194/D-9

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Minidoka Internment National Monument

General Management Plan



November 2006



Letter from the Superintendent

It is with great pleasure that the National Park Service presents this general management plan that will serve as the master document to guide the management and development of Minidoka Internment National Monument for the next couple of decades. However, it is more than just a 'plan' – as it characterizes the collective vision of the hundreds of individuals that have opened their hearts and minds and have shared their personal feelings. These shared thoughts and stories have provided meaningful insights into one of America's darkest chapters in the mass violation of civil liberties and denial of constitutional rights. In many aspects it is a model plan since the very framework of these management strategies was created in direct response to the concerns and issues that were identified through a rigorous public planning process.

The important question now is what will be the role of the Minidoka site? How will this plan help shape the desired outcomes? Twenty years from now, when the next generations visit the site in Idaho, what do we want them to learn? What will they tell their neighbors about what they experienced? *What will Minidoka's legacy be?*

Since Minidoka Internment National Monument was established in 2001, the National Park Service has learned much about our national heritage and this American Story, and we understand that the story continues to have relevance today. The people that we have met and worked with, and the hundreds of stories that we have heard during the planning process have been truly remarkable and inspirational. I am certain that this document captures the national significance of the site and the importance for telling those powerful stories. I am equally confident that the management strategies that we have developed through this intense collaborative effort can achieve our long term goals – that is, to provide a forum for learning and understanding of past mistakes, set within the historical context of the mass internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. Now we face the challenge of implementing this plan in order to achieve our mutual goals.

I am often asked, "How can we accomplish all of the things that are in the general management plan?" The answer is that we must all continue to remain engaged, with each other and through groups, such as the Friends of Minidoka, the private sector, and other partners to accomplish, together, what is not possible alone. But most importantly, it is through the power of personal commitments of individuals like you that will continue forward movement to accomplish our objectives.

I believe that the *Minidoka Legacy* will be our collective voices – the voices of and for the Nikkei and our American heritage, to ensure that every person that is touched by the Minidoka story will begin to understand and appreciate what happened. You and I must be those voices! I believe that the legacy will be voices that speak to future generations – for they are the ones that will truly decide if history will repeat itself – or not.

I want to sincerely thank you all for sharing your time, your stories and for working to make Minidoka a place where historic resources are preserved and the compelling stories are captured and shared with new generations. The keystone of this plan clearly states that education is the overarching goal in the name of achieving understanding and conveying the meanings of our historic lessons.

You must stay engaged. You must listen and then you must act. I look forward to our continued work together.

Sincerely,

Neil King
Superintendent
Minidoka Internment National Monument

Six gun salute by the Wendell Veterans of Foreign Wars during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey ©

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Placing cranes on the umbrella during the Minidoka Pilgrimage, June 2004. NPS Photo.

Minidoka Internment National Monument

General Management Plan

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COVER: Former internees, their family members, and friends each hung a crane under the umbrella as a remembrance of those who were incarcerated at Minidoka during World War II. May Namba, a former Minidoka internee, folded each crane. She stated that the tattered umbrella represents the hardships that were caused by the incarceration experience. The cranes symbolize the internees, their struggles during World War II, and their ability to finally fly away from the situation to find peace and freedom. The umbrella and cranes were left at the national monument by the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey ©





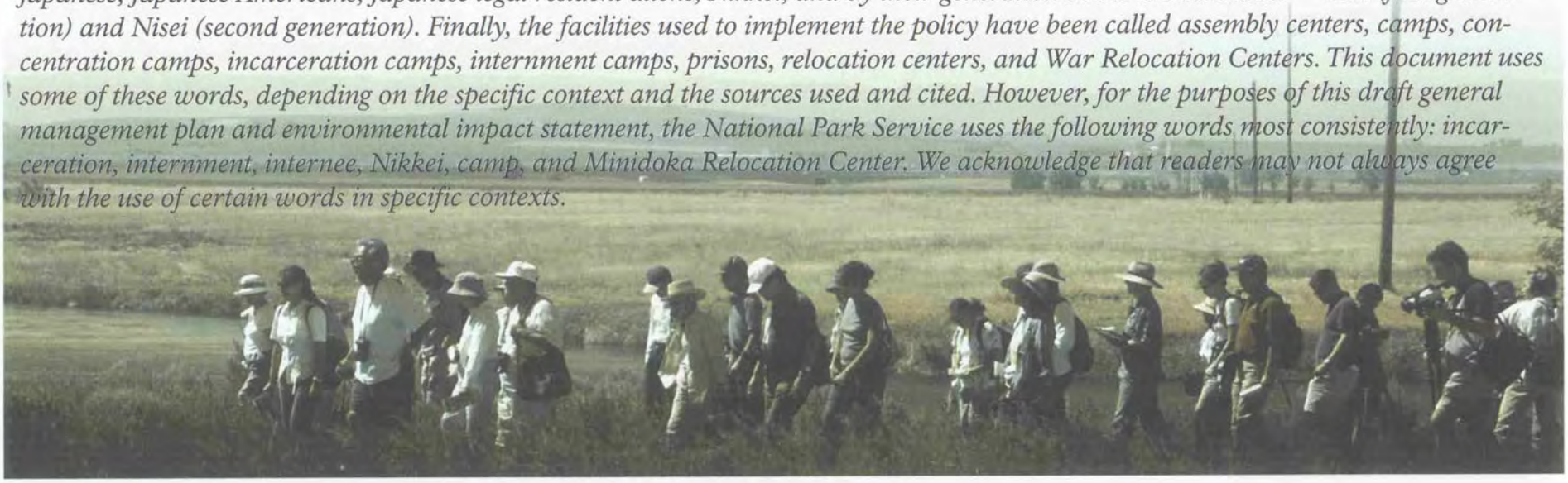
Internees of Block 7. 1943. Permission of the University of Washington.

Diverse Terminology and Perspectives on the Treatment of Nikkei in the U.S. during WW II

Many different words have been and continue to be used to describe the U.S. government's wartime policy toward Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, the events through which the policy was implemented, the facilities that provided for implementation, and the impact on affected individuals, families and communities. Highly charged debates over words and terminology continue to reflect intense passions and diverse perspectives on whether the policy was appropriate and justifiable 60 years ago. To commemorate historic sites, such as Minidoka Internment National Monument, and to fulfill the National Park Service's responsibilities to the public, the National Park Service acknowledges the diversity of perspectives and opinions on the meaning and significance of various words. Instead of selecting certain words or sets of terminology as either "acceptable" or "correct," the National Park Service encourages reflection, education, and discussion about this aspect of American history.

A glossary of words and terms appears in the last chapter of this document. It includes terminology used by the government, the media, and various members of the public during World War II, as well as in subsequent and contemporary debates and discussions. The preparers acknowledge that certain words and terms have been used by various individuals, groups, and the government itself for diverse ideological purposes, such as denying the negative results of policy implementation, minimizing the impacts, or exaggerating its consequences.

Among the words included in the glossary are: evacuation, exclusion, detention, incarceration, internment, and relocation that have been used to describe the event of forcefully removing people from their homes and communities. The people themselves have been referred to with words such as evacuees, detainees, inmates, internees, nonaliens, and prisoners. Also, the people have been referred to as Japanese, Japanese Americans, Japanese legal resident aliens, Nikkei, and by their generation in the United States — Issei (first generation) and Nisei (second generation). Finally, the facilities used to implement the policy have been called assembly centers, camps, concentration camps, incarceration camps, internment camps, prisons, relocation centers, and War Relocation Centers. This document uses some of these words, depending on the specific context and the sources used and cited. However, for the purposes of this draft general management plan and environmental impact statement, the National Park Service uses the following words most consistently: incarceration, internment, internee, Nikkei, camp, and Minidoka Relocation Center. We acknowledge that readers may not always agree with the use of certain words in specific contexts.





Yasusuke Kogita, at left, created this garden in Block 5. Circa 1944. National Archives.

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Intro — Photograph No. 210-CMB-MS-1-1115a. A funeral ceremony for Minidoka's fallen soldiers. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

5 — "Guard Tower" and fenceline at Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. Painting by Kenjiro Nomura. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.

7 — Photograph No. denshopd-p15-00044. Entrance to Minidoka. Circa 1944. Permission of Densho Project. Mitsuoka Collection. All Rights Reserved.

Background — Photograph No. 210-CMA-E-6. "On the wall in the background of this high school classroom at the Minidoka Relocation Center is a mural depicting center life. It was done by 11th grade students." January 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

10 — Photograph No. SHS13350. Emily Inez Denny and Oyshu. Seattle. Circa 1890. Photographer: Faber. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

10 — Jimmy's Clothes Shop with owner Maasaki Usuda. Portland Oregon. 1940. Courtesy of May Hada and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

10 — Photograph No. 210. Kitaro and Sueko Arima dairy farm, Christopher, Washington. 1919. Permission of White River Valley Museum Photograph Collection.

10 — Instructors at the Portland Obukan. (Left to Right) Frank Tomori, Art Sasaki, Headmaster Bun-Uyemon, Senta Nii, Toru Kobayashi. ca. 1926. Courtesy of Jack Yoshihara and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

11 — Photograph No. MOHAI 83.10.2.125. Nikkei farmers donate food to the poor at Pike Place Market, Seattle. Circa 1922. Photographer: Webster & Stevens. PEMCO Webster and Stevens Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

11 — Japan Day celebration at Shattuck School featuring Nisei students with parents and teachers. ca. 1937. Courtesy of Lilly Irinaga and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

11 — Photograph No. MOHAI 83.10.2.123. Nikkei stores on Jackson street in Japantown, Seattle. Circa 1919. Photographer: Webster & Stevens. PEMCO Webster and Stevens Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

12 — Damage at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. Photograph No. 61524. Permission of Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum.

13 — Photograph No. PI28035. "Soldier posting civilian exclusion order on Bainbridge Island." 1942. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

13 — Photograph No. PI28032. Man stacking radios surrendered by Nikkei in Seattle. December 29, 1941. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

15 Photograph No. PI28065. "Evacuation Sale" of store inventory in the Seattle. Circa 1942. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

15 Photograph No. PI28071. Sixth Avenue in Japantown, Seattle after mass removal. 1942. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

15 Archival news photo of Sadji Shiogi carrying a single bag, between two G-men in dark hats and overcoats taken on December 7th, 1942. Oregonian Collection. Permission of the Oregon Historical Society.

16 Photograph No. 210-G-3B-424. Photographer: Clem Albers. "Dressed in uniform marking service in the first World War, this veteran enters Santa Anita Park assembly center for person of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast." April 5, 1942. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

16 Photograph No. SOC216. Internees arriving at the Puyallup Assembly Center. 1942. Special Collections Division. Courtesy of University of Washington Libraries.

16 Photograph No. PI25525. The Bailey Gatzert School in Seattle lost about 45 percent of its student body when Nikkei were removed to Minidoka and other WRA camps during World War II. Circa 1942. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

17 Photograph No. OrHi28157. Portland Assembly Center located at the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition building in north Portland. July 8, 1942. Oregon Journal Collection. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.

17 A family arrives and prepares to enter the Japanese Assembly Center with the assistance of soldiers. Pacific International Livestock Expo Building in north Portland. May 3, 1942. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.

17 Photograph 9CA-42-2806-psf. Police at Portland Assembly Center. Circa 1942.Final Report: Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast 1942. National Archives at College Park, MD.

17 Five person apartment of Reverend T. Terakawa (Buddhist priest), Hiroko Terakawa, daughter, and friend Lilian Hayashi at the Pacific International Livestock Expo Building in Portland, Oregon. May 31, 1942. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.

17 Photograph No. 1986.5.6681. "Internees lined up in the rain at Camp Harmony, Puyallup." 1942. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

18 Photograph No. ft3c6003zb. Minidoka Relocation Center under construction. Photograph by Francis Stewart. August 18, 1942. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft3c6003zb. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

19 Photograph No. ft8489p1bn. Minidoka Relocation Center under construction. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 10, 1942. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft8489p1bn. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

19 Photograph No. ft5z09n9pj. Baggage, belonging to internees who have just arrived from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, is sorted and trucked to barrack apartments. Photograph by Francis Stewart. August 17, 1942. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/

13030/ft5z09n9pj. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

20 Aerial view of Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. Minidoka Interlude.

22 Photograph No. 1992.041.004CC. Administration area at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum Photograph Collection.

22 Photograph No. SOC276. Minidoka post office in the administration area. Circa 1943. Permission of University of Washington.

22 Photograph No. 210-CMA-FCP-4. The Minidoka fire crew in front of fire station #1. March 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

22 Photograph No. 1992.041.004CA. The hospital at Minidoka. June 1943. Wing Luke Asian Museum Photograph Collection.

23 Photograph No. 210-CMA-CS-208. "Flooded area east of Block 3." January 25, 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

23 Photograph No. 210-CMB-I2-1486. Elderly Issei woman collecting coal at Minidoka. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

24 Photograph No. 210-CMA-MK-123. "An evacuee drives a heavy tractor pulling a triangle of heavy railroad irons breaking off sagebrush. This is one of the methods of clearing off land of the sagebrush adjacent to the Minidoka Relocation Center." Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

24 Photograph No. 210-CMA-FS-4. Internees collecting sagebrush at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

24 Photograph No. 210-CMB-AGI-1099. "Establishing irrigation controls, land reclamation." June 27, 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

25 Photograph No. 210-CMB-SA2-1664. Hunt High School, located in Block 23. Circa 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

25 Photograph No. 210-CMA-FS-11. Newly cleared fields at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

25 Photograph No. 210-CMB-SA2-1677. Hunt High School gymnasium/auditorium. Circa 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

26 Photograph No. SOC513. Mud from rain and melting snow at Minidoka. December 10, 1942. Special Collections Division. Courtesy of University of Washington Libraries.

27 Photograph No. 210-CMB-SP. Internees playing baseball at Minidoka. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

27 Photograph No. 1992.041.004.CI. Dance performance at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum Photograph Collection.

27 Photograph No. 210-CMA-CA-10. "Girl skating on a frozen pond in the center." January 5, 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

28 Photograph No. 1992.041.004.CM. Yamaguchi family in their room at Minidoka. December 1944. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum Photograph Collection.

28 Photograph No. 210-CMA-MS01. Hunt Area A, Girls 1944 Basketball Champs. 'Calmbanettes" Blocks 1,5, and 8. 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

29 Photograph No. ft458005nn. Internee George Nakashima, an architect from Seattle, constructed and decorated his model apartment. George Nakashima and his family settled in Pennsylvania and founded his furniture design studio. He is internationally renowned as one of the greatest furniture designers of the 20th century. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 9, 1942. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft458005nn. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

29 Photograph No. 1992.041.004AL. Internees gardening. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum Photograph Collection.

29 Photograph No. ft3r29n7wr. Students in a free-hand drawing class. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 9, 1942.Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft3r29n7wr. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

29 Photograph No. 210-CMA-PTA-376. "Parents assist in mending for children at the Hunt Nursery school." Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

30 Photograph No. 210-CMA-CB-3. "First Communion class of Catholic Church at Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho. The Rev. L.H. Tibesar, Maryknoll Missionary, is pastor. The nuns are Maryknoll sisters from the Maryknoll Mission in Seattle where the Maryknoll group numbered 1000 Japanese Catholics and non-Catholics before evacuation." September 8, 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

30 Photograph No. 210-CMB-EX2-1870. "Arts and crafts display." Circa 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

30 Photograph No. 1992.041.004.BA. Women doing laundry in washtubs. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum Photograph Collection.

31 Photograph No. 210-CMA-CG-3d. An internee working in the administration area at Minidoka. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

31 Photograph No. ft909nb52d. Interned Dr. T. Uchida, Chief Dentist, polished false teeth at Minidoka. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 10, 1942. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft909nb52d. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

31 Photograph No. 210-CMA-AE-2-B. "Member of the adult education welding class using portable outfit." June 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

31 Photograph No. 210-CMB-11-1286. Cooperative Store. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

32 Photograph No. 210-CMA-A-2-MK-81. "Tura Nakamura, block manager of block 42-44 presents ceremonial Tai fish to Project Director, H.L. Stafford and Philip Schafer, assistant project director, on behalf of the block managers as a token of appreciation for the manner in which the administration helped to make the Army volunteering program a success." April 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

33 Photograph No. 210-CMB-V1-1390. WRA suggestion box. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

33 Photograph No. ft1s2003zb. "Mitsuye Yasutake, a former internee from Minidoka, resettled to Cincinnati, Ohio to work as a cashier at the University of Cincinnati cafeteria." June 1943. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft1s2003zb/. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

33 Photograph No. ft2w1004gj. "Sam Kimura and Cliff Dakama, former internees from Minidoka, and Fujisada Takawa, former internee of Topaz, pile up shells at a Nebraska depot." November 11, 1944. Photographer: Takashi Sidney Aoyama. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft2w1004gj. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley

34 Photograph No. 210-CMB-12-1484. Relocating from Minidoka. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

34 Photograph No. 210-G-16B-973. "A Minidoka Relocation Center evacuee and an evacuee being transferred to the Tule Lake Center grasp hands in a final farewell as the train carrying the 254 evacuees to the Tule Lake Center prepares to leave." September 5, 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

34 Photograph No. 210-G-16B-975. 'High school teachers assist arriving evacuees from the Tule Lake Relocation Center." September 5, 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

35 Photograph No. 210-CMB-1453. WRA staff honor roll. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

35 Photograph No. 210-CMA-A-18. Hatoshi Kanzaki, a soldier in the U.S. military, visits his parents at the Minidoka Relocation Center. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

36 Photograph No. 210-G-15E-738. "Navy students in the Japanese Language school at the University of Colorado learn to write by dictation. Language instructor Grayce Nakasonke (sp) corrects blackboard writing as she dictates Japanese passages. Grayce, a former Los Angeles college student spent several weeks at a War Relocation Center after evacuation from the West Coast defense area." April 22, 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

36 Photograph No. 210-G-15H-46. Photographer: Chase E. Mace. "Hand grenade drill. A company of Japanese-American soldiers are here shown throwing hand grenades into an open trench. The 442nd combat team at Camp Shelby is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent who

volunteered for service in the armed forces. This unit of approximately 8000 men is undergoing intensive training in all branches of combat duty, and they are looking forward with eagerness to actual services at the front." July 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

36 Photograph No. 210-CMB-F4-1543. Buddhist funeral service for a fallen Minidoka soldier. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

36 Photograph No. 210-CMB-F4-1475. Christian funeral service for a fallen Minidoka soldier. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

36 "Sogoro Yamasaki, 75, born in Japan but an Oregonian for nearly 50 years, is extremely proud of his three sons, all Purple Heart veterans." November 30, 1946. Oregonian Collection. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.

37 Photograph No. 210-CMB-i1-1251. Minidoka honor roll. Circa 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

38 Photograph No. PI28290. Crowds at Fourth and Pike on V-J Day, Seattle. August 14, 1945. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

38 "The Sign Shop." The man in the painting is printing the names on the Minidoka Honor Roll. Kenjiro Nomura. 1943. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.

39 Photograph No. 1498. Oregon House Joint Memorial Number 9 requesting that Nikkei be lawfully prevented from returning to the west coast during the war with Japan. February 28, 1945. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.

39 Photograph No. PI28084. Vandalism on Nikkei home in Seattle. 1945. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. All Rights Reserved.

40 Photograph No. 210-G_17S-104. "Tacoma Buddhist Church, Tacoma, Washington. View showing the results of pilferage of evacuee property originally stored in the Tacoma Buddhist Church. Shows isle way full of pilfered belongings from unidentified trunks and chests. This view is strictly in back of the first view of trunks seen in S-103, and at right angles to View No. 1, showing the length of the stock of goods on, or the width of the basement when stored." 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

40 Photograph No. 210-G-17S-9. "Portland, Oregon. Vandalism in the Japanese Cemetery." 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

41 Photograph No. 210-G-16K-507. "Japanese repatriates embarking for Japan." November 24, 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

41 Photograph No. 210-G-16K-510. "Japanese repatriates embarking for Japan." November 24, 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

41 Photograph No, 210-G-151-895. Photographer Hikaru Iwasaki. "With the return of the Terumatsu Yabuki to his greenhouse property at Hunt's point near Bellevue, Washington on May 17, 1945, from Minidoka, the Yabuki

family is again reunited on the home place. Left to right: Terumatsu Yabuki; Mother Yabuki; Pfc. Kiyoshi Yabuki and Hideo Yabuki. Kiyoshi, a veteran, returned to the United States last Christmas Day from Italy and France." May 17, 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

42 Photograph No. 210-CMA-54-3. "Staff Housing." Circa 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

43 These World War II veterans won land lotteries at the former Minidoka Relocation Center site. With the land, they also received surplus materials from the Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1947. Photograph taken by Bureau of Reclamation staff. NPS Photo.

43 These World War II veterans won land lotteries at the former Minidoka Relocation Center site. With the land, they also received surplus materials from the Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1947. Photograph taken by Bureau of Reclamation staff. NPS Photo.

43 Moving a staff housing building to its new site in the warehouse area. Circa 1946. Photograph taken by Bureau of Reclamation staff. NPS Photo.

44 A Farm-in-a-Day project advertisement for the Herrmann family farm which ran in the North Side News. The Herrmann farm is located on the site of the former water tower #1, fire station, sewage treatment plant, Blocks 21 and 22, and portions of adjacent blocks. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service), April 17, 1952.

46 President Reagan signs HR 442 (Civil Liberties Act) into law in White House ceremony, August 10, 1988. From left to right: Sen. Masayuki "Spark" Matsunaga (D-HI), Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-CA), Rep. Pat Saiki (R-HI), Sen. Pete Wilson (R-CA), Rep. Don Young (R-AK), Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-CA), Rep. Bill Lowery (R-CA) and Harry Kajihara, President of the Japanese American Citizens League. Permission of Smithsonian Museum.

50 "Barracks and Recreational Hall." Painting by Kenjiro Nomura. 1942-1945. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.

50 Photograph No. 210-CMA-A-22. "Mothers of boys killed during World War II being honored on Mother's Day in Twin Falls." Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

51 Sgt. Kay (Keisaaburo) Niguma. Circa 1945. Courtesy of Rose Niguma and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

51 Chikano Niguma. Circa 1945. Courtesy of Rose Niguma and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

52 Photograph No. 210-CC-IN-4. "Door of barber shop owned by Andy Hale, in a little desert town of Parker, 15 miles from where is located the Colorado River Relocation Center. Evacuees from the center, who cannot leave its confines without a pass, are discouraged from shopping in Parker, by WRA officials." Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

53 Painting by Fumio Hanaguchi, Minidoka internee. Circa 1943. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

67 Photograph No. SOC506. Mrs. Eizo Nishi in her improved barrack room. December 9, 1942. Photographer: Francis Stewart. Special Collections Division. Courtesy of University of Washington Libraries.

68 Photograph No. 210-CMB-I1-1274. Internees line up for food in the mess hall. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD

72 Photograph No. 210-CMB-CH1-1753. Buddhist funeral ceremony for fallen Minidoka soldiers. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

103 Photograph No. 210-CMB-EX1-1049. Paper flowers made by internees. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

112 Photograph No. 210-CMB-V1-1252. Mrs. Onodera. Her sons, Ko, Kaun, and Satoru were serving in the military. Satoru died in combat in Italy on July 5, 1944. Circa 1944. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

152 Swimming hole #1 at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Minidoka Interlude.

154 Photograph No. 210-CMB-I2-1306. The entrance at Minidoka. Circa 1943. National Archives. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

159 Photograph No. LC-USF34- 073832-D. Japanese American farm labor camp at Rupert, Idaho administered by the Farm Security Administration. The camp was a civilian conservation corps camp before World War II. July 1942. Photographer: Lee Russell. Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection. Permission of Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division Washington.

164 The Merchant Building. Portland Oregon. ca. 1938. Permission of the Oregon Historical Society.

188 Photograph No. 210-CMA-FS-38. "Brush fire midsection of camp." 1945. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, MD.

210 Photograph No. 210-CMB-AG1-1120. "Planting celery." Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.


PVT. JOHN RYOJI KAWAGUCHI
PVT. TOMOYUKI KIKUCHI
SGT. FRANCIS TSUKASA KINOSHITA
PVT. JOHN HIROSHI KYONO
PFC. WILLIAM KENZO NAKAMURA
PVT. SATORU ONODERA
SGT. GEORGE SAWADA
SGT. TAMI TAKEMOTO

Chapter 1

Introduction

Minidoka Internment National Monument was designated the 385th unit of the National Park System by presidential proclamation on January 17, 2001. Minidoka Internment National Monument, hereafter referred to as the national monument, was established to preserve the historic features and interpret the history of the former Minidoka Relocation Center, which held 13,000 Nikkei (Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry) from Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska during World War II. The national monument contains 72.75 acres of the 33,000-acre historic camp. As a new unit of the National Park System and to comply with the Proclamation 7395, the National Park Service (NPS) is required to develop a general management plan for the national monument. The general management plan outlines how the national monument will be developed and managed over the next 15-20 years.

Minidoka Internment National Monument is a nationally significant site related to human and civil rights and American history. Minidoka's unique resources are the thousands of diverse individual stories from people throughout the United States who were forever changed by their experiences at Minidoka. The site still evokes vivid memories and strong emotions from Nikkei who were incarcerated there some 60 years ago. Today, these personal stories present a mosaic of perspectives as to how this stark chapter of American history relates to current events, civil and Constitutional rights, and American ethnic issues. For Nikkei at Minidoka and the other War Relocation Authority (WRA) Centers, the internment and incarceration was the central event in their community's history; however, the experiences of injustice, hardship, and endurance illustrate an American story common among millions of immigrants, their descendents, and American Indians. The significance of Minidoka relates to a unique experience during a particular time towards a particular people, as well as to how civil and Constitutional rights must be protected for all Americans across all times.

The stories and cultural landscape of Minidoka Internment National Monument are inextricably tied to Idaho's agricultural history and development. The large-scale reclamation project conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation in the pre-war period was intentionally selected as an ideal location for the camp during World War II. The undeveloped land was cleared and tilled, and irrigation water was brought to the area. During the three-year incarceration, internees effectively transformed the high desert landscape into agricultural lands and rolling greenery. Following the decommission of the camp, the Minidoka Relocation Center lands were subdivided and settled. The homesteading community continues to farm the former Relocation Center lands to this day.

Minidoka Internment National Monument is also a World War II home front site. The unique experiences of Nikkei during World War II at Minidoka il-

A funeral ceremony for Minidoka's fallen soldiers. Circa 1944. National Archives.



The railroad that carried internees to Minidoka during World War II. Reflection of a former internee returning to the site during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo

lustrate how global events had rippling effects on nations, communities, and individuals throughout the world. The suffering, injustice, and persecution experienced by Nikkei who were forcibly removed from the West Coast and held under military confinement at Minidoka and other similar sites is unique; however, the commonality of hardship during wartime can be universally understood. Therefore, the national monument is thematically tied to other World War II sites, such as Manzanar National Historic Site, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial in California; USS Arizona Memorial in Hawaii; Aleutian World War II National Historic Area in Alaska; War in the Pacific National Historical Park in Guam; and the National World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Purpose of the General Management Plan

The purpose of this document is to articulate a vision and overall management (GMP) philosophy for the national monument that will guide decision-making by current and future management teams during the next 15 to 20 years. This document formalizes management strategies for resource protection, visitor use and facilities, education and interpretation, operations and management, and development of the national monument. Successful implementation of the GMP will result in the development of the new park unit, the preservation of cultural resources, and the enhancement of visitor experiences and appreciation. The plan addresses National Park Service (NPS) responsibilities at the national monument and provides guidance for the development of this new NPS unit.

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625), requires the preparation and timely revision of general management plans for each unit of the national park system. The NPS management policies call for each GMP to "...set forth a management concept for the park [and] establish a role for the unit within the context of regional trends and plans for conservation, recreation, transportation, economic development, and other regional issues..." Congress has also specifically directed (16 U.S.C. 1a-7[b]) the NPS to consider, as part of the planning process, the following:



Dorothy Hirai, a former Minidoka internee, and Ron James look through the 1943 Minidoka yearbook. June 2002. NPS Photo.

General management plans for the preservation and use of each unit of the national park system, including areas within the national capital area, shall be prepared and revised in a timely manner by the Director of the National Park Service. On January 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a list indicating the current status of completion or revision of general management plans for each unit of the national park system. General management plans for each unit shall include, but not be limited to:

measures for the preservation of the area's resources;

indications of types and general intensities of development (including visitor circulation and transportation patterns, systems and modes) associated with public enjoyment and use of the area, including general locations, timing of implementation, and anticipated costs

identification of an implementation commitment for visitor carrying capacities for all areas of the unit; and

indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the unit, and the reasons therefore.

The need for the GMP is to comply with Presidential Proclamation 7395 of January 17, 2001. The Proclamation states, "To carry out the purposes of this proclamation and to interpret the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II, the Secretary of the Interior, through the NPS, shall prepare a management plan for the National Monument within three years of this date."

It is the policy of the NPS to prepare or revise a GMP for units of the national park system about every15 years; this document constitutes the national monument's first GMP. This plan will address the many issues that have arisen since the national monument's designation.

Planning Process

The formal planning process began in the spring of 2002 with "a notice of intent" to prepare a general management plan and environmental impact statement for the national monument. The NPS organized an interdisciplinary planning team of NPS professionals and subject matter experts to guide the development of the general management plan and environmental impact statement throughout the four-year planning process.

An extensive level of public involvement was deemed necessary for the success of this planning project, given the nature and sensitivity of the national monument's history, the speed in which the national monument was established, as well as the national monument's remote location. Public involvement methods included *Federal Register* notices, news releases, public meetings and workshops, presentations and meetings with interested publics, newsletter mailings, and website postings.





Harue Ninomiya and Shea Aoki, former Minidoka internees, visiting Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo. (Top)

Joseph Kamikawa and Kennie Namba, World War II veterans and former Minidoka internees, visiting Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey © (Bottom)





Kay Endo, a former Minidoka internee, visiting Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo. (Top)

Visitors at Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo. (Bottom)

Preceding the formal planning process, NPS staff conducted informational meetings about the national monument with Nikkei organizations, community organizations, various governmental entities, potential stakeholder groups, and individuals during the spring, summer, and early fall of 2002. Approximately 50 meetings were held in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska during this time, and approximately 1,000 people were contacted. The purpose of these initial meetings was to help characterize the scale and extent of the planning process.

The NPS invited the public to provide comments during three formal public planning stages. The first stage, called Scoping, was intended to identify and define issues, concerns, and suggestions to be addressed during the planning process. Nine public workshops were held in Idaho, Washington and Oregon in November 2002; 250 people provided comments in workshops, and another 225 people provided written comments. The second stage, called Draft Alternatives, was intended to present the public with preliminary draft alternatives and invite comments on these alternatives. These draft alternatives were developed to address the specific issues and concerns that were raised by the public during the Scoping phase. Eleven public workshops were held in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon in July and August 2003. 215 people provided comments in the workshops, and another 50 people provided written comments. In June 2005, the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* was released to the public along with a "notice of availability" published in the *Federal Register*. The third stage, called Public Review of the draft GMP/EIS, was intended to present the public with the draft GMP/EIS for formal review and comment. Ten public workshops were held in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California and July and August of 2005. 213 people attended the workshops, and another 159 letters were received by the NPS during the comment period.

In June 2006, the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* was released to the public along with a "notice of availability" published in the *Federal Register*. The abbreviated final included substantive public comments and NPS responses.

In September 2006, a "record of decision" was signed by the Pacific West Regional Director and published in the *Federal Register*. This action marked the completion of the planning process and approved this general management plan.

The public's comments and recommendations were the foundation of this general management plan, represented in the national monument's purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and the plan's actions.

Issues Addressed

The major issues identified during the scoping process are addressed in this general management plan. The complete list of issues is described under

the "Planning Issues and Concerns" section in chapter two of the draft GMP/EIS document. A summary the issues addressed in the plan include:

Cultural Resources

- The number and extent of physical cultural resources on the site is limited, and a range of preservation treatments should be considered.
- Personal histories are intangible cultural resources that need immediate attention.
- Barracks (the internees' living quarters) are significant physical features that accurately depict the internees' experiences at Minidoka. The lack of barracks and their original locations within the national monument is a significant concern.

Education and Interpretation

- Interpretation should be factually accurate and intellectually compelling for all visitors; it should bring to life historical and personal stories related to Minidoka.
- The people, events, and sites related to the internment and incarceration of Nikkei are numerous, diverse, and complex. The people directly affected by these events are widespread throughout the United States and abroad.
- There is a wide range of personal experiences, opinions, controversial thought, and information on the subject. Information originates from a diversity of individuals and organizations, including accepted scholarly publications, historical personal accounts, government documents, and written material representing personal opinions. It is not possible to describe a 'typical' experience or perspective.
- Highly charged debates over the rationale and causes of the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II continue to reflect intense passions and diverse perspectives on the subject. There



The fenceline at Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. Painting by Kenjiro Nomura. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.





Superintedent Neil King providing information to the public at Minidoka. June 2002. NPS Photo. (Top)

Takako Yoda and Cherry Kinoshita, former Minidoka internees, provide comments during a public workshop. August 2003. NPS Photo.(Bottom)

currently exists a body of controversial thought and information that is in conflict with much of what recognized scholars agree as historically accurate in the depiction of the internment and incarceration story.

- Interpreting and experiencing the essence of the entire 33,000-acre historic site on the 72.75- acre national monument poses challenges.

Visitor Use and Facilities

- The national monument's remote location, historical significance, and existence is relatively unknown by the general public.
- The NPS needs to determine appropriate levels and general locations of facilities and services.
- The NPS needs to identify ways to provide diverse visitor experiences.

Partnerships and Outreach

- A range of active and sustainable partnerships and outreach strategies need to be considered as integral to the general management plan.

Access, Circulation, and Parking

- The NPS is concerned with visitor safety, visitor experience, and traffic flows in relation to Hunt Road's present use and functions. The NPS needs to better understand local access and user needs.

Boundaries and Adjacent Lands

- The national monument does not include any of the internees' residential areas or the camps agricultural fields, and outlying areas.
- The NPS needs to consider the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) adjacent visitor services area and east end site parcels and the American Fall's Reservoir Irrigation District #2 operations on these lands.
- The national monument's boundary with the North Side Canal poses issues related to potential conflicting land uses, visitor use, and public safety.
- Public and private access issues, such as roads, driveways, and utility rights-of-way need to be addressed.
- The historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill contains important cultural resources. It is 1 mile northwest of the national monument on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public land.

Operations and Management

- Given its isolated location, the national monument will need an on-site presence in the immediate future for the protection of historic resources.
- The NPS should address the lack of local utilities and community services, such as the availability of water, fire protection, and emergency medical services to the national monument.

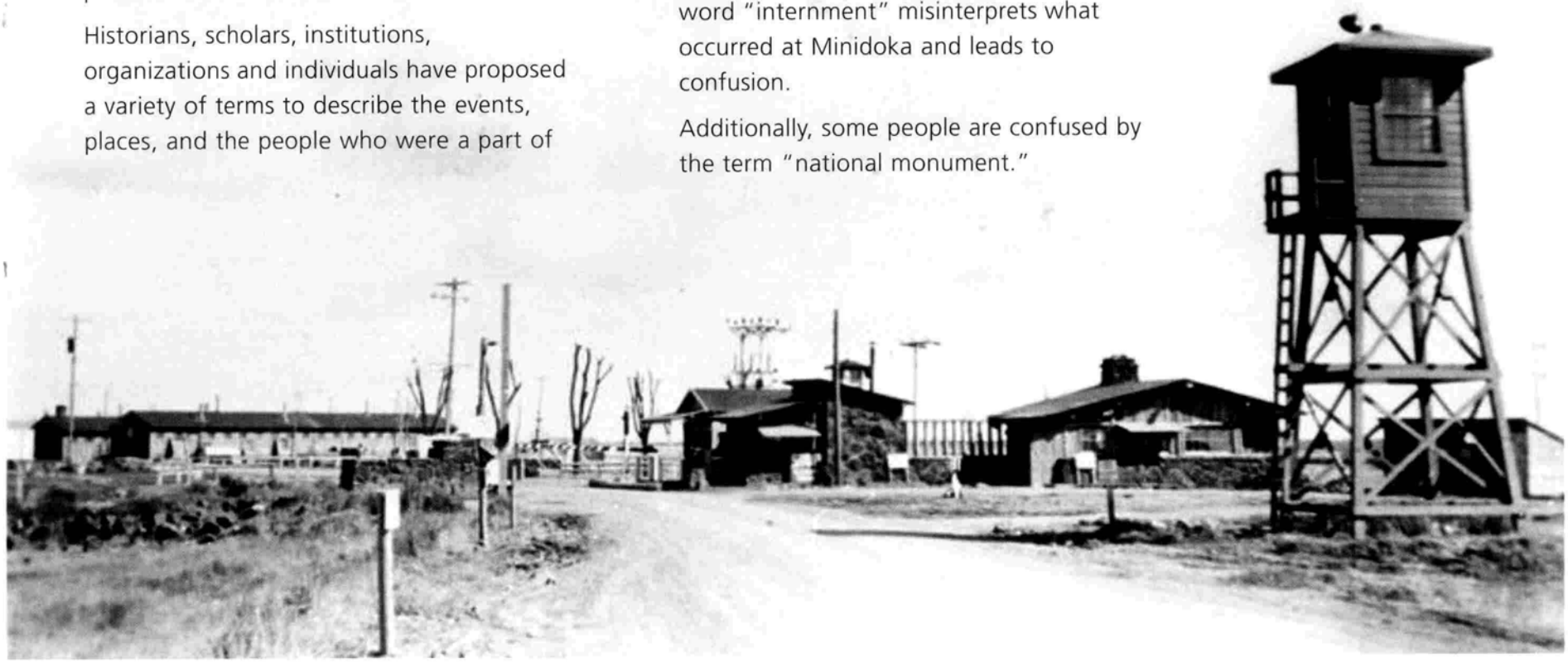
"I want every school child and every adult to know about the camps.
-Public comment

- The national monument's name, Minidoka Internment National Monument, presents some confusion and disagreement among the general public.

  Terminology remains one of the most controversial and emotional aspects related to this entire chapter of American history. There is a lack of consensus on the appropriate use of terminology to describe the U.S. government's wartime policy toward Japanese resident aliens and Japanese Americans living on the West Coast – people simply can not agree as to the 'best' or most appropriate word or phase.

  Historians, scholars, institutions, organizations and individuals have proposed a variety of terms to describe the events, places, and the people who were a part of this history. The word "internment" is problematic for many and scholars historians, scholars, and individuals who assert that the camps administered by the War Relocation Authority were not "internment camps." "Internment camps" were, legally speaking, Department of Justice camps generally run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. They maintain that "internment" is a legal term that describes the imprisonment of civilian enemy aliens during wartime, which is different than imprisoning all Nikkei (Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry). They suggest that the word "internment" misinterprets what occurred at Minidoka and leads to confusion.

  Additionally, some people are confused by the term "national monument."



Entrance to Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1944. Densho Project. Mitsuoka Collection.



Chapter 2

Background of the Monument

Minidoka Internment National Monument is located in south central Idaho, approximately 15 miles northeast of Twin Falls. From 1942 to 1945, the site was a War Relocation Authority (WRA) facility, which incarcerated nearly 13,000 Nikkei (Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry) from Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska. Today, the 72.75-acre national monument is a small portion of the historic 33,000-acre center. The national monument site is within Idaho's second legislative district in Jerome County and is within a sparsely populated agricultural community. The authorized boundary of the national monument is defined by the North Side Canal to the south and private property to the north and west. The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) retains the visitor services area parcel in the center of the national monument and the east end site parcel to the east of the national monument.

History of the Internment and Incarceration of Nikkei at Minidoka Relocation Center

Pre-World War II

The prelude to the incarceration began with Japanese immigration and settlement of the West Coast between 1880 and 1924. During the late 19th century, Japan underwent a severe and extensive economic and social revolution, in which farmers and peasants suffered from new national taxes and a dire economic situation. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 contributed to Japanese immigration as well, creating the perception that Japanese could fill a void in inexpensive farm labor. The first generation immigrants, known as Issei, came to the U.S. to work. Some hoped to make fortunes and return to Japan. In the U.S. labor jobs only provided living wages; however, most Issei recognized that their jobs in farming, fishing, and timber offered more opportunities than in Japan. By the turn of the century there were 24,326 Issei in the U.S. with a male to female ratio of 33:1. Between 1901 and 1908, 127,000 Japanese came to the U.S., including wives, picture brides, and children who eventually evened out the gender and age gaps (Daniels 1962: 1, Appendix A). Nikkei communities developed rapidly, establishing churches, businesses, hotels, and schools in nihonmachi, or Japantowns, throughout the West Coast.

A number of debilitating laws, notably based on race, contributed to the marginal condition of Nikkei communities in the pre-war period. The Naturalization Acts of 1790 and 1922 prevented Japanese immigrants from being naturalized. Alien land laws, passed beginning in 1913, barred aliens ineligible for citizenship from owning and leasing land in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. The Oriental Immigration Act of 1924 effectively stopped immigration from Asia until the

Students studying in the Minidoka Relocation Center high school. 11th grade students painted the mural depicting camp life. January 1944. National Archives.



Jimmy's Clothes Shop with owner Maasaki Usuda. Portland Oregon. 1940. Courtesy of May Hada and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.



Arima dairy farm, Christopher, Washington. 1919. Permission of the White River Valley Museum.



Instructors at the Portland Obukan. (Left to Right) Frank Tomori, Art Sasaki, Headmaster Bun-Uyemon, Senta Nii, Toru Kobayashi. ca. 1926. Courtesy of Jack Yoshihara and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.



Emily Inez Denny and Oyshu, Seattle. Circa 1890. Photographer: Faber. Permission of the Museum of History & Industry.

1960s. During this period, Issei contributed to establishing important infrastructure, industries and settling of the American West. (For an accurate summary of the legal discrimination against Japanese, see the United States Commission of Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (U.S. CWRIC), *Personal Justice Denied: Report of the Commission of Wartime Relocation and Interment of Civilians, with a new forward by Tetsuden Kashima 1997*). As a result of these laws, the Nikkei majority was economically and socially marginalized within the mainstream of American society. Thus, in the urban and semi rural areas, Nikkei communities became tightly knit and self-reliant entities, where Nikkei lived or worked in and around the community neighborhoods. In rural areas, they attempted to establish Nikkei farming communities, where they often leased and bought land in the names of their American born children.

In the pre-war period, the tensions and differences between the Issei and their American-born descendants, called Nisei, became increasingly evident. The Nisei were American citizens, who were educated in American schools, spoke English, and were culturally more Americanized than their parents. However, Nisei were still marginalized based on their Nikkei ethnic identity.

By 1940, roughly two-thirds of ethnic Japanese were American-born citizens. In Hawaii, there were nearly 158,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, three-quarters of whom were born in Hawaii. In the continental United States, there were 126,947 people of Japanese ancestry. A total of 112,353 of them lived in the West Coast states, with the majority concentrated in California. Roughly 240 people of Japanese ancestry lived in the Territory of Alaska. Nikkei represented a very small minority in the U.S., making up less than one-tenth of a percent of the total population.

Anti-Japanese sentiments were apparent from the beginning of Japanese immigration. The prejudice was based on economic competition, overt racism, and fear resulting from the first victory of an Asian nation (Japan) over a western one (Russia) in 1905 (Burton 1997: 26). "Yellow journalism" sponsored and incited racism against Japanese in all major newspapers along the West Coast. Anti-Japanese organizations developed at the turn of the century and intensified up to the forced removal of Nikkei from the West Coast in 1942.



Japan Day celebration at the Shattuck School in Portland, Oregon featuring Nisei students with parents and teachers. ca. 1937. Courtesy of Lilly Irinaga and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

"Walking home from school, I savored the May trees and floral colors. Suddenly, two gangly teenagers blocked my path, demanding, 'Are you a Jap?' I stammered, "N-no…no, I-I'm not a Jap, I'm Japanese."
One boy stooped down to pick up something, I began to run. A stick struck my back. I ran faster. 'You dirty yellow Jap, go back where you belong,' the boys shouted. A stone brushed my hair, whizzed passed my left ear. Missiles kept coming until I was out of range, but I kept running and running until I turned right on Jefferson Street where I paused to peer over my right shoulder. With my heart pounding and beads of sweat rolling down my face, I stumbled into the lobby of my apartment building."
-Sato Hashizume



Nikkei farmers donating food to the poor at Pike Place Market, Seattle. Circa 1922. Photographer: Webster & Stevens. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.



Nikkei stores on Jackson street in Japantown, Seattle. Circa 1919. Photographer: Webster & Stevens. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

"Kindly give some thought to ridding our beloved Country of these Japanese who hold no love or loyalty to our God, our ideals, or our traditions, or our Government-They should never *have been allowed here."-Letter to the President from a Seattle woman, January 24, 1942*

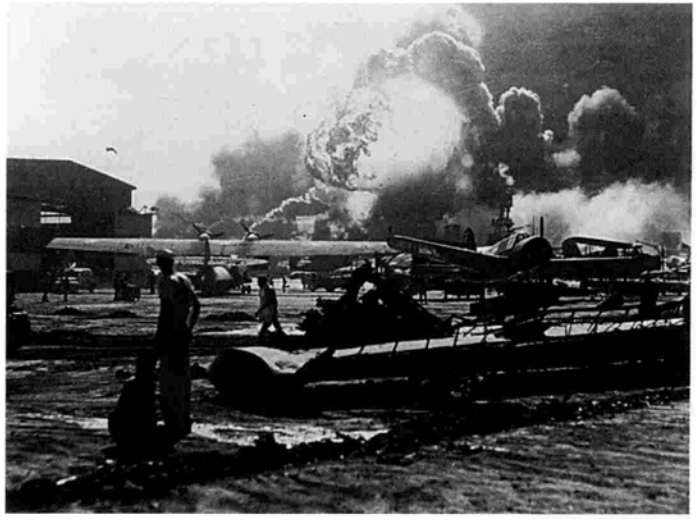
Nikkei and World War II

Beginning in 1940, U.S. government listening posts were decrypting Japanese diplomatic code, in which Japanese were suggesting recruitment and collaboration with Japanese Americans living in the United States. (For more detailed accounts of this diplomatic code, called MAGIC, see: Herzig, John A. "Japanese Americans and MAGIC," *Amerasia Journal* 11:2 (1984). Lowman, David D. *MAGIC: The untold story of U.S. Intelligence and the evacuation of Japanese residents from the West Coast during WW II.* Utah: Athena Press: 2001. Robinson, Greg. *By Order of the President: FDR and the Internment of Japanese Americans. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 2001.)* In early December 1941, Washington sent a warning to the U.S. Army and Navy of a possible attack on Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Thailand or the Malay Peninsula by Imperial Japan. Then on December 7, Japanese fighter planes attacked Pearl Harbor, resulting in 3,500 American casualties. The U.S. declared war with Japan the following day.

Beginning on December 7, the Justice Department began arresting 1,500 Issei listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as potentially subversive and dangerous. These Issei were deemed "enemy aliens" by the government, as they were Japanese nationals living in the U.S., and the U.S. and Japan were at war. Most arrested Issei were businessmen and community leaders involved in Japanese organizations and religious groups. Additionally, the bank accounts of enemy aliens as well as all American branches of Japanese banks were summarily closed. Without leadership or financial assets, the Nikkei community was immediately impacted by Pearl Harbor.

Deep resentment, discrimination, bitterness, and fear of Japanese-born immigrants and their Japanese American descendents living along the West Coast began to surface within the government, media, and general public. The media often sensationalized rumors of possible Japanese attacks and spy rings and characterized all Nikkei as the enemy; these actions incited hysteria and paranoia within the general public. Caucasian farmers along the West Coast capitalized on the hysteria, saying they wanted the Japanese off the West Coast, thereby removing Nikkei agricultural competition.

The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on the United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become 'Americanized,' the racial strains are undiluted... It, therefore, follows that along the Pacific Coast over 112,000 potential enemies of Japanese extraction are at large today. -Lt. General John L.DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, 1942



Damage at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum.



"Soldier posting civilian exclusion order on Bainbridge Island." 1942. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

The anti-Japanese bandwagon was getting larger and stronger and pressuring the government to take action against Nikkei. One noteworthy exception was the *Bainbridge Island Review* in which the editor, Walter C. Woodward, continuously opposed the incarceration of Japanese Americans, particularly the Island's 227 Nikkei who were the first to be forcibly removed from their homes in March 1942 after Executive Order 9066.



Man stacking radios surrendered by Nikkei in Seattle. December 29, 1941. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

Meanwhile, within the government, there was mounting suspicion and fear of Nikkei espionage and an evident dilemma about how to separate loyals and disloyals. Reports of Nikkei subversive activities were also mounting, despite being unsubstantiated. Ultimately, "military necessity" was the government's justification for the restrictions, exclusion orders, and eventual internment and incarceration of Nikkei.

On February 19, 1942, Executive Order 9066 was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt, giving the War Department the authority to establish areas from which any and all persons could be excluded. General John L. Dewitt of the Western Defense Command began the implementation of Executive Order 9066, with the creation of Military Area No. 1 that encompassed the western half of Oregon, Washington, California, and the southern half of

"The Hearst newspapers are putting on a typical Hearst campaign for the removal and sequestration of all the Japanese along the Pacific Coast. This would be a cruel and unnecessary step. In some places in California, people are refusing to buy Japanese truck farm products. The president told about a movie actress who said to him that she was afraid that the Japanese would poison their vegetables. This, of course, is purely hysteria."-Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, February 1, 1942

"Evacuation
As we boarded the bus
Bags on both sides (I had never packed two bags before on a vacation lasting forever)
The Seattle Times Photographer said Smile!
So obediently I smiled
And the caption the next day Read:
Note smiling faces
A lesson to Japan."
-Mitsuye Yamada

Associated Sites





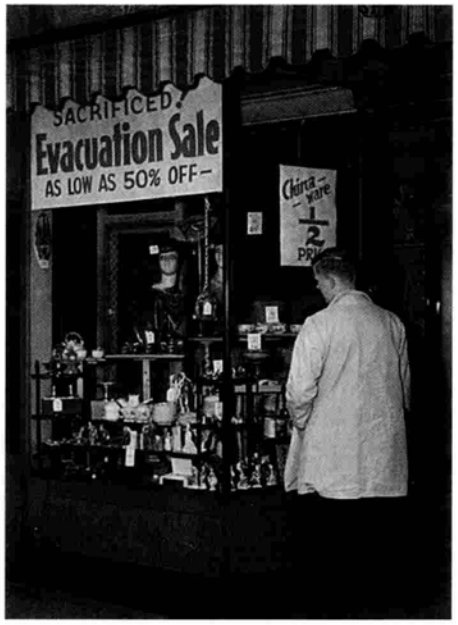
Sixth Avenue in Japantown, Seattle after mass removal. 1942. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

Arizona, and Military Area No. 2 that included the remainder of the entire state of California. Initially, voluntary resettlement to areas outside the exclusion zones was encouraged. Mandatory incarceration soon followed.

The Navy regarded Bainbridge Island as a highly sensitive area, as Fort Ward on Bainbridge Island, Washington, was a strategic military listening post monitoring communication in the Pacific. As a result, the first exclusion order, Civilian Exclusion Order 1, was issued for Bainbridge Island, giving 54 Nikkei families only six days to prepare for their departure. At the Eagledale ferry dock on Bainbridge Island, the Nikkei families were escorted by armed soldiers as they walked down Taylor Avenue and on to the ferry *Kehloken*. When the *Kehloken* docked in Seattle, the Nikkei were transferred to a train destined for southern California, while hundreds of onlookers waved goodbye and witnessed their departure. Their destination in southern California was Manzanar, the first center to house incarcerated Nikkei during World War II. Roughly a year later, most Bainbridge Island Nikkei requested and were permitted transfer from Manzanar to Minidoka.

The Bainbridge Islander's departure, on March 30, 1942, alarmed Nikkei communities along the West Coast and substantiated the rumor that they would be removed soon. In preparation for their forced departure, Nikkei closed up businesses, consolidated their homes, and secured their possessions. Merchandise and possessions were sold in haste, since their future was uncertain. As a result Nikkei experienced significant economic losses in the process. When they left for the temporary assembly centers, they were allowed to bring only what they could carry without knowing where they were going or for how long.

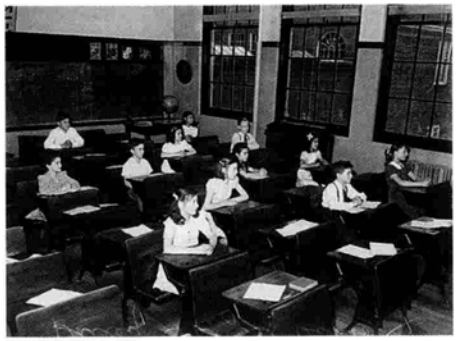
Under the direction of the army-controlled Wartime Civilian Control Administration, all Nikkei living within the military areas were forcibly moved to 17 temporary camps, called assembly centers, situated primarily on fairgrounds between March and August. From northwestern Washington and Alaska, 7,682 Nikkei were sent to the Puyallup Assembly Center, coined "Camp Harmony" by army public relations officers. Camp Harmony was located at the Western Washington State Fairgrounds, where internees lived between April 28 and September 12, 1942. Among the Nikkei popu-





"Evacuation Sale" of store inventory in Seattle. Circa 1942. Permission of Museum of History & Industry. (Top)

Sadji Shiogi carrying a single bag, between two G-men in dark hats and overcoats. December 7th, 1942. Permission of the Oregon Historical Society. (Bottom)



The Bailey Gatzert School in Seattle lost 45 percent of its student body when Nikkei were removed to Minidoka and other WRA camps during World War II. Circa 1942. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

lation were native Alaska spouses and mixed native Alaska and Nikkei children. From northwest Oregon and central Washington, 4,290 Nikkei were sent to the Portland Assembly Center in the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Pavilion. Conditions in the temporary centers were later characterized as more severe than in the WRA centers. Internees noted the unsanitary conditions of living in hastily converted livestock stalls, where the smell of manure and horse flies was pervasive. The lack of privacy and communal living, as well as the security fences, watchtowers, and armed guards compounded the psychological trauma of the forced removal and incarceration.

The move to Minidoka from the assembly centers began before the camp was completed. The first to move were those who agreed to work on completing construction and preparing the camp for the arrival of internees in the autumn of 1942. Between August and September, 7,150 Camp Harmony internees were placed on trains and sent to Minidoka. In September, internees from the Portland Assembly Center arrived at Minidoka, totaling 1,927 people. Minidoka housed residents from four states: Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska. Washington state counties included: King, Pierce, and Kitsap. Oregon counties included: Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop, and Columbia. When 1,500 people arrived from Tule Lake in 1943, their home of origins were other counties in Washington, Oregon, and California.

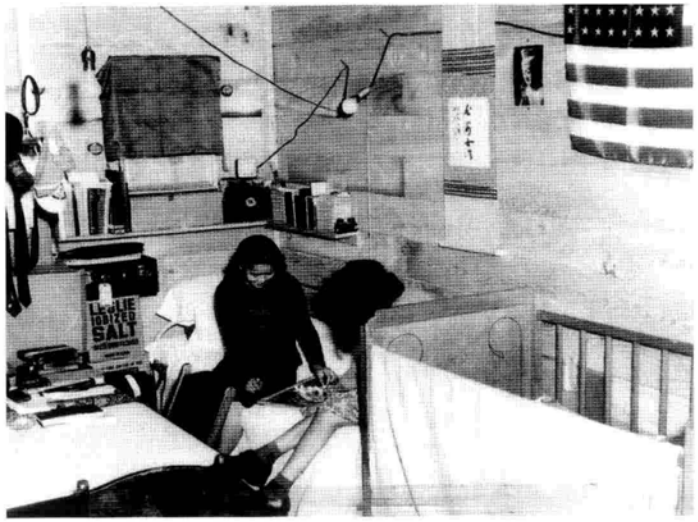


"Dressed in uniform marking service in the first World War, this veteran enters Santa Anita Park assembly center for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast." Photographer: Clem Albers. April 5, 1942. National Archives.

"Mrs. Nelson shook her head, saying, 'I don't understand why you are in here.' When we told her that we would soon be moved to Idaho, she began to weep. Through her tears, she asked, 'Why are they doing this to you? You are American citizens, born right here in Portland. It's wrong, all wrong. What is going to happen to you?'"
- Sato Hashizume



Internees arriving at the Puyallup Assembly Center. 1942. Permission of the University of Washington.



Five person apartment of Reverend T. Terakawa (Buddhist priest), Hiroko Terakawa, daughter, and friend Lilian Hayashi at the Pacific International Livestock Expo Building in north Portland. May 31, 1942. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.



"Internees lined up in the rain at Camp Harmony, Puyallup." 1942. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

Between September 1942 and October 1945, the Minidoka WRA Center was in custody of 13,078 people and 12,758 were admitted to the Center (Final Accountability Roster of the Minidoka Relocation Center 1945). However, the peak population was 9,500 persons in 1942. There were 489 births and 193 deaths. Minidoka constituted the 7th largest city in Idaho while it was operational between 1942 and 1945.

1942-1945: Minidoka Relocation Center Construction and Establishment

While Nikkei were incarcerated at the assembly centers, the WRA was hastily making plans for the construction and operation of more permanent camps, which were intended to be self-sufficient when operational. On April 13, 1942, the WRA stated its site requirements: "1. All centers must be located on public land so that improvements at public expense become public, not private, assets. Any land required for this purpose will remain in public ownership. 2. Because of manpower needs in the armed services and because the minimum guard unit can guard 5,000 persons as easily as smaller groups, first attention will be given to sites adequate for large projects. 3. Each center must provide work opportunities throughout the year for the available workers to be located there. All centers must be located at a safe distance from strategic works" (*War Relocation Authority quarterly and semiannual reports* March 18-June 30, 1942).



Portland Assembly Center located at the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition building in north Portland. July 8, 1942. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.



A family arrives and prepares to enter the Portland Assembly Center with the assistance of soldiers. Pacific International Livestock Expo Building in north Portland. May 3, 1942. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.



Police at Portland Assembly Center. Circa 1942. National Archives



Minidoka Relocation Center under construction. Photograph by Francis Stewart. August 18, 1942. Permission of the Bancroft Library.

Minidoka was one of the earliest selected sites. On April 22, 1942, negotiations between the Bureau of Reclamation and the WRA were initiated to discuss the siting of a camp at Minidoka. The site fulfilled all the WRA selection criteria: it was on a remote tract of public land; the railway line was located just 3 miles to the south; and electricity was accessible 6 miles to the south by the Idaho Power Company. Water from the Milner-Gooding Canal could be used for irrigation once smaller canals were constructed and lands cleared. The North Side Canal water was concluded to be too costly, as it would require purchase of water rights from the North Side Canal Company and large scale pumping because it was lower than the site. Negotiations between the

WRA and BOR settled on the following agreements: 1) in exchange for occupation of the land, the WRA agreed to construct laterals and farm ditches and clear lands to raise food crops, 2) construction work would be performed under the supervision of the BOR, and 3) the land would be returned to the BOR after the war (BOR *Minidoka Annual Project History* 1942).

It was proposed that thousands of acres would be under cultivation by 1943 and would produce most of the food necessary for the incarcerated community. The Minidoka Relocation Project area was finally negotiated to include 34,063.35 acres and the central populated area encompassed 946.3 acres (BOR *Minidoka Annual Project History* 1942).

The WRA contracted the design and master planning of the camp to the architect-engineer firm of Glenn Stanton and Hollis Johnston, Architects of Portland, Oregon between May 20, 1942 and June 30, 1942 (with the last revision made on March 16, 1943) (*WRA Final Report of the Construction Division, Minidoka Relocation Center* 1946). The canals, basalt outcroppings, and uneven topography of the site led to the crescent shape design, spanning approximately 3 miles in length. Morrison-Knudson Company of Boise, Idaho, was awarded $3,500,000 for construction of the camp and necessary roads. Work was to be completed between June 5 and December 31, 1942. A crew of approximately 3,000 local laborers were paid from $72-$300 a week, which was considered a very high wage at the time. The construction of the camp and associated infrastructure helped south-central Idaho out of its financial depression (Arrington 1994, 88). By 1946, Minidoka had the highest per capita construction cost of all the of the WRA camps, totaling $584 per internee.

The style and building construction techniques were based on a traditional military "Theater of Operations" design, intended for speedy construction and short duration. As a result, virtually all of the structures built to house the internees were simple timber frame buildings on concrete piers with tar paper walls (*WRA Final Reports, Minidoka Relocation Center* 1946). An oiled road from Perrine to the camp site was routed and built to avoid farmlands in the vicinity and became the only entrance to the camp (*North side News* June 4, 1942). A guard tower, military police building, and reception building were built at the entrance. The inner core area included the administrative area, military police buildings, hospital area, a sewage treatment plant, and warehouse area. Each area included a cluster of buildings surrounded by open space. Surrounding the inner core were the two residential areas divided into Area #1, which encompassed Blocks 1-20, and Area #2 for Blocks 21-44. Block numbers on the original master plan were changed after its construction and block numbers 9, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27, and 33 never existed. The camp was arranged by streets lettered A-H, and Avenues 1st-23rd. Plans for the lands to the north and east included a chicken and hog farm and agricultural fields. Four wells supplied water to two large water towers, which was then distributed to mess halls and the lavatory/laundry buildings in each block.





Minidoka Relocation Center under construction. Photograph by Francis Stewart. August 18, 1942. Permission of the Bancroft Library. (Top)

Baggage, belonging to internees who have just arrived from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, is sorted and trucked to barracks. Photograph by Francis Stewart. August 17, 1942. Permission of Bancroft Library. (Bottom)



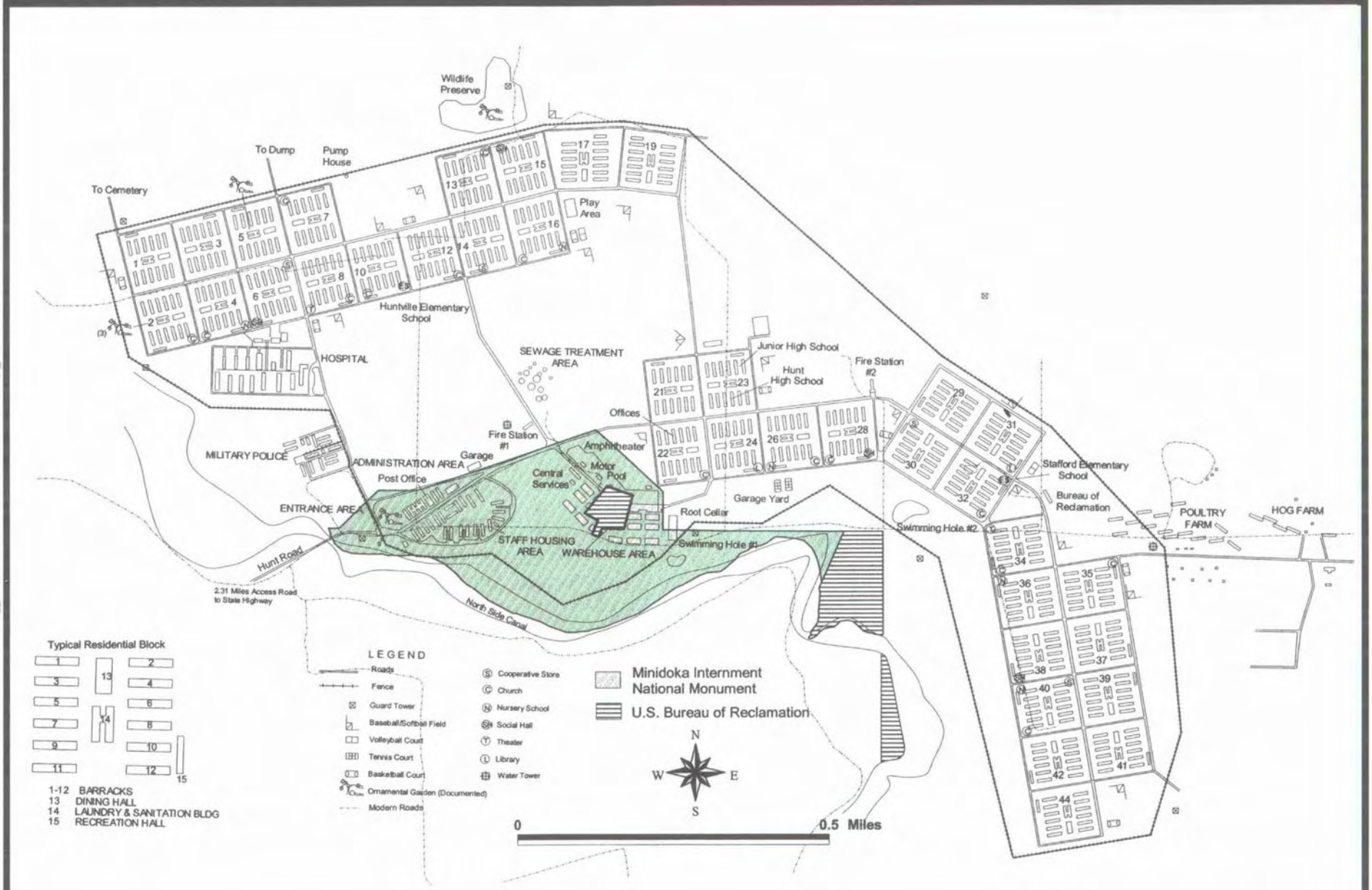
Aerial view of Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. Minidoka Interlude.

The first stage of development, from June 5, 1942, to February 5, 1943, encompassed the construction of all the necessary elements for the basic functioning of the site. The living quarters for the internees consisted of 36 blocks, measuring 470' x 530'. Each block contained 12 barracks and one recreation hall arranged around a mess hall and "H"-shaped lavatory-laundry building. The barracks were 20'x120' and divided into six rooms of varying sizes; each room housed one family unit, or four to six single individuals. Barracks were constructed on concrete footings, had gabled roofs, three main entrances, and 22 windows. They were timber-framed with insulation board and black asphalt saturated roofing paper for walls and roofs. Each room had a light fixture and a coal-burning stove.

Other buildings at the camp served the overall operations of the camp, including the administration, staff housing, hospital, military police, and warehouse buildings. Many of the buildings in the hospital and staff housing area had wood paneled siding and interior walls, a step up from the rest of the barracks. The only permanent structures were the military police building and reception building constructed of basalt boulders. Other significant features included four wells, two large water towers, and two fire stations.

The camp had been under construction for two months when on August 10, 1942, 212 Nikkei from Puyallup Assembly Center arrived at the Eden train stop. Beginning on August 16, internees

Minidoka Relocation Center-1945



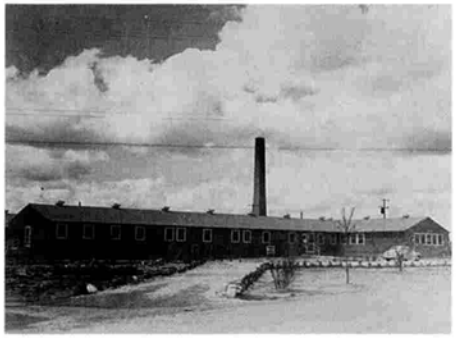
Map Prepared by: Pacific West Region - Planning



Minidoka post office in the administration area. Circa 1943. Permission of University of Washington.



The Minidoka fire crew in front of fire station #1. March 1943. National Archives.



The hospital at Minidoka. June 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum.

arrived at a rate of 500 per day from Puyallup and then from Portland. By September 14, 1942, all internees had been transferred to Minidoka bringing the population to 8,381. However, many internees left on farm labor projects early on, decreasing the population during the farm seasons. For internees accustomed to the lushness of Northwest, the sight of the sagebrush, dust, and barracks was a dramatic and depressing change (Takami 1992, 38).

The camp was about 75% complete while internees were arriving. "Work was several times abandoned when dust storms brought about utter darkness" (Stafford, H.L. Letter to Mr. Dillon S. Meyer, Director of WRA, WRA Files, September 26, 1945). In addition, the lack of sewage utilities posed a severe problem, and many internees fell ill to ptomaine poisoning. There were two latrines to each block, which would flood regularly. Communal showers, toilet facilities, as well as thin walls between rooms generated an environment with little privacy.



Administration area at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum.

During the fall of 1942, many of the internees helped the Morrison-Knudson contract laborers with the construction of the camp (*War Relocation Authority quarterly and semiannual reports* 1942-46). Rye was being planted to hold down the dust. The camp hospital was completed by October. Blocks 22 and 23 were organized into community enterprises and social services. From the Milner-Gooding Canal, a spur canal, called Lateral 21.5, was under construction. By fall, walkways in high use areas were being constructed, as the camp flooded with every storm. The sewage plant was under construction. Located in the center of the camp, near water tower #2, it included a pumphouse, digesters, clarifiers, filters, chlorine tanks, and a sewage lagoon 3 miles to the south. The lack of sewage facilities resulted in continuous outbreaks of diarrhea and ptomaine poisoning until February 5, 1943, when the plant began operation.

The organization of schools occurred in October and November of 1942. Nursery schools opened in Blocks 4, 16, 26, 36, and 40. Two elementary schools opened in mid-October. The Huntville Elementary School, located in Block 10, educated youngsters from Area #1; the Stafford Elementary School was located in Block 32, serving Area #2.

Hunt Middle School occupied half of Block 23. By mid-November, Hunt High School occupied the other half Block 23.

In November, a controversy began over the construction of the guard towers and barbed wire fence encircling the camp. Internees had been residing in the camp for months and respecting the 208 boundary signs before the fences and towers started going up. The guard towers and fence incited an even greater resentment against the internees' confinement and a conviction that the camps were actually concentration camps (*The Fence at Minidoka, WRA Files* 1943). There were outright protests, especially when the fence was electrified by the building contractor for a few hours on November 12. By December 5 the fence and guard towers were complete. Protests against the fence, and the argument that other camps were not encircled by barbed-wire led to its removal in the residential area in the spring of 1943. Two miles of the fence remained around the administration area (Ad Hill), the warehouse area, along the North Side Canal, across the entrance, and down to the hospital area until the closure of the camp in 1945.

As winter approached and temperatures dropped, coal for heating had not arrived. Internees cut and hauled sagebrush from the outlying areas to heat their rooms. Finally, after rumors of riots over the fuel shortage, coal arrived on December 20, 1942. Nearly every description of this early period cites the overwhelming dust and extreme temperatures,



Elderly Issei woman collecting coal at Minidoka. National Archives.

lack of plumbing and sewer facilities, and consequent hardships related to the fuel shortage. Stafford described this time as "the most regrettable part of the Minidoka history" (Stafford, H.L. Letter to Mr. Dillon S. Meyer, Director of WRA, WRA Files, September 26, 1945). More importantly however, the internees' endured psychological distress related to their forced removal, incarceration, and the uncertainty of their future.



Flooded area east of Block 3. Latrine and coal piles in the background. January 25, 1943. National Archives.



Constructing the irrigation canal controls in Minidoka's agricultural areas. June 27, 1944. National Archives.

Minidoka's agricultural project was to clear and bring in to cultivation "thousands of acres" by 1943. Yet, during the fall of 1942, just after the internees had arrived, nearly 2,500 internees went to the fields to help Idaho's farmers avert a severe labor shortage crisis. Many of these internees continued to help south-central Idaho's farmers in 1943 and 1944. In addition, once the Department of Defense allowed Nisei into the military in 1943, the number of able laborers was cut even shorter. Hence, the WRA adapted its ambitious land development plans to only a minimum level necessary for sustaining the camp's population (BOR *Minidoka Annual Project History* 1943).

Agricultural development and farm work at Minidoka employed hundreds of internees. Large-scale poultry and hog farms were developed and maintained for egg and meat products. Two root cellars and a cannery and pickling plant were constructed by internees. Work on the Lateral 21.5 from the Milner-Gooding Canal was completed by BOR employees, the D.J. Cavanaugh Company contractors, and Minidoka internees. Farm units were platted along the lateral, and small irrigation ditches were built to convey water to these areas. In addition, ditches were dug throughout the central camp area to provide water for gardens in the Residential Blocks. In 1944, the Center harvested 7, 300,000 pounds of produce in the surrounding agricultural fields, making the camp completely sustainable. Meanwhile, victory gardens were planted throughout the central area of the camp adjacent to barracks and schools. Ornamental gardens were developed for personal and community appreciation throughout the residential and administrative areas.

"Dust storm over, but everything inside the buildings is covered with a thick layer of fine soil, so thick that it takes several dustings to remove it all. Clearing the land of sagebrush and the absence of water make the dust hazard worse. Work clothes are much in evidence everywhere. Newcomers usually come the first day dressed as for a wedding, but afterward fall into line and dress to suit the environment." -Superintendent of Education Arthur Kleinkopf, Minidoka Relocation Center, October 21, 1942



An internee clearing sagebrush. April 1943. National Archives.



Internees clearing sagebrush at Minidoka. Circa 1943. National Archives.

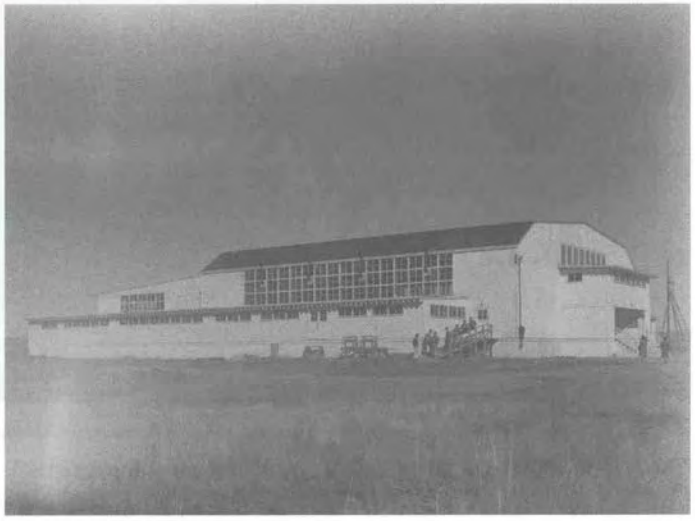
"Be the causes what they may- economic, industrial, social, racial or all four, and if there be any other motives- the will of the people is the law of the government." -Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, 1913



Hunt High School, located in Block 23. Circa 1945. National Archives.



Newly cleared agricultural fields at Minidoka. Circa 1943. National Archives.



Hunt High School gymnasium/auditorium. Circa 1945. National Archives.

Mud from rain and melting snow at Minidoka. December 10, 1942. Permission of University of Washington.



"Getting to the bath is a job because our shoes get stuck in the swampy mud. When the ground is frozen it's fine, until the sun comes out. When it snows or rains, we have to swim through the mud to get anywhere..."

-Hanaye Matsushita, September 19, 1942, Minidoka Relocation Center



Internees skating at Minidoka. January 5, 1943. National Archives.

Recreation areas were developed throughout the camp by internees. There were 13 softball/baseball fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, volleyball courts, swimming holes, and an ice-skating rink. On the banks of the North Side Canal, men used rock and sagebrush to build small fishing shacks. Playgrounds were erected throughout the site. An amphitheater was sited adjacent to Block 22 to accommodate large outdoor gatherings. A gymnasium/auditorium building was constructed between 1943 and 1945, although it was never completed due to labor controversies and the closure of the camp. Additionally, a mile northwest of the camp, 3.64 acres of land was designated for use as a cemetery.

The Staff Housing Area was constructed between the administration buildings and the North Side Canal and was laid out in rows along a curving axis. The majority of the staff lived in Twin Falls and commuted to the site until the new staff housing was complete. The structures were more substantial buildings than the Theater of Operations standard barracks where the internees resided. Each apartment included a living and dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and one or more bedrooms.

Churches, community enterprises and activities, and a governing system of block managers were established to serve the internees and liaison with the WRA administration. The Minidoka newspaper, called the *Irrigator,* began publication in 1942. Operations for a community of roughly 10,000 people necessitated a wide variety of workers. Unskilled laborers were paid $12 a month. Skilled laborers, such as carpenters, nurses, and cooks, were paid $16 a month. Professional employees, such as doctors, engineers, and managers were paid $19 a month. These wages were in stark contrast to the wages ($72 to $300 per week) paid to local construction workers who built the camp. Many internees had financial obligations from home; and these wages were inadequate to pay for mort-





Internees playing baseball at Minidoka. Circa 1944. National Archives. (Top)

Dance performance at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum. (Bottom)



Hunt Area A, Girls 1944 Basketball Champs. "Calmbanettes." Block 1,5,and 8. National Archives.

gages and outstanding debts. As a result, many internees lost their homes, farms, and investments.

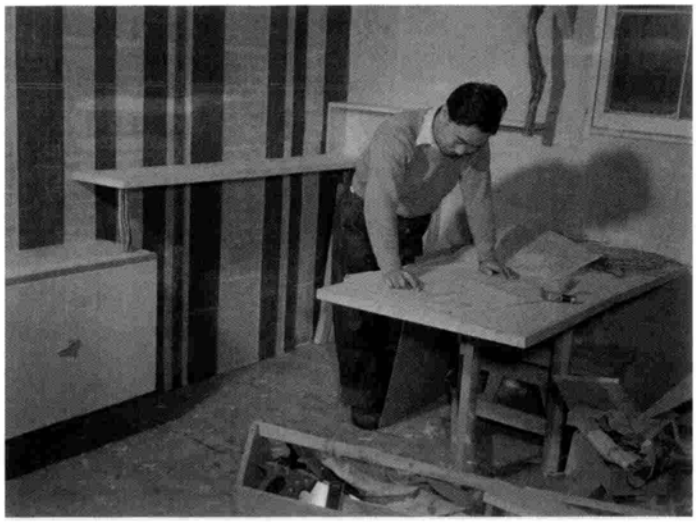
Life in Camp

Between 1942 and 1945, the internment and incarceration effected immeasurable change within the social structure of the Nikkei community. Events and movements during this period dramatically altered the social environment and dynamics within the camp. These events included the loyalty questionnaire, Tule Lake segregation, call for military service, agricultural labor projects, Indefinite Leave program, as well as constant social unrest.

It is widely recognized that the Issei generation was most impacted by the internment and incarceration experience. Not only were they denied citizenship, prevented from owning land, and were victimized by racism and discrimination in the prewar period, they also suffered immeasurably as a result of their forced incarceration at Minidoka and other War Relocation Authority and Department of Justice and Army camps. Many Issei couples were separated for the duration of the war, with the men interned at Department of Justice and Army camps while the women were burdened with the family responsibilities of closing up their homes and businesses before the incarceration and then caring for the children and managing family affairs in the WRA camps. The Issei mens' status as providers and leaders for the Nikkei community was directly impacted by government policies, and as a result, there was a noticeable and significant absence of Issei leadership in the WRA camps. This lack of Issei leadership forced Nisei to step forward to assist their families and communities, and their decisions and actions as representatives of the incarcerated Nikkei community occasionally gave rise to further tensions between the generations. Additionally, issues of loyalty and patriotism were exceptionally difficult for Issei, due to federal and state laws that prevented them from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens. The Issei bore significant losses due to loss of freedom, loss of property, loss of livelihood, and the weight of shame for being incarcerated as a result of their Japanese heritage.



Yamaguchi family in their room at Minidoka. December 1944. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum.



Internee George Nakashima, an architect from Seattle, constructed and decorated his model apartment. George Nakashima and his family settled in Pennsylvania and founded his furniture design studio. He became internationally renowned as one of the greatest furniture designers of the 20th century. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 9, 1942. Permission of the Bancroft Library.



Students in a free-hand drawing class. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 9, 1942. Permission of the Bancroft Library.

"We are proud that our government is of the people, by the people, and for the people. We are proud that our government is based on the principles of 'Liberty and Justice for All.' When people think or act not in accord with these principles, we feel that the government ought to inform them of their mistakes. It is our hope that our government will try to point out to her people the significance of the issues raised by our evacuation." -Tom Takeuchi, editor of the Minidoka Interlude and Minidoka internee,1943



Internees creating a garden at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum.



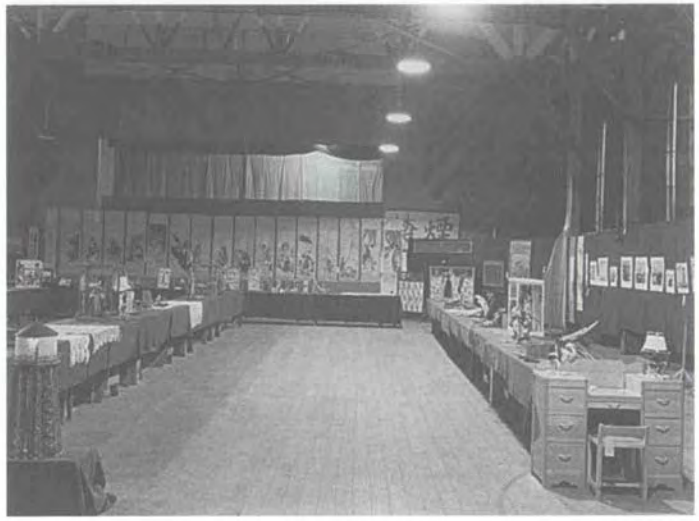
Interned mothers mending and sewing for children at the Hunt Nursery School. Circa 1944. National Archives.

"Three Japanese ladies secured a pass to go to Twin Falls to buy Sunday school and nursery school supplies... None of the three had been outside the camp since their arrival early in the summer. They were thrilled beyond words by the sight of trees, flowers, and green fields. One lady said, 'Mr. Kleinkopf, I'd just like to get out of the car, walk over to one of those trees, touch it, and put my arms around it.' A lump came into my throat as I tried, somewhat unsuccessfully, I'm sure, to understand, because only those who have experienced the sufferings and longings of a minority group whose members have been evacuated from their homes and all that home holds dear, can ever fully understand the feelings of the lady who wanted to caress the tree."

-Superintendent of Education Arthur Kleinkopf, Minidoka Relocation Center, October 16, 1942



First Communion class of the Catholic Church at Minidoka. The Rev. L.H. Tibesar, Maryknoll missionary, is pastor. The nuns are Maryknoll sisters from Seattle where the Maryknoll group numbered 1000 Nikkei before WWII. September 8, 1943. National Archives.



Arts and crafts display in the auditorium. Circa 1945. National Archives.



Women doing laundry in washtubs. Circa 1943. Permission of Wing Luke Asian Museum.



Cooperative Store. Circa 1944. National Archives.



An internee working in the administration area at Minidoka. Circa 1944. National Archives.



Interned Dr. T. Uchida, Chief Dentist, polished false teeth at Minidoka. Photograph by Francis Stewart. December 10, 1942. Permission of the Bancroft Library.



Adult education welding class along the fenceline at Minidoka. June 1943. National Archives.

"A friend of mine who is visiting the project asked me if I felt afraid working here. He said he would always be looking over his shoulder expecting a Japanese with a knife. He seemed to believe I was not sincere when I told him that I had never entertained such thoughts and that there was no danger here."
-Superintendent of Education Arthur Kleinkopf, Minidoka Relocation Center, November 7, 1942

The internees' daily lives were centered in the residential area and more specifically within each internee's residential block. Rooms provided the minimum requirements necessary for living, including cots, mattresses, blankets, a coal-burning pot-bellied stove, and a single electric light bulb. Family members resided together, with up to eight people per room. Internees did what they could to improve their sparse living conditions, including improving and personalizing their rooms with furniture built from scrap lumber and items that could be shipped from home. Also, internees began to garden in the areas around the barracks. Vegetable, flower, and ornamental gardens were developed throughout Minidoka.

The organization of internees into blocks had a profound impact on the traditional family structure. Issei men were burdened most by internment and incarceration, as their traditional familial role as patriarch and financial supporter had been completely undermined (Kitagawa 1967). For Issei women, the internment and incarceration relieved them of some traditional duties that included shopping, cooking, and cleaning. Dining together was no longer a family routine, as children and teenagers dined with friends and schoolmates, and family members were regularly on leave for agricultural labor.

Tensions between the Issei and Nisei were exacerbated in the centers as a result of the WRA policies, emphasis on American culture, and breakdown of the traditional family structure. The WRA allowed only American born Japanese the right to hold representative political positions within the camps. This policy denied the Issei's social power as community leaders and had an even greater impact on traditional Japanese cultural values related to honoring and respecting elders and family. As a result, the Issei had "little authority, responsibility, or opportunity to improve their futures or those of their families" (Tamura 1993: 207). For the Nisei, the experience posed a different set of circumstances, opportunities, and setbacks. They took the roles as community leaders and made life-changing decisions about their individual patriotism and family honor. Nisei children often saw the experience as an adventure away from home. A widening gap between the Issei and Nisei evolved over the duration of the Word War II, manifesting itself in the cultural characteristics and preferences of the more Japanese Issei and more American Nisei.

One of the most divisive issues during the historic period was the WRA's questionnaire, later termed the loyalty questionnaire, which was originally intended to determine the loyalty of potential draftees. The questionnaire was then used to expedite the resettlement of internees away from the West Coast by determining individuals' loyalty or disloyalty to the U.S. Entitled "Application for Indefinite Leave Clearance," the questionnaire was given to every person over the age of 17 regardless of whether they intended to seek resettlement or not. The controversial questions were Numbers 27 and 28.



"Tura Nakamura, block manager of block 42-44 presents ceremonial Tai fish to Project Director, H.L. Stafford and Philip Schafer, assistant project director, on behalf of the block managers as a token of appreciation for the manner in which the administration helped to make the Army volunteering program a success." April 1943. National Archives.

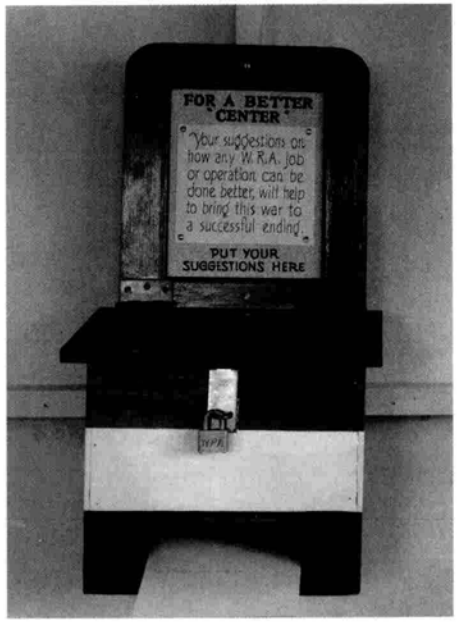
Question 27: "Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered"? was asked of draft-age men. For others the questionnaire asked whether they would be willing to join the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

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

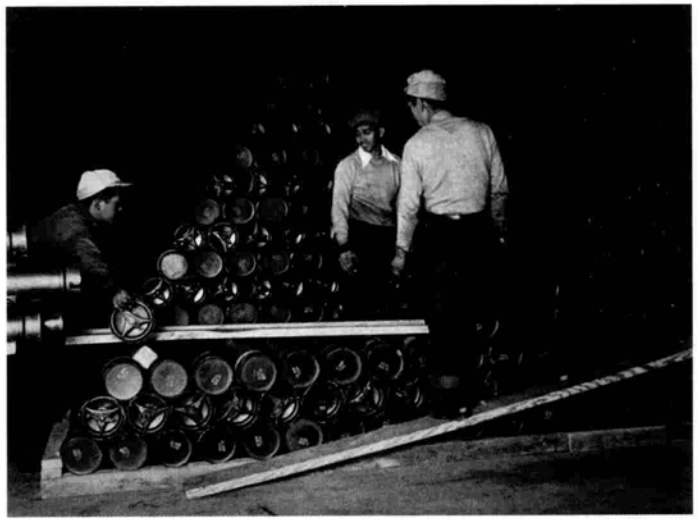
Question 28 for Issei, who were not allowed to become naturalized U.S. citizens, was particularly ambiguous and confusing. If they answered "yes" to being loyal to the Unites States, they were left without a nationality and thus no governmental protection. And the questionnaire did not describe what the consequences would be for answering the questions. Nisei answering the questions were not sure if answering "yes" to both meant they were volunteering for the armed forces or if they answered "no" would mean removal to Japan. Some internees answered "no" to protest the injustice of the whole internment and incarceration or because they had suffered economic tragedy and they believed prospects in Japan may have been better. Others answered "no" simply because they were loyal to Japan rather than the U.S. The responses to these questions would determine the fate of each internee confined in the centers. At Minidoka, 97%



May Yasutake, a former internee from Minidoka, resettled to Cincinnati, Ohio to work as a cashier at the University of Cincinnati cafeteria. June 1943. Permission of the Bancroft Library.

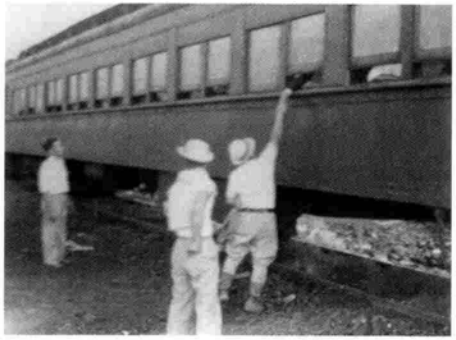


WRA suggestion box. Circa 1944. National Archives.



Sam Kimura and Cliff Dakama, former internees from Minidoka, and Fujisada Takawa, former internee of Topaz, pile up shells at a Nebraska depot. November 11, 1944. Photographer: Takashi Sidney Aoyama. Permission of the Bancroft Library.

"It is shocking to the conscience that an American citizen can be confined on the ground of disloyalty, and then, while so under duress and restraint, be compelled to serve in the armed forces or be prosecuted for not yielding to such compulsion. [The] defendant is deprived of liberty without due process of law and by reason thereof, [his] plea is not and cannot be voluntary." -Judge Louis Goodman, U.S. District Court, July 22, 1944





"A Minidoka Relocation Center evacuee and an evacuee being transferred to the Tule Lake Center grasp hands in a final farewell as the train carrying the 254 evacuees to the Tule Lake Center prepares to leave." September 5, 1943. National Archives. (Top)

High school teachers assist arriving internees from Tule Lake. September 5, 1943. National Archives. (Bottom)



Relocating from Minidoka. Circa 1944. National Archives.

of the population answered "yes-yes" to the loyalty questions, the highest rate of "loyalty" of the 10 camps.

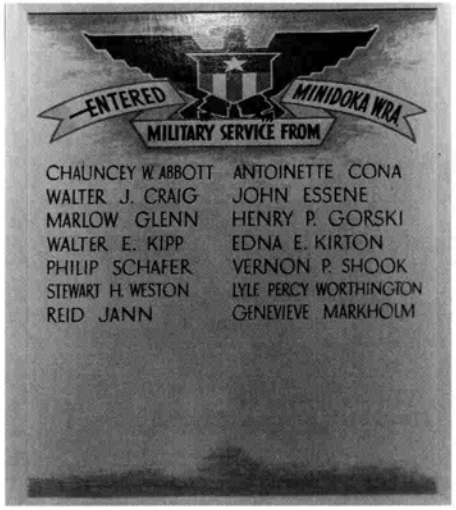
Those who answered "no" to either question were considered disloyal or "segregants" and sent to Tule Lake Segregation Center in northern California. A total of 328 internees from Minidoka, including those who answered "no" to one or both questions, and their family members were sent to Tule Lake in 1943. Nearly 2,000 internees who answered "yes" at Tule Lake were transferred to Minidoka in 1943.

Tule Lake was originally a WRA Relocation Center, however, it was selected as the segregation center as nearly 50% of its population refused to take the questionnaire or answered "no" to one or both

questions. Those that answered "yes, yes" could transfer to other camps. However, approximately four thousand Tule Lake internees who answered "yes, yes" chose to stay at Tule Lake rather than transfer; these internees were often called the "Old Tuleans. Other people who were sent to Tule Lake included: those who applied for expatriation or repatriation to Japan, those denied leave clearance due to some accumulation of adverse evidence in their records, aliens from Department of Justice internment camps who were recommended for detention, and family members of segregants who chose to remain with family (U.S. CWRIC1997: 208).

Internees who answered "yes" were allowed to apply for release from the WRA centers on indefinite leave for employment, education, and the armed forces which began in 1943. Over 4,000 internees left Minidoka on the indefinite leave program, with roughly half going to farm work in the local Idaho and eastern Oregon area. Others left for work and settlement in Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago, and major cities in the Midwest and Northeast. In 1943, Minidoka had the highest rate of resettlement for all centers, with 22 per 1,000 internees leaving the center per month, compared with the average 14 per 1,000 for all centers (Sakoda 1989: 258).

Draft age men answering "yes" were then allowed to serve in the military. In 1943, Roosevelt established an all Nisei unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and called for volunteers from the WRA centers. Several Nisei resisted the draft in order to protest the internment and incarceration. They believed that the injustice of being incarcerated outweighed their duty to serve in the U.S. military. These "no no boys" would eventually be sent to federal prisons for as much as two years for this choice. The Nisei at Minidoka distinguished themselves as loyal citizens, and eventually 1,000 names were listed on Minidoka's honor roll as having served in the American armed forces. Minidoka had less than 7 percent of the male population of all the centers, yet it provided 25 percent of the volunteers. Nisei from Minidoka served in the 442nd, Military Intelligence Service and Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. Seventy-three soldiers from Minidoka died in combat during World War II. William Nakamura and James Okubo were formerly Minidoka internees who were awarded Medals of Honor posthumously for their service during World



WRA staff honor roll. Circa 1944. National Archives. (Top)



Hatoshi Kanzaki, a soldier in the U.S. military, visits his parents at the Minidoka Relocation Center. National Archives.



"Sogoro Yamasaki, 75, born in Japan but an Oregonian for nearly 50 years, is extremely proud of his three sons, all Purple Heart veterans." November 30, 1946. Oregonian Collection. Permission of Oregon Historical Society.



Language instructor Grayce Nakasonke teaches students at the Japanese Language school at the University of Colorado. She was incarcerated in a WRA camp before volunteering to work as a language instruction for the Military Intelligence Service. April 22, 1943. National Archives.



Buddhist funeral service for a fallen Minidoka soldier. Circa 1944. National Archives.

"Loyalty," 'disloyalty,'
Such words to plague us
yesterday.
Today,
In eyes made red with weeping."
-Internee, 1942



Nikkei soldiers training for combat at Camp Shelby. These soldiers were incarcerated in WRA camps before training. July 1945. National Archives.



Christian funeral service for a fallen Minidoka soldier. Circa 1944. National Archives.



Minidoka honor roll. Circa 1943. National Archives.



"The Sign Shop." The man in the painting is printing the names on the Minidoka Honor Roll. Kenjiro Nomura. 1943. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.

War II. At the end of WWII, the 442nd was known for its slogan, "Go for Broke," and became the most decorated unit in American military history for its size and length of service.

Minidoka developed a reputation early on for its relatively mild social climate, patriotism to the U.S., good relations between the internees and the administration, and its success in relocating internees to the outside for agricultural labor and for re-settlement. However, some regarded the Minidokans as "knuckling under to administrative demands" (Sakoda 1989: 229). This moderate passivity changed late in 1943, when 2,000 "loyals" were transferred from Tule Lake to Minidoka, the camp's administration was restructured, and a program was initiated to reduce the internee labor force by one-third while increasing hours in a work week (Sakoda 1989: 262). A series of strikes and protests resulted, progressively diminishing relations between the administration and the internees. The first was a boiler room labor strike, then a mail carriers strike, and then similar conflicts with the gatekeepers, telephone operators, warehouse workers, pickling plant workers, community activities section, and finally the construction crew working on the gymnasium (Sakoda 1989: 263). Most of these labor conflicts were never settled agreeably, leaving both sides dissatisfied with the mediation process and the decisions.

Closure and Nikkei Departure

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 Nikkei resettlement. All construction was issued to stop on February 10, 1945. All construction work was transferred to building crates and boxes for the internees returning to their homes along the West Coast or other destinations within the U.S.

While the internees were packing and preparing for their departure, the WRA opened bidding for the lease of the 758 acres of the center's agricultural lands. During the late summer of 1945, despite the uncertainty of conditions on the West Coast, most internees hastily departed, eager to rebuild their lives. By September, there were empty barracks in every block with miscellaneous goods left behind;



Crowds at Fourth and Pike on V-J Day, Seattle. August 14, 1945. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

and witnesses say the area resembled a ghost town with scrawny packs of dogs and starving cats (Kleinkopf 1942-1946). German prisoners of war (POW) from a nearby POW camp at Rupert assisted in the decommissioning of the camp. The WRA provided $25 per person, train fare, and meals en route for those with less than $500 in cash. Some elderly Issei felt the government owed them a place to stay, given their circumstances of forced removal and loss of freedom in the camp. They also feared the West Coast was still too hostile and refused to leave the camp. Finally, the last few remaining internees were forcibly removed from the camp and put on trains to Seattle in October 1945; the Minidoka Relocation Center officially closed on October 28, 1945.

The WRA announced that all the barracks would be put in a "standby" condition. All unnecessary items were hauled to the landfill located on the



Vandalism on Nikkei home in Seattle. 1945. Permission of Museum of History & Industry.

WAR II HISTORY PROJECT
Dr. L. S. Cressman, Director
University of Oregon

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—REGULAR SESSION

House Joint Memorial No.9

Introduced by Representatives BULL, POOLE and ERWIN and read February 28, 1945

To His Excellency, the Honorable President of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the forty-third legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, in regular session assembled, respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas the armed forces, through their duly authorized representatives, have closed certain relocation centers and have issued orders permitting certain Japanese aliens and United States citizens of Japanese extraction to return to the west coast states, and particularly to the state of Oregon; and

Whereas there exists in the state of Oregon considerable antagonism to such return during the period of the war with Japan; and

Whereas such Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese extraction are safer and cause less civilian disturbance in the relocation centers or in their present places of residence; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring therein:

That your Excellency, the President of the United States of America, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is respectfully requested to issue such orders and directives as will prevent the return of said Japanese aliens and said citizens of Japanese extraction to the west coast states for the duration of the present war with Japan.

Oregon House Joint Memorial Number 9 requesting that Nikkei be lawfully prevented from returning to the West Coast during the war with Japan. February 28, 1945. Oregon Historical Society.



Vandalism in the Japanese section of the Rose City Cemetery in Portland. 1944. National Archives.

northern edge of the camp. The entire camp was inventoried in November and December. The work was done by the WRA staff, who continued to live in the staff housing area, as well as the German POWs from the Rupert POW camp. In December, WRA lumber, supplies, and equipment and the many thousands of items left by internees were sold. The post office remained open and was run by a Nikkei couple. On February 9, 1946, the camp property officially reverted back to the BOR.

Internees returning home, rebuilding their lives, or settling in new areas of the nation encountered continued prejudice as well as new adversities. Many families returned to find their homes and businesses looted or their possessions stolen. Many families lost their businesses and properties, since their wartime salaries were insufficient to make payments on their mortgages and debts. A post-war housing shortage made housing extremely hard to find, so families often stayed at churches and community centers until they could secure new homes. Employment was also limited, particularly for Issei who were still viewed as the enemy. Yet, rebuilding their lives was a necessity, and most were determined to overcome the stigma of their wartime experiences through perseverance.

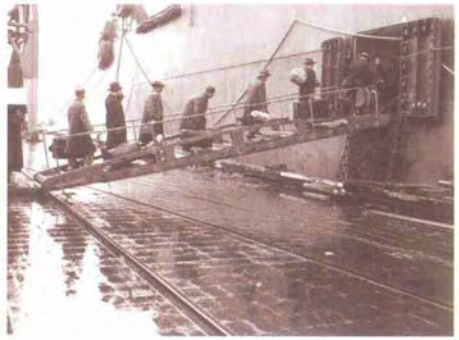
While the vast majority of Nikkei returned to their pre-war regions or settled in major cities in the East, some 8,000 Nikkei repatriated or expatriated to Japan after World War II ended (TenBroek 1954). Of those, 65% were born in the U.S., composed of Nisei, Kibei (a Nisei who spent a portion of his or her pre-World War II childhood in Japan), and Nisei



Vandalism at the Tacoma Buddhist Temple. Tacoma Nikkei stored their possessions at the temple while they were incarcerated during World War II. 1944. National Archives.

minors accompanying their parents (Daniels 1981: 116). By 1951, all but 357 applied for return to the U.S. (Smith 1995: 444).

In 1948, the government established the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act, which attempted to reimburse property damages and losses. Over time, $38 million was settled in 23,000 claims for damages totaling $131 million; and the final claim was adjudicated in 1965. The best estimates of financial losses range from $77 million to $400 mil-



Japanese repatriates embarking for Japan at Pier 37 in Seattle. November 24, 1945. National Archives.



The Terumatsu Yabuki family was reunited after World War II on their Bellevue farm. The Yabukis were incarcerated at Minidoka during World War II. May 17, 1945. Photographer: Hikaru Iwasaki. National Archives.

Japanese repatriates embarking for Japan at Pier 37 in Seattle. November 24, 1945. National Archives.

lion. The Commission Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians determined that immeasurable "economic hardships and suffering" resulted from the internment and incarceration (U.S. CWRIC 1997).

For the Nikkei community, the wartime incarceration was the defining event in the community's history. The incarceration damaged the dignity and identity of the Nikkei community and generated divisive rifts between generations, community organizations, and individuals over issues of patriotism and loyalty. Many Nikkei suffered severe economic losses, were forcibly incarcerated at remote camps, and were obliged to rebuild their lives after the war. The experience of injustice and racism at the hands of the federal government and American public created a stigma of shame that prevented most former internees from discussing their experiences for decades. This shame often resulted in the denial of Nikkei cultural heritage, high numbers of marriage outside their culture, as well as the need to prove themselves by succeeding in American society. The incarceration has had deep and lasting impacts that have affected not only the Issei and Nisei but also subsequent generations.

1946-Present: Homesteading and the Establishment of a Farming Community

During 1946, the BOR improved the canals and irrigation ditches and officially subdivided the agricultural lands into small farmsteads. Most buildings would be allotted to future homesteaders on the former Minidoka WRA Center site.

On June 14, 1947, the first land drawing was held in Jerome, Idaho, for 43 farms ranging in size from 80-190 acres along Lateral 21.5, encompassing 3,500 acres of the former Minidoka Relocation Center (BOR *Minidoka Annual Project History* 1947: 44-46). Most drawing applicants were Caucasian World War II veterans, as they had been given a 90-day preference. The second land drawing was held on April 17, 1949, for nine farmsteads, averaging 80 acres in size, within the central area of the former Minidoka Relocation Center. Another land drawing was held in 1950 (Idaho Statesman, February 18, 1950). Each homesteader would receive two barracks (20'x120') and one smaller building plus many personal items.

The transformation of the WRA Center to an emergent agricultural community was hasty and efficient, as most of the lands had already been



WRA Staff Housing. Circa 1943. National Archives.

cleared during construction of the camp in 1942 and then by internees for agricultural production. Homesteaders lived in converted barracks, and a state vocational agricultural school was established to assist these new homesteaders. During the first few years, the homesteaders cleared the land where barracks and gardens once stood. All the old building foundations and construction rubble was hauled to the camp dump-site. The homesteaders established their ranchettes, and many homesteaders lived in the barrack buildings until as late as the 1970s (Shrontz 1994). Farming has continued as the primary occupation and land use of the area up to the present day.

Within the site of the former camp, a veteran named John Herrmann acquired 128 acres on the former location of Minidoka's fire station, water tower, sewage treatment facility, blocks 21, 22, and portions of other blocks. In 1950, he was recalled for active duty at Fort Lewis in Washington (Shrontz1994: 219-220), and Herrmann's military service caused a delay in the development of his homestead and farm. In the spring of 1952 the development of the Herrmann farm benefited from a demonstration project that was sponsored by the North Side Conservation District of the US Soil Conservation Service and an association of Jerome County Farm Equipment Dealers. The event was called "A-Farm-In-A-Day" and took place on April 17, 1952. It mobilized over 1,500 workers and made use of 200 state-of-the-art machines to prepare the land for farming. In the course of the day, a house was built, a well was dug, two barracks and outbuildings were moved to the farm, fences were put up, and windbreaks and crops were planted (Shrontz 1994: 223, Beal and Wells 1959: 300).



Moving a staff housing building to its new site in the warehouse area. Circa 1946. Photograph taken by Bureau of Reclamation staff. NPS Photo.

Roads were built to accommodate the new settlers and the agricultural economy. The new West Hunt Road and spur roads were aligned and constructed in the 1950s by Jerome County Roads, and Hunt Bridge was updated with concrete and steel supports.

The BOR retained approximately 50 acres of the original camp along the North Side Canal, including the former entrance, staff housing area, and swimming hole. This property was the former site of the ornamental garden at the entrance, administration area, and portions of the warehouse area and root cellar. Another 20 acres were





These World War II veterans won land lotteries at the former Minidoka Relocation Center site. With the land, they also received surplus materials from the camp. Circa 1947. Photograph taken by Bureau of Reclamation staff. NPS Photo. (Top and Bottom)

under public domain and managed by the BLM. These areas were not altered in any significant way after the buildings were cleared in the late 1940s.

1978-Present: Commemoration, Redress, and Recognition

On February 19, 1978, 2,000 people gathered at the Puyallup Fairgrounds for the first "Day of Remembrance" event in order to remember the historic events of the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II. Since 1978, "Day of Remembrance" events are held on February 19 in major cities throughout the nation; these events honor former internees and educate the public about the internment and incarceration.

In 1978, the Japanese American Citizens League unanimously adopted redress as its priority issue at its convention in Salt Lake City, Utah. Convention delegates also adopted the recommended redress guidelines. The guidelines consisted of a proposal asking for $25,000 for each individual or heir who suffered from mass incarceration plus the creation



A Farm-in-a-Day project advertisement for the Herrmann family farm which ran in the North Side News. The Herrmann farm is located on the site of the former water tower #2, fire station, sewage treatment plant, Blocks 21 and 22, and portions of adjacent blocks. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service), April 17, 1952.

of a foundation to serve as a trust for funds to be used to benefit Japanese American communities throughout the country. After the convention, the Japanese American Citizens League launched a media campaign to educate the American public about the World War II incarceration and sought legislation in the U.S. Congress.

On August 18, 1979, the Minidoka WRA Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, recognizing its national significance. The historic site consisted of 6.06 acres in the entrance area, including the military police building, visitor reception building, garden, and the original visitor parking lot located between Hunt Bridge and the entrance buildings. On October 13, 1979 a dedication ceremony was held at the site, a national register plaque was placed near the military police building, and a large interpretive sign was erected.

In 1979, six U.S. senators introduced a bill to create the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. On July 31, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-317, establishing the Commission and initiating the investigation of these wartime events. The Commission held hearings nationwide with over 750 witnesses, the majority of whom were Nikkei who experienced incarceration. On February 22, 1983 the Commission made public its report, *Personal Justice Denied*. Their conclusion after 18 months of research was that "the exclusion and detentions of Nikkei was not determined by military conditions but were the result of race prejudice, war hysteria, and failure of political leadership" (U.S. CWRIC1997: 194).

Japanese American Citizens League, Pocatello Blackfoot Chapter

Many organizations and agencies actively sought to preserve and recognize the historical significance of the Minidoka Relocation Center site before it was designated a national monument in 2001. The groups included the Japanese American Citizens League, Jerome County Historical Society, Bureau of Reclamation, groups of former internees, and local residents and organizations. More than any other entity, the Pocatello Blackfoot Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was an advocate for the site and pursued site protection and state and national recognition.

Japanese Americans in the Pocatello Blackfoot area were not incarcerated at Minidoka or other WRA camps, but this did not mean they were unaffected by the wartime events. The hysteria and strong anti-Japanese feelings which drove the exclusion and incarceration policy affected this group as well, and they were subjected to discrimination in many forms, including acts of violence. Throughout the war they sought to do what they could for those removed from the West Coast. During the so-called "voluntary evacuation" period, they attempted to aid in the relocation of some to the south eastern Idaho area, but were met with harsh rebuke by Idaho's governor. This resulted in some public distancing of any effort to assist those forced to leave their homes on the West Coast. Because of these circumstances and in others as well, government policies and actions by public officials created conditions of division among the local Nikkei and the excluded people, divisions which have taken a long time to reconcile. The Pocatello Blackfoot Chapter of JACL have sought to resolve that division by being a leading advocate for recognizing the historical significance of the Minidoka camp site and to ensure that the historic lessons are told to future generations.

Beginning in the 1960s, members of the chapter saw the importance of preserving the Minidoka site for its values related to civil rights and educating the public about what happened to Nikkei during World War II. Working with the Bureau of Reclamation, and others, the chapter initiated the efforts that led to the 1979 listing of the site on the National Register of Historic Places. The chapter organized the first Day of Remembrance event held in 1979 and early pilgrimages to the site. In 1990 the chapter led the effort and assisted organizationally and financially in the designation of the site as an Idaho Centennial Landmark. In 2000 and 2001, when the site was being considered for national monument designation, the chapter provided information and invaluable Idaho support for the designation and management of the site by the National Park Service.



President Reagan signs HR 442 (Civil Liberties Act) into law in White House ceremony, August 10, 1988. From left to right: Sen. Masayuki "Spark" Matsunaga (D-HI), Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-CA), Rep. Pat Saiki (R-HI), Sen. Pete Wilson (R-CA), Rep. Don Young (R-AK), Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-CA), Rep. Bill Lowery (R-CA) and Harry Kajihara, President of the Japanese American Citizens League. Smithsonian Museum.

In June 1983 the Commission issued five recommendations for redress to Congress. Among the five recommendations was a proposal that each surviving victim be compensated $20,000 as redress or reparations for the injustice.

On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which wrote into law all five of the U.S. CWRIC's recommendations. It was not until President Bush signed the appropriation bill on November 21, 1989, that payments were set to begin on October 9, 1990. The oldest survivors received their redress checks of $20,000 (tax-free) first, along with a letter of apology signed by President Bush. The Civil Liberties Act also established a fund for educational programs, called the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund.

Meanwhile, at Minidoka, the site became an Idaho Centennial Landmark on May 26, 1990. A ceremony dedicated the new commemorative plaques, sidewalks, and parking lot.

On January 17, 2001, President William Clinton signed Presidential Proclamation 7395 declaring 72.75 acres of the original camp the Minidoka Internment National Monument. A copy of the presidential proclamation is located in the Appendix of this document on page 211. Lands owned by the BOR and lands under public domain managed by the BLM were transferred to the NPS. Two parcels of land adjacent and within the national monument were retained by the BOR for operational use by the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2.



National Register plaque in the entrance area. 2001. NPS Photo.

Throughout the process of attaining redress and continuing today, former Minidoka internees and their descendents have worked in coalition with civil rights organizations to affirm civil and Constitutional rights for all people.

Establishment of Minidoka Internment National Monument

Minidoka Internment National Monument was established on January 17, 2001, by presidential proclamation as "a unique and irreplaceable historical resource which protects historic structures and objects that provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history - the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II." The transfer of 72.75 acres from the BOR to the NPS formally established the national monument as the 385th unit of the national park system.

Minidoka WRA Center – National Register of Historic Places

In 1979, 6.06 acres of the entrance area at the former site of Minidoka WRA Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The listed area included the stone military police building, reception building, and remnants of the entrance garden. The features were described as "altered ruins" on their "original site," significant for "politics/government" and "social/humanitarian" as "tangible

reminders of one of the most serious and painful contradictions of our country's philosophy of freedom...Despite being less than 50-years old, this site represents an exceptional chapter in the history of the United States that should always be remembered." The national register site is within the national monument's boundaries.

Actions Affecting Minidoka Internment National Monument after Its Establishment

Bureau of Reclamation Visitor Services Area and East End Site Parcels

Upon establishment of the national monument, the BOR retained administration of two parcels of land that were part of the historic camp. The visitor services area (2.31-acres) is located in the historic warehouse area within the national monument. It contains three buildings from the historic period as well as numerous warehouse foundations. The area was used by the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 as its operational facilities for administration, maintenance, and staff housing. The east end site (7.87 acres) is considered undeveloped land. Since establishment of the national monument, the NPS and BOR entered into an agreement to move the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District operations to a site outside the national monument's boundary. The NPS obligated $250,000 to the BOR for relocation costs.

North Side Canal

The presidential proclamation defined the national monument's southern boundary as the North Side Canal. The proclamation stated, "The establishment of this Monument is subject to valid existing rights, provided that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside [sic] Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purpose of the proclamation." The North Side Canal Company and the NPS have agreed on a legally surveyed boundary line, whereby the North Side Canal retains a dirt roadway along the northern edge of the canal for its operations and maintenance. The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 vacated the BOR site in 2005.



The North Side Canal forms the southern boundary of the national monument. 2003. NPS Photo.

Quotes from Past Presidents regarding Commemoration, Redress, and Recognition

"I call upon the American people to affirm with me this American promise — that we have learned from the tragedy of that long-ago experience forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American, and resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated."

-President Gerald R. Ford, *February 19, 1976 in Proclamation 4417, titled "An American Promise," on the 34th anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 9066.*

"The Members of Congress and distinguished guests, my fellow Americans, we gather here today to right a grave wrong…The legislation that I am about to sign provides for a restitution payment to each of the 60,000 surviving Japanese-Americans of the 120,000 who were relocated or detained. Yet no payment can make up for those lost years. So, what is most important in this bill has less to do with property than with honor. For here we admit a wrong; here we reaffirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law…Thank you, and God bless you. And now let me sign H.R. 442, so fittingly named in honor of the 442nd."

-President Ronald Reagan, *August 10, 1988 during the signing ceremony of H.R. 442*

"A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation's resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II. In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future."

-President George H. W. Bush, *October 1990 in letters that accompanied the reparations checks to survivors of the World War II internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans*

"In passing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, we acknowledge the wrongs of the past and offered redress to those who endured such grave injustice. In retrospect, we understand that the nation's actions were rooted deeply in racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of political leadership. We must learn from the past and dedicate ourselves as a nation to renewing the spirit of equality and our love of freedom. Together, we can guarantee a future with liberty and justice for all."

-President William J. Clinton, *October 1993 in letters that accompanied the reparations checks to survivors of the World War II internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans*

CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT of 1988

Enacted by the United States Congress
August 10, 1988

"The Congress recognizes that, as described in the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II.

As the Commission documents, these actions were carried out without adequate security reasons and without any acts of espionage or sabotage documented by the Commission, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.

The excluded individuals of Japanese ancestry suffered enormous damages, both material and intangible, and there were incalculable losses in education and job training, all of which resulted in significant human suffering for which appropriate compensation has not been made.

For these fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights of these individuals of Japanese ancestry, the Congress apologizes on behalf of the Nation."

Based on the findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), the purposes of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry included the following:

1) To acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation and internment of citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

2) To apologize on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, internment, and relocations of such citizens and permanent residing aliens;

3) To provide for a public education fund to finance efforts to inform the public about the internment so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar event;

4) To make restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned;

5) To make more credible and sincere any declaration of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations."

Purpose of Minidoka Internment National Monument

The purpose of the Minidoka Internment National Monument is to provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of the internment and incarceration of Nikkei (Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry) during World War II. The national monument protects and manages resources related to the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Significance of Minidoka Internment National Monument

Through public scoping and planning team workshops the significance of the national monument has been determined to be the following:

Civil and Constitutional Rights

- The national monument is a compelling venue for engaging in a dialogue concerning the violation of civil and constitutional rights, the injustice of forced removal and incarceration, the history of racism and discrimination in the United States, and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.



"Barracks and Recreational Hall." Painting by Kenjiro Nomura. 1942-1945. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.



Mothers of boys killed during World War II are honored on Mother's Day in Twin Falls. Circa 1944. National Archives.



Sgt. Kay (Keisaaburo) Niguma. ca. 1945. Courtesy of Rose Niguma and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

- The national monument offers a unique setting to reflect on the internment and incarceration experience and the relationship of this experience to contemporary and future political and social events.
- The national monument provides a forum for understanding how internees expressed citizenship and patriotism through individual choices. Choices reflected a range of responses, including serving valiantly in the military and draft resistance. Both choices affected families and communities, as well as the individuals who made them.

People

- Minidoka Relocation Center dramatically changed the lives of those incarcerated and had a dramatic and lasting impact on the Nikkei community.
- The establishment of the Minidoka Relocation Center during WWII had a profound effect on the social and economic fabric of neighboring southern Idaho communities.

Place

- The setting and location of Minidoka, with its isolation, openness, and distance from the Pacific Coast, are characteristic of the WRA's site selection criteria. The camp was a hastily constructed, large-scale temporary



Chikano Niguma. ca. 1945. Courtesy of Rose Niguma and the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

facility that became densely populated with over 9,000 people at one time. It was typical of WRA camps constructed during World War II.

- The national monument contains unique historic and archeological resources, many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

World War II

- The Minidoka Relocation Center represents a significant part of World War II and American history.



Door of a barbershop in Parker, Arizona, located 15 miles from Poston Relocation Center. November 11, 1944. National Archives.

Interpretive Themes for Minidoka Internment National Monument

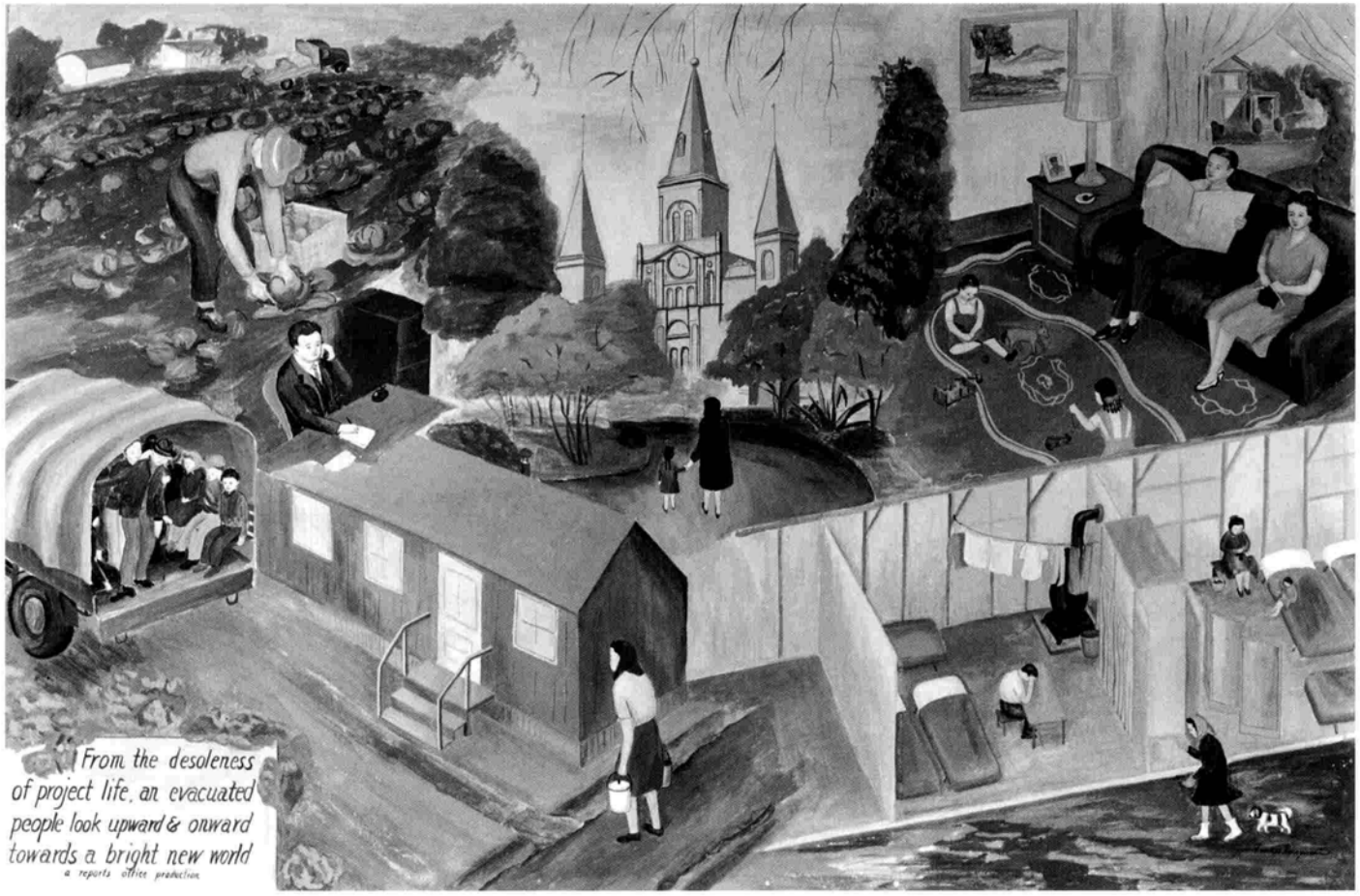
Primary interpretive themes are those ideas or concepts that every visitor should understand. They are the key ideas that reflect the importance of a park's nationally significant resources. Interpretive themes are developed to guide the interpretive program over the next 20 years. Therefore, they are intentionally broad to encompass a diversity of stories, facts, interpretations, and related events. The themes do not include everything the NPS may wish to interpret but rather the ideas that are critical to a visitor's understanding of a park's significance.

A long-range interpretive plan will be developed to outline the many stories that will be told at the national monument and off-site. The plan will also present how education and interpretation will be accomplished at the national monument and off-site. Many of the publics' concerns about interpretation will be incorporated into this more detailed long-range interpretive plan.

The following interpretive themes for the GMP will be used to guide more detailed and specific interpretive and educational plans, materials, and activities in the future, as the national monument becomes operational.

Civil and Constitutional Rights

- The internment and incarceration of American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry was the product of a long history of race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.
- The loyalty questionnaire designed by the U.S. government was administered only to internees and required that every internee over the age of 17 declare their loyalty and patriotism to the United States of America. Minidoka internees overwhelmingly affirmed their loyalty (97%) and helped to refute the government's assumption that the Nikkei population on the West Coast was a threat to national security.
- Nikkei contributions to national defense and draft resistance both add to an understanding of patriotism, heroism, and civil rights during World War II.



Painting by Fumio Hanaguchi, Minidoka internee. Circa 1943. National Archives.

- Minidoka provides a forum for discussing the violation of U.S. constitutional rights and the redress movement, which resulted in an apology from the United States government. It also provides an opportunity for understanding the need to protect civil rights and liberties for all Americans, regardless of gender, race, religion, or national origin.

People

- Internees at Minidoka were confronted with injustice, the loss of freedom, and profound emotional, psychological, physical, and economic hardships, and they responded in various ways with distinctive combinations of Japanese and American cultural practices, values, and perseverance.
- Minidoka is a complex mosaic that pieces together the experience of thousands of internees and their extensive social, cultural, and economic interactions with communities and organizations throughout the U.S. before, during, and after the internment and incarceration.
- Minidoka provides an opportunity for understanding how the Nikkei rebuilt their lives and communities on the West Coast and elsewhere throughout the United States after World War II.

Place

- The setting and location of Minidoka, with its isolation, openness, and distance from the Pacific Coast, are characteristic of the War Relocation Authority's site selection criteria. The camp was a hastily constructed, large-scale temporary facility that became densely populated with over 9,000 people at one time. It was typical of War Relocation Authority camps constructed during World War II.
- Internees were forcibly removed from their homes, businesses, and communities in the lush environment of the Pacific Coast and created a community in a desert environment characterized by extreme temperatures and harsh living conditions.
- Internees transformed undeveloped arid land into irrigated agricultural fields in and around the Minidoka Relocation Center. The present-day agricultural character of the Hunt area is the legacy of internees' labor during World War II.
- Post war settlement and agricultural development of the site by World War II veterans and others is reflected in present-day land use patterns in and around the national monument.

World War II

- Minidoka Relocation Center was set within a world at war, characterized by national and personal sacrifice and hardship experienced by all Americans.



Nisei veterans assisting in the commemorative ceremony at Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.

Desired Future Conditions

Management of the national monument will strive to achieve the following desired future conditions and goals:

Resource Management

- Cultural and natural resources are preserved, protected, and maintained at the national monument for present and future generations.

Education and Interpretation

- The national monument provides the public with the opportunity to understand the profound injustice, hardship, upheaval, sacrifice, and uncertainty that were an integral part of the internment experience.
- The national monument accurately represents the personal stories, culture, values, and strength of the Nikkei, which enabled them to persevere despite the unpredictable hardships of incarceration.
- The national monument successfully depicts the internees' transformation of parts of the camp from a sterile inhospitable place into a struggling community.
- The national monument provides and facilitates quality educational, interpretive, and outreach programs, both on-site and at appropriate off-site locations.
- For the education community, the national monument is a valuable source of information and materials about the internment and incarceration experience of the Nikkei and the local community, as well as civil and constitutional rights, racism, and discrimination in the United States, and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.
- The legacy of the national monument will be oriented toward future generations; it should focus not only on history but also interpret its relevance to current events.
- The public is aware that there exists a body of controversial thought and information that is in conflict with much of what recognized scholars agree as historically accurate in the depiction of the internment and incarceration story.

"America was founded and built up into one great republic by many patriots on the principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity. Americans of today have responsibilities to uphold that principle for which their forefathers had lived and fought and died. Many Americans are fighting overseas to uphold those principles. It is up to those staying behind not to break down what had been built up through the glorious pages of American history and what their sons, brothers, husbands, fathers are overseas defending with their lives. It is a necessity, therefore, for our government to remind her people of these eternal truths of America."
-Tom Takeuchi, editor of the Minidoka Interlude and Minidoka internee, 1943

Visitor Use and Facilities

- The national monument can be located easily by the traveling public.
- The national monument provides a compelling interpretive and educational experience that attracts public visitation.
- The national monument provides a variety of educational experiences for visitors of all ages and backgrounds.
- The national monument offers opportunities for individuals to contemplate and reflect upon the internment experience and civil and constitutional rights in the United States.
- The national monument provides research opportunities for the public to locate relatives and friends who were incarcerated at Minidoka.
- Facilities at the national monument should be appropriate for the site, and not intrude on or negatively impact the existing historic resources of the camp.

Operations and Management

- The national monument provides sufficient administrative, interpretive, curatorial, and maintenance space to serve programs and operations.

Boundary and Adjacent Land

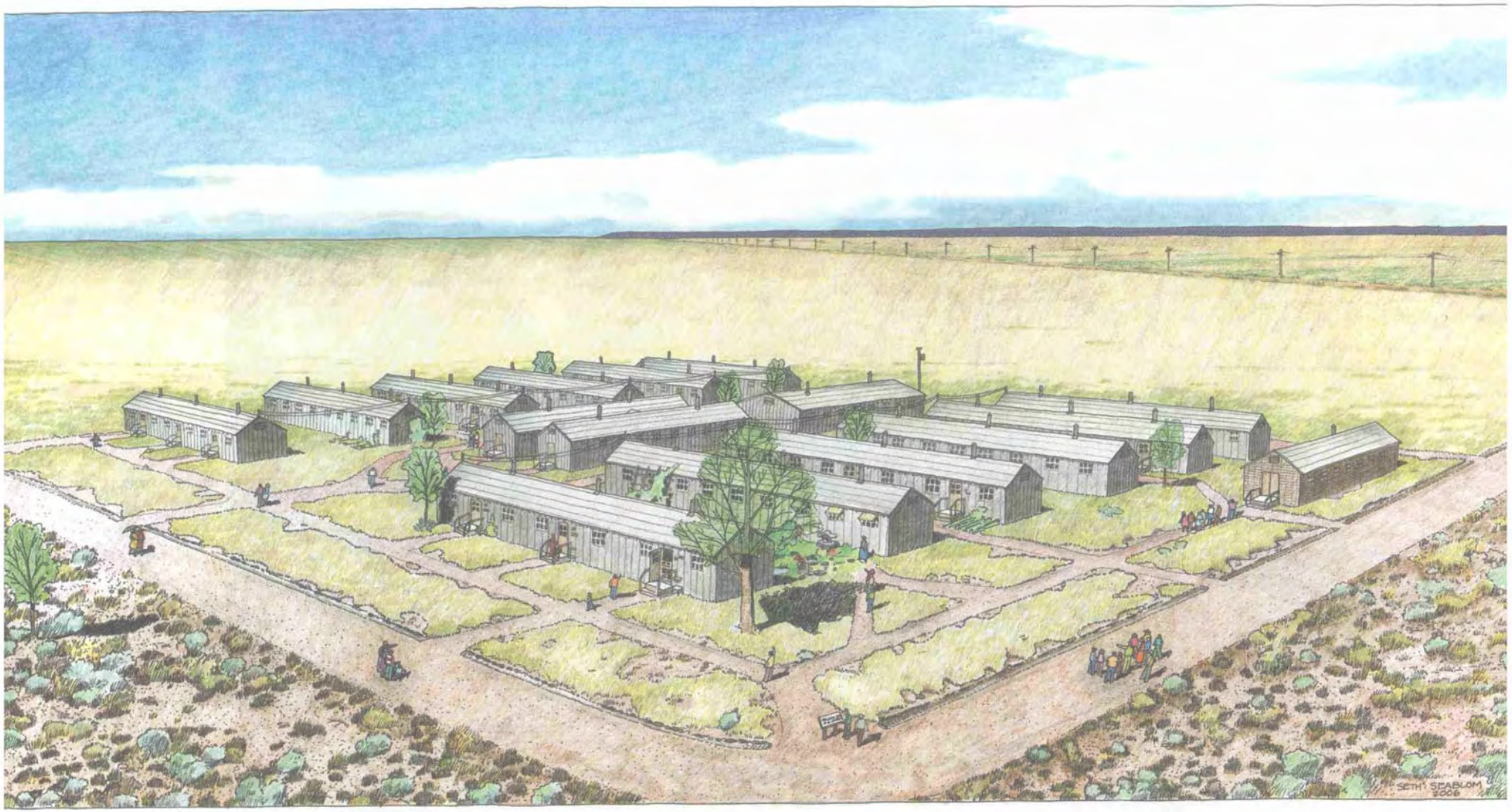
- The physical configuration of the national monument provides adequate capabilities for operations, public access, visitor facilities, interpretation, and protection of significant cultural and natural resources.
- The vastness, isolation, and open character of the site's desert environment that existed during the historic period are maintained through collaborative partnerships and cooperative efforts with surrounding land owners and others.

Partnerships and Outreach

- Diverse partnership opportunities are actively pursued and developed in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the national monument.



Idaho Centennial Project dedication on May 26, 1990. Photo courtesy of the Twin Falls Times News.


SETH I SPABLOM
2006

Chapter 3

General Management Plan

The general management planning process was finalized for Minidoka Internment National Monument in September 2006 with a Record of Decision approved by the Pacific West Regional Director and published in the Federal Register. The following general management plan is the formal document which will guide park management and development over the next 15 to 20 years.

General Description

The general management plan emphasizes on-site education and interpretation and the extensive treatment and use of cultural resources in telling the Minidoka story. On-site education and interpretation will be accomplished through a wide range of visitor experiences, including immersion into the historic scene, interaction with a variety of educational and interpretive media and personal services, and participation in creative and self-directed activities. Off-site visitor education and interpretation will be conducted through diverse programs developed in cooperation with partners, including school districts, museums, and educational and legacy organizations and institutions.

The national monument will use various preservation techniques to protect and enhance historic resources, such as delineation, stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. These historic resources will be used for interpretive purposes to accurately and authentically convey the history and significance of the national monument. The reestablishment of a residential block in an original location and configuration will be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument, essential for understanding and appreciation of the incarceration experience and the significance of the national monument. A visitor contact facility and maintenance area will be developed at the national monument by adaptively rehabilitating existing historic buildings. There will be minimal new construction.

Implementation of the general management plan requires congressional legislation to authorize a boundary expansion to include areas where barracks historically stood in order to reestablish a complete residential block. Additionally, the NPS will require congressional legislation to transfer the camp's historic landfill, located 1 mile north of the national monument, from the Bureau of Land Management to the NPS, and two parcels of the historic camp from the Bureau of Reclamation to the NPS.

The GMP will require congressional legislation to change the name to *Minidoka National Historic Site,* to be more reflective of its historic value.

Artist's view of reestablished Block 22. Block 22 would be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument. Sketch by Seth Seablom.

Management Zones

Management zones assist in determining levels of appropriate resource preservation, visitor use, and visitor facilities in each part of the national monu-

Management Zones

Minidoka Internment NM GMP

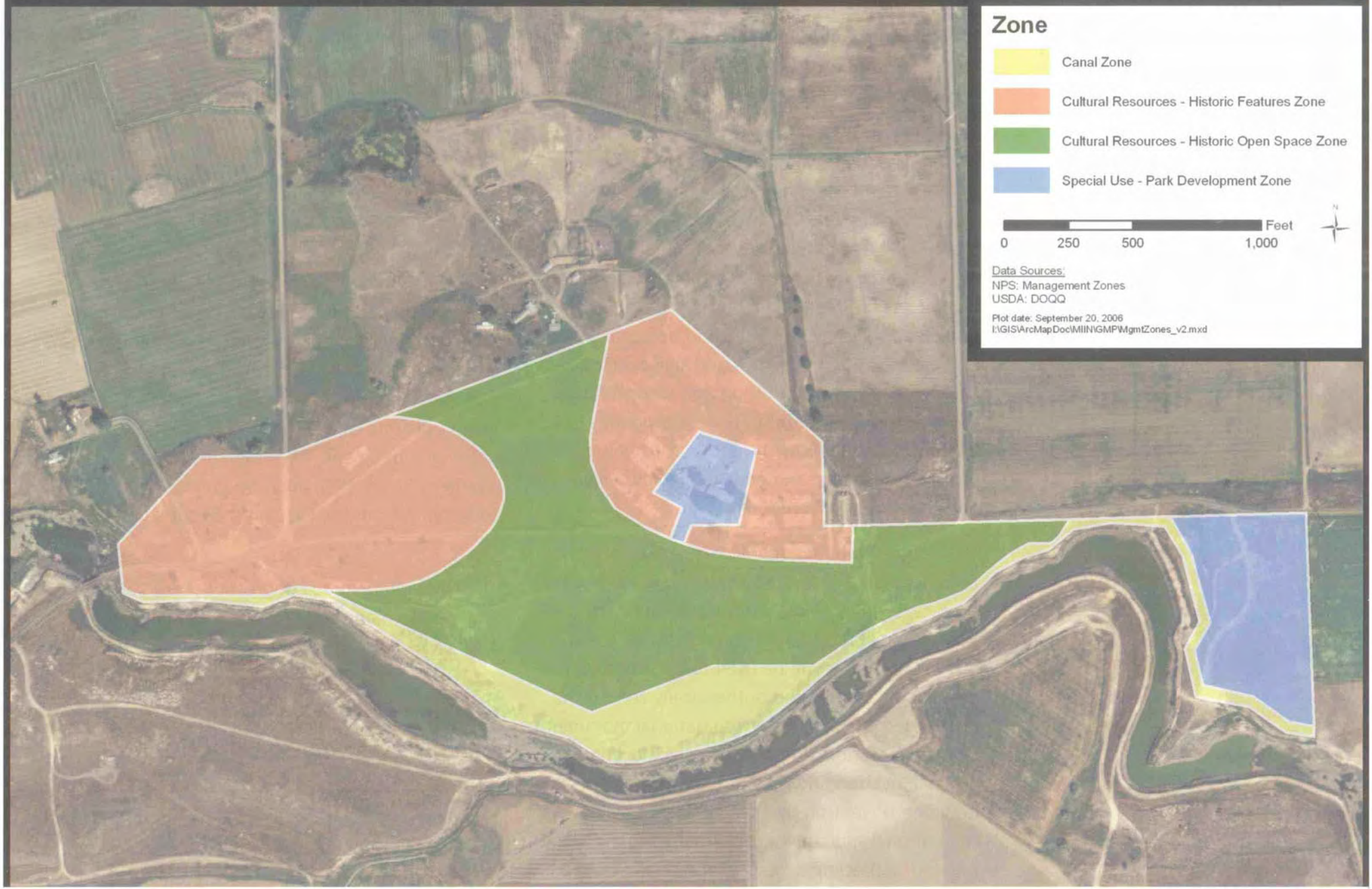


Table 1: Management Zones

Management Zone	(1) Cultural Resources-Historic Features Zone	(2) Cultural Resources-Historic Open Space Zone	(3) Special Use-Park Development Zone	(4) Canal Zone
Zone Description	This management zone contains the largest concentration of extant physical features on the historically developed areas of the site within the national monument. Features in this zone include building remnants and cultural landscape features in the entry area, the warehouse area, and the administrative and staff housing area. Six acres in the entry area, including the remnants of the military police building, reception building, entry parking lot, and entrance garden, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS will apply the historic features zone to areas recommended for transfer or acquistion, including the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill and portions of the128-acre parcel.	Historically, the open space zone was mostly undeveloped land without buildings. Landscape features in this zone included the historic swimming hole, refuse piles, fencelines, and footpaths. Today, these landscape features remain as remnants of the historic period. Additionally, there are historic artifacts littered throughout the site. This zone is characterized by sagebrush and native grasses. Ground disturbances have occurred in this zone as a result of cattle grazing and the North Side Canal Company operations that maintain the canal. Many new fencelines traverse the area and limit circulation within the zone. The NPS will apply the historic open space zone to portions of the128-acre parcel, which is recommended for acquisition.	This management zone includes the visitor services area and east end sites, both of which are recommended for transfer from the BOR to the NPS. Historic buildings within the visitor services area include half of a historic warehouse and two adaptively reused staff housing buildings. The NPS will recommend congressional legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the parcels from the BOR to NPS management. Facilities to support visitor needs will be developed in this zone. Additionally, this zone will include Hunt Road and all road corridors within the national monument.	This management zone encompasses the portion of the national monument that is bounded by the historic line of the perimeter fence and the boundary line with the North Side Canal Company. The canal was an important feature during the historic period for recreational activities. Former internees describe the area with mixed emotions, telling stories of fishing, swimming, and walking along the canal, as well as drownings and suicides. The canal is a significant visual and physical feature and serves as the southern boundary of the national monument.
Future Resource Conditions	The management focus in this zone will be on protecting historic structures, objects, and the cultural landscape. Treatments that can be considered in this zone are delineation, restoration, rehabilitation, and/or reconstruction as appropriate. The NPS will allow continued public use and/or adaptive reuse of historic roads, parking, and trails.	The management focus in this zone will be to protect the historic landscape, including the open character and feeling that existed during the historic period. Delineation, preservation maintenance, and limited rehabilitation will be compatible cultural landscape treatments in this zone.	The NPS will protect the historic structures and explore adaptive reuse alternatives for the three historic structures within the visitor services areas. The NPS will explore the potential for developing the east end site.	The NPS will preserve and maintain the character of the cultural landscape along the North Side Canal to the extent possible. Vegetation wil be managed within the canal's zone of influence. The NPS can explore the reconstruction of the historic perimeter fence along the canal.
Education and Interpretation	The emphasis will be on self-guided and low-key interpretation with some interpretive activities and programs. Historic areas and features will be clearly identified and interpreted for their historical significance. In the entrance area, interpretation will discuss the historic features as symbols of the internment and incarceration. The loss of freedom and civil liberties will be illustrated by the military police building, reception building, sense of remoteness, and historic locations of the fence and guard tower. The contradiction of loyal citizens being imprisoned will be embodied in the honor roll. The spirit and cultural traditions of the internees will be evident in the Japanese style garden area.	Self-guided interpretation will be the approach in this area.	In this zone, the NPS will provide a place where the broader story is interpreted. Education and interpretation can be concentrated, interactive, and aimed at a diverse audience. The NPS can provide a forum for a diversity of expressions related to the camp, the broader story, and the relevance of these stories to today.	This zone will focus on interpretive themes related to the canal, such as the historic perimeter fence, sense of confinement, as well as a connection to the rich agricultural history of the area.
Visitor Experience	The NPS will provide opportunities to see and experience the historic elements of this portion of the camp. In the historic entrance area, visitors will experience a strong sense of arrival and transition experience. Opportunities for ranger-led programs and self-guided activities will be provided, as well as places for individual contemplation and reflection. Interpretive media will be carefully designed to be compatible with the historic setting.	Opportunities and places for individual contemplation and personal reflection will be offered in this area.	This zone will provide a place for intensive visitor contact and on-site interpretation. Additionally, the NPS can provide a place to observe and interpret the full viewshed of the camp, including the extents of the historic residential housing blocks and the outlying open and expansive high desert environment.	Visitors will experience a visual and/or physical connection to the North Side Canal. The North Side Canal's flowing water can provide a connection to the natural environment and a sense of solitude.
Appropriate Types of Facilities	Interpretive waysides, historic trails, and portions of the historic circulation system for contemporary use will be appropriate in this zone. Commemorative features can be included but will have to be carefully designed to minimize intrusion on the historic scene.	Only minimal development will be acceptable in this zone. Facilities that will be appropriate include interpretive waysides, seating, and new and rehabilitated historic trails.	A range of visitor and administrative facilities can be appropriate in this zone; either by adaptively reusing historic buildings or new construction. Visitor facilities can include an orientation station, interpretive and educational exhibits, research facilities, library, book sales, classrooms, commemorative features, theater and/or studios. Administrative facilities can include offices, housing, maintenance, and curatorial storage. Additionally, roads, parking, and trails can be developed in this zone.	Facilities in this zone can include new trails along the historic perimeter fence, wayside exhibits, and viewing areas.

ment. Management zones vary according to the resources and conditions that exist within the park and the type of visitor experiences that are desired in each area. Management objectives can differ from zone to zone, depending on the types and condition of resources that exist there.

The general management plan includes the following four management zones: (1) historic features zone, (2) historic open space zone, (3) park development zone, and (4) canal zone. Collectively, these management zones provide the basic framework for the plan's actions.

In addition, the NPS will apply management zones to any lands that will be added to the national monument, contingent upon a willing seller and authorizing legislation. Properties that adjacent to the national monument, which were part of the historic camp, will be zoned historic features zone and historic open space zone. The camp's historic landfill, recommended for transfer from the BLM to the NPS, will be zoned historic features zone for its archeological value.



A walking tour of the national monument during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

Cultural Resource Management

NPS will manage the national monument as a cultural landscape related to the WWII internment and incarceration of Nikkei between 1942 and 1945. Comprehensive cultural resource management practices will include the stewardship, protection, and preservation of historic elements such as landscape features, structures, buildings, and remnants of the historic circulation system. Research will continue to identify, evaluate, and document information related to Minidoka. Appropriate treatments for the cultural landscape are based on broad public support for the accurate depiction of living conditions in the camp, and more importantly, historic features that demonstrated confinement and loss of freedom, as well as features that reveal the Nikkei's responses to confinement. Under the general management plan, the NPS will acquire and return original historic residential buildings to the site to reestablish a representative historic residential block for resource protection and visitor understanding and appreciation.

The NPS will protect and preserve cultural resources through a variety of cultural resource strategies, including rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive rehabilitation. (Since 2001, the NPS has conducted a cultural landscape inventory, archeological studies including a survey of the site, an excavation and survey of the entrance area, a survey of the his-

Cultural Resource Treatments:

Preservation *- the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.*

Adaptive rehabilitation *- a use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally entailing some modification of the structure or landscape.*

Reconstruction *- the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a nonsurviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.*

Rehabilitation *- the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical or cultural values.*

Restoration *- the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.*

toric Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, and a historic resource study.)

The National Register boundary will be expanded to correspond with the boundary of the national monument and new additions to the national monument that will be located within the historic camp lands.

Cultural Landscape

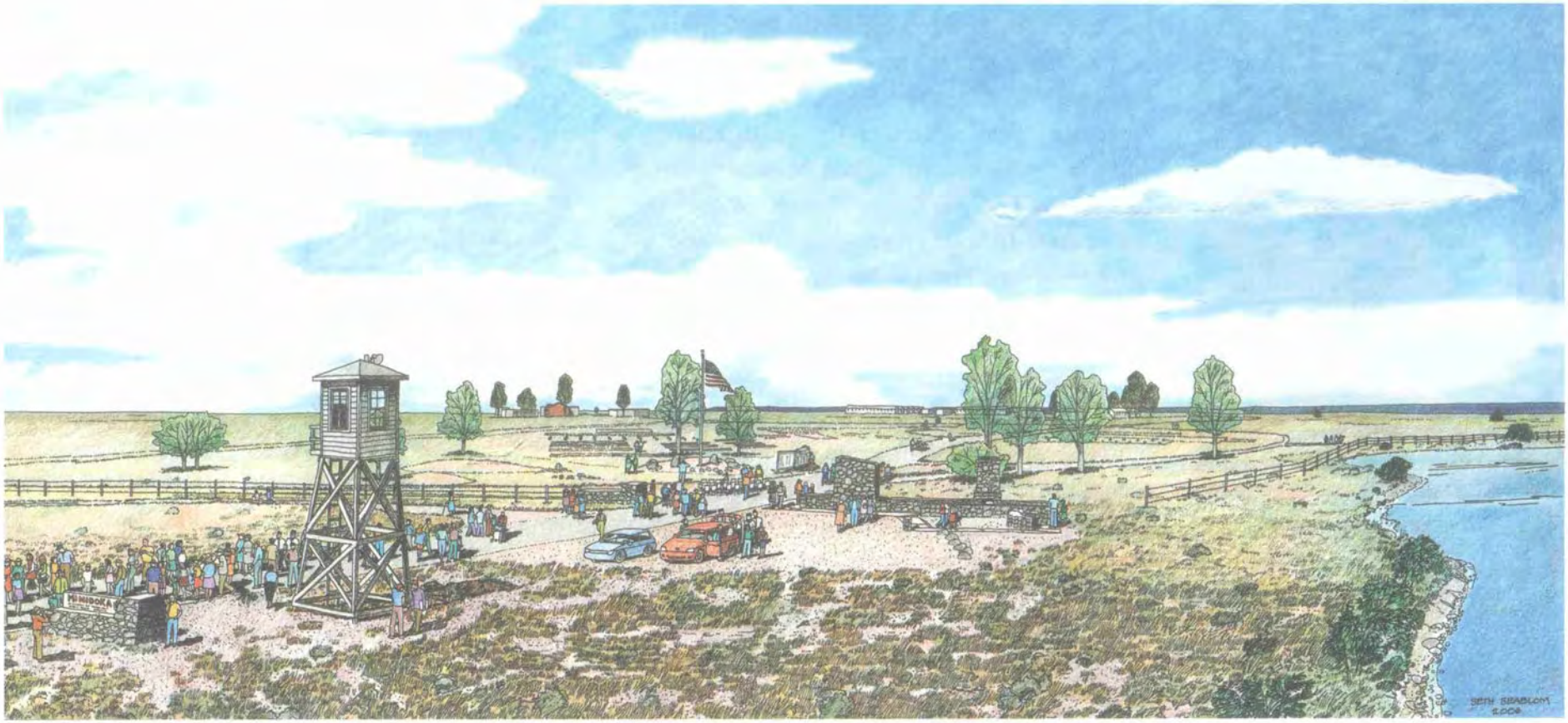
Cultural landscape treatments will vary depending on the condition and significance of historic features; treatments can include stabilization, delineation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Additional research of historic features will be necessary.



Tour of the garden area during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

Historically, the entry area acted as a threshold between freedom and confinement. The guard tower, flagpole, barbed wire fence, small signs, stone military police building, stone reception building, entry gate, honor roll, pathways, and garden will be depicted through specific treatments, such as delineation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. This will be done to establish their former physical presence and to contribute to the public's understanding, knowledge, and experience of the site. Together, these features are of extraordinary importance to the public as symbols of confinement, patriotism, and cultural responses to the incarceration of Nikkei at Minidoka. These features are directly tied to the significance statements and interpretive themes for the national monument. The public has been outspoken about the need for cultural resource treatments of these features, as interpretation alone cannot convey the physical fabric, feeling, and meaning of these features to the visiting public.

Only four features will be considered for reconstruction as interpretive exhibits in the entrance area. These features are the honor roll, guard tower, flagpole, and perimeter barbed wire fence, as they are the most evocative, symbolic, and identifiable features associated with the Minidoka story. Historical information about their locations, materials, and design has been initially obtained through archeological investigations and historic photo-



This artist's conceptual sketch depicts a special commemorative event, that might be held in the future, after park development, and following yet to be determined management actions designed to address conflicts between park visitors and vehicular through traffic. Such special events would be conducted only with the close coordination and cooperation of the community, to ensure that local residents will have minimal inconvenience and interruptions to their daily life patterns. This plan does not propose to close or alter Hunt Road. Any proposal to alter the traffic patterns on Hunt Road will be considered and analyzed during a formal transportation study that will be conducted through an open public planning process in future years, yet to be scheduled. The purpose of this sketch is to illustrate various cultural resource treatments of significant historic features and potential visitor experiences of the entrance area. Sketch by Seth Seablom.

graphs. Historical information is most complete for the honor roll; and the honor roll has been identified by the unanimous public as a feature that merits reconstruction.

More research will be necessary to provide sufficient data for reconstruction or rehabilitation of any historic feature. The recommended additional studies will assist the national monument in identifying the most appropriate treatment for each individual feature, while also considering that each feature is important to the cultural landscape as a whole. These studies include a Cultural Landscape Report, Historic Structures Report, Historic Resource Study, and Resource Stewardship Plan.

These studies will assist the NPS to develop a proposal for reconstruction of these features (honor



Marge Nishikawa, a former Minidoka internee, visiting the site during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.



Restoring a rock feature in the entrance area. June 2002. NPS Photo.

roll, guard tower, flagpole, and fence) as interpretive exhibits that addresses the requirements of NPS Management Policies 5.3.5.2.4 "Reconstruction of Obliterated Landscapes" and 5.3.5.4.4 "Reconstruction of Missing Structures." The NPS will submit the proposal to the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for comment per Section 106 of NHPA, and to the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, for review and approval by the Director of the NPS. The sentiments expressed by former Minidoka internees echo those heard in the planning for Manzanar National Historic Site that led to the Director of the NPS's approval for reconstruction of the perimeter fence and guard tower.

Building footprints, foundation piers, and concrete pads in the historic features zone will be marked and delineated for visitor understanding and cultural resource protection. The swimming hole will be delineated to illustrate recreational activities as well as some of the tragedies within the camp. All or portions of the historic perimeter barbed wire fence will be reconstructed along the North Side Canal in its original location.

Vegetation will be managed and restored to the historic character of the open spaces throughout the site. Interpretation and selective restoration will highlight the open, stark, barren landscape first encountered by the internees, as well as the internees' responses to this landscape.

Historic roads will be maintained and selectively rehabilitated for national monument use. The historic parking area at the entry will be maintained. Historic pathways will be excavated and rehabilitated for adaptive rehabilitation and/or integration into a pedestrian circulation system, as feasible.

Large and small historic structures and features that were part of the day-to-day experiences within the camp will be reestablished and rehabilitated.

Historic Buildings and Structures

The NPS will rehabilitate and adaptively rehabilitate historic buildings in the park development zone, including half of a remaining warehouse and two former staff housing buildings in the visitor services area. The warehouse will be adaptively rehabilitated as a visitor orientation facility with interpretive and educational media. The national monument's use of these buildings will establish a permanent year-round presence at the site.

The root cellar will be partially restored. It will be interpreted as a significant historic structure related to agricultural and land development work performed by internees, food consumption in the camp's mess halls, and as part of the agricultural legacy of the camp era.

Barracks Block

A complete barracks block will be reestablished in an original barracks block location utilizing historic residential buildings returned to the site. Reestablishment of a representative residential block responds to broad public opinions about the need to accurately depict the experiences of some 13,000 internees who were incarcerated at Minidoka. Public comments during the planning process have repeatedly identified barracks as the most important buildings to accurately convey the Minidoka story. Historically, the camp experiences of some 13,000 internees were situated in the residential areas where families lived in cramped quarters and shared communal facilities. Barracks were not only homes for the internees but were also physical reminders of war-time, the injustice of their incarceration, and the emotionally and physically difficult living conditions in which the internees resided. As such, the NPS has determined that barrack buildings are "essential to public understanding of the park's cultural associations." The NPS has responded to these strong public sentiments by calling for the reestablishment of an historic barracks block to an original historic site.



IFARM volunteer welcoming visitors to the IFARM during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

The barracks block will provide a wide variety of visitor experiences. These visitor experiences will include immersion into the historic scene, seeing and experiencing the internees' living conditions and historic landscape firsthand, and learning about the interpretive themes through a variety of interactive media. The reestablished barracks block will recapture the sense of residential life, evoke the day-to-day experiences of the internees, and will educate the public about the internees' mass removal and incarceration at Minidoka. Additionally, it will provide a unique and authentic setting for interactive and comprehensive educational programs related to the national monument's primary interpretive themes. Within one of the barracks, some rooms can be sparingly furnished with army cots, just as the internees first encountered their new homes. Other rooms can accurately depict how internees modified their rooms into livable spaces. One barrack can be adaptively rehabilitated to house interpretive programs, interactive exhibits and a theater. Another barrack can include classroom space for ranger-led educational programs



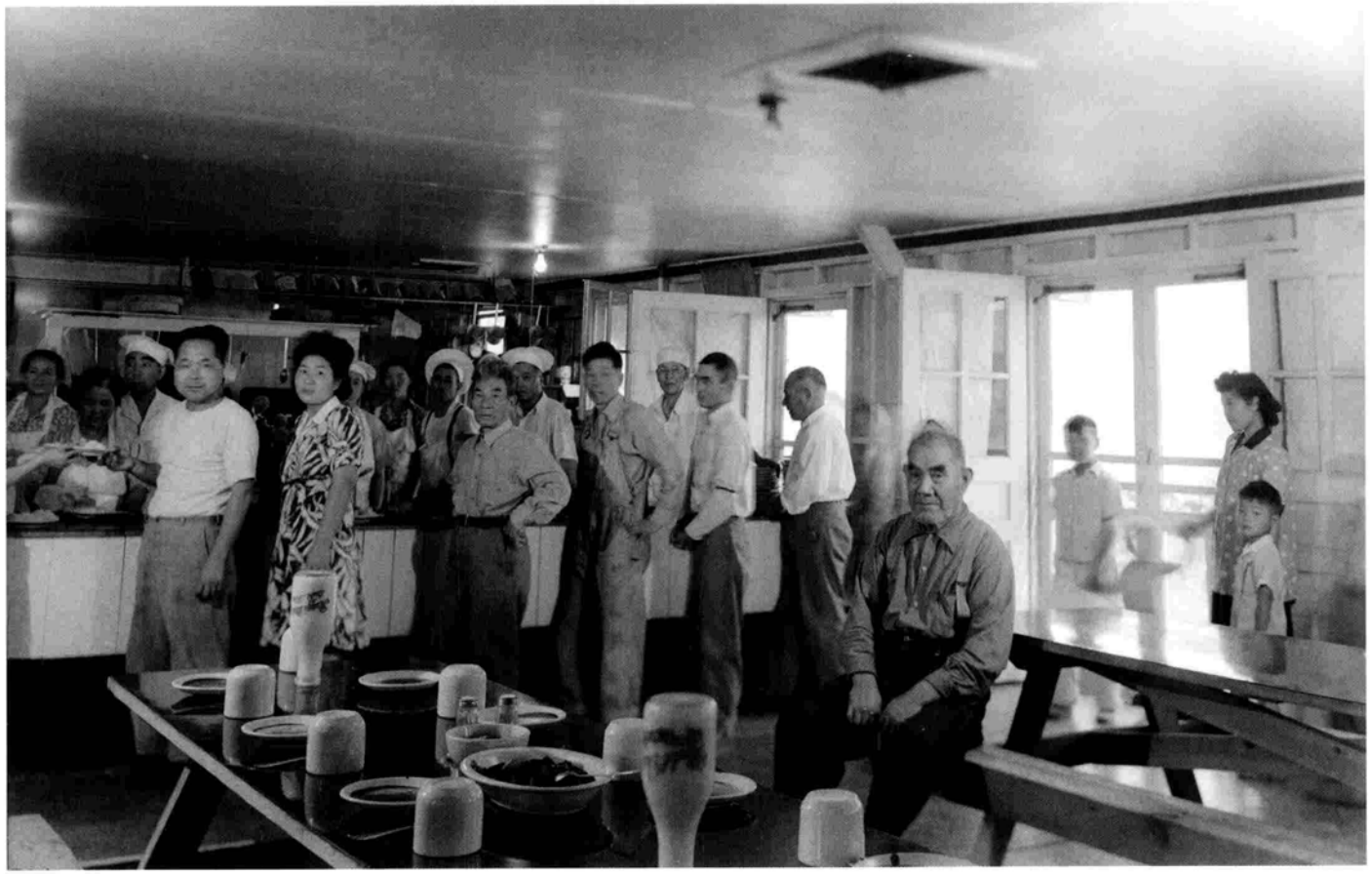
Mrs. Eizo Nishi in her improved barrack room. December 9, 1942. Photographer: Francis Stewart. Permission of University of Washington.



Historic cots inside the restored Minidoka barrack at the IFARM. June 2004. NPS Photo.

based on the primary interpretive themes. Another barrack can be adaptively rehabilitated for other park functions, such as curatorial and research space. It is projected that approximately 4 of the 12 barrack buildings will be utilized by the national monument in one form or another. The remaining 8 structures are intended to have exterior preservation only and will serve as outdoor exhibits or facades to complete the historic spatial configuration of the barracks block. In the event that all 12 barracks and associated buildings can not be acquired and brought to the site, their locations will be delineated or partial restoration will be considered. Landscape features may be rehabilitated, restored, and reconstructed as appropriate to provide visitors with an understanding of the historic landscape conditions in and around the barracks block.

Today, historic barrack buildings are used by local farmers and are found throughout the local landscape. It must be noted that all of the barracks



Internees line up for food in the mess hall. Circa 1944. National Archives.

buildings were moved off their original locations after the closure of the camp to farmsteads and various institutions. Barracks, in their current locations on private farmsteads, retain various states of historical integrity. These buildings have been used as sheds, horse stalls, storage units, and houses by area farmers. In their current locations, deterioration from the elements and use will only continue in the future.

It is anticipated that these barracks will be either donated to the national monument or purchased by the NPS for nominal fees. Only those barracks that are in fair to excellent condition will be considered for relocation back to their authentic historical locations. Several local landowners have already contacted the national monument about donating their historic barrack buildings; however the national monument cannot proceed with the donation process without additional cultural resources studies, and the land acquisition recommended under the general management plan. The national monument will initiate the process of identifying, inventorying, and assessing barracks buildings for donation or purchase.

The reestablishment of a historic barracks block meets all of the criteria outlined in the NPS management policies (5.3.5.4.5 Movement of Historic Structures). The 600 barracks buildings at Minidoka were constructed from the same set of blueprints and built at the same time; and it is not practical or necessary to investigate each building's exact location within the 950 acre historic camp. The placement of barracks in an original block location and configuration will be directed by an analysis of historic maps, photographs, and archeological evidence. Reestablishing a historic barracks block in an original block location will ensure the long-term preservation of these buildings for visitor education and interpretation. Management Policy 5.3.5.4.5 states that "a nationally significant historic structure may be moved only if: it cannot practically be preserved on its present site, or the move constitutes a return to a previous historic location, and the previous move and present location are not important to the structure's significance...." This plan meets these conditions.

Implementation of this action will require land acquisition from a willing seller and congressional authorization for a boundary change. This additional land will be managed according to the historic features zone and historic open space zone prescriptions.

Off-site Historic Features

Where feasible, the NPS will develop cooperative strategies to protect off-site historic structures and features.

Archeology

Archeological projects, such as surveys and excavations, will be conducted to learn more about the site. Archeological projects will assist in the identification and long-term protection of archeological features. Artifacts and archeological features will



Barracks located on the 128-acre parcel north of the monument. June 2002. NPS Photo.



Artifacts saved by former Minidoka internees. June 2004. NPS Photo.



A doll that accompanied an internee to Minidoka during World War II returns to Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.

be protected and used for educational and interpretive purposes.

Oral Histories

The NPS will identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of the former internees, their families, and people associated with the Minidoka Relocation Center. Oral histories of former internees and individuals associated with Minidoka will be conducted and collected in an expeditious manner through partnerships with legacy and historical organizations, such as the Densho Project in Seattle, Washington. Oral histories will be a vital component to both on-site and off-site interpretive and educational programs. (The NPS and the Densho Project entered into a cooperative agreement for the collection of oral histories in 2003. Through this agreement, the Densho Project has conducted six oral interviews with plans for additional oral interviews forthcoming.)

Collections

The NPS will develop a scope of collections statement for the national monument in coordination with partner institutions and NPS units. The NPS will promote the care, collection, curation, and access to a wide range of artifacts and memorabilia. Collections entrusted in NPS care will meet NPS professional standards. (An interim scope of collections plan was approved in 2004.)

The NPS will complete a collaborative museum management plan for collections management with other southern Idaho NPS units to develop and operate a joint museum management program. The development of the national monument collections strategy will also take into consideration the collections and curatorial needs of the other NPS units in southern Idaho, ensuring the proper care and management of several valued park collections.

Partnership efforts will be explored for off-site storage of collections, while limited on-site storage and exhibit space will house artifacts for rotating exhibits. The NPS may consider options for collections and family items to be on loan to NPS in order for former internee families and communities to maintain connections and accessibility to collection items. All storage will need to fulfill curatorial requirements outlined in NPS standards.

Education and Interpretation

The NPS will increase awareness of the national monument's existence and significance and will connect the national monument site and its history to related sites and programs through education and outreach.

Stories of Minidoka will be told through the voices of former internees, their families, and others who shared the experience. The NPS will work in coalition with former internees and their families to understand the impacts of and place emphasis on the people who were interned and incarcerated as well as affected communities. A primary goal of the na-

tional monument will be to promote public understanding of the legacy and relevance of Minidoka to dynamic contemporary and future civil and constitutional rights issues.

The NPS will provide diverse on-site educational, interpretive, and research opportunities that focus on the primary interpretive themes of the national monument. Off-site opportunities will be developed in partnership with others. The breadth and depth of education and outreach programs will be responsive to the overwhelming public expectations that the primary purpose of the national monument is education. (The NPS and the Wing Luke Asian Museum entered into a cooperative agreement for outreach and education in 2002. The Wing Luke Asian Museum assisted with outreach during the general management planning process. NPS staff has begun conducting educational programs about Minidoka at the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument visitor center.)

The NPS also acknowledges there is a body of controversial thought and information that is often in direct conflict with much of what recognized scholars accept as historically accurate in the depiction of the internment and incarceration story. While those materials remain contentious and can be divisive, they will not be ignored. NPS will encourage visitors to conduct their own research for the facts.

On-site Programs

Visitors will be provided with opportunities to participate in ranger-led and self-guided exploratory experiences associated with exhibits, collections, research, interpretive and educational programs, and activities. Education and interpretation will be accomplished through immersion into the historic scene. The focal points at the site will be the entry area, open space adjacent to the North Side Canal, historic buildings, and the reestablished residential block.

The entry area will provide a strong sense of arrival, where visitors can begin to recognize and understand the loss of freedom experience by the Nikkei when they entered Minidoka. The area will serve as a threshold between freedom and justice on the outside to internment and incarceration on the inside, just as it did during the historic period. The delineated and or reconstructed features at the entry, such as the guard tower, fence, entry gate, and military police building, will be interpreted as symbols of confinement. The garden area and honor roll will acknowledge and convey how internees used Nikkei culture to express their loyalty and commitment as American citizens. Visitors can begin to understand the diversity of impacts experienced by the internees as well as the diversity of internees' responses to the internment and incarceration. Visitors will also begin to understand the significance of the historic features in the entry area and relate these features to the violation of Constitutional rights.

The use of historically accurate buildings, features, and their site context will provide visitors with an opportunity to experience a high level of interest in

living conditions associated with the historic period. The reestablished residential block will be the core educational and interpretive area, complete with interactive exhibits and educational programs. Visitors will be encouraged to participate in creative activities such as writing, creating exhibits, theater, and other forms of self-expression related to the site. A searchable database of those who were incarcerated or affiliated with Minidoka will be developed. The residential block will also provide an interpretive link to understanding the physical extent of the camp.

The historic open space will provide a contemplative setting with restored historic pathways and the historic perimeter fence, along with interpretive trails and waysides that will allow for self-guided exploration. The historic open space will provide a sense of openness that was apparent during the historic period.



Buddhist funeral ceremony for fallen Minidoka soldiers. Circa 1944. National Archives.

The national monument will maintain existing commemorative waysides at the entry, including the National Register of Historic Places and Idaho Centennial commemorative area. The NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei memorial on the east end site.

Off-site Programs

The NPS will develop strong off-site educational, interpretive, and outreach programs through partnerships. Off-site education will allow the interpretive themes to be taught and learned in diverse geographic locations and demographic settings. Also, off-site education can encourage higher visitation to the national monument.

Collaboration with local and regional, organizations, institutions, universities, and other NPS sites will be integral to the success of off-site educational and interpretive programs. The NPS will develop educational materials, including web-based programs, on the internment and incarceration story for implementation in to the curriculum of various educational institutions. The educational curriculum will use personal accounts and oral histories as integral components to educational programs. Teacher training will promote these programs to a wide audience of students.

Off-site locations will be selected to assist with outreach and education in areas directly related to Minidoka, such as at Manzanar National Historic Site and in Seattle, Portland, and along the routes to Minidoka. Exhibits can be in designated museums or partnering locations. The NPS will use a wide range of advanced technology media for interpretation, which can include presenting the story through virtual learning, interactive exhibits, and databases of internees and their descendents. The NPS can develop a real time media program at an off-site location, featuring a webcam on the Minidoka site.

Building coalitions with former internees and their descendents will assist in accurate interpretation about the culture of the internees. Similarly, the NPS will seek to build coalitions with communities and individuals that were associated with Minidoka but not incarcerated.



Commemorative area with plaques at Minidoka. June 2004. NPS Photo.

Visitor Facilities

The NPS will provide visitor facilities and educational opportunities for year-round visitation to the national monument. A comprehensive range of educational opportunities for on-site self-exploration and programmed interpretive activities will be provided at Minidoka. Passive recreation will be allowed within the national monument, such as walking, biking, picnicking, and photography. Off-site visitor educational facilities within the region and nationally will complement efforts at the national monument. Both on-site and off-site services and facilities will be developed in cooperation with partners. The NPS will provide new directional signage for pedestrian orientation and way-finding on-site.

On-site Facilities

The interiors of historic buildings will be adaptively rehabilitated in the park development zone for visitor contact and orientation as well as education and interpretation. Restroom facilities will be provided to accommodate year-round visitation. The warehouse building will be restored as feasible. The NPS will incorporate the principles of sustainable and universal design into all facilities and operations.

On NPS property adjacent to the North Side Canal, the NPS will provide views to the canal, develop strategies to provide limited public access to the canal property, and interpret the canal's historical significance.

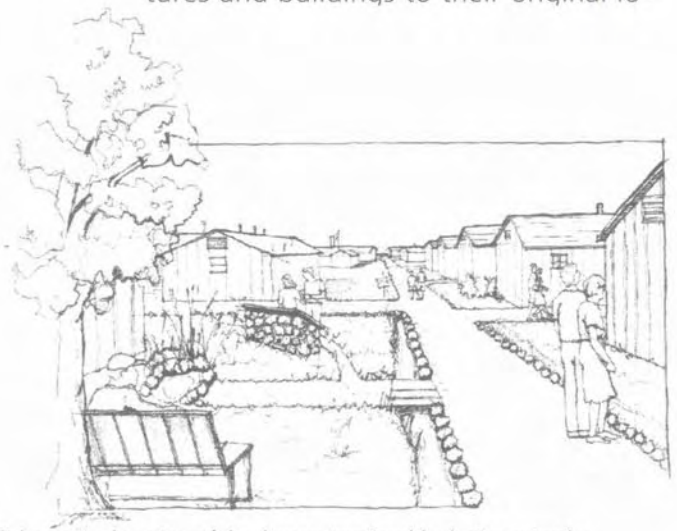
On the east end site to be acquired, an interpretive overlook of the North Side Canal will be established, and overflow parking for buses and special events will be accommodated. The NPS will hold the east end site for a variety of potential future administrative, interpretive and park uses, including working with partners to establish a new memorial.

Off-site Facilities

Directional signage along Interstate 84 and U.S. 93, boundary markers along the national monument's perimeter, and interpretive waysides will be constructed to inform visitors about the location, extent, history, and significance of the national monument. Waysides on non-NPS land will need cooperation and coordination by public and private landowners.

The NPS will acquire and repatriate historic structures and buildings to their original lo-





Schematic drawing of the demonstration block. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

cation where feasible. Pending a boundary expansion, a residential block will be reestablished and used as an integral component to the national monument's interpretive and educational programs. Buildings within the reestablished residential block can also be used for other park uses. Implementation of this action will require land acquisition from a willing seller and congressional authorization of a boundary change for the national monument. If a boundary change is not authorized, then the NPS will acquire and relocate historic structures and buildings to the east end site.

Natural Resource Management

Natural resource management will be designed to minimize conflicts with protection of on-site cultural resources and landscapes.

The NPS will utilize best management practices to prevent excessive run-off and soil erosion.

The NPS will develop a program to identify potential contaminants and environmental degradation resulting from historic uses. Contaminants will be removed and affected areas will be remediated to eliminate continued degradation.

Noxious weeds will be controlled in cooperation with the Northside Tri-Counties Cooperative Weed Management Area. Vegetation will be managed to minimize or eliminate undesirable exotic plant species. In the historic open spaces, vegetation will be rehabilitated and managed to be consistent with patterns of vegetation during the historic period.

The NPS will ensure that fires are suppressed as necessary to protect cultural features of the national monument.



A NPS ranger providing information to visitors during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.



Schematic drawing of interpretive facilities in the park development zone on the 9-acre parcel. An historic residential barrack building could be used as an outdoor exhibit. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

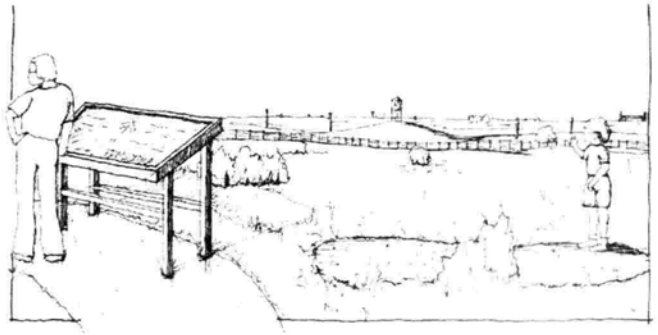


Schematic drawing of interpretive walkways in the historic open space zone. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

Scenic Resource Management

Historic views to the North Side Canal from within the national monument will be preserved and restored, as feasible. Scenic viewing areas and interpretive overlooks along the northern boundary of the site and within the east end site will be developed to provide panoramic views of the physical extent of the historic residential areas. An authorized boundary change will include portions of the historic residential area, providing visitors with enhanced scenic resources and the ability to understand the extent and scale of the developed camp.

The NPS will collaborate with neighboring landowners to assist in the protection of historically significant distant views to the surrounding areas.

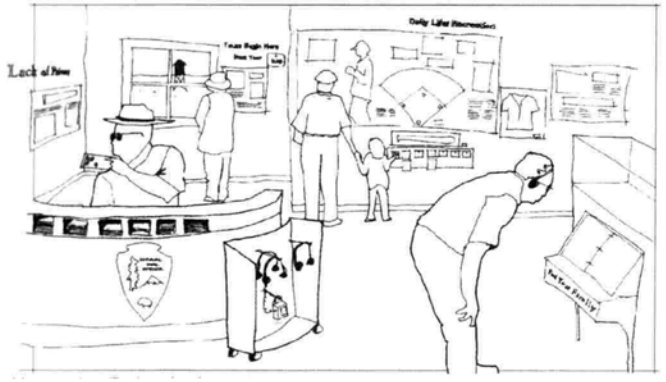


Schematic drawing of an interpretive overlook in the historic open space zone. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

Partnerships and Outreach

Funding will be directed to establishing and supporting strong partnerships. Partnership activities will include the collection of oral histories and historic objects and the development of interpretive and educational programs and materials focused on the interpretive themes. The NPS will develop strategies to include the incarceration story and its significance in educational curriculums at a local, regional, and national level. Additional funding opportunities will be pursued to continue and augment research projects. The NPS will build partnerships and cooperative agreements in areas of outreach, education, and interpretation.

Partnerships can include school districts, historical societies, friends groups, tourism bureaus, museums, organizations, civil liberties organizations, international organizations, and institutions of higher education and others. There will be a special em-



Schematic drawing of interpretive exhibits that could be located in the park development zone. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

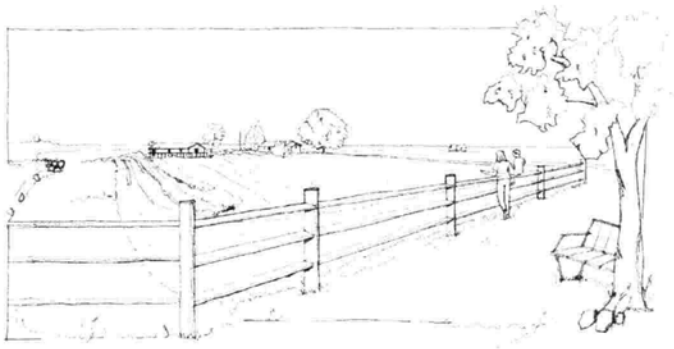
phasis on cultivating partnership with organizations related to the story of internment and incarceration of Nikkei during WWII.

The vast majority of the public has indicated that partnerships and outreach are an integral component to the national monument. Therefore, the GMP will balance outreach efforts and related funding with on-site interpretative and educational programming needs.

Access, Circulation, and Parking

Parking, vehicular access, and circulation will be modified to accommodate increased visitor services; however, pedestrian use will be emphasized.

The NPS will conduct a comprehensive transportation study, in cooperation with local, regional, and state entities to identify safety and circulation issues. The NPS will work with neighboring landowners and the Hillsdale Highway District to develop recommendations that will address concerns about the national monument's impacts on local traffic and concern for visitor safety. This transportation study may also consider rerouting the section of Hunt Road that traverses the national monument. A shuttle service during peak season will also be considered. Based on the findings of this study, the NPS will propose solutions to resolve pedestrian and vehicular access and circulation issues for public and private purposes.



Schematic drawing of a non-historic fence used to define the boundaries of the national monument site. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

Roads and Parking

On-site vehicular access will be directed to specific interpretive locations within the national monument.

If and when Hunt Road can be relocated, the NPS will consider restoring the historic circulation patterns on the site and rehabilitating the historic road from the entrance to the warehouse area.

Parking areas will be provided near key locations throughout the national monument. The site planning process will determine location, size, and layout of parking areas. Parking at the entry area will be limited. Alternative locations will be considered near the entry area for parking; they will be designed to minimize impacts and intrusion to the historic setting. Adequate parking will be developed to service the visitor contact/orientation facility in the adaptively rehabilitated warehouse area. This parking will service the reestablished residential block and visitor interpretive facilities.

Overflow parking for special events and a small parking area to service an interpretive and scenic overlook will be provided on the east end site.

Pedestrian Oriented Circulation

The NPS will rehabilitate and use historic pathways and develop new interpretive trails to link key resource areas and viewpoints. A pedestrian interpretive trail will be developed along the reconstructed historic fence adjacent to the North Side Canal. Interpretive waysides will be included in the trail system. The NPS will restore circulation patterns in and around the residential block, which will be included as part of a proposed boundary expansion.

Land Protection and Boundaries

The GMP recommends that legislation authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer and/or acquire the following properties: the Bureau of Reclamation's 2.31-acre visitor services area and 7.87-acre east end site, the Bureau of Land Management's 26-acre historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, the 128-acre property adjacent to the northern boundary of the national monument, and, as necessary, to exchange one-half of the extant root cellar for an existing irrigation lateral.

The NPS will work in cooperation with the BLM to preserve the historic 26-acre Minidoka landfill site. Implementation of the GMP will require that legislation authorize the Secretary of the Interior to administratively transfer the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, from the BLM to NPS, and subsequent inclusion into the national monument. The NPS will work with the BLM to determine the appropriate acreage for transfer to NPS management. The exact acreage involved is contingent upon making sure the entire historic landfill site is included in the transfer, and that the configuration of the land area involved meets the operational and management objectives of both the BLM and the NPS. With the actual historic landfill site determined to be approximately 26 acres in size, it is anticipated that the total amount of land to be transferred to the NPS will not exceed 80 acres, or two quarter quarter sections.

Implementation of the GMP will require congressional legislation to expand the national monument boundaries to acquire land where one or more historic barracks blocks stood during the period of significance, contingent upon a willing seller. The128-acre area proposed for addition to the national monument is denoted on page 181. Resources in this addition include the physical locations of residential Blocks 21 and 22 and portions of five other blocks. The area includes the camps intact fire station, portions of two historic barracks buildings that were moved to the site, and foundation piers of water tower #2. The area also includes the "Farm-in-a-Day" project, which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and represents an important connection between

the camp, how the land parcels were treated following the decommission of the camp, and the development of agriculture in southern Idaho. Additionally, the "Farm-in-a-Day" project was a significant historical event that marked a cooperative effort between the local community, state and federal government, and the private agricultural industry to establish and demonstrate modern agricultural techniques and equipment. Furthermore, this property is immediately adjacent to the national monument, with historic buildings a few yards from the northern boundary. Because it is near the national monument, this site is an inherent attraction to visitors and this will only increase as development and visitor use increased. These physical factors constitute an innate conflict that must be addressed. Visitor trespass is a serious concern as well as the long-term preservation of these historic structures, which can be best resolved through boundary expansion. The property owners have expressed their desire to have the NPS acquire the parcel to remediate these issues and to preserve the historic values.

The addition of the 128-acre site may address through-traffic issues and concerns. As the focal point for visitor education and interpretation, most visitor traffic will be diverted to the parking lot in the visitor services area, where visitors will then explore the national monument on foot. By concentrating visitor facilities away from Hunt Road, and clearly defining visitor parking areas, vehicle congestion will be minimized and allow for continued through-traffic.

In the event that the 128-acre area is added to the national monument, the historic features and historic open space zones would be applied to this area. Additionally, if the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill is added to the national monument, it would be zoned in the historic features zone.

The NPS will clearly define all national monument boundaries to prohibit trespassing on private property. (In 2003, the NPS contracted with the BLM, Cadastral Survey, to conduct a formal lands survey to establish the legal boundaries of the national monument. Land survey monuments were placed to denote the boundary-line.)

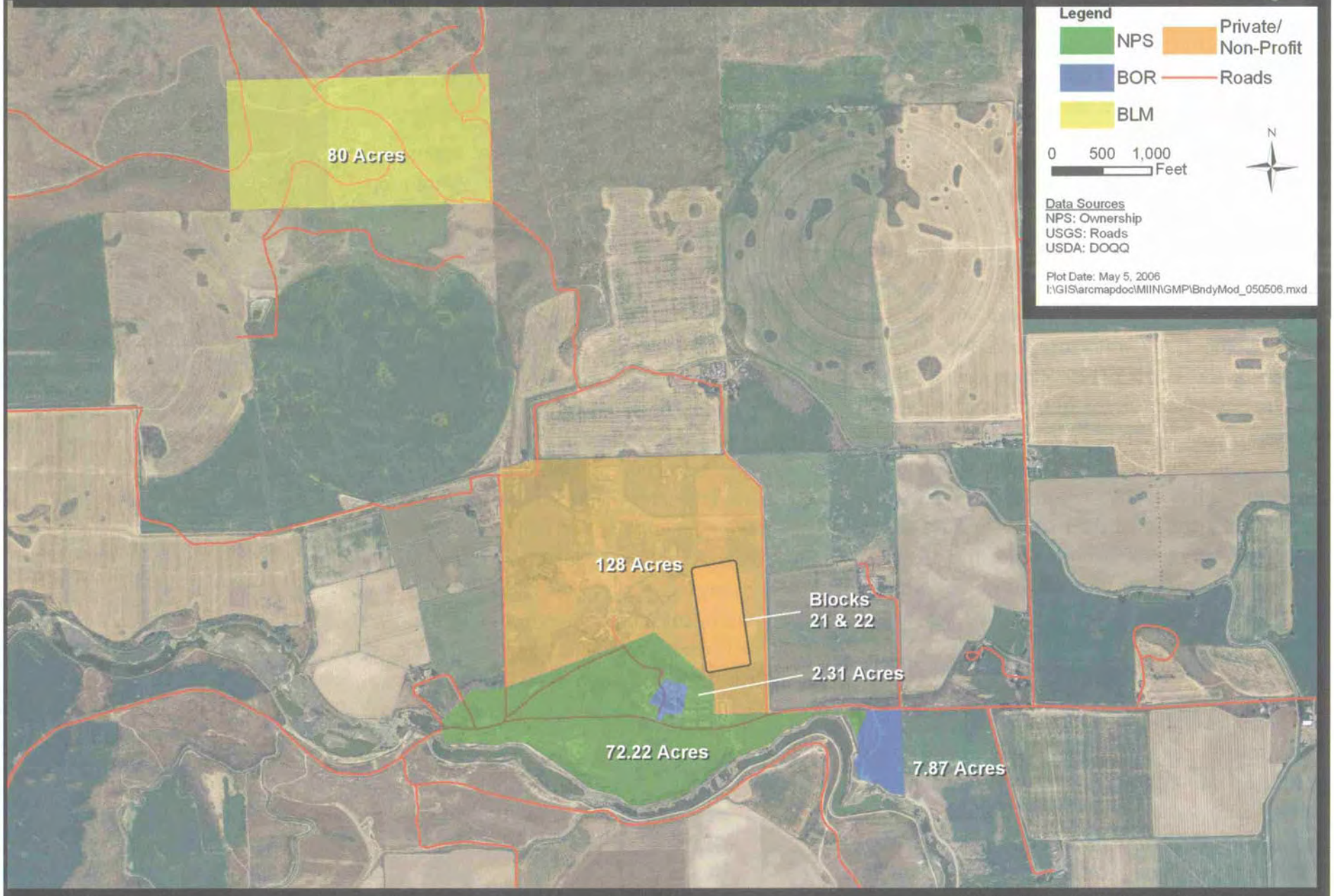
The NPS will work cooperatively with national monument neighbors and local government about boundary and land protection issues and will encourage the protection of historic open space and agricultural character of the area surrounding the national monument. The NPS will also work in cooperation with the North Side Canal Company to address safety issues along the canal. A request will be initiated in collaboration with Jerome County for the inclusion of Minidoka Internment National Monument lands into the Jerome County Preservation Zone.



"Farm-in-a-Day" property, located on the site of the camp's water tower #2, firehouse, and sewage treatment facility. 2001. NPS Photo.

Boundary Modifications

Minidoka Internment NM General Management Plan



Carrying Capacity

As the number of visitors to parks within the national park system has increased over the years, so to, has concern that too many visitors may have a negative impact on both the visitor experience and the resources of a specific site. The NPS recognized that there was a conflict between their efforts to encourage people to use the parks and efforts to protect park resources while providing a quality experience for visitors. This concern led the NPS to focus on the concept of carrying capacity, which is the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource protection and visitor experience conditions in the park. To make sure that visitation does not impair resources and compromise visitor experience, NPS is required by law to determine carrying capacity. This determination is based on the purpose, significance, and desired future conditions unique to the national monument.

There are three major components of carrying capacity: physical capacity (e.g. parking spaces, facility space, road capacity); visitor experience (such as congestion at visitor facilities, opportunities for solitude); and resources (including cultural and natural resources). The carrying capacity in a given area can be exceeded for any of these components, which will trigger management action.

It is important to recognize that the national monument is a newly established unit of the national park system, and therefore does not have historical visitor use data. The completion of a Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) study for the national monument, once some implementation has proceeded (approximately 3-5 years) should provide the guidance needed to make informed management decisions about the future allocation of resources. It is intended that the identification of desired resource conditions and indicators for each management zone included in this plan will assist the VERP process. If the time frame for making decisions is insufficient to allow the application of a carrying capacity planning process, then the superintendent must make decisions based on the best available scientific and other information. In either case, such planning must be accompanied by appropriate environmental impact analysis, in accordance with Director's Order #12.

The general management plan for Minidoka Internment National Monument determines the desired resource and visitor experience conditions that are the foundation for carrying capacity analysis and decision-making. Additionally, it sets initial physical capacities, expressed in ranges. At this level of planning, carrying capacity is defined by the alternative prescriptions for levels of development and desired visitor experiences for that particular alternative or management zone. A VERP study will develop capacities for visitor experience, resources, and more refined physical capacities.

Under the GMP, the national monument will be able to accommodate a substantially greater num-



Hero Shiosaki, a Nisei veteran, volunteering at the I-FARM. 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey ©



Visitors at the IFARM. 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey ©

Visitors in the entrance garden during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo. (Opposite Page)

ber of visitors to the site because of an increase in facilities, services, and on-site staffing. Visitors are projected to be involved in a wide range of activities on-site. The NPS will establish a monitoring system and conduct a Visitor Experience Resource Protection (VERP) study to understand and develop carrying capacities for visitor experience and resource protection. It is estimated that 80,000 people could visit the national monument per year under the full implementation of the GMP or an average of approximately 225 people per day with higher numbers expected during peak season.

Carrying Capacity by Management Zone

Historic Features Zone

The number of parking spaces (8-12) in the entrance area will effectively limit the number of visitors. However, the concentration of enhanced cultural features in this area, such as the honor roll and garden, will encourage visitation.

Under the GMP, 128 acres of the historic landscape will be added to the national monument and will be zoned in the historic features and open space zone. A reestablished block will be the cornerstone of interpretation at the national monument and will encompass approximately 4,000-5,000 square feet for visitor facilities. The physical size of the visitor facilities will assist in determining carrying capacity along with monitoring and analyzing visitor experience and resource protection capacities in a VERP framework.

Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include the observation of crowding at key historic features and early evidence of resource degradation at one or more sites. Key historic features include the entrance area resources, the relocated historic barracks block, and the farm-in-a-day historic buildings. One specific indicator will be the observation of crowding and evidence of wear to interpretive exhibits and other media at the barracks block, which will serve as the primary interpretive area.

Historic Open Space Zone

Trail systems will navigate visitors through the historic open space zone, thereby limiting movement and maintaining the open space character. It is not anticipated that the number of visitors in this zone will have a detrimental impact on resources in this area. Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include observations of trampling or damage to native and historic vegetation and establishment of social trails outside formally established trails.

Park Development Zone

Visitor and administrative facilities will be constructed in adaptively rehabilitated historic buildings in the visitor services area in the park development zone. The visitor contact function will be in the adaptively rehabilitated historic warehouse, encompassing approximately 2,000-2,500 square feet. Parking in the visitor services area will serve the adaptively rehabilitated warehouse and demon-

stration block with approximately 20-40 parking spaces. Overflow parking will be accommodated on the east end site. These physical capacities will assist in determining the number of visitors that can be accommodated at any one time. This zone is specifically sited where there are limited significant historic resources, thereby minimizing negative impacts to existing resources. Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include the observation of crowding at visitor interpretive areas and adjacent parking area.

Canal Zone

Physical access to the canal may be limited due to safety concerns thereby mediating carrying capacity issues. Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include observation of trampling or damage to native and historic vegetation and establishment of social trails outside formally established trails.



Park Operations and Management

Visitor services will be provided, primarily on-site. Implementation of the plan will require congressional legislation to authorize a name change and designation from *Minidoka Internment National Monument* to *Minidoka National Historic Site*.

The NPS will seek out a variety of funding sources for capital development costs.

Visitors will not be charged an entrance fee; however, some fees can be charged for special services.

The NPS will relocate the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 operational facilities in the 2.31-acre visitor services area to a new off-site location to be determined. The NPS will use this site to establish an NPS presence and provide visitor services. (The NPS and BOR entered into an agreement to move the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District operations to a new site outside the national monument's boundary. The NPS obligated $250,000 in relocation costs to the BOR to effect the relocation. The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 vacated the residences on the the BOR site in 2005.)

Hunting, trapping, grazing, and mineral extraction will be prohibited within the national monument.

The NPS will establish partnerships as part of the national monument's standard operational procedures.

Staffing

Most staff will work on-site at the national monument, with shared administrative functions with Hagerman Fossil Beds NM.

The national monument will have 12 employees (permanent, season/term positions). The following positions will be included in this alternative: superintendent, partnerships coordinator, agreements contracting specialist, administrator, park ranger (general), education specialist, interpretive specialist, park ranger (interpretation), curatorial specialist, cultural resource specialists, seasonal maintenance ranger, and seasonal interpretive ranger.

Table 2: Proposed Staffing

Administration	Maintenance	Interpretation	Resource Management	Total
4 Permanent	1 Permanent	3 Permanent	2 Permanent	10
0 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	0 Seasonal	2
4 Total	**2 Total**	**4 Total**	**2 Total**	**12**

Other positions can be added to assist the Upper Columbia Basin Network Area, as the national monument developed. The national monument will explore opportunities for additional staffing off-site to further facilitate partnerships in education, interpretation, and research. The NPS will also explore opportunities for extensive use of volunteers to complement NPS staff, both on-site and off-site.

Administrative and Maintenance Facilities

Most staff will be on-site, with shared administrative functions with Hagerman Fossil Beds. Required maintenance facilities and functions will be provided in cooperation with southern Idaho parks. Park staff facilities will be in adaptively rehabilitated historic buildings in the visitor services area.

Park Hours and Seasons of Operation

Park hours of operation will be determined in concert with staffing and the development of visitor facilities. Approximate hours of operation can be 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Action Plans and Studies

A number of specific action plans will be developed and implemented and additional studies will be conducted to implement the plan. Some of these items will require additional special project funding or increases to the operating base funding. Plans for actions with potential to affect the environment will require formal analysis of alternatives in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Such documents will reference and be tiered to this GMP. The following plans and studies will be required to implement the GMP.

- Implementation Plan
- Long-Range Interpretive Plan/Wayside Exhibit Plan
- Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Structures Report
- Historic Resource Study
- Resource Stewardship Plan
- Collaborative Museum Management Plan for collections management with southern Idaho NPS units and in partnerships with other organizations.
- Contamination and environmental degradation study
- Transportation Study (road, access, and safety)
- Visitor Experience Resource Protection Study (VERP) after the national monument becomes operational (3-5 years)
- Historic furnishings plan for reestablished historic block



Visitors at the IFARM during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. Courtesy of Jane Devenport.

Table 3: Cost Estimates of Implementing the General Management Plan (2005 Dollars)

Capital Development	
Road Improvements	$ 500,000
Utilities	700,000
Parking	400,000
Interpretive Media and Exhibits	1,700,000
Entry Area Enhancements	381,000
Warehouse Area Enhancements	700,000
Visitor Center Complex	0
Demonstration Block	1,920,000
Farm-in-a-Day Property	200,000
Maintenance Facility in Warehouse Area	350,000
Other Cultural Landscape Enhancements	400,000
Trails and Fences	155,000
Total	**$7,250,000-7,750,000**
Average Annual Life-Cycle Costs (25 years)	
Total	**$75,000**
Lands	
Boundary Additions	200,000-250,000
Total	**$200,000-250,000**
Annual Operations	
Staffing	950,000
Partnership Programs	100,000
Fixed costs/office space/vehicles/travel	75,000
Equipment/Supplies	50,000
Total	**$1,100,000-1,250,000**

Actions Requiring Cooperation with Partners

Cooperation with partners will be required to develop visitor services at the national monument and at off-site locations.

Existing partnerships and cooperation with the Jerome County Historical Society and Museum and the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum, Wing Luke Asian Museum, and the Densho Project will be maintained for education, outreach, and the collection of oral histories. Additional partnerships will be cultivated with school districts, education and legacy organizations, and museums. Off-site educational facilities will also be pursued through partnerships.

Relations with the local Hillsdale Highway District will need to be established and maintained to coordinate the maintenance of Hunt Road and the Hunt Bridge as well as potential traffic congestion during special events.

Cooperative relations for land protection, maintenance, and resource protection with the national monument's neighbors will need to be maintained with the BLM, North Side Canal Company, and the BOR.

The NPS will coordinate with Jerome County Law Enforcement and Fire Department to develop a response plan to be followed in the event of an emergency or fire.

Table 4: Summary of Actions in the General Management Plan

Cultural Resource Management	
Treatment	Protect and preserve cultural resources. Provide some rehabilitation of significant historic features. Explore adaptive re-use of historic buildings.
Historic Barracks	Acquire and relocate original historic barracks to an original block site to reestablish a representative historic residential block. Implementation of this action would require land acquisition from a willing seller and congressional authorization for a boundary change.
Historic Features	Acquire, relocate, and/or restore many of the large and small historic features that were part of the day-to-day experiences within the camp.
Historic Vegetation	Restore and maintain historic vegetation according to the historic period of significance (1942-1945). Highlight the open, stark, barren landscape first encountered by the internees, and their responses to this landscape.
Historic Pathways	Protect existing historic pathways and roads. Excavate and rehabilitate historic pathways for adaptive use where feasible. Maintain and selectively rehabilitate historic roads for park use.
Entry Area	Enhance, restore, and/or reconstruct features in the entry area. Key entrance area historic features include the guard tower, flagpole, barbed wire fence, small signs, stone guard station, waiting room, entry gate, Honor Roll, pathways, and garden. Individual features would be interpreted, delineated, rehabilitated, or reconstructed.
Administrative, Staff Housing, and Warehouse Areas	Delineate the foundation piers on all historic buildings within the administration and staff housing area. Delineate existing historic footprints for the filling station and warehouse buildings.
Root Cellar	Stabilize and partially restore the root cellar.
Perimeter Fence	Reconstruct all or part of the historic perimeter fence.
Swimming Hole	Delineate the existing swimming hole.

Cultural Resource Management	
Archeology	Conduct archeological projects to identify and protect archaeological features. Display and use known archaeological features for educational and interpretive purposes.
Oral History	Identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of former internees, their families, and people associated with Minidoka Relocation Center. Conduct and collect oral histories in an expeditious manner through partnerships with others. Utilize oral histories for a wide range of on-site and off-site interpretive and educational programs.
Collections	Develop a Scope of Collections Statement and Museum Management Plan in coordination with partner institutions and NPS units. Promote the care, collection, curation and access to a wide range of artifacts. Collections would meet NPS professional standards. Explore partnership efforts with others for off-site storage of collections and public access to these collections. Provide on-site storage and exhibit space to house artifacts for rotating exhibits.
Education and Interpretation	
On-site and Off-site Programs	Promote and develop both on-site and off-site educational and outreach programs, especially through partnerships. Develop a Long Range Interpretive Plan.
On-site	Provide a diversity of on-site education, research, and interpretative opportunities that focus on the interpretive themes of the national monument. Develop a Wayside Exhibit Plan.
Visitor Opportunities	Provide facilities to orient visitors. Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in self-guided exploratory experiences associated with exhibits, collections, research, interpretive and educational programs and activities, as well as historic structures and buildings. Also encourage visitors to participate in creative activities such as writing, creating exhibits, theater, and other forms of self-expression related to the site.
Entry Area	Provide self-guided interpretation utilizing the extant historic features at the entry area. Delineated, rehabilitated, and/or reconstructed entrance features will provide a meaningful understanding and appreciation of the national monument and its history.

Education and Interpretation	
Commemoration	Maintain existing commemorative waysides at the entry. The NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei Memorial on the east end site.
Off-site	Develop extensive educational and outreach programs and interpretive materials through partnerships. Interpretation will utilize personal accounts and oral histories. Explore the option of utilizing the I-Farm to introduce visitors to the story. Explore partnership opportunities for education and interpretation at off-site locations. Develop a strong program that will develop materials for implementation into the curriculum of various educational institutions, provide teacher training, and utilize the Internet and distance learning technology. The educational curriculum will focus on the identified interpretive themes. Use a wide range of advanced technology media for interpretation. unding for off-site programs will be balanced with on-site programs.

Visitor Facilities	
Restroom Facilities	Provide restroom facilities to accommodate year-round visitation.
Signage	Develop new directional signage for pedestrian wayfinding on-site. Install identification signs and boundary markers. Install directional signs that lead from Interstate 84 and U.S. 93 to the site.
Waysides	Construct waysides to interpret visible features on-site.
Visitor Facilities in the Visitor Services Area	Adaptively rehabilitate the interiors of the buildings in the historic warehouse area for visitor orientation, interpretation and education.
Visitor Facilities on the East End Site	Establish an interpretive overlook of the North Side Canal and overflow parking area for buses and special events. The NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei Memorial on the east end site.
Off-site Facilities	Explore partnerships opportunities with various off-site visitor educational and interpretive facilities. Acquire and relocate historic barrack buildings to establish a demonstration block as interpretive facilities. (Implementation of this action will require land acquisition from a willing seller and Congressional authorization for a boundary change.) If a boundary change is not authorized, then acquire and relocate historic structures to the east end site.

Natural Resource Management	
Natural Resource Management Programs	Design natural resource management programs and activities to minimize conflicts with the protection of existing on-site cultural resources.
Fire	Suppress fires as necessary to protect cultural features.
Soils	Utilize best management practices to prevent excessive run-off and soil erosion.
Contaminants	Develop a program to identify potential contaminants and environmental degradation resulting from historic uses. Remove contaminants and remediate affected areas to eliminate continued degradation.
Vegetation	Control noxious weeds.

Scenic Resource Management	
Views	Protect existing views. Preserve and restore historic views as feasible. Create scenic viewing areas and interpretive overlooks. Provide more interpretation at overlooks.

Partnerships and Outreach	
Partnerships	Build partnerships and cooperative agreements in areas of outreach, education, and interpretation. Continue to develop partnerships. Focus and funding is directed to establishing and supporting strong partnerships. Develop partnerships with others for on-site and off-site interpretation, education, and collection of oral histories and historic objects.

Access, Circulation and Parking	
Access and Circulation	Conduct a comprehensive transportation study.
Roads	Improve existing auto circulation. Direct on-site vehicular access to specific locations. Consider shuttle service during peak season. Accommodate all existing access needs and utilities, as necessary.

Access, Circulation and Parking	
Pedestrian Circulation	Rehabilitate and utilize historic pathways. Develop new walking trails to link significant interpretive areas. Include interpretive waysides. Develop a pedestrian trail along the reconstructed historic fence adjacent to the canal. Develop a pedestrian circulation system in the barracks block area.
Parking	Limit parking at the camp entrance. Provide adequate parking on the three-acre site to service the demonstration block and visitor interpretive facility. Provide a small parking area to service an interpretive and scenic overlook on the east end site.

Land Protection and Boundaries	
Bureau of Reclamation Sites	Recommend congressional legislation to transfer the visitor services area and east end Bureau of Reclamation sites to the NPS.
Prohibited Uses	Prohibit hunting, trapping, grazing, and mineral extraction within the National Monument.
Define Boundaries	Clearly define all national monument boundaries to prohibit trespassing on private property.
North Side Canal Company	Work in cooperation with the North Side Canal Company to address safety issues along the canal.
Bureau of Land Management- Minidoka Landfill Site	Recommend congressional legislation to transfer up to an 80-acre parcel, which includes the historic 26-acre Minidoka landfill site, from the BLM to the NPS.
Boundary Modifications	Recommend conglessional legislation to authorize the NPS to exchange an existing irrigation lateral for one half of the extant root cellar. Cooperate with neighbors about boundary and land protection issues. Encourage the protection of historic open space and agricultural character of the area surrounding the national monument. Recommend congressional legislation to expand national monument boundaries to acquire land where one or more historic barracks blocks existed during the historic period, contingent upon a willing seller. The area proposed for addition to the national monument encompasses approximately 128 acres.
County Zoning	Initiate collaboration with Jerome County for inclusion of the Minidoka Internment National Monument lands into the Jerome County Preservation Zone.

Carrying Capacity	
Carrying Capacity on-site and off-site	Accommodate an anticipated substantial increase in the number of visitors who will visit the site. Accommodate for carrying capacity at proposed off-site facilities. Establish a monitoring system to understand visitor use and satisfaction.

Operations and Management	
American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 Operations	Relocate the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 operational facilities to a new off-site location to be determined.
On-Site Presence	Utilize opportunities to provide an on-site presence.
Volunteers	Explore opportunities for extensive use of volunteers to complement NPS staff, both on-site and off-site.
Fees	Visitor use of the National Monument would be free of charge.
Emergencies	Coordinate with Jerome County Law Enforcement and Fire Department in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
Partnerships	Coordinate and partner with others as part of the National Monument's standard operation procedures.
Staffing	Ten permanent and two seasonal staff.
Administrative and Maintenance Facilities	Provide most staff on-site, with shared administrative functions with Hagerman Fossil Beds. Provide required maintenance facilities and functions in cooperation with southern Idaho parks.
Adaptive Re-Use of Historic Buildings	Adaptively rehabilitate the historic structures for park use, after the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 operational facilities are relocated off-site.
Name and Designation	Propose congressional legislation to authorize a name change to Minidoka National Historic Site.



Chapter 4

Public Involvement and Consultation

Public involvement and consultation efforts were ongoing throughout the process of preparing this general management plan. Public involvement methods included Federal Register *notices, news releases, public meetings and workshops, invited presentations at special interest group meetings, individual meetings with interested publics, newsletter mailings, and website postings. An extensive level of public involvement was deemed necessary for the success of the planning project. This chapter provides information about each public involvement period and summarizes public comments received by the NPS during each phase. It also provides a summary of public comments and ideas related to specific projects and programs that can be used to implement the general management plan.*

A "notice of intent" to prepare a environmental impact statement / general management plan for Minidoka Internment National Monument was published in the *Federal Register* on April 24, 2002 (Volume 67, Number 79, page 20163). In the spring of 2002, the NPS organized an interdisciplinary planning team consisting of staff at Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, staff at the NPS Pacific West Region, and subject area experts from Idaho and Washington to begin the first general management plan for the national monument.

Preceding the formal planning process, NPS staff in Idaho and Washington conducted informational meetings about the national monument with potential stakeholder groups, organizations, various government entities, and individuals during the spring, summer, and early fall of 2002. This extra level of public involvement was deemed necessary given the nature and sensitivity of the national monument's history, the speed in which the national monument was established, and the national monument's remote location. Additionally, former internees and their families live in numerous cities and towns throughout Washington, Oregon, and Alaska. The NPS determined it was necessary to outreach to these geographically diverse communities, because they wanted to hear from the people that were the principal subjects of the national monument. The NPS also conducted informal meetings with local and adjacent landowners as well as local and federal government officials. Approximately 50 meetings were held in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska during this time, and a total of approximately 1000 people were contacted.

The majority of people who attended these meetings were former internees and their family members from the Nikkei community. Meetings were held in local meeting halls, churches, and locations familiar and convenient for community members. The purpose of these meetings was to introduce the NPS to these groups, describe the national monument's conditions and how it became an NPS unit, discuss the GMP/EIS process, and develop relations with these community groups and individual

A former internee returning to Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.



Public scoping workshop in Eden. November 2002. NPS Photo.

"Your story should be told in every classroom and remembered in the halls of government in every generation. Your story reminds us of the mistakes of the past so that we do not repeat them. But it also reminds us of the strength of the human spirit. It reminds us that we are one people . . . all Americans—regardless of color, religion, or ethnic background. And it reminds us of the freedoms and opportunities that we must always cherish."
-Idaho Governor, Dirk Kempthorne, declaring February 19 an Idaho Day of Remembrance

stakeholders. Through these meetings, the NPS was able connect with large numbers of people who were directly and indirectly impacted by Minidoka during World War II. Additionally, community members provided suggestions about when and where to hold the formal public scoping workshops, so as to attract a wide variety of interested individuals. These informational meetings established an invaluable foundation for the formal public planning process.

The first official public engagement period began with scoping in the fall of 2002. The NPS published and mailed 4,600 newsletters, conducted nine public workshops in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and received comments during a 90-day public comment period. Following public scoping, a second newsletter was released to the public which summarized the public comments.

The second public engagement period, an additional step in the formal planning process, was the implementation of draft alternatives public workshops and a 90-day comment period held in July and August of 2003. A newsletter was distributed to the public that summarized the draft alternatives. Eleven public workshops introduced the draft alternatives to the public, and the NPS received public comments that assisted in refining the alternatives.

The final phase of public engagement was 90-day comment period on the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement* during the summer of 2005. 4,600 newsletters that summarized the draft GMP/EIS and 900 copies of the draft GMP/EIS were mailed to the public. The NPS held ten public meetings in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

In June 2006, the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* was released to the public. The abbreviated final GMP/EIS included changes made to the draft GMP/EIS, a summary of public comments received during the draft GMP/EIS public comment period, and NPS responses to substantive public comments.

Public Scoping

The official public process began in October 2002 when the NPS produced and mailed Newsletter Number 1 to approximately 2,000 people on the national monument's mailing list. Another 2,500 newsletters were sent in packets to organizations, libraries, and public locations in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California and at potential stakeholder groups in cities throughout the U.S. The newsletter announced the establishment of the national monument, the function of the GMP/EIS, and an outline of the planning steps including dates, time, and locations for the public workshops. The primary purpose of the newsletter was to encourage participation and comment on critical issues that should be addressed in the GMP/EIS.

The newsletter contained a business reply questionnaire that asked six questions related to the national monument's purpose, significance, interpretive themes, desired future conditions, and general issues and concerns. Information about the planning process, scoping, and opportunities for involvement were posted on the NPS website (www.nps.gov/miin).

Local and regional newspapers and radio stations throughout the planning area were used to disseminate information on the GMP/EIS, planning process and the draft alternatives. A *Federal Register* notice, dated November 19, 2002 extended the scoping period until December 31, 2002 due to the extent of public interest. Ads were placed in the following newspapers: *Argus Observer*, Ontario, Oregon; *Bainbridge Island Review*, Bainbridge Island, Washington; *Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon; *Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle, Washington; *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington; *Times-News*, Twin Falls, Idaho, and *Yuuyake Shimbun*, Portland, Oregon. Short articles were published in the following community newsletters: Buddhist Temple, Seattle, Washington; Japanese Baptist Church, Seattle, Washington; Nisei Veterans Committee, Seattle, Washington; Japanese American Citizens League, Portland Chapter, Oregon; and the Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington. Press releases were prepared and mailed on October 21, 2002, by the NPS, Pacific West Region- Seattle Office.

Workshops

The NPS held nine public scoping workshops in Idaho, Washington and Oregon in November 2002. The workshops began with an open house and presentation and then transitioned into small facilitated groups. Workshop participants were asked about the purpose, significance, issues, and their ideas related to Minidoka. Meetings were held in Eden, ID; Twin Falls, ID; Ontario, OR; Bainbridge Island, WA; Seattle, WA; and Portland, OR. 227 people attended the meetings overall.

Written Comments

Approximately 225 written responses were collected through e-mails submitted to the project Inbox: MIIN_GMP@nps.gov, the business reply questionnaire inserts in the newsletters, written letters, and packets of information that were mailed to the



Planning team members, Lilly Kodama and Rene Senos, at Minidoka during wintertime. November 2003. NPS Photo.

NPS at the Hagerman Fossil Beds NM headquarters. The vast majority of written comments were received from Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Additionally, comments were received from throughout the U.S., including 27 from California; 16 from New York; 8 from Texas; 6 from Ohio; 5 each from Arizona, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; 4 each from Illinois, Florida, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin; 3 each from Kansas, Massachusetts, and Utah; 2 each from Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, MI, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia, and 1 each from Alaska, Georgia, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Table 5: Public Scoping Workshops 2002

Location	Date	Attendance
Eden, ID		
Senior Citizen Center	11/12/2002	10
Twin Falls, ID		
College of Southern Idaho	11/13/2002	23
Ontario, OR		
Four Rivers Cultural Center	11/14/2002	10
Bainbridge Island, WA		
Bainbridge Island Commons	11/18/2002	24
Seattle, WA		
Nisei Veterans Hall	11/19/2002	42
University of Washington	11/19/2002	12
Japanese Baptist Church	11/20/2002	26
Seattle Buddhist Temple	11/21/2002	23
Portland, OR		
Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center	11/22/2002	57
	TOTAL	227

Summary of Scoping Comments

The following summary of comments was published in the second newsletter that was produced and mailed to the public in March 2003. The purpose of this newsletter was to summarize both the written and verbal comments received during the scoping period and that should be addressed in the GMP/EIS planning process.

The comments received covered a broad range of issues, concerns, personal experiences, and recommendations for the national monument. When compiled, over 120 different comments or ideas were represented. Because various statements or ideas were mentioned repeatedly, similar comments are stated once, but the number of times a particular point was made has been tabulated. This method highlights the comments that people stated were most important and needed to be addressed at the national monument. However, each comment was recorded and an attempt was made to incorporate all concerns and ideas into the public scoping summary. All the input was very useful to the planning team and was utilized in the development of the GMP.

The following summary provides a description of the public comments received by the NPS during the scoping phase of the planning project.



Public scoping workshop at the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center in Portland. November 2002. NPS Photo.

Issues and Concerns

Interpretation of the Internment and Incarceration Story

The vast majority of comments related to how the Minidoka internment and incarceration story should be interpreted and presented to the public. Most of the public thought the national monument is an important piece of America's history that must be effectively interpreted. Many of the respondents felt there are misconceptions and a general lack of understanding on behalf of the public regarding the internment and incarceration story.

The overriding sentiments highlighted the national monument's importance of conveying the message that internment and incarceration was a mistake and a major violation of constitutional and civil rights. The majority of respondents felt the site should provide an accurate depiction of the plight of Nikkei and resident aliens during this period in American history. Commenters thought Minidoka should be portrayed as it was – an internment camp or concentration camp, not a summer camp. Many felt Minidoka was a concentration camp, while others believed that term was inaccurate. Regardless, most agreed Minidoka was a place where lives were forever changed as a result of racism, prejudice, politics, economics and wartime hysteria.

The public consistently mentioned that interpretation must provide insight into the Nikkei experience before, during and after internment and incarceration. They wanted it made clear that prior to internment and incarceration these were hard-working people – the majority of whom were American citizens. Many had made significant contributions to their communities and their country over many decades. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, they were forced to abandon all they had worked for and were incarcerated in an unfamiliar and desolate place.

Many from the public stated it is important for the national monument to explain the Nikkei culture and to convey why they reacted the way they did. Former internees described how they were raised in a culture where authority was not questioned. At the time, no one suspected the internment and incarceration ordeal would be as trying or long lasting. As a result of internment and incarceration, many families suffered significant financial losses.

> ***"I hope Minidoka will be a place where people find another story of the war and broaden their points of view."*** *-Public Comment*





Public scoping workshop in Twin Falls. November 2002. NPS Photo. (Top)

Public scoping workshop on Bainbridge Island. November 2002. NPS Photo. (Bottom)

Internees thought the NPS should accurately describe how internment and incarceration affected people in different ways. Many expressed that it is important for people to understand that for *Issei* (Japanese immigrants) and *Nisei* (American first born generation), the internment and incarceration experience was wrought with hopelessness and uncertainty. They described how internment and incarceration resulted in the deterioration of the family unit. Their daily lives and routines were altered. Meals were not eaten together. Many recall the psychological impact that the decline of traditional mother/father roles had on their parents. However, some of the former internees described the experience as some of the best days of their lives, where the breakdown of family structure provided ample opportunity for socializing and fun. Many people stated that the camps brought Nikkei together.

The public often mentioned how internees made the most of a difficult situation. In the camps a variety of art forms flourished including literature, painting, crafts, and furniture-making. Internees also made significant advancements in farming and agricultural practices and aided local farmers. Some referred to the cleared land and agriculture seen at the site today as the legacy of the camp's internees.

Comments conveyed that in spite of their circumstances, the vast majority of internees remained patriotic Americans. Many of the respondents thought that it is very important the Minidoka story include the contributions of the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team, Military Intelligence Service, and Nikkei in the Women's Army Corps. They cited the fact that the 442nd is the most decorated unit in American military history, for its size and length of service. Compared to other camps, disproportionately large numbers of Minidoka men and women volunteered for military.

Others thought that it is important that the federal government's loyalty questionnaires and the story of the "No-No" boys be presented. The public consistently stated the impact the questionnaires (questions 27 and 28) had on internees. The confusion, misunderstanding and differences of opinions associated with the questionnaires resulted in the separation of families and removal of many Minidoka internees to Tule Lake Segregation Center in northern California.

Several respondents believed there is a need for the Minidoka story to include all who were impacted by internment and incarceration, including camp staff, their families, military personnel, area farmers and the outlying community. Several people recalled how sympathetic Caucasians and Nikkei who were not in the camps helped the internees. Others stated it is important to tell the story of what happened to the camp buildings and land after the camp was abandoned.

Many thought that it is important to convey how after the internment and incarceration, Nikkei went on to lead successful and productive lives. Some internees mentioned that internment and incarceration actually opened up new opportunities for

Nikkei, and that it had positive affects as well. Other internees wanted the NPS to express the sacrifices that these generations of Nikkei made for the betterment of future generations. Several people suggested the internment and incarceration story include the presidential apology and Redress.

Many members of the public felt strongly that the national monument and the internment and incarceration story must also include many perspectives presented in the context of World War II. Some individuals expressed concern that interpretation fully describes the historical context of the internment and incarceration, including the rationale and justification that the federal government used during the historic period. Some individuals also believed that the internment and incarceration was fully justified, stating that it was necessary for the protection of the Nikkei community and to ensure national security during wartime.

A few people felt strongly that there should be no national monument at all. They stated that numerous World War II camps and bases have not received the same recognition.

The Message

Of utmost importance to the public was the need for the internment and incarceration story to relate to modern day issues of individual freedom and civil rights. Many stated that Minidoka should stand in testament to how critical it is for all Americans to uphold the ideals that form the foundation of our democracy and to understand the fragility of democracy. Numerous respondents expressed concern that if the nation isn't vigilant, America could very easily repeat the same mistake. Parallels were drawn between the experiences of Nikkei during World War II and those of Muslim and Arab Americans today.

Recollections of the Minidoka Relocation Center

Even after the passage of some 60 years, there were many images that remained vivid in the minds of former internees. When asked to recall significant aspects of the camp, barbed wire fencing, guard towers, barracks, and armed guards were the elements of everyday life that they most remembered. Others recalled less ominous elements of the camp such as the canal and the swimming hole. Several people described how normal aspects of everyday life continued despite incarceration, including births, marriages, and deaths. Others described how community and school activities played a major role in people's lives. Sports, music, dances, theatrical performances and community government were common activities.

Cultural Resources

Many of the former internees referred to the site as hallowed ground, where the need to protect existing resources is of great importance. Time and time again, the public stated how important it is to capture oral histories while there is still time.

"Liberty and freedom are not to be taken for granted; there must be constant vigilance in safe-guarding civil liberties."
-Public Comment

"Minidoka is not only concerned with Japanese American people but also with all American people."-Public Comment

"The significance statements must emphasize the historic context of the internment, that it was found constitutional by a misguided legal system, that these cases were subsequently overturned, that the entire Japanese American community is vitally concerned that it would never happen to another group again and how ultimately, the Congress and the President saw fit to apologize and provide restitution."-Public Comment

"The site should preserve all threads that made the site what it was- governmental, moral, ethical, cultural, social, etc. and should be interpreted in an honest way without sacrificing or sparing the visitor of any crucial emotional or political aspects."
-Public Comment

"Try to include information about the nation's perceptions of Japanese Americans; you must balance the need of explaining the mindset that allowed internment without seeming to excuse or justify it."
-Public Comment

"The stories of the so-called, 'No No Boys' should not be overlooked. They represent some very courageous and principled young adults who suffered a second layer of injustice for their questioning the definition of 'loyalty.'"
-Public Comment

Visitor Experience

The public recognized that the site's remote location presents unique challenges. First and foremost, those that had visited Minidoka agreed that the signage and way finding to the site needs significant improvement. In addition, the public thought the NPS should define how it is going to draw people to visit the site. Several respondents mentioned the lack of nearby lodging or camping for potential visitors.

The public consistently stated the need to provide a variety of educational experiences for visitors of all ages. Most thought education and learning should be the primary mission of the national monument. Others felt the national monument should be a place of emotional healing.

Former internees suggested that modern improvements – including roads and buildings not present at the camp during internment and incarceration – make the camp unrecognizable. Others thought the 72.75 acres is insufficient to properly portray the camp and to interpret the national monument.

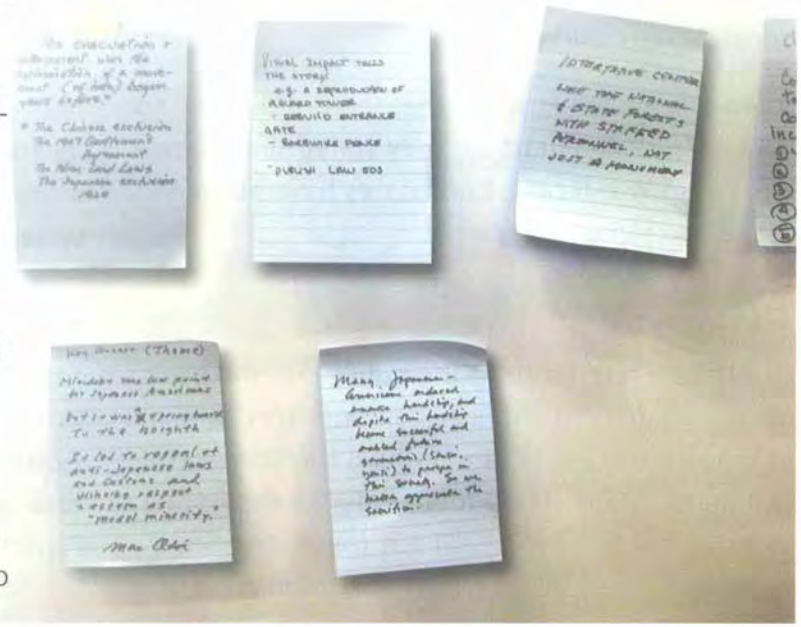
A few of the respondents didn't want the site to change at all. They thought the landscape and national monument is appropriate as it presently exists.

Facilities

The size and design of the potential new national monument facilities were of concern to several respondents. They thought that it is important that the building(s), site improvements and parking facilities should be appropriate for the site and not intrude upon or impact the remains of the camp.

Several members of the community expressed concerns about how the national monument might impact their life styles or inconvenience the adjacent residents. They were particularly concerned about any potential changes to existing access and traffic generated by the national monument. Specifically, respondents did not want the flow of traffic restricted for area residents living around the national monument, as well as agricultural traffic that uses Hunt Road.

Public comments at a scoping workshop.



Collections

Former internees mentioned that they have artifacts and memorabilia to donate. Some of these potential donors indicated a desire for their collections to remain connected and accessible to former internee families and communities. Some thought the national monument should establish a plan for artifact preservation, and what should be exhibited and used for interpretation. (An Interim Scope of Collections Plan was approved in June 2004.)

Connections Off-Site

A number of people thought it is important to make the connection between Minidoka and the other camps and assembly centers so people understand the whole story. Another issue was how to tell the story off-site in Seattle, Portland and other parts of the country where people were heavily affected by internment and incarceration.

Environmental Issues

The public raised questions regarding water quality, water sources, the historic, present and future use of water, and the rights associated with surface water and groundwater at the site. It was suggested that historic uses or activities may have included underground fuel storage, chemical storage, coal disposal, septic and wastewater treatment, and dumping. Inquiries were also made concerning potential contaminants and the environmental impacts historic uses had on groundwater and soil at the site.

Operations/Management

There was general concern over how to protect the site's resources. Many thought the national monument should have a full-time onsite staff to watch over the property and perform routine maintenance. Several people expressed concern over vandalism and defacing the national monument.

Area residents emphasized the lack of utilities and community services available in the area. The availability of water, fire protection and emergency medical services were particularly worrisome.

Other less frequently mentioned issues ranged from the need to advertise the national monument to concern over adequate funding to develop and maintain the facility. Several people suggested that a coordinated effort to preserve all the camps should be initiated so that individual internment and incarceration sites will not compete for funding and political capital.

Residents in eastern Jerome County and adjacent landowners expressed concerns about impacts that the national monument will have on their property, life style and community. Several adjacent landowners were especially concerned that any significant increase in visitation and development at the site would create conflicts between visitors, their private property, agricultural activities, vehicular traffic, and a general negative impact on their existing way of life. Some stated that they already experience trespass from visitors onto their property and those conflicts and divergent uses would only increase as the national monument develops.

"The site should preserve all threads that made the site what it was- governmental, moral, ethical, cultural, social, etc. and should be interpreted in an honest way without sacrificing or sparing the visitor of any crucial emotional or political aspects."
-Public Comment

"Try to include information about the nation's perceptions of Japanese Americans; you must balance the need of explaining the mindset that allowed internment without seeming to excuse or justify it."
-Public Comment

"The stories of the so-called, 'No No Boys' should not be overlooked. They represent some very courageous and principled young adults who suffered a second layer of injustice for their questioning the definition of 'loyalty.'"
-Public Comment

"Minidoka was part of my childhood, I would like to see my grandkids understand what happened there, not have it forgotten." -Public Comment

Partnerships

Some people expressed concern over how the national monument will cooperate with and impact the Jerome County Historical Society and the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum.

Suggestions

The public had many suggestions about how the Minidoka internment and incarceration story should be presented at the national monument. These suggestions ranged from broad management proposals to specific ideas for programming and displays. Almost all agreed that a visit to Minidoka should be a memorable and educational experience.

Visitor Experience

Time and time again, we heard how the Minidoka story should personalize the experience of the internees. Some stated they want to be sure the visitor is emotionally impacted by what they learn during their visit.

Several people suggested the internees' arrival experience should be replicated for the visitor utilizing buses. People felt the gated entry should be clearly expressed to the visitor. The remains of the camp check-in (military police building and reception building) could be restored and used as part of the arrival experience.

Most people thought the national monument should provide a diversity of visitor experiences, including self guided interpretive trails, and walking, bus, and driving tours. A visitor center, a partial reconstruction of the camp, interpretive signage and memorials were also frequently suggested. Some of the respondents wanted the national monument to provide a living history component.

A few individuals wanted the 'complete story', which was typically a reference to the arguments that supported the internment and incarceration actions.

Some people requested that information be provided in Japanese as well as English.

Visitor Center

The vast majority of respondents stated it is important that the national monument include a year-round visitor center. The public's vision for the visitor center was quite diverse and included facilities common and uncommon to national monuments. Some of the suggested facilities included a museum, a library, a conference center, a race relations research center or an Asian American think-tank.

Specific recommendations for the center included artifact displays, photographs, interpretive exhibits, audio-visual programs (documentaries), and a scale model of the camp. The public suggested the interpretive programs be updated regularly so visitors will want to return. Some wanted a website created to obtain information from former internees. Several people suggested the visitor center incorporate the latest computer simulation and virtual reality capabilities – possibly providing a virtual

tour of the camp as it existed during WWII, complete with howling winds and frigid temperatures.

Camp Reconstruction

Most of the public agreed the national monument visitor should get a sense of the physical size and look of Minidoka without complete reconstruction of the entire 33,000-acre camp. However, there was an array of reconstruction ideas for the 72.75-acre site. The public thought that the facilities should be appropriate for the site, nonintrusive, and not impact the remains of the camp.

The vast majority of comments addressed how important it is for the visitor to get a feel for the camp as it existed during the historic period. Many felt the need for an authentic experience where the visitor gets an accurate understanding of the day-to-day life and routines in the camp, including the methods used to create a semblance of normalcy, cramped conditions, schools, and poor medical attention. Many of the internees recalled the food with particular disdain, saying their diet consisted of foods (Vienna sausages, mutton) that were unfamiliar to Nikkei.



Public scoping workshop at the Nisei Veterans Hall in Seattle. November 2002. NPS Photo.

Time and time again, the respondents expressed the importance of having a barrack or even a complete reconstruction of a block of barracks to depict the typical living conditions. They felt the barrack(s) should be complete with a potbellied stove, cots, clotheslines, and cracks between the tar paper walls and plank flooring. In addition to the barracks, many described the crude communal restroom facilities as a critical component to the depiction of camp living.

Many people made suggestions for additional uses of the reconstructed barracks. These uses included NPS staff housing, guest housing, conference housing, and a Boy Scout camp.

Significant Camp Features to be Restored

Many of the former internees recalled features or aspects of the camp that were significant and which they felt should be considered at the national monument. These features included the guard towers, root cellar, swimming hole, water tower, and the barbed wire fence.

Honor Roll, Garden and Cemetery

Of importance to the public was the reconstruction of the honor roll in its original location. Others felt

"The site should be paved over with no markers or plaques, just like all the old abandoned military camps." -Public Comment

"Don't forget to tell the stories of the area's residents and how they viewed Hunt and the Japanese. An 'outside looking in' aspect is important to discover and interpret." -Public Comment

"Future generations are stronger if they know and understand what happened in the past."
-Public Comment

"Please consider how the site will serve future generations and will be able to adapt to changing times beyond our lifetime."
-Public Comment

"The area surrounding the site looks so lush and green with irrigation and prosperous crops. It didn't look like that when my people came."-Public Comment

"My greatest concern would be to make sure the history and the stories are captured."-Public Comment

"A provocative and vigorous education program should be undertaken by the National Park Service to impress the public, particularly those living in the greater Pacific Northwest, and school administrators, that Minidoka is a place worth visiting... and a place for reflective education."-Public Comment

"Fill up a barracks room with five cots, straw-filled mattress bags, our clothing, and have them see how much living space was left." -Public Comment

the national monument should include a memorial listing all who were incarcerated at Minidoka. Example monuments suggested include the Japanese American Historical Plaza in Portland and the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial in Washington, D.C. The public also felt it is important to reconstruct the garden and to establish a place for quiet reflection and meditation. Another recommendation was that the national monument permanently displays an American flag at half-staff.

National Monument Facilities

The public suggested a variety of facilities they wanted to include at or near the national monument. Many thought it is important to provide overnight lodging nearby such as motels or RV/tent campsites. A few respondents suggested the national monument include a gift shop, restaurant and outdoor picnic area. Some people disagreed, saying they don't want the site commercialized with vending or other amusements.



Public scoping workshop at the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center in Portland. November 2002. NPS Photo.

Partnerships and Outreach

Many of the respondents made suggestions for possible partnership opportunities. Suggested partners included the Wing Luke Asian Museum, Densho Project, Japanese American National Museum, Jerome County Historical Society and Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum, Four River's Cultural Center in Ontario, Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, University of Washington and University of California at Davis. The public repeatedly stated how little younger generations of Americans know about the internment and incarceration story and the existence of the camps. They emphasized how important it is to bring the internment and incarceration story to the classroom, not only for school children near the national monument, but as an essential component of the curriculum of all American children.

Draft Alternatives Public Process

The Draft Alternatives public process was an additional step to ensure the public fully comprehended the range of draft alternatives and was able to comment effectively on these draft alternatives. A primary purpose of this additional formal public process was to understand the public's concerns and preferences with regard to the range of draft alternatives and to assist the planning team in refining the draft alternatives and selecting a preferred alternative.

The official draft alternatives public process began in July 2003 when the NPS produced and mailed Newsletter Number 3 to approximately 2,500

"Every person should feel he's worthwhile and productive. No person should be shackled with a feeling of guilt without reason."
-Public Comment



Paper flowers made by internees. Circa 1944. National Archives.

"As one not of Japanese descent, but someone who cherishes history... the preservation of historical artifacts and documentation would be the top on my 'must be done' list."
-Public Comment

" It may also makes sense to replicate certain significance elements of the original camp that may no longer exist."
-Public Comment

"I like the idea of having on-site interpretive staff to explain what happened to us during the war years."
-Public Comment

"You need to be aware there will be big expenses to start and several years of struggles. Southern Idaho could use such a site. Need good signs and pamphlets to draw visitors."-Public Comment

people on the national monument's mailing list. Another 2500 newsletters were sent in packets to organizations, libraries, and public locations in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California and at potential stakeholder groups in cities throughout the U.S. Information about the planning process, the draft alternatives, and opportunities for involvement were posted on the NPS website (www.nps.gov/miin).

The newsletter fully outlined the concepts and actions in the draft alternatives, actions in the common to all draft alternatives, and proposed management zones. The newsletter also contained draft statements on the national monument's purpose, significance, and interpretive themes. A planning schedule including dates, time, and locations for the public workshops invited public participation and comments on the range of draft alternatives. The newsletter contained a business reply questionnaire that asked the public to comment on the four draft alternatives.

Local and regional newspapers and radio stations throughout the planning area were used to disseminate information on the GMP/EIS, planning process and the draft alternatives. Press releases were prepared and mailed on July 7, 2003, by the NPS, Pacific West Region- Seattle Office. Press releases were provided to the same print and broadcast media as during the scoping process. Ads were placed in the following newspapers: *Argus Observer*, Ontario, Oregon; *Bainbridge Island Review*, Bainbridge Island, Washington; *International Examiner*, Seattle, Washington; *North American Post*, Seattle, Washington; *Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon; *Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle, Washington; and *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington. Short articles were published in the following community newsletters: Nisei Veterans Committee, Seattle, Washington; Japanese American Citizens League, Seattle Chapter, Washington; and the Oregon Buddhist Temple, Portland, Oregon.

Workshops

The NPS held eleven draft alternatives public scoping workshops in Idaho, Washington and Oregon in July and August 2003. Workshops were held in Eden, ID; Twin Falls, ID; Ontario, OR; Sea-Tac, WA at the Minidoka Remembered Reunion: Bainbridge Island, WA; Seattle, WA; and Portland, OR. 217 people attended the workshops overall.

During the workshops, the NPS asked the public seven questions about their ideas and issues related to the contents of four preliminary alternatives. The seven questions were:

- How should we focus education and outreach efforts?
- What level of visitor services do we want to provide?
- What facilities are necessary for visitor use, e.g., buildings, exhibits, trails?
- To what degree do we rehabilitate or reconstruct on-site historic features?

- Do you support protecting, acquiring, and rehabilitating off-site cultural resources?
- How do we manage car, foot, and commercial traffic?
- How can we work with the county and local landowners to protect the rural landscape?

The discussions were led by a facilitator in small groups, aided by posters listing each question and how each alternative responded to the question. For example, Question #1 was "How should we focus education and outreach efforts?" Underneath the question, Alt. A read, "Continue existing level of education and outreach. Increase efforts as funding allows." Alt. B read, "Focus on off-site education. Provide minimal on-site education and outreach." Alt. C read, "Focus on on-site education. Provide some off-site education and outreach." Alt. D read, "Intensively focus on on-site education. Provide some outreach and off-site education." This method assisted discussions by providing conceptual information about the alternatives; it also helped participants develop their own individual ideas about the alternatives.

For a description of the draft alternatives that were discussed during this public involvement phase, see Newsletter 3: Draft Alternatives July 2003.

Written Comments

Approximately 50 written responses were collected from e-mail messages sent to the project Inbox: MIIN_GMP@nps.gov, newsletter questionnaires, and letters that were sent to the NPS at the Hagerman Fossil Beds NM headquarters. The vast majority of written comments were received from Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Additionally, comments were received from throughout the U.S., including 8 from California, and 1 each from Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia.

A significant component of the written comments was developed by a University of Washington preservation planning graduate class called the "Planning for the Preservation of Minidoka Internment National Monument Summer Studio 2003." The students conducted a site visit to Minidoka and

Table 6: Public Draft Alternatives Workshops 2003

Location	Date	Attendance
Eden, ID		
Senior Citizen Center	7/28/2003	12
Twin Falls, ID		
KMVT TV Community Room	7/29/2003	11
Ontario, OR		
Four Rivers Cultural Center	7/30/2003	14
Sea-Tac, WA		
Minidoka Remembered Reunion	8/01/2003	55
Minidoka Remembered Reunion	8/02/2003	55
Bainbridge Island, WA		
Bainbridge Island Commons	8/04/2003	10
Seattle, WA		
Nisei Veterans Hall	8/05/2003	14
REI	8/06/2003	2
Seattle Buddhist Temple	8/07/2003	11
Portland, OR		
Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center	8/14/2003	16
Oregon Buddhist Temple	8/15/2003	17
	TOTAL	217

"My concern is that it was truly a concentration camp and not to be labeled just a relocation center."
-Public Comment

"The site should represent in some way the original structures, boundaries, and environment, perhaps through partial reconstruction based on archives." *-Public Comment*

"Physical objects such as barracks ,guard structures, wire fences, communal bath house, community dining halls, and the barren setting in which they were set should be preserved as a reminder that it is more than just a story."-*Public Comment*

"There is no doubt that visual elements will have the most profound impact on visitors." *-Public Comment*

studied the history of Minidoka and the range of alternatives. They produced a booklet that included their analyses, schematic drawings and plans for the monument. Their comments are included as part of the public record and are included in the following summary of public comments.

Summary of Draft Alternatives Public Comments

The comments on the draft alternatives covered a broad range of topics, issues, and recommendations for the national monument. When compiled, over 375 different comments or ideas were represented, with a total of 1,600 individual comments provided overall. Because various statements or ideas were mentioned repeatedly, similar comments are stated once, but the number of times a particular point was made has been tabulated. This method highlights the comments that people stated were most important and needed to be addressed at the national monument. However, each comment was recorded and an attempt was made to incorporate all concerns and ideas into this summary.

The following summary is organized by topics that have been addressed for each alternative in the draft GMP/EIS. The topics are: Education and Outreach, Cultural Resources, Visitor Facilities, Access and Circulation, Land Protection and Boundaries, Operations and Management, Partnerships and Outreach, Natural Resources, Scenic Resources, Management Zones, and Carrying Capacity.

The topics that most concerned the public were education and outreach, cultural resources, visitor facilities, and access and circulation. The topics that were of moderate concern were land protection and boundaries, partnerships and outreach, and operations and management. The topics that were of least concern were management zones, natural resources, scenic resources, and carrying capacity.

Education and Outreach

Education and outreach was a key concern for the public, and the vast majority of people preferred education on the Minidoka site. They said that on-site education provides an authentic and unique educational experience. Viewing and learning about the site's historic features, experiencing its remoteness, and learning through a wide range of interpretive and reflective means would be the most effective educational experience. Developing the site into a visitor destination was also important to the public; they wanted to attract visitors to the site by providing a rich experience with a diversity of educational activities.

The public suggested a variety of educational techniques and programs that the national monument could implement at the site. Interactive exhibits, a scale model, traveling exhibit, and website were the most popular educational tools recommended by the public. Several people mentioned other educa-

tional tools such as creative learning activities, real time media programs, kiosks, tours, and films. Many of these educational activities would take place in a visitor center on the site. Some people also mentioned commemoration as being an important component at the site; they suggested commemorative plaques, artwork, and pilgrimages as respectful ways to reflect on the past and the people who experienced life at Minidoka. Some people mentioned that the site has drastically changed since they were at Minidoka. They said that its value is in its educational potential, rather than its cultural resources or archeological sites.

The majority of the public felt strongly that on-site education should be complemented by off-site education, and that working through partnerships is the best way to reach a diverse audience. Many people said that off-site education should be the focus, as the site is far away, on-site development funding is limited, and attracting people to the site is difficult. They suggested that off-site education could be accomplished by developing a variety of outreach materials to be located and distributed from local, regional, and national partners.

Interpretation

The public continued to be concerned with interpretation about Minidoka and the Nikkei experience during World War II. Of most concern is why it happened; and the public raised a diversity of comments related to this question. Some people cited the constitutional story, fragility of democracy, racism, wartime hysteria, and violation of civil rights. Some people stated that it was necessary given the military and political climate. A few saw the internment and incarceration as protecting the Nikkei, and as necessary for national security during World War II. Some do not support the creation or development of the national monument.

Many people wanted the public to understand the internees' experience at Minidoka. This included how the Nikkei adapted to new and harsh living conditions, as well as the sociological issues created by the experience and their day to day struggles and activities. Also, they wanted the public to understand the various site features and their significance to the internees.

Some people thought that the national monument should present Nikkei history, including before and after World War II. Some considered Minidoka as sacred ground, and the stories of Minidoka and the incarceration should be a legacy for the future. The greenery and farms that surround the national monument were identified as a visual legacy created by the internees. The military contributions by Nikkei were important to the public, and some people thought they should be prominently featured at the national monument.

Cultural Resources

It was widely recognized that the number and size of significant historic features at Minidoka is limited. The vast majority of people thought that historic buildings should be returned to the site or re-

"I think the rock garden/ honor roll area is key in the site development/redevelopment. That was the thing that most struck me in being there for the Pilgrimage."-Public Comment

"Camp Minidoka's entrance should have the honor roll restored, and should have the names of all the men and women who served in the military."-Public Comment

"Erect a monument or wall with each family's names inscribed."
-Public Comment

"Commission Maya Lin, NOW! Minidoka will 100% enhance as a travel destination with Maya Lin involved."-Public Comment

constructed in order to provide for a compelling visitor experience. These buildings and historic features could give the visitors an authentic understanding of the camp conditions, how the internees adapted to life at Minidoka, as well as a broader understanding of the layout and extent of the camp itself. The sense of place and landscape character was also important to the public. They thought the site should be maintained to evoke a sense of desolation, remoteness, and Spartan look, just as it did during World War II.

The entry into the national monument was of special concern to the public. They stated that the entry's collection of historic and nonextant resources gives the visitor a strong sense of arrival, confinement, cultural traditions, and patriotism. Elements such as the guard tower and fence should be reconstructed to complement the Military Police Building in illustrating confinement and imprisonment. The garden should be rehabilitated to show Nikkei cultural traditions. The honor roll should be reconstructed to recognize and honor the military experiences of Minidoka internees, just as it did during World War II.

Some of the public mentioned the swimming hole, canal area, and historic administrative area. People who mentioned the swimming hole said that it should be preserved and interpreted as a popular place for recreational activities as well as a remembrance of tragic events within the camp. Those who commented on the canal thought some access should be maintained. The public rarely mentioned the historic administrative and staff housing area, except to note that the staff housing buildings could be used to contrast with the internees living facilities. Most former internees suggested that attention should be focused on areas that were evocative of the majority of people living there, namely the internees' living quarters.

Cultural resources and locations off-site were a significant concern to the public, in particular resources related to the internees' experiences at Minidoka. Barracks were of utmost concern; the public wanted historic barracks to be acquired and returned to Minidoka, preferably an entire block in its original location. Reconstruction of the barracks was a back-up preference if historic barracks are unavailable. The block and barracks should accurately depict living conditions, such as how the barracks were when the internees arrived, and how they were made livable. Some people also wanted



Public draft alternatives workshops at the Minidoka Reunion in SeaTac. August 2003. NPS Photo.

recreational fields to be reconstructed; some of them wanted to see a baseball field.

Oral histories continued to be a significant concern for the public. Oral histories must be captured while there are still living people who experienced Minidoka, and this can be done best in collaboration with Nikkei and historical organizations. The public said that oral histories are a unique and authentic tool for educating the public.

Artifacts and memorabilia were important for some people. They said collections should be managed in cooperation with other southern Idaho NPS units and other institutions. Collections could be located on-site or at other locations that can provide archival space and public access. Some people wanted the NPS to explore and source out artifacts related to Minidoka. They said these artifacts should be displayed at the site.

Visitor Facilities

For the public, the overriding issue related to visitor use was developing permanent on-site facilities to provide for a rich educational experience. There should be a wide range of services to attract visitors and accommodate year round visitation. At a minimum, there should be clean restrooms, water, and shelter for visitors. Some of the public thought that development should be sensitive to the setting and sense of place; development should not impede the understanding of the history nor the site.

The public consistently mentioned that a visitor center should be located at the national monument. Ideally, the visitor center could be an adaptive reuse of a historic building. The visitor center could house a diversity of programs, exhibits, and activities related to learning about Minidoka and the World War II experiences of Nikkei. Many people thought that a visitor center is not enough to provide for a rich visitor experience, and they suggested that additional facilities should be provided. Some people thought that the visitor center should not be too large, while others thought that there should be no visitor center at all.

Some respondents wanted overnight facilities and vending. Overnight facilities could be located in historic barracks for educational purposes. Vending could include beverages and be located in the historic mess halls. Some people thought that overnight facilities and vending are incompatible with the educational goals of the national monument.

Several respondents thought trails are an excellent way to guide on-site pedestrian experience while providing an educational and reflective experience. The public wanted a trail along the historic perimeter fence and near the canal. Additionally, some of these trails could be restored historic pathways.

Some people thought that visitor facilities should be provided off-site. They suggested that facilities could be provided in "hubs" where internees and their families still live. Some people said that a visitor's center off-site would be more convenient and realistic, and it would not interfere with the site's desolate character.



Public draft alternatives workshop at the Minidoka Reunion in SeaTac. August 2003. NPS Photo.



Public draft alternatives workshops at the Minidoka Reunion in SeaTac. August 2003. NPS Photo.

Access, Circulation, and Parking

Roads and vehicular circulation were the most important issues in this category for the majority of public. They were concerned about visitor experience, safety, and ease of access to the national monument and within the national monument's boundaries. Many people thought the county road that bisects the national monument needs to be rerouted. They thought the road is dangerous and detracts from the historic scene and visitor experience. Only some people thought the exact historic road system should be reconstructed. Many respondents expressed their concerns over parking; they emphasized that parking lots need to be accessible and large enough to accommodate visitor vehicles.

Most local property owners were concerned with maintaining their rights-of-way and how increased visitation and new or rerouted roads would impact their quality of life. Many area residents expressed their concern for the realities of rerouting the county road. They had questions about where it could be relocated, how a reroute could affect vehicular circulation and throughway commercial traffic. Also, they were very concerned about visitors trespassing on to their land.

Directional signage was an important issue for the vast majority of the public, particularly those who have tried and failed to find the site. They suggested placing signs along Interstate 84, and directional signage out to the site. Many people suggested that interpretive or interactive signage could be constructed off-site as well as on-site, so that visitors could learn about Minidoka even before they arrive at the national monument.

Many people suggested that a shuttle could provide transportation from a local hub out to the national monument. The transit service could coordinate with tour groups, and provide a guided interpretive tour at the site. Many respondents reasoned that a transit service could control access to the site, thereby protecting it from overuse. Also, some people suggested that the number of visitors should be limited to create a more "personal approach" to visiting the site.

Most people agreed that the pedestrian experience must be an integral part of visiting Minidoka. Many former internees suggested that pedestrian circulation should be emphasized, as it mirrors the internees' mode of transportation while they were



Public draft alternatives workshops at the Minidoka Reunion in SeaTac. August 2003. NPS Photo.

confined at Minidoka. Trails, according to respondents, needed to be accessible to people with disabilities. Signage should provide way finding as well as educational information about Minidoka.

Land Protection and Boundaries

The single most repeated comment about land protection and boundaries was cultivating and maintaining positive relations with adjacent landowners and related government agencies.

Many people thought the national monument should acquire more land, as the national monument's current acreage does not include historical residential areas, nor some significant cultural resources related to the camp. These people wanted to see barracks returned to their original locations; these barracks could be a centerpiece for interpretation about the internees' daily experiences at Minidoka. However, some people were opposed to enlarging the national monument; particular those who thought the size is too large already.

Several people suggested that the historic boundaries of the camps should be marked to give visitors a sense of the camps historic size and layout. These markers could be vertical elements on the historic locations of the eight guard towers. Also, marking the national monument's boundaries was a significant concern for the local landowners as they want to prevent visitors from straying on to their land. (Boundaries were marked with monuments along the perimeter of the national monument in summer 2004).

Many of the respondents wanted to see the rural character and prominent landscape features of the surrounding landscape protected, particularly within the historic camp limits. Protection could be encouraged through cooperative agreements, such as conservation easements, conservation plans, and scenic conservation easements. Conversely, some people were opposed and/or not willing to enter into these types of agreements with the NPS.

Partnerships and Outreach

The public unanimously supported the idea of developing and maintaining partnerships for education, outreach, and to accomplish the national monument's purpose. The public suggested the NPS could partner with organizations, schools, government agencies, historical societies, museums, and archives to promote public education about the internment and incarceration. Nikkei organizations, other significant sites related to the Nikkei experience during World War II, as well as civil rights groups could be potential partners. Equally, the public supported local partnerships to attract visitors and volunteers and to provide visitor services.

Operations and Management

The public was moderately concerned with operations and management, and some of the public thought the NPS is capable of determining how the national monument should be operated and managed. The most popular concern under this category was the need for knowledgeable staff on-

"People should be made aware that innocent people were interned in Minidoka based solely on their Japanese ancestry."
-Public Comment

"We were at war, and there was real fear that Japan would attack the west coast of the United States. Some Japanese Americans were outspoken about their allegiance to their motherland."
-Public Comment

"I am asking you to ensure that the history of the relocation of ethnic Japanese is correctly portrayed. I have researched declassified documents relating to MAGIC interceptions made available through the late Dr. D. Lowman and find it disconcerting that the pubic is entirely ignorant to this history."
-Public Comment

site and site protection. Some people wanted to see administrative and maintenance facilities on the site to support staff and upkeep of the national monument.

Another important topic for the public was the name of the national monument. More people supported a name change to "Minidoka National Historic Site" than keeping its current name. They said "historic site" is more accurate than "monument." Some people wanted to see "concentration camp" in the name. Some people liked the word "internment," while others did not. Also, some of the public wanted "Hunt" to be in the name, as the site is locally known.

Some people were concerned with funding for the national monument. They said that lobbying could ensure that the national monument's development and maintenance is funded. Some people wanted



Mrs. Onodera. Her sons, Ko, Kaun, and Satoru were serving in the military. Satoru died in combat in Italy on July 5, 1944. Circa 1944. National Archives.

to be guaranteed that the national monument will not charge entrance fees.

Management Zones

Management zones were of little concern to the public. They indicated that the NPS has done an effective job at analyzing, categorizing, and describing the management zones.

Natural Resources

The public widely recognized that the national monument's focus does not feature natural resources. However, when natural resources were discussed there were a few key points that some people suggested. They said natural resources should be protected through erosion control, fire management, minimizing conflicts with cultural resource protection, and hazardous material mitigation. Some people were uncomfortable with restricting wildlife movement through the site, while others approved of it.

Scenic Resources

Very few people were concerned with scenic resources. Their only concern was that the extent of the historic camp could be viewed from the national monument.

Alternatives

The public reviewed the alternatives and provided general comments on the alternatives. Alternative C (which became the basis of the preferred alternative in the draft GMP/EIS and the final general management plan) was the most supported alternative, as it was considered by many as the most authentic and appropriate to the national monument's purpose. Many people also supported a mixture of elements in alternatives C and D. Alternative D was the second most supported alternative. Supporters of alternative D favored more intensive on-site development and a higher level of interactive educational tools, such as the interpretive campus concept. Few people supported alternatives A or B, however some were partial to the outreach efforts featured in alternative B.

Many people were concerned with the implementation of the plan, and what was the best strategy to develop and manage the site. Many people indicated that it is a good idea to begin with adaptive reuse of historic buildings while funding is limited. Others suggested that the national monument should focus on publicity now, and when interest increases then the national monument should begin investing in development.



An oral history interview with Brooks Andrews at the Minidoka Reunion. Brooks Andrews is the son of Pastor Emery Andrews, who moved to Twin Falls to assist his congregation of Baptist Nikkei at Minidoka during World War II. August 2003. NPS Photo.

"I believe the best way to present the internment and incarceration stories is with visuals and personal stories of the internees themselves."
-Public Comment

"A detailed exhibit of the 'Farm-in-a-Day' program that took place at this site in the 1950's should be a part of the Hunt story."-
Public Comment

"The site should have restoration or reconstruction of a sample of each of the important types of structures."-Public Comment

"Whatever happens at the site make it something everyone that comes to it goes home with a new outlook on what happened at the camp."-Public Comment

Draft GMP/EIS Public Process

The *Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement* was released to the public on June 21, 2005. The draft GMP/EIS was filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in June 2005. The EPA announced the availability of the draft GMP/EIS for public review and comment, and a notice of availability was published in the *Federal Register* on July 21, 2005 (Vol.70, No.139, pp. 42094-42095). Government agencies and the public were invited to submit public comments by regular mail, e-mail, fax, online, and at public meetings. The formal public comment period closed on September 19, 2005.

The NPS mailed approximately 900 draft GMP/EIS documents to agencies, organizations, and the public who had participated in the planning process, requested a copy, or were identified by the NPS as potentially having an interest in the project. Copies of the draft GMP/EIS were posted for public review on the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment website (http://parkplanning.nps.gov/miin). The document was available at libraries in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Copies of the draft GMP/EIS could also be requested by contacting the NPS.

A fourth newsletter summarizing the draft GMP/EIS was produced and mailed to approximately 2,600 individuals. Another 2,000 newsletters were sent in packets to organizations, libraries, and public locations in the west and to stakeholder groups throughout the U.S. The newsletter provided an overview of the planning process, the four alternatives, and it announced the schedule of public meetings.

Local and regional newspapers and radio stations throughout the planning area were used to disseminate information about the draft GMP/EIS and announce the public meetings. Press releases were mailed on June 21, 2005 by the NPS Pacific West Region-Seattle Office. Press releases were provided to the same print and broadcast media as during the earlier public involvement phases of the project.

Public Workshops

The NPS held ten public meetings in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California in July and August 2005 to provide the public with an opportunity to learn about the draft GMP/EIS and to offer comments. The meetings began with a presentation of the major elements of the draft GMP/EIS. The meeting then transitioned into an open house format or a facilitated group discussion format. Meetings were held in Eden, ID; Twin Falls, ID; Ontario, OR; Bainbridge Island, WA; Seattle, WA; Portland, OR; San Francisco, CA; and Los Angeles, CA. 213 people attended the meetings overall.

Written Comments

During the public comment period, the NPS received a total of 159 written responses in the form of letters, e-mails, newsletter response forms, and

web comments. Of those, nine responses were from government entities and organizations. The majority of written comments were received from Washington, California, and Idaho. Comments were also received from Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Florida, and Oklahoma. One comment was received from the following states: Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and one from Canada.

Summary of Draft GMP/EIS Public Comments

The following summary incorporates both the public meeting comments and the written comments received by the NPS through the close of the public comment period. The NPS received comments from approximately 375 individuals and organizations during the public comment period.

Substantive comments were those which challenged the accuracy of the analysis, disputed the accuracy of information presented, suggested different viable alternatives, or provided new information that made a change in the proposal. In other words, they raised, debated, or questioned a point of fact, policy, or a concept presented in the document. The NPS was required to respond to all substantive comments. Comments in favor or against the proposed action or alternatives or comments that only agree or disagree with policy, while valuable, were not considered substantive, in a formal sense, and therefore did not require an official response. The NPS responded to substantive comments, and these responses can be found in the Comment and Response section of the abbreviated final GMP/EIS.

The comments received covered a broad range of topics, ideas, and preferences. Many statements or ideas were expressed by several individuals. In this summary, similar comments are stated once along with how often the particular idea or topic was repeated.

Table 7: Public Draft GMP/EIS Workshops 2005

Location	Date	Attendance
Eden, ID		
American Legion Hall	7/06/2005	17
Twin Falls, ID		
KMVT TV Community Room	7/07/2005	17
Ontario, OR		
Four Rivers Cultural Center	7/08/2005	7
Bainbridge Island, WA		
Bainbridge Island Commons	7/12/2005	12
Seattle, WA		
Japanese Baptist Church	7/13/2005	29
Nisei Veterans Hall	7/14/2005	25
Portland, OR		
Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center	7/15/2005	36
Oregon Buddhist Temple	7/16/2005	14
San Francisco, CA		
National Japanese American Historical Society	8/09/2005	18
Los Angeles, CA		
National Japanese American Museum	8/10/2005	38
	TOTAL	213

"No one Nikkei voice or group should control Minidoka's meaning."
-Public Comment

The first section summarizes the public's preferences of the four alternatives and the reasons for their selections. The summary is then organized by topics that were addressed in each alternative of the draft general management plan. The topics are: Interpretation, Education, Cultural Resources, Visitor Experience and Visitor Facilities, Access and Circulation, Land Protection and Boundaries, Operations and Management, Partnerships and Outreach, Natural Resources, Scenic Resources, Management Zones, and Carrying Capacity.

The topics that most concerned the public were Interpretation, Education, Cultural Resources, and Visitor Experience and Visitor Facilities. The topics that were of moderate concern were Partnerships, Operations and Management, Land Protection and Boundaries, and Access and Circulation. There were only a couple comments on Management Zones, Natural Resources, Scenic Resources, and Carrying Capacity, and did not justify being included in this summary.

Alternatives

Approximately half of the comments received from the public explicitly stated a preference for one of the alternatives over the others. Of those, two thirds of the comments supported Alternative C, the NPS Preferred Alternative. The re-establishment of the barracks block was the most common reason for supporting the preferred alternative as well as its educational value. Approximately one quarter of the respondents stated a preference for Alternative A: No Action; approximately half of these respondents thought the NPS was misguided in its interpretation and presentation of historical facts related to the incarceration of Nikkei during World War II. The remainder of those supporting Alternative A indicated their preference for the least expensive of the four alternatives. Only a handful of individuals supported Alternatives B and D.

For a description of the alternatives that were discussed during this public involvement phase, see the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement June 2005.*

Interpretation

Interpretation of the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II was the most common topic discussed by the public. Several individuals recounted their experiences during World War II, and it was clear that their wartime experiences shaped their perspective and how they wanted this piece of American history to be interpreted. The people who described their wartime experiences included former internees, former WRA staff, neighbors to the Minidoka camp, and World War II veterans. Many people recounted historical facts related to the internment and incarceration, conditions at Minidoka, and also World War II in the Pacific and European theaters. Some changes to the historical background chapter were made as a result of public comments. The experiences and ideas expressed by the public all suggested that Minidoka's stories are diverse, and its meaning and relevance to each individual is unique.

Why the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II occurred was a topic that was brought up repeatedly in the public comments. The vast majority of people expressed concurrence with the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians findings that the interment and incarceration of Nikkei "was not determined by military conditions but were the result of race prejudice, war hysteria, and failure of political leadership" (U.S. CWRIC 1997: 194). One commenter stated that "it's not a blame game—it's understanding OUR [American] history."

Several public commenters maintained that the internment and incarceration was justified because some Nikkei posed a threat to national security, and incarcerating all Nikkei was the best way to ensure the prevention of subversive activities against the U.S. A few people also wanted it known that thousands of Japanese Americans renounced their citizenship and declared themselves enemies of the U.S., and that Nikkei living outside the exclusion zone were not incarcerated. A couple of commenters also stated that the living conditions at Minidoka were equal to those of the military and even better than some people living in southern Idaho at the time.

The vast majority of public comments on interpretation fell under the interpretive themes that were identified in the draft GMP/EIS. These included interpreting the relationship between Minidoka and civil liberties and constitutional rights, discussing the loyalty questionnaire, and Nikkei contributions to national defense during World War II. The public clearly supported the premise that the lives of internees before, during, and after World War II must be described, together with the hardships, racism, and injustice they endured. Many commenters said that the NPS must interpret the experiences of people related with Minidoka, such as the WRA staff, neighbors, and those who were associated with the event or internees. Interpreting the history and significance of the historic site and its features was important for the majority of commenter. Also determined important by most respondents was for the public to understand how internees and then homesteaders created a community in the desert environment and transformed the landscape into an agricultural area. Finally, many felt that the context of a world at war must be interpreted for the public. While internees experienced profound hardship at Minidoka, millions of people throughout the world experienced war, suffering, and injustice. Overall, the vast majority of people stated that interpretation needs to be authentic, compelling, and relevant.

Terminology continued to be a controversial topic. Some people wanted the NPS to use the term "concentration camp" in publications and interpretation. A few people wanted the term "relocation center" to be used to be historically accurate. Some people stated that the term "internment camp" is misleading and inaccurate, as the "internment camps" were specifically for enemy aliens run by the Department of Justice. Words to describe the experience, such as internment, detention, reloca-

"Providing an overall story of the internment is of absolute importance, yet there must be a fine balance struck between the larger context and the Minidoka story."
-Public Comment

"There has to be a careful balance to have Minidoka a place of interest and education without being boring or too somber."
-Public Comment

"It is important to preserve a sense of imprisonment- fencing, guard towers, barracks living, and stories."
-Public Comment

"Add a block- 12 barracks- to WRA specifications, and as close to 1942-1945 as possible." *-Public Comment*

"Over the next 20 years it would be good to look for opportunities to acquire more acreage. With reaching out in friendship where possible to people who own surrounding acreage, in time there may be the possibility of people donating or allowing purchase of additional acreage."
-Public Comment

"The term 'internment' bothers me. Its use in this instance [Minidoka Internment National Monument] seems so innocuous, naïve, and undesigning. Why not be frank, honest, open and call the internment for what it really was, 'concentration.'"
-Public Comment

"Change name to 'Minidoka National Historic Site'- 'Monument' is a dead word; 'National' and 'Historic' are now-see-this!"
-Public Comment

tion, evacuation, and incarceration were all discussed, and no consensus emerged for any specific word usage.

Education

Similar to previous public comments on education, the vast majority of the public said that education is the core mission of the national monument. Most desired both on-site and off-site education to reach as many people as possible. Many educational techniques and strategies were proposed to enhance education about the significance and meaning of the Minidoka experience, and most of these comments would be accommodated under the prescriptions of the preferred alternative. These educational tools included engaging and interactive exhibits, a scale model, a website, educational materials, fieldtrips, teacher trainings, and a traveling trunk kit. Many people mentioned that lesson plans should be developed and incorporated into school curricula in numerous states. A few people mentioned that the NPS should allow for research at the site, including a database of internees who were incarcerated similar to Ellis Island. Most people agreed the focus should be a national audience, and some people said that education should begin locally in the southern Idaho area.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources was the third most common topic for public comment. Restoring features in the landscape to World War II era conditions was important to accurately depict the camp. Suggestions, most of which were included in the prescriptions under the preferred alternative, included restoring the garden, honor roll, perimeter barbed wire fence, guard tower, baseball fields, root cellar, and many of the small scale landscape features. The historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill was also recognized as a critical archeological resource for the national monument.

The barracks block was an intriguing and stimulating proposal for many internees and was supported by a large majority of the public comments received. Some people stated it was important to acquire historic barrack buildings to be authentic and accurately portray residential life. A few people said that the mess hall and lavatory/laundry building were necessary to show daily life and the conditions in the camp. Former internees also wanted the barracks to show improvements made to the barracks and camp landscape by internees. A few people wanted the NPS to ensure that landscape features in the residential area are accurately portrayed, including the ornamental gardens and walkways.

Some people disagreed with establishing a barracks block because it could be too costly, and the barracks could be interpreted through other means, such as a scale model. Additionally, a few people wanted to see more of the historic buildings reconstructed.

Many public meeting attendees cited oral history as an essential component of education, interpretation, and cultural resources. Some members of

the public suggested candidates for oral histories in addition to former internees, such as the WRA staff and military police at Minidoka. Many Portlanders also expressed their concern that the oral histories are focused on Seattle Nikkei, and they wanted more representation of the Portland Nikkei experience.

Visitor Experience and Visitor Facilities

Several people described their recent visits to the site. Many felt a strong sense of place at the site, while others were disappointed that there wasn't much to see. Some people said the high desert and open environment allows for a full appreciation of the physical site. Several people wanted the national monument to include places where they can be alone and contemplate, particularly in the residential area. Expressing emotions and healing was important to some former internees and their descendants. They wanted to actually stand in the residential area and understand the internees' experiences where they happened.

Visitor facilities were an important component to visitor experience. Of those that commented on visitor facilities, the vast majority wanted them to be authentic to the historic period, wherever possible. Only a couple of people wanted a newly constructed visitor center. Most liked the barracks block concept which could serve interpretive functions as well as provide spaces for additional visitor and park needs, such as classrooms, collections storage, park administration, etc.

Several public comments supported the idea of a new memorial at the site. Nisei and subsequent Nikkei generations wished to honor the Issei, as they were the people who suffered the most at Minidoka.

Public comments also reiterated that proper and improved directional signs are necessary along the major routes to Minidoka.

A few people discussed overnight facilities, whether at the site or nearby. Some people thought it would be intriguing to provide an overnight experience inside a barracks building for educational purposes. A few people mentioned the need for camping facilities at the site or nearby.

Partnerships and Outreach

Partnerships were an important component of the national monument's educational mission and in implementation and development of the site. Specific organizations were suggested as potential partners, including local Idaho partners, educational institutions, as well as national civil rights organizations. Amtrak was suggested as a potential partner, so visitors could experience the train ride to Eden. It was also suggested that the NPS should work with local governments and organizations to promote tourism in the area.

Operations and Management

Funding was a frequent concern for the public. Most people wanted to know how the funding pro-

"Alternative A is not acceptable."-Public Comment

"Alternative C: cannot beat 'visually' seeing how the Minidoka experience was for the people. Alternative D: do not get the actual feeling of what happened to us."-Public Comment

"Alternative C: This alternative seems to provide the most for the money."

"I would support Alternative D with new facilities and interactive media in conjunction with the preservation or recreation of much of the original historic site and facilities."
-Public Comment

"Alternative D would not add to a visitor's experience and would require unnecessary funds."
-Public Comment

cess works. A few people suggested that the NPS seek out private funding for specific projects proposed in the GMP. Some people disagreed with spending federal funds on this project, as there are other needs and priorities at this time. A few people suggested using the money to preserve other historic World War II sites.

The proposed name change from Minidoka Internment National Monument to Minidoka National Historic Site was also an issue for many members of the public. Of those who commented on this issue specifically, approximately half agreed with the proposed name change, while the other half either oppose it or suggested additional names. Those who supported the name change reasoned that the term "internment" is technically incorrect and that "national historic site" is more accurate in defining the site than "national monument." Several people who oppose the name change stated that the word "internment" instantly describes what happened at Minidoka. For a couple of people, the term "monument" was more powerful than "historic site." Other names that were suggested include: Minidoka National Internment Site and Minidoka Concentration Camp National Historic Site.

Some individuals were concerned about the project's schedule and stated that implementation must begin immediately. They wanted the facilities and restoration of historic features to be completed soon so that former internees can see developments at the site while they are still alive.

Staffing was also a concern for a few individuals. They wanted to see NPS rangers and volunteers at the site. They commented that it would be a more meaningful visitor experience if some of the staff were former internees or their relatives so that they could provide personal stories of their family experience. A few people were concerned with vandalism at the site, and they wanted staff there to ensure safety and security.

Land Protection and Boundaries

Overall, acquiring the 128 -acre property to the north of the national monument, historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, and Bureau of Reclamation lands was supported by a large majority of the public respondents. People stated that the additional historic lands would benefit the educational mission of the national monument and would allow the NPS to preserve these historic areas. A few people mentioned that it is important to acquire the farm-in-a-day property in order to educate the public about the post-camp homesteading era and agriculture in southern Idaho. A few people said that it would be in the interest of the NPS to keep some portions in agricultural use, which is the dominant land use in the area.

Access, Circulation, and Parking

Transportation was a key concern at the public meetings held in Idaho. Some people stated the best solution to traffic problems could be accomplished by improvement and re-routing Hunt Road along E Perrine Road and E 400 S to the south of

the national monument. The importance of conducting a transportation study was also voiced.

Within the site, trails, parking, and roads were mentioned. A few people stated that the trails linking portions of the site should be accessible to all people.

Conclusion

Public comments received were documented, analyzed, and considered in decision-making and incorporated into the final GMP/EIS as appropriate. Comments that presented new data or addressed the adequacy of the document, the alternatives or the analysis were responded to pursuant to NEPA regulations. Comments expressing personal opinion or that had no specific relevance to the adequacy or accuracy of the draft GMP/EIS were considered in the decision-making process but were not responded to directly.

Consultation and agency letters on the draft GMP/EIS, substantive comments received, and NPS responses to those comments were published in the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* June 2006. A number of comments provided valuable suggestions on improving the draft GMP/EIS. Some comments led to changes reflected in the abbreviated final GMP/EIS. Other comments resulted in a response to explain NPS policy, to refer readers to information in the EIS, to answer technical questions, to further explain technical issues, or to provide clarification.

The public comment period on the draft GMP/EIS was the culmination of formal public engagement in the planning process for the Minidoka GMP/EIS. Public engagement occurred between 2002 and 2005 from public scoping through draft alternatives and public review of the draft GMP/EIS. The widespread support for the package of actions that constituted the preferred alternative affirmed that the planning process actively involved the public at all stages of the development of the GMP/EIS.

Comments on Implementation of the Plan

Throughout the public planning process for Minidoka Internment National Monument, the National Park Service received an extraordinary number of comments that offered suggestions about how the national monument should interface with visitors, what specific experiences it should offer, and other facets of its operation. Most of these comments were not specific to any one of the alternatives analyzed in the draft GMP/EIS. Rather, they suggested programs or activities, which could be implemented under several of the action alternatives, to achieve the desired future conditions of the national monument. In addition, many involved specific suggestions that were beyond the level of detail addressed in a general management plan.

The NPS recognized, however, that these comments represented valuable input from a con-

cerned public in support of the purpose of Minidoka Internment National Monument. Therefore, these implementation-level suggestions have been summarized and included here so that future managers of the national monument can consider these comments to help formulate more specific implementation-level plans and programs that are responsive to the public's interests. Such future plans and actions will be subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and may require additional, more-detailed environmental analysis at the time they are proposed. (As provided by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, any NEPA document produced for these efforts would be "tiered" or procedurally connected to this EIS.) These analyses may include additional public involvement, providing opportunities for further comments and suggestions.

The following summary includes implementation-level suggestions that were provided by the public over the entire course of the public planning process for Minidoka.



The entrance garden in wintertime. 2003. NPS Photo.

Interpretation

- Minidoka should be conceived as a site for ongoing debate about the issues of civil rights and constitutional history, and the NPS should use this interpretive theme to guide its interpretation and management of the site by fore fronting it in exhibits, interpretive materials, public outreach, its web site, and events at or related to the site.
- Develop interpretation to enable visitors to consider Minidoka from the perspective of and through the experiences of the Issei, Nisei, and WRA staff.
- To be historically accurate, the North Side Canal and the Swimming Hole should be regarded in two distinct lights: 1) in the context of the unjust incarceration, and then separately 2) in the context of what the Nikkei did there, which in this case includes both positive recreation experiences as well as tragic events.
- As NPS staff proceed with implementation of the plan, they must keep in mind the tragic, grave, unjust circumstances of the Minidoka concentration camp that accompany any "improvements" made there.
- "No one Nikkei voice or group should control Minidoka's meaning. All the fractiousness of military service that still haunts the Japanese American community must be represented in the voices included in exhibits, printed materials, and other interpretations of the site."
- "Minidoka should not remain fixed in its meaning, but, consistent with the Organization of American Historian's suggestions in its 2004 report on Teaching Citizenship and Patriotism, it should evolve."
- "Explore methods of framing individual group experiences in dialogue with other group histories, such as seeing Japanese American history in relation to Native American history. This is a valid exploration, considering that the federal government's management of Japanese Americans during WWII was directly influenced by its prior experience with Native Americans and vice versa."
- "Minidoka Internment National Monument should honor the veterans, but it must not forget the draft resisters, the Issei, women, and the younger generations of American Nikkei. It is imperative that the larger public be aware of the fractures within the community that are a manifestation of the internment and incarceration and one of its most distressing legacies."
- "Minidoka should provide an opportunity for Americans to discuss the different experiences that are often the result of racial or ethnic identity and, hopefully, learn to more fully appreciate the validity of each others' views."
- Develop educational programs and materials that include information about the Department of Justice Camps, including describing the experiences of Japanese, Germans, and Italians who were interned in these camps.
- Develop educational programs and materials that include information about other countries (including Mexico and Canada) that had internment and incarceration camps for those of Japanese descent.
- The national monument should include interpretation of the trauma that occurred as a result of having to leave beloved pets behind.
- Explore the use of the instructions or other documents given to the camp guards, detailing their orders and the actions to be taken under various circumstances. This information could be used interpretively to underscore the fact that the internees were being held against their will.

- Use the art and creativity of the internees for interpretive and educational purposes. Include information about internee bands, music, diaries, sketches, architecture, and other forms of art. Examples of such interpretation can be found at the Teresenstadt concentration camp museum in Europe and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.
- Use the debate over terminology as a topic for active learning.

Education and Interpretation

- Seek and evaluate other sources of information to supplement that which has already been obtained from public meetings. Among others, these sources of information should include:
    - The Densho testimonies and other oral histories that are obtained from personal one-on-one dialogues conducted in an atmosphere conducive to eliciting the maximum amount of frank information.
    - Books about the camps and internment, particularly those that may include accounts taken from former internees shortly after their release.
    - Diaries kept by the former internees would provide very valuable insight into the personal feelings and emotions of the authors recorded when they occurred.
    - Articles published in academic journals. Contemporary articles published in journals in the fields of both history and ethnic American studies are another source of information. The more contemporary articles are likely to be quite dependable sources of historical information, since all such articles have been peer-reviewed and most of the facts that the U.S. Government possessed on this subject are now openly available.
    - Ask former internees who have spoken to classes about student's questions to develop compelling educational programs that will cater to students.
    - Related educational organizations and museums, such as the Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C., the D-day Museum in New Orleans, and the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles.

Interpretive Displays

- Present photographs, letters, artifacts, audiovisual programs and documentaries to provide the visitors with the primary interpretive themes of the national monument.
- Update the displays in the interpretive facilities regularly so visitors will be enticed to return to the national monument.
- Incorporate the latest computer simulation and virtual reality capabilities in order to provide a virtual tour of the camp as it existed during WWII.
- Create a dioramic display of the landscape, including the flora and fauna. This display could illustrate how the climatic and environmental conditions affected daily life at Minidoka.
- Create a display showing the names of all those held at Minidoka. List the names according to their barrack address.
- Provide a scale model of the entire camp to enable visitors to see and understand the vastness of the camp, the large population residing within the camp, and the spatial relationship of the national monument to the historic extent of the camp. The scale model could be in the interpretive facilities or as part of a traveling exhibit.
- Have a registration book available so that visitors can record their reactions to Minidoka, and also provide additional ideas.

Educational Programs and Strategies

- Develop multi-media educational materials such as DVDs, videos, and encourage them to be broadcast on television. Create a real-time media program. It could be a webcam on-site that is displayed on the Minidoka website and at off-site locations, such as Seattle and Portland.
- Develop a multi-disciplinary approach to convey the Minidoka story and leverage the unique power of personal narrative to convey it. Recount biographies in the individual's own words. Personal and emotional connections to history are what most compel interest in historically significant locales. The poems of Mitsuye Yamada are one fine example, especially as they recount her life before, during, and after her time at Minidoka.
- Bring together an advisory group of teachers to guide educational programs.
- Provide teacher training workshops on-site during a two day period. Provide honorarium and credit to teachers for participating in workshop. Encourage teachers both nationally and internationally to participate.



Wendell Veterans of Foreign Wars during the Minidoka Pilgrimage ceremony. June 2003. NPS Photo.

- Maintain a team of traveling teachers to educate about Minidoka in communities throughout the region.
- Develop a speaking or lecture program with a panel of experts or speakers on subjects congruent with the purpose of the national monument.
- Compile a traveling kit for teachers. The kit could include artifacts, teaching plans, and could be a traveling trunk or duffle bag representative of those brought to Minidoka by internees.
- Develop a traveling exhibit that could include films, PowerPoint presentations, and workshops that accompany it. It could be used by school groups, and operated by seasonal staff. It could be based upon the average internee's experience.
- Work locally with the Valley School, Magic Valley Alternative School, and Jerome School District.
- Minidoka educational materials and funding should be made available to the College of Southern Idaho (CSI), to augment their existing facilities and resources. The public could have access to these materials at CSI.
- Partner with the Idaho Council for Social Studies to promote Minidoka at their annual state convention or at a regional event. Need a chapter in the Idaho history books about Minidoka.
- Develop an education component to work with social studies teachers, such as the National Council for Social Studies (NCSS), state departments of public instruction, etc. This should be coordinated with other existing organizations beyond the borders of Idaho.
- Develop a program where students could receive academic credits for participating in national monument activities, such as archeological projects. Educational programs could also be part of "outdoors school" in order to learn civic lessons.
- Create an educational program targeted for the descendants of former internees. This type of program would encourage descendants to keep their families' stories alive.
- Build a curriculum that is simple enough to teach. It should comply with the "No Child Left Behind" standards.
- Create a program for individuals to make commemorative artwork.
- Develop a living history program.
- Provide a bilingual interpretive program (Japanese/ English), as many Japanese nationals have an interest in Minidoka.
- Work with architecture or engineering classes at Idaho universities to build a scale model of the camp and of the water towers.

Off-site Education

- Develop off-site interpretation at the various "assembly center" locations where internees were sent prior to Minidoka and at some of the places where internees leaving camp were relocated.
- Provide educational information at the Eden railroad stop where internees were unloaded. This location could help to provide visitors with sense of the internees' arrival experience.

Cultural Resources

Collections

- Collect and display artifacts, such as arts and crafts and scrap lumber furniture that internees created at Minidoka.
- Collaborate with museums and other organizations to increase knowledge of and accessibility to artifacts and memorabilia

curated and protected by Minidoka Internment National Monument.

Oral History

- Contact the former teachers, military police, and other staff that worked at the Minidoka WRA Center to obtain oral histories and other information that could be used interpretively.

Barracks Block

- George Nakashima, furniture designer and architect, designed and built a "model apartment" for his family at Minidoka. With the help of Nakashima's descendents, recreate the "model apartment" based on historic photographs and drawings.
- The bathroom, toilet, and laundry room should be authentic: showers with no partitions, toilets with no partitions or with cardboard boxes used for privacy, scrub boards to wash clothes, sheets, and towels by hand, etc. The mess halls should contain the "picnic" tables where meals were eaten with audio of three hundred people eating together.
- To reflect the complexity of historical experience, to express the values of most internees, and to show why relocation was unjust and unnecessary, it is important to balance symbols of incarceration with those of internee life. Perhaps nothing better expresses the culture, the endurance, and the vitality of internee experiences than does a garden. Thus, in addition to Fujitaro Kubota's entry garden, it would be very effective to recreate one or more of the gardens in front of the residential barracks.
- Restore unpaved pathways and wooden boardwalks that the internees built and used at Minidoka Relocation Center.
- Show the little details-"I remember the satin flags with stars hanging...to represent each family member serving in the military... A gold star was placed by names on the Honor Roll to show that that soldier had died in combat... Pail and brush to clean shoes..."
- Consider restoring recreation areas, including baseball fields, recreation halls, etc.

Natural Resources

- Consider contaminants from the World War II era that may be on-site and at the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, including burned coal residue, arsenic, heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, gas/diesel underground storage tanks, and residue from the historic wastewater treatment system.

Visitor Use and Facilities

- Visitors should be able to experience Minidoka at their own pace and in their own space. There should be no entrance fee or mandatory guided tours.
- Provide space for a bookstore and gift shop. Sell items that reflect the experiences of the internees, similar to the historic canteen items.
- Develop a large outdoor gathering space.
- Construct a picnic area for visitors.
- Provide a classroom and discussion group area.
- Include copies of the *Minidoka Irrigator* newspaper and *Hunt Highlights* at a library that it is open to the public.
- Artists should be involved early in the development of the monument and their work fully integrated into the design.

Partnerships and Outreach

- Consider partnerships with the following organizations:
    - National Organizations: Japanese American Citizens League(specifically chapters located in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Asian American Comparative Collection at the University of Idaho, Smithsonian, Nisei Veterans associations, Japanese American churches, state historical societies, Boy and Girl Scouts, Japanese sister city programs, Pearl Harbor Association, universities and schools.
    - Idaho Organizations: Friends of Minidoka Inc., Jerome County Historical Society, North Side Canal Company, College of Southern Idaho and the Herrett Center, South-Central Idaho Tourism and Recreational Development Association, chambers of commerce, Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum,
    - Oregon Organizations: Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, Oregon Cultural Heritage Commission, Four Rivers Cultural Center,
    - Washington Organizations: Wing Luke Asian Museum, Densho Project, University of Washington Department of American Ethnic Studies,
    - California Organizations: Japanese American National Museum, National Japanese American Historical Society, Japanese American National Library, University of California at Davis (Japanese American oral history project).
- Keep in continuous contact with Japanese American community, as input is vital for outreach and educational outreach.
- Make connections with churches throughout the nation that provided Christmas gifts to children at Minidoka; outreach to these communities.
- Develop a recreational program related to historic significance of baseball, with teams from across the nation coming to Minidoka to play baseball.
- Encourage the development of an Asian American think tank, race relations research center, conference center for seminars.

Land Protection and Boundaries

- Through cooperative agreements, encourage the protection of prominent topographic and landscape features and the character of the historic camp landscape. For example, use conservation easements, conservation plans, and scenic conservation easements.
- Develop strategies for creative management and acquisition measures with partners (e.g. non-profit acquisition of land in efforts to preserve or expand national monument boundary). Only consider willing buyer, willing seller for boundary adjustments. Condemnation is not an option.
- Consult with the landowner to explore the remnants of the historic Nitta garden/Wildlife Preserve. Some internees had experiences there as children played there.
- To orient visitors to the site and to indicate the spatial relationship of the present-day national monument to the former Minidoka Relocation Center, work with neighboring properties to mark the historic boundaries, guard towers, and water towers at the camp. Mark these locations with tall slender poles or other indicators that could be color-coded or numbered and referenced to a site plan drawing.

Access and Circulation

- Issues and ideas to consider in the transportation study- re-routing Hunt Road, create turnouts, or construct speed bumps. 400 South should be extended as a paved through roadway, including a bridge over the North Side Canal.
- Consider shuttle or transit service to the national monument with an interpretive guide or tour. This would limit the number of vehicles on the roads in and around the national monument.
- In cooperation with Amtrak, arrange for passenger train service to a stop near Minidoka Internment National Monument. Arriving visitors would then be bussed to the national monument. This could be symbolic of the transportation of arriving internees to the camp by train and bus.

Agency Consultation and Coordination

Consultation and coordination efforts were ongoing during the preparation of the general management plan.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Title II, Section 202, provides guidance for coordinating planning efforts with American Indian tribes, other federal departments, and agencies of the state and local governments. All local governments, tribal governments, and federal and state agencies with resource management responsibilities or interest in the planning area were informed of the planning effort and encouraged to participate.

In keeping with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act- Section 106 process, the NPS Pacific West Region- Seattle Office established opportunities for interaction with tribal officials. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes were consulted for this project, however no formal response was received from the tribes.

The State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) were consulted concerning any resource management proposals that might have affected a cultural property listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Since the nature of the project concerned stakeholders and related sites in neighboring states, the NPS consulted with the SHPO in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended, directs every federal agency to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat (50 CFR 400). The ESA authorizes federal agencies to enter into early consultation with the USFWS to make those determinations. Formal consultation with the USFWS under Section 7b of the ESA was conducted in February 2004.

Print and Broadcast Media

Throughout the planning process and at every public involvement period, press releases were provided to print and broadcast media. Many newspapers, community newsletters, television and radio stations announced the public workshops and featured stories on Minidoka. The following table includes the print and broadcast media that were contacted during the planning process.

Table 8: Media Organizations on the Minidoka Internment NM Mailing List

IDAHO STATE MEDIA	
KORR Radio	American Falls
Power Con. Press	American Falls
Arco Advertiser	Arco
KCVI Radio	Blackfoot
KECN/KLCE Radio	Blackfoot
KICN Radio	Blackfoot
The Morning News	Blackfoot
KIVI Television	Boise
KBOI/KQFC Radio	Boise
KLCI Radio	Boise
KGEM/KJOT Radio	Boise
KQXR Radio	Boise
KANR Radio	Boise
KTIK Radio	Boise
KXLT/KCIX Radio	Boise
KARO Radio	Boise
KBCI Television	Boise
KTVB Television	Boise
The Idaho Statesman	Boise
KSPD/KBXL Radio	Boise
KKIC/KJHY Radio	Boise
KIDO 580 Newsradio	Boise
KBSU Radio	Boise
KAID Television	Boise
Buhl Herald	Buhl
KBAR/KZDX Radio	Burley
South Idaho Press	Burley
KBGN Radio	Caldwell
KTSY Radio	Caldwell
KHDT Television	Caldwell
Gooding Co. Leader	Gooding
Lincoln Co. Journal	Gooding
Wood River Journal	Hailey
KFTZ/KOSZ Radio	Idaho Falls
Post Register	Idaho Falls
KUPI Radio	Idaho Falls
KIDK Television	Idaho Falls
KIFI Television	Idaho Falls
KID Radio	Idaho Falls
KART/KMXV Radio	Jerome
North Side News	Jerome
Idaho Press Tribune	Nampa
KTRV Television	Nampa
Idaho State Journal	Pocatello
KOUU/KXBQ Radio	Pocatello
KPVI Television	Pocatello
KSEI/KMGI Radio	Pocatello
KWIK/KPKY Radio	Pocatello
KISU Television	Pocatello

KBBK/KKMV Radio	Rupert
Minidoka Co. News	Rupert
KCIR Radio	Twin Falls
KKVI Television	Twin Falls
KMVT Television	Twin Falls
KTFI Radio	Twin Falls
KAWZ Radio	Twin Falls
KEZJ/KLIX Radio	Twin Falls
Twin Falls Times-News	Twin Falls
KWEI Radio	Weiser
Weiser American Signal	Weiser

WASHINGTON STATE MEDIA

KAGT Radio	Anacortes
Anacortes American	Anacortes
Bainbridge Review	Bainbridge Is.
Daily Journal-American	Bellevue
Northshore Citizen	Bellevue
KGMI Radio	Bellingham
KVOS-TV	Bellingham
KPUG Radio	Bellingham
The Herald	Bellingham
Bremerton Sun	Bremerton
Dispatch	Eatonville
The Herald	Everett
Friday Harbor Journal	Friday Harbor
Peninsula Gateway	Gig Harbor
Daily News-Journal	Kent
The Valley Newspapers	Kent
Chinook Observer	Long Beach
The Enterprise	Lynnwood
Globe	Marysville
Reporter	Mercer Island
Monroe Monitor	Monroe
KAPS Radio	Mount Vernon
KBRC Radio	Mount Vernon
Skagit Valley Herald	Mount Vernon
Daily Olympian	Olympia
Kitsap County Herald	Paulsbo
KONP Radio	Port Angeles
Port Angeles Daily News	Port Angeles
Channels 3 and 10	Port Angeles
Independent	Port Orchard
Leader	Port Townsend
Pierce County Herald	Puyallup
KTAC AM-FM	Seattle
KRAB Radio	Seattle
KOMO-TV	Seattle
International Examiner	Seattle
Northwest Asian Weekly	Seattle
North American Post	Seattle
KJR/KUBE Radio	Seattle
The Seattle Times	Seattle
KIRO-TV	Seattle
Post-Intelligencer	Seattle
KUOW Radio	Seattle
KMITT AM-FM Radio	Seattle
KCTS-TV	Seattle
KOMO Radio	Seattle
KIRO Radio Inc	Seattle
KING Radio	Seattle
KING-TV	Seattle

West Seattle Herald	Seattle
KCIS/KCMS	Seattle
Everett News Tribune	Snohomish
Valley Record	Snoqualmie
KHQ Radio	Spokane
KHQ-TV	Spokane
KXLY Radio	Spokane
KXLY-TV	Spokane
KSAPS-TV	Spokane
Spokesman-Review	Spokane
KGA Radio	Spokane
Tacoma Daily Index	Tacoma
KTPS-TV	Tacoma
Morning News Tribune	Tacoma
The Columbian	Vancouver
Beachcomber	Vashon
Union-Bulletin	Walla Walla
Kenmore Northlake News	Woodinville
Weekly	Woodinville

OREGON STATE MEDIA

KAST Radio	Astoria
Daily Astorian	Astoria
KVAS FM	Astoria
Record-Courier	Baker
Times (Tigard)	Beaverton
Valley News	Beaverton
Clackamas County News	Estacada
Register Guard	Eugene
News-Times	Forest Grove
Gresham Outlook	Gresham
Argus	Hillsboro
News	Hood River
Herald and News	Klamath Falls
KFLS Radio	Klamath Falls
KOTI-TV	Klamath Falls
KAGO Radio	Klamath Falls
West Linn Tidings	Lake Oswego
Daily Argus Observer	Ontario
The Asian Reporter	Portland
Yuuyake Shimbun	Portland
Oregonian	Portland
Associated Press	Portland
Willamette Week	Portland
KATU-TV	Portland
KPTV-TV	Portland
Portland Observer	Portland
KGW-TV	Portland
KINK Radio	Portland
KOIN-TV	Portland
Daily Journal of Commerce	Portland
Statesman-Journal	Salem
Post	Sandy
Appeal Tribune	Silverton
The Dalles Chronicle	The Dalles

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN MEDIA

Genki Publishing	Boston, MA
Epic World	Tokyo, Japan
The Florida News	Miami, FL
J Desk International	Hartland, WI
Midamerica Guide	Chicago, IL
Chicago Shimpo	Chicago, IL

Radio KZOO	Honolulu, HI
East West Journal	Honolulu, HI
Hawaii Hochi	Honolulu, HI
OCS America	Long Isl., NY
TV-JAPAN	New York, NY
Plaza Tsushin	New York, NY
U.S. Nippon Communications	New York, NY
U.S. Frontline News	New York, NY
Nihon Keizai Shimbun	New York, NY
Asahi Shimbun	New York, NY
Japanese Daily Sun	New York, NY
Japan Media Productions	New York, NY
Yomiuri American (NY)	New York, NY
Tokyo TV Broadcasting	Brisbane, CA
Kempo Television Network	Diamond Bar, CA
Gateway USA	Los Angeles, CA
Rafu Shimpo	Los Angeles, CA
Nihon Keizai Shimbun	Los Angeles, CA
Japan Television Network	San Francisco, CA
Radio Mainichi	San Francisco, CA
Hokubei Mainichi	San Francisco, CA
Nichi Bei Times	San Francisco, CA
Fax Mainichi USA	Santa Monica, CA
BRIDGE U.S.A.	Torrance, CA
Radio Pacific Japan	Torrance, CA
Yomiuri America	Torrance, CA



Chapter 5

Affected Environment

The purpose of the "Affected Environment" chapter is to describe the cultural, educational, natural, recreational, and scenic resources of Minidoka Internment National Monument. It describes contemporary visitor use and facilities and existing developments, programs, and operations. This chapter also describes socioeconomic conditions. The topics discussed in this chapter are those identified as important issues by the public during the scoping process as well as those that are required under the National Environmental Policy Act for an Environmental Impact Statement.

Location and Setting

The national monument is located in Jerome County, covering 72.75 acres of the original 33,000-acre Minidoka WRA Center.

Jerome County is in south-central Idaho near the town of Twin Falls. The county is surrounded by Cassia County and Minidoka County to the east, Twin Falls County to the south, Gooding County to west, and Lincoln County to the north. Jerome County is on the north side of the Snake River and is within the Snake River Plain. The majority of the county is moderately level with gentle slopes, primarily to the south towards the Snake River Canyon.

The closest population centers to the national monument are Eden, 6 miles to the east; Jerome, 21 miles to the west; and Twin Falls, 17 miles to the southwest. Traveling to the site along highways and county roads, the setting is characterized by rolling hills of sagebrush, rural farms and irrigated fields, and a labyrinth of irrigational canals and ditches. A railroad line traverses Jerome County from east to west, and distant views of the Albion Mountains to the south can be seen on clear days.

Today, the majority of the historic 33,000-acre camp is covered with fields of alfalfa, corn, barley, rye, and potatoes. There are intermittent farmhouses, outbuildings, and cattle pastures surrounded by trees and agricultural fields. Farmsteads average approximately 100-200 acres in size. Farmers still use the camp's original irrigation canals, some of the wells and roads, and many of the original barracks and outbuildings.

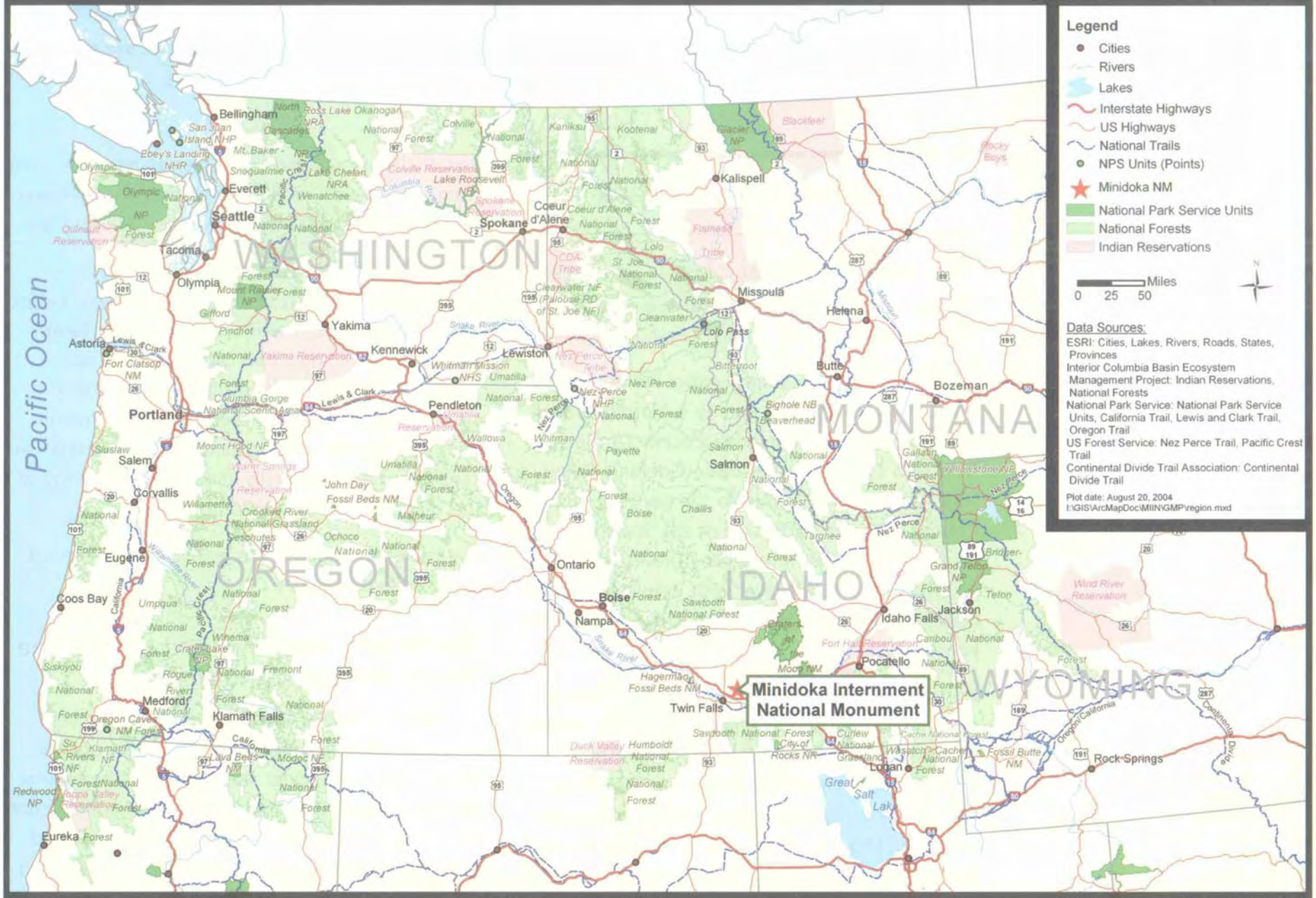
The national monument is within Idaho's Second Congressional District.

The Origin, Meaning, and Uses of the Words *Minidoka* and *Hunt*

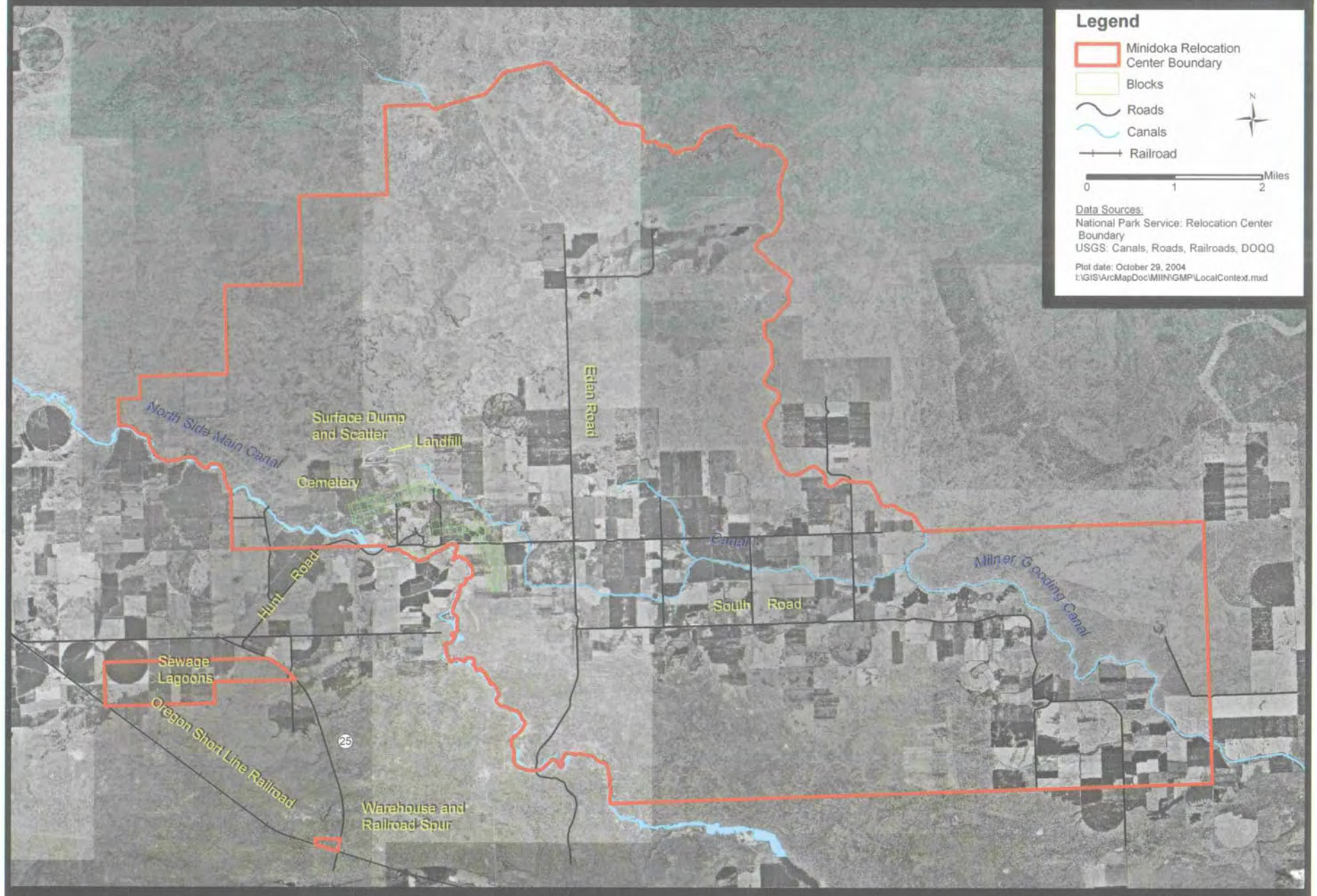
In 1942 the War Relocation Authority selected acreage within and near the Minidoka Irrigation Project, primarily under the control of the federal Bureau of Reclamation, as the site for construction of a relocation center. The irrigation project had been authorized by the Secretary of the Interior in April 1904 as the first federal irrigation project in

Frank Tsuboi, a former Minidoka internee, visiting Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. Photo courtesy of Jane Devenport.

Regional Map



Local Context



Idaho and construction of the Minidoka Dam, the North Side Canal and spillway was completed in October 1906 (BOR 2002: 23, 31). Although the dam is about 36 miles east of what the WRA called the Minidoka Relocation Center, a segment of the North Side Canal ultimately formed the southern boundary of the historic camp and present-day national monument.

Minidoka was an accepted Idaho place name when the decision was made to have the Reclamation Service of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) contract for the construction of a dam across the Snake River at Minidoka Rapids. The Reclamation Service was a predecessor of both the first independent Reclamation agency dating to 1906 and the Bureau of Reclamation that resulted from reorganization in 1923 (BOR 2002: 8). Just as Reclamation borrowed the name of the rapids and a little town some 8 or 9 miles north of the Snake River, so too did the WRA in 1942. But, where did the name Minidoka come from?

In September 1918 a Mr. E. P. Vining of Brookline, Massachusetts, responded to a letter of inquiry from a Mr. John E. Rees, President of the Lemhi Historical Society in Salmon, Idaho, dated July 8, 1918. Vining wrote that he began to study "the various dialects of the aborigines of America in 1863" and that he had more than 3,000 books on the topic in his personal library by the 1880s. He then mentions that a Chief Engineer Blickensderfer was in charge of building the Oregon Short Line and had contacted him to select American Indian language names for places in unsettled areas through which the railroad was being built west of American Falls. Vining refers specifically to six names that were selected. Only one, Shoshone, was from the language of local Indians of the Snake River area. Vining recalled that the other five, including Minidoka, were taken from a book edited by Reverend S. R. Riggs that was published in 1852 (Vining 1918).

In the course of preparing his response to Rees, Mr. Vining consulted his copy of Riggs to confirm the meanings or translations of the five Dakota or Sioux language words. He had no problem with four of the five Dakota words, but ran into a problem with Minidoka. He concluded that

> *"Minidoka is certainly a Dakota word, Mini (more usually spelled "Minne") meaning "water". Neither minideka [sic] or doka occurs in the above mentioned dictionary, and we must have taken the term from another authority: from which one I can not now say. I have a faint impression that it means "Singing[sic] water". These were evidently connected with Mr. Blickensderfer's remembrance of the place."*

Mr. Vining wrote those words in 1918, some 35 years after he and Chief Engineer Blickensderfer selected five Dakota language words and one Shoshoni language word to use as place names for "sidings" along the route of the Oregon Short Line to the west of American Falls. Apparently, Vining didn't consult the alphabet that appears on pages

3 and 4 of Riggs' dictionary and grammar or simply forgot that the original spelling of "Minidoka" was "mi'-ni-hdo-ka" (Riggs 1852: 139) or that the spelling of "doka" appeared as "hdo'ka" (Riggs 1852: 73). The word "mi'-ni" meaning water appears on the same page as "mi-ni-hdo-ka." The word "hdo'ka" means "a hole." The compound word means "a fountain or spring of water, a well" and the spelling of the Dakota language word was modified slightly by dropping one letter to arrive at "Minidoka."

Confusion about the name Minidoka afflicted both the WRA and the Japanese Americans who were forced to reside in the relocation center. However, the confusion was for different reasons. Local WRA officials soon recognized that there was a separate community named Minidoka located some 50 miles or so east by road travel and that it was in a county of same name (established in 1913). On the other hand, the WRA camp was in Jerome County (established in 1919). To facilitate mail delivery a camp post office was established, and the unique name selected by the WRA was Hunt. Its namesake was Wilson Price Hunt, a businessman who had led an expedition through the area from Astoria, Oregon to St. Louis, Missouri in 1812. The name Hunt was commonly used by Nikkei who were incarcerated at the camp, and it continues to be used by residents of the local area.

While the WRA sought to simply distinguish the camp from the community of Minidoka located to the east, some Japanese Americans apparently thought of the camp's official name as either ironic or amusing. Martha Inouye Oye was one resident of the camp who commented on the name Minidoka:

"I don't know what it means. However, to the Japanese it sounds similar to the phrase, 'Mina do ka?' which translates, 'How is everyone?' Evacuees all thought that was a big joke . . . 'How is Everyone Relocation Center'" (Tuschida 1994: 292, as quoted in Hayashi 2002: 106).

The Cultural Environment

This section provides information related to the cultural history of the Minidoka Relocation Center. Archeological resources, cultural landscape resources, and buildings and structures are land-based aspects of material culture that are amenable to documentation and study on the Minidoka Internment National Monument. A fourth type of cultural resource includes various sources of documentation, including published materials and archives as well as objects and artifacts that will assist in telling the story of the national monument. A plan to manage archives and museum collections will assist the NPS in developing detailed documentation and interpretation.

Another type of cultural resource that the NPS has addressed in recent years is ethnographic resources.

In part it focuses on the relationships between people who represent living cultures and aspects of material culture. Given the nature of this national monument and the direct involvement of Nikkei and others who have first-hand knowledge, the concept of a separate category of ethnographic resources is redundant. The site is about people and the impact of events during World War II on those people. Japanese Americans and others have been directly involved in this GMP planning process, the identification of information related to the national monument, and the creation of new documentation such as oral histories.

1942 to 1945 is considered the historic period of significance for the national monument.

Pre-History and Early History of Minidoka Internment National Monument Environs

Archeological evidence for a prehistoric human presence, commonly referred to as the paleo-indian culture known to have moved into the new world during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (13,000 – 8,000 years Before Present [BP]), has been identified across the Snake River Plain. This area has great research value for archeologists because all periods of the paleo-indian culture (Clovis, Folsom, and Plano) are represented on the Plain (Plew 2000). One of the earliest paleo-indian sites with sporadic human occupation beginning about 13,000 BP is Wilson Butte Cave approximately 15 miles from the national monument on BLM public land. The Wilson Butte Cave was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 and was first excavated in 1959-1960 by the Idaho State University. Another site, the Buhl burial, dates to 10,675 BP and is approximately 45 miles from the national monument. The Buhl burial site was comprised of well preserved human remains from a woman in her late teens as well as a stemmed biface, bone needle fragment, two fragments of a bone awl, and a badger baculum, "which appeared to be an intentionally interred object" (Plew 2000). Kelvin's Cave to the northwest and Wasden/Owl Cave to the east also have evidence of human occupation during the early Holocene.

During the Archaic Periods the regional climate warmed and became drier resulting in a substantial shift in prehistoric subsistence practices and a seemingly more diverse material culture that included a variety of use tools as well as decorative and "trade" items. Semi-subterranean structures were also constructed for shelter. While evidence from the Early Archaic (8,000 – 5,000 years BP) suggest that people still hunted larger game (modern bison and bighorn sheep) using points similar to Late Plano points and had seasonal settlements, the Middle Archaic (5,000 – 2,000 years BP) reveals a shift to greater utilization of the landscape including fishing stations and workshop locations (Plew 2000). Ice caves were also used for food storage on the Eastern Snake River Plain and there was a growth of habitation sites. The Late Archaic (2,000 – 250 years BP) is characterized by another

shift in material culture that reflects more economic diversity. Some of the great technology changes include the introduction of the bow and arrow, ceramic technology, and small side and corner-notched points indicative of small game hunting.

American Indians of South-Central Idaho from 1700 to the Reservation Period

The native people who primarily occupied the area that includes the national monument during the 1700s and early 1800s were known as the Northern Shoshone. Their language was classified as part of the Central Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Goddard 1996: 7). Ethnographic reconstruction for the period from AD 1700 to 1750 identified numerous geographically localized groups in terms of the foods they primarily ate and the subsistence strategies that were used to procure food (Walker 1993: 139-144). There was one such group in the area that includes the national monument and two others to the north.

The national monument is within an area referred to as the home of Sturgeon Eaters. The area included land to the north and south of the Snake River for distances of 20 miles or so, and ran along the Snake River for about 100 miles. Fishing played a major role in the subsistence strategy in this area. To the north of the Sturgeon Eaters were other Northern Shoshones referred to as Camas Eaters. The area used by groups here was on the northern reaches of the Snake River Plain and included the Camas Prairie. In this expansive area that ranged from 20 miles or so north of the national monument, north to the mountains in what are now the Sawtooth and Challis National Forests, the people primarily gathered camas roots by digging. To the north of the Camas Eaters, other groups were referred to as Mountain Sheep Eaters. Those groups were primarily hunters. It is unlikely that either the geographical areas or the peoples who inhabited them were as discrete as this model suggests. Indeed, it is more likely that group of people interacted extensively and engaged in seasonal migrations to take advantage of the different kinds of food resources just described in vastly different natural environments.

The reality of tribal life ways and interactions became increasingly complex with the acquisition of horses and other factors in 1700 (Shimkin 1986, Walker 1971: 71, Walker 1993: 154). As part of this process another group of Numic speakers, the Northern Paiute or Bannock who had previously lived in what became Oregon, moved eastward into Northern Shoshone Country and increasingly developed a unified social system. Shoshone-Bannock contact with Euro-Americans moved from being episodic in the early 1800s to the point that the native people were increasingly displaced by settlers who wanted to establish homes and communities in south-central Idaho. Conflicts emerged and two massacres took place in the region during 1863. One was the infamous Bear River Massacre near Preston, Idaho (Madsen 1985). Another was much closer to the national monument, but near

Salmon Falls on the Snake River in what is now known as Hagerman, Idaho (Deur 2004: 56). Ultimately the United States entered into several treaties with various Shoshones and Bannocks in the 1860s, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation was initially established in 1867 for groups from Boise and Bruneau (Murphy and Murphy 1986: 302).

The Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868 and two separate Executive Orders in 1867 and 1868 resulted in having Shoshone and Bannock people move to the Fort Hall Reservation rather than a separate reservation on the Camas Prairie or elsewhere (Royce 1899:856-861). Many Shoshones and Bannocks began to move to Fort Hall, but others remained in areas they used prior to the creation of the reservation for as long as they could. During the 1880s and 1890s there were many reports of tribal members returning to Salmon Falls for fishing (Deur 2004: 65-71). In contrast to information available on Shoshone-Bannock use of the Salmon Falls and other resource rich areas, historical documentation or archeological evidence has not been found for tribal use and occupancy of the national monument during the 1800s. The potential for such information to exist is low.

Early Euro-American Settlement of South-Central Idaho

In the 1850s, Euro-American settlers bypassed the Snake River Plain while traveling along two routes of the Oregon Trail. One alignment hugged the Snake River, while the other, called the Goodale's Cutoff, skirted the northern edge of the Snake River Plain. As a vast, desolate, and secluded area, pioneering activities did not begin until the turn of the century.

In 1884, the construction of the Oregon Short Line (OSL) Railroad and its branch lines provided Euro-American settlers with access to the area from Wyoming and Oregon. Farming communities were established, and the OSL transported their harvests to consumer markets in the Northwest and inner west. By 1912, the North Side Branch Line, connecting Gooding through Rupert to Minidoka, passed 2½ miles south of the site, which would become Minidoka Relocation Center. It was by this rail line that materials and eventually the internees arrived at the camp.

The second wave of settlement and land development resulted from the Carey Act of 1894. The Carey Act was a federal-state cooperative system in which private developers funded and constructed irrigation canals and then sold the irrigable land and water rights to farmers. Projects in the area began in 1900. In 1902, the Department of the Interior created the U.S. Reclamation Service, and the Hunt area fell under its jurisdiction.

In 1904, the BOR established the Minidoka Reclamation Project as part of a government initiative to build dams and irrigation canals for agricultural development. The area, which was later to become Minidoka Relocation Center, was situated on the Snake River Slope of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Reclamation Project. Between 1927 and 1932, the BOR funded and managed the construction of the Milner-Gooding Canal, which runs for 70 miles from the Milner Dam on the Snake River to the Big Wood River northwest of Shoshone (BOR Minidoka Annual Project History 1942). In 1933, the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 became a managing partner of the canal.

The North Side Canal Company, which was one of the largest mutual irrigation companies in Idaho, constructed the North Side Canal in 1909. Irrigation water from the north side of the Snake River at Milner Dam, near Twin Falls, Idaho was diverted into the North Side Canal, supplying irrigation water to thousands of acres of farmland along an 80-mile stretch of the Snake River. In later years, the North Side Canal became a hallmark, defining the transition of the central Idaho Snake River Plain from sagebrush grasslands to productive farmlands. Today, the North Side Canal Company is considered one of the most successful and innovative irrigation projects in the intermountain region.

Archeological Resources

The archeological resources that have been identified at the national monument are comprised primarily of features and artifacts associated with the period of camp operation from 1942 to 1945. While objects that postdate the camp's closure were noted during the archeology survey at the historic site, no artifacts predating the camp were identified (Burton 2001). This could be due to the ground disturbance that was caused during the construction of the camp although the probability of a significant prehistoric site in the immediate area is low. The most likely prehistoric artifacts to be encountered at the national monument and surrounding area are isolated stone tools or stone flakes or debris from making stone tools.

The methods that were employed during the survey met the Idaho State Standards for an intensive survey level since the spacing was 15 or less meters

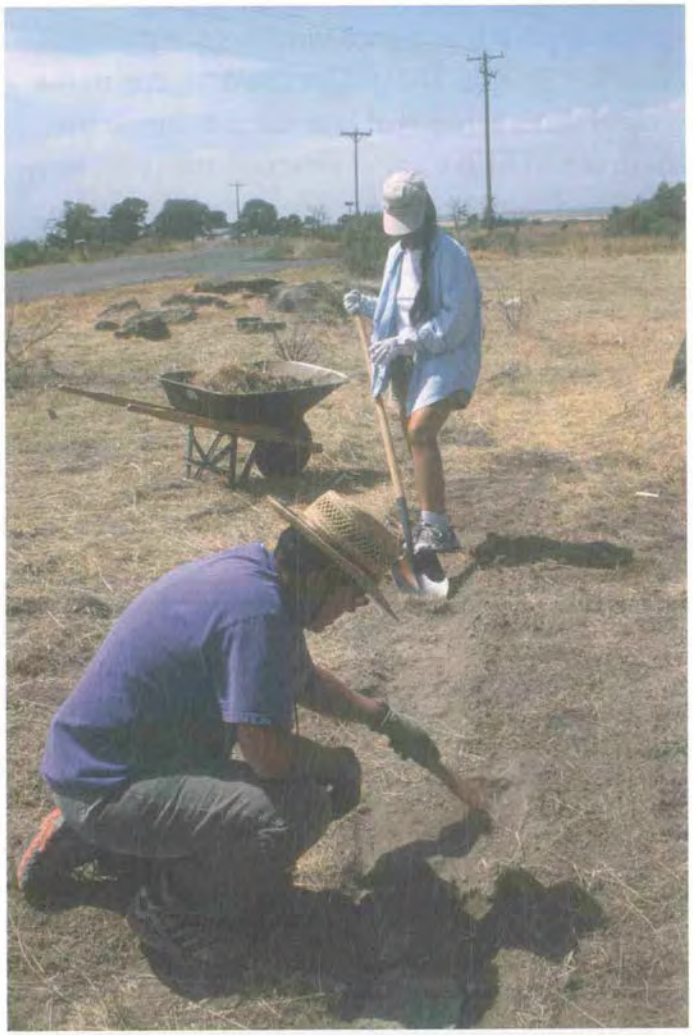


NPS archeologists mapping the garden area. 2002. NPS Photo.



NPS archeologist excavating in the entrance area. 2002. NPS Photo.

and the terrain was open with good ground visibility but there has been limited sub-surface testing. Consequently, it is possible that some archeological resources have yet to be identified at the national monument.



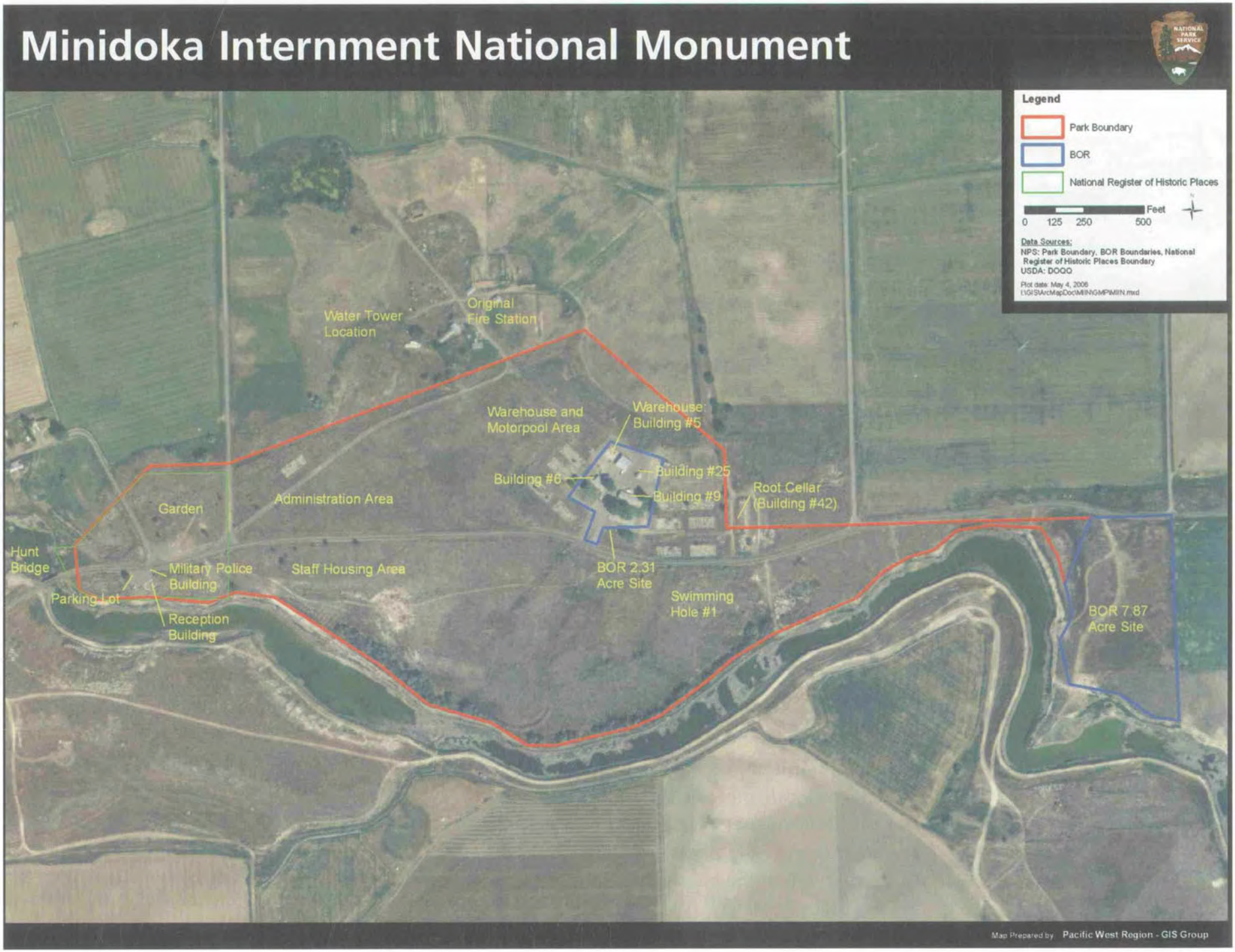
NPS archeologist and volunteers excavating the walkways in the entrance garden. 2002. NPS Photo.

Prior to its transfer to the NPS, the national monument had not been surveyed for archeological resources. A reconnaissance visit was completed by Jeff Burton in 1999 followed by the first systematic surface survey and documentation field work in May 2001. The systematic survey's stated goals were to conduct an intensive survey aimed at documenting the remaining features from the historic period as well as any other archeological objects identified, photographing the site and features, and completing a site assessment. A less intensive survey was also slated for the area surrounding the national monument so that associated and contributing features to the camp could also be recorded to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the national monument.

Archival materials, including maps and photographs, were used to guide the archeological work and assess the integrity of the historic features. Minidoka was known to have a unique layout that deviated from the strict plans of the nine other camps because of the uneven terrain and serpentine alignment of the North Side Canal. Rather than a grid alignment, the housing areas were separated into two groups forming a crescent shape to the north and east of the North Side Canal.

More than 200 features were recorded during the 2001 survey, and over half those features date to the historic period, while the other features and most of the artifacts postdate the camp's operation (Burton et al. 2001). The 2001 survey was di-

Minidoka Internment National Monument







NPS archeologist and volunteers excavating the walkways in the entrance garden. 2002. NPS Photo.

vided into camp use zones and included the entrance, north administration area, central administration and staff housing area, south staff housing area, warehouse and motor pool, swimming hole, and perimeter security fence. This survey was supplemented by testing at the entrance area in 2002.

Entrance

The approach and entrance to the national monument remains relatively intact compared with photographs and plans from the World War II era. The remains of the reception building and the military police building are the two primary standing relics from the historic period; they were constructed from basalt cobbles and concrete. During the 2001 survey, features such as low-lying stone walls, pathways and gardens were recorded; however, they did not appear on the 1945 blueprint. Low rock walls below and west of the current parking area were documented. Additionally, there are other entrance features shown on the 1945 blueprint that are no longer evident, including a basalt and concrete wall on the north side of Hunt Road as well as the guard tower.

In 2002, archeological excavations were conducted in the vicinity of the extant basalt entrance buildings to locate other buildings, the gate house and gate building that were evident on the 1945 blueprint. Structural artifacts and features attest to the presence of the building just east of the military police building.

Archeological investigations conducted subsurface tests to locate remnants of the former guard tower. Using 1942 and 1945 blueprints, historical photographs, and oral histories, the location of the former guard tower was determined to be on the western edge of the existing parking lot. Some features, such as an 8 ½-foot-square area of small cobbles and a skeleton key, may be associated with the guard tower. However, no definitive evidence of the guard tower foundation was found. It may be buried deeper, or the foundation may be beneath the new asphalt parking lot. "If the guard tower is to be reconstructed, more extensive excavations...would be necessary to accurately determine its location" (Burton 2003:33).

In summer 2002 further archeological investigations in the entrance area uncovered and mapped historic features in the entrance garden, including earthen mounds, pathways, rock clusters and a small depression. During the investigation, the area surrounding the historic honor roll was scraped by hand to locate evidence of the honor roll support posts. While various holes and pits could be discerned, there was no apparent pattern that could be matched to the honor roll support posts. Additionally, the estimated location of the historic flagpole was excavated, and associated artifacts and pit were found indicating its exact location. The pathways running through the garden were fully uncovered and mapped, revealing two pathways forming a "V" and stepping stones leading up to the honor roll forming a "T." No indications of constructed water features in the garden



Pile of flattened tin cans from the Minidoka Relocation Center, located to the south of the root cellar. 2002. NPS Photo.



Building footing in the staff housing area. 2003. NPS Photo.





Overgrown path in the administration area. 2001. NPS Photo. (Top)

Garage foundation in the administration area. 2003. NPS Photo. (Bottom)

were found. While no historic photographs or plans of the entrance garden have been located to date, the archeological evidence illustrates a designed landscape mixing elements of patriotism with Japanese styling.

North Administration Area

Of the eight buildings constructed in the north administration area, most building sites were identified and documented by mapping remnants such as slab foundations (building 35 – *warehouse office*), footings (buildings 30 and 31 – *administration*, building 32 – *Post Office*, building 34 – *garage*), and pathways with trees (building 29 – *welfare office*). Building 33 – *personnel office* and building 36 – *garage* did not have any remaining features attributable to their construction.

Central Administration and Staff Housing Area

During the 2001 survey it was noted that there were no intact features remaining from the 12 buildings in this area. The buildings in the central administration and staff housing area included building 41 – *relocation leave section*; buildings 42 through 44 – *legal division and evacuee property, relocation offices, statistics and appointed personnel store*; building 45 – *men's dormitory*; building 46 – *women's dormitory*; buildings 47 and 48 – *mess hall and recreation hall*; and buildings 49 through 52 were all *women's dormitories*. The building locations could be deduced from remaining pathways and trees. Impacts that compromised the buildings in this area are attributed to new roads being constructed over the site, general agricultural use, and the removal of water, sewer,





Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, located one mile north of the national monument. 2002. NPS Photo by Richard Lord. (Top)

Japanese ceramic at the landfill. 2002. NPS Photo by Richard Lord. (Bottom)

and electric lines that created debris mounds and uneven terrain.

South Staff Housing Area

Remnants from five of the 10 building locations are discernable. Buildings 60, 61, 63, 67, 69 – *staff apartments* had at least some of the concrete footings intact. Hunt Road, however, passed over buildings 65, 66, and 69 while another graded road passed over building 38 – *pumphouse*. The stepping stone paths as well as the stone lined pathways leading to and around the buildings were noted at most of the building sites.

Warehouse and Motor Pool

There are significant building features in this area, and most of the original warehouse foundation slabs are intact. The relatively good preservation of the building foundations is attributed to the fact that the roads built after the camp closed did not cross this area. During the camp's operation, the number of buildings in the warehouse area grew from nineteen to thirty-six. Of these buildings, two-thirds had some recognizable features remaining. The buildings associated with this area include building 2 – *property office and receiving warehouse*; buildings 3, 4, 8, 15, 16 – *storage warehouse*; building 5 – *motor repair and tire shop*; buildings 6 and 7– *steward's storage warehouse;* building 9 – *refrigerated warehouse;* building 10 – *steward's office and receiving warehouse;* buildings 11 and 12 – *storage warehouse and co-op warehouse;* buildings 14 and 18 – *motor repair shop;* building 19 – *engineer's warehouse;* building 20 – *carpenter, plumber, and electrician Shops;* buildings 21 and 22 – *worker's mess hall and sign shop;* building 23 – *gas station;* building 25 – *lavatory*; building 29 – *building material shed;* building 42 – *root cellar*. Fourteen buildings were not discernable during the 2001 survey, including *guard tower #4* and the *fuel oil storage tank*.

Swimming Hole

The swimming hole was built by internees during the historic period. It is shown on the WRA maps as being kidney-shaped, and a National Archives photograph notes that it was roughly 6 feet deep. Currently, there is a dry depression in the terrain fitting the descriptions on the blueprints and photographs. Burton noted, however, that other features in this area did not match their exact loca-



Historic fishpond, constructed by internees, along Hunt Road to the east of the national monument. 2003. NPS Photo.

tion on the map and were consistently west of their plotted positions (Burton 2001). Therefore, the discrepancy noted during the ground-truthing survey was not considered a concern. Within the swimming hole's depression, a collection of ceramic and metal fragments from the historic period were found.

Perimeter Fence

One feature that may have acted as a retaining wall for the perimeter fence was identified just east of the entrance buildings. This wall had concrete-reinforced post holes and a 90-foot-long basalt rock alignment that ran parallel to the North Side Canal and along a similar line as the fence. In general, there are only a few remnants of the security fence, including one standing fence post and a cluster of posts lying on the ground that may have been from the original perimeter fence.

Features outside the National Monument's Boundary

Associated features outside of the national monument were documented so that a more complete inventory of the historic remnants could be obtained. In the land parcels surveyed outside the national monument, there were 12 features recorded. These include a basalt and concrete pond that was situated near Barracks 2 of Block 34, the concrete footings of water tower #1 and #2, the foundation slab of the farm mess hall, the foundation of guard tower #7, the original fire station, the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, the railroad siding and warehouse, the canal constructed by the internees, the historic wildlife preserve near Blocks 13,15, and 17, Hunt Bridge, and barrack buildings, structures, and associated features throughout the area located on private property.

Today, the historic cemetery is located in a privately own agricultural field. Following the decommission of the camp, all of the graves were removed, and the bodies were re-interred at other locations. The NPS determined that, while historically significant, the physical cemetery itself does not retain historical significance or integrity.

Post World War II Alterations

Archeological evidence throughout the national monument indicates the site has been disturbed and modified since it was decommissioned. Jumbled rock clusters, concrete and litter piles, fences, depressions, and mounds are considered, for the most part, noncontributing elements to the archeological record. Artifacts, such as recovered glass and can fragments, have diagnostic maker's marks that range in life span from before and after the camp era, thereby making it difficult to attribute those artifacts directly to camp use. In Burton's 2001 report, it is noted that, "only those at a large can dump (Feature C-7) appear to be significant" to the camp era. Once the camp was closed most of the buildings were moved for use by local farmers who were granted land rights or torn down leaving only remnants of the built envi-



Historic perimeter fence post. 2002. NPS Photo.



An adaptively reused barrack building, which now functions as a barn and stable at a nearby farmstead. 2003. NPS Photo.

ronment. Currently most of the historic camp and its outlying areas are under cultivation; however there are still numerous significant features eligible for listing on the national register (Burton 2001).

In addition to the known historical archeological resources, it is possible that a variety of prehistoric and historic archeological resources will be encountered within the national monument in the future. The National Park Service has an obligation to document and evaluate all such resources even if they are not directly related to the events of World War II and the history of the camp. Based on review of previously documented archeological sites on file at the Western Repository for the Archaeological Survey of Idaho in Boise, there is a dearth of previously recorded prehistoric archeological sites within the national monument. The historic sites are primarily associated with the occupation of the camp in the 1940s. Site records for a six township area did not yield any major paleoindian sites such as those summarized by Yohe and Woods (2002). The closest one is Wilson Butte Cave, as noted earlier in this section. There are a dozen or so relatively small lithic scatters about 8 miles southwest of the national monument, near Interstate 84. It is possible that sites such as these and subsurface materials may be found in the future despite the amount of land disturbance that took place with the construction of the camp, its removal, and subsequent agricultural use.

Cultural Landscape Resources

The national monument encompasses only a small portion of the historic Minidoka WRA Center, including the historic entrance area, administration area, staff housing area, warehouse area, the swimming hole, root cellar, and beach area along the North Side Canal. Much of this land was fenced off after the camp was decommissioned, limiting the types and degree of physical modification to the camp. Since the historic period, the lands have remained open and unused, except for cattle grazing in areas adjacent to the North Side Canal.

The existing cultural landscape within the national monument has been severely compromised by the removal of historic buildings and structures as well as the construction of Hunt Road, which bisects



Historic rose and lilac bushes in the staff housing area. 2002. NPS Photo.

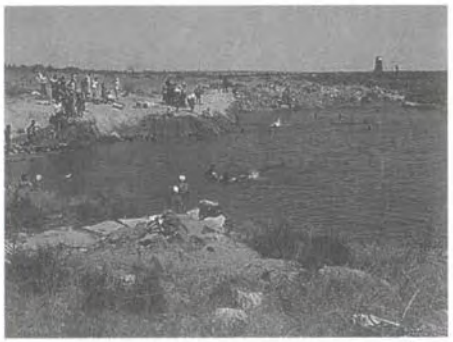
the site. However, despite this overall loss, the national monument retains fragmentary portions of some landscape characteristics. The most common types of historic landscape resources are building foundations, road alignments, parking areas, walkways, vegetation, and remnants of buildings and structures. These resources provide clues to the spatial organization, land use, cultural traditions, circulation, and vegetation that existed during the historic period.

Entrance Area

The entrance area, including 6.06 acres listed on the National Register of Historic Places, contains the most intact collection of historic features, including the military police building, reception building, parking lot, and Japanese-style garden remnants. As the single entrance into Minidoka, every internee, visitor, and camp staff was checked by military officers upon entering and exiting Minidoka, however the implications for this security check were significantly different for internees. It was one of the busiest and most heavily guarded areas within the 33,000-acre camp. Just beyond



Entrance garden. 2004. NPS Photo.





Swimming hole #1 at Minidoka. Circa 1943. Minidoka Interlude. (Top)

Location of the swimming hole #1. 2004. NPS Photo. (Bottom)

the military police building into Minidoka was the honor roll, listing the names of some 1,000 Nisei serving in the U.S. military from Minidoka. The honor roll was set within a Japanese style garden, designed by a famous Seattle garden designer, Fujitaro Kubota. Today, the honor roll, guard tower, and perimeter fence no longer exist. Despite these alterations, the remaining features in the entrance areas still provide a sense of the entrance sequence and conflicting symbols of confinement, patriotism, and cultural heritage.

The entrance garden at Minidoka is the most evocative landscape feature related to Nikkei cultural traditions within the national monument's boundaries. Earthen mounds, lava boulders, locust trees, stepping stones, and rock-lined pathways are evidence of the garden's design and use. Historically, the combination of the honor roll and Japanese-style garden were powerful symbols representative of the incarcerated Nikkei, and they were strategically located between the guarded entrance and the WRA administration buildings. The combination of the honor roll board and Japanese style garden encouraged visitors to stop and visit, admire, and remember the young men fighting for the U.S., and then stroll and reflect within the Japanese style garden. The ornamental garden retains integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association.

Swimming Hole

Along the North Side Canal, internees developed a swimming hole after the tragic drowning of a young boy in the North Side Canal. The swimming hole provided respite from the intense summer heat and was a popular recreational spot for the Nisei. It measured 20 ft wide by 200 ft long by 5-9 feet deep. Today, the large hole is still clearly evident, although there is no water, and the entire pool has been overgrown with grasses.

North Side Canal

The North Side Canal served as the southern boundary of the relocation center, and its shoreline along the national monument retains its historic curvature. This extensive man-made feature provided a distinct physical border as well as contributing to the overall physical layout and charac-



North Side Canal. 2003. NPS Photo.

ter of the camp. During the historic period, the North Side Canal contained water year-round; however, today it only runs during the agricultural seasons. It is the size of a swift-flowing western river and creates an important water element in an otherwise dry and arid environment. As the only major physical features adjacent to the camp, the canal played a significant role in the lives of many internees, encompassing both recreational experiences and tragic events. In recent years, the North Side Canal Company constructed a service road along the northern edge of the canal. Despite this new roadway, the North Side Canal is a constructed water feature that contributes to the spatial organization and feeling and association of the cultural landscape.

Cultural Landscape Features Off-site

The national monument does not contain any portion of the extensive residential areas where internees lived and carried out their daily lives during the center's years of operation, nor does it contain agricultural lands that were developed by internees. These areas are in private ownership and have been used for farming and grazing since the period of significance.

Original homesteads, that are today productive private farms, are situated within the historic residential areas of the former camp. They were able to use existing utilities, roads, and cleared lands. The following homesteads and associated farmlands contain remnants of Minidoka's cultural landscape. One homestead is on the former military police area; another one is situated in the former fire station/water tower #2 and sewage treatment plant area. The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 offices and residences were located on historic foundations in the former warehouse area. Additional cultural landscape features are associated with the archeological features outside the national monument's boundary listed on page 83.

Historic Buildings and Structures

Of the more than 600 structures once located at the original 33,000-acre Minidoka Relocation Center, only six remain on the national monument and visitor services area site. Of these six, four are in their original location.

Entrance Area: Military Police Building and Reception Building

Today, the most recognized structures at the national monument are the remains of the military police building and reception building. Originally where all access and egress from the camp was controlled and monitored, the military police building portion of the structure consists of two rooms. The southern most room is constructed of thick, un-coursed basalt walls that are approximately 10½ ft high. Its exterior perimeter dimensions are approximately 5 ft square. The north room, sometimes referred to as the anteroom, is a 9-ft square at the exterior and is constructed of waist-high, less massive stone walls than those of the south room. Both rooms have concrete slab floors. The flagstone entrance porch is on the north wall.

When in use, the north room had a band of wood windows on three sides with vertical log-slab siding that met a shed roof that sloped to the north. A higher shed roof that sloped in the opposite direction rested on the stone walls of the south room.

The reception building consisted of a rectangular room that measured 14 ft by 31 ft. What remains today are low, approximately 3 ft-high walls of mortared and un-coursed basalt stone. A fireplace and 16-ft high chimney of the same basalt stone is centered in the east wall of the room. The entry is located in the western part of the north wall. The floor is concrete slab. Historic photographs show that the upper walls of the room were of board-and-batten construction covered with a low-pitched gable roof. The room served visitors and internees waiting for buses to nearby towns.

Some modern features have been constructed near this building to accommodate visitors and to provide interpretation. A paved parking area is on the west side of the structure. Concrete sidewalks east of the parking area lead to the doors of the military police building and reception building, as



The entrance at Minidoka. Circa 1943. National Archives.

well as to an area south where interpretive signs are located.

Warehouse Area: Warehouse Building #5

What remains on the 112 ft by 48 ft concrete slab foundation of warehouse building #5, also known as the Motor Repair and Tire Shop, is likely a portion of that original building that measures 48 ft by 48 ft. Based on photographic evidence showing original windows and doors that remain today, and the fact that the building's post-and-frame construction rests on original concrete footings, it seems evident that the rest of the building was either disassembled and moved to another location or dismantled for building materials. Like other buildings of this type in the warehouse area, it was originally sided with tar paper secured with wood battens. Today it is sided with corrugated metal. A small enclosed room is found in the northeast corner of the building. Other than the cast-iron stove that dates from the historic period, all other artifacts in and around the structure appear to be contemporary and still in use.



Warehouse Building #5. 2002. NPS Photoby Rickard Lord.

Warehouse Area: Single Family Residence on the Foundation of Steward's Storage Warehouse Foundation (Building #6)

The steward's storage warehouse rested on a concrete slab foundation that remains on site today and is the same dimensions as the motor repair and tire shop. Its historical exterior appearance was the same as well. Today, a single family house with dimensions of approximately 31 ft by 84 ft rests on a brick foundation centered on this foundation slab. Based on building dimensions and roof type and slope, it is believed that the structural frame is that of a barracks building. The building has been highly altered on the interior and exterior, most recently in the late 1990s, to accommodate a modern, single family use.

Warehouse Area: Duplex Residence on the Foundation of the Refrigerated Warehouse (Building #9)

A duplex residence rests on the foundation remains of the refrigerated warehouse on a brick foundation of approximately 31 ft by 94 ft. The original foundation dimensions of this warehouse are the same as the motor repair and tire shop and the steward's storage warehouse. Examination of historic photographs and careful site inspection, particularly of the interior of the west unit, give



Potbelly stove from the Minidoka Relocation Center, located in warehouse building #5. 2002. NPS Photo.



Duplex residence, which is a former staff housing building from the Minidoka Relocation Center, on the foundation of the refrigerated warehouse (Building #9). 2003. NPS Photo.

strong indication that this structure was a shed-roofed staff housing unit (4-plex) that has been moved to this location. An addition to the back of the structure and the installation of a gabled roof over the entire structure partially surround this original long and narrow housing unit. Original interior finishes of the west-most unit are still intact though in poor condition. Many windows and doors, though not original materials, are in their original locations.

Warehouse Area: Lavatory (Building #25)

The lavatory building that served the warehouse area of the camp likely remains in its original location just east of the motor repair and tire shop. Though covered in corrugated metal today, this conclusion can be drawn from historic photographs and the window and door locations of the structure that remain intact.

Warehouse Area: Root Cellar (Building #42)

Documented to have been built by internees in 1943, the root cellar represented a typical agricultural facility of the time for storing potatoes and other root crops. This building type is gradually being replaced by new technology. Construction of the cellar began with the excavation of a long trough, a couple of feet deep by 50 ft wide and over 100 ft long. A log frame, with six rows of log posts was constructed within the excavation. Each row has 18 log posts, generally 12 ft apart, set on concrete footings. Posts along the sides of the excavated area are shorter than the posts near the center, so that the interior height is more that 12 ft in the center and about 5 ft at the sides. These posts support log beams, or rafters, which are notched at each end to meet over posts. The rafters are partially covered with milled roofing material, which in turn are covered with a single layer of hay bales. Over the hay is a layer of tar paper, and above that, a layer of earth that supports thick grasses. A number of the original ceramic roof vents remain in place. Entry structures of milled lumber are found on each end of the structure. Both have double-door entries. The south has a low-pitched gable roof; the north entry has a flat roof. This structure has recently been stabilized by an NPS preservation crew from North Cascades National Park.



Root cellar. NPS Photo.

Archival and Museum Collections

Most of the physical remains of Minidoka are fragmentary, and the only way to fully understand the events that occurred there is from the people directly involved. This is a slender resource that is rapidly disappearing. The human aspects of the history need to be preserved, and the NPS has joined others to work on this preservation through the collection of oral histories, papers, photographs, and objects that people have retained, documenting their experiences at Minidoka. This knowledge is best preserved in museum collections as archives and relevant objects related to the national monument. By systematically collecting, documenting, and preserving individual items and associated information, this knowledge may be made available to the staff for resource management, to scholars and students for research, and to future generations for study and understanding of Minidoka and its history.

The NPS is legally mandated to acquire and preserve museum collections. These mandates are contained in a series of federal laws, dating from the Antiquities Act of 1906 to the present, and in *NPS Management Policies* (see chapter 2). Within this framework, the NPS has developed an Interim Scope of Collection Statement specific to Minidoka Internment National Monument to provide guidance in developing these collections. The Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Minidoka Internment National Monument as those that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes



Children's chairs constructed of scrap lumber by Minidoka internees during World War II. They are located at the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum. 2003. NPS Photo.



Wartime tickets and booklets. 2002. NPS Photo.

and resources, as well as those objects that the NPS is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collections are clearly relevant to the national monument.

The national monument acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them as stipulated in *NPS Management Policies* (2001), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, and the NPS Museum Handbook.

The Minidoka collection is limited to cultural holdings. The purpose of this collection is to:

- increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs
- support research, resource management and education
- provide baseline data of park cultural resources
- document changes that these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects
- guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured

Currently, the collection is located at and managed by the staff of Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. As of June 2006, this collection consisted of accessions that include original furniture made by internees at Minidoka, an original WRA-issued cot, personal items of internees from Minidoka, and paper items that have been donated to the national monument. The remainder consists of archeological items that have been recovered during surveys or other work within the national monument.

In addition to those of the NPS, some archival and museum collections related to Minidoka are at the Jerome County Historical Society, in Jerome, Idaho. The Twin Falls County Library and College of Southern Idaho also have material, mostly archives, relating to Minidoka. Other sources for materials related to Minidoka include: the University of Washington, Wing Luke Asian Museum, Japanese American National Museum, Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, and the National Archives. Other potential sources of Minidoka-related material may exist with other organizations, elsewhere. To properly document and care for such collections, as well as provide public access to the collection, the NPS is pursuing mutually beneficial partnerships with the appropriate parties and organizations.

There is a strong probability that fairly extensive collections of archival and museum materials related to Minidoka will be made available to the NPS. Members of the planning staff have been approached by numerous individuals expressing interest in donating materials to the National Park Service for use in association with Minidoka Internment National Monument. Some of these potential donors have indicated a desire for their collections to remain connected and accessible to former internee families and communities.

In addition, the NPS is generating other materials that will become part of the national monument collections. These include books related to the history of Nikkei during World War II, park planning and resource management records, and other items collected during the course of park management activities.

Sites Associated with Minidoka Internment National Monument

Many sites associated with the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II are found throughout the U.S. The following list provides a general summary of sites related to the national monument, highlighting those sites with direct relevance to Minidoka and those that have been designated historic properties. *Confinement and Ethnicity* (Burton et al., 1999) provides a complete and detailed description of sites associated with the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II.

Idaho

Eden train stop was the arrival point for Minidoka's internees. Most arrived in 1942 and boarded buses from Eden to Minidoka. The train stop at Shoshone was the departing location for most internees leaving Minidoka to relocate outside the Exclusion Zone during World War II and those returning to Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska after the war.

Kooskia Internment Camp in north-central Idaho interned 265 Nikkei internees from the western states, Alaska, Hawaii, and some Japanese Latin Americans from Peru, Mexico, and Panama. The Kooskia internees volunteered as transfers from other Department of Justice camps to work on the construction of U.S. Highway 12. Over 20 internees transferred from Kooskia to Minidoka during World War II.

Labor camps at Twin Falls, Rupert, Shelley, and Caldwell housed hundreds of Minidoka internees working as farm laborers during the agricultural seasons. These locations were often former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) complexes with barrack-style buildings similar to those at Minidoka or mobile tent camps.

Prisoner of war (POW) camp at Rupert housed German and Italian POWs during World War II, who provided labor and assistance at Minidoka in 1945 with the closure of the camp.



Japanese American farm labor camp at Rupert, Idaho administered by the Farm Security Administration. The camp was a civilian conservation corps camp before World War II. July 1942. Photographer: Lee Russell. Library of Congress.

Washington

Eagledale Ferry Dock at Bainbridge Island is the location of the first forced removal of Nikkei from their homes under Executive Order 9066. On March 30, 1942, 227 individuals were escorted by armed soldiers onto the Kehlokan ferry at Eagledale Ferry Dock. The Bainbridge Island Nikkei were then sent directly to Manzanar in southern California. In 1943, most Bainbridge Island Nikkei requested and were granted transfer to Minidoka where they could be among Nikkei from the northwest. The development of a Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial is now being planned by the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community in collaboration with the City of Bainbridge Island and other partners.

In 2002, the NPS was directed by Congress to conduct a study of alternatives for the long-term management and public use of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site. The law directed that a special resource study be conducted to examine the national significance of the site at the Eagledale Ferry Dock, Bainbridge Island, Washington, and the suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park System. The final study report, delivered to Congress on May 1, 2006, recommends the addition of the Bainbridge Island site to Minidoka Internment National Monument as a satellite site, rather than as a separate new unit of the National Park System. The study is available at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ Search under Pacific West Regional Office and select Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study of Alternatives and Environmental Assessment. The NPS is in the process of completing this study. Any action taken by Congress as a result of the study findings that would affect Minidoka Internment National Monument would require an amendment to Minidoka's General Management Plan.



Memorial to Bainbridge Island's Japanese Americans incarcerated during WWII located near the site of the Eagledale Ferry Dock. 2003. NPS Photo.

Seattle Nihonmachi (Japantown) is in the Chinatown-International District southeast of downtown. Beginning in the 1890s up to World War II, the Seattle Nihonmachi served immigrants arriving from Japan and working in Washington State. By the 1920s, the Nihonmachi was the organizational center of a thriving Nikkei community, where Nikkei could buy Japanese and American products, obtain legal advice, and find medical and dental services. The Nihonmachi included dry good

and grocery stores, restaurants, laundries, bathhouses, dentists, physicians, barber shops, dance studios, hotels, and insurance companies. As the community expanded, community institutions and churches were constructed on the eastern edge of the Nihonmachi. Nikkei living in the Seattle Nihonmachi were sent to Minidoka during World War II. Seattle's Chinatown-International District became a Seattle historic district in 1973, and a smaller section, called the Seattle Chinatown Historic District, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

Pike Place Market has served Seattle residents for over 100 years. Nikkei farmers sold their produce in the Pike Place Market beginning at the turn of the century. They comprised nearly three-quarters of the produce stalls at its height just before World War II. Executive Order 9066 had a dramatic and devastating impact on the market, resulting in a loss of more than half its farmers. Most of these farmers were incarcerated at Minidoka. Pike Place Public Market was designated a national historic district in 1970 and a Seattle historic district in 1971.

Nippon Kan Hall, located at 622 South Washington Street, was a Nikkei community theater and cultural institution dating back to its construction begun in 1907. In the aftermath of Pearl Harbor, Nippon Kan was hastily closed and did not re-open until four decades later. Nippon Kan was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and is under consideration for designation as a national historic landmark.

Hashidate -Yu was a Japanese bath house in the basement of the Panama Hotel at 6th and Main Street built in 1910. During World War II, Hashidate-Yu was transformed into a storage unit for extra belongings that could not be carried to Camp Harmony and Minidoka. In 1985, the luggage and trunks were discovered untouched since 1942. Hashidate-Yu is under consideration for national historic landmark designation.

Old Main Street School, constructed in 1903, is in the heart of Seattle's Nihonmachi at 307 South 6th Avenue. In the pre-war period, the school served the Nikkei community almost exclusively. Old Main Street School is a Seattle historic landmark designated in 1977 and a contributing property to the Seattle Chinatown Historic District.

Kokugo Gakko was the first Japanese school established in the U.S., opening in 1902. In 1913, the operation was moved to its existing location at 1414 South Weller Street. In the days following Pearl Harbor, the school administrators and instructors were arrested and sent to Department of Justice internment camps. Their affiliation with a cultural Japanese institution was considered suspect and potentially dangerous by the FBI. The school was promptly closed, and later its students and their families were sent to Minidoka. Kokugo Gakko, or Nihongo Gakko, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.



Kokugo Gakko, or Nihongo Gakko in Seattle. September 2004. NPS Photo.

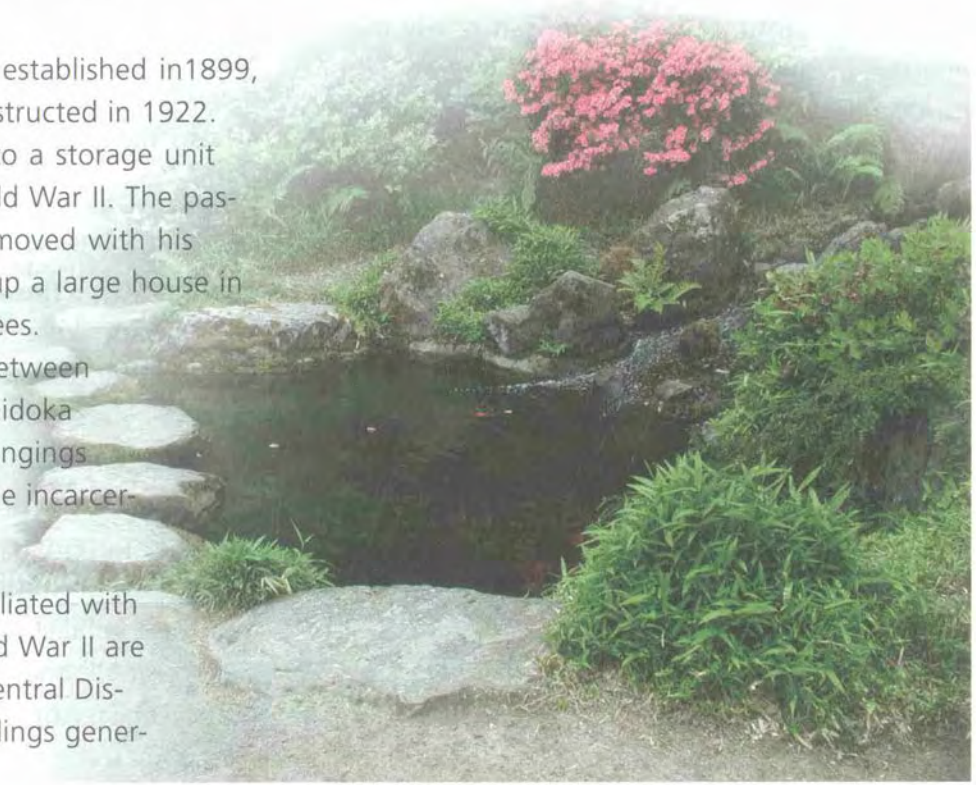


Seattle Buddhist Temple. September 2004. NPS Photo.

Seattle Buddhist Temple was completed in 1941 just two months before Pearl Harbor at its third location at 1427 South Main Street in the heart of the Nikkei civic area just east of Seattle's Nihonmachi. The temple was designed by Kichio Allen Arai who was Seattle's first Asian American architect to design buildings under his own name. Kichio Allen Arai, along with his family members, was incarcerated at Minidoka. During World War II, temple members stored their belongings in the gymnasium for the duration of their incarceration at Minidoka. The building was also rented to the U.S. Maritime Commission from 1942 to1946. Internees returned to their temple in 1946 to find it heavily vandalized. It was designated a Seattle historic landmark in 1976.

Japanese Baptist Church was established in1899, and its church building was constructed in 1922. The church was transformed into a storage unit for its congregation during World War II. The pastor, Reverend Emory Andrews, moved with his congregation to Idaho, setting up a large house in Twin Falls, Idaho to serve internees. Andrews made 56 round-trips between Seattle's Baptist Church and Minidoka during the war to transport belongings and provide representation to the incarcerated congregation members.

Additional church properties affiliated with Minidoka internees during World War II are found throughout the Seattle Central District. During the war, these buildings generally served as storage units for their congregation's belongings and then as places of refuge for returning families. St. Peter's Episcopal Parish at 16th and King Street was established as a Japanese Episcopal church in 1908 and constructed its building in 1932. Seattle's Nichiren Buddhist Church was designed by Kichio Allen Arai and completed in 1929 at 10th and Weller Street. Blaine Memorial Methodist Church, located on Beacon Hill in south Seattle, served the Japanese Methodist community. Other churches affiliated with Nikkei who were incarcerated at Minidoka include Seattle Koyasan Church, Konko, Japanese Congregational Church, and Japanese Presbyterian Church.



Kubota Gardens in south Seattle. 2001. NPS Photo.

Kubota Gardens, at Renton Avenue and 55 Avenue South, encompasses 20 acres of hills, valley, streams, and carefully designed and maintained Japanese style gardens as well as Fujitaro Kubota's family home. Kubota first established the nursery and display garden in 1927, and it grew and evolved over many decades. Kubota was incarcerated at Minidoka during World War II and built the Japanese-style garden at the entrance to Minidoka. Kubota Gardens was designated a Seattle historic landmark in 1981 and became a Seattle park in 1987.

Lake View Cemetery, on Capitol Hill in Seattle, is the resting place for many Nikkei who were incarcerated at Minidoka. The Japanese section near the entrance to the cemetery cites their names, and some of the tombstones state their incarceration at Minidoka. There is a 20-foot-high monument dedicated to the 60 Nikkei soldiers from Minidoka and Seattle who died in service to their country in World War II.

Evergreen-Washelli Cemetery in Seattle, at 111th and Aurora North, is a burial ground for Nikkei incarcerated at Minidoka. Many of Minidoka's soldiers who were killed in action are buried at this cemetery, including William Kenzo Nakamura who received the Medal of Honor posthumously for his bravery during World War II and in whose name the Seattle United States Courthouse was renamed in 1991.

Puyallup Assembly Center, also known as Camp Harmony, was at the Western Washington Fairgrounds approximately 35 miles south of Seattle. Approximately 7,600 Nikkei were confined there from western Washington and Alaska between April 28, 1942, and September 12, 1942. From the Puyallup Assembly Center, the majority of internees were transferred to Minidoka. Today, the site bears witness to its history as Camp Harmony with a sculpture by George Tsutakawa and commemorative plaques.

Oregon

Portland New Chinatown-Japantown Historic District is bounded by NW Glisan, NW 3rd Avenue, W Burnside, and NW 5th Avenue. Portland Nihonmachi (Japantown), which encompassed 10-12 blocks in Northwest Portland, and the Southwest Portland Nikkei community were the economic and cultural hubs for Japanese immigrants working in lumber companies, canneries, railroads, and farms in Oregon, Wyoming, and Idaho. Portland Nihonmachi was home to more than 100 Nikkei run businesses. Nikkei living in the Portland Nihonmachi were sent to Minidoka during World War II. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989.

Portland Buddhist Church, at 312 NW Tenth Avenue, was the Nikkei community's first Buddhist church in Oregon owned by the congregation. It was constructed in 1910 and served the community until 1965, when the building was sold and a new church was built in southeast Portland. During World War II, the church was closed for three years while its members were incarcerated at



Portland Buddhist Church. Photographer: Amy McFeeters-Krone. National Register Collection.



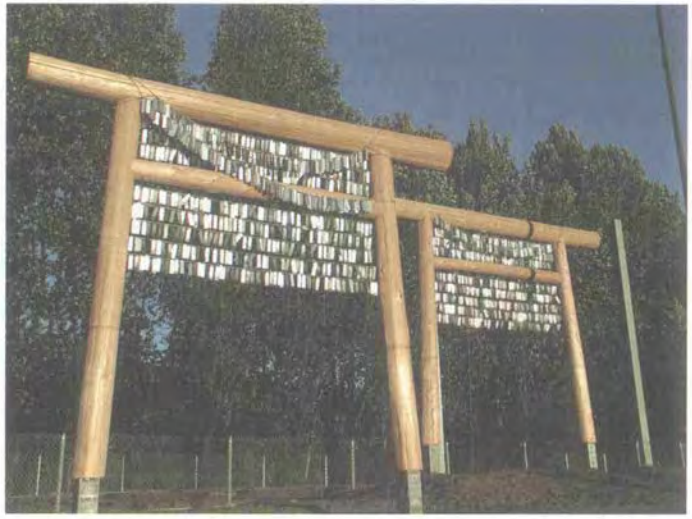
The Merchant Building. Portland Oregon. ca. 1938. Permission of the Oregon Historical Society.



The Japanese section of the Rose City Cemetery, Portland. 2003. NPS Photo.

Minidoka and other camps. The Portland Buddhist Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

Merchant Hotel in the historic Portland Nihonmachi at 2nd Avenue and Davis Street was constructed in 1885 as a luxury hotel. It is one of the few remaining examples of Victorian Italianate cast iron architecture on the West Coast. In the pre-war period, Nikkei used the Merchant Hotel for a variety of businesses, including the Teikoku Japanese Merchandise Company, a publisher, laundry, bathhouse, and barbershop. Preceding World War II, Nikkei used the building for a variety of businesses. Today, it is the new home of the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving Oregon Nikkei history.



Public art, created by Valerie Otani, commemorating the site of the Portland Assembly Center at the Portland Expo lightrail station. 2003. NPS Photo.

Japanese American Historical Plaza, in Portland's Tom McCall Waterfront Park, is dedicated to the memory of the World War II internment and incarceration of Oregon Nikkei at Minidoka and other camps. The plaza was designed by Bob Murase, funded by the Oregon Nikkei Endowment and completed in 1990.

Rose City Cemetery, at 56th and NE Fremont in Portland, is the final resting place for the majority of Portland Issei and Nisei, most of whom were incarcerated at Minidoka. Among those buried in the Japanese section is Reverend Terakawa, who was the pastor of the Oregon Buddhist Temple, served the Buddhist community at Minidoka, and died at Minidoka on November 12, 1944. The cemetery also contains numerous headstones of Nikkei many of which were vandalized during World War II.

Portland Assembly Center was at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Pavilion adjacent to the Columbia River. It held approximately 4,300 people primarily from Oregon and Washington from May 2, 1942, to September 10, 1942. Half of the internees were sent to Minidoka, while the other half were sent to Tule Lake and Heart Mountain. Today, the site is called the Portland Exposition Center and contains a historical marker describing the history of the site during World War II. The Interstate light-rail system has a station stop at the Expo Center featuring a large-scale public art piece commemorating the Nikkei who were incarcerated at the assembly center during World War II.



Soul consoling tower in the cemetery at Manzanar National Historic Site. 2003. NPS Photo.



The stockade at Tule Lake Segregation Center. July 2002. NPS Photo.

Alaska

Stedman-Thomas Historic District in Ketchikan, Alaska, was home to Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, and Native Alaskans working in southeast Alaska's fishing industry in the pre-war era. During World War II, 42 Nikkei were forcibly removed from Ketchikan's Stedman-Thomas District. Most Issei men were sent to Department of Justice camps, while their families were sent to the Puyallup Assembly Center and then to Minidoka. This government policy eventually broke the backbone of the Stedman-Thomas business community. The historic district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

California

Manzanar National Historic Site was designated to preserve historic resources related to the World War II incarceration of Nikkei at Manzanar and to provide opportunities for public education about this historical event. Manzanar is directly related to Minidoka via its 227 individuals from Bainbridge Island who were initially sent to Manzanar and then to Minidoka. The historic site contains 814 acres of the historic camp, including the historic gymnasium, cemetery monument, locations of residential areas, and numerous historic landscape features. Manzanar was designated a California state historic landmark in 1972, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, designated a national historic landmark in 1985, and finally designated a national historic site and unit of the national park system in 1992. The interpretive center in the adaptively re-used historic gymnasium opened in 2004.

Tule Lake opened on May 27, 1942, as a WRA center. It was later designated a segregation center by the WRA in 1943 for those who answered "no" to one or both of the loyalty questions. A total of 328 internees from Minidoka were sent to Tule Lake as a result of the loyalty questionnaire. Nearly 2000 internees who answered "yes-yes" at Tule Lake were transferred to Minidoka in 1943. At present, the Tule Lake site is being considered for national historic landmark designation.

Sites throughout the United States

Small numbers of internees at Minidoka were also transferred from the Santa Anita, Tanforan, and Tulare Assembly Centers in California. Some internees were also transferred to and from other WRA camps at Topaz in Utah, Granada in Colorado, Gila River and Poston in Arizona, Heart Mountain in Wyoming, and Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas. For a complete list of transfers, refer to the Minidoka Relocation Center Final Accountability Roster 1945.

Nearly 200 internees were transferred to Minidoka from Department of Justice internment camps, generally to join their families who were being confined at Minidoka. More than half were transferred from Santa Fe, New Mexico, many of whom originated from Alaska. Others were transferred from Kooskia, Idaho; Fort Missoula, Montana; Lordsburg, New Mexico; Ellis Island, New York; Fort Lincoln, Nebraska; Sharp Park, California; and McNeil Island, Washington. Almost 70 individuals voluntarily transferred to the internment camp at Crystal City, Texas, to join family members. Less than a dozen internees from Minidoka were forcibly transferred to Department of Justice camps.

NPS Involvement with Sites Associated with Internment and Incarceration of Nikkei during World War II

The National Park Service is conducting a theme study of sites related to the World War II internment and incarceration of Nikkei. Table 9 lists sites that have been designated as federally recognized historic sites.

Education and Interpretation

On-site education and interpretation at the national monument includes four wayside panels installed in 1990 at the entrance. The panels include information about the listing of the site on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, its designation as an Idaho Centennial Project, the Minidoka soldiers who were killed during World War II, and a map of the former camp. These interpretive waysides are part of a memorial that was established through the efforts of private citizens and businesses, and local, state, and federal government actions in 1990 as an official Idaho state event during the Idaho Centennial Celebration.

Education and interpretation programs conducted by NPS staff include presentations to school and in-

terested groups. Educational materials used in these programs and made available to the public include a pamphlet and map. In addition, the Minidoka Internment National Monument website provides a digitized version of the pamphlet and a link to the chapter on Minidoka in *Confinement and Ethnicity* (Burton et. al. 1999). The visitor center at Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument has an exhibit, AV materials, as well as a variety of reference materials related to Minidoka.

Minidoka is interpreted at other southern Idaho locations, including an Idaho state historical marker near the national monument at the intersection of S.R.25 and Hunt Road. The Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum located at the intersection of I-84 and U.S. 93 has a partially restored barrack with historical artifacts and interpretive panels. The Jerome County Historical Society in Jerome contains an exhibit about Minidoka and an extensive collection of artifacts and documents related to Minidoka.

"The living legacy of the national monument resides in the personal experiences and memories of those who experienced Minidoka and related historical events from a firsthand perspective."
-Public Comment

Table 9: Federally Designated Sites Related to the Internment and Incarceration of Nikkei during WW II

Designation	Date
National Park Unit	
Manzanar National Historic Site	March 3, 1992
Minidoka Internment National Monument	January 17, 2001
National Historic Landmark	
Manzanar Relocation Center	February 1985
Rohwer Relocation Center- cemetery	July 6, 1992
Heart Mountain Relocation Center	June 9, 2006
Tule Lake Segregation Center	February 17, 2006
National Register of Historic Places	
Fort Missoula Internment Center	April 29, 1987
Granada Relocation Center	May 18, 1994
Heart Mountain Relocation Center	December 19, 1985
Manzanar Relocation Center	July 30, 1976
Minidoka Relocation Center	July 19, 1979
Moab Isolation Center	May 2, 1994
Rohwer Relocation Center- cemetery	July 30, 1974
Topaz Relocation Center	January 2, 1974



Current exhibit for Minidoka at Hagerman Fossil Beds visitor center. 2003. NPS Photo.

Minidoka Internment National Monument Interpretive Themes

The primary interpretive themes for Minidoka Internment National Monument were developed by the planning team and through extensive public review. They are listed in the "Background of the National Monument" section.

Southern Idaho Interpretive Themes

Regional interpretive themes relate to cultural, historical, and natural resources in southern Idaho. A primary theme is the geologic history of the area, related to significant natural features in southern Idaho and extensive volcanology. This includes massive lava flows and lava tubes, hot springs, the Snake River Plain, the Thousand Springs aquifer system, and Shoshone Falls. Another primary theme is the irrigation and settlement of the West. Large-scale irrigation projects during the first half of the 20th century established the agricultural community and character of the area, naming it the Magic Valley. These themes are interpreted at historic sites, interpretive areas, and geologic sites throughout southern Idaho.



Former Minidoka internees visit the Four Rivers Cultural Center exhibit in Ontario, Oregon on the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

These interpretive themes provide a regional framework for understanding the national monument's history within the context of southern Idaho. For example, one factor in siting Minidoka was the WRA's intention to provide cheap labor for land development, which directly relates to irrigation and settlement of the West. Internees cleared desert vegetation, built irrigation canals, and effectively transformed the area from an arid high desert into a productive agricultural landscape. Today, this agricultural landscape is the legacy of internee labors during World War II. Additionally, the area's volcanic geology with its basalt ridges and outcroppings determined the camp's layout, size, and extent. Basalt rock was used in the construction of the entrance buildings, as well as in landscape projects throughout the camp. Thus, internees interacted with both the geology of the area, as well as provided a significant contribution to the area's agricultural history.

Educational and Interpretive Programs at Related Historic Sites and Institutions

The history of Nikkei internment and incarceration is interpreted at various sites and institutions

throughout the U.S. Each exhibit has a unique focus, and the supporting institutions provide a variety of educational programs. Permanent exhibits are at the Four Rivers Cultural Center in Ontario, Oregon, the Wing Luke Asian Museum in Seattle, the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center in Oregon, the National Japanese American Historical Society in San Francisco, Japanese American Museum of San Jose, the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles, Manzanar National Historic Site Interpretive Center in eastern California, and the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington D.C. Each former camp also provides some historical information about the site and its history, generally on panels and historical markers. In addition to the institutions above, educational programs about the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II are developed and distributed by a wide variety of organizations. These include: the Densho Project in Seattle, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, the Seattle Japanese Language School- known as Kokugo Gakko, the Japanese American Historical Society of San Diego, the Japanese American Citizens League, the Go For Broke Educational Foundation, the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund, the California Digital Library Online and Archive, the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., as well as Nisei veterans organizations, Nikkei religious institutions, and major universities throughout the U.S.

Ongoing Partnership Programs

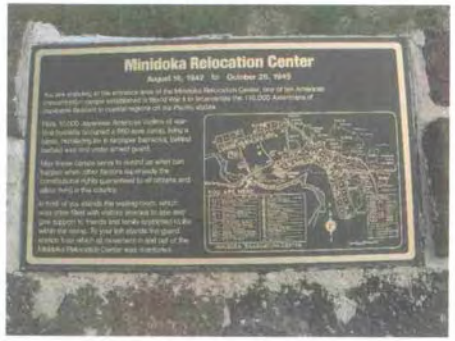
Partnerships have been developed through cooperative agreements with the following educational organizations: the Densho Project in Seattle, the Wing Luke Asian Museum in Seattle, and the Friends of Minidoka.

In 2002, the NPS and the Wing Luke Asian Museum entered into a cooperative agreement. The Wing Luke Asian Museum has assisted the NPS with outreach and communication with former internees and the Nikkei community during the planning process.

The NPS and the Densho Project entered into a cooperative agreement in 2003 to capture oral histories and develop educational materials. Through this agreement, oral histories have been conducted with surviving internees, persons related to the national monument's historical events, and persons related to contemporary civil and Constitutional rights issues. The NPS and the Densho Project are collaborating on the development of a website that will contain information on all sites related to the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II.

The Friends of Minidoka incorporated in 2003 and is beginning to collaborate with the NPS for education, outreach, and historic preservation projects. They have a comprehensive website about Minidoka at www.minidoka.org

A variety of partnership opportunities exist with nonprofit organizations who are already devoted







Plaques at Minidoka in the entrance area. 2003. NPS Photo.

to Asian American history and civil rights issues. Organizations that offer opportunities for partnerships geared toward education and interpretation are: Manzanar National Historic Site, Friends of Minidoka Inc., Wing Luke Asian Museum, Japanese American National Museum, Jerome County Historical Society, Densho Project, University of Washington Department of American Ethnic Studies, College of Southern Idaho and the Herrett Center, Japanese American Citizens League, the Smithsonian, Bainbridge Island Historical Society, Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, Four Rivers Cultural Center, and others. Additional cooperative efforts could be established with schools, universities, and local, state, and other federal agencies.

Visitor Use and Recreation

Visitor Use Patterns and Trends

Visitor use patterns and trends are analyzed at four scales: state, region, county, and the local area surrounding the national monument.

Idaho State

The travel industry is a major component of Idaho's economy. Visitors spent approximately $1.7 billion in Idaho in 1997. Retails sales account for 24% ($403 million) of that total, with 23% ($392 million) for ground transportation, 17% ($289 million) for eating and drinking at restaurants and clubs, 16% (266 million) for overnight accommodations, and the rest being spent fairly equally for outdoor recreation activities and purchases at food stores.

In 1990-2000, almost 64 million visitors came to Idaho. The number of visitors is fairly equally dispersed in the spring, summer, and winter, but there are fewer visitors in the fall. Almost 17 million people visited during the summer months (June 15 - September 6) while a little over 16 million visited in the spring (March 16 – June 14) and winter (December 1 – March 15). During the fall approximately 14.2 million people visited the state (University of Idaho, 1999-2000 Travel Study Data).

While travel spending is significant statewide, the nature of the travel industry varies by region.

South-Central Region

Travelers visit local attractions during their stay in the region and en route to other recreation destinations. For example, regional attractions near Jerome include Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, the Snake River Canyon, Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum, Shoshone Falls, Sun Valley, and City of Rocks National Reserve.

The south-central region receives fewer visitors than the other regions within the state; however, tourism is still a major part of the region's economy. As part of a U.S. Department of Commerce study, in 1993 the University of Idaho conducted a traveler survey to determine the economic importance of tourism to rural communities.

Results showed that a substantial number of tourists (over 2 million) visited Region IV (Jerome, Cassia, Gooding, Minidoka, Lincoln, and Twin Falls counties) in 1993 and spent $97 million.

In a 1997 study, the southwestern region (Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington) received 31% of visitors, the north (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone) 20%, the central (Blaine, Butte, Camas, Custer, Lemhi) 14%, the eastern (Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton) 10%, the southeastern (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power) 9%, and both the north-central (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce) and south-central area (Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) regions received 8% of the visitors to the state.



Pontoon boat rides on the Snake River near Twin Falls. 2004. NPS Photo.

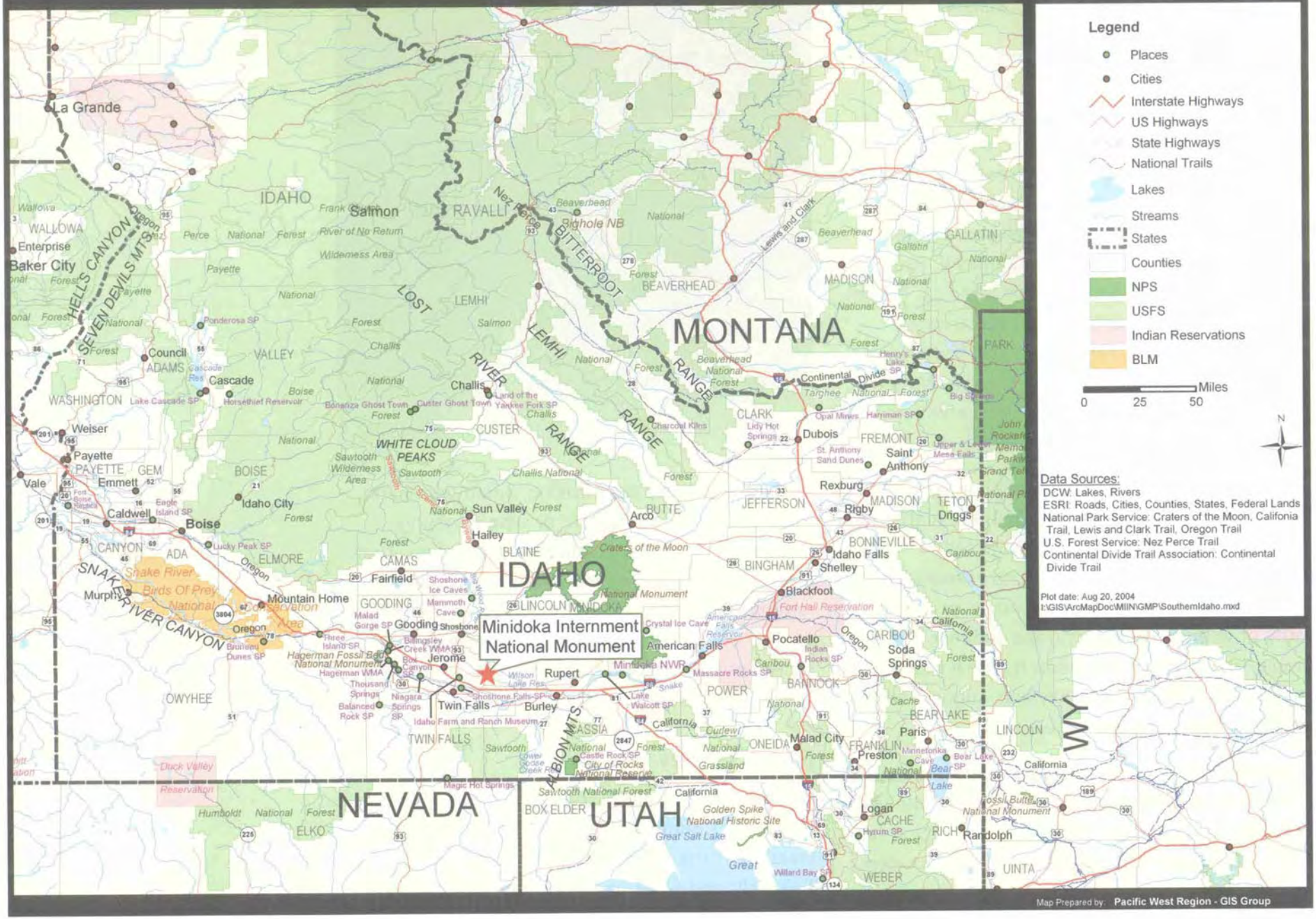
The number of visitors to the region in spring (1,393,899) and winter (1,388,099) are higher than they are in summer (1,223,961) and fall (1,219,597). For facilities similar to Minidoka Internment National Monument, however, the majority of visitors come during the summer. For example, at Craters of the Moon National Monument, the highest visitation is in July and August and the lowest in December and January.

Of these visitors, the majority traveled for pleasure (43.7%) or as part of their daily activities (49.3%). Only 7% of the visitors traveled to the region for business. Almost 62% of the visitors are residents of the region who are traveling within the region, traveling to another region, or simply passing through on their way to another destination. That leaves approximately 38% of the visitors as non-residents who are either visiting within the region, or who are traveling through on their way to another destination (University of Idaho 1999-2000 Travel Study Data).

Jerome County

Limited data is available on the number of visitors to Jerome County, but tourism is noticeably increasing in the Magic Valley. Features such as Twin Falls and Shoshone Falls, the Perrine Bridge,

Southern Idaho



winter skiing, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and several national recreation areas all contribute to making the county an attractive place for tourists. As tourism increases within the county, some of those visitors who may not know much about Minidoka prior to arrival in the area may be tempted to visit once they find out about the national monument and are just a short drive away. Conversely, as tourism increases at the national monument, many of these visitors may be attracted to other tourism opportunities within Jerome County.

Minidoka Internment National Monument and Environs

Formal research has not yet been conducted to determine the exact number of visitors to Minidoka. Visitation is low, primarily because there are no facilities at the national monument. Also, there has not been much publicity since the recent designation of Minidoka as a national monument. Currently there is no way to keep track of the number of visitors to the national monument, so there are no solid estimates regarding visitation. An NPS staff person has estimated that on average between 1 and 10 people visit the site per day, but this estimate is rough at best. This number is probably low because of the number of visits by school groups and by organizations interested in Minidoka's history. During the Minidoka Pilgrimages in 2003, 2004, and 2005, for example, there were several hundred people who attended a remembrance ceremony on the site.

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument is used for visitation comparisons. This national monument is a 4,351-acre landscape that protects the world's richest known fossil deposits from a time period called the late Pliocene epoch, 3.5 million years ago. Hagerman Fossil Beds is on the Snake River of south-central Idaho, approximately 15 miles south of I-84 and 30 minutes west of Twin Falls. Facilities include interpretive and hiking trails, picnic areas, fossil grounds, viewing areas, and a visitor center/office complex that is in the town of Hagerman, roughly 2 miles from the national monument site. Visitation in 2003 numbered approximately 14,500 people. After signage was installed along SR-30 and I-84 and educational programs were initiated, visitation increased 200%. Between January and July 2004, visitation was at 14,300 and visitation is expected to increase.

Recreation Trends

Idaho State

Idaho is a renowned haven for outdoor recreation enthusiasts. The northern portion of the state has the greatest concentration of lakes in the West, and deep, evergreen forests surround these lakes. The Salmon River bisects the rugged Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness and provides some of the best whitewater kayaking and rafting in the world. The beautiful Sawtooth Wilderness Area and the majestic White Cloud peaks provide additional opportunities for recreation. World-famous Sun Valley is nearby, and Hells Canyon, the deep-



Hagerman Fossil Beds NM. Hagerman, Idaho. NPS Photo.



Box Falls, Box Canyon State Park. Hagerman, Idaho. Photo courtesy of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.



Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. NPS Photo.

est river gorge in North America, lies on the state's western border, overlooked by the Seven Devils Mountains. The Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area, near Kuna, hosts the largest concentration of nesting raptors in North America. The tallest sand dunes on the continent are in the southwestern corner of Idaho and in the southeast is the Craters of the Moon National Monument. Five historic pioneer trails, including the Oregon Trail, Lewis and Clark Trail, and the California Trail, cross the state. Idaho has 16 alpine ski areas, over 200 miles of nordic trails, 823 square miles of water mass, 464,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs, 26,000 miles of fishing streams, 2,433 miles of floatable rivers, 26 state parks, and 15 national forests. Idaho is home to five national park units: City of Rocks National Reserve, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Minidoka Internment National Monument, and Nez Perce National Historical Park.

South-Central Region

The south-central region offers abundant recreational opportunities. The region is known for its unique and scenic landscapes, as well as its interesting historic and cultural sites. Some of the sites that offer recreational opportunities and may be influential in attracting tourists to the area include the following:

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument– The national monument contains the world's richest known fossil deposits from the late Pliocene epoch dating to 3.5 million years ago.

Thousand Springs Scenic Byway - This 68-mile route traverses the Hagerman Valley, known for its fish hatcheries, fossil beds and a "Thousand Springs" that cascade from cliff walls above the Snake River near Hagerman.

Niagra Springs State Park – Niagra Springs is a national natural landmark and part of the world-famous Thousand Springs complex along the Snake River.

Box Canyon State Park – The 350-acre Snake River canyon is the site of the 11th largest spring in North America and hosts several wildlife and fish species.

Fort Hall Shoshone/Bannock Reservation- This American Indian Reservation is located north of Pocatello and includes a museum and casino. There is also a natural history museum at Idaho State University in Pocatello that contains material on the Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Malad Gorge State Park – This 652-acre park offers views of spectacular canyons along the Malad River, which cuts through a 250-foot gorge on its way to the Snake River.

City of Rocks National Reserve – The City of Rocks National Reserve is nestled amidst the mountain peaks of the Albion Mountain Range and is known for its historical, geological, and scenic resources. Recreational activities include hiking, wildlife viewing, picnicking, rock climbing, backpacking, skiing, photography, and horseback riding.

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve — Cooperatively managed by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, Craters of the Moon preserves more than 740,000 acres including vast lava flows that erupted as recently as 2,000 years ago. Recreational activities include backpacking, biking, camping, caving, cross country skiing, hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing.

Sawtooth National Forest – This 2.1 million-acre forest provides a variety of year-round recreational opportunities, including skiing, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and all-terrain vehicle riding.

Sawtooth National Recreation Area – The 754,000-acre area contains approximately 750 miles of trails, 40 peaks rising over 10,000 feet, and over 300 mountain lakes.

Sawtooth Scenic Byway – The 115-mile scenic byway travels up Highways 93 and 75, climbing from the high desert to the Sawtooth Mountains, and provides access to a number of recreation sites.

Oregon Trail National Historic Trail – This historic pioneer migration route runs parallel to the Snake River along the south bank.

Three Island Crossing State Park – This site was one of the most famous river crossings on the historic Oregon Trail, and remnants can be seen from highway rest areas at either end of the park. There is also information at the visitor's center about American Indians in southern Idaho.

Lake Walcott State Park – The 65-acre park is used primarily for camping, fishing, and picnicking, and also serves as a convenient base from which to explore the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge.

Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge – This 20,721-acre wildlife refuge extends upstream for 25 miles along the Snake River and includes all of Lake Walcott. Concentrations of up to 100,000 waterfowl may be seen in the fall.

Wildlife Management Areas – Wildlife management areas (WMA), such as Billingsley Creek WMA and Hagerman WMA, provide wildlife viewing opportunities.

Hagerman Valley Historical Museum – The museum contains fossils of prehistoric animals unearthed from Hagerman Fossil Beds. The museum also presents regional family histories, pictorial and historic news records.

Cassia County Historic Museum – The museum presents local American Indian artifacts, prehistoric fossils, farming exhibits, and pioneer history.

Herrett Center for Arts and Science – The Herrett Center on the College of Southern Idaho campus features a planetarium, ancient South American arts, and contemporary arts.

Other sites that offer recreational opportunities in the region include the Lower Goose Creek Reservoir, Crystal Ice Cave, Wilson Butte Cave, Balanced Rock, Shoshone Ice Caves, and state and federal fish hatcheries near Hagerman.



City of Rocks National Reserve, Almo, Idaho. NPS Photo.



Sawtooth Mountains. South Central Idaho. Photo courtesy of USDA Forest Service.



Oregon Trail. Register Cliff, Wyoming. NPS Photo.



Herrett Center in Twin Falls, Idaho. 2004. NPS Photo.



Francis Egbert, of the IFARM, giving a tour of the restored Minidoka barrack during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.



Restored Minidoka barrack at the IFARM. 2003. NPS Photo.

Festivals and events also attract local residents and tourists to the region. Annual festivals held in the region include Hagerman Fossil Days (held at Hagerman City Park in May) and the Thousand Springs Festival (held at the Thousand Springs Preserve in September). Several Twin Falls events are held: NASCAR Racing (held April through September), Western Days (June); Jazz in the Canyon (June); Kids' Art in the Park (July); Hispanic Fiesta (August); and Oktoberfest (October).

Jerome County

Jerome County is a small agricultural county where formal recreational opportunities are limited. The sites that offer recreational opportunities and may be influential in attracting tourists to the area include the following:

Wilson Lake Reservoir – 600-acre Wilson Lake is southeast of the national monument, and offers fishing, boating, and camping opportunities.

The Snake River – The dramatic Snake River offers myriad opportunities for scenic viewing, fishing, boating, hiking, picnicking, and state park camping.

Thousand Springs – Water emerges from the Snake River Aquifer, forming countless natural springs that gush from the steep Snake River canyon walls and cascade into the river below. Guided boat tours bring visitors to the many springs and waterfalls in the area.

Shoshone Falls – Located just outside the town of Twin Falls, 212' Shoshone Falls is the largest and most dramatic of all the waterfalls along the Snake River.

Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum – A project of the Jerome County Historical Society, the "I Farm" is being developed to preserve the agricultural heritage of south-central Idaho. It offers special tours and Live History Days and features artifacts and two original barracks that were once at Minidoka.

Jerome County Historical Museum – The museum presents the history and artifacts of the Jerome area. Exhibits include the Minidoka (Hunt) camp displays and North Side Irrigation displays.

Jerome Country Club – Located near Jerome, the facility provides an 18-hole golf course.

Festivals and events held annually in Jerome County include the Jerome County Fair & Rodeo (held in Jerome late July).

Minidoka Internment National Monument and Environs

There are no formalized recreational opportunities on the site of Minidoka Internment National Monument or in the immediate vicinity. The national monument is open to the traveling public, but there are only minimal facilities for interpreting the site's history and significance. Interpretive panels at the entry gate area provide a brief overview. Furthermore, there are no road signs to direct travelers

to the site, nor is there an entrance sign to mark the national monument. Thus visitors to the site tend to be people who deliberately seek out the site due to personal interest.

Table 10: Driving Distances between Minidoka Internment National Monument and Regional Recreation Sites

Regional Recreational Site:	Distance:
Wilson Lake Reservoir	8 miles
Snake River	10 miles
The Oregon Trail	11 miles
Thousand Springs Scenic Byway	13 miles
Shoshone Falls	17 miles
Sawtooth National Forest	27 miles
Sawtooth Scenic Byway	28 miles
Niagra Springs State Park	29 miles
State & Federal Fish Hatcheries	30 miles
Box Canyon State Park	38 miles
Malad Gorge State Park	40 miles
Lake Walcott State Park	42 miles
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	43 miles
Shoshone Ice Caves	47 miles
Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge	48 miles
Balanced Rock	49 miles
Crystal Ice Cave	64 miles
Three Island Crossing State Park	77 miles
City of Rocks National Reserve	80 miles

Pilgrimages

Pilgrimages to the camps by former internees, their families, and friends began in the late 1960s. Pilgrimages have been a formal way for those to remember the events, honor those who experienced them, educate the younger participants about what happened during World War II, and reflect on the significance of the internment and incarceration as it relates to civil and constitutional rights today. Past Pilgrimages have particularly honored the Issei and the Nisei, who died in military service for the United States during World War II.

Preceding the designation of the site as an NPS unit, pilgrimages to Minidoka coincided with the site's listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and designation as an Idaho Centennial Project in 1990. During these pilgrimages, groups of former internees and their families from Idaho, Washington, and Oregon participated in ceremonies to commemorate the site and its significance during World War II.

In 2003, 2004, and 2005, pilgrimages to Minidoka occurred in June with the cooperation of the National Park Service. The pilgrimages were organized by a consortium of organizations, including Nikkei organizations from Seattle, Portland, and Twin Falls and veterans groups from Idaho and Washington. The pilgrimages included tours of the national monument property, visits to the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum to see the barracks building, storytelling and educational sessions, and ceremonies in the historic entrance garden. Each



The Pilgrimage buses en route from Seattle to Minidoka. June 2004. NPS Photo.



Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.



Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.



Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2005. NPS Photo.

pilgrimage attracted approximately 200 individuals from around the country for the three day event.

It is likely that pilgrimages to Minidoka could occur on an annual or biennial schedule in the future. Special-use permits and close communication with the national monument staff would ensure that these events provide a meaningful experience for the participants.

Heritage Tourism

According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, cultural heritage tourism is "traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historic and natural resources."

Minidoka Internment National Monument qualifies as a site that represents a significant chapter of American history and would be of interest to the general public. Within south-central Idaho, there are other noteworthy areas of cultural heritage interest, such as the Oregon and California Trails; various early stagecoach routes; turn-of-the-century Chinese gold mining sites; American Indian sites and interpretive centers; early agricultural development projects; local and county museums; the Ann Frank Memorial, the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum; the Herrett Center and Museum; and various prehistoric and early settlement sites.



Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2006. NPS Photo.



Akio Yanagihara and Massie Tomita, former Minidoka internees, visiting Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

The Natural Environment

Environmental and Physiographic Context

Minidoka Internment National Monument is in south-central Idaho on the Snake River Plain, which is bounded by the Camas Prairie to the west, the Snake River to the south and east, and Craters of the Moon National Monument and the Lost River, Lemhi and Bitterroot Ranges to the north. This region is part of the Columbia Plateau physiographic province, also known as the Columbia Intermontane province (U.S. Forest Service 1994). The national monument is situated in an area dominated geologically by basaltic lava flows, called the Snake River Basalts section. It is charac-

terized by nearly horizontal sheets of basalt laid down in the Snake River drainage to form a plain. Lava flows range from less than 100 feet thick to several thousand feet thick. Block-faulted mountains are also included in this section. The basalts are mainly two ages: the older flows are of the Miocene and Pliocene epoch (2 to 25 million years old); the younger lavas are Pliocene (less than 10 millions years old) through recent times. The section is about 60 miles wide and is essentially flat; however, the eastern portions of the section are much higher in elevation. The surface is a youthful lava plateau with a thin wind-blown and stream-deposited soil layer covering it. In the vicinity of the national monument, the most prominent surface features of this volcanism are squeezed-up lava ridges (U.S. Forest Service 1994).

The Snake River Plain is a high desert that naturally supports steppe vegetation: a mosaic of dominant shrubs interspersed with open areas occupied by perennial grasses and other understory vegetation. The predominant potential natural vegetation is sagebrush steppe composed of big sagebrush (Artemisia spp) and wheatgrass (Agropyron spp) (Kuchler1964). Few large blocks of this natural vegetation remain, however, having been replaced by agriculture, depleted by overgrazing of livestock, altered by an increase in fire frequency and intensity, and invaded by non-native, annual grasses.

In winter, the average daily minimum temperature (Jerome, Idaho) is approximately 20 degrees Fahrenheit, and the lowest recorded temperature was -24 degrees. The average daily maximum in the summer is about 87 degrees, with the highest recorded temperature of 106 degrees. The average rainfall is about 10 inches per year (Natural Resources Conservation Service 1998).

The national monument's topography is almost flat, ranging about 30 feet from the highest to the lowest points. The average elevation is about 3,960 feet above sea level.

National Monument lands occupy portions of the following four sections: T. 8 S., R. 19 E. Sections 32 and 33, and T. 9 S., R. 19 E. Sections 4 and 5.

Soils

Soils within Jerome County have been mapped and classified by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (1998). As shown in this survey, the vast majority of the national monument is composed of the Barrymore–Starbuck soils complex on slopes of 1 to 4%. These soils, composed of silt



North Side Canal in wintertime. 2003. NPS Photo.

loam, are typically shallow to moderate in depth: fractured bedrock may be encountered at about 18 to 25 inches beneath the surface. Within the county, these soils are typically used for rangeland or irrigated cropland, with the primary management considerations being the lack of precipitation and the shallow depth to bedrock. The risk of water erosion on these soils is slight.

Small portions of the national monument, especially areas near the periphery of the site, are composed of other soils. The most prevalent of these is Power silt loam, found along the northern boundary of the national monument. This very deep soil with good water holding capacity is well suited to irrigated agriculture, the principal land use on the privately owned properties adjoining the national monument.

Minor inclusions of other soils and basalt rock outcrops may also be present on and immediately surrounding the national monument.

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the nation's short and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our nation's prime farmland. Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pasture land, forest land, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied.

Within the national monument and the immediate surrounding area, the Barrymore–Starbuck soils complex and the Power silt loam soil are considered prime farmland soils, if they are irrigated with an adequate supply of water. Because the national monument is not irrigated and has no irrigation water rights, these soils within the national monument cannot be classified as prime farmland.

Vegetation

The present-day vegetation of the national monument is a mosaic of remnant native plants, scattered trees and shrubs that were planted by internees during World War II and non-native invasive species, including noxious weeds. Although no systematic inventory of vegetation on the national monument has been completed, examples of each of these types are readily observed.

In terms of native vegetation, the national monument is a highly disturbed site. Virtually every part of the national monument has been altered by human activity at least once and often several times

in the past. The most significant disturbance to the natural vegetation of the site was the development and operation of the Minidoka WRA Center.

Native vegetation remaining on the site is a small remnant of the vast sagebrush steppe plant communities that once existed on the Snake River Plain. Sagebrush, including both basin big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata) and Wyoming big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis) can be found scattered throughout the national monument, especially in the historic open space south of Hunt Road. Rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus spp.), a native shrub that is quick to occupy disturbed sites, can also be found on the national monument. Grasses and forbs characteristic of the native sagebrush steppe vegetation are still found on the site in varying degrees. These include bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Indian ricegrass, phlox, arrowleaf balsamroot, and others.



Sagebrush in the national monument. June 2004. NPS Photo.

A few live trees and shrubs planted during the historic period of the Minidoka Relocation Center are still found on the site. Scattered historic black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) trees exist in the entrance area, administration area, and staff housing area. In addition, a few ornamental shrubs still survive in the administration and staff housing area.

Much of the vegetation present on the national monument is not native to the Snake River Plain. Cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) an exotic annual grass that displaces native vegetation is well established throughout the national monument, as it is in much of the region. In addition to cheatgrass, 11 other species of weeds have been documented on the national monument by an NPS Exotic Plant Management Team (see table 3). Seven of these species are classified as noxious weeds by the state of Idaho. Not only are these weeds problematic to management of the national monument, but they pose a potential risk to adjacent agricultural lands if not contained or controlled.

Various other plants not native to the site are found growing on the national monument. Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia) trees have colonized relatively moist habitats along portions of the North Side Canal. Other water-loving plant species that are typically found in riparian zones are now established along portions of the canal. These include willows (Salix spp.) and sedges (Carex spp.), among others. Shade and ornamental vegetation,

including cottonwood (Populus spp.) and elm (Ulmus spp.) trees and turf grass, have been cultivated on the three-acre site.

Virtually all the land surrounding the national monument is in some form of agricultural production, much of it irrigated. Crops, the primary vegetation on these areas, include alfalfa hay, corn, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, and dry beans.

Wildlife

Although no systematic inventory of wildlife species on the national monument has been completed, knowledge of the habitat, information about regional wildlife populations, and casual on-site observations provide a general understanding of this resource.

Mule deer are the largest and most easily recognized wildlife species found in and around the national monument. Most of Idaho's mule deer populations are migratory, commonly traveling long distances (20 to 100 miles) between distinct summer and winter ranges. Large populations of mule deer typically summer in the mountains north of the Snake River Plain, migrating south with the onset of winter and the accumulation of snow. Mule deer use of the big game management unit that includes the national monument (IDFG unit 53) is typically for winter range (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2002). In most years, the area of



Historic tree in the staff housing area. June 2003. NPS Photo.

Table 11: Problematic Weeds Documented at Minidoka Internment National Monument in 2003

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type of Weed	Relative Abundance
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	Noxious	Abundant
Sonchus asper	prickly sowthistle	Common	Occasional
Verbascum thapsus	common mullein	Common	Occasional
Arctium minus	burdock	Common	Few
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	Common	Occasional
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	Noxious	Occasional
Onopordum acanthium	Scotch thistle	Noxious	Few
Acroptilon repens	Russian knapweed	Noxious	Locally abundant
Carduus nutans	musk thistle	Noxious	Occasional
Centaurea solstitialis	yellow starthistle	Noxious	Locally abundant
Chondrilla juncea	rush skeletonweed	Noxious	Occasional
Bromus tectorum	cheatgrass or downy brome	Common	Abundant

greatest winter use is located 15 or more miles north of the national monument on large tracts of land managed by the BLM. During severe winter years, deep snows can force mule deer farther south into the marginal habitat of the national monument and surrounding agricultural lands.

In addition to the migratory populations, a small scattered resident population of mule deer is probably present in the vicinity of the national monument during most of the year (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2002), and mule deer may be seen on the national monument or on the surrounding agricultural lands. Although some agricultural crops do serve as a source of food for mule deer, the predominantly non-native vegetation found on the national monument provides little in the way of browse or cover for these large mammals.

Pronghorn antelope (Antilocapra americana) also migrate south onto the Snake River Plain during the winter. However, the winter range for this species is even farther north than that of mule deer, and they would rarely be found as far south as the national monument.

Although not a naturally occurring habitat, the North Side Canal does provide the only significant source of surface water in the vicinity of the national monument.

Although limited in extent, moist terrestrial habitats found along the periphery of the canal may provide habitat suitable to some species of reptiles and amphibians. Additional studies will be needed to determine their presence.

Even though water only flows through the canal during a portion of the year, typically April through October, some wildlife, such as waterfowl, are attracted to this resource. Although mallards (Anas platyrynchos), gadwalls (Anas strepera), and cinnamon teal (Anas cyanoptera) have been observed on the site, the canal is of limited value in sustaining populations of these species, because of the marginal riparian habitat, the poor quality nesting and rearing areas, and the absence of wintering habitat.

Red-tailed hawks have been observed on the national monument, and other birds of prey probably occur on the site at various times of the year. Two such species, Swainson's hawks (Buteo swainsoni) and great horned owls (Bubo virginianus) may use the Russian olive trees found along a portion of the canal.

The agricultural land in Jerome County has historically been popular for hunting of ring-necked pheasants (Phasianus colchicus), but the numbers of birds and opportunities to hunt them have declined greatly in the last 20 years. This is largely due to a reduction of suitable habitat accompanying increases in the efficiency of irrigation and agricultural practices. Hunting is prohibited on the national monument.

Due to the lack of surface water, there are no fish on the national monument. Oral histories of former

Minidoka internees indicate that the North Side Canal did contain fish during the historic period. At that time, Snake River water was diverted through the canal year-round. Modern operation of the canal limits diversion to the growing season and requires the use of fish screens and other methods to prevent the entrainment of fish into the canal. For these reasons, fish are rarely, if ever, present in the North Side Canal.

A variety of other wildlife species can be found on the national monument at various times of the year. The national monument is included in the NPS natural resource inventory and monitoring program. Thus, additional data about the site's wildlife will be collected in the upcoming years.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was contacted to identify any endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species or their critical habitat that could be near and potentially affected by the management of the national monument. The Fish and Wildlife Service responded with their letter of February 18, 2004 (SP #1-4-04-SP-223), indicating that no such listed species are present in the area. The letter also stated that consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, is not needed for this project.

The NPS also contacted the Idaho Conservation Data Center to request a list of plant and animal species of special concern that could be located in or near the national monument. The Conservation Data Center collects and maintains data about the occurrence of plant and animal species considered important to Idaho's biological diversity. This information indicated that the national monument is within the known range of the Pygmy rabbit (Brachylagus idahoensis). This Idaho species of special concern is ranked by the BLM as imperiled rangewide (Type 2) due to loss of critical habitat. Pygmy rabbits are generally limited to areas on deep soils with tall, dense sagebrush which they use for cover and food (Green and Flinders 1980). Individual sagebrush plants in areas inhabited by pygmy rabbits are often 6 feet or more in height (Flath 1994). Although within the range of the Pygmy rabbit, the national monument does not provide suitable habitat and is therefore highly unlikely to support populations of this species.

The national monument is also located within the historical range of the greater sage grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus); a species that has been petitioned for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act and that is designated by the BLM as a sensitive species. Many populations of this species have declined dramatically in last few decades. However, sage grouse are dependent on large acreages (i.e., hundreds of thousands of acres) of sagebrush-grassland habitats that have a 15 to 25% sagebrush canopy cover and good grass and forb cover (flowering herbaceous plants) (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 1997). Thus, the national monument does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Water Resources

There is no naturally occurring surface water on the national monument. In addition, the presidential proclamation establishing the national monument "does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the Federal Government."

The North Side Canal, the primary surface water feature in the area, is immediately outside the national monument, forming its southern boundary. During the growing season, typically from April through October, water is flowing through the canal to provide irrigation to approximately 170,000 acres of south-central Idaho agriculture. The canal is not operated during the late fall and winter. During this time, the canal is dry other than a few shallow pools of water that may linger after the irrigation season or appear briefly following heavy precipitation.

Water used by the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 staff at the BOR visitor services area is supplied by an on-site domestic well. In addition to domestic use, water is used to irrigate the lawn and trees on a portion of the parcel. Waste water is disposed of in a septic tank.

Air Quality

Sources of air pollutants are both local and regional. Emission sources within the national monument are few: automobile exhaust, smoke from wood stoves at the visitor services area site, and wind-blown dust. Regional sources of air pollutants include wind-blown dust especially that generated by agricultural activities, smoke from seasonal agricultural burning and periodic wildland fires, and scattered point sources principally associated with the food processing industry. Quantitative information specific to the air quality at the national monument does not exist.

Air quality is protected under the Clean Air Act, passed in 1963 by Congress and amended several times. This law requires the Environmental Protection Agency to, among other things, identify and publish a list of common air pollutants that could endanger public health or welfare. These are referred to as "criteria pollutants," and the Environmental Protection Agency has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Areas that have violated the National Ambient Air Quality Standards are federally designated as "nonattainment" areas. In southern Idaho, the only nonattainment areas are northern Ada County (carbon monoxide) and portions of Bannock and Power counties (particulate matter) (State of Idaho, Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality). Both of these areas are located more than 100 miles from the national monument.

Soundscape

The soundscape or ambient sound environment of Minidoka Internment National Monument is that of

a rural agricultural landscape. Although it is a relatively quiet environment, it is not without some human-caused background noise. The primary sources of noise on the national monument are traffic on Hunt Road, farm machinery operating in adjacent fields, and overflights by aircraft. "Natural quiet" refers to the state of having only natural sources of sound, for example wind, rustling leaves, and water. Those portions of the national monument adjoining the North Side Canal are influenced by such natural sources of sound. However, due to the presence of Hunt Road in the center of the national monument and nearby agricultural activities, virtually all parts of the national monument are frequently subject to these sources of noise. Thus, the national monument only exhibits natural quiet for short periods of time.

No inventory of soundscape conditions, sound sources, or noise levels exists for Minidoka Internment National Monument. Such inventories must be conducted to understand the relationship between the natural soundscape, cultural soundscape, and other appropriate sources of sound and the human component of the existing ambient soundscape. This information would (1) make it possible to better understand the resource that needs to be protected and the appropriate and inappropriate sound sources; (2) enable the NPS to establish acoustic objectives and associated standards for different management zones within the national monument; (3) provide a structure for evaluating existing and proposed activities and their impacts; and (4) suggest where management actions can most effectively contribute to protecting park resources and improving the visitor experience consistent with park purposes. Such inventories, objectives, and actions must be conducted in accordance with NPS Director's Order #47: Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management.

Night Sky

Night sky is considered an increasingly important resource within the national park system. The parks, especially many in the western United States, have traditionally been thought of as places where pristine views of the night sky abound. Yet, over the last three or four decades, this resource has been rapidly degraded in many parks by the widespread growth of light pollution, an unintended byproduct of human population and land development. As light scatters in the atmosphere, it diminishes the view of the night sky, including the stars and planets, an important and inspirational part of the national park experience for many.

A central problem in protecting night skies is the widespread lack of data about impacts on this resource. Although hundreds of national park areas suffer from the effects of light pollution, only a handful have any data whatsoever to assess their situation. No such data exist for Minidoka Internment National Monument.

Despite its location in a relatively sparsely populated area, various sources of artificial light do affect the national monument. Primary sources of this

light are "yard lights" used to illuminate the areas around many of the houses, barns, and driveways on private lands surrounding the national monument. Automobile headlights also contribute to light pollution on the national monument.

To address night sky issues nationally, the NPS Night Sky Team was formed to:

- increase awareness of the problem through the development of educational materials
- outline methods for monitoring and protecting night skies
- research, develop, and test various methods for measuring night sky quality
- assist parks in reducing wasted light inside and outside park boundaries

Although no data exist, night sky conditions at the national monument should be documented by capturing images that can be used for analyzing brightness, identifying sources of light pollution, and establishing scientific monitoring strategies. Sky brightness measurements establish a baseline from which future resource degradation or improvement can be accurately determined. Not only do the data stand as a benchmark, but the photographs and visual estimation methods are also powerful tools for interpreting and communicating the issue. Expertise from the NPS Night Sky Team should also be used to consult with park staff and review any facility lighting planned for the national monument.

Hazardous Materials

At the time it was in operation, the Minidoka Relocation Center included a motor pool, warehouses, a sewer system, a sewage treatment plant, a gasoline station, oil storage, coal storage, and various other facilities related to its operation and maintenance. Many of the buildings and materials associated with these facilities were removed from the site for salvage after the closure of the camp. Concrete rubble and other material from cleared building foundations can now be found pushed to the perimeter of the roads and fields that now occupy their former locations. Archeological surveys of articles found on the surface of the national monument have begun to document these resources (Burton and Farrell 2001). However, a proper inventory of subsurface materials does not exist. If they are still remaining on site, some of the materials used and wastes generated by the camp could pose the threat of environmental hazards. In addition, existing facilities and the past and ongoing operations of the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 on the visitor services area site could include hazardous materials.

One of the primary concerns about hazardous materials is the possibility that underground storage tanks remain on the national monument. The concrete island where the camp's gasoline pumps were located still exists, but it is not known if the tanks were removed. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality maintains a database of known underground storage tanks (UST) and leak-

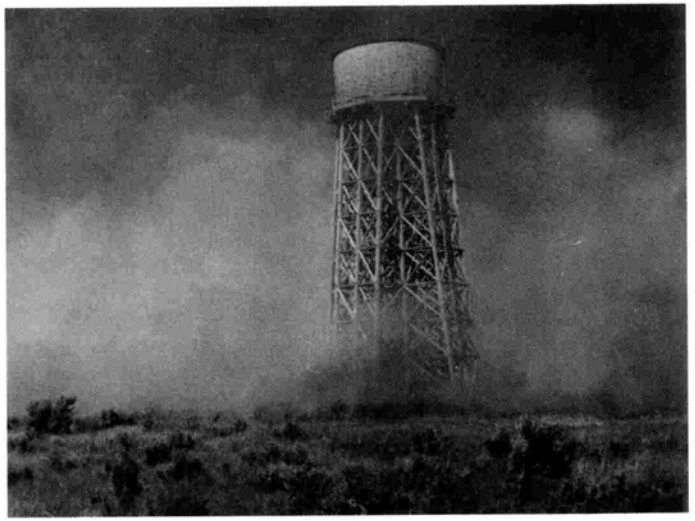
ing underground storage tanks (LUST) (State of Idaho, Dept. of Environmental Quality, Waste Management and Remediation). However, the database contains no records of any such tanks existing on the site. In addition, there are no known reports of ground water contamination in the vicinity of the national monument.

Fire and Fire Management

The Bureau of Land Management (1984) compiled information about the frequency and types of wildfires that have occurred in the region surrounding Minidoka Internment National Monument. BLM's Monument Planning Area encompasses over 2 million acres north of the Snake River in south-central Idaho, including all of Jerome and Minidoka counties and portions of five other counties. Over half of this land area is public land administered by the BLM. Within this 2 million-acre area, an average of more than 80 wildfires burn over 34,000 acres each year. The actual acreage burned each year varies greatly from a few hundred acres to more than 300,000 acres. Ignition sources are 70% man-caused and 30% lightning-caused, with most of the man-caused fires occurring near highways and railroads. The length and timing of the fire season is highly dependent on annual weather and fuel conditions. Generally, the season can extend from mid-May through mid-October.

Fire plays a key role in determining the diversity and condition of vegetation communities. Throughout much of southern Idaho, large tracts of sagebrush have been lost due to extensive wildfires, and repeated burns have perpetuated exotic annual grasslands dominated by cheatgrass (National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management 2004). The BLM's Monument Resource Management Plan (1984) identifies a large portion of that planning area, including the portion in which Minidoka Internment National Monument is located, as dominated by cheatgrass. Accordingly, this area also has a high fire frequency, burning at least once every 15 years. These fires have resulted in adverse impacts to wildlife habitat, soil erosion, and livestock grazing.

A large portion of the BLM land covered by the Monument Resource Management Plan (1984) is under a limited suppression fire management plan. The purpose of this plan is to more efficiently use fire suppression funds. However, since the plan-



A brushfire at Minidoka in the vicinity of a water tower. 1945. National Archives.

ning area is subject to large fires, limited suppression would only occur when the burning index is below 22. This would typically require full suppression during July and August. This management is designed to reduce the occurrence of large, repeated fires and their effects on wildlife habitat and soils.

For BLM lands managed by the Shoshone Field Office, the suppression policy is to extinguish fires with the least amount of surface disturbance possible. Whenever burning conditions and terrain are such that direct attack is not feasible, the suppression strategy is to burn out from existing natural barriers and established control points, such as roads (BLM 1984).

Visual and Scenic Resources

Introduction

In this section visual and scenic resources are evaluated at four spatial-political scales: state, region, county, and Minidoka Internment National Monument. General visual character is discussed at the state and regional scales without reference to historic visual quality. However, at the county and site scales, the contemporary visual character is compared to historic visual character because these local scales strongly relate to the historic spatial context of the Minidoka camp. For example, visual quality of lands surrounding the national monument is an important consideration because the 73-acre national monument is a small fraction of the original camp. The local scales (site or county) are also within the National Park Service's purview, and the visual and scenic character of these areas directly affects visitor experience.

Idaho State

Idaho's varied topography, landforms, geologic formations, vegetative communities, and historic sites provide a rich setting for diverse visual and scenic resources. The state is comprised of spectacular mountain ranges, extensive coniferous forests, crystal lakes, deep river canyons, high deserts, and open grasslands. Most of Idaho (63%) is in public ownership, and this status helps protect the state's natural and scenic resources. In addition to Idaho's natural scenic wonders, the state's extensive farmlands and agricultural enterprises offer a distinctive visual experience based on an agrarian landscape character. Idaho's different regions are visually distinct, with each region providing a unique scenic opportunity for visitors. Open grasslands, high desert landscapes, and unusual geologic formations like the City of Rocks and Craters of the Moon characterize the southern region.

South-Central Region

The south-central region is characterized by an open, high plains desert landscape dominated by the forms and patterns of agricultural land use. The area is one of the most productive farmland regions in the country. Many miles of pastures,

fields, farms, irrigation canals, secondary roads, and small towns comprise this rural setting, and collectively they visually organize the large landscape scale into more discrete units.

Natural systems, indigenous vegetation, and unusual geologic features also create the unique scenic character of the local area. Steppe-shrub and sagebrush grasslands represent the predominant native plant community types and occur on high desert soils not in agriculture use. The openness of the high desert landscape has often led to a perception and characterization of the land as being "barren" although it is rich in species diversity.

The region hosts impressive geological and paleontological formations, including the Snake River Canyon, the Malad Gorge, Shoshone Falls, the Thousand Springs waterfall series, Hagerman Fossil Beds, and City of Rocks. The public can enjoy these scenic resources at various visitor facilities and viewpoints. Additionally, three scenic byways (Thousand Springs, Sawtooth, and City of Rocks Scenic Byways) traverse the south-central region, linking visual and scenic resources in a journey sequence that encourages public visitation and tourism.



View of the landscape surrounding the national monument. 2004. NPS Photo.

Jerome County

The primary change to the region's scenic character since the 1940s is the conversion of the dry sagebrush steppe landscape to irrigated, green farmlands, which gives the appearance of a lush landscape. Additionally, infrastructure has increased in the area, including interstate highways, large animal feeding operations, and other agricultural developments. Still, the scenic character of Jerome County is relatively consistent with the historic condition of the landscape in the 1940s. Key visual qualities, such as the vast open space, farming land use, and regional vegetation and geologic features, are important characteristics that carry over from the historic period. The land is not built up with major population centers or developments and retains the remote feel and openness of a high plains desert and extensive farmlands. The county's working farms and irrigated agriculture lands are visible products of Nikkei labor during World War II.

The forms, organization, and patterns on the land today are fairly coherent as compared to the historic landscape which helps visitors visualize the regional landscape at the time of the interment and incarceration. Landscape scale has changed very little since the 1940s, and contributes to the visual experience of vast, uninterrupted views. Sizeable farms averaging nearly 500 acres organize the landscape into fairly large units of scale. Irrigation canals divert Snake River water to these farms. Numerous two-lane county roads criss-cross the county in a grid pattern and connect the towns of Jerome, Eden, and Hazelton. These small towns were in existence during the historic period and have not significantly changed in spatial layout or population. The railroad bed is also an important extant feature in the landscape because Nikkei internees arrived in the area via rail transportation.

Minidoka Internment National Monument and Environs

Visually and physically, the national monument is markedly changed from the state of the Minidoka WRA Center during the historic period. The built forms, organization, and original spatial extents of the camp no longer exist. Most of the original camp lands are now farmland, and nearly all of the camp buildings were relocated off-site during the decommissioning of the camp. For former internees, the area is often unrecognizable, as they associated the camp landscape more with desolation and barrenness than rolling green fields.

The 72.75 acres that comprise the national monument are just a fraction of the original 33,000-acre camp. The national monument boundary does not include any of the land on which residential blocks were situated. The barracks that were constructed in these blocks were removed, and there is little if any physical evidence of where they were located. As a result of the loss of both structures and land that the camp covered, it is difficult for visitors to visualize the form and spatial organization of the historic camp.

In the surrounding environs, some visual and scenic qualities of the landscape are consistent with the historic rural landscape character during World War II. Visual integrity is supported by the lack of development, which fits the historic context of Minidoka and allows uninterrupted views of the surrounding agrarian landscape. Today, the surrounding area is a patchwork of farms, agricultural fields, sagebrush and basalt outcroppings, divided by roads and irrigation canals.

Currently there is no development adjacent to the national monument that is out of character or otherwise disrupts the long views of the surrounding landscape. Views to farms, geological features, and distant mountains still exist from the national monument. These views are significant because they are the views that internees had of the landscape beyond the confines of the camp during World War II.

Visual resources are described below according to specific areas in the national monument and surrounding environs. Many of the visual resources are physical resources that were evaluated in the archeological study of Minidoka (Burton and Farrell 2001).

Entry Area

The west entrance to the national monument is in the original location of the camp entrance during World War II. The visual cue that one is entering the national monument is the Hunt Bridge, which spans the North Side Canal.

Although most of the entry's original structures are gone, the most visible and perhaps most significant remains of the national monument are still standing. These remnants include the military police building and the reception building. Located across Hunt Road, and within view of the historic entry buildings, are the remains of an elaborate land-



Property adjacent to the entrance area. 2003. NPS Photo.



Looking north from the entrance area. The house in the foreground was constructed of barrack buildings on the location of Minidoka's military police area. 2003. NPS Photo.



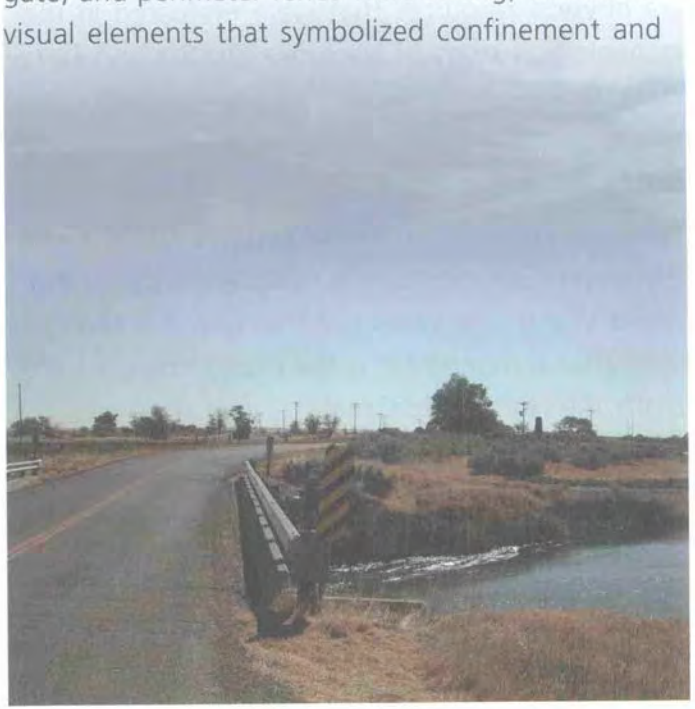
View of the administation area. 2003. NPS Photo.



View of the adminstration area. 2002. NPS Photo.

scaped garden. The garden is a visually evocative feature that symbolizes many themes, including the internees' adaptation to harsh living environment, cultural creativity, and patriotism. Together these remnant features and structures at the entry create a powerful presence in the landscape that sets the stage for telling the story of Minidoka. The sparseness and simplicity of forms help create an aesthetic and visual character that fits with the educational and interpretative purpose of the national monument. The partial decomposition of the structures suggests poignancy and a sense of time passed.

During the historic period, the guard tower, entry gate, and perimeter fence were strong, dominant visual elements that symbolized confinement and loss of freedom. Today these visually strong elements are not present, and the sense of confinement is not equally conveyed.



View of the entrance to the national monument from Hunt Bridge. 2003. NPS Photo.

Administration and Staff Housing Area

Today, none of the historic structures in the administration and staff housing area are still standing in their original locations. Visually the landscape appears open and undeveloped, and it is difficult to comprehend the historic organization of the area. Building footings, concrete pads, and basalt pathways are the only remains, and they are not strong enough to visually convey how the area was spatially organized.

Warehouse and Motor Pool Area

Most of the original structures that comprised the warehouse and motor pool area have been demolished. However, some features remain that visually delineate the spatial organization of the area, including four historic structures, warehouse slab foundations, and historic vegetation.

Situated on the main road through the national monument, the root cellar is a prominent artifact that references both the camp's daily life and the region's agricultural heritage. The organic form of the root cellar contrasts with the utilitarian forms of other structures.

This area provides the best views of the vast area formerly occupied by the residential blocks. A slight ridge in the distance delineates the geologic

boundary that directly influenced the crescent-shaped layout of the residential area. In the absence of actual buildings or barracks blocks, this geologic landform is a significant visual landscape cue that helps visitors understand the full extent of the core 950-acre developed area of the camp.

Open Space (including Swimming Hole)

Historically, a large portion of the area between Hunt Road and the North Side Canal was maintained as open space, and no structures were in this portion of the camp, except for a kidney-shaped swimming hole used by internees and the perimeter fence. This open space was an important area for some internees because it was unstructured space that offered recreational and social opportunities as well as near contact with nature within the camp borders.

Today the area retains its character as an open landscape. Within view of Hunt Road, the swimming hole is visible in the form of a deep depression about an acre in size. Other features in the vicinity include several basalt rock piles, a can dump, and portions of the perimeter fence. Both native and non-native vegetation grows in the area. The open landscape character, the former swimming hole, and miscellaneous artifacts convey the visual qualities that historically occurred on site.

North Side Canal

The North Side Canal delineates the southern border of the national monument, just as it historically comprised the southern edge of the camp. Some former internees have related the role of the canal as an important visual and scenic resource during their incarceration. Some have also stated both the positive and negative experiences of accessing the canal, encompassing both recreational experiences and tragic events. The canal boundary signified the edge between confinement and autonomy. It also formed the edge between the built environment and "nature." The presence of moving water adjacent to the camp provided a calming force for some internees.

Visually, the canal retains the same basic characteristics as it had during the historic period. It has the same approximate alignment and water volume, and it perpetuates its historic function of diverting Snake River water to irrigate local farm fields. There are some differences, however. More vegetation, such as Russian olive trees, has grown up along its banks. During drawdown periods (generally during winter), the irrigation canal is dry, which gives it a markedly different appearance.

BOR East End Site Parcel

Historically the BOR east end site parcel next to the canal was not developed and did not include any major structures or buildings. Today the area is still undeveloped and grown over with native (and some exotic) vegetation. Visual access to the irrigation canal is still available to the south and west.

This area offers striking views of the canal and good views of the distant mountains. It also provides views of the vast land expanse that was occupied by the residential blocks, particularly on the east side.

Partnerships, Outreach, and Neighbors

Opportunities for Partnership

The use of partnerships is already helping to accomplish goals for the national monument. During public meetings, overwhelming support was expressed that active partnerships should remain a fundamental cornerstone to develop and implement future NPS objectives for the national monument. Effective partnerships with various institutions and organizations are key to long-term goal achievement and educational outreach programs.

A primary resource for the national monument is peoples' stories: sharing individual's experiences and perspectives. Today, most former internees and their families reside in communities outside Idaho. Because these geographic areas of critical interest are distant (Washington, Oregon, and Alaska), exploring and constructing partnerships approaches will be vital to making the national monument relevant and meaningful to these people.



An oral history interview with Judy Kusukabe, a former Minidoka internee during the Minidoka Reunion. August 2003. NPS Photo.

As the national monument develops and as the public becomes more aware of the site and the related activities, many opportunities will present unforeseen prospects to establish relationships for achieving mutual goals. Some of the more obvious and known organizations that offer opportunities for partnerships are: Friends of Minidoka Inc., Wing Luke Asian Museum, Japanese American National Museum, Jerome County Historical Society, Densho Project, University of Washington Department of American Ethnic Studies, North Side Canal Company, College of Southern Idaho and the Herrett Center, South-Central Idaho Tourism and Recreational Development Association, and Japanese American Citizens League(specifically chapters located in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Alaska). Other cooperative efforts would be established with schools, universities, and local, state and other federal agencies, as well as other civil and constitu-

tional rights organizations. The South-Central Idaho Tourism and Recreational Development Association could offer a partnership geared toward heritage tourism.

North Side Canal

The North Side Canal Company is one of the largest mutual irrigation companies in Idaho. The company diverts water from the north side of the Snake River at Milner Dam, near Twin Falls, Idaho. The North Side Canal Company has been a leader in the irrigation enterprise business community for many years. The company struggled in the early years, until the American Falls Reservoir was completed in the late 1920s, with the assistance of the BOR. Today, the North Side Canal Company is considered one of the most successful and innovative irrigation projects in the intermountain region.

The canal was constructed in 1909 and is a hallmark of the transition of the central Idaho Snake River Plain from sagebrush grasslands to productive farmlands. The company serves 170,000 acres of farmland along an 80-mile stretch of the Snake River.

The southern boundary of the Minidoka Relocation Center was the North Side Canal. This extensive man-made feature provided a distinct physical border as well as contributing to the overall physical layout and character of the camp. During the historic period, the North Side Canal contained water year-round; however, today it only runs during the agricultural seasons. It is the size of a swift-flowing western river and creates an important water element in an otherwise dry and arid environment. As the only major physical features adjacent to the camp, the canal played a significant role in the lives of many internees. Many former internees still have memories of their experiences along the canal.

As described in the establishing proclamation, the southern boundary of the national monument is the North Side Canal. The NPS contracted with the BLM, Cadastral Survey, to conduct a formal lands survey to establish the legal boundaries of the national monument. Land survey monuments were placed to denote the boundary-line, and each individual marker was agreed upon between the North Side Canal Company and the NPS. The NPS will continue to work in a cooperative relationship with the North Side Canal Company to ensure the canal company can maintain and operate the canal system to accomplish its mission.

Selected vegetation along the canal boundary-line may be managed by the National Park Service to control exotic vegetation and in certain conditions to recapture the setting of the 1940s historic period.

Coordination with the North Side Canal Company will continue to ensure visitor safety while experiencing the national monument. Those efforts may require the installation of safety barriers, such as fencing. Specific areas along the canal may be suitable for visitors to experience the canal and the effect that water had on the historic setting.

Access, Circulation, Roads, and Parking

Access to the national monument is along Hunt Road from the intersection with State Highway 25, about 2 miles to the south or from Eden along Hunt Road from the east.

The current circulation system within the national monument follows the historic roads and paths of the original camp in some places but deviates considerably in others. Most of the new roads were constructed in the 1950s to serve the Hunt area. The existing roads, constructed after the camp closed, bisect former building sites. Hunt Bridge over the North Side Canal dates to the camp era; however it has been rebuilt and resurfaced. There is no public transportation to the site.



Hunt Road within the national monument. 2003. NPS Photo.

Four roads are within the national monument boundaries. Hunt Road is the only paved thoroughfare and runs along an east-west corridor through the site for approximately 2/3 mile. Hunt Road runs along the historic alignment of the original Minidoka WRA Center road from Hunt Bridge through the historic entrance and former administration area, then deviates from its historic alignment and cuts through what used to be the administration area and staff housing area, progresses along the southern edge of the old warehouse area and root cellar, and continues just north of the North Side Canal turn. The historic remainder of Hunt Road within the national monument was converted to an unpaved farmstead driveway, which heads northeast from the administration area to the former site of the water tower and fire station, now on private property. This road measures approximately 1,425 feet. The historic northbound roadway to the military police building, hospital, and area #1 has been slightly altered to the west, and is currently being used as a 275-foot private unpaved driveway. Road 1400 East (1400E) heads north from the former administration area. The 300-foot-long unpaved road cuts through the historic administration area. On the visitor services area site, unpaved roads and driveways total approximately 500 feet.

Parking within the national monument is limited to about 10 cars at the entrance and another 15 ve-



Road 1400E runs north through the former administration area. 2003. NPS Photo.

hicles on the visitor services area site. The historic entrance parking lot has been resurfaced since the historic period and is the only official parking area on the site.

Park Boundary and Land Protection

The 72.75-acre national monument is an irregular shaped site that spans ¼ mile in height north to south by nearly 1 mile in width east to west. The national monument shares borders with five different landowners. In 2003, the National Park Service contracted with the Bureau of Land Management, Cadastral Survey unit, to conduct a formal lands survey to establish the legal boundaries of the national monument. Land survey monuments were placed to denote the boundary-line.

The national monument is bounded by the North Side Canal on its southern border. The Presidential Proclamation 7395, which established the Minidoka Internment National Monument on January 17, 2001, specifically addressed the North Side Canal as follows:

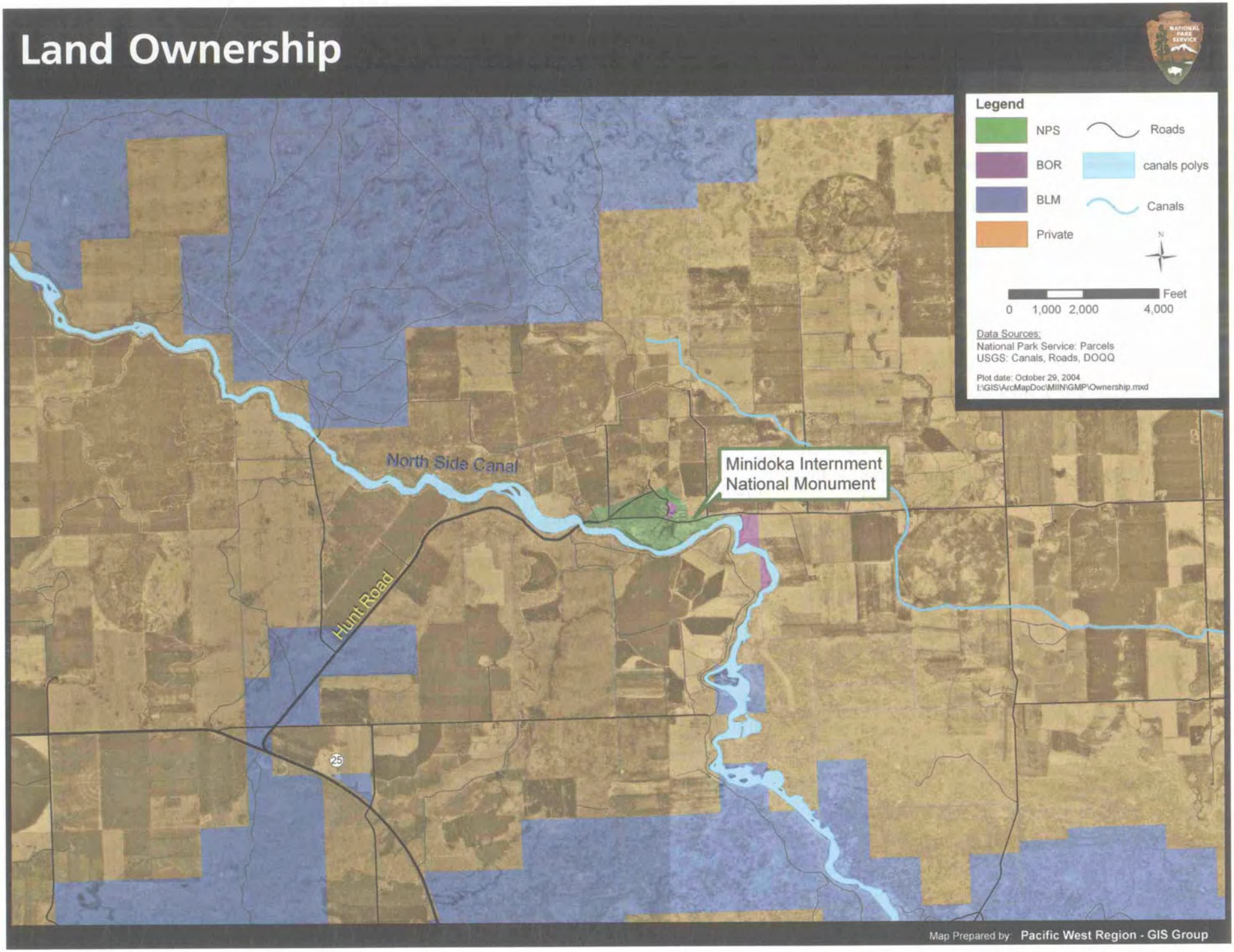
> *The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, provided that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purposes of the proclamation.*

The NPS and North Side Canal Company agreed upon the placement of each individual marker along the North Side Canal. The NPS will continue to work in a cooperative relationship with the North Side Canal Company to ensure that the canal company can maintain and operate the canal system to accomplish their mission while protecting national monument resources and public access.

The national monument's northern, eastern, and western borders are shared with three private landowners. Two of these landowners access their properties along rights-of-way within the national monument. The NPS has negotiated access agreements with these landowners, so that they may retain their rights-of-way.

Two parcels retained by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) are the visitor services center parcel surrounded by the national monument, which is used by the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 for operational use, and the east end site parcel on the east side of the national monument and along the North Side Canal, which is unused open space.

Land Ownership



Park Operations and Management

Operations

Existing administration and operations for the national monument are currently based out of the Hagerman Fossil Bed National Monument facility 40 miles from the Minidoka site in Hagerman, Idaho. Hagerman Fossil Beds staff provides minimal support to the national monument for administration and operations, planning efforts, minimal grounds upkeep, a seasonal port-a-potty, occasional on-site presence, intermittent interpretive activities by special request only, some vegetation management to control noxious weeds, and emergency wildlands fire suppression. Most resources are to sustain management oversight for planning, developing programmatic requests for future operations and projects, and administrative support.

The only visitor facilities at the national monument include the parking lot at the entrance and a small commemorative area featuring four wayside panels about Minidoka Relocation Center and a seasonal portable toilet that is universally accessible.

Requests for personal interpretive services currently exceed capacity. Until an increase in funds for program development and operations are provided, little will change.

Signs and Information

When people who live outside the southern Idaho region relate their experiences about visiting the national monument, usually their story begins with a tale of the difficulties they experienced in finding the national monument, as there are no directional signs along major interstates or highways. The only directional sign is at the intersection of Highway 25 and Hunt Road, 2.2 miles to the south of the national monument. At the national monument, there are small markers that delineate the boundary-line.

Information for the national monument is available at the headquarters for Hagerman Fossil Beds NM in Hagerman, on the NPS website, on the Friends of Minidoka website, and at the Jerome County Historical Society Museum.



Seasonal visitor facilities at the national monument. 2004. NPS Photo.

Utility Systems

Several electrical and transmission rights-of-way traverse the national monument. Electricity in the





Historical markers for a 10,000 year old archeological site and the former Minidoka WRA Center. The markers are located at the intersection of highway 25 and Hunt Road. 2003. NPS Photo. (Top

area is provided by Idaho Power. At present, there are no facilities on the national monument property that require electricity. As per the enabling proclamation, all such existing valid uses and access points will be maintained.

On the visitor services area BOR site, an on-site domestic well provides water to the American Falls Irrigation District facilities. Sewage is treated in an on-site septic tank.

Socioeconomic Factors

Location

The national monument is on the Snake River slope of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Reclamation Project. The reclamation project was part of a government program to build dams and irrigation canals in Idaho in an effort to expand agricultural land uses. A major reason for selecting this site for the historic camp was that it was rather secluded and remote.

Roads and Highways

Idaho

Idaho's roadway transportation system is comprised of more than 70,000 centerline miles of road and about 4,000 bridges. These roads are managed by federal, state, and highway jurisdictions.

South-Central Region

Primary access to the south-central region is via Interstate Highway 84 (I-84) and I-86 for east-west traffic, and along SR-93 and SR-75 for north-south traffic.

Jerome County

The predominant form of transportation in Jerome County is the automobile. I-84 is the only interstate highway traversing Jerome County. It traverses the county from west to east, passing through the southern third of the county, and has six exits that provide access into the county. U.S. Highway 93 serves as the principal north-south route. Three state highways – SH 25, SH 79, and SH 50 – run through Jerome County. SH 25 serve as the principal connections for the cities of Jerome, Eden, and Hazelton. SH 79 is a major north-south connection to the city of Jerome, and it connects I-84 to SH 25. SH 50 is a short north-south stretch that intersects with SH 25 about 3 miles west of Eden. Other public roads within the county are on a 1-mile grid that follows the section lines of each township and range. There are also roads that make up the urban patterns of Jerome, Eden, and Hazelton, and approximately 200 public roads exist within platted subdivisions.

Land Use and Ownership Patterns

Idaho

Idaho has more public land than any state in the lower 48 except for Nevada, with 63.1% of the

land within the state being managed by the federal government. Of the remaining land, 31.6% is privately owned, 5.1% is state owned, and the remaining .2% is city or county owned. Most public lands managed by federal and state land management agencies have open-door policies and are available for hiking, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, mountain biking, and other activities. The vast majority of the state (79.7%) is either rangeland or forestland. Agricultural uses account for 14.5% of the land, while barren land accounts for another 3.8%. Only .4% of the land within the state is urban or built-up land (Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Facts 2002).

South-Central Region

The predominant land use in the region is farming. For the most part, the region is rural in nature and more of the land is privately owned than in the northern part of the state. There are a few small towns scattered throughout the region, and Twin Falls, which is only 12 miles from the national monument, is the largest city.

Jerome County

Within Jerome County, 72.1% of the land is privately owned, 25.1% is managed by the federal government, 2.1% is state owned, and the remaining .7% is county or municipal land. Jerome county is rural, and most of the land in the county (70.6%) is either agricultural or rangeland. In addition, 28% of the land is classified as barren and only .8% of the land is urban. (Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Facts 2002)

The closest federal land to the national monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Minidoka Internment National Monument and Environs

Surrounding the national monument, land is privately owned by local farmers for agricultural use and grazing. The North Side Canal is owned by the North Side Canal Company.

Demographics - Population Trends; Racial & Ethnic Composition

Idaho

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the state of Idaho had an estimated population of 1,321,006 in 2001. From 1990 to 2000, Idaho experienced a 28.5% increase in population, more than double the average across the U.S. This growth increase made Idaho the third fastest growing state in the U.S. during that time. The Census Bureau projects that by the year 2025, Idaho will have a population of between 1,739,000 and 2,008,000.

In 2000, 91% of the population within the state was white, .4% were black or African American, 1.4% were American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.9% were Asian, 7.9% were of Hispanic or Latino origin, and 0.1% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, 4.2% were of some other race. (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001)

South-Central Region

Population within the region grew from 53,580 in 1990 to 64,284 in 2000, which is an increase of approximately 20%. The largest increases in total population were in Twin Falls and Jerome Counties. (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001)

Racial and ethnic composition, as compiled by the Census Bureau, is not broken down into regions, but the racial and ethnic composition of the region is expected to be similar to that of the state as a whole.

Jerome County

Jerome County has experienced a steady increase in population over the years, having grown from 10,253 in 1970 to 18,449 in 2000. From 1980 to 1990, however, growth in the county was minimal; the population of the county increased by only 298 in this decade. All three of largest towns in the county – Eden, Hazelton, and Jerome – experienced a decline in population between 1980 and 1990. This decline in population seems to have abated, however, and there were steady population growths from 1990 to 2000 for both the county and the towns. (Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Facts 2002)

The population in Jerome County is expected to continue to grow at a fairly steady rate over the next 10 years. According to Intermountain Demographics, the population is projected to be 23,480 in 2010 and 26,204 in 2015.

In 2000, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 87% of county residents were white, 17.2% were of Hispanic or Latino origin, 1.9% reported to be of two or more races, 0.7% were of American Indian and Alaska Native origin, 0.3% were Asian, and 9.8% were of some other race.

Contemporary Japanese Americans

For the purposes of this Draft GMP/EIS, statistical and demographic information about Japanese Americans will be provided along with limited descriptions of contemporary Japanese American issues. It must be noted that the following demographic information does not describe Japanese American history, differentiate among individuals and their personal backgrounds, discuss discrimination, or provide explanations or reasoning for data. These relationships are highly complex and not within the scope of this Draft GMP/EIS, however, the National Park Service encourages readers to conduct their own research on this topic.

Today, the Japanese American community is extraordinarily diverse and dispersed throughout the United States. Eiichiro Azuma, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, describes the contemporary Japanese American community as less about ethnic identity and more about individual situations and choices. He writes,

> *"Lately, being a Japanese American is not solely an issue of "racial" or physiological characteristics, and shared "cultural" elements are no longer a central binding force*

either. For most people, being Japanese American has increasingly become a matter of heart, self-identity, and individual commitment... In the era of multiculturalism and globalization, the Japanese American community constantly reshapes itself in accordance with the transformations of the larger American society and of the world at large"(Azuma 2002: 291-292).

In light of differences in economics, religion, politics, generational characteristics, and the increasing number of multiethnic Japanese Americans, it is problematic to describe the Japanese American community as being intact or homogeneous. The one uniting commonality among Japanese Americans is ancestral origin in Japan.

Japanese Americans often define themselves in terms of their generations relative to departure from Japan, the establishment of residency in the U.S., and country of birth. The generations include: Issei (pre-war immigrants from Japan, known as the first generation in the United States), Nisei (American born children of the Issei, known as second generation), Sansei (children of the Nisei and third generation), Yonsei (children of the Sansei and fourth generation), Gosei (children of the Yonsei and fifth generation), and so on. These generations are based on the pre-war wave of Japanese immigration between 1885 and 1924, and therefore the generations are categorized into relatively distinct age groups.

Japanese who immigrated to the U.S. after World War II beginning in the 1950s are sometimes referred to as Shin-Issei, Shin-Nisei, and Shin-Sansei, with Shin meaning "new." The experiences of these two immigrant groups are noticeably different. The earlier immigrant group often encountered personal and institutionalized racism and dis-

Table 12: Terminology Associated with Japanese American Heritage

No.	Japanese Translation	Generation
1	Ichi	Issei
2	Ni	Nisei
3	San	Sansei
4	Si/Yon	Yonsei
5	Go	Gosei
6	Roku	Rokusei



Yasutake family portrait at Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. The three elders, Joe Yasutake, Tosh Yasutake, and May Yamada (Yasutake) were incarcerated at Minidoka during World War II. June 2004. NPS Photo.



George Azumano, a former Minidoka internee, visiting the IFARM during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

crimination, experienced the wartime incarceration and its aftermath, and developed their own unique Japanese American culture. The latter group is composed of more recent immigrants with stronger ties to Japan and Japanese culture.

In the 2000 U.S. census, 1,148,932 people listed their ethnicity as Japanese or multiethnic Japanese. Japanese Americans composed .4% of the total American population and less than 10% of the Asian American population. Additionally, over 30% of Japanese Americans identified themselves as multiethnic Japanese, which is the highest rate of multiethnic people of any Asian American group. In 2000, roughly 50% of Japanese Americans lived in the West, 25% in Hawaii, and the other 25% were dispersed in the East, Midwest, and South. In 1990, roughly 30% of Japanese Americans were born in Japan, and Japanese Americans had the highest median age of Asian Americans at 36.6 years old. In 1990, the average American family numbered 3.2; the average Japanese American family was 3.1, the lowest of any Asian American group. In 1990, 35% of Japanese Americans had completed a bachelor's degree, compared with the national average of 20%. In 1990, the national per capita income was $14,143; Japanese American per capita income was $19,373 and the highest among Asian American groups. New immigrants from Japan numbered 67,900 between 1991 and 2000, composing the lowest number of immigrants among other Asian countries. All information in this paragraph is from the U.S. Census Bureau (1993, 2000).



Osame Doi, former internee, and her granddaughter Lisa Ferrier visiting the IFARM during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.

Japanese Americans both reflect and expand on the diversity of the present-day United States. They are members of numerous religious organizations and various social, cultural and political organizations as well. Buddhism, Christianity, and Shintoism are religions that are practiced most widely, for example. The Japanese American Citizens League and Nisei Veterans are examples of major national organizations that have local chapters throughout the country. Members of the community also participate extensively in both Japanese American cultural institutions such as the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center in Portland, Oregon, and the National Japanese American Historical Society in San Francisco, as well as local, multiethnic institutions such as the Wing Luke Asian Museum in Seattle. Politically oriented organizations include the National Japanese American Political Action

Committee. Japanese Americans who were incarcerated during World War II and their descendents are also members of various camp groups, such as the Manzanar Committee, the Poston Restoration Project, and the Topaz Museum, whose goal is to preserve the historic sites and the legacy of the incarceration during World War II. In the course of the National Park Service's outreach for the planning process, the NPS has endeavored to communicate with and involve members of the highly diverse Japanese American community to the fullest extent possible.

Contemporary Local Community

The contemporary local community surrounding Minidoka Internment National Monument on the north side of the North Side Canal is predominantly rural and agricultural. It was established on federal land in and around the former camp in the immediate post World War II period of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The nature of the agricultural economy that was established around 1950 in the vicinity of the national monument and along State Highway 25 that connects Eden on the east with State Highway 93 and Jerome on the west has changed in accord with larger social and economic forces of the region during recent decades. Even those farm families who were among the early homesteaders have also come to depend on wage income from sources other than their farms. Some of the farms are leased by original owners to agribusinesses, and there has been a shift from crops such as potatoes and sugar beets to alfalfa and corn. The shift in crops reflects a growing market for feeding dairy cattle that is related to the development of large-scale dairy production and operations throughout the tri-county area of Gooding, Jerome, and Twin Falls.

The presence of the national monument will undoubtedly affect the immediate neighbors and those residents and agriculturally based businesses in the surrounding area that use State Highway 25 and Hunt Road in particular, which runs east/west through the heart of the 73-acre site. It is difficult to fully assess how the future development of the national monument will impact the Eden/Hazelton community, but certainly changes in traffic will take place and some economic benefits will evolve. See the "Socioeconomic Factors" section, for a discussion of these issues.

Tribal Interests

The national monument is within the ceded lands of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which is closer to the national monument than any other. In addition to meeting with tribal staff concerning Minidoka Internment National Monument, the NPS has consulted with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes concerning City of Rocks National Reserve, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument and Yellowstone National Park. A major concern of the tribes continues to be protecting

treaty rights in off-reservation areas, with hunting consistently presented as a critically important issue. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes did not provide comment on any interests relative to the presence of Minidoka Internment National Monument.

Labor Force, Employment, and Employers

Idaho

Traditionally, the economy of Idaho has been a couple of steps behind that of the nation, regardless of whether the nation's economy rises or drops. In the past, the state's economy was dependent largely on traditional resource industries such as mining, agriculture, and timber. In the late 1990s, however, those industries experienced a lull in part because of environmental concerns as well as competition and pressures from other uses. Today, Idaho's top production industries include high-tech manufacturing, agriculture/food processing, and wood products, and its leading service industries are retail trade, travel and tourism, and health and business services. (Idaho Division of Financial Management. 2005 Idaho Economic Forecast)

One of the most dramatic changes in the state's economic base is the rise of the high-technology sector. Virtually nonexistent in the 1970s, this sector achieved critical mass in the 1990s, and high tech jobs increased 57% between 1990 and 2000. Currently, the high tech industry is the state's largest manufacturing employer. In 2000, science and technology industries accounted for 30% ($11.1 billion) of Idaho's economy. In 2001 and 2002, high-tech manufacturing declined, but the industry is expected to turn around and to grow in upcoming years (Idaho Economic Forecast).

South-Central Region

The economic base within the region is predominantly agricultural. Farming and agricultural jobs have declined slightly in recent years as manufacturing and service oriented jobs in urban areas such as Twin Falls become more prevalent. South-central Idaho is the number one trout producing area in the country, with processors in Gooding and Twin Falls Counties. Gooding, Jerome, and Twin Falls Counties are home to the largest concentration of dairy production in the state. Twin Falls is the regional retail hub for all of south-central Idaho and northern Nevada, and is home to the College of Southern Idaho. In 2002, the total number of jobs in the region was just over 62,500.

Jerome County

The economic base for Jerome County, just like that of the region, is agriculturally oriented. There was an increase of 2,300 jobs in Jerome County from 1970 to 1980, with manufacturing gaining the largest employment. Farming and agriculture employment has declined over the last few decades, but it is still the largest employment sector with more than 30%of the total workers in the county. Farming and agriculture activities also pro-

vide approximately 45% of all the wages in the county (Idaho State Planning Association1991).

Forecasts predict that employment in Jerome County will increase from 7,651 employees in 1995 to more than 12,000 by 2015, which will be a 60% increase. The largest employment gains are expected to be in wholesale trade, retail trade, and services. Farming is expected to continue a small decline, although overall agricultural services employment is expected to increase (Intermountain Demographics).

Minidoka Internment National Monument Site Agreements

South-Central Idaho Wildland Fire Cooperative. As one of the five federal wildland fire management agencies, the National Park Service is a partner in the nationwide Fire Program Analysis (FPA) initiative. The FPA project is designed to develop a common, interagency system for wildfire preparedness analysis, planning, and budgeting. The South-Central Idaho Wildland Fire Cooperative is an FPA Preparedness Module Charter that specifically includes Minidoka Internment National Monument. In addition to the National Park Service, this interagency charter includes the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and Idaho Department of Lands. The objectives of this charter are as follows:

- Develop interagency planning partnerships between federal, state, and local cooperators.
- Develop or refine resource management objectives relative to fire, and the full suite of fire management objectives, constraints, and restrictions.
- Develop and refine the required data inputs for FPA.
- Provide a reality check on model outputs for both costs and fire resources.
- Participate as subject matter experts.

South-Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center Annual Operating Plan. Agencies participating in this plan include the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and Idaho Department of Lands. The plan is linked with the South-Central Idaho Wildland Fire Cooperative Interagency Charter and provides for coordination of dispatch operations and wildland fire, aviation, and nonfire logistical services within the bounds of Minidoka Internment National Monument. The plan is renewed annually.

NPS Vital Signs Charter. This charter provides for the NPS's ongoing Natural Resource Inventory and Monitoring Program, organized by networks of parks. The intent of the program is to verify existing natural resource inventory information, supple-

ment park programs to obtain complete inventory data, and sustain those data with a long-range monitoring program. Inventory and monitoring programs for Minidoka Internment National Monument are developed and implemented through the NPS Upper Columbia Basin Network (UCBN).

NPS Exotic Plant Management Team. This program is managed through the NPS Washington, D.C., Office, and the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) based at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CRMO). The team provides program guidance, training, and field operations for the control of exotic plants within the bounds of Minidoka Internment National Monument and the other units of the national park system in southern Idaho.

Craters of the Moon Natural History Association. This partnership and cooperative agreement allows for the sale of subject-related books and other items to the public through the NPS visitor center at Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. The partnership supplements special funded interpretive projects related to both Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument and Minidoka Internment National Monument. This agreement is regulated by NPS Director's Order #32.

Land Use Documents, Related Plans, and Programs

Jerome County's Comprehensive Plan of 1996 was developed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community. The plan is divided into the following sections: Setting and Private Property Rights, Existing Conditions, Population, Natural Resources, Hazardous Areas, Public Facilities and Services, Land Use and Future Growth, and Implementation.

The **Jerome County Zoning Ordinance** was created in accordance with the comprehensive plan. According to the zoning ordinance, the national monument is in the agricultural zone (A-1). "The agriculture zone is characterized by farms and ranches engaged in the production of food, fiber, and animal products and in the raising of various kinds of livestock" (Amended 4-14-86; 1-21-99). These activities are considered appropriate land uses and are expected to continue. Agricultural operations in the agricultural zone may be reduced, expanded, or changed at the will of the operator. Specific land use changes, for example the siting and development of a dairy, would require a conditional use permit. Urbanization in A-1 zones is considered incompatible. In the agricultural zone, public parks are permitted.

Manzanar National Historic Site General Management Plan was completed in 1996. The historic

site was established in 1992 "to provide for the protection and interpretation of historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II..."(Public Law 102-248). Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument are similar in their purpose, significance, and types of desired future conditions and resources.

A **Japanese Americans in World War II National Historic Landmark Theme Study** prepared by the NPS is underway. This theme study was authorized by Congress under the same legislation that designated Manzanar National Historic Site. The study will provide information about the historic context, associated property types, geographical data, a summary of identification and evaluation methods, and recommendations for federal action. A draft study was completed in 2005.

The National Park Service conducted a **Study of Alternatives for the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial** in Washington State. In 2002, Congress authorized the NPS to develop the long-term management options for the site. Thematically, Eagledale Ferry Dock is closely related to Minidoka Internment National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site. The Bainbridge Island Nikkei were the first to be forcibly removed from their homes under Executive Order 9066. They were sent to Manzanar in March 1942 and transferred to Minidoka in 1943. The final study was delivered to Congress on May 1, 2006 and recommends the addition of the Bainbridge Island site to Minidoka Internment National Monument as a satellite site, rather than as a separate new unit of the National Park System. Congress may or may not make a final decision about any federal designation of the site.



Appendix A:

Minidoka Internment National Monument Proclamation January 17, 2001

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58 (0120)

APR 6 2001

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific West Region

From: Acting Director

Subject: Activation: Presidential Proclamation 7395 to establish the Minidoka Internment National Monument.

On January 17, 2001, President Clinton established by proclamation the Minidoka Internment National Monument in the State of Idaho, consisting of approximately 72.75 acres of Federal lands currently administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The proclamation directed the Secretary to transfer administration of the monument to the National Park Service. Upon completion of the transfer, the monument will become a unit of the National Park System. In order to carry out the purposes of the proclamation and to interpret the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, the National Park Service must prepare a management plan by January 17, 2004.

The President's proclamation cites the monument's unique and irreplaceable historical resources. It recognizes valid existing rights within the monument and states that nothing in the proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purposes of the proclamation.

On March 28, 2001, Secretary Gail Norton sent letters to the Governors in each state where a new monument was established by presidential proclamation during the last two years of the previous Administration. Letters were also sent to the congressional delegation, and state and local officials, asking them to work with the Secretary in determining the future of the monument. In particular, the Secretary asked for any recommended boundary adjustments, special uses that should be allowed, and unique environmental or historical characteristics to be protected within the monument. She also asked for their participation in the general management planning process for each monument.

A copy of the proclamation and a copy of a letter the Secretary sent to one of the county commissioners are attached.

Responsibility: Regional Director, Pacific West Region

"Planting celery" on the Minidoka project farms. Circa 1943. National Archives.

Federal Register
Vol. 66, No. 14
Monday, January 22, 2001

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 7395 of January 17, 2001

Establishment of the Minidoka Internment National Monument

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Minidoka Internment National Monument is a unique and irreplaceable historical resource which protects historic structures and objects that provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history—the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to designate military areas from which "any or all persons may be excluded" and to "provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary."

Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. 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.

To provide more permanent accommodations for the evacuees, President Roosevelt established the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in March 1942. The WRA oversaw the construction of ten relocation centers on Federally owned lands in remote areas of six western States and Arkansas, including the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. Alaskan Native residents of the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands and members of other ethnic and religious groups were also relocated or interned during the course of the war.

Established in August 1942, the Minidoka Relocation Center, also known as the Hunt Site, was located on Federal lands in Jerome County, in south central Idaho. During its operation from August 1942 to October 1945, the population reached a peak of 9,397 Japanese Americans from Washington State, Oregon, and Alaska. The Center included over 33,000 acres of land with administrative and residential facilities located on approximately 950 acres. The Center had more than 600 buildings including administrative, religious, residential, educational, mess, medical, manufacturing, warehouse, security, and other structures.

Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh. Internees were housed in crude barracks and cramped quarters, and they shared communal facilities. Internees engaged in irrigated agriculture, livestock production, and light manufacturing to produce food and garments for the camp. Approximately 1,000 internees from Minidoka served in the U.S. military. Fifty-four Japanese American servicemen from Minidoka were killed in action.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic

Appendix B:

Record of Decision, Minidoka Internment Nation Monument Genera Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RECORD OF DECISION

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Jerome County, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), has prepared this Record of Decision (ROD) on the *Abbreviated Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* for Minidoka Internment National Monument, Idaho. This ROD includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferred alternative, a discussion of impairment of resources or values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, and an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process.

DECISION (SELECTED ACTION)

The National Park Service will implement the preferred alternative (alternative C) as described in the *Abbreviated Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* issued in June 2006. The selected action is largely unchanged from the preferred alternative as presented in the draft GMP/EIS. It emphasizes on-site education and interpretation and the extensive treatment and use of cultural resources in telling the Minidoka story. On-site education and interpretation will be accomplished through

1

landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of lands, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Minidoka Internment National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Minidoka Internment National Monument for the purpose of protecting the historic structures and objects of historic interest contained therein, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Minidoka Internment National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal lands and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 72.75 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the structures and objects to be protected.

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

The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to legal authorities, shall manage the monument and shall transfer administration of the monument to the National Park Service to implement the purposes of this proclamation.

To carry out the purposes of this proclamation and to interpret the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, shall prepare a management plan for the monument within 3 years of this date.

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the Federal Government existing on this date. The Secretary shall work with appropriate State authorities to ensure that any water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, provided that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purposes of the proclamation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the

Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

William J. Clinton

Billing code 3195-01-P

a wide range of visitor experiences, including immersion into the historic scene, interaction with a variety of educational and interpretive media and personal services, and participation in creative and self directed activities. Off-site visitor education and interpretation will be conducted through diverse programs developed in cooperation with partners, including school districts, museums, and educational and legacy organizations and institutions.

The selected action will use various preservation techniques to protect and enhance historic resources, such as delineation, stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation, and limited reconstruction. These historic resources will be used for interpretive purposes to accurately and authentically convey the history and significance of the national monument. The establishment of one complete barracks block exhibit in its original location and configuration will be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument, essential for understanding and appreciation of the incarceration experience and the significance of the national monument. A visitor contact facility and maintenance area will be developed by adaptively reusing existing historic buildings. There will be minimal new development.

The selected action requires Congressional legislation to authorize a boundary adjustment to include areas where barracks historically stood in order to reestablish a complete residential block in an original historic location. Additionally, the NPS will request congressional legislation to transfer the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, located 1 mile north of the national monument, from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to the NPS and transfer of 10.18 acres of historic lands from the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to the NPS. Under the selected action, the NPS will recommend a name change to Minidoka National Historic Site, to be more reflective of its historic value.

Future construction projects, such as development of visitor contact facilities or adaptive re-use of historic structures and other implementation-level projects envisioned under the selected action, may require site-specific design and analysis. Such future plans and actions will be subject to the requirements of the

National Environmental Policy Act and may require additional, more-detailed environmental analysis at the time they are proposed. As provided by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, any NEPA document produced for these efforts will be "tiered" or procedurally connected to this EIS. These analyses will also include additional opportunities for public review and involvement.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Three other alternatives for managing Minidoka Internment National Monument were evaluated in the draft and final environmental impact statements. Alternative A, the "no action" alternative, is the baseline for evaluating and comparing the changes and impacts of the three "action" alternatives. The "no action" alternative would continue current management practices, maintaining general management guidance for incremental and minimal changes in operations, staffing, visitor services, and facilities to accommodate visitors. While the historic resources of the site would continue to be protected, only minor additional site work would be anticipated.

Alternative B emphasizes the development and extensive use of outreach and partnerships to assist NPS staff in telling the Minidoka story to the American people. Off site visitor education and interpretation would be conducted through diverse comprehensive programs developed in cooperation with partners, including school districts, museums, and educational and legacy organizations and institutions. Alternative B would focus on identifying off site facilities for education and interpretation with minimal new development at the national monument site. Historic structures would be adaptively reused for visitor and monument functions and for minimal administrative and operational needs. Key historic features would be delineated, restored, or rehabilitated. On site education and interpretation would be accomplished through a range of self exploratory visitor experiences.

Alternative D identifies several actions that would focus on education and interpretation on site, specifically through the development of new visitor facilities. The east end site would be used to develop

new facilities and to provide space for a new visitor center, education and research functions, along with a new Issei memorial. On site education and interpretation would be accomplished through a wide range of visitor experiences, including interaction with a variety of educational and interpretive media, participation in creative and self guided activities, and limited access of the historic scene. Visitor education programs, adaptive use of historic structures for park use, and the establishment of formal partnerships for education and outreach purposes would complement the new construction. Alternative D would focus on sound cultural resource management through preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of certain historic features. Several actions would provide for the protection and enhancement of natural and scenic resources. Other actions would establish administrative and operational capabilities in terms of facilities and staffing. Most national monument staff activities would be on site to manage resources and provide for visitor understanding and appreciation of the national monument. However, some off site educational programs would complement the on site programs through partnerships.

BASIS FOR DECISION

The Organic Act established the National Park Service in order to "promote and regulate the use of parks...." The Organic Act defined the purpose of the national parks as "to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The Organic Act provides overall guidance for the management of Minidoka Internment National Monument.

In reaching its decision to select the preferred alternative, the National Park Service considered the purposes for which Minidoka Internment National Monument was established, and other laws and policies that apply to lands in the national monument, including the Organic Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and the *NPS Management Policies*. The National Park Service also sought and carefully considered the public's comments during the extensive planning process.

All of the alternatives were evaluated with a variety of criteria and considerations to determine which management alternative could provide the greatest advantages to the public and to the NPS. Alternatives were evaluated to determine how well they:

- support the national monument's purpose, significance, and desired future conditions
- maximize education and interpretation of the national monument's interpretive themes
- maximize protection of cultural and natural resources
- provide a high quality visitor experience
- maximize partnership opportunities
- develop efficient operations
- limit effects on the national monument's neighbors and local community
- attain the public's vision for the national monument

Compared to all of the alternatives considered for management of the monument, the preferred alternative (selected action) best represents broad public sentiments about the future of Minidoka, with an emphasis on education and interpretation, cultural resource and site protection, visitor use, and partnerships and outreach. A core component and distinguishing feature of the selected action, restoration of a complete block of residential barracks, will fulfill broad public opinions about the need to accurately depict the experiences of some 13,000 internees who were incarcerated at Minidoka. A restored barracks block will provide highly effective interpretive and educational opportunities focused on the historic character of the site, while remaining more cost effective than constructing a new visitor center that would introduce a discordant modern structure onto the landscape, as envisioned under alternative D.

Adaptive use of the barracks will enable a variety of interpretive, educational, administrative, and operational functions for the park, while providing necessary flexibility in the ultimate use of each

building. Structures will be adaptively used and renovated as public use demands and as funds become available. Thus, the selected action provides greater flexibility in meeting both the public's desires and the NPS' needs for management of the monument than any of the other alternatives.

The selected action will also greatly focus efforts on the educational purpose of the monument, educating the public about Minidoka and the internment and incarceration of Nikkei (Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry). This will be done both through on-site interpretive exhibits of the historic landscape (such as reconstruction of the honor roll, guard tower, flagpole, and barbed wire fence) and the experiences of the internees (oral histories, for example) as well as through off-site interpretive programs, outreach, and exhibits in partnership with other organizations. Thus, more than any of the other alternatives, the selected action provides education and interpretation using the advantage of off-site cooperative efforts and the power of the site itself.

In addition, the selected action is unique in that it proposes Congressional legislation to authorize a boundary expansion to include areas where barracks historically stood in order to reestablish a complete residential block. This area also includes the "Farm-in-a-Day" project, which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and represents an important connection between the Minidoka Relocation Center, how the land parcels were distributed following the decommissioning of the camp, and the development of agriculture in southern Idaho. The selected action will also recommend Congressional legislation to transfer the historic Minidoka landfill site from the BLM to the NPS for inclusion in the monument and transfer of 10.18 acres of historic lands from the BOR to the NPS.

The selected action responds to concerns about how the national monument would impact the local community and agricultural and commercial vehicular traffic on Hunt Road. The NPS will work with neighboring landowners and the Hillsdale Highway District to develop recommendations that will address concerns about the national monument's impacts on local traffic and concerns about visitor safety. This

transportation study will analyze existing roads, access, and safety issues related to the national monument and propose alternative management strategies for transportation and circulation. It may also consider the feasibility of rerouting the section of Hunt Road that traverses the national monument. Finally, the selected action provides this full range of measures in a manner that is cost-effective for the public and the NPS.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Records of decision are required under Council on Environmental Quality regulations to identify the environmentally preferred alternative. Environmentally preferred is defined as "the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in §101 of the National Environmental Policy Act. Section 101 states that "...it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to...

(1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

(2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

(3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

(4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

(5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources."

The "environmentally preferred" alternative is the NPS selected action (alternative C in the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Abbreviated Final General Management Plan* and *Environmental Impact*

Statement). The selected action provides management strategies that are environmentally responsible, ensuring that future generations will be able to enjoy its resources. This alternative will create opportunities for a wide range of visitor experiences and avenues for learning about the interpretive themes, both on-site and off-site. Appropriate cultural landscape treatments will enhance, rather than degrade, the cultural resources for both long-term historic preservation and visitor understanding and appreciation. The addition of lands directly associated with the national monument's cultural landscape will ensure the preservation of essential cultural resources related to the national monument's history. This action will also provide research, educational, and visitor use opportunities. The selected action will adaptively rehabilitate historic buildings and landscape features for visitor use, minimizing new construction throughout the site. This alternative will ensure restoration and revegetation of disturbed areas, removal of invading nonnative plants, and reestablishment of native vegetation and wildlife habitat, weed management, and on-site protection of natural resources. Thus, the selected action will satisfy all six national goals to a high degree.

The selected action surpasses the other alternatives in realizing the full range of national environmental policy goals in section 101. By continuing existing courses of action, the no-action alternative would effectively limit resource preservation efforts, provide only bare minimum visitor services, and could create potential risks on the site. Protecting and preserving the national monument's resources could not be sustained over the long term if management and funding continued at current levels. Additionally, the NPS could not provide adequate education and interpretation of the history and significance of the national monument to the American people. Therefore, the no-action alternative would not fulfill any of the goals listed above.

Alternative B, which focuses on outreach, resource protection, and minimal new construction, would fulfill national environmental goals 1 and 2 to a high degree. Alternative B would ensure preservation of cultural and natural resources on the site and limit new construction, as well as educate the American

people about the national monument's interpretive themes. However, the focus on outreach and education at off-site locations would not provide a wide range of beneficial uses on the national monument site. While resources would be preserved, only minimal preservation treatments would be employed, thereby limiting the public's use, understanding, and appreciation of the site's resources. Although visitor facilities would adaptively rehabilitate historic buildings and landscape features, the quantity and quality of visitor services would not promote a wide range of visitor experiences. Thus, alternative B would fulfill goals 3, 4, 5, and 6 to only a satisfactory level.

Alternative D, which emphasizes on-site education and interpretation through new facilities, would fulfill many of the national environmental goals to a high degree, including goals 1, 2, 4, and 6. Successive generations would benefit from the preservation and enhancement of the cultural resources on-site. Appropriate cultural landscape treatments would enhance, rather than degrade, the cultural resources for both long-term historic preservation and visitor understanding. Alternative D would create opportunities for learning about the interpretive themes, both onsite and off-site. This alternative would also ensure restoration and revegetation of disturbed areas, removal of invading nonnative plants, reestablishment of native vegetation and wildlife habitat, weed management, and on-site protection of natural resources. However, compared with the selected action, alternative D does not propose to add historic lands nor does it relocate a historic barracks block, thereby limiting the extent of cultural resource preservation and educational and interpretive opportunities in an authentic setting. Alternative D's focus on new facilities would likely be incongruous with the historic scene and would make it the most costly alternative to implement. Therefore, alternative D would fulfill goals 3 and 5 to only a satisfactory level.

FINDINGS ON IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES AND VALUES

The National Park Service may not allow the impairment of park resources and values unless directly and specifically provided for by legislation or proclamation establishing the park. Impairment that is prohibited by the NPS Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional

judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. In determining whether an impairment would occur, park managers examine the duration, severity and magnitude of the impact; the resources and values affected; and direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the action. According to NPS policy, "An impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is: a) Necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park; b) Key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or c) Identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents."

This policy does not prohibit all impacts to park resources and values. The National Park Service has the discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impacts do not constitute an impairment. Moreover, an impact is less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result, which cannot be further mitigated, of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values.

After analyzing the environmental impacts described in the *Abbreviated Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* and public comments received, the NPS has determined that implementation of the selected action will not constitute an impairment to Minidoka Internment National Monument's resources and values. Provisions in the selected action are intended to protect and enhance the monument's cultural and natural resources, and provide for high-quality visitor experiences. Overall, the selected action will have beneficial effects on such resources as historic buildings and structures, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, vegetation, and wildlife habitat.

No major adverse impacts to the national monument's resources or the range of visitor experiences and n irreversible commitments of resources are expected. While the selected action will have some adverse

effects on the monument's resources, most of these impacts will be site-specific, minor to moderate or short-term impacts. None of the impacts of the selected action will adversely affect resources or values to a degree that will prevent the National Park Service from fulfilling the purposes of the national monument, threaten the natural integrity of the monument, or eliminate current or future opportunities for people to enjoy the national monument.

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

The National Park Service has investigated all practical measures to avoid or minimize environmental impacts that could result from the selected action. Measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been identified and incorporated into the selected action as described in the *Abbreviated Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*. Key measures to minimize environmental harm include: conducting surveys for archaeological resources; siting projects and facilities to avoid unintended disturbance of cultural resources; designing additional project-specific mitigation measures for cultural resources in coordination with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Idaho State Historical Preservation Officer when appropriate; applying temporal and spatial restrictions on construction and maintenance activities; monitoring construction activities; when possible, siting projects and facilities in previously disturbed locations; employing best management practices to minimize impacts to soils and vegetation; restoring habitats using native plant materials, where appropriate; weed control measures to minimize introduction and spread of undesirable invasive species; and inventory and monitoring of natural and cultural resources.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The National Park Service provided a number of opportunities for the public to participate in the Minidoka Internment National Monument general management planning process.

Throughout the planning process the NPS has diligently engaged the public in the development of the general management plan. Preceding the formal scoping process, the NPS staff in Idaho and Washington conducted approximately 50 informational meetings about the national monument with potential stakeholder groups, organizations, various governmental entities, and individuals during the spring, summer, and early fall of 2002 in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska. The NPS conducted this extra level of public involvement, reaching out to the geographically diverse communities of former internees and their families, because they wanted to hear from the people that were the principal subjects of the national monument. Approximately 1000 people were contacted through this effort.

The first planning newsletter was sent to the public, and nine public workshops were held for scoping in the fall of 2002. The newsletters were mailed to about 2,000 people, and an equal number were made available through organizations, libraries, and other public locations. Following scoping, a second newsletter was released to the public which summarized the scoping comments that were received from the 250 meeting participants and from the approximately 225 written responses. In summer 2003, a third newsletter was sent to the public, and eleven public workshops were held in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to discuss the draft alternatives and solicit additional concerns and preferences to help refine the draft alternatives and identify a preferred alternative.

The Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement document was released to the public in June, 2005. The Environmental Protection Agency published the notice of availability in the Federal Register on July 1, 2005. The NPS mailed approximately 900 draft GMP/EIS documents to agencies, organizations, and the public, inviting comments on the plan. The draft GMP/EIS was posted for public review on the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment website, and the document was available at libraries in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. A fourth newsletter summarizing the draft GMP/EIS was produced and mailed to approximately 2,600 individuals. Another 2,000 newsletters were sent in packets to organizations,

libraries, and public locations in the west and to stakeholder groups throughout the U.S. The newsletter provided an overview of the planning process and the four alternatives, it announced the schedule of public meetings, and it asked for comments on the draft.

The NPS held ten public meetings in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California in July and August 2005 to provide the public with an opportunity to learn about the draft GMP/EIS and to offer comments. A total of 213 people attended these meetings. In addition, the NPS received a total of 159 written responses in the form of letters, e-mails, newsletter response forms, and web comments during the public comment period, which formally closed on September 19, 2005. All written correspondence and notes from public meetings are maintained in the administrative record, for both the scoping phase and in response to the Draft EIS. After carefully considering the public comments received on the Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, the NPS concluded that only minimal changes to the draft GMP/EIS were necessary (and these were of minor nature and confined primarily to factual corrections which did not modify the original analysis). Therefore, an abbreviated format to the final GMP/EIS was used, in compliance with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1503.4[c]). The notice of availability for the final environmental impact statement was published in the July 28, 2006 *Federal Register*. The 30-day "no action" period ended on August 27, 2006.

During the planning process, the NPS consulted with various tribal, federal, state, and local government agencies. Although the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes were consulted for this project, no formal response has been received by the NPS. Correspondence with the US Fish and Wildlife Service determined that no threatened or endangered species or their critical habitats are present in the area. The Service agreed that further consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act was not needed for this project. As the national monument involves the 6-acre entrance area listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well as stakeholders and related sites in neighboring states, the State Historic Preservation Offices in

Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation were all consulted during preparation of the GMP/EIS. The NPS also consulted with Jerome County Planning and Zoning, and will continue to collaborate with Jerome County to initiate a request for the inclusion of Minidoka Internment National Monument lands into the Jerome County Preservation Zone.

Organizations engaged in the development of the general management plan include the Japanese American Citizens League, Jerome County Historical Society, Hagerman Fossil Council, Friends of Minidoka, Wing Luke Asian Museum, Nisei Veterans, South Central Idaho Tourism and Recreation Development Association, Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, Densho Project, Japanese American National Museum, Japanese American Historical Society, and Idaho State Historical Society.

Throughout the planning process, the public's comments and recommendations have provided the foundation for the new GMP, represented in the national monument's purpose, significance, interpretive themes, alternatives, and particularly as incorporated in the selected action.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FINAL EIS

The Conservation Fund and The Friends of Minidoka conducted a real estate appraisal on the Farm-In-A-Day property, which determined the fair market value of the 128-acre parcel adjoining the national monument. On June 19, 2006, The Conservation Fund purchased the property from the owner. The property will be held by The Conservation Fund and managed under a cooperative agreement with The Friends of Minidoka to benefit Minidoka Internment National Monument according to the management elements defined in the Final General Management Plan. The long term strategy is that The Conservation Fund and The Friends of Minidoka would hold and manage the property until such time as Congress may authorize a boundary expansion for the national monument that would include the 128-acre parcel. Upon such authority for a boundary expansion, NPS would pursue options to purchase all, or a portion of the Farm-In-A-Day property, in accordance with legislative authorization.

In 2002, the NPS was directed by Congress to conduct a study of alternatives for the long-term management and public use of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in Kitsap County, WA. The law directed that a special resource study be conducted to examine the national significance of the site of the Eagledale Ferry Dock, and the suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park System. The final study report, which was transmitted to Congress in May, 2006, recommends the addition of the Bainbridge Island, Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial to Minidoka Internment National Monument as a satellite site, rather than as a separate new unit of the National Park System. Any action taken by Congress as a result of the study findings that would affect Minidoka Internment National Monument might require an amendment to Minidoka's general management plan.

On July 17, 2006, Congressman Jay Inslee (D) WA., and Congressman Mike Simpson (R) ID introduced a bill, H.R. 5817, to adjust the boundary of Minidoka Internment National Monument to include the Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial. This 8-acre site, owned by the City of Bainbridge Island, would thus be a unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument, managed under a formal Agreement with the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park Recreational District, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community Memorial Committee, and the Bainbridge Island Historical Society. Minidoka Internment National Monument would have primary responsibility to develop interpretive and educational materials and programs in cooperation with the above partners and with Manzanar National Historic Site, California.

On December 16, 2005, Senator Mike Crapo (R) ID and Senator Larry Craig (R) ID introduced a Bill, S. 2129, which would transfer two parcels of Bureau of Reclamation lands, a total of 10.18 acres, to the NPS to be managed as part of Minidoka Internment National Monument. On June 21, 2006, Congressman Mike Simpson (R) ID introduced H.R. 5665 in the House which is identical to S. 2129.

CONCLUSION

Among the alternatives considered, the selected action best protects monument resources while also providing highly effective educational and interpretive visitor experiences focused on Minidoka's historic significance, meets NPS goals for managing the national monument, and meets national environmental policy goals. The selected action will not result in the impairment of the monument's resources and values. The official primarily responsible for implementing the new GMP is the Superintendent, Minidoka Internment National Monument.

Date: 9/6/2006

Approved: Jonathan B. Jarvis

Jonathan B. Jarvis

Regional Director, Pacific West Region, National Park Service

Glossary

Accessibility – the provision of NPS programs, facilities, and services in ways that include individuals with disabilities, or makes available to those individuals the same benefits available to person without disabilities.

Acquisition — the act or process of acquiring fee title or interest other than fee title of real property (including acquisition of development rights or remainder interest).

Adaptive rehabilitation — a use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally entailing some modification of the structure or landscape.

Archeological resource - any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Alternatives – a vision that contains a package of actions assembled to provide reasonable options for solutions to problems. Alternatives are proposed in EISs to provide the public with a variety of ways a site can be managed and developed.

Carrying capacity — the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park without degradation. Management prescriptions in the general management plan conceptually describe carrying capacity.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – a publication that codifies the general and permanent rules or regulations published in the *Federal Register* by the Executive branch departments and agencies of the federal government, and which carry the force of law. The citation 36 CFR 1.1 refers to part 1, section 1, of title 36.

Constitution — the fundamental law of the United States.

Consultation – a discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis.

Cultural landscape – a geographic area, including both the cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with an historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting culture or aesthetic values. A way of seeing landscapes that emphasizes the interaction between human beings and nature over time. There are four nonmutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural resource – an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National

Register of Historic Places, and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

Cumulative impacts – the incremental effects of an individual project reviewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects in t order to ascertain the overall effect on the environment. A cumulative impact assessment is a required of NEPA.

Developed area – an area managed to provide and maintain facilities (e. g., roads, campgrounds, housing) serving park managers and visitors. Includes areas where park development or intensive use may have substantially altered the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) – a draft version of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The draft is available to the public for comment for a minimum of 60 days.

Environmental Impact Statement – a detailed NEPA analysis document that is prepared when a proposed action or alternatives have the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

Effect – the result of actions on natural and cultural resources, aesthetics, economic, social or human health and safety. Effects can be direct, indirect, or cumulative. Used interchangeably with "impact."

Endangered species – a species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospect for survival and production are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service makes this designation.

Executive Orders, Memoranda, or Proclamations – regulations having the force of law issued by the President of the United States to the Executive branch of the federal government.

Federal Register – a daily publication of the National Archives and Records Administration that updates the Code of Federal Regulations, in which the public may review the regulations and legal notices issued by federal agencies. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the *Federal Register* and the date of publication (e.g., 65 FR 2984, January 19, 2000).

Final environmental impact statement (FEIS) – the document that responds to public comments on the draft environmental impact statement and may include corrections and revisions as a result of public comment.

Fire management plan – an implementation plan that details how the natural fire regimes and prescribed fires will be managed in the parks.

General Management Plan (GMP) – a plan that clearly defines direction for resource preservation and visitor use in a park, and serves as the basic foundation for decision making. GMPs are developed with broad public involvement and usually guide parks for 15-20 years. GMPs are accompanied by a draft and final environmental impact statement.

Historic Context – a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area.

Historic property – a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in the history of American archeology, architecture, culture, engineering, or politics at the national, state, or local level.

Impact – see effect.

Impact topic – a specific category of analysis for impacts, such as wildlife, vegetation, or historic structures. Impact topics are identified through public scoping and a determination of what aspects of the

human environment would be affected in an action was implemented. An analysis of impacts for a specific topic may be required as a result of a public law or an executive order.

Impairment – an impact so severe that, in the professional judgment of a responsible NPS manager, it would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act.

Implementation plan – a plan that tiers off the general management plan and that specifies how one or more of the desired resources conditions, visitor experiences, or proposed action will be accomplished. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity.

Infrastructure – a general term describing public and quasi-public utilities and facilities such as roads, bridges, sewers, and sewer plants, water lines, storm drainage, powerlines, parks and recreation, public libraries, and fire stations. Can also be considered a permanent installation such as lighting, sidewalks, buildings, and water systems.

Integrity – the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Management prescriptions – a planning term referring to statements about desired resource conditions and visitor experiences, along with appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development for each park area.

Management zone – the geographic location for implementing a management prescription.

Memorandum of Understanding – a short written statement outlining the terms of an agreement, transaction or contract between two or more parties.

Mission critical – something that is essential to the accomplishment of an organization's core responsibilities.

Mitigation – modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource. Examples include alternative actions that would avoid the impact that would minimize the impact by limiting the magnitude of the action that would rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring a resource, that would reduce impacts through preservation or maintenance; or that would compensate for the impact through replacement or substitution.

National park system – the sum total of the land and water now or hereafter administered by the secretary of the interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes.

National Register of Historic Places – the federal listing of nationally, regionally, and locally significant properties, sites, or landscapes. Sites listed in the national register must be considered when making management decisions if an action could affect that site. Parks are to assess properties over 50 years old to determine their eligibility for nomination to the national register.

Native Americans – includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, native peoples of the Caribbean, native Hawaiians, and other native Pacific islanders.

Native American consultation – various laws, policies, and executive orders require consultation with indigenous peoples who may have traditional or contemporary interests in the lands now occupied by parks. This compliance activity is considered government-to-government consultation.

NEPA process – the objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its environmental impact on the natural and physical environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that im-

pact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested and affected public. Required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Open space – land that is maintained for its intrinsic and/or open space value. Open space can be a feature in a cultural landscape, such as humanely maintained prairie or field, or it can be a natural area as opposed to a developed area.

Paleo-indian – the culture known to have moved into the new world during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (13,000 – 8,000 years Before Present).

Park – any one of the hundreds of areas of land and water administered as part of the national park system. The term is used interchangeably with "unit."

Peak season – high-use times from Memorial Day to Labor Day, when most park visitation occurs.

Preservation – the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Reconstruction – the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a nonsurviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location

Rehabilitation – the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

Restoration – the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Public involvement – public input and participation sought in the planning for public lands and required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Comment is sought at the initial scoping and at the DEIS stages. The national monument sought an additional level of public involvement with the draft alternatives stage. Substantive comment on the DEIS must be responded to in the FEIS.

Reconstruction – the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Record of decision (ROD) – the document that states which alternative analyzed in an environmental impact statement has been selected for implementation and explains the basis for the decision. The decision is published in the *Federal Register.*

Regulations – rules or orders prescribed by federal agencies to regulate conduct, and published in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Rehabilitation – the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

Restoration – the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Section 106 compliance – Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisor Council on Historic Preservation is to be given opportunity to comment on proposed actions.

Special park uses – as defined by the *Director's Order #53: Special Park Uses*,"A special park use is a short-term activity that takes place in a park area and:Provides a benefit to an individual, group, or organization, rather than the public at large;Requires written authorization and some degree of management control from the NPS in order to protect park resources and the public interest;Is not prohibited by law or regulation; and is neither initiated, sponsored, nor conducted by the NPS."

Special use permit – instrument issued by a superintendent to an individual or organization to allow the use of NPS-administered resources or to authorize activities in 36 CFR Parts 1-7 that require a permit.

Socioeconomic analysis – the task of assessing the impact of a plan or project on a community's or region's social structure, on a community's fiscal health, or a region's economic basis, and similar socioeconomic considerations.

Soundscape (natural) – the aggregate of all the natural, nonhuman- caused sounds that occur in parks, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds.

Stakeholder – an individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. Stakeholders may include, for example, recreational user groups, people with an historic affiliation to the park, permittees, and concessioners. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

Stewardship – the cultural and natural resource protection ethic of employing the most effective concepts, techniques, equipment, and technology to prevent, avoid, or mitigate impacts that would compromise the integrity of park resources.

Strategic plan – a servicewide, five- year plan required by GPRA (5 USC 306) in which the NPS states (1) how it plans to accomplish its mission during that time, and (2) the value it expects to produce for the tax dollars expended. Similarly, each park, program, or central office has its own strategic plan, which considers the servicewide mission plus its own particular mission. Strategic plans serve as "performance agreements" with the American people.

Superintendent – the senior on-site NPS official in a park. Used interchangeably with "park superintendent" or "unit manager."

Traditionally associated peoples – may include park neighbors, traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated. For purposes of these manage-

ment policies, social/ cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units are "traditionally associated" with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years); and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park.

Traditional cultural property – a property associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community's history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the national register.

Vision – a broad philosophical statement that describes what the parks should be with regard to the future resource conditions and human experiences.

Visitor – defined as anyone who uses a park's interpretive and educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g., via Internet access, library, etc.).

World War II home front – the civilian population, their activities, and sites of a country at war.

Glossary of words and terms related to the U.S. government's wartime policy toward Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry

Alien land law – laws enacted by various Western states that prevented Asian immigrants from purchasing, owning and, in some cases, leasing land.

Assembly center – a term used by the U.S. government to describe a temporary camp that incarcerated Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Assembly centers were generally situated on fairgrounds in cities along the West Coast and were surrounded by fences, watchtowers, and armed guards. In many of these assembly centers, internees were forced to live in cramped, unsanitary, and degrading conditions, where livestock stalls were hastily converted to house internees. These assembly centers were holding facilities until the more permanent War Relocation Centers were ready for the internees.

Camp – a place where people are temporarily lodged or sheltered. Camp is the term many Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry use(d) to describe the WRA assembly centers and relocation centers.

Civil rights – the freedoms and rights that a person has as a member of a given state or country.

Concentration camp – a place where prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and political prisoners are placed under armed guards. On occasion, officials of the U.S. government used the term "concentration camp" to describe the places where Nikkei were incarcerated during World War II.

Constitutional rights – the freedoms and rights guaranteed each American citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (U.S. CWRIC) – a congressional commission charged with studying the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II. This commission made formal recommendations for an appropriate remedy.

Detainees – a word used to describe Japanese Americans and legal residents aliens of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated during World War II.

Detention – the act or state of keeping in custody or confining, especially during a period of temporary custody while awaiting trial.

Enemy alien – a national living in a country at war with that person's country. In the context of the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II, all Issei were classified as enemy aliens, regardless of age, sex, or how long they had lived in the United States. Issei were prevented from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens under the Naturalization Acts of 1790 and 1922. In 1952, the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also called the McCarren-Walter Act, allowed Issei to become U.S. citizens.

Evacuees – a word used by the War Relocation Authority to describe Japanese Americans and legal residents aliens of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated during World War II.

Evacuation – the act or state of withdrawing, departing, or vacating any place or area, especially a threatened area. During World War II, the U.S. government forcibly removed Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and forbid their return until 1945; the government used the term 'evacuation" for this process. In scholarly historical analyses, the term "evacuation" and its derivative "evacuee" are considered euphemisms for the government's treatment of Nikkei during World War II.

Exclusion – the act or state of preventing or keeping from entering a place, rejecting, barring, or putting out.

Exclusion Zone – a zone established by the Western Defense Command from which Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were excluded. This zone encompassed Military Areas #1 (western halves of Washington, Oregon, California and southern half of Arizona) and Military Area #2 (the remainder of California).

Incarceration – the act or state of being confined, shut in, or put in prison.

Incarceration camp – A term used to describe the WRA Centers, where Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were forcibly confined during World War II.

Inmate – a person confined to an institution.

Internees – a person who is interned, especially during wartime. This term has been used to define Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry who were interned and incarcerated during World War II. Legally, this term refers to the imprisonment of civilian enemy aliens during wartime.

Internment – the act or state of being detained or confined. A term referring to the imprisonment of civilian enemy aliens during wartime.

Internment camp – A camp where civilian enemy aliens are confined during wartime. Camps administered by the Justice Department.

Issei – the generation of people who were born in Japan and immigrated to the United States primarily between 1885-1924. During World War II, the majority of Issei were legal resident aliens. Direct translation is "first generation."

Japanese – of pertaining to Japan, an inhabitant or citizen of Japan.

Japanese legal resident aliens- Japanese citizens living legally in the United States. Japanese legal resident aliens did not have the right to become naturalized U.S. citizens until the passage of the McCarren-Walter Act in 1952.

Japanese Americans – American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Two thirds of those incarcerated during World War II were Japanese Americans. Sometimes Issei are referred to as Japanese Americans, since they were legally forbidden from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens but called the U.S. their home before, during, and after World War II.

Kibei – a Nisei who spent a portion of his or her pre-World War II childhood in Japan.

Nikkei – people of Japanese ancestry, including first generation immigrants (Issei), their immediate descendents (Nisei), and all later generations. In the context of the World War II, Nikkei generally refers to Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during that time.

Nisei –the first generation of people who were born in the United States. Direct translation is "second generation."

Nonaliens – The U.S. government sometimes referred to Nisei and Japanese Americans as non-aliens, as a way of evading the fact that they were U.S. citizens.

Prisoners – a person held in custody, captivity, or a condition of forcible restraint, especially while on trial or serving a prison sentence. One deprived of freedom of action or expression.

Racism - The belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and that a particular race is superior to others. Discrimination or prejudice based on race.

Prison –a place or condition of confinement or forcible restraint.

Relocation – the act or state of being established in a new place. This was the term preferred by the U.S. government referring to the act or state of forcibly removing Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and incarcerating them in WRA Centers. In scholarly historical analyses, the term "relocation" and its derivative "relocation center" are considered euphemisms for the government's treatment of Nikkei during World War II.

Relocation Center – the term used by the U.S. government to define the places administered by the War Relocation Authority where Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were forcibly confined during World War II.

Redress– to remedy, rectify, or to amend for a wrong done. Redress was used to describe the process and remedy for the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II.

Reparations – the act or process of repairing, making amends, or compensation. Beginning in 1990, former internees received reparations as compensation for their incarceration during World War II.

Resettlement – a term used by the War Relocation Authority to refer to the migration of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from the War Relocation Centers to areas outside the Exclusion Zone.

War Relocation Authority (WRA) – the U.S. government agency charged with administering the War Relocation Centers and their internees.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
U.S. CWRIC	U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians
EIS	Environmental impact statement
FTE	Full time equivalent
GMP	General management plan
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NM	National monument
NPS	National Park Service
OSL	Oregon Short Line Railroad
POW	Prisoner of war
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WRA	War Relocation Authority

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

D-9 / November 2006

Minidoka Internment National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Boundary Adjustment:

- expand boundary to include additional 128 acres
- conduct additional archaeological studies
- maintain open space (e.g., farming)

Herrmann homestead:

- homestead complex preserved
- possible administrative and public use
- fire station and water tower footings preserved

Administration and Staff Housing Area:

- administration buildings selectively delineated
- staff housing structures selectively delineated
- historic roadways and pathways selectively rehabilitated

Garden Area:

- honor roll reconstructed
- garden depicted
- flag pole depicted
- historic pathways selectively rehabilitated

Barracks Block:

- Barracks Block 22 re-established with interpretive facilities
- connector trail to re-established Block 22

Warehouse and Motor Pool Area:

- visitor services (building #5)
- adaptive use of buildings #6 and #9
- warehouse buildings delineated
- historic routes selectively rehabilitated
- parking

East End Site:

- interpretive wayside
- Issei Memorial
- overflow and memorial parking
- trail connections

Entry Area:

- guard tower depicted
- entry gate depicted
- military police and reception buildings preserved
- parking improved
- historic entry road preserved

Open Space Area:

- preserve historic open space character
- trails and interpretive waysides
- non-historic fences removed throughout site
- vegetation management

post office
garage slab
possible loop trail along historic road
overlook
root cellar partially restored
National Monument boundary sign
Hunt Road
National Monument boundary sign
restore and maintain historic vegetation throughout site
swimming hole delineated
overlook
overlook
perimeter fence partially reconstructed

Legend:

- National Monument boundary
- proposed boundary adjustment
- existing structure
- existing pad
- existing piers
- historic building location
- existing road
- proposed path

Notes:

- Graphic plan for illustrative purposes; see full text for complete description of treatment actions.
- Archaeological data and mapping is approximate.
- Historic preservation treatments (preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction) will be determined by recommendations from historic resource studies.
- Symbols are diagrammatic and not to scale.

Development Concept Plan

0 100 200 400 800
scale: 1"= 200'

Prepared for the National Park Service by:
Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects Ltd.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Minidoka Internment National Monument
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Hagerman, Idaho 83332-0570

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