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The Tule Lake Committee and the NPS began work to preserve the Tule Lake Segregation Center in 2000, and with support from a Japanese American Confinement Sites grant, the Tule Lake jail featured on page 20, is being restored. Above, 2003 interior photo of the jail with former incarcerated Jimi Yamaichi who supervised its construction in 1944/45. Photo courtesy of Tule Lake Committee. Photo by Hiroshi Shimizu.

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Heyday's Life After Manzanar explores how Japanese Americans rebuilt their lives following their World War II incarceration. This book, funded in part by a Japanese American Confinement Sites grant, is featured on page 12. Pictured here (from left to right) are Bob Takamoto, Bruce Sansui, and Mas Ooka in July 2016 as they revisit the former Manzanar incarceration site in California where they once stood as young boys growing up behind barbed wire, c. 1944. Photos courtesy of Toyo Miyatake Studio.

2018: A Year In Review—Preserving and Interpreting World War II Japanese American Confinement Sites

The National Park Service is pleased to report on the progress of the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program. In 2006, President George W. Bush signed Public Law 109-441 (120 STAT 3288), which authorized the National Park Service to create a grant program to encourage and support the preservation and interpretation of historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II (WWII). The law authorized up to \$38 million for the life of the grant program. Congress first appropriated funding for the program in 2009. JACS grants are awarded through a competitive process in which \$2 of federal money matches every \$1 in nonfederal funds and “in-kind” contributions.

Over the last ten years, the program has awarded 206 grant awards totaling more than \$26 million to private nonprofit organizations; educational institutions; state, local, and tribal governments; and other public entities.

The projects involve 21 states and the District of Columbia and include oral histories, preservation of camp artifacts and buildings, documentaries and educational curricula, and exhibits and memorials that preserve what remains of the confinement sites and honor the people who were incarcerated there by sharing their experiences.

The Fiscal Year 2018 grant awards featured in this report include teacher trainings to help educators share lessons on the WWII Japanese American experience with Chicago middle and high school students; digital scanning of the former Amache incarceration site in Colorado to help support future preservation efforts; and an exhibition based on the diaries and letters of Stanley Hayami, a teenager who served in the U.S. Army’s 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team and was killed in action while his family remained incarcerated at Heart Mountain in Wyoming.

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2018: A Year In Review –

continued from page 1

The 21 grants awarded in 2018 range from \$13,464 to the Friends of Minidoka to digitize more than 1,000 items in their collection related to the Minidoka incarceration site in Idaho, to \$398,272 to Full Spectrum Features to produce two short films and an educational website to provide more insight into the experiences of Japanese American WWII experiences of resistance and resettlement.

Each year, as new projects begin, past JACS-funded projects are completed. Some of those completed this year include a study to provide preservation recommendations for rapidly deteriorating elementary school buildings at the Poston incarceration site in Arizona; interpretive materials to increase awareness of internment sites in New Mexico; and a traveling exhibit to highlight California's Tuna Canyon Detention Station, which detained Japanese, German, Italian aliens and Japanese Peruvians during World War II.

The National Park Service recognizes the hard work and dedication of those committed to preserving the sites and experiences associated with the Japanese American WWII incarceration history. The wide range of projects funded demonstrates the urgent need to preserve the sites and stories before they are lost to time, and the importance of fostering partnerships to ensure the sites and stories are preserved for many generations to follow.

“Using both traditional and innovative techniques, we are working with communities and partner organizations to preserve an important part of our nation's history,” said National Park Service Deputy Director P. Daniel Smith. “More than 75 years later, new generations of Americans can use these resources to learn the struggles and perseverance of Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II.”

ELIGIBLE SITES AND PROJECTS

As defined by Public Law 109-441, eligible confinement sites include the 10 War Relocation Authority camps: Gila River (AZ), Amache (Granada) (CO), Heart Mountain (WY), Jerome (AR), Manzanar (CA), Minidoka (ID), Poston (AZ), Rohwer (AR), Topaz (UT), and Tule Lake (CA), as well as other sites—including “assembly,” “relocation,” and “isolation” centers—identified in the NPS report *Confinement and Ethnicity* and as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, where Japanese Americans were imprisoned during World War II.

Seven major categories of activities are eligible for JACS grants: capital projects (such as the construction of new interpretive centers); documentation (such as archeological surveys); oral history interviews; interpretation and education related to historic confinement sites (such as wayside exhibits or educational curricula); preservation of confinement sites and related historic resources (such as restoration of historic buildings or collections conservation); planning projects (such as resource management plans); and nonfederal real property acquisition (allowed only at Heart Mountain [WY], Honouliuli [HI], Jerome [AR], Rohwer [AR], and Topaz [UT], per stipulations of Public Laws 109-441 and 111-88).

OVERVIEW OF THE 2018 GRANT PROGRAM PROCESS

For the 2018 grant program, the National Park Service mailed postcards announcing the availability of grant applications and guidelines to nearly 7,000 individuals and organizations. On September 1, 2017, the National Park Service also announced the availability of application materials through the grant program website, grants.gov, social media, and e-mail correspondence.

By the application deadline of November 1, 2017, the National Park Service received 31 applications requesting more than \$5.2 million in federal funds. During the week of December 4, 2017, the JACS grant review panel convened at the NPS Intermountain Regional Office in Lakewood, Colorado, to evaluate the proposals. The panel was composed of NPS staff from the Intermountain, Midwest, and Pacific West regions. The six panel members represented a variety of backgrounds and disciplines, including expertise in curation, history, historical architecture, interpretation, and cultural and natural resources. The panel evaluated and ranked each proposal using criteria and guidelines that were established for the program based on public input.

The panel recommended 21 proposals to receive funding, which was awarded in two phases. A continuing resolution for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-123), provided funding authority for the period from October 1, 2017, through March 23, 2018, or 46.97% of the fiscal year's budget. Thus, on April 13, 2018, National Park Service Deputy Director P. Daniel Smith announced nine grants totaling more than \$1.3 million in funding. On August 21, 2018, Deputy Director P. Daniel Smith announced the award of the remaining 12 grants totaling more than \$1.5 million, with funding provided through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, (Public Law 115-141).

Fiscal Year 2018 Grant Awards

In 2018—the JACS Grant Program’s tenth year—20 grants provided more than \$2.8 million to projects in seven states. A list of the winning projects follows. For a full list of grant award project summaries, visit the JACS Grant Program website at: www.nps.gov/JACS/.

FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECTS BY STATE

CALIFORNIA

Recipient: Anaheim Public Library (Anaheim, CA)

Project Title: Anaheim Japanese American Heritage Project

Grant Award: \$38,833

Site(s): Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston), La Paz County, AZ

Recipient: Fred T. Korematsu Institute (San Francisco, CA)

Project Title: Developing Curriculum and Educating Through Film: “And Then They Came For Us”

Grant Award: \$100,579

Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: The Internet Archive (San Francisco, CA)

Project Title: Digital Library of Japanese American Incarceration

Grant Award: \$47,624

Site(s): Multiple Sites



Internet Archive will digitize, and make available to checkout online, more than 400 books on the Japanese American WWII incarceration experience. Image credit: Internet Archive.



Girl Scouts at the Minidoka concentration camp, Idaho, c.1944. Photo courtesy of Densho (ddr-densho-13-46). Courtesy of the Mamiya Family Collection.

Recipient: Japanese American National Museum (Los Angeles, CA)

Project Title: On My Honor: Scouting in American Concentration Camps

Grant Award: \$155,952

Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: Japanese American National Museum (Los Angeles, CA)

Project Title: The Stanley Hayami Diary: A Virtual Exploration of Camp Through the Eyes of a Teenage Boy

Grant Award: \$331,779

Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: Musical Traditions Inc. (dba Paul Drescher Ensemble) (San Francisco, CA)

Project Title: “Both Eyes Only” Chamber Opera

Grant Award: \$40,000

Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc. (San Francisco, CA)

Project Title: Bear Witness: Camp Oral History Digital Collections

Grant Award: \$119,750

Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc. (San Francisco, CA)
Project Title: We Are All Americans: Teacher Education Project
Grant Award: \$142,468
Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: San Francisco Film Organization (San Francisco, CA)
Project Title: United States Japanese Alien Camps of World War II
Grant Award: \$204,302
Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: Stanford University (Stanford, CA)
Project Title: Office of Redress Administration (ORA) Oral History Project
Grant Award: \$72,871
Site(s): Multiple Sites

COLORADO

Recipient: Colorado Preservation, Inc. (Denver, CO)
Project Title: Amache Recreation Hall Restoration, Reconstruction and Interpretation
Grant Award: \$290,344
Site(s): Granada Relocation Center (Amache), Prowers County, CO



Colorado Preservation Inc., moved a portion of a historic recreation hall back to Amache, which will now be restored. Photo courtesy of Barbara Darden, Scheuber + Darden Architects.

Recipient: University of Colorado Denver (Denver, CO)
Project Title: Amache 3D Digital Documentation, Phase II
Grant Award: \$37,047
Site(s): Granada Relocation Center (Amache), Prowers County, CO

IDAHO

Recipient: Friends of Minidoka (Twin Falls, ID)
Project Title: Friends of Minidoka Collection Densho Digital Repository Project
Grant Award: \$13,464
Site(s): Minidoka Relocation Center, Jerome County, ID

Recipient: Friends of Minidoka (Twin Falls, ID)
Project Title: The Lessons of Minidoka: Broadcast Documentary and Education Project
Grant Award: \$247,716
Site(s): Minidoka Relocation Center, Jerome County, ID



Friends of Minidoka will digitize more than 1,000 National Archives images and share on Densho's Digital Repository. Photo courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration; Image 210-CMB-SA1-1597.

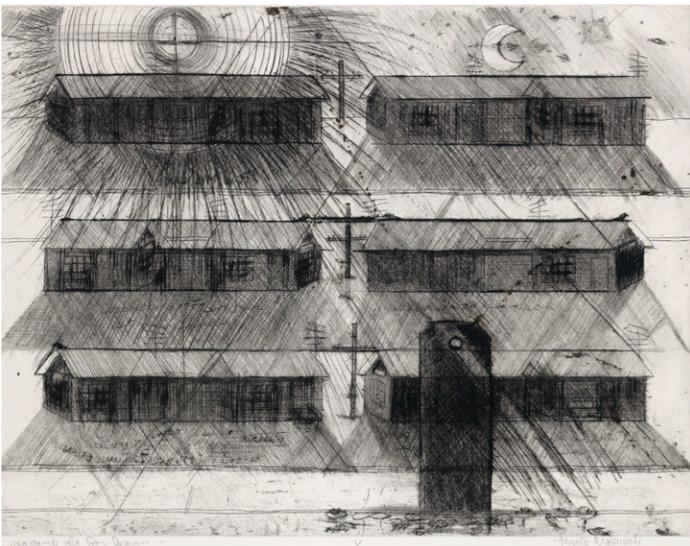
ILLINOIS

Recipient: Full Spectrum Features (Chicago, IL)
Project Title: Resistance & Resettlement: A Cinematic Digital History Project
Grant Award: \$398,272
Site(s): Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Park County, WY; Rohwer Relocation Center, Desha County, AR

Recipient: Japanese American Service Committee (Chicago, IL)
Project Title: Bridging Voices Project: Japanese American World War II Oral History Collection, Digitization, and Dissemination
Grant Award: \$252,233
Site(s): Multiple Sites

MASSACHUSETTS

Recipient: Smith College (Northampton, MA)
Project Title: "Defiant Vision: Prints & Poetry by Munio Makuuchi"
Grant Award: \$37,822
Site(s): Minidoka Relocation Center, Jerome County, ID



Munio Takahashi Makuuchi, *Neo Camp a la Ron Brown*, ca. 1986-1989, drypoint. Image courtesy of Collection of Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Massachusetts. Purchased with the Elizabeth Halsey Dock, class of 1933, Fund.

OREGON

Recipient: Oregon Nikkei Endowment (Portland, OR)
Project Title: Preserving and Sharing the Minidoka Collection of Oregon Nikkei Endowment
Grant Award: \$67,155
Site(s): Minidoka Relocation Center, Jerome County, ID

WASHINGTON

Recipient: Densho (Seattle, WA)
Project Title: Stories Less Told Part III: Video Oral Histories of Resettlement and Return
Grant Award: \$112,688
Site(s): Multiple Sites

Recipient: Northwest Film Forum (Seattle, WA)
Project Title: Japanese American Pilgrimage Website
Grant Award: \$194,101
Site(s): Multiple Sites

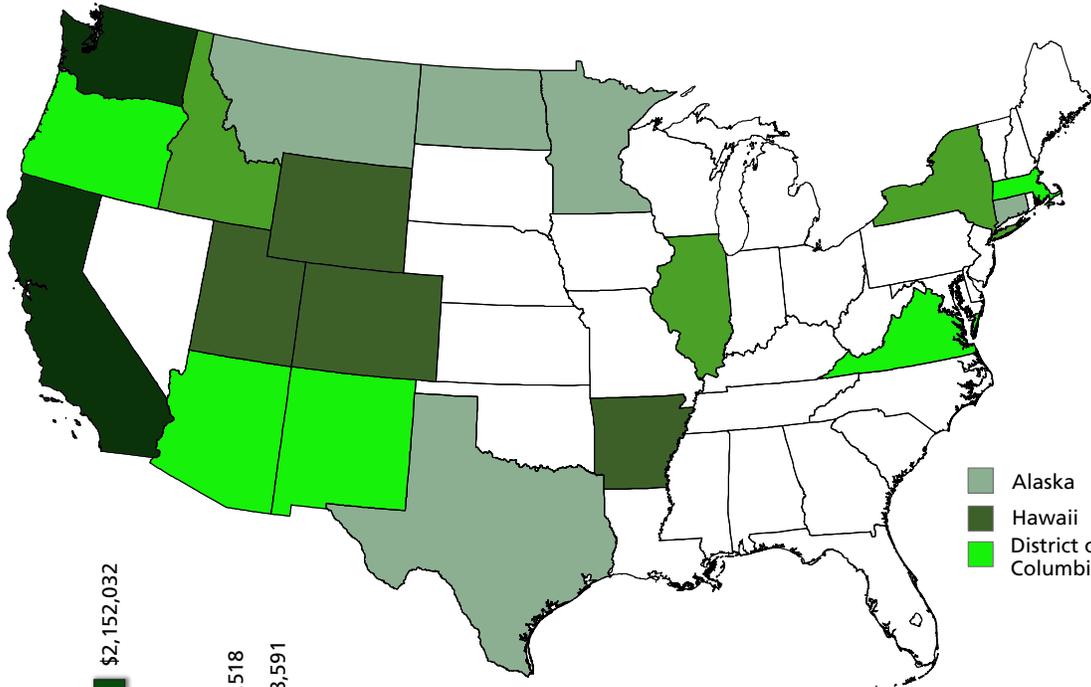
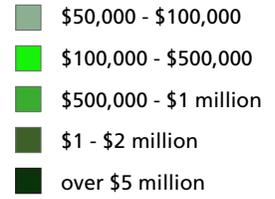


Densho's interviews provide a greater understanding of Japanese American experiences following WWII. Photo courtesy of Densho and Norman Hayashi.

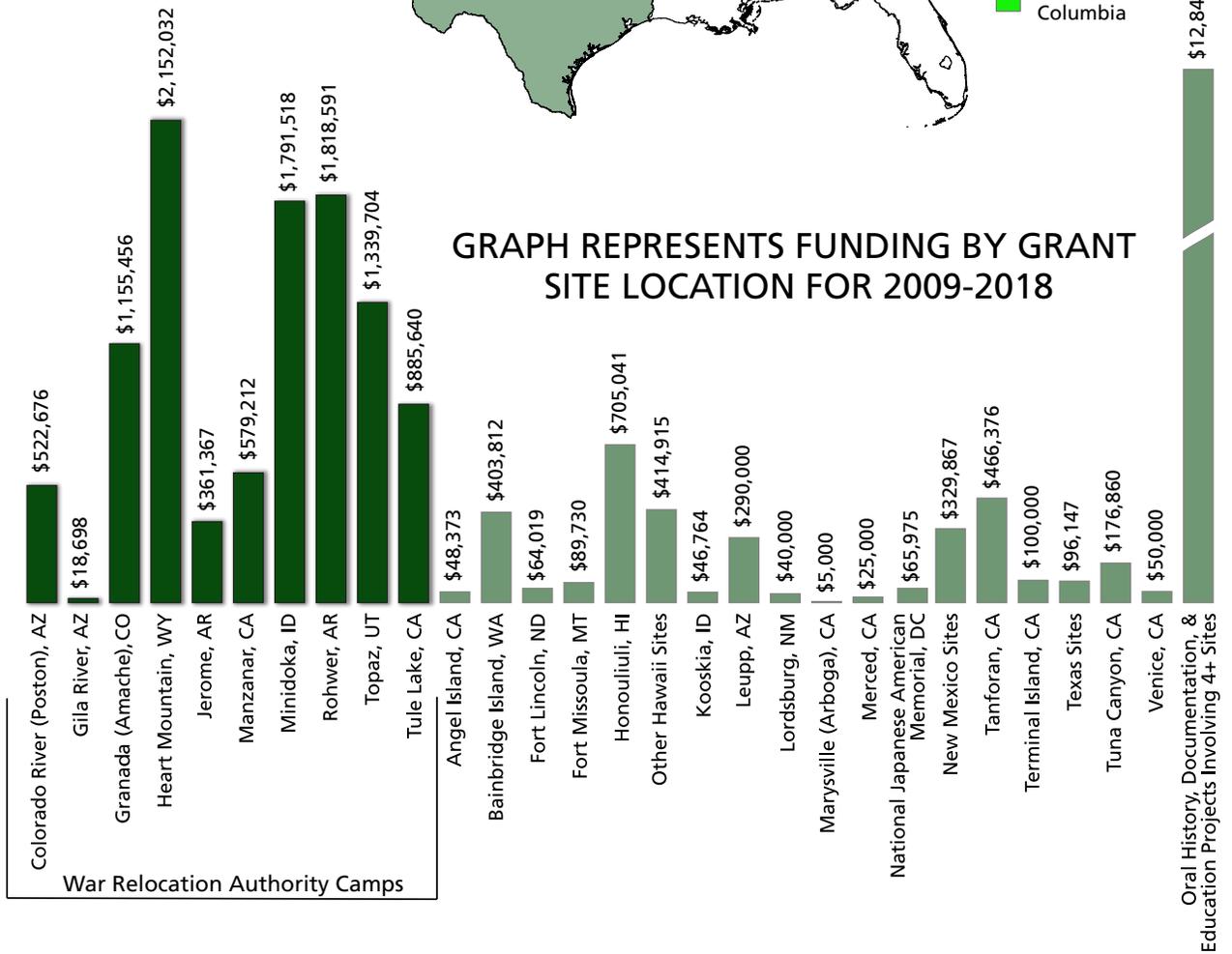


Former incarcerated from all camps attend the 2019 Jerome/Rohwer Pilgrimage. Photo courtesy of Marissa Fujimoto.

MAP DEPICTS GRANT FUNDING BY STATE FOR 2009-2018



GRAPH REPRESENTS FUNDING BY GRANT SITE LOCATION FOR 2009-2018



Projects Completed During Fiscal Year 2018

Following is an overview of projects successfully completed during Fiscal Year 2018. These stories reflect the dedicated commitment and hard work of numerous groups to preserve, interpret, and disseminate the history of Japanese American incarceration during World War II.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMINGUEZ HILLS ESTABLISHES CONSORTIUM TO DIGITIZE TROVE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN RECORDS

A consortium of 13 California State University archives has digitized more than 13,000 documents and oral histories related to Japanese American incarceration during World War II for scholars, students, and other researchers.

The list of digitized records is long and includes:

- 12,711 individual records
- 500 camp publications
- 370 oral histories with more than 247 transcripts
- Translation of 50 publications from Japanese to English
- 142 English summaries of Japanese letters and documents

The valuable records shed light on the forced removal and imprisonment of some 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II. Digitization helps preserve the records. It also makes them easier to find and look through because they include searchable titles, metadata naming tags, and an index.



Firefighters of Station 3, Platoon A at Tule Lake incarceration camp, California, October 12, 1944. Photo courtesy of CSU Dominguez Hills, Gerth Archives and Special Collections.

Project leaders were excited when news of their work led to the discovery of ten new collections, including a previously unknown diary of a Japanese American's incarceration at Manzanar, Gila River, and Tule Lake. Another surprise was the discovery of a steamer trunk used to ship Okine family belongings to the Rohwer incarceration site in rural Southeast Arkansas' Desha County.

Previously unavailable to the public, these records can now be accessed on the California State University Japanese American History Digitization Project website: <http://www.csujad.com/>. The project, funded in part by a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$321,554, involved university staff in Bakersfield, Channel Islands, Dominguez Hills, Fullerton, Fresno, Northridge, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Luis Obispo, and Sonoma. Other financial contributions came from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Haynes Foundation, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program.

Joining in the ongoing project are institutions and organizations such as the University of California at Santa Barbara, Claremont Colleges, the Eastern California Museum, Go For Broke National Education Center, the Historical Society of Long Beach, and the Palos Verdes Public Library.



Mess hall staff in the Rohwer incarceration camp, Arkansas, c. 1942-1944. Photo courtesy of CSU Dominguez Hills, Gerth Archives and Special Collections. Courtesy of Dorothy Ai Aoki.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY'S CONFINEMENT IN THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT TELLS NEW MEXICO'S INTERNMENT STORY

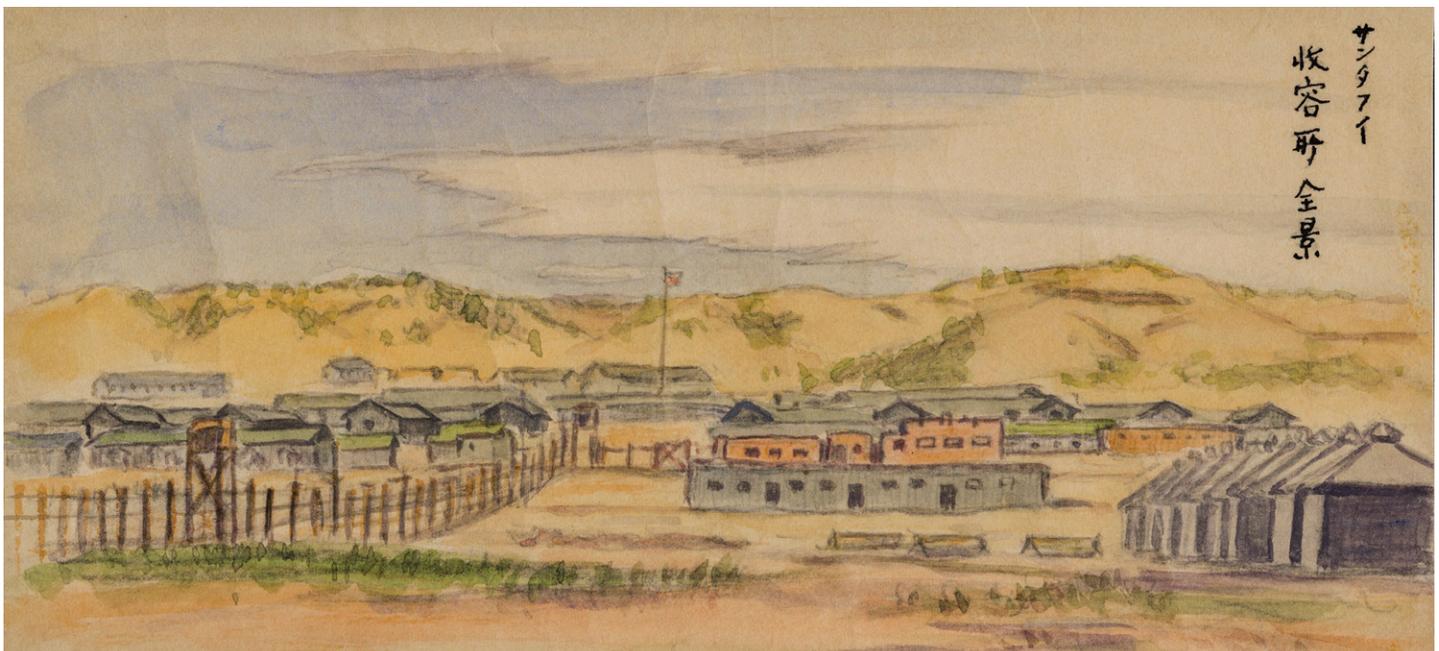
New Mexico is billed as America's "Land of Enchantment." However, it wasn't so charming for more than 4,500 men, women, and children of Japanese Americans interned in camps there by U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) agencies during World War II or for more than 200 Japanese Americans already living in the state at the time.

That little-known, tragic story is now told more fully in a new publication, *Confinement in the Land of Enchantment*, as well as by historical markers and an educational website. Colorado State University's Public Lands History Center and the New Mexico chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League undertook this comprehensive project, with help from a 2014 NPS JACS grant of \$189,864.

Colorado State University formed a team of more than 30 scholars, volunteers, and survivors and their family members to conduct oral histories, archival research, and archeological surveys at Lordsburg and the Baca Camp site (Old Raton Ranch) as part of this multiyear project. Information gathered from these sources was used in several projects.

An educational book with rich illustrations was produced and 500 copies distributed to schools, historic sites, and libraries throughout New Mexico. An interactive website tells the stories of the prison camps, which mainly held *Issei* (first generation) men, as well as the effects of wartime hysteria and prejudice on Japanese Americans who were living in New Mexico at the time, but who were not imprisoned. The New Mexico Office of the State Historian provides access to the website at <http://newmexicohistory.org/featured-history-projects>.

The project also provided a short history and images of the Baca Camp site, which held Japanese American families uprooted from their homes in Clovis, New Mexico. The U.S. Forest Service installed a marker at this location featuring information about the site. Three additional historical markers were installed at or near two of New Mexico's four Japanese American confinement sites – Fort Stanton and Lordsburg. The Lordsburg marker is located in the lobby of the Lordsburg City Hall and Lordsburg Local History Museum. The Fort Stanton marker was placed near the site of Japanese Segregation Camp No. 1.



Caption on reverse: "Panorama of Santa Fe Internment Center. Drawn on writing paper - with anxiety - during early days when I was not sure that drawings of any kind were permitted." April 26, 1942. Image courtesy of Densho (ddr-manz-2-25). Courtesy of Manzanar National Historic Site and the Kango Takamura Collection.

DENSHO INCREASES RESOURCES FOR EDUCATORS THROUGH ONLINE REPOSITORY AND NEW CURRICULUM

Densho, a Seattle-based nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving, educating, and sharing the story of the World War II-era incarceration of Japanese Americans, completed two JACS-funded projects to expand resources available in their online encyclopedia and to connect communities to the history of Japanese American WWII incarceration through shared, although varied, experiences of discrimination and racism in the United States.

DENSHO EXPANDS ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA

Launched in 2012, the Densho Encyclopedia is a free, online archive of resources on Japanese Americans during World War II. Designed for a broad audience, ranging from academics to generations of Nikkei community members, the encyclopedia is a living resource that will grow over time

With a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$236,777, Densho produced 350 new articles for a new component of the encyclopedia: the Densho Resource Guide to Media on the Japanese American Removal and Incarceration, which focuses on videos, books, articles, short stories, websites, curriculum, and other online primary source collections that address the wartime incarceration of Japanese Americans.



Densho staff with Khizr Khan at Seattle's 2018 Day of Remembrance event. Photo courtesy of Densho.

The project also tagged and categorized 587 articles by subject, media, and age group, among other factors. Densho created a web application, allowing users to create lists of resources based on their own research criteria. The project also digitized 100 books, videos, curriculum, and other related resources for specific use by teachers and students.

DENSHO CONNECTS COMMUNITIES THROUGH JAPANESE AMERICAN INCARCERATION HISTORY

With a 2017 NPS JACS grant of \$208,031, Densho created a curriculum and teacher training workshop model focused on connecting Japanese American WWII incarceration experiences with other groups who experienced discrimination and racism during World War II and those who face similar issues today.

Densho developed the curriculum in partnership with many Seattle-based organizations, including the Holocaust Center for Humanity, the Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience, United Indians of All Tribes, Casa Latina, Council on American-Islamic Relations Washington, and the Northwest African American Museum. Over the course of four meetings, the group developed student learning goals, a curriculum model, and critical content for use in workshops held with teachers in Seattle and Spokane, Washington; Birmingham, Alabama; and New York City, New York, as well as with undergraduate students at the Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington.

Drawing on oral history interviews, the curriculum examines discrimination and racism as told by Japanese American, African American, and American Muslim individuals. In one interview, Frank Yamasaki recalls his experiences in 1930s Seattle as a child and the anti-Japanese sentiment that was common despite the active Japanese American community in the area. In another featured interview, Mary Jenkins speaks of her childhood experiences growing up in Albany, Georgia, and shared, "I grew up in the Jim Crow era. I sat in the balcony of the Albany movie theater. I drank from the separate water fountain. So I know a lot about segregation as it existed."

Available on the Densho website, the curriculum identifies common themes and patterns to help students understand the relevancy of the Japanese American exclusion and incarceration story. The curriculum is currently being developed into an online course that teachers and students will be able to access.

FRIENDS OF WAIPAHU CULTURAL GARDEN PARK ENGAGES STUDENTS IN EXAMINING ONE OF HONOULIULI'S LAST INTACT BUILDINGS

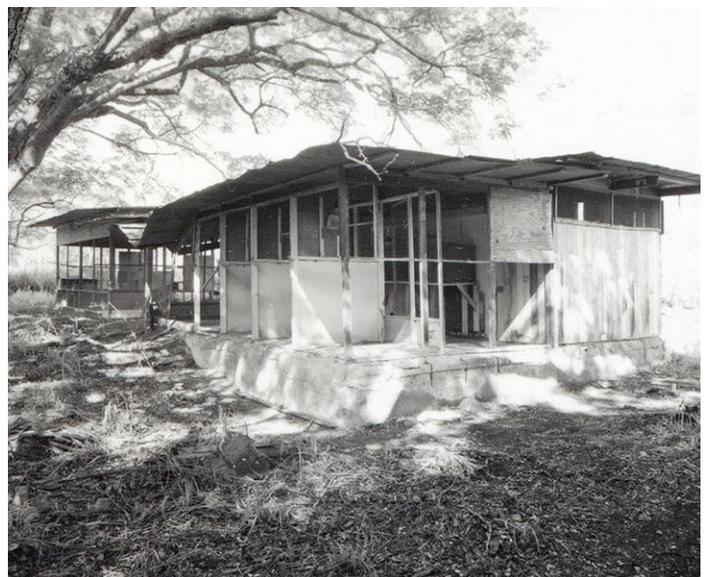
Efforts to learn more about the Honouliuli Internment Camp near Waipahu, Hawai'i, are advancing.

The Honouliuli Internment Camp, Hawai'i's largest and longest-operating internment camp, opened in 1943 and closed in 1946. During World War II, it held about 400 Japanese American internees and some 4,000 prisoners of war who were held in a different section of the camp. President Barack Obama declared the site a national monument in 2015, adding it to the NPS system.

The Friends of Waipahu Cultural Garden Park, also known as Hawai'i's Plantation Village, received a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$112,000 for an educational project related to Honouliuli. Hawai'i's Plantation Village hired Honolulu-based Minatoishi Architects to evaluate the condition of the two standing buildings at Honouliuli and produce construction documents to demonstrate how one of the buildings could be restored. University of Hawaii School of Architecture graduate students participated in the project as part of an educational practicum.

Students also helped design and build an exhibit to share their hands-on educational project at Honouliuli and to increase public awareness of the camp. Housed at Hawai'i's Plantation Village in O'ahu, the exhibit tells the camp's story with educational panels, authentic military gear, full-size replicas of an internee's bedroom quarters, as well as a replica guard watchtower and interrogation tent. Geared towards helping younger generations understand the hardships experienced by Japanese Americans during WWII, the exhibition also included tours and speakers throughout the year.

Hawai'i's Plantation Village is a living-history museum and ethno-botanical garden on a 50-acre site in the heart of sugar plantation country established in 1992. It is just 6 miles from the former internment camp.



Two remaining buildings at Honouliuli were evaluated as part of an educational practicum. Photo courtesy of Minatoishi Architects.



Photo courtesy of Minatoishi Architects.



Exhibit housed at Hawai'i's Plantation Village in O'ahu. Photo courtesy of Minatoishi Architects.

HEART MOUNTAIN WYOMING FOUNDATION ASSESSES PRESERVATION NEEDS AND LEADS JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT SITES CONSORTIUM

The Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to preserving and educating the public about the Heart Mountain incarceration site in Wyoming, completed two JACS-funded projects to assess preservation needs of a historic root cellar at Heart Mountain and to create a framework for collaboration between organizations dedicated to preserving and interpreting Japanese American confinement sites.

ROOT CELLAR ACQUIRED AND STABILIZED

The Heart Mountain root cellar is one of three original cellars constructed by incarcerated beginning in 1942 to store produce grown as part of the center's agricultural program. Measuring 312 feet by 35 feet, the root cellar stored produce such as potatoes, daikon, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, pumpkins, dried beans, cabbage, and beets.

Led by assistant farm superintendents James Ito and Eiichi Sakauye, the agriculture program drew on incarcerated's knowledge of soil science and innovative farming techniques to create a successful farm in the barren soils of Wyoming. The program's first harvest produced 1,065 tons of vegetables, with the second yielding 2,500 tons of produce.

With a 2013 NPS JACS grant of \$33,621, Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation completed a land appraisal and land surveys of the root cellar, one of the few remaining structures at Heart Mountain. The project also provided funding for CTA Architects and Engineers from Billings, Montana, to assess the condition of the root cellar, which had deteriorated over time. Sections of the roof were collapsing and eroding, leaving the interior of the structure open to the harsh Wyoming environment. CTA Architects also prepared a report, which included recommendations to stabilize the root cellar, along with preliminary steps for its long-term preservation.

During the course of the grant project, Rudy Jolovich generously donated the root cellar property to the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation. The root cellar had previously belonged to Jolovich's parents, Rudolph and Doris, who acquired the cellar in 1959 following more than a decade of homesteading at the former Heart Mountain incarceration site, which was reopened for homesteading after the war.

CONSORTIUM ESTABLISHED TO BUILD CAPACITY AND SUSTAINABLE NETWORK OF PARTNERS

With a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$26,639, the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation partnered with the Japanese American National Museum (JANM) to bring together a consortium of leaders and key organizations dedicated to preserving the sites and history related to the Japanese American incarceration experience.

In August 2015, consortium participants gathered at the Heart Mountain Interpretive Center in Wyoming, as part of the site's annual pilgrimage, for the first consortium meeting. The gathering provided an opportunity for leaders and stakeholders from across the country to come together to discuss the needs of their sites and ways they could network and support each other.

The group developed a working mission statement that identified the purpose of the consortium as a collaborative and sustainable network designed to "preserve, protect, and interpret historic sites, artifacts, and experiences; and elevate the social justice lessons of the Japanese American WWII experience to highlight ways that civil and human rights abuses put at risk the rights of all Americans."

In May 2016, a second consortium meeting convened in Washington, DC, which focused on formalizing the structure of the consortium, establishing an annual meeting, and exploring avenues for long-term sustainability. The consortium also launched a communications platform for information and resource sharing on all confinement site issues, successfully connecting over 40 organizations and more than 100 individuals.



Contractor Sol Martin leads a tour of the work in the root cellar. Photo courtesy of the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation.

HEYDAY'S NEW BOOK DESCRIBES LIFE AFTER INCARCERATION FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS

What happened to Japanese Americans after they were released from U.S. government concentration camps at the end of World War II?

Some of their stories are told in a new book, *Life after Manzanar*, by authors Naomi Hirahara and Heather C. Lindquist.

Manzanar was the largest of the 10 War Relocation Authority prison camps where Japanese Americans were sent during the war. It was located about 230 miles north of Los Angeles in a dry desert plain that gets dangerously hot in summer and very cold in winter. Up to 10,000 people were imprisoned there in 504 hastily and shoddily built barracks.



Private Ben Hatanaka, on furlough from the U.S. Army, sits under the entrance sign at Manzanar while visiting family members imprisoned there, c. 1942–45. Photo courtesy of California State University, Sacramento Library.



Mo Nishida, who was incarcerated in Colorado during WWII, prays at the Manzanar cemetery on the eve of the 47th Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage, April 2016. Photo courtesy of Patrick T. Fallon.

Being sent to Manzanar, or any camp, often meant losing your home or business. Life frequently remained difficult after release, when former incarcerated were given just \$25 and a one-way bus ticket to make new lives.

Many former prisoners faced discrimination, lack of housing, and poor job prospects when they returned to Southern California. Discouraged, some were forced to venture east to unfamiliar cities like Denver and Chicago, where they struggled to re-establish normal lives. But others triumphed over tragedy, making for a complex and nuanced story. According to Hirahara and Lindquist, the book relies on new and archived oral histories and extensive research “to represent a wide range of experiences rather than try to create a single narrative about an entire population.”

“Striking with as much force and devastation as some natural disasters, the wartime catastrophe that befell the Japanese Americans was entirely human-made, the result of racism, exploitation, improper government leadership, and lack of public vigil,” Art Hansen, professor emeritus of California State University, Fullerton, writes in the book’s forward.

Research, writing, and publication costs were partially funded with a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$100,000 to independent book publisher, Heyday, who closely collaborated with the Manzanar History Association to complete the project.

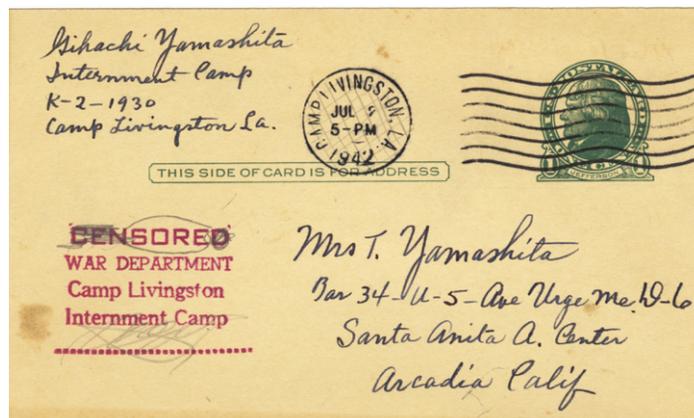
JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM DIGITIZES COLLECTIONS TO INCREASE ACCESSIBILITY

The Japanese American National Museum is the largest museum in the United States dedicated to sharing the experiences of Americans of Japanese ancestry. More people have easier access to the personal stories of Japanese American WWII internees and the extensive collections at the Japanese American National Museum now that two JACS-funded digital online guides have been completed. *Enemy Mail: An American Story of Wartime Separation* was funded with a 2016 NPS JACS grant of \$74,275. It features an interactive website with materials from the Gihachi and Tsugio Yamashita Collection, which tells the story of the Yamashita family's heartbreaking three-year imprisonment and separation.

The FBI approached the Yamashita home in the early hours of December 8, 1941, arresting Gihachi Yamashita and leaving his wife, Tsugio, with their two young daughters. Labeled an "alien," Mr. Yamashita was imprisoned in several DOJ facilities in at least four states. The War Relocation Authority (WRA) sent Mrs. Yamashita and her daughters to the Santa Anita Assembly Center in California, then to the Rohwer incarceration site in Arkansas. The family fought to stay connected by exchanging letters, drawings, and camp crafts. Lillian Yamashita, 12 years old and confined in Rohwer, petitioned the Department of Justice to release her father. The Department of Justice relented in 1944, moving Mr. Yamashita to Rohwer, where he finally rejoined his family.



Angela, Tsugio, and Lillian Yamashita in Rohwer concentration camp, Arkansas. Photo courtesy of Japanese American National Museum. Gift of the Gihachi and Tsugio Yamashita family (94.166.68).



Letter Gihachi sent to Tsugio from Camp Livingston, Louisiana. Image courtesy of Japanese American National Museum. Gift of the Gihachi and Tsugio Yamashita family (94.166.139).

Viewers can find the resource on the JANM website at <https://enemy-mail.janm.org>.

A second guide, *Exploring America's Concentration Camps*, is available through the JANM website at <https://eacc.janm.org/>.

It was created with a 2014 NPS JACS grant of \$130,432. The guide provides insight into relevant topics taught to students in kindergarten through high school. It includes nine major themes represented by artifacts and personal stories from each camp.

Viewers are invited to explore the guide by clicking on a circle resembling a compass with a directional arrow and points surrounding it. Starting with "Migration," viewers can move around the compass to each theme in order or skip ahead to specific themes, including the final lesson, "Justice & Democracy."

Each theme opens to descriptive text supplemented by photographs of related artifacts in the Japanese American National Museum collections and stories associated with the artifacts. Interviews with the person who donated the artifact or who had experiences in camp related to the object are also sometimes included.

Located in the Little Tokyo area of Los Angeles, the Japanese American National Museum houses the world's largest collection of Japanese American materials—more than 85,000 items representing the 10 WRA camps and the history of Japanese American incarceration. The museum worked with teams of scholars and educators to complete the guide, which now connects the museum's rich collections to a much broader audience.

JAPANESE CULTURAL CENTER OF HAWAII PRODUCES ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY, SHORT DOCUMENTARIES

The Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, a Honolulu-based non-profit dedicated to educating present and future generations about the evolving Japanese American experience in Hawai'i, completed two JACS-funded projects to learn more about archeological resources at Hawai'i internment sites and shed light on these lesser known sites through a series of short documentaries.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES DOCUMENTED

With a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$38,600, the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i led efforts to uncover new information about Hawai'i's internment sites. The Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i hired Trans-Sierran Archeological Research to synthesize existing archeological data with new field work, which was compiled in two new reports, "Dark Clouds Over Paradise: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Confinement Sites in Hawai'i," and "Honouliuli POW and Internment Camp: Archeological Investigations at Jigoku-Dani 2006-2017." Included in the studies are newly documented sites and features, an annotated list of archives and repositories, and Geographical Information System data on Honouliuli.

The research is a rich source of information about the 23 prison camp sites, where some 1,330 people of Japanese descent were interned by the U.S. Army during World War II. Documented sites include the Wai'ikea Prison Camp and Hilo Independent Japanese Language School on the big island of Hawai'i, and the Lihu'e Plantation Gymnasium and Wailua Jail on Kaua'i.

Useful to researchers, educators, and the public, the detailed maps, architectural data, historical summaries, and other information will also help guide the preservation, management, and interpretation of these sites.

DOCUMENTARIES TELL NEW STORIES OF 'LOST' PRISON CAMPS

An earlier JACS grant awarded to the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i led to the completion of the first full-length feature film, *The Untold Story: Internment of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i*, which chronicles the internment of Japanese Americans at 13 known prison camps in Hawai'i during World War II.



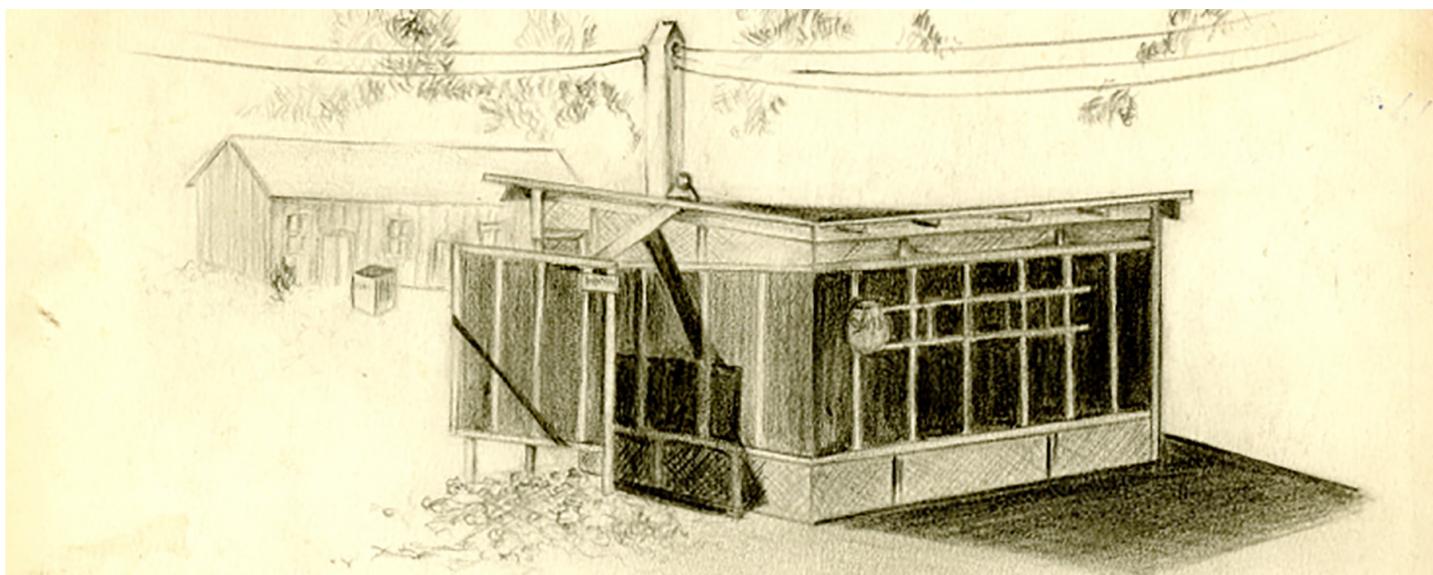
Marge Ueda Hiroshima shares her family's experiences during WWII in the *Voices Behind Barbed Wire* documentary series. Photo courtesy of Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii. Photo by Ryan Kawamoto.

Now, four new short documentaries add to that story, tying the events of yesterday to current civil rights issues.

After *The Untold Story* was released, a National Park Service (NPS) study identified four additional prison camps, including "lost" sites such as the Kalaheo Stockade and Haiku Camp. New stories about former internees and their families were also brought to light.

With a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$215,502, The Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i produced *Voices Behind Barbed Wire*, which explores those new sites and stories. Each film, written and directed by Ryan Kawamoto, establishes the context of Japanese residing in pre-war Hawai'i, the rise of tensions between the U.S. and Japan in the prelude to war, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and wartime hysteria and racism that led to the subsequent enactment of martial law on Hawai'i.

The Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i distributed 500 copies of the new documentary series to high schools, universities, colleges, and libraries in Hawai'i as part of its ongoing World War II Confinement Sites project. The cultural center's work to preserve the history and sites of former Japanese American prison camps is well known in Hawai'i. It organized the first pilgrimage to the former site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp in 2008, limiting attendance to about 90 former internees and family. It is estimated that more than 100,000 people have viewed its exhibits and films since then, and Hawai'i's governor has created a task force to study the preservation of all Hawai'i internment sites.



A sketch of the “Popular” house at the Stockton detention center located at the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds drawn by May Satsuki Muroga, 1942. Image courtesy of The National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc., May Satsuki Muroga Collection.

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY DIGITIZES DOCUMENTS, ARTIFACTS FOR PRESERVATION, RESEARCH

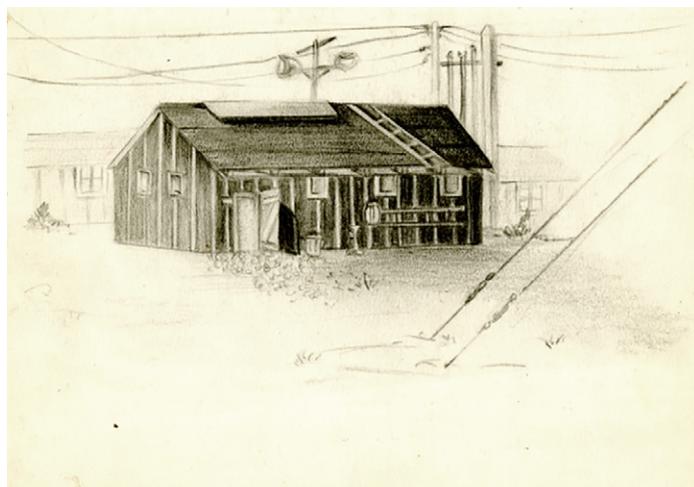
With a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$83,875, more than 400 artifacts such as newspapers, high school yearbooks, assignment notices, ID cards, correspondence and photographs have been digitized by the National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc. (NJAHS) in partnership with the University of San Francisco’s (USF) Gleeson Library.

The National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc. was founded in 1980 to promote the history and accomplishments of Japanese American veterans. Originally called “Go For Broke, Inc.,” the organization’s mission has evolved into preserving the history of Japanese Americans and educating the public about contributions Japanese Americans have made, and continue to make, to American society.

Since 2009, the National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc. and University of San Francisco have digitized more than 1,000 documents and artifacts associated with the “assembly centers,” 10 War Relocation Authority confinement sites and the DOJ prison camps. Building on this past work, USF Museum Studies graduate students and NJAHS interns researched, catalogued, photographed, and scanned additional artifacts from NJAHS archives and uploaded them to an online database.

New items added to the Camp Digital Archives include a scrapbook of drawings and poems written in Japanese by Seagoville internees; sketches of the Stockton Assembly Center barracks, 10 original language excerpts of Japanese Latin American oral histories and English translations connected to the Crystal City site, shared by the Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project.

The Camp Digital Archives is publically accessible and hosted on the USF Gleeson Library Digital Collections website at: <http://njahs.org/confinementsites>.



A sketch of the bathhouse at the Stockton detention center drawn by May Satsuki Muroga, 1942. Image courtesy of The National Japanese American Historical Society, Inc., May Satsuki Muroga Collection.

NIKKEI FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND REDRESS SHARES THE COURAGE OF JAPANESE AMERICANS AS THEY SPOKE OUT FOR JUSTICE

“Being that he [my brother] had already volunteered, I couldn’t believe we were being corralled to this concentration camp.” In a timorous voice and at times seeming to gasp for breath, Martha Okamoto quietly recounted her experience of forced removal and imprisonment before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). Incredulous, Mrs. Okamoto exclaimed, “I just couldn’t imagine my government would do this to me!”

The CWRIC hearings, held in Los Angeles over three days in August 1981, provided an opportunity for Japanese Americans to share the personal pain, humiliation, and loss suffered as a result of the U.S. government’s forced removal policy enacted after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Similar hearings were held in nine additional locations that year.

These first-person accounts have been made available in a comprehensive DVD collection, “The Courage of Japanese Americans as They Speak Out for Justice.” Funded in part by a 2014 NPS JACS grant of \$12,650, the Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress (NCR) and Visual Communications compiled 157 testimonies from individuals who spoke before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in Los Angeles and summary statements made by the commissioners. This riveting collection comprises a historical record for the ages and is accompanied by a Viewer’s Companion to make the testimonials easier to navigate.



One of the CWRIC hearings held in Los Angeles in 1981. Photo courtesy of Roy Nakano.



Panelists at the “Speak Out for Justice” event. From left: Moderator Naomi Hirahara and panelists Duane Kubo, Jim Matsuoka, Harry Kawahara, Evelyn Yoshimura, and Sumi Seki. Photo courtesy of Mario Gershom Reyes.

The collection includes an additional three-hour DVD that contains 21 selected testimonials from the Los Angeles hearings designed for educators to use in the classroom. A special event, “Speak Out Revisited: The CWRIC Hearings and Its Legacy,” held on December 2, 2018, at the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles celebrated the relaunch of the full “Speak Out For Justice” DVD collection.

Originally known as the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, the Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress was founded in 1980 to organize the Japanese American community and petition the federal government for proper acknowledgement and redress for the violation of civil rights that occurred during their WWII incarceration. Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress’ efforts, as well as the efforts of other organizations, culminated in the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which initiated a formal Presidential apology for the unjust actions by the federal government and authorized redress payments of \$20,000.

Today, the Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress continues its mission to educate, empower communities and give voice to Japanese Americans, and support Muslim Americans and all immigrants.

POSTON COMMUNITY ALLIANCE BOOSTS PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC POSTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Poston, also called the Colorado River Relocation Center, was constructed on tribal land that was part of the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation. Located in southwestern Arizona, Poston is one of two incarceration sites located within a Native American reservation. Poston didn't feature the guard towers found at other WRA-administered sites because of its remote location and the surrounding desert climate. At its peak, Poston had a population of 17,814, making it Arizona's third-largest "city" at the time and the second-largest incarceration site, after the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Designed by Yoshisaku Hirose, a Japanese-born architect, the 13 adobe school buildings constructed in 1943 were unlike any other buildings or structures at Poston. Built of light colored adobe bricks, the school buildings featured porches extending across the entire width of the south walls and consisted of a wood shop, auditorium, craft and supply building, school office, library, eight classroom buildings, and a network of concrete sidewalks and canopies.

The Poston incarceration site closed in 1945. From 1949 to 1980, the Poston Elementary School buildings were used as a community center by the Colorado River Indian Tribes and the local school district. In the 1980s, the school buildings were abandoned and rapidly deteriorated.

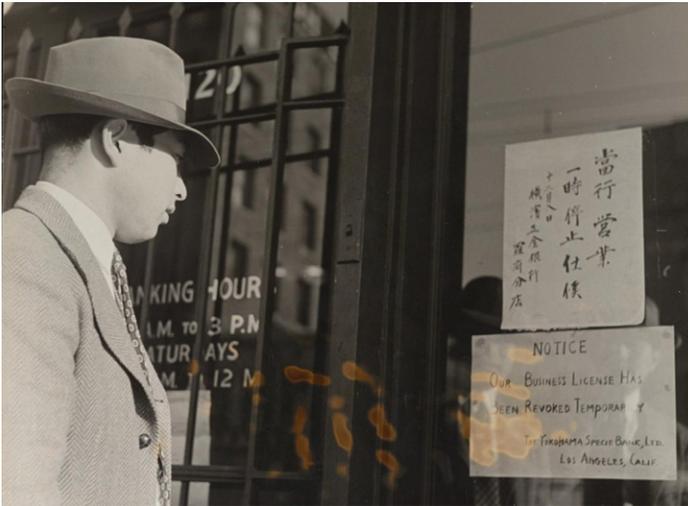
Since 2003, the Poston Community Alliance has worked with the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation to preserve the site and history of Poston and the Colorado River Indian Tribes communities. With assistance from a 2014 NPS JACS grant of \$163,750, the Poston Community Alliance worked with Scheuber and Darden to complete a historic structure assessment and stabilization of nine adobe classrooms. The assessment provided information about the architectural significance and construction history of the school complex and evaluated current building conditions. Stabilization measures will help prevent further deterioration of the classrooms.



An adobe school building at the Poston incarceration site in La Paz County, Arizona. Photo courtesy of Poston Community Alliance.



War Relocation Authority photo of school at Poston incarceration site in Arizona (Unit 1). Photo credit: Japanese American National Museum (2015.100.285).



Sign reads, 'Our Business License Has Been Revoked Temporarily - The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd', Los Angeles, Calif.", 1942. Photo courtesy of The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DIGITIZES THOUSANDS OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

The Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, is one of the largest and most heavily used libraries of manuscripts, rare books, and unique materials in the United States. It is also the primary depository for WRA records outside the National Archives. Records from the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study (JERS), a wartime program initiated by the University of California, Berkeley in 1942 that recruited Nisei social science students to document and examine the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans, were donated to the Bancroft in 1948. The WRA and JERS collections were merged into a single collection from 1954-1955, allowing researchers access to these unique resources.

With an earlier JACS grant, the University completed the first of a three-phase project, and digitized more than 100,000 records from the JERS collection. Now, daily journals, field reports, life histories, secondary research materials, and other government documents are accessible to researchers online.

Following the completion of this project, the University embarked on increasing access to a trove of historical documents related to the Japanese American incarceration experience during World War II, funded in part by two additional JACS grants.

With a 2014 NPS JACS grant of \$287,265, the University digitized 150,000 records, primarily personal papers, photographs, and ephemera created by Japanese Americans while incarcerated in one of the WRA camps. The collection includes artworks made by Hisako Hibi and Yoshiko Uchida, while incarcerated at Topaz in Utah, and photos and manuscripts from other family collections, providing first-hand insight into the incarceration experience. Also included are digitized pre-evacuation maps compiled by Earl Warren, then attorney general of California, who used them to advocate for the forced removal of Japanese Americans from the West Coast.

A FY2015 NPS JACS grant of \$296,347 completed the third phase of the project, which focused on scanning 150,000 images from the WRA collection and linking them to finding aids available in the Online Archive of California and Calisphere. The WRA collection photographs include roughly 7,000 images covering the pre-evacuation, forced removal, "assembly centers," incarceration, segregation, and resettlement.

Researchers can peruse more than 250,000 records available through the *Japanese American Internment Sites: A Digital Archive* at <http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/jacs>.



Boarding up Japanese-owned drug store on San Francisco's Post Street prior to forced removal, April 7, 1942. Photo courtesy of The Bancroft Library, University of California. Photo by Dorothea Lange.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER SHARES HISTORY OF LESSER KNOWN SITE IN TRAVELING EXHIBIT

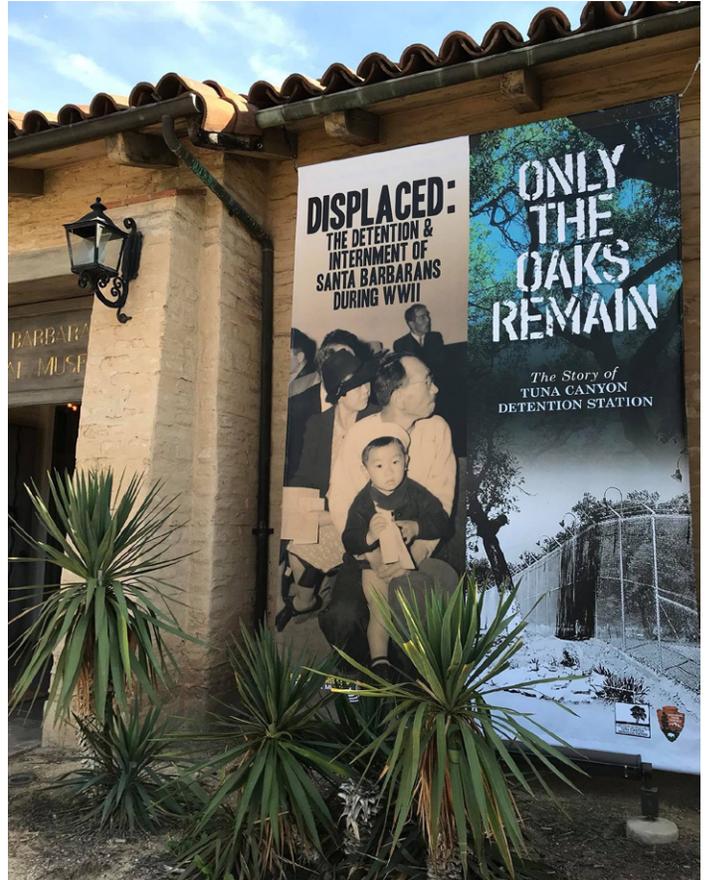
A unique traveling exhibition now brings attention to the once-untold story of World War II’s Tuna Canyon Detention Station.

Tuna Canyon was a detention station located in the Sunland-Tujunga neighborhood in the San Fernando Valley region of Los Angeles. Tuna Canyon was a Civilian Conservation Corps camp built in the 1930s. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, it was converted into a processing station for Japanese, German, and Italian aliens who were going to be sent to more permanent internment camps such as Missoula, Montana; Crystal City, Texas; and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Tuna Canyon had a capacity of 300 men.

The traveling exhibit is called “Only the Oaks Remain, the Story of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station” and features historic photographs of the detention station taken by Tuna Canyon Officer-in-Charge Merrill Scott. He believed his pictures would serve as a historical record of an important chapter in American history. The exhibit has diaries, letters, and biographies of some of the detainees. The exhibit also includes a diorama reconstruction of the camp.

Part of the project included publication of a book by the same title as the exhibition, writing and production of a musical play about Tuna Canyon by the Grateful Crane Ensemble, and the creation of a virtual tour of the camp narrated by Academy Award-winning actor and director Chris Tashima.

Since October 2016, the exhibition has been viewed in seven locations including the San Diego History Center in the City’s Balboa Park, the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles, Manzanar National Historic Site, and Santa Barbara Historical Museum. A 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$102,190 was awarded to the nonprofit San Fernando Valley Japanese American Community Center, who worked in close partnership with the Tuna Canyon Detention Station Coalition to create the exhibition. Many other organizations and individuals also contributed.



Traveling exhibit on display at Santa Barbara Library. Photo courtesy of Tuna Canyon Detention Station Coalition.



Tuna Canyon exhibit on display at the Presidio’s MIS Building for 2018 Veteran’s Day event. Photo courtesy of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station Coalition.

TULE LAKE COMMITTEE COMPLETES PLANS FOR RESTORATION OF THE TULE LAKE JAIL, REMINDER OF A FRAGILE DEMOCRACY

The stark concrete walls of the maximum-security jail Japanese Americans were forced to build for themselves are damaged by time, weather, and human activity, but still stand. Graffiti etched into those walls by the men is still readable, haunting signs of the pain and trauma that lingers here more than 75 years later.

The Tule Lake Segregation Center is a powerful reminder of America's unfair wartime treatment and denial of constitutional rights to Japanese Americans who were punished for speaking out against the injustice of their mass incarceration.

Preserving the jail is a top priority of former incarcerated and the larger Japanese American community. Tule Lake Committee, a San Francisco-based non-profit, is working on its restoration with the National Park Service, which administers the Tule Lake National Monument in northern California, just south of the Oregon border.

Phase one of the project resulted in a Historic Structures Report that guides restoration. Now Phase 2 is complete, supported by a 2013 NPS JACS grant of \$192,467. It focused on planning for the final Phase 3 jail reconstruction, including writing an environmental assessment, producing design documents and cost estimates, and preparing a construction bid.



Interior of the stockade jail, circa 1944. Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Photo by Robert Ross.



Stockade jail exterior, 1988. Photo courtesy of Caltrans. Photo by Don Tateishi.

Tule Lake was converted to a maximum-security segregation center in July 1943. As the Tule Lake Segregation Center, with a population of more than 18,000 prisoners, it became the largest and most punitive of the WRA-administered sites. More than 12,000 prisoners from the nine other WRA camps were labeled “disloyal” and segregated to Tule Lake. The determination of “loyalty” or “disloyalty” was based on the infamous, misguided, and incompetently administered WRA and War Department “loyalty questionnaire.” The questionnaire required Japanese American prisoners to answer if they would serve in the U.S. military, affirm loyalty to the U.S. government, and renounce any allegiance to the Emperor of Japan. Many Japanese Americans were wary of the intent behind questions created by a government that had taken away their constitutional rights and incarcerated them in camps surrounded by barbed wire and refused to cooperate. Over time, government mismanagement resulted in non-violent protests and strikes and martial law.

Tule Lake became a highly militarized concentration camp, surrounded by 28 guard towers and occupied by a 1,000-man battalion armed with machine guns, armored vehicles, and tanks. By late 1944, the government used prisoner labor to build the concrete jail that detained leaders of the dissident groups before sending them to Department of Justice camps in New Mexico or North Dakota, part of a little-known denationalization and deportation program aimed at Japanese American dissidents.

“When people say Japanese Americans didn’t protest their incarceration during World War II, it’s a totally false narrative, but it’s one people have believed for the past 75 years. That’s part of why Tule Lake’s history is so important,” Barbara Takei (Tule Lake Committee financial officer) told the *Pacific Standard* in 2018.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER CONDUCTS 3D DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION OF AMACHE

To add to the nation's understanding of the Granada Relocation Center (Amache), the University of Colorado Denver (UC Denver) received a 2015 NPS JACS grant of \$24,202 for a 3D digital documentation project of the site. UC Denver's Center of Preservation Research (CoPR) conducted laser scanning (also known as LiDAR), with a focus on the primary structures and landscape as they currently exist. At each LiDAR scan location, CoPR also took HDR panoramas to create a digital record of these primary structures. In addition, CoPR scanned the koi pond bridge and some of the original barrack buildings that had been relocated from the site to a high school and park in the nearby Town of Granada.

Located in southeastern Colorado, Amache saw more than 10,000 incarcerated pass through its gates. The first incarcerated arrived on August 27, 1942, and by October of that year more than 7,300 incarcerated were held at Amache. The built-up portion of the incarceration site included 39 blocks of Army-style barracks that each contained a mess hall, laundry, toilets, and shower room. Additionally, the site also included a hospital, school, recreation buildings, library, dry goods store, barbershop, sewage plant, and post office.

Amache also featured three koi ponds and gardens, along with rows of trees planted between the barracks by incarcerated who were encouraged to make improvements to the site. Similar to most War Relocation Authority-administered sites, armed military police manned the watchtowers located along the perimeter of the central section of the camp, which was enclosed by barbed-wire fencing.

In addition to preparing the scans and high-resolution panoramas of these site features, the project also created geo-referenced, photo-textured data and provided fly-through videos, panoramas and still images of the structures from the LiDAR data. The ultimate goal of this project was to create a highly accurate 3D model of the site to inform future work, including archeological surveys, and interpretation and preservation efforts at Amache.



UC Denver uses LiDAR scanning technology to document existing and reconstructed buildings at the former Amache incarceration site. Photo courtesy of Michael Nulty, University of Colorado Denver.



LiDAR scan of the Amache incarceration site. Photo courtesy of Michael Nulty, University of Colorado, Denver.



Overview of the Amache incarceration site in Colorado, December 12, 1942. Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration. Photo by Tom Parker.

Status of Funding for the Fiscal Year 2019 Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Cycle

The National Park Service announced the availability of applications for the FY2019 JACS grant cycle on October 3, 2018. The National Park Service received 51 proposals by the application deadline of December 10, 2018. In early March 2019, the NPS review panel convened in Lakewood, Colorado, to evaluate applications received for the FY2019 JACS grant cycle. The proposals reflected a wide range of project types, including oral history, interpretation and education, documentation, preservation, and capital projects.

It is anticipated that grant awards will be announced in late summer 2019. As we receive updated information about the grant awards, we will post it on the JACS Grant Program website: www.nps.gov/JACS.



Contact Information

Please contact one of the NPS regional representatives if you have any questions about the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program.

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PACIFIC WEST REGION

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Intermountain Region
Japanese American Confinement Sites
Grant Program**

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Lakewood, CO 80228

Please visit the NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program website for more information, including a list of eligible sites and projects, grant program guidelines, funded projects, and past newsletters:

Website: www.nps.gov/JACS



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