Post Engineer's Yard and Military Police Compound. These non-historic segments of fence are 7-foot-high chain link wire, topped with barbed wire. The metal fence posts are set in concrete. The style and alignment of the fence is compatible with the historic fence segments. The total non-historic fence segments is 3,135 linear feet.



Small Scale Features #1: Gate, view from stockade looking at Highway 139 to the southwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #2: Historic marker, view from Highway 139 looking northeast (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #3: Fence between WRA Motor Pool and Military Police Compound, TULE 2004 A-78, view from WRA Motor Pool side looking southeast (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #4: NHL plaque, view to southwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #5: One of two fire hydrants on site (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #6: Culvert headwall at Highway 139 (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #7: Ditch paralleling Highway 139, looking north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #8: Movable storage bin, looking north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #9: Contributing stockade fence, TULE 2004 A-512, looking north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Small Scale Features #10: Non-Contributing fence between Post Engineer's Yard and Highway 139, looking from highway to the east (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Vegetation

Vegetation for the purposes of the cultural landscape inventory is any deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. There are additional vegetative features outside the monument boundary that date to the period of significance but are not owned or managed by the NPS.

The segregation center did not include a planting plan. However, during the period of significance gardens, tree rows, and agricultural fields were planted. Within and adjacent to the monument boundary, two rows of trees, one parallel to Highway 139, and one parallel to County Road 113 currently exist. Only the tree row adjacent to Highway 139 is within the NPS boundary and is owned and managed by NPS.

Alignment of Trees, TULE 2004 A-87 (Contributing)

Planted in 1943, this row of elm trees between State Highway 139 and the security fence were planted during the segregation center era.

Elm at Heavy Maintenance Shop slab (Contributing)

The elms located near the Heavy Maintenance Shop slab (building 77) appear in historic oblique aerial photographs and are contributing because they were planted during the period of significance.

Poplar Trees (Non-Contributing)

A grouping of poplar trees is located at the Theatre, Building 136, foundation. While there is a "Poplar Way" noted on the 1944 master plan for the site, and those trees appear in historic oblique aerial photographs, these particular poplar trees do not appear in historic aerials and are young in age. They are therefore non-contributing.

Plantings at Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127 (Non-Contributing)

The plantings, including trees and shrubs, around the Ditch Rider House do not appear in historic oblique aerial photographs and are non-contributing because they were planted after the period of significance.



Vegetation #1: Tree row, TULE 2004 A-87, adjacent to Highway 139, looking north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Vegetation #2: Poplar trees, looking east (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Vegetation #3: Plantings at Ditch Rider House, TULE 2004 A-127, looking southwest (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Vegetation #4: Elm at Heavy Maintenance Shop slab, looking southeast (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Evaluation of these sites and features under Criterion D is outside of the scope of this study. However, these archeological sites are important to understanding the significance and extent of the activities within the historic district during the period of significance. The archeological features provide an understanding of the historic layout and interrelationships of spaces within the Tule Lake Segregation Center. In conjunction with the remaining buildings and structures, topographic features, and circulation, archeological features mark the operations and layout of stockade, WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard, and portions of the Military Police Compound. There are numerous historical archeological features outside of the monument boundary, but they are not owned or managed by the NPS.

Stockade

Guard Tower 216 footings, TULE 2004 A-75 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, this concrete foundation consists of three intact foundation blocks and one pulled block.

Guard Tower 219 footings, TULE 2004 A-77 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, all that remains of the guard tower is the foundation. This tower was originally in the farm area and moved here in 1944 when the stockade was constructed.

Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool

Administration slab, Building 72, TULE 2004 A-129 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, the 20-by-60-foot concrete slab is all that remains of the building.

Utilities slab, Building 75, TULE 2004 A-130 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, the 20-by-148-foot concrete slab is all that remains of the building.

Guard Tower 220 footings, TULE 2004 A-505 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, this concrete foundation, located between a segregation-center-era ditch and the security fence, consists of at least two in-situ foundation blocks and one pulled block.

Guard Tower 221 footings, TULE 2004 A-134 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1942, this guard tower was moved to the present location in 1943. The complete foundation is all that remains.

Shed slabs, Building 67 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, this concrete building foundation is all that remains of the shed that once housed the ambulance, tires, and batteries.

Heavy Maintenance Shop slab, Building 77 (Contributing)

Constructed by 1944, this concrete slab is located at the southeast end of the Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool, and served as the foundation for the Heavy Maintenance Shop.

Military Police Compound

Substation slab, Building 27, TULE 2004 A-131 (Contributing)

The concrete slab at this location is probably the foundation from the segregation center substation. It is estimated to be constructed in 1943.

Theater/Chapel slab, Building 40, TULE 2004 A-136 (Contributing)

This concrete slab foundation is all that remains of a 1943 structure that measures 37-by-108-feet. There was a vestibule on the west side.

Motor Repair slab, Building 68, TULE 2004 A-128 (Contributing)

This building was constructed in 1943. All that remains is a 32-by-112-foot concrete slab.

Gas Station Pump slab, Building 63 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1943, all that remains of the gas station pump is the slab.

WRA Motor Pool

Office slab, Building 102, TULE 2004 A-70 (Contributing)

This building was constructed in 1943. All that remains is a 20-by-60-foot concrete slab.

Debris (Non-Contributing)

Numerous concrete footings, slab fragments, and fence posts, some set in concrete, have been moved and are out of their original context. Although they were constructed during the period of significance, they have been relocated and are non-contributing.

Concrete slab, TULE 2004 A-73; Parcel 5-22-35 (Non-Contributing)

This concrete slab appears to date to after the end of the period of significance.

WRA Motor Pool Trace Road (Non-Contributing)

The road trace situated northeast of the existing road at the WRA Motor Pool area is aligned between buildings 208 and building 104. The road does not appear on a 1948 aerial or on historic maps from the period of significance.



Archeological Sites #1: Example of an above ground guard tower footing. This is TULE 2004 A-75, adjacent to Highway 139 (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #2: An example of an in situ guard tower footing, TULE 2004 A-77, adjacent to Highway 139 (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #3: Foundation slab of building 72, TULE 2004 A-129, looking north (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #4: Foundation slab of building 75, TULE 2004 A-130, looking west (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #5: Foundation slab of building 67, looking south (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #6: Foundation slab of building 77, looking west (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #7: Foundation slab of building 63, looking northeast (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).



Archeological Sites #8: WRA Motor Pool Trace Road, looking south (PWR Cultural Landscapes Program, 2015).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: May 20, 2015

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the Tule Lake Segregation Center is in "Poor" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbances and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical resources throughout the site.

Impacts:

Type of Impact: Neglect

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The contributing elm trees are showing signs of extreme decline as a result of age and deferred maintenance. Pests (possibly the elm leaf beetle), soil compaction and drought conditions may also be causing the trees to decline. Some elm trees have already been removed as a result of neglect, and additional trees could be lost in the immediate future unless immediate corrective actions are taken.

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Concrete slabs associated with historic buildings and structures on site are showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: In the early twentieth century, Tule Lake was drained and converted into farmland. When the Tule Lake Relocation Center was established in 1942 there was very little, if any, native vegetation growing on the site. Today, native species such as rabbitbrush and saltgrasses dominate the property and in many

cases are growing within the footprint of historic concrete slabs. Additionally, poplars are growing within the footprint of one foundation. The roots of the vegetation, particularly larger shrubs, have created and expanded cracks in the concrete slabs, accelerating their deterioration.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: The density of saltgrass and rabbitbrush in some locations has diminished the open character of the site and has obscured historic features, including slabs and roads, which define the grid-like spatial organization of the landscape.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Deferred maintenance of the historic buildings and structures recently acquired by the National Park Service has caused the condition of these features deteriorate. These buildings and structures include the jail (Building 366), garage/auto repair shop (building 103), garage/auto repair shop (building 104), warehouse (building 208), carpenter and paint shop (building 76) and the Ditch Rider House.

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: During the period of significance the Tule Lake Segregation Center encompassed 7,400 acres. After the segregation center closed in March 1946 the lands were returned to the Bureau of Reclamation. Today, there are many remaining features situated on adjacent lands. Most notably, the town site of Newell is located adjacent to the national monument and contains many historic buildings and structures associated with the segregation center, which have been converted to private residences. Additionally, the Tulelake Municipal Airport is located on property adjacent to the national monument.

Type of Impact: Fire

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Fire represents a threat to remaining historic features including buildings, structures, fences, and vegetation. Several small fires have recently started within the national monument as a result of neighbors burning trash on adjacent properties.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Trash, debris, small woody vegetation, and downed tree limbs are filling the ditch along State Highway 139.

Stabilization Measures:

The following stabilization measures have been identified for the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

1. Stabilize crumbling concrete slabs associated with the Tule Lake Segregation Center by exposing concrete slabs through flush cutting vegetation, including rabbitbrush, growing within and adjacent to footprint. Refer to "Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete" for additional information regarding maintenance, repair, or replacement of historic concrete.
2. Historic elms are suffering from old age and pest infestation as well as a lack of pruning.
 - a. Prune deadwood from the trees in the late fall or winter to encourage new growth in the spring.
 - b. In consultation with an arborist, remove hazard limbs to enhance visitor safety.
 - c. Consult with the park's Resources Manager to prescribe appropriate pest management treatment strategy per NPS regulations for the historic elm trees located within the national monument.
3. Remove trash, small woody vegetation, and downed tree limbs from the ditch parallel to Highway 139.
4. Flush cut all rabbitbrush within historic road alignments.
5. Selectively thin encroaching rabbitbrush from the site through flush cutting to begin reestablishing the open historic character of the grounds.
6. Develop a Fire Management Plan to evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction practices within the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: 11/01/2016

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan for the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument was completed in November 2016. Under the NPS preferred alternative (C), “Historic resources would be protected through stabilization and historic preservation treatments, and select features in the stockade area would be delineated or reconstructed” (page xiv).

Page 76 of the General Management Plan notes implementation of a phased approach that would begin with survey, documentation, and stabilization of cultural resources. Treatment strategies for historic buildings, structures and cultural landscape features would include “delineation, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.”

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Supplemental Information

Appendix A: 11' x 17' Site Plans

Tule Lake Segregation Center

Site Plan

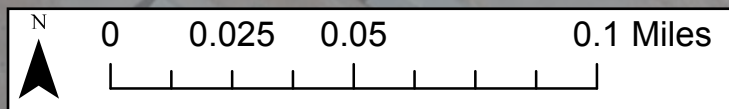
Cultural Landscape Inventory | Pacific West Regional Office | Cultural Landscapes Program | March 2016



Legend:

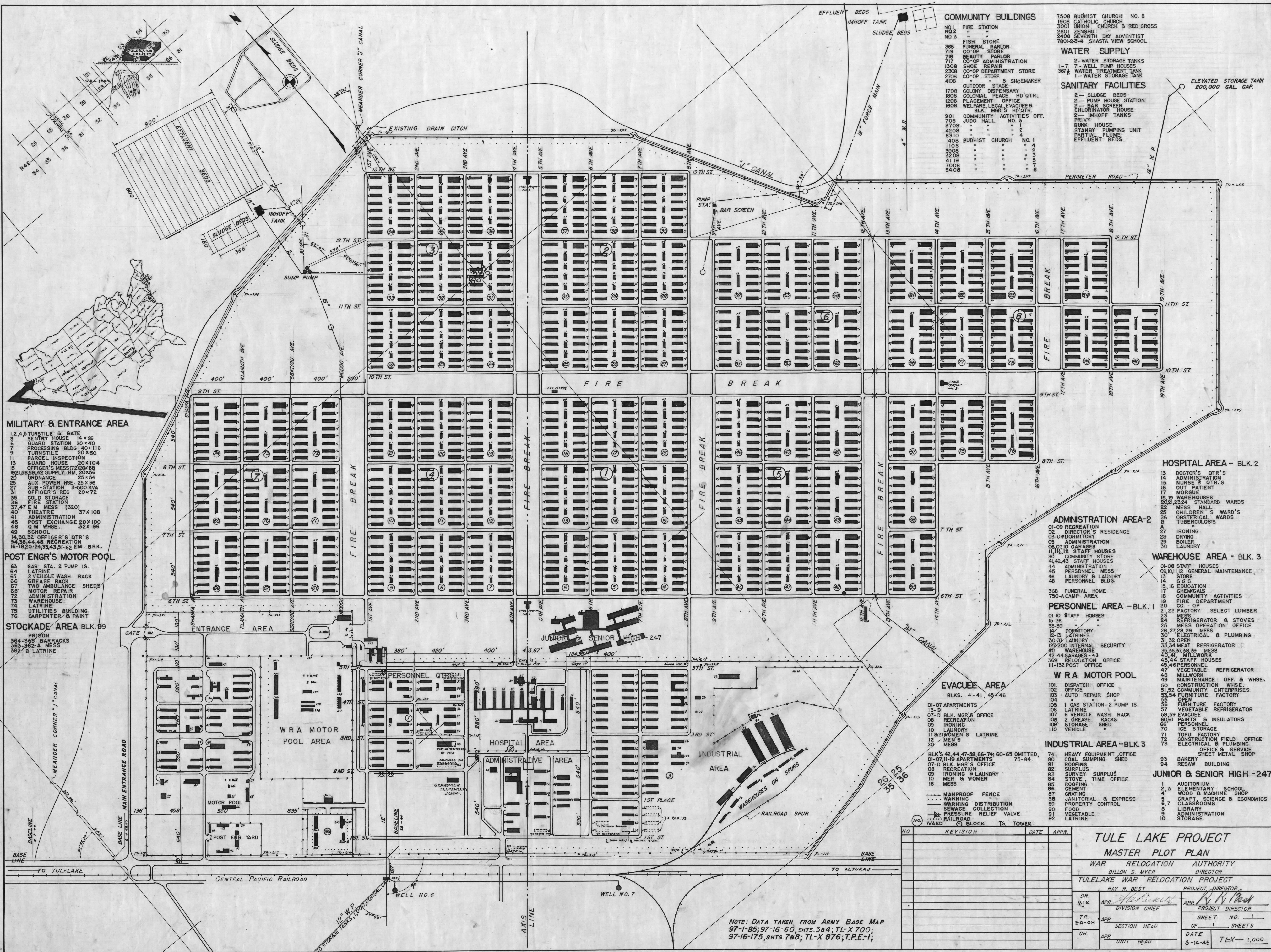
- NHL/CLI Boundary
- Contributing Fence
- Non Contributing Fence
- Vegetation
- Debris (NC)
- Buildings
- Foundation/Slab
- Sidewalk (NC)
- Storage Bin (NC)
- Hydrant (NC)
- Ditch (C)

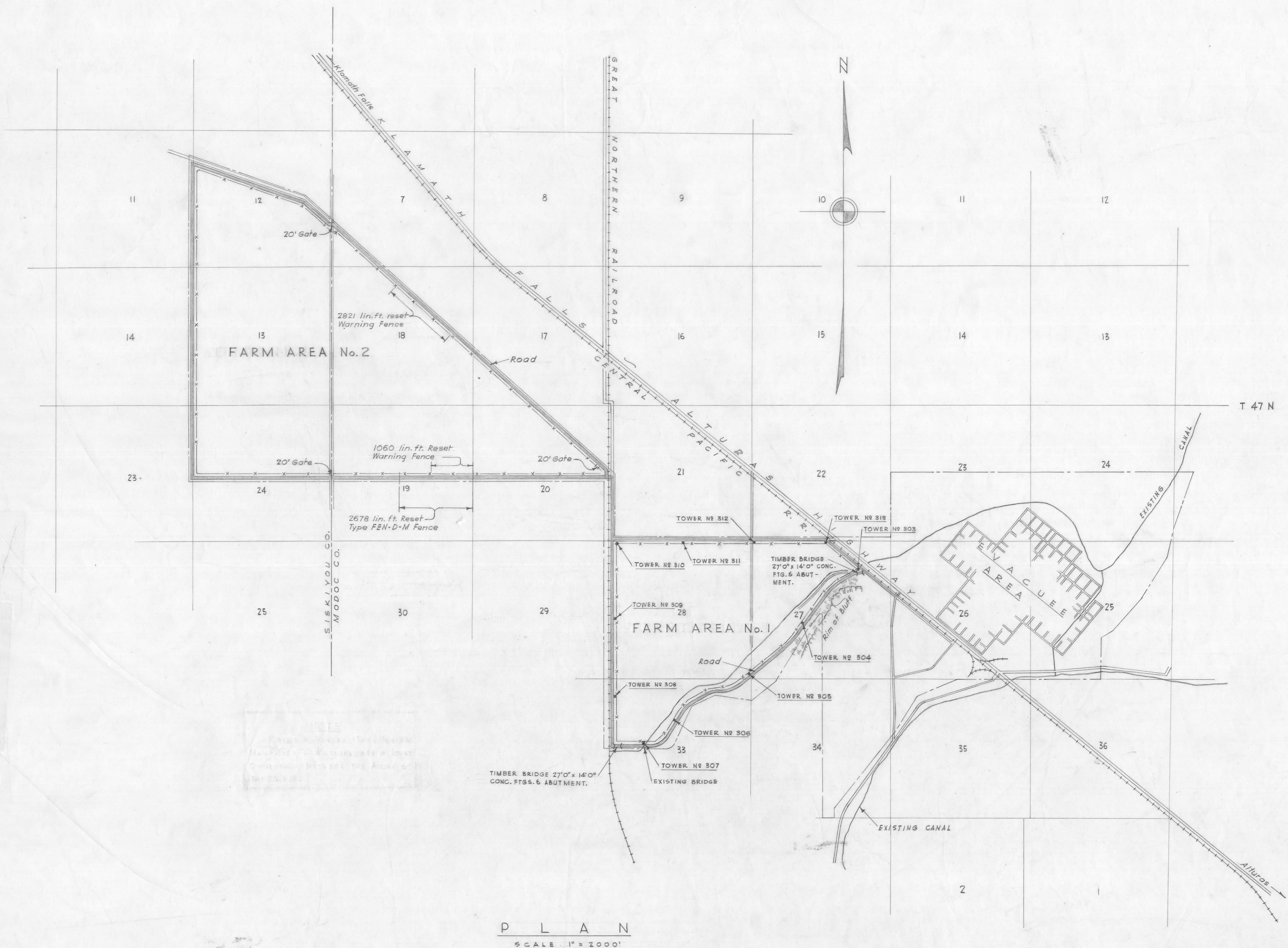
- 63 Auto Repair Shop (Building 103) (C)
- 64 Auto Repair Shop (Building 104) (C)
- 65 Warehouse (Building 208) (C)
- 66 Gas Station (Building 105-1) (NC)
- 67 Jail (Building 36) (C)
- 70 Office slab (Building 102) (C)
- 73 Concrete slab (NC)
- 74 Gate (NC)
- 75 Footing (Guard Tower 216) (C)
- 77 Footing (Guard Tower 219) (C)
- 79 Historic Marker (NC)
- 126 Carpenter and Paint Shop (Bldg 76) (C)
- 127 Residence (Ditch Rider House) (NC)
- 128 Motor Repair Shop slab (Bldg 68) (C)
- 129 Administration slab (72) (C)
- 130 Utilities slab (75) (C)
- 131 Substation slab (27) (C)
- 134 Guard Tower 221 footings (C)
- 136 Theater/Chapel slab (Building 39) (C)
- 503 Guard Tower Coupla (NC)
- 505 Guard Tower 220 footings (C)
- Gas Station Pump slab (Building 63) (C)
- Shed slabs (Building 67) (C)
- Heavy Maintenance Shop slab (Bldg 77) (C)



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Appendix B: Supplemental Maps





P L A N
SCALE 1" = 2000'

NEWELL CALIFORNIA TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER PLOT PLAN FARM AREAS No 1 & 2 FOR SUPPLEMENTARY SPB. 5 REPORT SCALE: 1" = 2000' DATE: 26 JUNE 1946 SHEET NO. 1 OF 1 U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA									
DESIGNED CHECKED DRAWN			APPROVAL RECOMMENDED APPROVED			FILE DIV. PROJECT			
124-A			97			1			

Appendix C: FMSS Spreadsheet

Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape Inventory (#975749) - Tule Lake Unit WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument													
	Cultural Landscape Inventory		Cultural Landscape Feature Condition				FMSS Data (existing & proposed)						
Landscape Characteristic	Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment
Archeological Sites													
	Footings, Guard Tower 216 (Stockade)	Contributing	Guard tower footings are in various stages of deterioration. Concrete is spalling and metal rebar is exposed. Vegetation is encroaching on some of these features.	Flush cut encroaching vegetation to expose feature.	Continued removal of vegetation will protect these features from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Footings, Guard Tower 219 (Stockade)	Contributing	Guard tower footings are in various stages of deterioration. Concrete is spalling and metal rebar is exposed. Vegetation is encroaching on some of these features.	Flush cut encroaching vegetation to expose feature.	Continued removal of vegetation will protect these features from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape"	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Footings, Guard Tower 220 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	Guard tower footings are in various stages of deterioration. Concrete is spalling and metal rebar is exposed. Vegetation is encroaching on some of these features.	Flush cut encroaching vegetation to expose feature.	Continued removal of vegetation will protect these features from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Footings, Guard Tower 221 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	Guard tower footings are in various stages of deterioration. Concrete is spalling and metal rebar is exposed. Vegetation is encroaching on some of these features.	Flush cut encroaching vegetation to expose feature.	Continued removal of vegetation will protect these features from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		

	Slab, Motor Pool Office Building, Building 102 (WRA Motor Pool)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of deterioration (crackling, crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating its deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation. Excess soil and debris should also be removed from the surface of the slab.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab, Post Engineer Utilities, Building 75 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating its deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab, Post Engineer Administration, Building 72 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating their deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.	Two additional small rectangular slabs associated with Building 72 were documented. The concrete slabs are situated side by side on the eastern extent of the Building 72 rectangular slab. The concrete is in good condition and may have been installed post period of significance. Two metal pipes protrude from the surface.	N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab, Theater/Chapel, Building/s 39/40 (Military Police Compound)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of deterioration (cracking, crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating its deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		

	Slab, Motor Repair Shop, Building 68 (Military Police Compound)	Contributing	The concrete slab and associated concrete ramp is shows signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating its deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab, Substation, Building 27 (Military Police Compound)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating its deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.	Adjacent (parallel) to the slab associated with the Substation, Building 27, is another concrete slab of similar dimensions, which was inscribed with "Feb. 9 56". The slab is in good condition.	N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab, Ambulance Shed, Building 67 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating their deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab, Heavy Maintenance Shop, Building 77 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating their deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		

	Slab, Gas Station Pump Island, Building 63 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	The concrete slab is showing signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the slab footprint is accelerating its deterioration.	Vegetation is growing on the slab and should be removed (flush cut) to expose slab foundation.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slab will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Slab (WRA Motor Pool) (TULE 2004 A-73; Parcel 5-22-35)	Non-Contributing	Edges of concrete slab are spalling and pipe holes and metal hardware are visible.	Flush cut encroaching vegetation.	Continued removal of vegetation will protect the feature from further damage by vegetative root systems.		N	Concrete slab appears modern. Confirm what NPS will do with non-historic concrete slabs on site.	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Buildings and Structures													
	Jail, Building 366 (Stockade)	Contributing	Concrete roofline is showing signs of deterioration and spalling with metal rebar visible. Portions of the concrete roof are separating from the wall and large cracks are visible on the walls. Window openings are covered with plywood. Metal bars and fixtures associated with the interior of the building have been removed. Historic graffiti is visible on interior walls.	Building was stabilized in 2004 by Caltrans. Work included the installation of a perimeter fence and a freestanding protective roof structure.	See "Tule Lake Segregation Center Historic Jail Restoration Schematic Design Preferred Alternative 100% Draft Schematic Design" prepared by ARG, December 2014 for treatment information.		Y		4100 - Building	108736	Newell Camp Jail Bldg. # 366	See asset numbers associated with the jail below: 1310208; 1310211; 1310213; 1310214; 1310217; 1310218; 1310220; 1310221; 1310222; 1310225; 1452136; 1452138; 1452139; 488709; 488710; 503282; 503285; 503289.	See FMSS for asset description information.
	Garage, Auto Repair Shop, Building 103 (WRA Motor Pool)	Contributing	In the 1970s, new metal siding was applied over the original horizontal wood siding, original doors were removed and replaced with five new roll down doors across the front façade. Today, a series of original triple sets of twelve12-pane windows just below the eaves of the structure's rear elevation are covered with plywood.	Stabilize and maintain the building.	Implement treatment plan to reestablish historic character of the building.		Y		4100 - Building	108738	Newell Silver Garage - Tulelake Seg. Camp - Bldg.# 103		

Garage, Auto Repair Shop, Building 104 (WRA Motor Pool)	Contributing	In the 1970s, new metal siding was applied over the original horizontal wood siding, original doors were removed and replaced with five new roll down doors across the front façade. The metal siding covered a series of original triple sets of twelve12 pane windows just below the eaves of the structure's rear elevation.	Stabilize and maintain the building.	Implement treatment plan to reestablish historic character of the building.		Y		4100 - Building	108737	Newell Blue Garage - Tulelake Seg. Camp - Bldg.# 104		
Gas Station, Building 105-1 (WRA Motor Pool)	Contributing	The building has new metal siding, roofing and door.	Stabilize and maintain the building.	Implement treatment plan to reestablish historic character of the building.		Y		4100 - Building	108739	Newell Storage (Gas Station) Bldg. # 105-1	See asset numbers associated with the Gas Station below: 201075; 362576; 501725; 501727; 501731; 501735.	See FMSS for asset description information.
Warehouse, Building 208 (WRA Motor Pool)	Contributing	The building is currently mothballed under a protective sheet metal covering and is vacant.	Stabilize and maintain the building.	Implement treatment plan to reestablish historic character of the building.		Y		4100 - Building	108849	Warehouse (Bldg 208) 1944	See asset numbers associated with the Warehouse below: 501802; 501806; 501809; 501810.	See FMSS for asset description information.
Guard Tower Cupola	Non-Contributing	The wood siding is showing signs of deterioration, especially near the base of the structure. The building is missing some siding, the asphalt or tar paper roofing is largely gone and the window openings are covered. Diagonal boards have been applied to the exterior in an effort to stabilize the building. The searchlight holder is still extant on the interior.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.		Y		4100 - Building	241862	Guard Tower Cupola		

Carpenter and Paint Shop, Building 76	Contributing	White exterior paint is peeling, but the building is stable.	In 2012, the carpenter and paint shop was stabilized. Activities included the removal and salvage (for reuse) of wood siding from building exterior walls and removal of lead based paint from all exterior building surfaces. Repaint building as needed.	Implement treatment plan and consider alternatives for potential adaptive reuse of building.	Consider maintaining concrete slab or apron in front of the building as part of this location.	Y		4100 - Building	241777	Newell Carpentry Shop - Tulelake Seg. Camp - Bldg.# 76	See asset numbers associated with the Paint and Carpenter Shop below: 1263976; 1263977; 493439; 493498; 501780; 501784; 501787; 501790; 501792; 501796; 501741; 501742; 501763; 501764; 501766; 501767; 501768; 1322141; 1334719; 1173174; 1426628.	See FMSS for asset description information.
Residence (Ditch Rider House)	Non-Contributing	Portions of the siding of the Ditch Rider House have been damaged, resulting in exposure of the original horizontal wood board siding underneath.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.		Y	Building identified as non-contributing in the Tule Lake Segregation Center NHL (2006).	4100 - Building	241706	Ditch Rider House	See asset numbers associated with the Ditch Rider House below: 1333333; 1333335; 1333339; 1333340; 1333341; 1333342; 1333472; 1333473; 1333474; 1333475; 1333479; 1333482; 1333483.	See FMSS for asset description information.
Circulation												

Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool Road (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)		Contributing	The Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool Road is surfaced in red cinder. No deficiencies were noted.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Annually inspect road for damage and repair.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape"	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Sidewalk, Post Engineer Administration, Building 72 (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)		Undetermined	The concrete sidewalk is shows signs of severe deterioration (crumbling) as a result of age as well as intense heat during the summer and cold temperatures during the winter. Vegetation growing within the feature is accelerating their deterioration.	Vegetation and mosses are growing on the sidewalk and should be removed (flush cut) to expose the feature.	Continued removal of vegetation within concrete slabs will protect the features from further damage by vegetative root systems.	A small sidewalk extends off the far end of the Building 72 slab to the north.	N	Confirm historic status of remnant feature before adding to FMSS.	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Ditch Rider House Concrete Sidewalk		Non-Contributing	Grasses and weeds are growing in-between the cracks of the sidewalk and along brick edging. Portions of the sidewalk have deteriorated resulting in an inconsistent tread of concrete and soil.	Remove grasses and weeds from sidewalk using NPS approved weed eradication method.	Repair damaged portion of concrete sidewalk.	"1949" is inscribed in the concrete at the end of the sidewalk near the red cinder road.	N	Confirm park planning needs associated with the potential rehabilitation of the Ditch Rider House as a visitor contact station prior to adding to FMSS.	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Jail Parking Lot		Non-Contributing	The surface of the jail parking area includes grass, earth and gravel. No deficiencies were noted.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Annually inspect parking lot for damage and repair.			Confirm park planning needs associated with access to the site prior to adding to FMSS.	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
WRA Motor Pool Road		Non-Contributing	The surface of the WRA Motor Pool Road is a combination of gravel, asphalt and concrete. No deficiencies were noted.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Annually inspect road for damage and repair.			Confirm park planning needs associated with access to the site prior to adding to FMSS.	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Vegetation													
	Alignment of Trees (Grouping)	Contributing	Many of the Elms are showing signs of extreme decline as a result of age and deferred maintenance. Pests, soil compaction and drought conditions may also be causing the trees to decline.	Stabilize and maintain trees through pruning deadwood to encourage new growth. Remove hazard limbs and prop or brace leaning trees.	Consult with an arborist to ensure actions are taken to stabilize and preserve historic trees.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		

	Elm at Heavy Maintenance Shop Slab (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	Many of the Elms are showing signs of extreme decline as a result of age and deferred maintenance. Pests, soil compaction and drought conditions may also be causing the trees to decline.	Stabilize and maintain trees through pruning deadwood from trees and shrubs to encourage new growth. Remove hazard limbs from trees.	Consult with an arborist to ensure actions are taken to stabilize and preserve historic trees.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Poplar Trees (Grouping)	Non-Contributing	Many of the Polar trees are showing signs of decline as a result of deferred maintenance. Pests, soil compaction and drought conditions may also be causing the trees to decline.	Prune deadwood and remove hazard limbs in the short-term.	Consider how the park wants to manage non-contributing vegetation and remove, if necessary.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
	Plantings at Ditch Rider House	Non-Contributing	Vegetation (trees and shrubs) associated with the Ditch Rider House are showing signs of severe decline.	Prune deadwood from trees and shrubs in the short-term. Remove hazard limbs from trees.	Consider how the park wants to manage non-contributing vegetation and remove, if necessary.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Small Scale Features													
	Fence (Portions of the Stockade, Military Police Compound and WRA Motor Pool)	Contributing	Small holes have been cut into the fences in an attempt to access the site. Portions of barbed wire strung at the top of the fence is twisted and needs to be tightened and/or replaced.	Stabilize and maintain fences. Repair holes in fences and tighten or replace barbed wire as necessary using compatible materials.	Biannually inspect fences for damage and repair.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		

Culvert Endwalls (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Contributing	Culverts appeared to be blocked with vegetation and debris. Intake and outtake and associated stone endswalls are difficult to locate due to encroaching grasses.	Clean culverts and remove blockages. Remove encroaching grasses to expose culvert headwalls.	Inspect and remove any debris and/or vegetation from the culvert and inspect and repoint stone headwalls, if necessary.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Ditch	Contributing	Trash, debris, small woody vegetation, grasses and downed tree limbs are filling the ditch along State Highway 139.	Remove trash, debris, small woody vegetation, grasses and downed trees limbs from the ditch.	Annually remove trash, debris, small woody vegetation, grasses and downed trees limbs impacting the ditch.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Storage Bin (Post Engineer's Yard and Motor Pool)	Non-Contributing	The wood board is showing signs of deterioration, especially near the base of the structure.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintain Landscapes	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
NPS Information and Interpretive Panels	Non-Contributing	No deficiencies were identified.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Clean and maintain interpretive panels as necessary.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscape	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		

NHL Plaque	Non-Contributing	No deficiencies were identified.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Clean and maintain NHL monument as necessary.			Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Gate (Stockade)	Non-Contributing, but Managed as a Cultural Resource	No deficiencies were identified.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.	Consult with park Cultural Resources Staff.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Fence (Portions of the WRA Motor Pool, Post Engineer's Yard and Military Police Compound)	Non-Contributing, but Compatible	No deficiencies were identified.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Biannually inspect fences for damage and repair.		N	Repurpose existing location number associated with BOR and rename "Tule Lake Segregation Center Cultural Landscape".	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108851	Segregation Camp B.O.R. Land Area		
Cluster Arrangement N/A												
Constructed Water Features N/A												
Cultural Traditions N/A												
Land Use N/A												
Natural Systems and Features N/A												
Spatial Organization N/A												
Topography N/A												
Views and Vistas N/A												
Remaining non-CL assets in FMSS												