LEVEL II CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE FORT RICHARDSON INTERNMENT CAMP (FRIC), JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON (JBER), ALASKA

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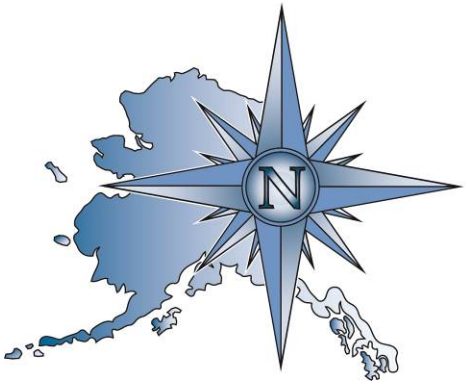

Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

March, 2016

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(REDACTED)

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RESTRICTED DATA NOTICE

The locations of cultural resources included in the original version of this cultural resources report have been redacted. Under the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, site location information is restricted in distribution; public disclosure of such information is exempt from requests under federal and state freedom of information laws. As such, the original version of this report is not a public document. The U.S. Army has approved this redacted version of the report for limited distribution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) contracted with Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) to provide archaeological support including but not limited to research and field study to support compliance with Section 106/110 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

As part of this effort, Jacobs subcontracted with Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC (NLURA) to conduct a Level II or "Evaluation" level survey of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) number ANC-04244). As defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 Federal Regulation 44716), a Level II Survey is designed to identify, describe cultural resources and gather the information required to prepare National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Determination of Eligibility (DOE) recommendations.

Pre-field research for this Project included an examination of primary and secondary historical resources relating to the history of the FRIC, and discussions with persons having knowledge of the Japanese internment legacy. The goals of this research were (1) to establish a historic context for the site, (2) to write a history of the FRIC, and (3) to identify the persons interned there during WWII. NLURA prepared georectified historical maps and aerial images of the FRIC in order to locate the site of the camp and its associated structures and features. This data was also used to assess the level of site disturbance and identify areas for archaeological testing.

The historical research indicates that between December 7, 1941 and approximately June 10, 1942, at least 17 male foreign nationals of German and Japanese descent were interned by the U.S. Army (USAr) at Fort Richardson, Alaska. Between mid-February and June 5, 1942, the FRIC was constructed to the northwest of the intersection Otter Lake Road and the Davis Highway. It is unknown where the foreign nationals sent to Fort Richardson were held before the FRIC was constructed. It is unknown exactly how many foreign nationals were held at the FRIC, when the FRIC was closed, what units staffed the FRIC while it was open or exactly what happened to the structures of the FRIC after it was closed.

Both the historical research and an archaeological survey conducted for this Project indicate that the site of the FRIC has been heavily impacted by post-WWII construction activities and military use. The 2015 archaeological survey of the camp found no features or artifacts that could be absolutely associated with the FRIC.

The FRIC is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); and, it embodied distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction (Criterion C). However, based on the historic research and archaeological survey conducted for this project, it is NLURA's professional opinion that the FRIC is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C or D due to a lack of integrity.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

±	Plus or Minus
A.D.	Anno Domini (Latin for "In the year of our Lord)
AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resource Survey
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BP	Before Present
BRAC	Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Camp Harmony	Camp Harmony WCCA Assembly Center in Puyallup, Washington
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
cm	Centimeter
Crystal City	Department of Justice (INS) internment camp in Crystal City, Texas
DMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
DOJ	Department of Justice
EAFB	Elmendorf Air Force Base
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FRIC	Fort Richardson Internment Camp
ft	Feet/foot
ga	Gauge
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
IBS	Integrated Business System
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
JACL	Japanese American Citizens League
Jacobs	Jacobs Engineering Group
JACSGP	Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
Kooskia	Department of Justice (INS) internment camp in Kooskia, Idaho
kW	Kilowatt(s)
Lordsburg	U.S. Army (USAr) internment camp in Lordsburg, New Mexico
m	Meter
Minidoka	Minidoka War Relocation Administration internment camp near Hunt, Idaho
NDE	No Determination of Eligibility
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NLURA	Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHA	Office of History and Archaeology
POW	Prisoner of War
RAC	Russian American Company
RG	National Archived Records Group
Santa Fe	Department of Justice (INS) internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico
Seagoville	Department of Justice (INS) family internment camp in Seagoville, Texas
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
SOW	Scope of Work
UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage

U.S.	United States
USAr	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USN	United States Navy
WCCA	Wartime Civil Control Administration
WD	War Department
WRA	War Relocation Administration
WWII	World War II

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) contracted with Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) to provide archaeological support including but not limited to research and field study to support compliance with Section 106/110 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

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The survey of the FRIC was undertaken to fulfill the requirements of Section 110 of the NHPA, which directs federal agencies to develop a program to inventory and evaluate historic properties in accordance with NRHP eligibility criteria. Army Regulation 200-1 Chapter 6-4(b)(2) states that the process laid out in the NHPA applies to the Department of Defense (DOD), including the U.S. Army (USAr) and U.S. Air Force (USAF).

Section 110 of the NHPA sets out the broad historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies. It is intended to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into the ongoing programs of all federal agencies. The process is designed to identify cultural resources on the lands managed by JBER and provide sufficient information to plan appropriately for future Section 106 actions. This intent was first put forth in the preamble to the NHPA upon its initial passage in 1966. When the NHPA was amended in 1980, Section 110 was added to expand and make more explicit the statute's statement of federal agency responsibility for identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic properties and avoiding unnecessary damage to them. Section 110 also charges each federal agency with the affirmative responsibility for considering projects and programs that further the purposes of the NHPA, and it declares that the costs of preservation activities are eligible project costs in all undertakings conducted or assisted by a federal agency. The USAr complies with its Section 110 responsibilities through the guidance provided in Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement.

When a specific federal undertaking may affect a historic property, the provisions of Section 106 of NHPA and its implementing regulations codified in 36 CFR 800 (as amended 2004) would apply. These regulations provide a process through which the potential of an undertaking to affect "historic properties" (a regulatory term used to define both prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, structures, and objects) is considered. Historic properties are the districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are listed on, or have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. NRHP eligibility is a key management concept, as National Register eligible sites may require the development of mitigation measures prior to starting an undertaking. The federal agency and the SHPO make DOEs for listing properties on the NRHP.

1.1 Project Background

During World War II (WWII), 118 foreign nationals (Japanese, German, and Italian persons) living in Alaska were arrested by the Department of Justice (DOJ) / Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and USAr (Appendix A). After review, 104 of these foreign nationals were interned for all or part of WWII. At least 17 were held at Fort Richardson during December of 1941 and/or the first half of 1942 before being transported to camps run by the DOJ and the USAr in the continental United States (U.S.). Between December 1941 and mid-1942, an unknown number of Japanese, German, and (possibly) Italian foreign nationals were interned at Fort Richardson and held as prisoners in the FRIC, which was constructed on Fort Richardson between February and June, 1942.

The purpose of this Level II survey is to gather sufficient historical documentation and archaeological evidence to make a NRHP DOE for the FRIC. This report includes all pertinent information discovered and a recommendation of eligibility to be used by the USAr (the lead federal agency for the Project) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in determining if the FRIC is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Level II survey included pre-field research, fieldwork, post-field research, and report preparation.

This Project was carried out by or under the direction of Morgan Blanchard, Ph.D., R.P.A., who meets the Secretary of the Interior qualifications for historians and archaeologists.

1.2 Project Location

Because there was no proposed undertaking, no Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined for this survey. The study area for the Project was the footprint of the FRIC, which is located northwest of the intersection of the Davis Highway and Otter Lake Road within the boundaries of JBER, Alaska (Figure 1, Table 1).

Table 1. Project location.

Name	***MTRS***	***Size***	***Lat/Long***	***USGS quad (1:63,360)***
Fort Richardson Internment Camp (ANC-04244)	S014N003W36	Approximately 10 acres	SE fence corner: 61.25446/-149.719 NE fence corner: 61.25626/-149.719 SW fence corner: 61.25442/-149.723 NW fence corner: 61.25628/-149.723	Anchorage B-8

1.3 Project Setting

The survey area is located on JBER, which is located at the northern end of Cook Inlet, on the east side of Knik Arm, and directly adjacent to the city of Anchorage, Alaska. To the east are the Chugach Mountains rising 3,500 ft to 5,000 ft above the formerly glaciated Cook Inlet-Susitna lowlands. The lowlands were last glaciated some 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. The Elmendorf Moraine is north of the survey area covered by the present report. The level surface topography visible today is the result of outwash plains from streams draining the mountains to the east, depositing sands and clays as channel deposits (Dilley and Dilley 2000).

JBER is located in a taiga forest zone where white and black spruce trees are the primary vegetation type. Birch is present in areas where spruce trees were cleared and the natural succession of grasses, willows, and birches is taking place. White spruce favors drier, well drained soils, while black spruce favors wetter environments. Animal species diversity is low. Subsistence food resources in the vicinity of the survey area include moose, small game, plants and berries (Selkregg 1974).

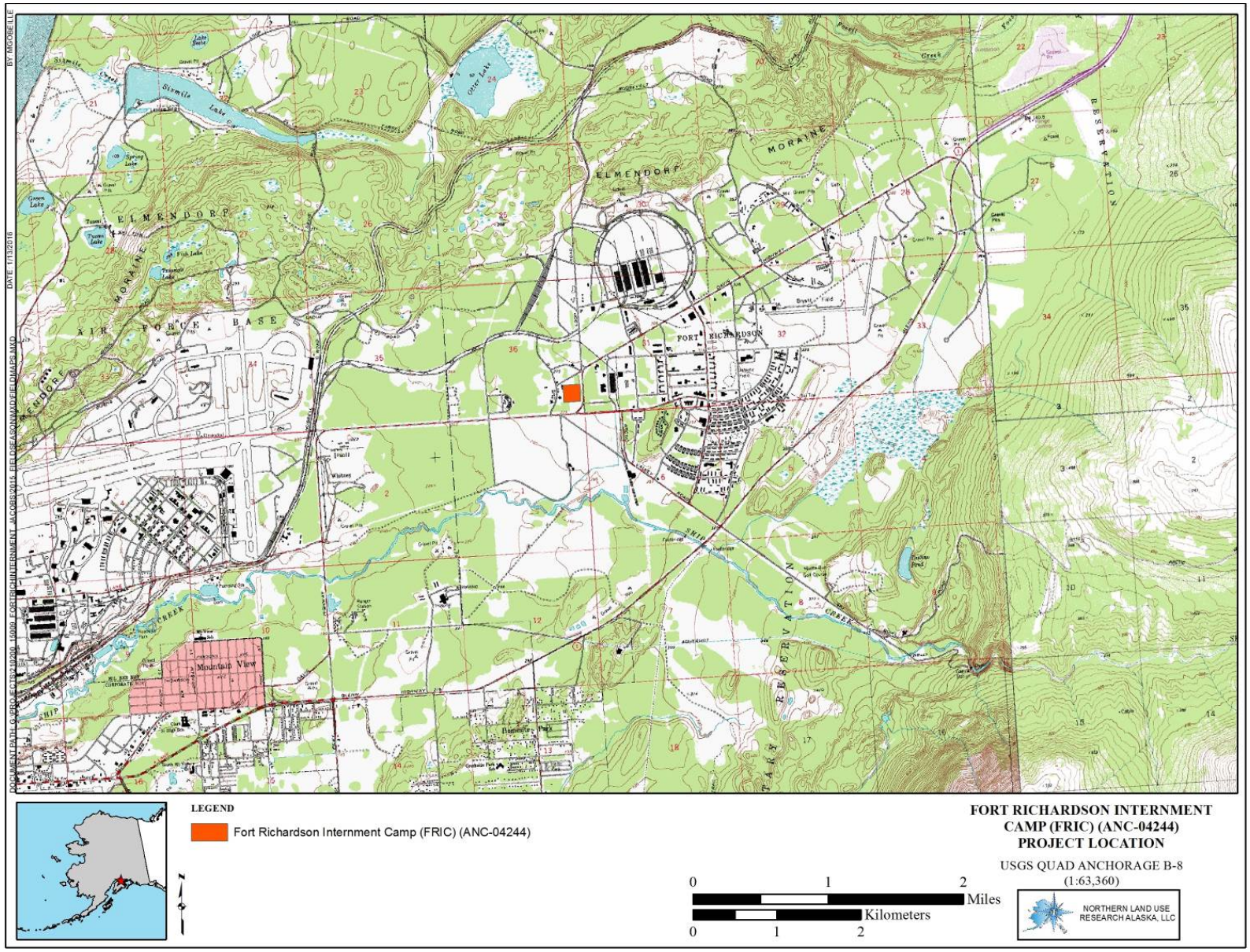


Figure 1. Location of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Research in the Vicinity of the Survey Area

No archaeological research is known to have been conducted within the FRIC survey area. Table 2 lists the historic and cultural resource projects that have been conducted on sites within a mile of the center of the FRIC.

Table 2. Previous research in the vicinity of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244).

Date	*Project*	*Results*	*Reference*
1944	Narrative Report on Alaska Construction	Brief history with maps of Army construction activities at bases throughout Alaska, including Fort Richardson.	(Bush 1944)
1986	Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army installations and satellites in Alaska	Examined 6 sites on Fort Richardson. All were eventually determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP.	(Reynolds 1986)
1997	List of Historic Facilities on Elmendorf Air Force Base	Inventory of known WWII buildings and structures (and five Cold War era buildings) on Elmendorf Air Force Base.	(Cook, et al. 1997)
1998	Cold War Resources Inventory USAr Alaska: Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely	Inventory of Cold War resources at Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, and Fort Greely, Alaska.	(Blythe 1998)
1999	Historic Context for WW II Buildings on Elmendorf Air Force Base. Alaska.	Established a historic context and themes; identified WWII buildings and structures on Elmendorf Air Force Base.	(Cook, et al. 1999)
2000	Historic properties and paleontological survey for the realignment of the Alaska Railroad Corporation tracks across Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska	Recorded and evaluated 17 sites, all determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.	(Shaw 2000)
2002	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and associated Environmental Assessment for Alaska	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Alaska National Guard	(ICRC 2002)
2002	The Early Electrification of Anchorage	History and inventory of the Eklutna Power Plant and transmission lines.	(Hollinger 2002)
2003	Cold War Historical Context of Fort Richardson (1951-1991)	Established a historic context and themes; identified Cold War buildings and structures on Fort Richardson.	(Waddell 2003)
2004	Cultural Resources Survey of the Naval Reserve Center Fort Richardson, Alaska	Cultural resources survey of the Naval Reserve Center Fort Richardson, Alaska	(HHM 2004)
2007	Historic American Building Survey of the Old Hospital Complex, Fort Richardson, Alaska	HABS documentation of the Old Hospital Complex, Fort Richardson, Alaska	(CH2MHill 2007)
2007	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and associated Environmental Assessment for the Alaska Army National Guard (2007-2011)	Updated the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Alaska Army National Guard.	(Engineering Environmental Management 2007)

Date	*Project*	*Results*	*Reference*
2008	Cultural Resource Survey of Elmendorf Air Force Base Gravel Pit Expansion Project	Cultural resource survey of Elmendorf resulted in a recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected	(Neely and Proue 2008)
2009	Building Inventory Fort Richardson, Alaska	Inventory and evaluation of 23 building on Fort Richardson, Alaska	(U.S. Army 2009)
2010	Study of privatization of housing on JBER	Resulted in a recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected	(U.S. Army 2010)
2012	Recreational vehicle parking area archaeological study	Two new sites located, resulted in a finding of "No Adverse Effect"	(Callina 2012)
2012	Raptor Transmission Line survey	Level I survey of proposed transmission line route.	(Blanchard 2012a)

Sources: NLUR research library, OHA files. (NLURA, 2016)

1.5 Known Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Survey Area

The AHRS shows 21 previously identified cultural resource sites within half a mile of the center point of the FRIC survey area (Table 3 and Figure 2). Sixteen of these sites have been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The five remaining sites have not been subjected to a formal DOE. As result of this Project, the FRIC has been assigned AHRS number ANC-04244.

All of the AHRS sites are historic and associated with USAr and/or USAF activities on Fort Richardson, Elmendorf Airfield, Elmendorf Air Force Base (EAFB), or JBER. None of the previously identified AHRS sites were within the footprint of the FRIC.

Table 3. AHRS Sites within half a mile of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244).

AHRS Number	*Site Name*	*Reference*	*Approx. Distance from Survey Area*	*NRHP Status*
ANC-00014	Anchorage-Matanuska Highway Monument Corner	(Reynolds 1986)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01270	Building 700, Facility Engineer Shop Building*	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	No Determination of Eligibility (NDE)
ANC-01271	Building 701, Inflammable Material Storage	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01272	Building 702, Gas Station	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01273	Building 704, Vehicle Storage	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01274	Building 724, General Purpose Warehouse	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01275	Building 726, Laundry Building	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP

AHRS Number	*Site Name*	*Reference*	*Approx. Distance from Survey Area*	*NRHP Status*
ANC-01276	Building 730, Facility Engineer Administration Building	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01338	Fort Richardson Historic District	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-01949	Building 733, Naval Reserve Center	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03052	Building 706, Facility Engineer Facility	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03053	Building 721, Entomology Building	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03054	Building 722, Storage Shed	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03057	Building 732, Army Reserve Vehicle Maintenance Shop	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03059	Building 736, Engineer Building	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03060	Building 743, Sand Storage Building	(OHA IBS 2016)	**REDACTED**	Not eligible for listing on the NRHP
ANC-03936	Concrete foundation	(Blanchard 2012a)	**REDACTED**	NDE
ANC-03937	Concrete piers and foundations	(Blanchard 2012a)	**REDACTED**	NDE
ANC-03938	“T” shaped concrete foundation	(Blanchard 2012a)	**REDACTED**	NDE
ANC-03939	Concrete foundation	(Blanchard 2012a)	**REDACTED**	NDE
ANC-03940	Concrete foundation	(Blanchard 2012a)	**REDACTED**	NDE
ANC-04244	Fort Richardson Internment Camp	This report	The Project survey area	NDE

Source: State of Alaska OHA-IBS (2016).
NDE: No Determination of Eligibility

Image Redacted

Figure 2. AHRS Sites within half a mile of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244) survey area.

2.0 PRE-FIELD RESEARCH METHODS

Pre-field research for this Project included an examination of primary and secondary historical resources relating to the history of the FRIC, and discussions with persons having knowledge of the Japanese internment legacy. This included:

1. A review of Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) files maintained by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology (OHA).
2. A review of published and unpublished sources in the extensive files and library of NLURA.
3. A review of published works held by the University of Alaska and the Anchorage History Museum.
4. A review of available historic maps and photographic images of the FRIC.
5. A review of available aerial images of the FRIC site.
6. A review of records pertaining to the FRIC and foreign nationals arrested in Alaska during WWII held at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland.
7. A review of period Alaska newspapers.
8. A search for published and online family histories of Japanese, German and Italian nationals living in Alaska during WWII.
9. A review of the 1940 Census.
10. A review of testimony given in Anchorage, Alaska hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.
11. A search for information released by the FBI on the detention of foreign nationals in Alaska during WWII.
12. Contact with the Japanese American National Museum and the Densho Project to locate information on Japanese internees from Alaska and/or records of the FRIC.
13. Discussions with scholars on Japanese history and internment including Ronald Inouye, formerly of the Rasmuson Library; Tetsuden Kashima, of the University of Washington; and Greg Kimura, of the Japanese American National Museum.
14. Discussions with individuals who were interned during WWII and descendants of Japanese nationals detained in Alaska during the War.
15. Discussions with the Alaska Chapter and the Pacific Northwest District of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).
16. Discussions with National Park Service (NPS) personnel from the Minidoka National Historic Site, the Manzanar National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument and the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program.

The goals of this research were (1) to establish a historic context for the site, (2) to write a history of the FRIC, and (3) to identify the persons interned there during WWII. The results of this research are presented in Section 3.0 and 4.0 of this report.

During the pre-field phase, NLURA prepared georectified historical maps and aerial images of the FRIC in order to locate the site of the camp as well as its associated structures and features. No prewar or WWII era aerial images of the FRIC were located during the research for this

Project. The available aerial images were examined to determine how much the FRIC had been disturbed after WWII. A disturbance map for the FRIC was created to identify higher potential areas for archaeological survey. The results of this research are presented in Section 5.0 of this report.

3.0 CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Regional Cultural Chronology

This section provides a synopsis of key historical themes and timeframes encompassing the Project area. Numerous reports present the prehistoric and protohistoric context of the Upper Cook Inlet and JBER. The reader is referred to Fall et al. (2003), for comprehensive coverage of JBER's ethnographic and protohistoric background. The historic era has also been chronicled in several works. In particular the homestead era and subsequent military development have been the sole focus of some research and publications (Daugherty and Saleeby 1998; Hollinger 2001; Shaw 2000). Some of the information presented in this section is derived from NLUR reports on previous projects completed within JBER (Blanchard 2012a, b, 2014; Guilfoyle and Stern 2012; Neely and Proue 2008; Stern 2010).

3.2 Cook Inlet Prehistory

Initial archaeological research in the region dates to the 1930s, when Frederica de Laguna conducted extensive surveys of both Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound (de Laguna 1975 [1934]). De Laguna's survey identified numerous sites along the coast, and she conducted limited testing at eight locations throughout the region (Reger 1981). In the 1960s, archaeologists Don Dumond and Albert Spaulding conducted further research in the Upper Cook Inlet area along Knik Arm, where they tested five archaeological sites (Sain 2010). In 1975, Douglas Reger (1998) began investigating the Upper Cook Inlet region and eventually constructed a cultural chronology for the area based on excavations at the Beluga Point site (ANC-00054).

Few archaeological sites of great time depth are present in the Cook Inlet region. The earliest site in the Upper Cook Inlet area, the Beluga Point Site, has been radiocarbon dated to 4,155 ± 160 years before present [B.P.][1]. The site is located on the north shore of Turnagain Arm, approximately 20 miles southeast of Anchorage, and contains three separate cultural components. The first, and earliest, component contains core and blade technology artifacts, including microblades, blade-like flakes, and bifaces. Although radiocarbon dating was not possible, Reger attributes the Component 1 artifacts to the Denali Complex (8,000-10,000 years BP), based on microblade technology. The second component, from which the 4,000 year date was derived, has been attributed to the Ocean Bay/Takli cultures located to the south on Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula (Clark 1984; Reger 1981). Finally, the uppermost component at Beluga Point contains artifacts that resemble both the Kachemak and Koniag traditions, and is dated between 650-790 years B.P. (ca. A.D. 1160-A.D. 1300).

[1] Radiocarbon (14C) dates reported here are expressed as "radiocarbon years before present" or simply, "B.P." Due to a variety of factors that cause fluctuations in amount of radiocarbon at any given time, radiocarbon dates -- especially those from the late Pleistocene epoch -- may differ from actual calendrical (cal AD/BC) equivalents by hundreds or even several thousand years. Calibrated BP (cal BP) ages and calendrical equivalents may be calculated using a calibration program, such as CALIB 5.0 program (Stuiver, et al., 2005; see also Reimer, et al., 2004).

Archaeologists have long speculated that the Cook Inlet region was initially populated by Pacific Eskimo peoples, who were subsequently replaced by the Dena'ina as they migrated south into the area (de Laguna 1975 [1934]; Mason 1930); probably no earlier than 1650 A.D. (Sain 2010). Kari (1995) suggests, on the basis of linguistic evidence, that the Upper Inlet Dena'ina were the first to migrate into the region, arriving from the western slope of the Alaskan Range approximately 1,500 years ago. Later, the speakers of the Lower Inlet Dena'ina dialect gradually migrated eastward, occupying the northern Alaska Peninsula and the Kenai Peninsula. This estimate of a greater period of habitation for the Upper Inlet Dena'ina is further supported by similarities between the Upper Inlet dialect and Ahtna, the Athabascan language spoken in the Copper River region to the east. These similarities indicate a long period of interaction and association between the two groups (Kari 1995). Kari and Fall (2003) point out there is not yet enough archaeological evidence to support when, or from where, the Dena'ina arrived in Upper Cook Inlet; however, the Upper Inlet Dena'ina have their own ethnohistorical views on the length of their occupation of their territory.

3.3 Cook Inlet Ethnohistory

The Cook Inlet region is the traditional territory of the Dena'ina Athabascans (previously referred to as Tanaina). Kari (Kari 1975; Kari and Fall 2003; Kari 1995) identified four distinct dialects of the Dena'ina language that correspond to different geographical areas. A primary dialectical boundary exists that delineates the Upper Inlet Dena'ina from the Lower Inlet Dena'ina, occurring across the inlet in the general area of Turnagain Arm. The Lower Inlet Dena'ina dialect is then further subdivided into three separate dialects: Outer Inlet Dena'ina, spoken in the villages of Kenai, Seldovia and Kustatan; Inland Dena'ina, spoken in Lime Village and Nondalton; and Iliamna Dena'ina, spoken in Pedro Bay and Old Iliamna.

Townsend (1981) distinguishes three separate societies of the Dena'ina, each of which roughly correspond to Kari's (1975) linguistic data, based on societal differences such as marriage patterns, subsistence strategies, the degree of interaction between groups, and other sociocultural elements. The Kenai Society is represented by the Outer Inlet dialect, and occupies the Kenai Peninsula and eastern Cook Inlet. The Susitna Society speaks the Upper Inlet Dialect and is present in the current Study Area of this report, and the Interior Society speaks both the Inland and Iliamna dialects and occupies western Cook Inlet (Townsend 1981). Before contact, all of the societies had semi-permanent winter villages comprised of anywhere from one to ten semi-subterranean, multi-family log houses. Customarily, these houses had a main communal living area with a central fireplace and sleeping platforms located along the walls, and also had smaller attached rooms that were used as sleeping compartments or sweat baths (Osgood 1937 [1976]; Townsend 1981).

During the summer, individual families would travel to fish camps where they would procure fish, game, and vegetable resources for use throughout the year. Before contact, structures at the fish camp consisted of above-ground log buildings covered with sod, meat and fish drying racks, cache pits, and smoke houses. After contact most families began using canvas wall tents as their primary living structure at fish camps. Travel to and from fish camps was usually accomplished using canoes, both on rivers and lakes, as well as along the seacoast. During the winter, the

Dena'ina used snowshoes to travel on foot over an extensive network of trails throughout the Cook Inlet region. Dog traction apparently was not utilized until after Russian contact, although dogs were used as hunting and pack animals (Townsend 1981).

Historically and today, the Dena'ina are organized into matrilineal clans which cross-cut both societal and linguistic boundaries, meaning that members of a clan in a particular village have relatives in other villages based on clan membership. Dena'ina societies were also ranked, meaning that there was a division of power within the village based on accumulated wealth. "Rich men" functioned as the headman or chief of a village. The headman was responsible for the redistribution of subsistence resources, the care of orphans and the sick, and the retention of traditional values. However, residents of the village were not required to support the headman, and could leave and establish their own village if a headman became too domineering (Townsend 1981). Today, many villages in the Cook Inlet Region still have traditional chiefs, respected elders who preserve and transmit Dena'ina culture to the younger generations.

Historians have documented Dena'ina and Ahtna historic land use in the eastern Knik Arm and Upper Cook Inlet area that includes place names (see Table 2) (Kari and Fall 2003; Potter, et al. 2000). These reviews reveal no known traditional place names within the FRIC study area. To the east is Ship Creek, listed as a traditional Dena'ina name, *Dgheyaytnu,* or in Ahtna, *Dghayitna*. The name means "where stickleback run." Shem Pete provides information on traditional use of this waterway describing how people utilized it as a food resource in spring (Kari and Fall 2003:332; see also Stephan 1996).

Table 4. Dena'ina place names in the Study Area of eastern Knik Arm and Upper Cook Inlet.

Place Name	***General Description and Location***	***Reference***
Dgheyaytnu	Ship Creek, eastern Knik Arm. The name means "W*here Stickleback Run.*" Written as *Dghayitna* in Ahtna.	Kari and Fall 2003: 332
Dishno Pond	Upper Ship Creek.	Kari and Fall 2003: 332
Dgheyay Tl'u	"*Stickleback Headwaters*" and possible caribou hunting place.	Kari and Fall 2003: 332
Qatuk'e'usht	The Dena'ina name for the Anchorage area meaning "*Something Drifts Up To It.*"	Kari and Fall 2003: 332

Northern Land Use Research, 2012.
Source: Kari and Fall 2003.

Close to the study area is a pond along upper Ship Creek (on the military's Moose Run Golf Course) labeled as *Dishno Pond* in the 1962 United Sates Geological Survey (USGS) map. Although there is no recorded place name meaning, it may be an Athabascan-origin place name (Kari and Fall 2003:332). To the east, a place name is listed as *Dgheyay Tl'u* (meaning "*Stickleback Headwaters*") and is discussed as a caribou place. Collectively, these place names provide some indication of the movement of people and their use of lands between the foothills and the waterways that run into eastern Knik Arm, areas encompassing the JBER lands.

3.4 Cook Inlet History

The first recorded Euro-American contact with the Dena'ina of Cook Inlet occurred in 1778, the year that James Cook sailed into the area in search of a Northwest Passage (Fall 1981; Kari and Fall 1987; Townsend 1981). However, Cook reported that the inhabitants already possessed items of European manufacture and assumed that they were indirectly trading with the Russians, who had established trading posts on Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. Soon after, the Russians extended their direct influence into Cook Inlet, establishing forts at English Bay (the Aleksandrovsk Fort), near present-day Kenai (Nikolaevski Fort), and at Iliamna and Tyonek (Fall 1981). In 1794 Captain George Vancouver explored the Cook Inlet region reporting that many of the natives who approached his ship were familiar with the Russian language and appeared to be on friendly terms with the Russian traders (Vancouver 1798 [1984]). However, this was apparently not always the case as both the Tyonek and Iliamna outposts were destroyed by the Dena'ina in 1797.

In 1799, the Tsar of Russia granted the Russian American Company (RAC) exclusive possession of the established trading posts in Alaska. From this time forward, the Dena'ina mainly served as middlemen between the Russians and Interior Alaska groups, such as the Ahtna (Fall 1981). The Dena'ina population was estimated at 3,000 for the year 1805 (Osgood 1937 [1976]), a number that was greatly reduced by a smallpox epidemic between 1836 and1840 (Townsend 1981). Intensive missionary efforts by the Russian Orthodox Church began shortly after the epidemic, with the Upper Cook Inlet region not being converted until the 1870s due to its great distance from established Russian settlements. In 1891, the St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church was built in Tyonek on the western shore of Upper Cook Inlet. The short-lived and late Russian-American period settlement of Ninilchik [1858-1883 AD], served as a retirement community for approximately 40 RAC employees and their families (Arndt 1996).

Russia sold Alaska to the U.S. in 1867, and the Alaska Commercial Company took over the RAC trading posts (Fall 1987). Canneries became prevalent throughout the region during the 1880s (Townsend 1981) which, coupled with the high prices of fur during the 1890s, resulted in a depletion of local resources and an increased reliance on a cash economy by the Dena'ina. Gold prospecting began in the Susitna River drainage and the upper inlet in the late nineteenth century, resulting in the establishment of the Willow Creek and Turnagain Arm mining districts.

3.5 Homestead Era, 1914-1930s

Much of the Anchorage Bowl was available for homestead entry throughout the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. Federal land withdrawals for the Alaska Railroad, the Anchorage town site and military reserves gradually decreased the amount of land available to homesteaders. Construction of Fort Richardson during WWII led to the demise of homesteads on the lands that became Fort Richardson and after 1948, Elmendorf Air Force Base (EAFB). Homesteads were condemned by the federal government, and repurchased at fair market values. Hollinger (2001) documented the locations, histories, and land acquisitions and disposals of homesteads on Fort Richardson, Alaska. Daugherty and Saleeby (1998) documented the history

of homestead lands on EAFB. Carberry and Lane (1986) discuss homesteading throughout the Anchorage Bowl. The reader is referred to those publications for a more detailed account of local homesteads. Key trends and dates are noted below:

- Homesteading in the region began as early as 1903 and was centered on the small supply center of Knik, located across Cook Inlet and north of EAFB. The discovery of gold in the Willow area followed by coal in the early twentieth century attracted Euro-American homesteaders to the region. By 1914, as many as 130 homestead patents had been issued in the Matanuska Valley in the vicinity of Knik, Wasilla, and Palmer.
- The choice of Anchorage in 1915 as the supply center and main construction camp for the Alaska Railroad prompted a population boom along Ship Creek. The rectangular survey completed along the rail-belt facilitated homesteading in the region by laying out the township, range, and sections used to file for homestead patents. The growing population created a market for agricultural products grown on homesteads.
- Eleven individuals filed for homesteads in the "Early Years" from 1914-1919, on what eventually became EAFB land. During the 1920s, another 11 individuals or families filed for homesteads on what would become EAFB. During the 1930s, 18 more homestead patents were awarded. No homestead applications were filed after 1939 when the land was withdrawn from the public domain to serve as a military reservation.

3.6 Military Base Development, 1930s to Cold War

JBER is located northeast of Anchorage, Alaska. It was created in 2010 by combining Fort Richardson and EAFB, following a 2005 recommendation by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC). Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Airfield (which would become EAFB) were established by the USAr in 1939 and 1940, respectively. They grew in size, significance, and population during WWII. In 1947, the USAF became an independent branch of the military and Elmendorf Airbase became EAFB shortly thereafter. With the establishment of EAFB, a new Fort Richardson was constructed east of the original base. During the 1950s, a major period of military development occurred as a result of the Cold War. EAFB became increasingly important to national air defense (Nielson 1988).

3.6.1 Strategic Importance, 1930s

Alaska's strategic geopolitical importance as a defense post was recognized even before the U.S. entered WWII. Alaska's Congressional delegate, Anthony J. Dimond, requested funds for the construction of military installations as early as 1934 (Nielson 1988). Dimond understood the shortest distance from Japan to the U.S. was along the Aleutian Archipelago. As the conflict grew in Europe and the Pacific during the mid-1930s, the dearth of military personnel and bases in Alaska, the closest U.S. soil subject to enemy invasion, was obvious. The response from Congress was not immediate, but by 1939 with the threat of Japanese attack a real possibility, a full-scale effort to allocate lands and fund defensive military reservations in Alaska was underway. As a result, 43,490 acres of land for Elmendorf Airfield and Fort Richardson was withdrawn from the public domain by Presidential Order on April 22, 1939. The land north of Ship Creek was an ideal location; it provided access to both the Cook Inlet for a harbor and the

Alaska Railroad, had level topography, and the climate was comparatively moderate (Cook, et al. 1999).

3.6.2 Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Airfield Construction, 1940-1944

In May of 1940, the War Department budget provided over $12,000,000 for construction of an airfield in Anchorage (Fagen, 1944 in Cook, et al., 1999). Under the direction of Major Colonel E.M. George, Construction Quartermaster, groundbreaking began in early June (Shaw 2000). Laborers concentrated on land clearing, grading, and the construction of temporary headquarters and supply storage buildings. By late June, nearly 800 soldiers, including an engineering company and various infantry and artillery units, were on site for the construction effort. By the end of August 1, 250 workers were employed and the number grew to over 2,000 by the end of October (Cloe, 1986 in Cook, et al., 1999). The installation was technically a USAr Post, named Fort Richardson, with an associated airfield. The Elmendorf Airfield name was officially recognized in November 1940 (U.S. Army, 1940 in Shaw, 2000) in honor of Captain Hugh M. Elmendorf who was killed in an air accident in Ohio in 1933. Construction actions were designated as either temporary or permanent and the overall construction plan was divided into three priorities (Fagen, 1944 in both Cook, et al., 1999 and Shaw, 2000). "Temporary" referred to buildings constructed of wood or other material meant to be used for 15 years and "permanent" described buildings and structures constructed of steel or concrete, stone, or brick with a 100-year or more expectancy. The overall plan was described:

> To provide for 2 concrete runways (N/S 5,000' long, E/W 7,500' long) and aprons, one temporary and 3 permanent hangars, Air Corps gasoline facilities consisting of 600,000 gallon tactical storage and fueling system, a 1,500,000 gallon operations reserve storage system, concrete igloos for both Air Corps and ground troop bomb and ammunition storage, and other essential technical facilities. Also included in construction were administration units and housing for a garrison of approximately 7,000 men and a 294 bed hospital. The major utilities include a water-borne sewage system, outfall sewer and mains, a 7,000,000 gallon per day gravity water system with reservoir and chlorinator, a 6,000 kW central heating and power plant and bombproof radio transmitter building (Bush, 1944:26-27).

Construction laborers tallied over 2,000 in 1941 and peaked in August of that year at 3,415 (Bush 1944). Construction efforts continued to expand as the War developed and by mid-1944, allocated funds topped $50,000,000 (Shaw 2000). The original plan expanded to accommodate additional officers and soldiers, provide fuel reserves, storage facilities, and increased hangar, runway, and aviation support structures. The buildings and structures were clustered in patterns based on functionally related purposes, such as the flight line, fuel and water systems, residential units, and recreational facilities. The historic context report prepared by the NPS (Cook, et al. 1999) provides specific construction development descriptions for each of these categories.

3.6.3 Ground Defense, 1944 to the Cold War

When the U.S. entered WWII, the threat of ground invasion on Alaska soil heightened. While primarily an air base populated by members of the Army Air Corps, there was a perceived need to train and prepare soldiers at Elmendorf Airfield for a possible ground attack (Shaw 2000). Accounts from annual reports in 1944 illustrate the need for ground defense; surrounding terrain was studied to determine likely approach angles of enemy troops, pillboxes were erected, and troops excavated slit trenches and foxholes. The 1944 report noted that: "After a while, when the troops got into the spirit of the thing, foxholes became so numerous that it was hazardous to walk in the unfamiliar areas during the time of enforced blackout. One could follow the lighted cigarette of a soldier ahead until it disappeared, with its owner, into a foxhole or slit trench" (1944 Report in Shaw, 2000: 19). Building a ground defense network and providing infantry training to the Army Air Corps troops became mutually beneficial objectives.

According to Shaw (2000), base commanders soon recognized that a ground attack at Elmendorf Airfield was unlikely, and efforts to continue extending a ground defense network waned. Elmendorf was a rear echelon support facility, not a frontline staging base. By late 1944, contemporary reports stated that defense was playing a lesser role and that training and digging foxholes was busywork until more planes arrived and kept the Air Corps troops occupied with aircraft maintenance. It is important to note that the historic context of buildings and structures at EAFB does not mention ground-defense facilities. In 1947, the USAF was created as a separate entity from the USAr, at which time the boundary between Fort Richardson and EAFB was created. Nearly $500,000,000 was spent constructing a separate USAr post east of EAFB, and as more USAr troops arrived, the ground defense function of EAFB shifted to Fort Richardson. Shaw (2000) summarizes some of the key strategies associated with EAFB ground defenses, from a review of an annual report dated to 1951. In general, the ground defenses involved perimeter-type defense, foxholes with clear fields of fire, obstacles, camouflage, and signal networks.

3.7 Enemy Alien Internment during WWII

3.7.1 Pre-war preparation

At the start of WWII, the FBI began to question and arrest enemy aliens living in the U.S. The legal justification for this action was a proclamation prepared for the President in 1940 that stated that immediately upon the declaration of war or if and when an invasion or predatory incursion was perpetrated, attempted or threated against the territory of the U.S. by any foreign nation or government, natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile power, fourteen years or older could be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as enemy aliens. This proclamation was based on what is known as the Alien Enemies Act (Section 21, Title 50, of the U.S. Code, April 16, 1918), which in turn rests of the Alien Enemies Act of July 6, 1798 (Kashima 2003).

An agreement signed by the DOJ and War Department (WD) in July 1941 established the division of responsibility for the enemy aliens to be arrested if and when the 1940 proclamation was signed. In this document, the DOJ agreed to arrest designated foreign nationals, develop a file on them and make recommendations on the disposition of the case. The DOJ also developed a questionnaire designed to elicit detailed information about the life, activities and associations of each foreign national interned. All of this information would be sent to a hearing board which would meet with the enemy aliens arrested and make one of four recommendations: outright release, parole, a request for more information, or permanent internment. If internment was recommended, the U.S. Marshals would deliver the foreign national to the custody of the USAr, which had agreed to accept and hold all nationals recommended for internment (Kashima 2003).

The USAr agreed to arrest and intern foreign nationals outside the contiguous U.S., for later transfer to camps in the continental U.S. The USAr would also create a hearing board to recommend release, parole or internment and a review board to assess the recommendation. As such, at the start of the War, enemy aliens in Alaska fell within the jurisdiction of the USAr, but in practice, there was some confusion over who had jurisdiction. The FBI participated in the arrest of a number of enemy aliens in Alaska (Dodge 1942; Kashima 2003). The order to implement these plans was a trio of Presidential Proclamations stating that a state of war existed between the U.S. and the axis powers of Japan, Germany and Italy. Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, which applied to Japanese nationals was dated December 7, 1941, but was not written or signed until December 8. Proclamation No. 2526, which applied to German nationals and No. 2527, which applied to Italian nationals were dated December 8, but do not appear to have been signed until December 11th. However, arrests of foreign nationals from Japan, Germany, and Italy began on December 7th and 8th, before the Presidential Proclamations authorizing such arrests were signed (Kashima 2003). Interestingly, limited investigations were also pursued on foreign nationals from Spain, France, Portugal, Finland, Yugoslavia, and Croatia as well as people who were sympathetic to those countries. France, Yugoslavia, and Croatia were occupied by and allied to the Germans in 1942. There was concern that the other countries might join the war on the side of the Germans and Japanese. No arrests are known to have been made in Alaska as a result of these investigations (Vogel 1942c).

Although the policy developed before WWII applied to all foreign nationals living in the U.S. or its territories, the implementation of the policy differed significantly along racial lines. The difference in treatment of enemy aliens was partially due to differences in the legal status and immigration history of the nationalities involved. Germans and Italians were legally able to become naturalized American citizens and large numbers had immigrated to the U.S. during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For example, the 1940 Census identified approximately 1.24 million persons of German birth living in the U.S as well as 5 million persons with both parents born in Germany and 6 million persons with at least one parent born in Germany (Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians 1997; U.S. Census Bureau 1940). The Census also shows more than 1.62 million persons born in Italy living in the U.S. (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). While many of these immigrants went through the “melting pot” and saw themselves as Americans, others retained strong political and cultural ties to their homeland.

During the 1920s and 1930s, some German and Italian immigrants, along with American citizens of German and Italian descent participated in groups like the Friends of New Germany, the German American Bund and the Fascist League of North America; organizations that promoted Nazi and Italian fascist ideology and sought to influence American policy towards Germany and Italy. During the same period, other Germans and Italians immigrated to the U.S. to escape the rise of fascism in Europe and the Nazi, anti-Jewish policies of Germany. As a result, the American government did not consider it practical to arrest and hold all German and Italian nationals living in the U.S. at the start of the War. In keeping with the provisions of the Presidential Proclamation prepared in 1940 and the 1941 agreement between the DOJ and the USAr, they were interviewed and only those determined to present a danger to the U.S. were interned. A total of 11,507 civilians of German ancestry and 2,730 civilians of Italian ancestry were interned by the U.S. Government during WWII (Kashima 2003). As such, less than one percent of the persons of German birth and under two tenths of one percent of the persons of Italian birth living in the U.S. in 1940 were interned by the U.S. Government during WWII.

In contrast, Japanese, who began to immigrate to the U.S. in significant numbers in the mid-nineteenth century, faced a number of immigration restrictions. Anti-Japanese sentiment rose around 1905 due to an increase in immigration and the victory of Japan over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). In 1907, the governments of the U.S. and Japan came to a "gentleman's agreement," which ended the immigration of unskilled Japanese laborers, but allowed immigration of businessmen, students and the spouses of Japanese already living in the U.S. The Immigration Act of 1917 restricted the immigration of Asians and the Immigration Act of 1924 (the Johnson-Reed Act) banned the immigration of virtually all Japanese to the U.S. Japanese who came to the U.S. before 1924 were prohibited from becoming American citizens under the provisions of the Naturalization Law of 1870 and the Naturalization Act of 1906, both of which restricted citizenship to free white persons and persons of African nativity or descent. A 1922 Supreme Court case (*Ozawa v. United States*) upheld the ban on naturalized Japanese citizenship (Kashima 2003; Wyatt 2012).

The basis for treating European and Japanese immigrants differently was a racial prejudice against Asians, which was commonly held in the U.S. during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Persons of Asian descent were not considered to be desirable and their treatment under the law served to discourage their immigration, limit their effect on American society, and prevent them from becoming American citizens (Kashima 2003).

Japanese nationals living in America did not form large political organizations in an effort to promote Japanese ideologies or influence American policy towards Japan. While there is evidence that some Japanese nationals and persons of Japanese descent living in the U.S. continued to support Japan during WWII, there is also considerable evidence of Japanese support for America and the American war effort. Nonetheless, the U.S. Government made a decision to treat Japanese nationals living in the U.S. differently than they treated the citizens of other European enemy powers. While the Japanese nationals received the same interviews given to German and Italian nationals to determine if they presented a danger to the U.S., it appears that very few Japanese nationals living in the U.S. during WWII avoided detention (Burton, et al.

2002; Kashima 2003). For example, 9 out of 18 of the German nationals and 5 out of the 6 of the Italian nationals arrested in Alaska were questioned and released, but all 94 of the Japanese nationals arrested in the Territory of Alaska were interned (Appendix A).

The treatment of Japanese nationals living in the U.S. was complicated further by the passage of Executive Order 9066 (signed on February 19, 1942), which authorized the Secretary of War to designate military zones and gave the military the ability to exclude entry to any or all persons. Eventually, this order was used to order the arrest, removal, and internment of American citizens from the west coast of the U.S. and Alaska (Kashima 2003). As a result, even if a Japanese national was determined by the FBI not to be a threat and was released, he or she was likely to be interned in a War Relocation Administration (WRA) camp.

It is worth noting that the Territory of Hawaii, the site of the Pearl Harbor attack was not designated a military exclusion zone. Because of its large Japanese population, it was deemed impractical and counterproductive to arrest all the Japanese living in Hawaii. In addition, American citizens of Japanese descent who lived outside the west coast military exclusion zones were not subjected to internment by the WRA. However, Alaska was designated a military exclusion zone and Japanese American citizens living in Alaska were arrested and interned, primarily at the Minidoka WRA camp (Minidoka) in Idaho (Inouye 1995; Kashima 2003; Naske 1983).

3.7.2 Enemy Alien Internment in the Alaska Territory

Japanese immigration to Alaska began in the 1890s. Most of the early Japanese settlers were men who came to the Inside Passage in southeastern Alaska to work in the fishing industry, but some Japanese went to the north and the interior. Japanese immigrants to Alaska rarely brought wives with them; many married into the local Alaska Native community or sent back to Japan for a bride. Over time, Japanese immigrants established themselves in Alaska and gained social acceptance in both the Alaska Native and white communities. In larger communities like Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Juneau, Japanese business and social communities developed. Japanese owned restaurants served both American and Asian foods, Japanese-owned stores catered to the general public but also stocked Japanese goods, and a Japanese language school opened in Ketchikan (Inouye 1995; Naske 1983). According to William Tatsuda of Ketchikan, prior to WWII, when Alaska Natives were segregated from whites, Japanese were allowed to use the white facilities in segregated businesses (Inouye, et al. 1994).

However, the Japanese population in Alaska remained relatively small. According to the 1940 Census, there were 137 persons born in Japan living in Alaska (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). At the start of WWII, there were approximately 240 Alaskans of Japanese descent out of a total population of 75,524; making them less than one third of one percent of the Territory's population. Alaska's Japanese population was divided into two groups; immigrants from Japan (known as *Issei*) and U.S. born citizens of Japanese ancestry (known as *Nisei*) (Kashima 2003). As war with Japan became more likely, there was considerable official concern that *Issei* living in Alaska would commit acts of sabotage (Inouye 1995).

There is less information available about German and Italian nationals living in Alaska at the start of WWII. A search of the 1940 Census shows 671 people who stated that they were born in Germany and 155 people who stated that they were born in Italy (U.S. Census Bureau 1940), but it is not known how many of these were naturalized citizens or in the process of becoming citizens. By June 10, 1942, the DOJ identified only 18 Germans and 5 Italians living in Alaska for questioning (Dodge 1942). Presumably, this means that the DOJ did not feel that the remaining persons of German and Italian birth presented a threat to the U.S.

Planning for the detention of enemy aliens living in Alaska began in March of 1941. During a series of prewar meetings, representatives of the DOJ and the USAr discussed Alaska's "dangerous" persons and the FBI office in Juneau began to compile a custodial detention list for Alaska[2]. By May 5, 1941, this list included the names of 60 foreign nationals, only nine of whom were classified by the FBI as dangerous; the remaining individuals were classified as potentially dangerous. On December 5, 1941, J. Edgar Hoover instructed the FBI office in Juneau to confer with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the USAr's Intelligence Division to formulate a plan for the immediate apprehension of Japanese aliens living in Alaska who were recommended for custodial detention (Kashima 2003).

In December, 1941, there was some confusion over which federal agency was responsible for the foreign nationals arrested in Alaska. Hoover believed that the USAr was responsible for all enemy aliens in Alaska but the USAr only claimed jurisdiction over aliens on the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Kodiak Islands and the Alaska Peninsula. This led to some friction between the USAr and the FBI, which was not alleviated until December 29, when the USAr was officially given control over all foreign nationals in Alaska. From this point on, the FBI and USAr worked in concert to arrest enemy aliens in Alaska (Kashima 2003), but the arrests were made under the authority of the USAr (Vogel 1942b).

On December 7, 1941, General Simon Bolivar Buckner, commanding general of the Alaska Defense Command was ordered to provide facilities for 11 "dangerous" foreign nationals arrested in Alaska. Following their arrest by the FBI, these men were transferred to the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), transported to Fort Richardson where they were handed over to the USAr. The first group arrested by the FBI and sent to Fort Richardson included nine Japanese and two German nationals (Dodge 1942; Vogel 1942a).

By February 14, 1942, the USAr had 55 resident foreign nationals interned in Alaska: 17 at Fort Richardson, 5 at Chilkoot Barracks, 31 at Annette Island; and 2 at Nome. By June of 1942 the number of enemy aliens detained in Alaska had risen to 104: 92 Japanese males, 2 Japanese females, 9 German males,; and 1 Italian male (Appendix A) (Dedrick 1943; Dodge 1942; Kashima 2003). It is unclear if or how many of these detainees were sent to the FRIC for internment.

[2] As part of the historical research for this Project, a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request was filed with the FBI to obtain the individual files of the people included on the Alaskan Custodial Detention List. The FBI denied the request for privacy reasons.

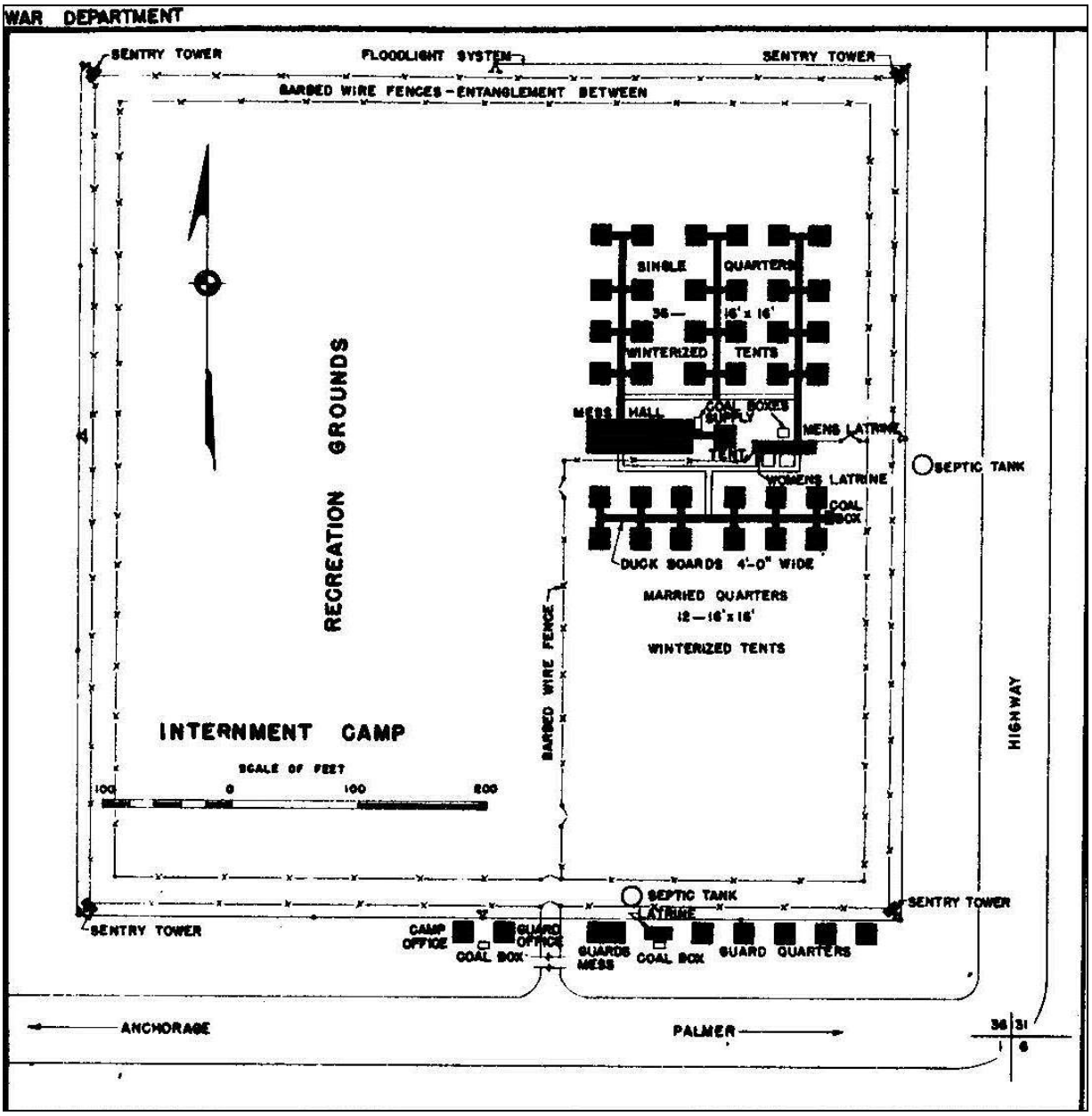


Figure 3. 1943 War Department map of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244) (Bush 1944).

Figure 4. Poor quality photograph titled "Winterized Tents – Internment Camp, Guards Quarters. Fort Richardson Alaska. 3-6-1942" (Bush 1944). The fence around the camp is visible on the right, the boardwalks and wooden tent platforms of the guard's quarters are visible on the left. From the angle and position, this photograph may have been taken looking west from the southeast sentry tower.

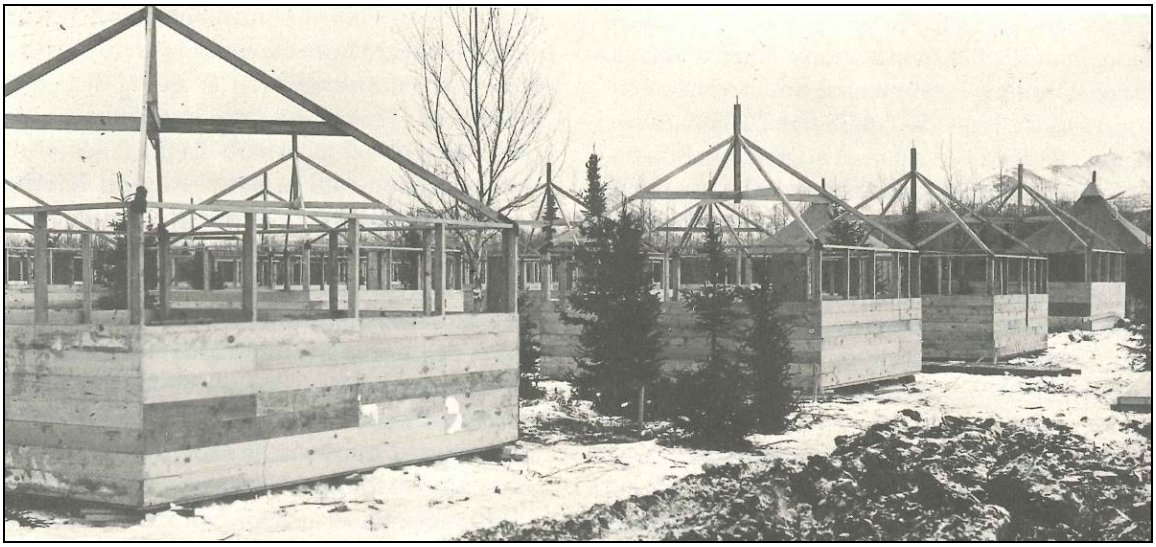


Figure 5. Tent platforms for Japanese internees, Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244), February, 1942 (Woodman 1997).

Exactly where the USAr housed the enemy aliens held at Fort Richardson between December, 1941 and February, 1942 is unclear since construction of the FRIC did not begin until approximately mid-February, 1942. The new camp (Figure 1, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 6) was located along the Anchorage-Palmer Highway (now called the Davis Highway) to the east of the main WWII post, in an area referred to as the dispersal cantonment. When completed, the FRIC consisted of an approximately 650 ft x 650 ft area surrounded by a double barbed wire fence, with wire entanglements in between. Watch towers were built at the four corners and floodlights lit the fence. Inside the wire, wooden walkways connected a mess hall and latrines with winterized military tents erected on wooden platforms to house the prisoners (Woodman 1997). Exactly how many tents were erected in the camp is unclear; the number given in historical sources varies between 26 and 48 (Fagan 1944; Woodman 1997).

The 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3) shows 36, 16 ft x 16 ft winterized tents within the FRIC (divided into married and unmarried quarters) along with a mess hall, men's and women's latrines, a supply tent, several coal boxes and duck boards connecting the structures. Outside the wire, on the south side of the FRIC were additional winterized tents, a mess-hall tent and an office for the guards. Construction of the FRIC was not completed until June 5, when it was formally turned over to the USAr (Fagan 1944), but according to the FBI (Dodge 1942) the foreign nationals detained in Alaska were sent out of Alaska by June 10, 1942. As such, the FRIC probably housed prisoners while still under construction.

Late in December 1941, the DOJ formed the Alien Hearing Board Program called for by the 1941 agreement with the USAr and established three member boards to consider the status of aliens in custody. During its operation, the board in Anchorage heard the cases of Japanese, German, and Italian nationals living in Alaska. According to one account, these people were detained at the FRIC during the hearings (Woodman 1997). The USAr held hearings in Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks for the 11 men arrested by the FBI during December of 1941 (Vogel 1942a).

In February 1942, the USAr proposed the arrest of all persons of Japanese ancestry (including American citizens) living in Alaska. On February 25, 1942, the USAr informed the FBI that it had compiled a list of enemy aliens, primarily Japanese at large in Alaska and proposed to arrest and intern them first at Fort Richardson and then possibly at an internment camp in the Matanuska Valley (Federal Bureau of Investigation 1942b; Kashima 2003). On March 5, 1942, the USAr issued arrest orders for all male Japanese over the age of 15, excluding those with families (Federal Bureau of Investigation 1942a).

As noted above, Executive Order 9066 was not applied to persons of German or Italian descent. German and Italian nationals living in Alaska were arrested, interviewed, and then either released or sent to a DOJ internment camp. According to a 1942 list compiled by the FBI (Dodge 1942), 18 German nationals and 6 Italian nationals were arrested in Alaska prior to June 10, 1942 (Appendix A). Nine of the Germans and five of the Italians were subsequently interviewed and released; the remaining nine Germans (50 percent of those arrested) and one Italian (17 percent of those arrested) were interned.

Exactly which European nationals should be arrested appears to have been something of a problem. According to information from the 1940 Census, one of the "Germans" brought in for questioning was actually French, another was Russian and a third was a naturalized American citizen (Appendix A) (Dodge 1942; U.S. Census Bureau 1940).

In early April, 1942, the USAr declared the Territory of Alaska a military area and ordered the removal of all Alaskan residents of Japanese descent. Such persons were ordered to report to the nearest military post by April 20, for removal to the continental U.S. This group appears to have included primarily women and children, including the families of the *Issei* already held as enemy aliens by the DOJ, many of whom were American citizens. In late April and early May, the USAr shipped four separate groups to the Camp Harmony Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) Assembly Center in Puyallup, Washington (Camp Harmony). Most of the Alaskan internees were eventually sent to the Minidoka War Relocation Administration internment camp (Minidoka) constructed on an unimproved piece of ground near Hunt, Idaho(Kashima 2003; Naske 1983).

None of the *Niseie* arrested in Alaska in 1942 are known to have been detained at the FRIC, though it is possible that some may have passed through Fort Richardson during their removal from Alaska.

It is unclear exactly how many and how long foreign nationals were held at the FRIC. According to a list produced by the USAr (Dedrick 1943), and a list produced by the FBI (Dodge 1942), 94 Japanese nationals (92 men and 2 women), 9 German nationals, and 1 Italian national were detained in Alaska (Appendix A). Examination of the Enemy Alien Cards held by the National Archives indicates that they were arrested between December 7, 1941 and May 17, 1942. According to Claus Naske (1983), after leaving Alaska, most of the *Issei* men were eventually sent to the POW stockade at Camp [Fort] Lewis, Washington before being sent on to other camps. According to records in the National Archives, 64 were sent to the USAr internment camp at Lordsburg, New Mexico (Lordsburg), which opened in June of 1942 and stopped housing Japanese nationals in November 1943. Only one Enemy Alien Card (for Harry Kimura) provides a date (June 23, 1943) when the prisoner entered Lordsburg (Burton, et al. 2002; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). A 1942 FBI memo (Dodge 1942) indicates that the Japanese, German, and Italian nationals selected for detention by the DOJ had been sent to the continental U.S. by June 10, 1942. As such, the internees held at the FRIC were probably gone by early June, 1942.

Between March 24 and June 23, 1943, 77 *Issei* men from Alaska were transferred to the INS internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico (Santa Fe). Two were eventually transferred to the DOJ INS internment camp at Crystal City, Texas (Crystal City) and four died while in detention. The two *Issei* women on the detention list compiled by the USAr were sent to the family internment camp in Seagoville, Texas (Seagoville) (Burton, et al. 2002; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

In an October 1942 letter to Alaska Governor Ernest Gruening, Ketchikan resident Mike Hagiwara, who was being held at Camp Harmony, stated that not a single normal family head was with their family, since they were all in POW [DOJ] camps. He told Gruening that the Alaskan *Issei* were being discriminated against: first generation Japanese from other areas on the Pacific Coast had been permitted to join their families at the WRA camp after hearings to determine if they were a threat to the country, but Alaskan men had not been permitted hearings. As of October, 1942, only four feeble *Issei* men were with their families. According to Higiwara, this resulted in an unwarranted and damaging separation of *Issei* fathers from their families. Gruening passed the complaint on to the director of the WRA, who pointed out that he had no jurisdiction in the matter as the *Issei* were under the control of the DOJ (Hagiwara 1942; Kashima 2003; Naske 1983).

Not much information is available about the camp experience of Japanese nationals from Alaska, held by the USAr and DOJ. Saburo (Sam) Kito Sr., an *Issei* from Petersburg recalled that while held in the DOJ camps the men from Alaska wore clothes with "POW" on the back. Recounting the experience he said: "They say the reason why they put us in there was for our protection. The only thing I can't figure out was, guards were at the four corners, the guns pointed at us all the time and not outside. That I can't understand" (Naske 1983:132). Frank Yasuda, from Beaver said that *Issei* prisoners were treated the same as the German nationals who were also arrested. He recalled that at one of the camps where he was held, the Japanese prisoners, among them some of the best truck gardeners (commercial vegetable gardeners) in the world, received permission to start gardens that supplied vegetables to the entire camp (Wolff 1997). Some Alaskans experienced culture shock while in detention. Many were not used to living in large communities and they suffered a level of social ostracism from Japanese internees from other parts of the country, who considered them to be different (Inouye 1995). Based on the limited amount of information available, it appears that Alaskan *Issei* interned during WWII were reluctant to speak about their experiences after the War or that their stories were not well recorded.

Forty-one of the male Japanese nationals arrested in Alaska were eventually transferred to Minidoka, to rejoin their families (Appendix A). To do this, the prisoner was assessed to determine if their release would present a danger. If they were considered to be low risk, they were paroled by the DOJ and transferred from a POW camp to the custody of the WRA. After 1943, 25 Japanese nationals from Alaska were sent to the DOJ INS internment camp in Kooskia, Idaho (Kooskia) (Burton, et al. 2002; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). Kooskia was remote and the men interned there were employed constructing what is now U.S. Highway 12 (Wegars 2013). Ten of the Japanese nationals arrested in Alaska were repatriated to Japan at their own request (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

Despite the treatment of Alaskan *Issei*, at least seven of their sons served in the U.S. military during WWII (Figure 8). Pat Hagiwara (son of Chokichi Hagiwara from Ketchikan), Mark Hiratsuka (son of Joe Hiratsuka from Ekuk), John Tanaka (son of Shonosuke Tanaka from Juneau) and Jim Tatsuda (son of James Tatsuada from Ketchikan) served in the 442 Regimental Combat Team, the most highly decorated unit of its size and length of service in the history of

Figure 6. Alaskan *Issei* at an unidentified POW [DOJ] camp in New Mexico ca. 1942 (Acc. No. 81-185-DIN, Ronald Inouye Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks). Figure 7 shows the identified Alaskans in this photograph.

Figure 7. Identified Alaskan *Issei* shown in Figure 6.[3] Alaskan *Issei* at an unidentified POW [DOJ] camp in New Mexico ca. 1942 (Acc. No. 81-185-DIN, Ronald Inouye Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks).

1. Shonosuke Tanaka (Juneau)
2. Ryataro (Bob) Urata (Wrangell)
3. Kiichi (Henry) Akagi (Killisnoo)
4. Masao (Tom) Fujita (Wrangell)
5. Harushi Oyama (Petersburg)
6. Hikohachi (Walter) Fukuyama (Juneau)
7. Ihachi (Henry) Mayeda (Sitka)
8. T. Kato (Sitka/Hoona Village)
9. Katsutaro Komatsubara (Petersburg)
10. George Moto (Deering)
11. Tamakazu (Tom) Kito (Pegtersburg)
12. Iwataro (Harry) Okegawa (Petersburg)
    or Kichinojo (Harry) Shiari (Ketchikan)*
13. Kamichi (George) Miyasato (Wrangell)
14. Shunichi Kaino (Petersburg)
15. Heiichi (James) Tanino (Ketchikan)
16. Saburo(Sam) Kito, Sr. (Petersburg)
17. Kyosuke (Frank) Yasuda (Beaver)
18. Chokichi Hagiwara (Ketchikan)
19. Wakaichi (Buck) Ohashi (Ketchikan)
20. Katsuichi Shimizu (Ketchikan)**
21. Zenji Togo (Ketchikan)
22. Shinjiro Kimura (Ketchikan)***
23. Kichijiro (George) Suzuki (Ketchikan
24. Kichirobei (James) Tatsuda (Ketchikan)
25. Esaburo Osawa (Petersburg)****

* Person #12 in this image has been identified as Harry Shirai by his granddaughter, Mollie Pressler and Harry Okegawa by his grandson Sam Kito, Jr.
** Identified as "Katsui Shimizu" by Abo.
*** Identified as "Shijiro Kimura" by Abo.
**** Identified as "Esaburo Ozawa" by Abo.

[3] The identifications presented above were gathered by Mary Abo, who interviewed members of the Alaskan Japanese community, including the desendants of *Issei* interned during WWII. Her father, Shonosuke Tanaka is identified as #1 in this image.

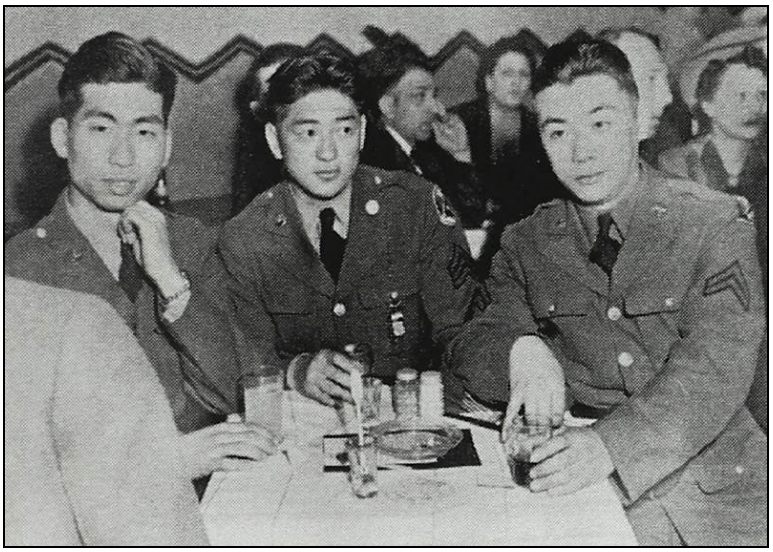


Figure 8. From left to right, George Y Kimura (Anchorage), Sergeant Pat Hagiwara (Ketchikan) and Corporal Charlie Tatsuda (Ketchikan) in uniform at the Blackhawk Restaurant in Chicago, 1942 (Inouye, et al. 1994).

the USAr. George Kimura (son of Harry Kimura from Anchorage) served in the USAr in the Pacific; Charles Tatsuda (son of James Tatsuada from Ketchikan) served as an interpreter for the Paratroops; and, Robert Urata (son of Ryataro Urata from Sitka) served in the USAr overseas (Inouye 1995; Kobayashi 1995; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

Less information is available for the Germans and Italian nationals from Alaska interned by the DOJ during WWII. No Alien Enemy Cards for these men were located in the National Archives in College Park Maryland. Limited information on some of the men was found in the litigation case files of the DOJ (National Archives Records Group (RG) 0060). This information is included in Appendix A and presented below.

Based on the available information, the German and Italian internees from Alaska were sent to the continental U.S. for internment (Kashima 2003) prior to June 10, 1942 (Dodge 1942). Seven of the Germans were sent to the Lincoln internment camp in North Dakota, but it is not known when they were released (Appendix A). No information is available about where the remaining two Germans and the single interned Italian national were sent.

In contrast to the Japanese nationals, whose families were held in WRA camps, the families of German and Italian nationals were held in family camps run by the INS (Kashima 2003). Four of the Germans interned from Alaska filled out forms indicating they wanted to be reunited with their families held at other camps. However, the two surviving copies of these forms indicate that the men had no families, so it is unclear if the families of any German nationals from Alaska were interned during WWII (U.S. Department of Justice 1928-1951). No other information has been located about the wartime detention of the families of European enemy aliens living in Alaska.

As WWII wound down, the DOJ began to close down their internment camps. Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945 and Japan surrendered on September 2. Although most of the camps closed in 1945, Crystal City, the last DOJ camp did not close until 1947, when the remaining internees were transferred to immigration stations for disposition (Kashima 2003).

The USAr terminated the exclusion order for Alaska on January 3, 1945 but foreign nationals had to obtain a "Permit to Depart" the U.S. from the State Department in order to return to Alaska. This permit was required since departing the U.S. by land, air, or water from any part of the U.S. to any place outside the U.S. or from one port or terminus of the U.S. to another port or terminus of the U.S. was considered a "departure" under State Department regulations. In addition, the INS required foreign nationals departing the U.S. to complete five copies of the State Department's Alien Application to Depart from U.S. form. The applications of those who wished to return to Alaska were then submitted to the Governor of Alaska. If the Governor approved the application, the port of embarkation would be notified of the applicant's intention and approval to leave the U.S. and return to Alaska (Naske 1983).

Even after foreign nationals had been granted permission to return to Alaska, it was almost impossible to get a reservation on a ship going to Alaska, because the War Manpower Commission had reserved all space for Alaska-bound cannery workers. As a result, it was not until June of 1945 that space became available for returnees. Once they arrived back in Alaska, previously interned persons were dependent on the USAr for transportation to locations not served by commercial transportation. It was not until November, 1945 that all remaining restrictions were lifted for internees returning to Alaska (Naske 1983). Thirty-four of the Japanese nationals arrested in Alaska during 1941 and 1942 are known to have returned to Alaska at the end of WWII. Two more said they intended to return, but no records survive to indicate if they did (Inouye, et al. 1994; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). Only one of the German internees is known to have returned to Alaska after WWII (Appendix A), but very little information is available about the German and Italian internees from Alaska.

4.0 FOREIGN NATIONALS HELD AT FORT RICHARDSON

As noted above, 94 Japanese nationals (92 men and 2 women), 9 German nationals and 1 Italian national arrested in Alaska were selected for internment between December 7, 1941 and June 10, 1942 (Appendix A). Exactly how many of these individuals were sent to Fort Richardson is unknown. No records on the operation or administration of the FRIC were located during the historical research for this Project. It is not known which military units were tasked with operating the camp and no list of the internees held at the camp has been found.

According to Kashima (2003), 17 foreign nationals (15 Japanese and 2 Germans) were held at Fort Richardson by February 14, 1942. Information from the files of the FBI (Dodge 1942; Vogel 1942a) indicates that 11 foreign nationals living in Alaska were apprehended at the instruction of the Juneau FBI office between December 7 and 13, 1941. This corresponds with information stating that on December 7, 1941 the USAr was ordered to provide facilities at Fort Richardson for 11 "dangerous" foreign nationals arrested in Alaska (Kashima 2003).

Four employees of Harry Kawabe[4] were arrested in Seward during December of 1941 and then transferred to "Anchorage" (Hays 1983; Inouye 1990; Ringsmuth 2012). Based on the dates of arrest, these men included Naoyoshi Akimoto, Hideo Hama, Takami Kanaeko and Shigematsu (George) Nishiyama. Hama is known to have been held at the FRIC (Anchorage Daily Times 1942b), which makes it highly likely that Akimoto, Kanaeko and Nishiyama were also held there. These three men bring the total of foreign nationals almost certainly held at Fort Richardson by February 14, 1942 to 15. The identity of the two remaining internees held at that time remains a mystery but the historical record provides several candidates.

The USAr list of internees (Dodge 1942) includes two other Japanese males (Fred Hama and Tom Hama) arrested in Seward before June 10, 1942. It is probable that they, like the other Japanese nationals arrested in Seward, were sent to Fort Richardson for detention. However, their exact date of arrest is unknown and there is no information confirming that they were sent to the FRIC. Two additional Japanese nationals (Jinji Emori and Shinjiro Kimura) were removed from the *S.S. Wilhelmina* in Dutch Harbor, Alaska on December 26, 1941. Based on their date of arrest, it is possible that Emori and Shinjiro Kimura were sent to Fort Richardson by February 14, 1942. However, no information has been found to confirm this. Harry Kimura of Anchorage is known to have been held at the FRIC (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Inouye, et al. 1994; Woodman 1997), but his date of arrest is unknown (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-

[4] There is considerable variation in the spelling of Japanese names found in both the period and modern documents used to create this report. This variation represents western efforts to spell Japanese names phonetically, but some of these variations were adopted and used by the families. For example the Moto family from Deering was originally named Yamamoto and the Foode family of Eyak Village was originally named Fuji. The default name spelling used in this report is the spelling used on the Alien Enemy Card on file in the National Archives (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). If no Alien Enemy Card was found, the default spelling was the one used on the lists of foreign nationals arrested in Alaska compiled by the USAr (Dedrick 1943; Dodge 1942). However, some of the spellings used in this report have been corrected based on information provided by descendants of the persons mentioned or to conform to the common spelling of a name, if multiple spellings exist in period records.

1947). It is likely that he was one of the remaining two internees at the FRIC on February 14, 1942. Table 5 lists the foreign nationals known to have been interned at Fort Richardson between December 7, 1941 and June 10, 1942.

According to Otis Hays (1983), within weeks of the arrest of the Japanese nationals in Seward, their families were evacuated to join them, but there was no legal justification for their arrest until Executive Order 9066 was issued on February 19, 1942. Despite the fact that the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3) (Bush 1944) shows married housing, there is no information to indicate that the two Japanese women (Tomo Kawabe and Hisaka Hama) identified on the USAr and FBI

Table 5. Internees known to have been held at Fort Richardson between December 7, 1941 and June 10, 1942.

Name	***Location of Arrest***	***Nationality***
Naoyoshi Akimoto	Seward	Japanese
Wada Hikohachi Fukuyama*	Juneau	Japanese
Ginichi (Jimmie) Fujii*	Fairbanks	Japanese
Hideo Hama	Seward	Japanese
Haruzo (Roy) Haruki*	Anchorage	Japanese
Takami Kanaeko	Seward	Japanese
Sotaro (Harry) Kawabe*	Seward	Japanese
Yusuke (Harry) Kimura	Anchorage	Japanese
Johan Ferdinand Kube*	Juneau	German
Guenther Paul Victor Kurz*	Ketchikan	German
Shigematsu (George) Nishiyama	Seward	Japanese
Minoru (Roy) Omura*	Sitka	Japanese
Harushi Oyama*	Petersburg	Japanese
Kichijiro (George) Suzuki*	Ketchikan	Japanese
Shonosuke Tanaka*	Juneau	Japanese
Kichirobei (James) Tatsuda*	Ketchikan	Japanese

* Internees sent to Fort Richardson by the FBI in December of 1941 (Dodge 1942).

lists of internees (Dedrick 1943; Dodge 1942) were actually held at the FRIC. Neither woman was arrested at the same time as their husband and they were both subsequently interned at Seagoville (Appendix A) (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

The historic context written for the FRIC by the National Park Service (NPS) as part of a National Historic Landmark (NHL) Theme Study (Wyatt 2012:185) states that "Fort Richardson, near Anchorage, was used for a short time to hold family members of Japanese American men from Alaska who had been imprisoned. These family members were subsequently transferred to the Puyallup Assembly Center, then to relocation centers." This research found no historical records indicating that Japanese children or families were held at the FRIC. The best evidence available indicates that the families of the Japanese nationals arrested by the DOJ and USAr in Alaska were removed as part of the internment of Japanese Americans that occurred during 1942 under Executive Order 9066.

Woodman (1997) states that the FRIC housed Japanese, German, and Italian nationals waiting to go before the Alien Hearing Board in Anchorage. This assertion is supported by Erin Eaton (personal communication 2016) who stated that her grandfather John Galeotti (an Italian national arrested in Alaska by the USAr in 1942 and released after questioning) was held at Fort Richardson before his hearing with the Alien Hearing Board. Based on these sources, additional foreign nationals may have been held at the FRIC during 1942. However, this research found no historical records to confirm or refute this possibility. Additional research may shed more light on this facet of the FRIC's history.

4.1 Biographies of Foreign Nationals Held at Fort Richardson

This section is intended to provide enough information about the lives of the men interned at Fort Richardson during WWII to determine if the FRIC is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B, for an association with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is not intended as an exhaustive history of these men or their families. For example, only a small amount of information about the wartime arrest and removal of American citizens of Japanese heritage is included. Many of the men did have families that were sent to WRA camps, primarily to Minidoka but only details of this experience that were significant to the wartime or postwar experiences of the men themselves are included here. Other information about the families, while interesting and important is not directly germane to the NRHP eligibility of the FRIC.

4.1.1 Japanese Internees

4.1.1.1 Naoyoshi Akimoto

According to his Alien Enemy Card, Naoyoshi Akimoto was born in 1900. He was arrested in Seward on December 10, 1941. He was transferred to Lordsburg before being sent to Santa Fe on March 24, 1943. On May 27, 1943, he entered Kooskia. He returned to Santa Fe on May 6, 1945 and was released in Spokane, Washington on November 5, 1945 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.2 Hikohachi (Walter) Fukuyama

Hikohachi (Walter) Fukuyama was born in 1886. As a young man, he worked for an English tea company in Yokohama and his employer suggested that he travel to Canada to learn English. Once there, he decided to go to Alaska where he worked in the Treadwell Mines before becoming a houseboy for Judge Royal A. Gunnison in Juneau. In this job, he learned to cook American food and speak English. In time, he went to work at the Juneau Laundry, which was owned by three other Japanese nationals. Eventually he purchased the Laundry and in 1930 constructed a new building for the business on Franklin Street (Terashita 2015).

Figure 9. The Fukuyama family, Christmas 1938 (Fukuyama family photograph).

Fukuyama's wife, Mume came to the U.S. in 1920 and they had four children: Mary Smiko, Ethel, Walter Tseuneo, and Thomas Tomio. Mary graduated Juneau High School in 1939 and was sent to Japan to learn how to speak Japanese. She was there when the War broke out and was forced to stay there for the duration of the War (Terashita 2015).

At the start of the WWII, Fukuyama is quoted as saying "I have lived here a long time and sometimes I feel more American than my Children, who were born here and are American Citizens. Japan has made a very bad mistake." He was not concerned about the effect the War would have on him since he had lived in Juneau for 36 years and, the citizens of Juneau "know I have been a good resident and they know I would have become an American Citizen if the Law permitted. I am for Juneau and the United States" (Naske 1983: 125). Despite these assertions, Fukuyama was arrested as an enemy alien on December 10, 1941 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

According to an interview with Fukuyama's son Tom (Karleen Grummett, Personal Communication 2015), the *Issei* arrested in Juneau were held at Fort Chilkoot in Haines before being sent to Anchorage for two months. From there, they were sent in turn to camps at Fort Lewis, Washington; San Antonio, Texas; Lordsburg and, finally Santa Fe. At least part of this account is consistent with the information on Fukuyama's Alien Enemy Card, which indicates that he was transferred to Lordsburg before arriving at Santa Fe on June 14, 1943. He was paroled, probably to Minidoka where his family was held on December 6, 1943 and released in Seattle, Washington on November 26, 1945 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). According to Ron Inouye, the Fukuyama family sold their business while they were interned and did not return to Juneau after WWII (Inouye 2016). The experience of the Fukuyama family before, during and after the WWII is part of the Empty Chair Project, which commemorates the internment of Japanese people in Juneau (Grummett 2014).

4.1.1.3 Ginichi (Jimmie) Fujii

Little is known about Fairbanks resident Ginichi (Jimmie) Fujii. According to his Alien Enemy Card, he was born on April 4, 1886 but he does not appear in Fairbanks in the 1940 Census. He was arrested on December 10, 1941 and was sent to Santa Fe on December 24, 1943. He transferred to Kooskia on May 27, 1943 and was sent back to Santa Fe on October 19, 1944. He transferred to Fort Lincoln, North Dakota on October 19, 1945 and following release departed for Fairbanks on February 2, 1946 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.4 Hideo Hama

According to an article in the Anchorage Daily Times on January 13, 1942 (Anchorage Daily Times 1942b), Hideao Hama was working for Harry Kawabe at the laundry in Seward on December 7, 1941. He was married and had two children. According to Hama's Alien Enemy Card his wife was named Hisako (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). The Hama family was not recorded in the 1940 Census of Seward, but a Hideao, Hisako, Masato, and Masayuki Hama are shown as living in Seattle (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). In the January 13, 1942 Anchorage Daily Times article (Anchorage Daily Times 1942b), Hama is quoted as declaring that the food at the FRIC was good, that the quarters were warm and comfortable and that plenty of blankets were available along with reading and writing materials. The article also states that Hama asked the USAr to bring his wife and children to the camp.

A drawing of Hama (Figure 10) done by George Hoshia at Lordsburg is dated August 28, 1942. Japanese notes on the drawing indicate that Hama was a 42 year old judo instructor from Alaska (Seattle), who had been born in Okayama, Japan. One of the early prisoners held at the FRIC offered to give Judo Lessons to soldiers (Woodman 1997); it is possible that this was Hama.

Figure 10. Hideao Hama at Lordsburg, August 28, 1942.

Hama was transferred to Seattle on May 5, 1942. This is one of the only dates available to indicate when prisoners held at Fort Richardson were sent out of Alaska. Hama was transferred

to Sharps Park, California on June 29, 1942 then transferred to Seagoville on July 20, 1942. He was transferred to Crystal City on March 10, 1943. He was released on November 20, 1945. Hisako Hama was also detained and spent time at Seagoville; she was released on the same day as her husband (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.5 Haruzo (Roy) Haruki

Another *Issei* living in Anchorage on December 7, 1941 was Haruzo (Roy) Haruki, but little is known about him. He does not appear in the 1940 Census for Anchorage. According to his Alien Enemy Card, he was born in 1891. He was arrested in December 10, 1941. He was transferred to Lordsburg before being transferred to Santa Fe on June 14, 1943. On May 8, 1944, Haruki filed an application to be repatriated and he returned to Japan aboard the ***G.M. Randall*** on November 23, 1945 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.6 Takami Kanaeko

Takami Kanaeko's Alien Enemy Card shows that he was born in 1880. He was arrested in Seward on December 12, 1941. He was sent to Lordsburg then transferred to Santa Fe on June 14, 1943. He was released to Seattle, Washington on January 28, 1946 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.7 Sotaro (Harry) Kawabe

Sotaro (Harry) Kawabe was one of the first two Japanese nationals arrested in Alaska and his history is one of the best documented. Born near Osaka, Japan in 1890, Kawabe moved to Seattle in 1906 to be a houseboy. In 1909, he came to Alaska where he worked in a number of communities including Port Graham and Cordova before participating in the Chisana Gold rush in 1913. In 1915 he moved to Seward. In 1916, he bought a lot on Fifth Avenue and started the

Figure 11. Harry Kawabe, ca. WWII.

Seward Steam Laundry. In 1923, he traveled to Japan and married Toshiko Suzuki, who died in 1930.

In 1931, he married Tomo Kawano. No children were produced from these marriages but Harry and Tomo were known for their generosity and kindness to the children of the community. During their time in Seward, Harry and Tomo took in, raised and educated (though did not adopt) 15 Alaska Native and white boys (Inouye 1990; Ringsmuth 2012).

Throughout the 1930s, Kawabe invested in a gold mining operation near Moose Pass and a series of businesses in Seward including the Bank of Seward, Kawabe's Gift Store and Alaska Furs, the Seward Hardware Company, the Palace Hotel and Bar, the Moose Bar and Liquor Store, the Marathon Café, Seward Grill, and the O.K. and Miller Barbershop Company. He also invested in real estate including the laundry buildings, the Northern Apartments and Dreamland Hall. These holdings made him one of the largest property owners in Seward before WWII (Inouye 1990; Ringsmuth 2012).

In the 1930s, Kawabe sponsored several legal test-cases which won additional privileges denied to Alaska's Japanese resident aliens by the Oriental Exclusion Act. These included the right to obtain licenses to purchase fur, hunt, fish, and sell alcohol (Inouye 1990).

On December 7, 1941, Otis E Hayes, Intelligence officer at Fort Raymond, was ordered to detain Kawabe. Accompanied by men from the office of the Provost Marshal, Hayes went to the Seward Laundry where he found Kawabe and explained that he was to be arrested. As Kawabe packed his personal items, Tomo tried to feed Hayes and the men with him. Due to public sentiment against the Japanese, Kawabe was transported secretly by train to Anchorage for internment at Fort Richardson (Hays 1983). During his internment, Kawabe became a spokesman for the Alaskan Japanese held at Fort Richardson and assisted other internees with the necessary paperwork. Throughout WWII, Kawabe advocated for the Alaskan resident alien Japanese, even corresponding with the Attorney General of the U.S. to request hearings on their evacuation and treatment (Inouye 1990).

According to his Alien Enemy Card, Kawabe was arrested on December 7, 1941 and, after his time at Fort Richardson, was sent to Lordsburg then to Crystal City, on March 23, 1943. He was released to return to Seattle on November 12, 1945 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

During the War, Kawabe's businesses were managed by three custodians appointed by Governor Gruening. According to Kawabe, they did a very good job so he did not suffer the financial loss experienced by many other Japanese internees. At the end of the War, Kawabe returned briefly to Seward but Alaskan business suffered a decline during the post-WWII period and he moved to Seattle where he invested in real estate. Between 1945 and 1969 his real estate business prospered. He eventually owned numerous hotels in Seattle and established a business importing high-end goods from Japan. Kawabe became an American citizen after Congress passed a law allowing Japanese to become naturalized citizens in 1953 (Inouye 1990).

During the post-WWII period, Kawabe maintained an interest in Alaska and philanthropy. During the 1960s, he donated money to develop closer ties between Alaska and Japan and founded a non-profit group to construct a retirement home in Seattle for Japanese. Completed after his death in 1969, the building was named in Kawabe's honor. Upon his death, Kawabe placed his fortune into a trust to support numerous causes in Seattle as well as a college scholarship for graduates of Seward High School (Inouye 1990).

4.1.1.8 Yusuke (Harry) Kimura

Another well documented person known to have been held at the FRIC was Yusuke (Harry) Kimura of Anchorage. Born in Nagasaki Japan on January 15, 1880, Kimura went to San Francisco shortly before the 1906 earthquake. He got a job as a cook for the U.S. Navy (USN) and family lore says that he cooked a meal for President Theodore Roosevelt, who was so impressed with his cooking that he gave him a letter stating that he could stay in the U.S. as long as he wished. After leaving the USN, Kimura worked as a cook in mining and logging camps in the west. Once he was established, he sent back to Japan for a bride, but the girl he wanted was already married and his family sent her sister, Katsuyo Yamasaki. The couple was married in 1913 and had two sons Yoshito (George) and Masato (Frank) while living in Seattle. In 1916, Kimura moved his family to Anchorage where he ran a lunch counter in the Union Bath and Café. When WWI started, many men left Alaska and there was an economic downturn, which led Kimura to move his family back to Seattle to open a bakery and lunch counter (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Inouye, et al. 1994).

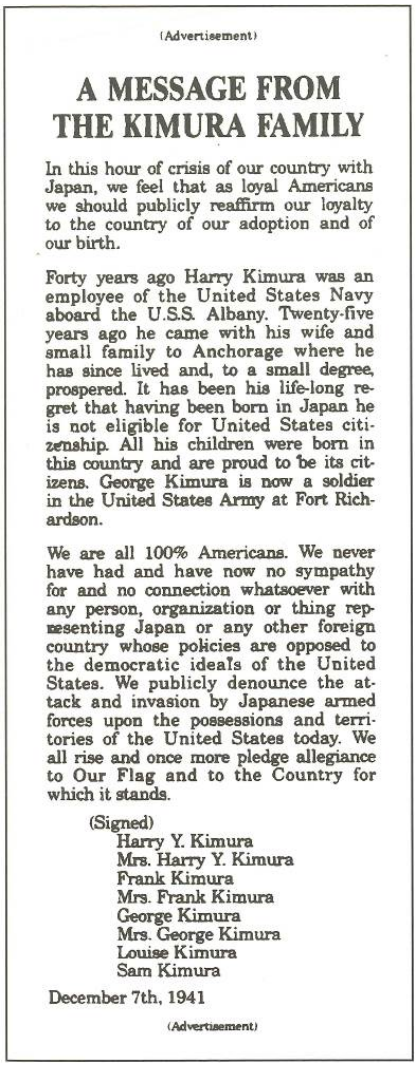
Figure 12. Harry Kimura (date unknown).

Around 1927, Kimura moved back to Anchorage and started the H.K. (for Harry Kimura) Hand Laundry and tailor shop. During the twenties, the Kimuras had a hard time supporting their growing family so they sent their four children, George, Frank, Kimo (Louise), and Yusaburo (William) to Japan to live with relatives. A fifth child (Sam) was born in 1928 and by 1929 all

of the children had joined their parents in Anchorage (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Inouye, et al. 1994).

During the 1930s, Kimura purchased the building and lot where his laundry was located along with an adjacent lot, at the corner of Fifth and C streets. Because Japanese nationals could not own property, he put the property in the name of his oldest son George, who was an American citizen. To pay for the land, Frank went to work at the Curry Railroad Station for five years. Kimura opened a restaurant called the Chop Suey House on the corner lot, which, along with the laundry employed the rest of the family, when they were not in school (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Inouye, et al. 1994).

On December 8, 1941, Kimura placed an advertisement in the Anchorage Times (Figure 13) stating that it was his life-long regret that he was prevented from becoming an American citizen, that he and his family were "100% American" and had no sympathy and no connection with Japan (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Kimura 1941). Despite these assertions, Kimura had been placed on the DOJ list of enemy aliens to be detained. It is unclear when he was actually arrested since his Alien Enemy Card in the National Archives does not provide the date (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). Based on an interview with his son William, Kimura may have been arrested after January 8, 1942 when the government confiscated cameras, guns, ammunition and explosives from enemy aliens (Anchorage Daily Times 1942a). However, since William was not in Alaska at the time (Inouye, et al. 1994) this may not be correct.



(Advertisement)

A MESSAGE FROM THE KIMURA FAMILY

In this hour of crisis of our country with Japan, we feel that as loyal Americans we should publicly reaffirm our loyalty to the country of our adoption and of our birth.

Forty years ago Harry Kimura was an employee of the United States Navy aboard the U.S.S. Albany. Twenty-five years ago he came with his wife and small family to Anchorage where he has since lived and, to a small degree, prospered. It has been his life-long regret that having been born in Japan he is not eligible for United States citizenship. All his children were born in this country and are proud to be its citizens. George Kimura is now a soldier in the United States Army at Fort Richardson.

We are all 100% Americans. We never have had and have now no sympathy for and no connection whatsoever with any person, organization or thing representing Japan or any other foreign country whose policies are opposed to the democratic ideals of the United States. We publicly denounce the attack and invasion by Japanese armed forces upon the possessions and territories of the United States today. We all rise and once more pledge allegiance to Our Flag and to the Country for which it stands.

(Signed)
Harry Y. Kimura
Mrs. Harry Y. Kimura
Frank Kimura
Mrs. Frank Kimura
George Kimura
Mrs. George Kimura
Louise Kimura
Sam Kimura

December 7th, 1941

(Advertisement)

Figure 13. Advertisement placed by the Kimura family in the Anchorage Daily Times December 8, 1941 (Kimura 1941).

Once arrested, Kimura was sent to the FRIC, where he had the distinction of being guarded by his son George (Figure 8), who had been drafted into the USAr and stationed at Fort Richardson before the start of WWII. Harry Kimura entered Lordsburg on June 23, 1942 and stayed there until he was deemed a good candidate for parole. On December 29, 1943 he joined his family at Minidoka. He was released from Minidoka on September 9, 1945 and returned to Alaska on November 10 (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Inouye, et al. 1994; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947; Woodman 1997).

The Kimura family had lost almost everything during their internment. They were able to raise the money to pay back taxes on their businesses and started over. During the post war period, Kimura and his family operated several successful businesses in Anchorage, including the Snow

White Laundry and the Golden Pheasant Café. George opened his own restaurant called the Nikko Garden on Spenard Road. William was a painter and sculptor and taught at the community college and Alaska Methodist University (now Alaska Pacific University). Sam was a photographer and art teacher and taught at the University of Alaska, Anchorage (UAA). The gallery of the UAA Arts Building is named after him. After Harry Kimura's death in 1957, his wife Katsuyoko became an unpaid goodwill ambassador to Asian visitors to Alaska. In 1971, she was given an award by the Emperor of Japan for her outstanding service fostering good relations between Japan and the U.S. (Cook Inlet Historical Society 2015; Inouye, et al. 1994).

4.1.1.9 Shigematsu (George) Nishiyama

The 1940 Census shows Shigematsu (George) Nishiyama as a 62 year old Japanese head of household with a 4th grade education living in Seward and working as a janitor in "buildings" (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). He was arrested in Seward on December 10, 1941 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). As such, he was likely one of the men working for Harry Kawabe who, according to Hays (1983) were arrested and sent to "Anchorage" within days of Kawabe's arrest. He was transferred first to Lordsburg then to Santa Fe on March 10, 1943. On May 27, 1943, he transferred to Kooskia. He was transferred back to Santa Fe on May 6, 1945. According to his Alien Enemy Card, Nishiyama was considered to be a good risk for parole but there were questions about the advisability of paroling him due to his advanced age. He was released on September 7, 1945 and returned to Alaska on September 11, 1945 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). It is unclear what he did after returning.

4.1.1.10 Minoro (Roy) Omura

According to his Alien Enemy Card, Minoro (Roy) Omura was one of the first Japanese nationals arrested in Alaska. He was born on December 25, 1892 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947), but the 1917-1918 Alaska list of World War I Draft Registration Cards gives his birthdate as October 3, 1891 (Alaskaweb.org 2015). The 1940 Census shows him as the proprietor of a laundry in Sitka, Alaska. He had an eleventh grade education and was the head of household, though no members of his family are listed (U.S. Census Bureau 1940).

Omura was arrested on December 7, 1941 and sent to the FRIC. He transferred to Lordsburg prior to June 10, 1942 and entered Santa Fe on March 3, 1943. He transferred to Kooskia on May 27, 1943 and returned to Santa Fe on May 26, 1945. He arrived back at Santa Fe on September 5, 1911 departed Seattle, Washington for Juneau, Alaska on September 11 (Dodge 1942; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.11 Harushi Oyama

According to his Alien Enemy Card, Harushi Oyama was born on May 26, 1888 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). The 1940 Census shows a "Harukki" Oyama living in Petersburg with his wife Heki (or Seki) and his children Kenneth and June. At that time he was the proprietor of a laundry (U.S. Census Bureau 1940).

Oyama was arrested on December 12, 1941 and sent to Fort Richardson. He was then sent to Fort Sam Houston in Texas, then Lordsburg and to Santa Fe on June 14, 1943. He was paroled

by the DOJ and sent to join his family at Minidoka on December 4, 1943. He was released on interim parole to travel to the New Wyoming Hotel in Denver, Colorado on October 3, 1945 (Dodge 1942; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). It is unknown if he returned to Alaska.

4.1.1.12 Kichijiro (George) Suzuki

According to his Alien Enemy Card, Kichijiro (George) Suzuki was born on February 2, 1886. The 1940 Census shows Suzuki living in Ketchikan with his wife Toriya (the Alien Enemy Card says Tsuya) and two children Howard and Edith. In 1940, he was the proprietor of a laundry and cleaners at 115 Steadman Street (U.S. Census Bureau 1940; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947), within a section of Ketchikan known as Indian Town, where almost all of the Asians in Ketchikan lived (National Park Service 2015).

Suzuki was arrested on December 9, 1941 and sent to Fort Richardson. He was sent to Lordsburg then to Santa Fe on June 14, 1943. He was sent to join his family at the Minidoka on December 6, 1943 and was released in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on October 26, 1945 (Dodge 1942; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947). It is unknown if he returned to Alaska after WWII.

4.1.1.13 Shonosuke Tanaka

Another important businessman from Juneau held at the FRIC was Shonosuke Tanaka. Born in a rural village of Fukuoka Provence in southwestern Japan on August 25, 1881 (his Alien Enemy Card incorrectly gives his date of birth as August 25, 1880), Tanaka immigrated to the U.S. in 1900 and went to work on a railroad between Montana and Washington State. After he finished his contract on the railroad, he went to work as a kitchen helper in Seattle and took English classes at night. Eventually, he moved to Cordova, Alaska and opened a restaurant; after a while he moved to Juneau. About 1907, Tanaka opened the Star Café on Front Street (South Franklin Street). In 1912, he opened the City Café, which was open 24 hours a day, seven days a week catering to the needs of working men (Hikido 2015; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

In 1922, Tanaka returned to Japan to marry Nobu Fujita. After returning to the U.S., the couple had five children; John, William, Teddy, Alice, and Mary. As the children grew, they worked in the café with their parents. In 1939, Teddy disappeared. His body was never found and it was presumed that he drowned and was washed out to sea (Hikido 2015).

Tanaka was arrested on December 12, 1941 and held with Walter Fukuyama. A notation on his Alien Enemy Card dated July 1, 1942 states that he had been ordered interned for the duration of WWII and that he and his family were evacuated from Alaska. He was sent to Lordsburg then transferred to Santa Fe on June 14, 1944. He was paroled to Minidoka on March 3, 1944 to be with his family. He was released from Minidoka in September or October of 1945 and returned to Alaska on October 20th (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

After returning to Alaska, Tanaka took out a loan and reopened the City Café in 1946. Several of the children, including John who had served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe, returned to Juneau to help their parents to get the business running and by 1950, the City Café

was again a thriving business. Shonosuke and Nobu Tanaka became naturalized citizens in 1954. Shonosuke died in 1957 and Nobu passed away in 1967 (Hikido 2015). The experience of the Tanaka family before, during and after the WWII is part of the Empty Chair Project in Juneau (Grummett 2014).

While Walter Fukuyama and Shonosuke Tanaka were held at Fort Chilkoot, they were guarded by soldier Pat Hagiwara (Figure 8) while his *Issei* father Chokichi Hagiwara was held at Annette Island by the DOJ (Kobayashi 1995; U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

4.1.1.14 Kichirobei (James) Tatsuda

Kichirobei (James) Tatsuda was born on March 2, 1887 in Ehime-ken (Shikoku) Japan, and came to Seattle in 1904. Early on, he came to southeast Alaska seasonally to work in a sawmill and as a fisherman for canneries. One year he decided to stay in Alaska. At some point he brought his wife Sen Seike from Japan and in 1910 they moved to Ketchikan where they opened a combination grocery store, tobacco store, card room, pool hall, and boarding house on lower Steadman Street (Inouye, et al. 1994), within Indian Town. In 1916, he opened the Tatsuda Grocery Store at 633 Steadman Street (Inouye, et al. 1994). Over time, the Tatsudas had six children; Charles, William, James, Cherry, Sarah, and Jean (U.S. Census Bureau 1940; War Relocation Administration 1942). The entire family worked in the grocery store and according to William, it was successful enough to support the family; they never had to ask for government assistance during the Depression (Inouye, et al. 1994).

James Tatsuda was arrested on December 9, 1941. He was transferred to the custody of the WD on December 29, which may be the day he arrived at Fort Richardson. He was transferred to Lordsburg then sent to Santa Fe on June 14, 1943. He was paroled to Minidoka to rejoin his family on December 6, 1943 then allowed to leave the camp for Chicago, Illinois on July 15, 1944 (U.S. Department of Justice 1941-1947).

All three of Tatsuda's sons and one son-in-law served in the American military during WWII. Charles was training with the Alaska National Guard at Chilkoot Barracks when the War started and later served as an interpreter with the paratroopers in the Pacific. James served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team along with Chery's husband Tad Fujioka. William served in the USAr (Inouye, et al. 1994; Kobayashi 1995).

After the War, Tatsuda and his family returned to Juneau where, according to William, some people had an anti-Japanese attitude. But many veterans stuck up for the family because the Tatsuda boys had served their country during WWII. Using their savings, the family reopened the grocery store and reestablished their business (Inouye, et al. 1994). According to online social security records, Jimmie Tatsuda died on December 1, 1967, but the Tatsuda Grocery in Ketchikan is still owned and operated by the family.

4.1.2 German Internees

Little information is available about the German nationals held at Fort Richardson during December 1941 and early 1942. A search of National Archives records in College Park

Maryland revealed very little information on them and little scholarship has been undertaken on the history of German nationals living in Alaska. As noted above, the 1940 Census shows 671 people birth living in Alaska; only 18 were arrested for questioning (Appendix A).

4.1.2.1 Johan Ferdinand Kube

Johan Ferdinand Kube does not appear in the 1940 Census. He was arrested in Juneau on December 18, 1941, placed into the custody of the INS on the same day and sent to Fort Richardson. The hearing board determined that he should be interned and he was sent from Alaska to an unidentified camp in the contiguous U.S. before June 10, 1942 (Dodge 1942). It is not known when he was released or if he returned to Alaska after WWII.

4.1.2.2 Gunther Paul Victor Kurz

According to the 1940 Census, Gunther Paul Victor Kurz was a 52 year old divorced male with a college education living in Ketchikan and working as a fish cook in a cannery (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). He was arrested in Ketchikan on December 11, 1941 and sent to Fort Richardson. The hearing board determined that he should be interned and he was sent from Alaska to an unidentified camp in the contiguous U.S. before June 10, 1942 (Dodge 1942). It is not known when he was released or if he returned to Alaska after WWII.

5.0 AERIAL IMAGERY ANALYSIS

During the pre-field research, four historic aerial images of the FRIC were identified. These images were used to locate the FRIC, georectify the 1943 FRIC map (Figure 3) (Bush 1944), assess how much of the FRIC was disturbed after WWII, and identify areas for archaeological testing.

5.1 1947 Aerial Image of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244)

Figure 14. 1947 aerial image showing the fence, roads, clearings and possibly some buildings associated with the FRIC (ANC-04244). Image provided by the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA)

The earliest known aerial image showing the FRIC (Figure 14) was taken in 1947. It is a poor quality image which shows almost the entire FRIC footprint, including the fence clearing surrounding the camp. The size of the FRIC shown in the image is consistent with the size shown for the FRIC on the 1943 map (Figure 3).

A close examination of the image shows a series of roads/trails passing through the FRIC and a disturbed area in the northeast corner that corresponds with the housing area shown on the 1943 map (Figure 3). One of the roads/trails shown in the image passes through the north and another through the east fence of the FRIC. The 1943 map does not show gates in the north or east fence

so these roads either post-date 1943 or were there before the fence was constructed. A portion of the historic curve of the road from what is now Otter Lake Road to the Davis Highway is visible in the photograph. The image is not clear enough to identify buildings, but there are two shapes outside the south fence (on the east side of the gate) that could be buildings associated with the camp guards.

5.2 1950 Aerial Image of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244)

Figure 15. 1950 aerial image of the FRIC (ANC-04244) (Quantum Spatial).

A much clearer image of the area taken in 1950 (Figure 15) shows the clearing for the FRIC fence, the roadways within the FRIC, a cleared area that corresponds with the housing area shown on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3), and two buildings to the east of the gate in the south fence in an area associated with the camp guards. However, the buildings do not correspond exactly in size or location with the structures shown on the 1943 map and represent either an error in the map or construction that occurred at the FRIC after the map was drawn. No

tent platforms or boardwalks are visible in the housing area identified on the 1943 map (Figure 3), even at high magnification. The image also indicates that most of the interior of the FRIC was not cleared prior to 1950, which is consistent with the vegetation shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

This image was used to georectify the 1943 map of the FRIC (Bush 1944). This process revealed that the location for the camp shown on the 1943 map was slightly south of the actual location shown in this and the other available aerial photographs. The location shown on the aerial images was used as the actual location of the camp while developing the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) information used during all subsequent analysis and fieldwork.

5.3 1953 Aerial Image of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244)

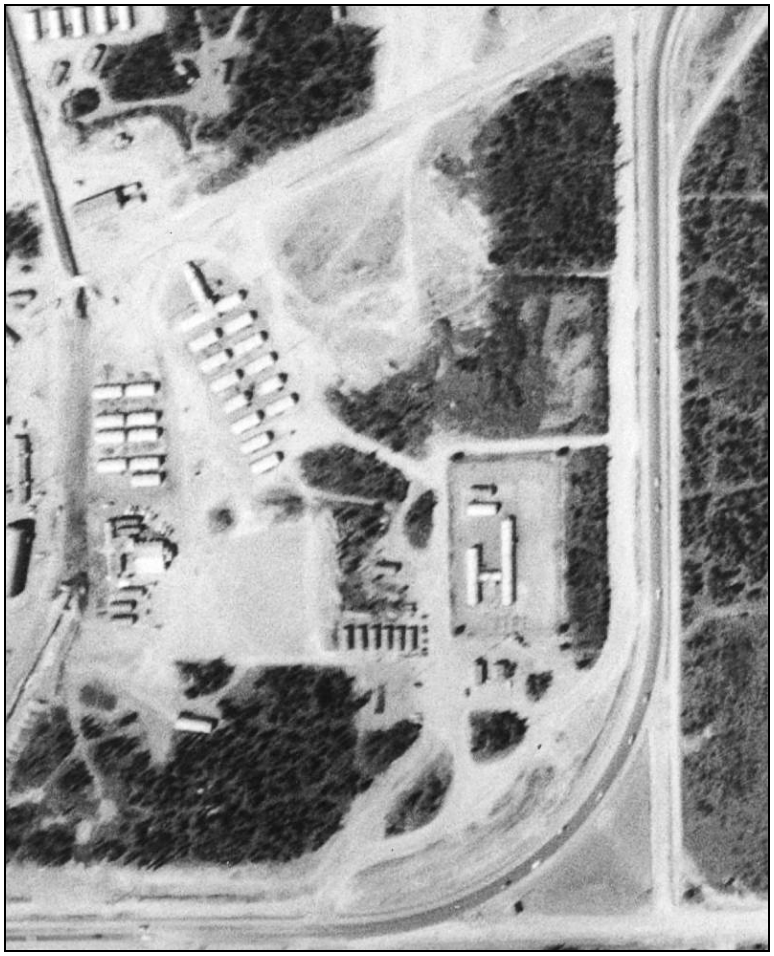


Figure 16. 1953 aerial image of the FRIC (ANC-04244) Project area. Image provided by the Alaska DMVA.

An aerial image taken of the same location in 1953 (Figure 16) shows that considerable construction had occurred within the footprint of the FRIC by that date. Almost the entire

western half of the FRIC has been cleared and a number of structures have been constructed within the southern portion of the previously fenced portion of the FRIC. The two buildings outside the south fence of the FRIC that are visible in the 1950 photograph (Figure 15) are still visible in 1953. The cleared area in the northeast section of the FRIC associated with the housing area is still visible and a small portion of the FRIC fence clearing is visible just to the north of it. The rest of the FRIC fence clearing has been disturbed by clearing or construction.

5.4 1963 Aerial Image of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244)

Figure 17. 1963 aerial image of the FRIC (ANC-04244) Project area. Image provided by the Alaska DMVA.

A 1963 aerial image taken of the FRIC area (Figure 17) shows additional clearing and tree removal. The new buildings visible in the 1953 image (Figure 16) have been removed along with the two buildings outside the south gate visible in the 1950 (Figure 15) and 1953 (Figure 16) images. The clearing of the housing area within the FRIC appears to have been slightly altered, but it is not clear from this photograph how extensive this alteration was. The small section of the WWII era north fence clearing visible in the 1950 image (Figure 16) appears to

have been transformed into a road that connects Otter Lake Road to the newly cleared area to the west. The curve between Otter Lake Road and the Davis Highway is visible, but a new section of road has been constructed to create a 90 degree intersection for these roads.

5.5 2002 Aerial Image of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244)

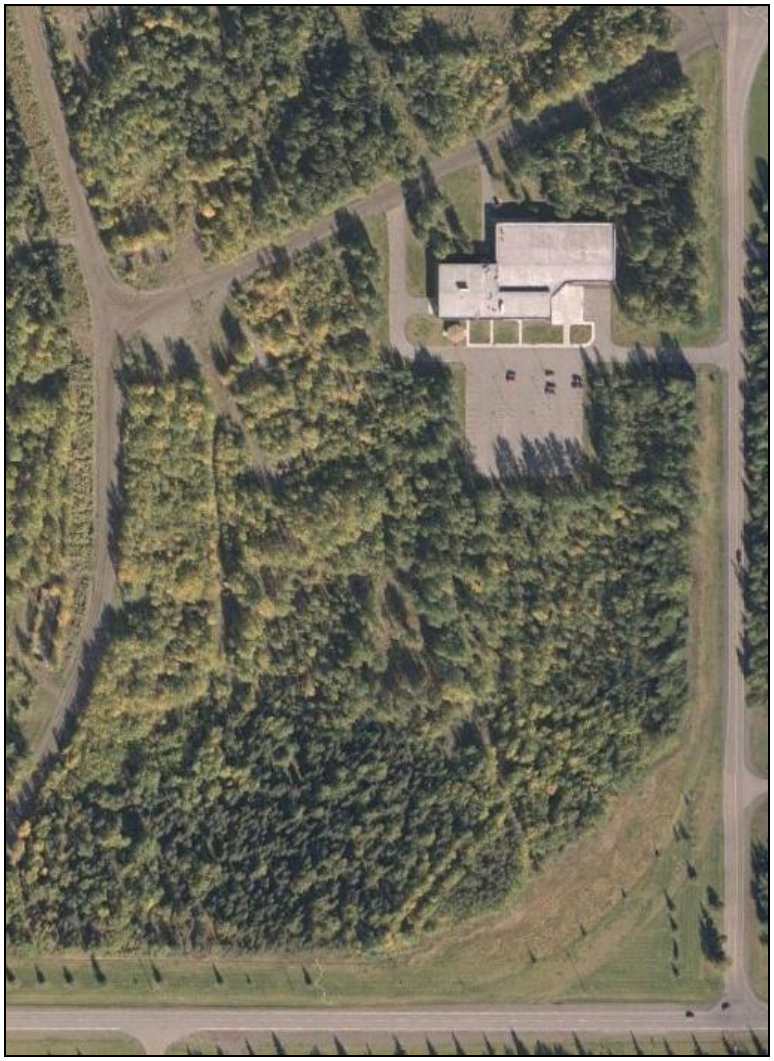


Figure 18. 2002 aerial image of the FRIC (ANC-04244) Project area (Alaskamapped Best Data Layer).

A 2002 aerial photograph of the FRIC (Figure 18) area shows none of the traces of the FRIC that are visible in earlier aerial photographs. The curve between Otter Lake Road and the Davis Highway has been removed and a building (Building 45580 the Army Reserve Center) and associated parking lot have been constructed in the northern portion of the FRIC. The area has largely revegetated.

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the 1943 map and aerial images shown above were georectified and used to create a disturbance map for the FRIC (Figure 19). This process identified five areas that do not appear to have been completely disturbed by post-WWII construction. Only two of the undisturbed areas corresponded with features shown on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3) (Bush 1944). These two areas were designated Survey Area 1 and 2 for the purposes of the archaeology field survey.

Survey Area 1 included part of the mess hall, the store room and a portion of the single internee housing. Survey Area 2 included a small portion of the married internee housing, a coal bunker and an area along the eastern fence line.

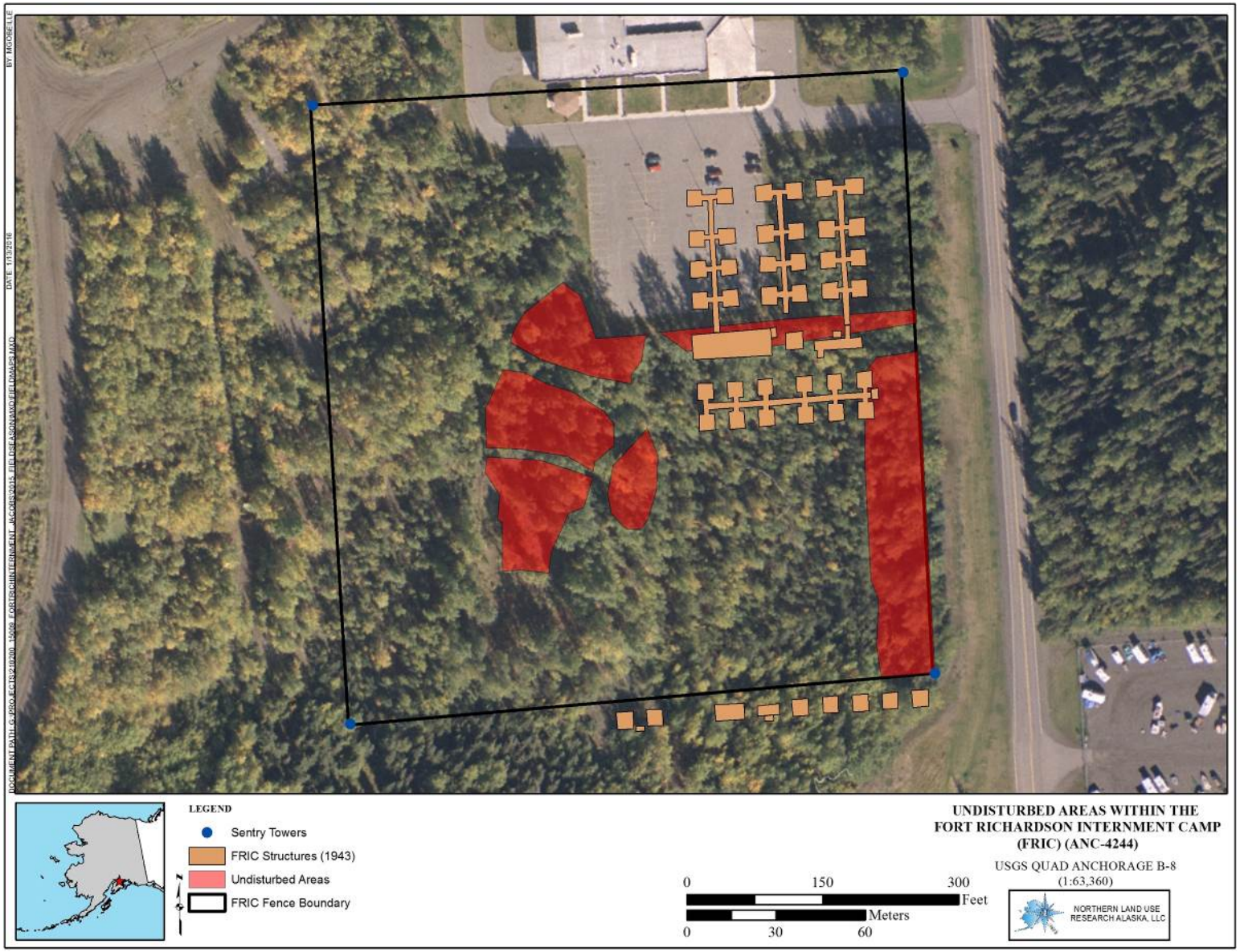


Figure 19. Undisturbed areas (developed from the analysis of Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16 and Figure 17) and FRIC features from the 1943 map (Figure 3) georectified on a 2002 aerial photograph.

6.0 FIELD SURVEY METHODS

The scope of work (SOW) for the Project called for NLURA to conduct a Level II "evaluation" archaeological survey (as defined by the OHA in Historic Preservation Series No. 11, revised 2003).

Post-WWII aerial images of the location of the FRIC indicated that most of the camp had been impacted by post-WWII construction. The field survey was restricted to 14 acres, encompassing the original FRIC boundary but focused on two relatively undisturbed and high probability areas (Survey Area 1 and Survey Area 2) identified during the pre-field research (Figure 19 and Figure 20). The SOW called for:

1 A pedestrian survey of undisturbed portions of the camp.
2 A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of high probability areas identified during the pedestrian survey, at the discretion of the Project Archaeologist.
3 A metal detector survey within undisturbed portions of the FRIC, at the discretion of the Project Archaeologist.

The goal of the survey was to:

1 Identify features and artifacts within the survey area.
2 Determine if the features and artifacts located (if any) are associated with the FRIC.
3 Gather enough information to support a recommendation that the FRIC is or is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

NLURA employed standard archaeological field methods for projects of this nature. Fieldwork products were written field notes and photo logs. Artifacts identified during the survey were photographed with a Pentax WG-4 camera and described in the survey notes and/or photo logs.

Two GPSmap76Cx units, loaded with GPS files showing the boundary of the survey areas and features shown on a 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3), were used to guide the pedestrian and metal detector surveys. Artifacts identified during the survey were recorded using a Trimble GeoXT/ Geoexplorer 6000 Series hand held GPS unit.

GPR methods will not be discussed because the historical research and pedestrian survey did not identify any features where GPR survey would be practical or productive. As a result, no GPR survey was conducted.

Use of metal detectors on this Project is consistent with current practice for the use of metal detectors at historic sites with limited or no visible surface features. Metal detectors have been used at such sites to identify the location, layout and boundaries of ephemeral archaeological sites and/or features not visible during a pedestrian survey and not easily identified by standard subsurface testing strategies (See for example Connor and Scott 1998; Espenshade and Severts 2013; Norton and Espenshade 2007; Scott, et al. 2014). The goals of the metal detector survey were to a) determine if discrete artifact clusters associated with known features of the FRIC

existed at the site; and b) sample the assemblage in an effort to identify artifacts associated with FRIC.

The metal detector survey was carried out within two undisturbed areas identified during the pre-field research. This survey was conducted using two Garrett Ace 250 and one Garrett Ace 150 continuous sine wave, very low frequency metal detectors equipped with 6.5 x 9 inch Garrett PROformance® elliptical coils. Reliance on the metal detector inevitably created a bias towards metallic artifacts. As a result, non-metallic artifacts may be underrepresented in the artifacts identified during the survey.

No formal test or excavation units (i.e. 50 cm x 50 cm or 1 m x 1 m units) were excavated within Survey Area 1. See Section 7.0 for details on survey spacing and metal detector coverage. In order to minimize artifact collection, all but seven of the artifacts identified during the testing of metal detector hits were photographed with a scale, and then returned to their original location. As such, these artifacts were not subjected to detailed post-field analysis.

7.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Field survey of the FRIC was carried out between August 26 and 28, 2015 by NLURA Senior Project Archaeologist Morgan Blanchard, NLURA Archaeological Technician Michaela Phillips, Jacobs Archaeologist Phyllys Callina, University of Alaska-Anchorage (UAA) Professor Paul White and UAA graduate students Joanna Wells and Carrie Cecil.

The pre-field research identified two areas (Figure 19) that: a) appeared not to have been disturbed during the post-WWII period; and, b) included structures or features shown on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3). Two survey areas were laid out to cover these undisturbed high probability areas

Survey Area 1 included the location of 12 tent platforms for single internees and associated walkways as well as portions of the dining hall, storage building and latrines. During the pre-field research, Survey Area 1 was identified as having the highest probability to contain features or artifacts associated with the WWII internees at the FRIC (Figure 20).

Survey Area 2 included the location of two tent platforms from the married housing, a coal bunker, and part of an associated walkway (Figure 20).

Upon arrival at the FRIC site on August 26, it was discovered that an addition had been made to the east side of the parking lot for the Army Reserve Center (Building 45580). Due to base access issues and a lack of recent aerial imagery, the addition to the parking lot was not discovered until the start of the survey. This new section of asphalt covered most of Survey Area 1 (Figure 21 and Figure 21), including the location of all of the tent platforms. It is unclear when this parking lot addition was constructed. It does not appear on an October, 2012 Google Earth image of the area and the layout marks for the parking stall lines were still present at the time of the survey.

As a result of the addition to the parking lot of the Army Reserve Center, the study plan was altered to focus on the remaining portion of Survey Area 1 and Survey Area 2.

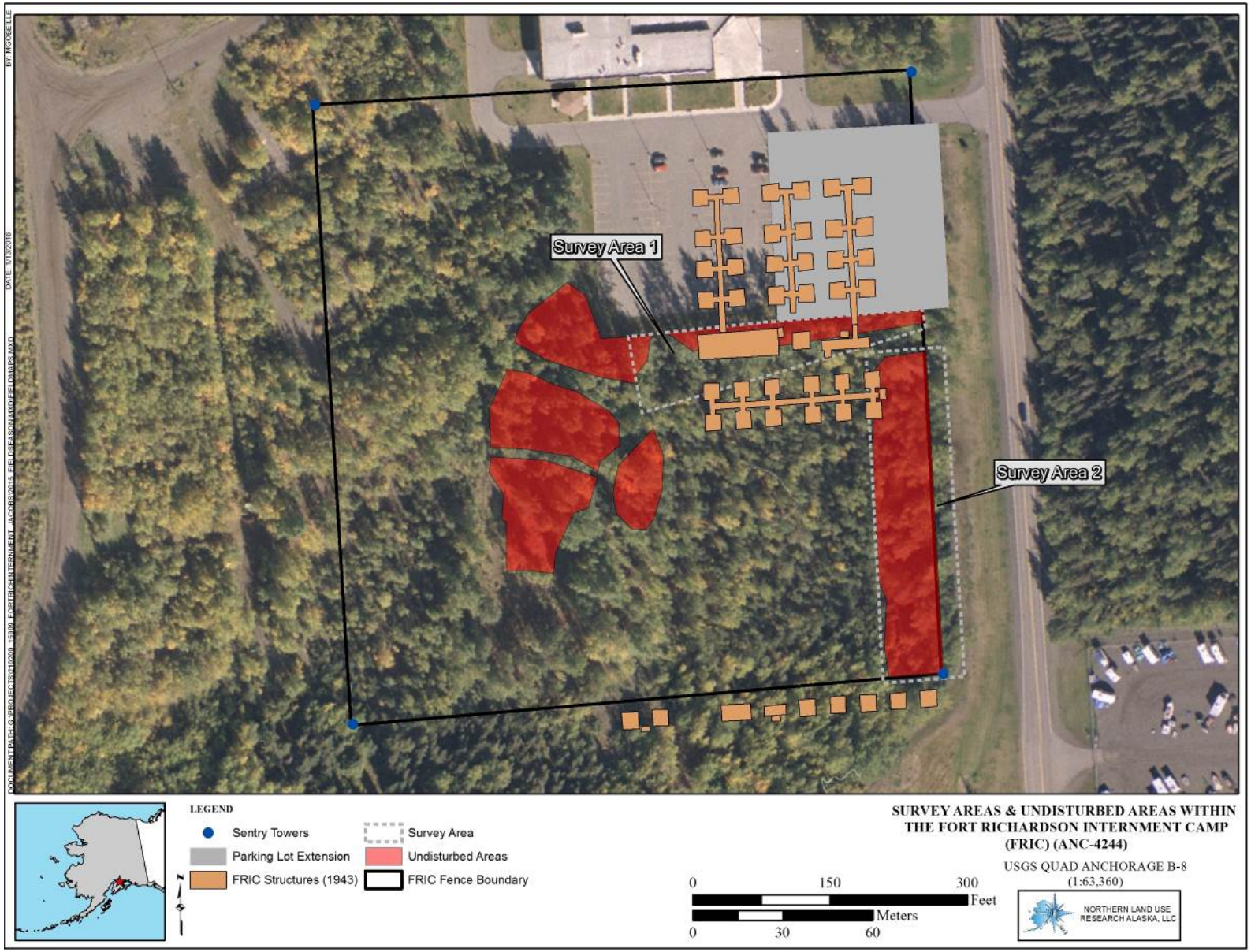


Figure 20. Army Reserve Center parking lot addition and Project Survey Areas.

Figure 21. Looking south towards the Army Reserve Center parking lot addition located within Survey Area 1 of the FRIC (NLURA photograph).

7.1 Survey Area 1

Between August 26 and 28, 2015, a pedestrian survey was carried out at the undisturbed portion of Survey Area 1, which was located to the south of the Army Reserve Center (Building 45580) parking lot. White spruce and birch were the dominant flora and the ground was covered with leaf litter and low surface vegetation including moss and grass (Figure 24). Garmin GeoXT hand held GPS units loaded with GIS data developed during the pre-field process were used to identify the survey area boundaries. Transect spacing for the survey was approximately 2 meters (m). The survey extended to the west and south of the undisturbed area of Survey Area 1 identified through aerial analysis. This was done to insure adequate coverage and determine if there was a noticeable change in the density or distribution of artifacts between the undisturbed and disturbed areas identified during the analysis of historic aerial images.

No surface features or artifacts associated with the FRIC were located during the pedestrian survey of Survey Area 1. One pit and dirt mounds containing construction debris, including concrete fragments were found within the Survey Area (Figure 22). None of these features were located in proximity to structures identified on the 1943 map of the camp (Figure 3) and they were interpreted as post-WWII disturbance and dumping associated with training, construction, or other military activities.

Figure 22. Michaela Phillips standing in a depression on the south side of the Army Reserve Center parking lot, on the western end of Survey Area 1 (looking northwest) (NLURA photograph).

Figure 23. Push-pile containing concrete fragments located within the eastern end of Survey Area 1 (NLURA photograph).

Following the pedestrian survey, a metal detector survey was carried out. Transects were laid out to insure100 percent metal detector coverage of the Survey Area, though vegetation precluded walking in straight lines at all times; non-magnetic flags were used to mark metal detector hits (Figure 24). The purpose of the initial flagging was to provide visual clues to aid in identifying artifact clusters potentially associated with the structures identified on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3).

Figure 24. Looking east from the western end of Test Unit 1, showing flags placed on metal detector hits (NLURA photograph). The Army Reserve Center parking lot is visible on the left.

7.1.1 Artifacts Identified in Survey Area 1

The metal detector survey of Survey Area 1 identified 576 hits. However, the distribution of the metal detector hits/flags did not fall into discrete, identifiable clusters and they extended outside the "undisturbed" area identified during the historical aerial photograph analysis (Figure 20 and Figure 25).

When the metal detector survey was completed, 48 (8.1 percent) of the hits within Survey Area 1 (chosen at random) were tested to identify the artifact and determine if they were associated with known features of the FRIC. The 47 tested metal detector hits yielded 68 artifacts (Table 6 and Figure 25).

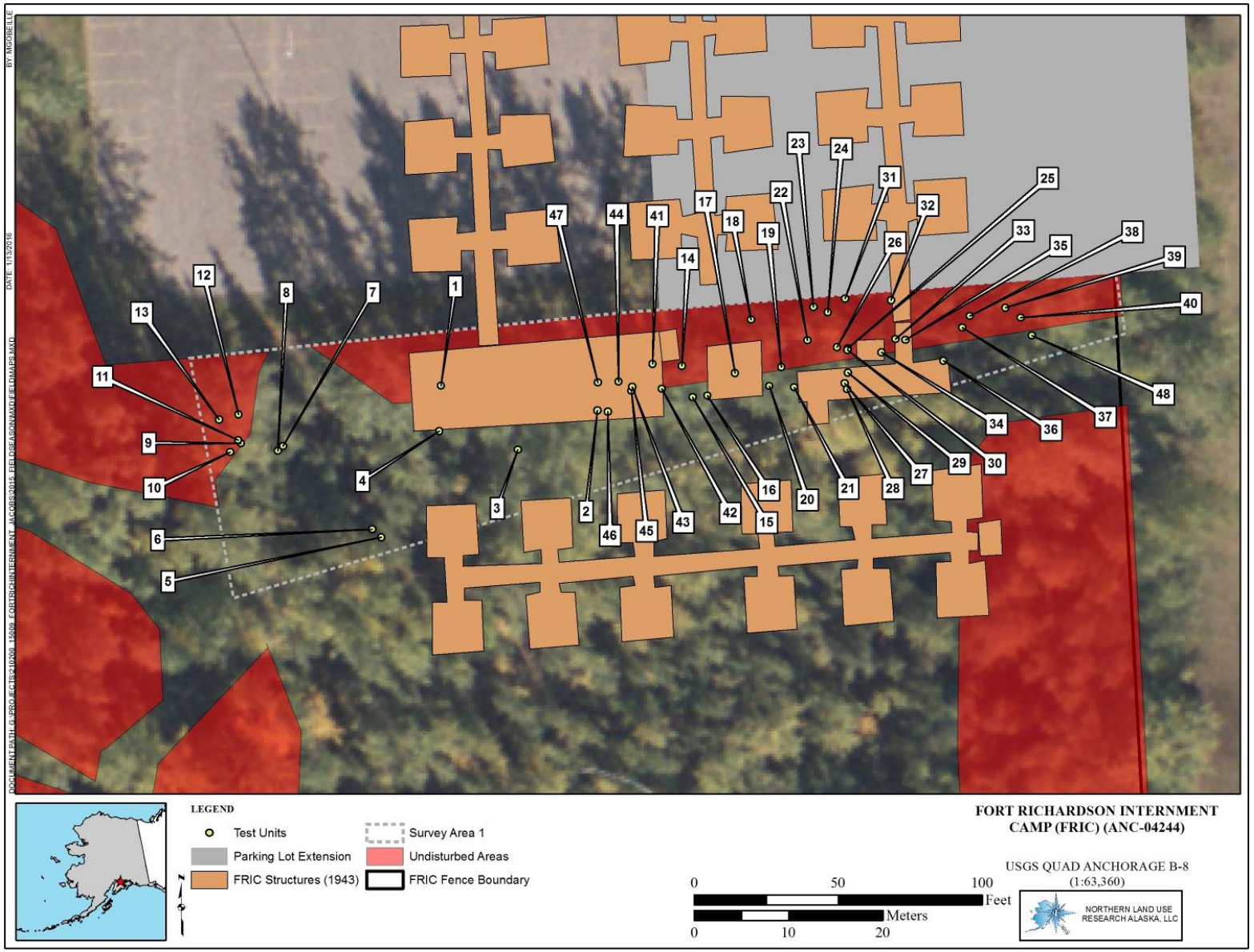


Figure 25. Survey Area 1 and associated Test Units in relation to the modern landscape and features shown on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3).

Table 6. Artifacts identified during the metal detector survey of Survey Area 1.

Test Unit	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Collected?*
1	1	Common wire nail (iron)	No (N)
2	1	Iron pipe fragment	N
3	1	Square nut	N
4	1	Window glass	N
5	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
6	1	Window glass and common wire nail (iron)	N
7	4	4 common wire nails (iron)	N
8	11	Nine nails, iron staple and window glass fragment	N
9	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
10	1	Iron bolt	N
11	1	Blank 5.56 round (unfired)	N
12	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
13	1	Iron wire fragment	N
14	1	Military fuel can latch (iron)	N
15	1	Light bulb filament fragment (glass and wire)	N
16	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
17	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
18	1	Threaded iron pipe	N
19	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
20	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
21	2	2 iron cap-gun fragments	Yes (Y)
22	2	2 5.56 blank cartridges (1 Lake City Arsenal 1995)	N
23	1	Iron roofing nail	N
24	1	Iron fence staple	N
25	1	Iron fence staple	N
26	1	Iron reinforcing plate (from packing crate)	N
27	4	1 common wire nail (iron) and 3 coal fragments	N
28	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
29	1	Iron fence staple	N
30	1	Iron pipe fragment	N
31	1	Iron fence staple	N
32	1	Iron fence staple	N
33	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
34	1	Iron artifact (unknown)	N
35	1	Iron pipe fragment	N
36	1	Common wire nail	N
37	1	.30 Carbine round (live), Lake City 1943	Y
38	1	Griswold 4 inch flue damper	N
39	1	Iron washer	N
40	3	Iron pipe and spark arrestor from U.S. Army tent stove, clear plastic fragment (possibly melted)	N
41	1	Double headed nail (iron)	N
42	1	Iron fragment	N

Test Unit	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Collected?*
43	1	Square nut (iron)	N
44	1	Fire poker (iron)	N
45	1	Iron pipe fragment	N
46	1	Common wire nail (iron) and wood fragment	N
47	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
48	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N

Non-metallic artifacts encountered during the test were also recorded. Once exposed, the artifacts were photographed with a scale and (with two exceptions) returned to their original location and reburied. They were not subjected to detailed analysis. All of the artifacts were found within the leaf litter or within the top layer of soil.

Because Survey Area 1 was wooded, the signal error was too great to make GPS mapping all of the metal detector hits either practical or meaningful, so the boundary of the area surveyed was mapped using a Trimble GPS. The location of the tested metal detector hits (henceforth called Test Units) were individually mapped using a Trimble GPS. The location of the Test Units located within Survey Area 1 is shown on Figure 25.

No features associated with known FRIC were recorded during the testing of metal detector hits within Survey Area 1.

7.1.1.1 Construction Artifacts

Construction materials identified during the testing of Survey Area 1 included 41 fasteners (33 iron nails (Figure 26), 4 Iron fence staples, 2 square nuts, 1 iron bolt, and 1 iron washer), representing approximately 60 percent of the assemblage. Only one nail (from Test Unit 46) was associated with wood, but it was only a fragment. Fence staples were also found in Survey Area 2, in the vicinity of the FRIC fence clearing and will be discussed in Section 7.3.

Five pieces of iron pipe were also located during testing. One pipe (Figure 27) was located in Test Unit 2, which was in the vicinity of the FRIC mess hall. One end of this pipe was broken and metal detecting did not identify any other hits indicating a larger section of pipe. The remaining four pieces of pipe were fragmentary or not associated with the location of known camp structures.

Other construction materials recorded during testing of the metal detector hits included three fragments of clear window glass (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Nine nails and a window glass fragment in situ, Test Unit 8.

Figure 27. Pipe located in the vicinity of the mess hall, Test Unit 2.

7.1.1.2 Heating Appliance Artifacts

Three artifacts associated with portable stoves were found during the testing within Survey Area 1. The first artifact is a 4 inch reversible steel stove damper found in Test Unit 38 (Figure 28). The damper was produced by Griswold New American, which was in business between 1939 and 1957. Griswold produced this type of damper for the USAr M-1941 tent stove and for the civilian market (Mosier and Mosier 2013; U.S. Patent and Trademark Office 1939). While it is not possible to directly attribute the damper found to a M1941 USAr stove, given its context, a military association is likely. The second artifact is a spark arrestor for an USAr M-1941 tent stove found in Test Unit 40 (Figure 29). These two artifacts were not located in close proximity to each other.

Based on the surviving photographs of the FRIC and other historical information, the military tents used for internee housing were equipped with stoves and the M-1941 stove was issued for use in such tents. However, the M-1941 stove remained in service well after WWII (Department of the Army 1969) and they are available for purchase as new on the civilian market in 2016. For example, a 2013 survey of Camp Carroll (within JBER) located an identical Griswold

damper in association with a training bunker which was associated with artifacts dating between 1986 and 2004 (Blanchard 2014).

The third stove related artifact was an iron fire poker found in Test Unit 44 (Figure 30). Although military stoves, including the M-1941 were issued with a fire poker, the available manual for the M-1941 (Department of the Army 1969) shows a poker of a different design than the one found during the survey. Military fire pokers do not appear to have received a great deal of attention from researchers or collectors. It is likely that they were purchased from commercial sources and included different designs but it is not possible to determine definitively if the poker discovered during the survey is or is not of military origin.

Figure 28. Four inch Griswold stove damper from Test Unit 38 (NLURA photograph).


Figure 29. Spark arrestor from an M-1941 tent stove (on the left) next to a piece of 4 inch cast iron pipe in Test Unit 40 (NLURA photograph). The pipe is not part of the M-1941 stove.

Figure 30. Iron fire poker, Test Unit 44 (NLURA photograph).

7.1.1.3 Cartridges

Metal detecting identified four military cartridges within Survey Area 1. Three of these cartridges were unfired 5.56x45 mm (5.56) M200 blank cartridges (Department of the Army 1994), which are used for training by the USAr and USAF to the current day (Figure 31). The 5.56 cartridge is the standard rifle cartridge of the U.S. military and is chambered in the M16 series of rifles and the M204 Squad Automatic Weapon. The 5.56 cartridge and the M16 were adopted by the USAF and USAr in the late 1960s and post-date the WWII years of the FRIC.

The fourth cartridge (from Test Unit 37) is an unfired .30 carbine round with an "LC 43" headstamp, indicating that it was manufactured at the Lake City Arsenal in 1943 (Figure 32). The M1 Carbine was the standard carbine of the U.S. Military during WWII, the Korean War and the early years of Vietnam. The first M1s were delivered to American troops in mid-1942 (Smith and Ezell 1990). The 1943 headstamp of the .30 carbine round indicates that it was manufactured after 1942, when all of the foreign nationals who were or could have been held at the FRIC were shipped out of the Territory (Dodge 1942). As such, it post-dates the period of foreign national internment at the FRIC.

Figure 31. Two live 5.56x45 M200 blanks recovered from Test Unit 22 (NLURA photograph). The nose of the bottom cartridge has been deformed in a loading jam.

Figure 32. Live .30 carbine round recovered from Test Unit 37 (NLURA photograph).

7.1.1.4 Miscellaneous Artifacts

Two iron fragments of what appear to be a toy pistol (possibly a cap gun) were located in Test Unit 21 (Figure 33). It was not possible to identify these fragments by brand or date them, but there is no historical evidence to indicate that children were held at the FRIC during WWII.

The remaining artifacts located during testing within Survey Area 1 include the latch of a post WWII military fuel or water can (Test Unit 14), a piece of a light bulb (Test Unit 15), an iron reinforcing plate of a type used in banding pallets or boxes (Test Unit 26), an iron wire fragment, and two unidentifiable iron fragments.

Figure 33. Toy gun fragments from Test Unit 21 (NLURA photograph).

7.2 Interpretation of Artifacts from Survey Area 1

A number of the artifacts located during testing within Survey Area 1 are potentially associated with the FRIC. For example, the construction materials (including the fasteners, pipes and window glass) as well as the stove related items are consistent with the type of construction and structures known to have been built at the camp. However, the associative context of the materials found is not very strong. No features attributable to the camp were identified during the pedestrian survey or testing of metal detector hits and none of the artifacts recorded can be definitively tied to the FRIC. In addition, the post-WWII cartridges, dump piles and depressions indicate post internment era activity, disposal and ground modification within Survey Area 1.

7.3 Survey Area 2

Between August 26 and 28, 2015, a pedestrian survey was carried out at Survey Area 2. This survey extended slightly outside, the undisturbed area identified through aerial analysis in order to insure adequate coverage. Transect spacing for the pedestrian survey of Survey Area 2 was between 2 m and 3 m.

Survey Area 2 was located within a wooded area to the west of Otter Lake Road, south of the parking lot for the Army Reserve Center (Building 45580). White spruce and birch were the dominant flora and the ground was covered with leaf litter and low surface vegetation including moss and grass (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Phyllys Callina standing in the northern end of Survey Area 2 (looking south) (NLURA photograph). A large push pile is visible on the right.

No features or artifacts associated with the FRIC were located during the pedestrian survey of Survey Area 2. A large dirt mound or push pile was located in the northern end of Survey Area 2, to the east of the married housing area (Figure 34). This pile is not visible on the historic aerial photographs of the area (Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16 and Figure 17) and was interpreted as post-war disturbance and dumping associated with training, construction or other military activities.

Following the pedestrian survey, a metal detector survey was carried out within two loci of Survey Area 2. The first locus is in the northwest corner of Survey Area 2, in the vicinity of the married housing units/coal bunker shown on the 1943 map of the camp (Figure 3). This area was designated Test Area 2A. The second loci, designated Test Area 2B was located along the east side of Survey Area 2, in the vicinity of the east fence line shown on the 1943 map of the camp (Figure 35). Metal detector transects were laid out to insure100 percent metal detector coverage of Test Area 2A and 2B, though vegetation precluded walking in straight lines at all times.

During the metal detector survey, non-magnetic flags were used to mark metal detector hits within Test Area 2A and 2B. The purpose of the initial flagging was to provide visual clues to aid in identifying artifact clusters that could be associated with the structures or features identified on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3). When the metal detector survey was completed, a random selection of hits within Test Area 2A were tested to identify the artifact and determine if they were associated with archaeological features of the FRIC. All of the metal detector hits within Test Area 2B were tested and mapped using the Trimble GPS. See below for the results of this testing.

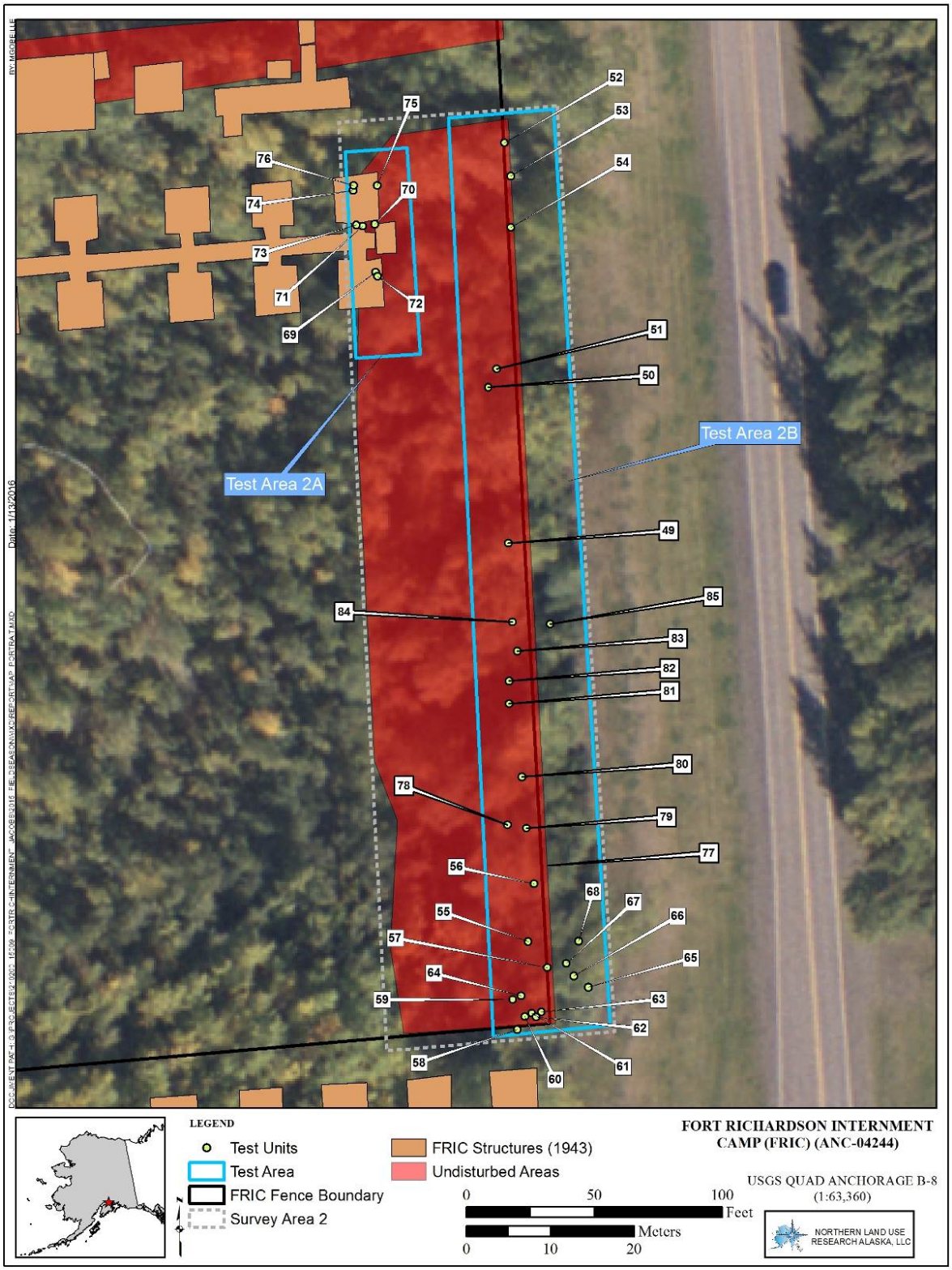


Figure 35. Survey Area 2, Test Unit 2A and 2B and associated Test Units shown in relation to the modern landscape and features shown on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3).

As in Survey Area 1, the artifacts exposed during testing of metal detector hits within Survey Area 2 were photographed with a scale and (with two exceptions) returned to their original location and reburied. Non-magnetic artifacts encountered during the testing of metal detector hits within Survey Area 2 were also recorded. All of the artifacts within Survey Area 2 were found within the leaf litter or within the top layer of soil. No formal test or excavation units (i.e. 50 centimeter (cm) x 50 cm or 1 m x 1 m units) were excavated during the survey of Survey Area 2. No features associated with the FRIC type were recorded during the testing of metal detector hits within Survey Area 2.

7.3.1 Artifacts Identified in Survey Area 2

The metal detector survey of Test Area 2A and 2B within Survey Area 2 identified 103 hits (73 within Test Area 2A and 30 within Test Area 2B). When the survey was completed, 38 of the hits within Survey Area 2 (37 percent) were tested to identify the artifact (Figure 35). Because Survey Area 2 was wooded, the signal error was too great to make GPS mapping all of the metal detector hits either practical or meaningful. The location of the Test Units was individually mapped using a Trimble GPS. The 38 tested metal detector hits within Survey Area 2 yielded 48 artifacts (Table 7). See below for details.

Table 7. Artifacts identified during the metal detector survey of Survey Area 2.

Test Unit	*Test Area*	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Collected?*
49	2B	1	Barbed wire	N
50	2B	3	3 iron fence staples	N
51	2B	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
52	2B	1	Barbed wire fragment (iron)	N
53	2B	1	Metal pipe with electrical tape	N
54	2B	1	Metal clasp	N
55	2B	1	Barbed wire fragment (iron)	N
56	2B	1	1948 Frankford Arsenal 30-06 blank cartridge	N
57	2B	2	2 brass Winchester No. 12 (12ga) shotgun shells	Yes (Y)
58	2B	1	Copper electrical cable with rubber coating	N
59	2B	1	Ball of tin foil	N
60	2B	2	Common wire nail (iron) and iron fence staple	N
61	2B	1	1943 Frankford Arsenal 30-06 blank cartridge	N
62	2B	1	Barbed wire fragment (iron)	N
63	2B	1	Barbed wire fragment (iron)	N
64	2B	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
65	2B	3	3 common wire nails (iron)	N
66	2B	1	Clasp hook (non-magnetic)	N
67	2B	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
68	2B	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
69	2A	1	Iron pipe cap	N
70	2A	2	Coal fragment and common wire nail (iron)	Coal collected
71	2A	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
72	2A	1	Iron fence staple	N
73	2A	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
74	2A	3	Common wire nail (iron), coal and concrete fragment	N
75	2A	1	Iron wire	N

Test Unit	*Test Area*	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Collected?*
76	2A	2	1 large and 1 small common wire nail (iron)	N
77	2B	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
78	2B	1	Common wire nail (iron)	N
79	2B	1	Iron fence staple	N
80	2B	1	Cone top ale can with lithography (iron)	N
81	2B	1	Folded iron strip	N
82	2B	1	Iron dog chain with clips at both ends	N
83	2B	1	Iron fence staple	N
84	2B	1	Iron fence staple	N
85	2B	1	Iron Budweiser can	N
86	2B	1	Bent wire (iron)	N

7.4 Test Area 2A: Married Housing Area

During the survey, 8 of the 73 metal detector hits (app. 11 percent) within Test Area 2A were tested, yielding 12 artifacts. Construction materials included six iron common wire nails, one iron fence staple, an iron pipe cap and a small fragment of concrete. These artifacts are consistent with the materials located within Survey Area 1, but were not associated with an identifiable feature.

The pedestrian survey of Test Area 2A located a depression (approximately 1 m x 2m) in the vicinity of the coal bunker shown on the 1943 map of the camp (Figure 3). A metal detector hit within this depression (Test Unit 69) yielded a coal fragment and a common wire nail (Figure 36). A second piece of coal was located in Test Unit 72, along with a nail and a concrete fragment.

Figure 36. Coal fragment and common wire nail recorded in Test Unit 69 (NLURA photograph).

7.5 Test Area 2B: Fence Line

All of the 30 metal detector hits identified by metal detecting within Test Area 2B were tested, yielding 36 artifacts. Ten of these artifacts were common wire nails. None of these nails was associated with an identifiable feature. The survey of Test Area 2B identified five fragments of barbed wire (Figure 37) and seven iron fence staples (Figure 38) in the vicinity of the FRIC fence line (Figure 35).

Figure 37. Fragment of barbed wire located in Test Unit 54 (NLURA photograph).

Figure 38. Fence staple located in Test Unit 83 (NLURA photograph).

7.5.1 Electrical Artifacts

Two electrical artifacts were also located within Test Area 2A. The first is a section of six strand copper electrical insulated cable insulated with rubberized fabric located in Test Unit 57. The cable was ¾ of an inch in diameter, approximately 5 feet long and appeared to have been cut at both ends with clippers (Figure 39 and Figure 40). The second electrical related item, located in

Test Unit 52, was a piece of iron rolled into a sort of pipe, with electrical tape wrapped around one end (Figure 41). The "pipe" was approximately 29 inches long and the end wrapped in electrical tape was approximately 1.5 inches in diameter. This artifact was classified as electrical because of the electrical tape and it may be a section of electrical conduit. These two items were not located in proximity to each other, but they were located near the fence line shown on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3), which indicates that the camp was lit with electrical lighting via cable laid outside the fence line.

Figure 39. Electrical cable recorded at Test Unit 57 (NLURA photograph).

Figure 40. Detail of one end of the electrical cable recorded at Test Unit 57 (NLURA photograph).

Figure 41. Metal pipe with electrical tape at one end located in Test Unit 52 (NLURA photograph).

7.5.2 Cartridges

Four cartridges were located during the survey of Test Area 2B. Two of these were fired 30-06 blank cartridges (located at Test Unit 55 and 60) with headstamps indicating that they were manufactured at Frankford Arsenal in 1943 and 1948 (Figure 42). The 30-06 was the standard rifle and light machine gun cartridge of the USAr between 1906 and 1954 (Barnes 1980). The round was chambered in a number of American military weapons including the 1903 Springfield, the 1917 Enfield, the M1 Garand, the Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR), and variants of the Browning 1919 light machinegun. The headstamps indicate that both rounds found in Test Area 2B were manufactured after the internment era (1941-1942). In addition, blank cartridges were used during training exercises and would presumably not have been issued to guards at an internment camp.

Figure 42. 30-06 blank cartridge, Test Unit 60 (NLURA photograph).

Figure 43. Two Winchester brass 12ga shotgun shells located in Test Unit 56 (NLURA photograph).

The remaining two cartridges were brass 12ga shotgun shells located in Test Unit 56 (Figure 43), in the vicinity of the southeast corner of the FRIC fence, near the location of a guard tower shown on the 1943 map of the camp (Figure 3). The headstamps indicate that these shells were manufactured by Winchester. The USAr employed a number of different shotguns during WWII in combat, for guard duty, at prisons and for other non-combat duties (Canfield 1996). There are no dates on the two shells collected in Test Area 2A, but according to cartridge collector literature (Cartridge-corner.com 2015), Winchester manufactured brass 12ga shotgun shells from 1878 to 1949. The USAr purchased them before, during and after WWII. In the early twentieth century, most of the shotgun shells produced for the civilian market were made with paper hulls and a brass base. The American military specified brass cases because they were less prone to damage, particularly water damage. However, brass shells were also available for purchase on the civilian market, though supply of all types of civilian ammunition was severely limited during WWII.

7.5.3 Beverage Containers

Two beer cans were located in Test Area 2B. The first (located in Test Unit 79) was an opened 12 oz. steel, high profile cone top can showing traces of green lithography indicating that it contained an unidentified brand of ale (Figure 44). Introduced by the American Can Company in 1938, the high to cone can was one of two types of cone top can to survive WWII and it was produced into the early 1960s (University of Utah 2001).

The second can (located in Test Unit 84) was a crushed, iron, flat top steel 12 oz. can with traces of red, white and blue lithography indicating that it contained Budweiser beer (Figure 45). Flat

top steel beverage cans were produced between 1935 and the 1960s (University of Utah 2001). Budweiser Beer has been continuously produced since 1876 (Budwesiser.com 2016).

Figure 44. Cone top steel 12 oz. can located in Test Unit 79 (NLURA photograph).

Figure 45. Flat top 12 oz. steel can located in Test Unit 84 (NLURA photograph).

Beer cans and other alcohol related artifacts have been located in several other locations associated with military activities on JBER (Blanchard 2014). During WWII, more than 18 million cans of beer were produced for the U.S. military (Maxwell 1993) and made available for purchase by GIs through the post-exchange (PX) system. Commercial production of canned beer for the civilian market was prohibited between 1942 and 1947 in order to conserve steel, but beer cans were retained for the military market. Between 1942 and 1944 beer cans sold to the military were identical to commercial cans produced before WWII. Many, though not all of these cans were marked to indicate that they were tax exempt, since they were intended for distribution or sale overseas. In 1944 and 1945, the military specified that military beer come in special green cans (Cooke 2009).

7.5.4 Miscellaneous Artifacts

The remaining artifacts located during the survey of Test Area 2B include an unidentified iron object (Test Unit 53) (Figure 46), a broken nonferrous clasp (Test Unit 65), an iron chain with a clasp at each end (Test Unit 80), an iron wire fragment, a ball of tinfoil, and a folded iron strip.

Figure 46. Unidentified iron object located in Test Unit 53 (NLURA photograph).

7.6 Interpretation of Artifacts from Survey Area 2

A number of the artifacts located within Survey Area 2 are potentially associated with FRIC. The construction materials, including the fasteners and pipe cap located in Test Area 2A are consistent with the type of construction and structures known to have been built at the FRIC. The barbed wire fragments, fence staples and electrical artifacts located in Test Area 2B are consistent with and located in the vicinity of the FRIC fence and electrical lighting system. However, no features attributable to the fence or lighting system (such as fence posts, bases for the lights or intact buried cables) were identified during the pedestrian survey or testing of metal detector hits within Test Area 2B. In addition, fence staples found during the survey of Survey Area 1 (see Section 7.1 for details) were not in the vicinity of the fence. Barbed wire was commonly used by the USAr before, during and after WWII. As a result the barbed wire and fence staples found Survey Area 1 and 2 cannot be directly connected to the FRIC.
The two fragments of coal found within Test Area 2A, in the area of a coal bunker shown on the 1943 map of the camp (Figure 3) may be associated with the occupation of the camp. But, the survey found no traces of the bunker itself. Coal has been found during surveys of other locations within JBER, not associated with the FRIC (Blanchard 2014). In addition, the large push pile to the east of Test Area 2A indicates post internment era activity, disposal and ground modification within Test Area 2. As a result, it is not possible to absolutely attribute the coal fragments to the FRIC.

The two 30-06 blanks located during the survey of Test Area 2B post-date the internment era of the FRIC and are unlikely to have been used at an internment camp. The two shotgun shells are consistent with the USAr's use of shotguns for military guards at prisons and Winchester is known to have produced brass shells for the USAr during WWII. However, these shells were

also produced for the civilian market between 1878 and 1949. The USAr also purchased them for use by foragers and for soldiers employed in combat and guard duty after WWII. As such, it is not possible to definitively tie the shotgun shells to the FRIC.

7.7 Pedestrian Survey Outside of Survey Areas 1 and 2

In addition to the pedestrian survey of Survey Area 1 and 2, on August 27, a targeted pedestrian survey and metal detecting was conducted at the location of specific camp features identified on the 1943 map of the FRIC (Figure 3). These included the location of the guard towers at the northwest and southwest corners of the camp and the guard buildings outside the south fence. Pre-field aerial imagery analysis indicated that these areas had been impacted by post-WWII construction and clearing. The pedestrian survey and metal detecting conducted at these sites located no trace of structures or features associated with the FRIC.

A limited pedestrian survey was conducted within the four undisturbed areas identified during the examination of historical areal imagery that were not determined to have a high probability to contain artifacts associated with the FRIC (Figure 19). This involved a single transect by four archaeologists from south to north through the areas with a spacing of between 10 m and 20 m. This survey revealed evidence of past vegetation clearance and ground disturbance within these "undisturbed areas." No metal detecting was conducted during this survey and no features or artifacts potentially associated with the FRIC were recorded.

8.0 COMMEMORATION OF WWII INTERNMENT SITES

8.1 The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and Public Law 102-248

In the years after WWII, the Japanese community sought redress and reparations for the internment of persons of Japanese descent during WWII. This effort resulted in President Ronald Reagan signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided financial redress to former detainees, including Japanese Americans and Aleuts removed from the Aleutian Islands. The Federal government took additional steps to commemorate this period of history and educate the public about the abrogation of Japanese Americans' constitutional rights during the war years. Towards this end, Title II of Public Law 102-248, enacted by Congress on March 3, 1992, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a Japanese American NHL Theme Study, so that internment sites could be evaluated for NHL designation. This study was to:

> … identify the key sites in Japanese American History that illustrate the period in American history when personal justice was denied Japanese Americans. The Theme Study shall identify, evaluate, and nominate as national historic landmarks those sites, buildings, and structures that best illustrate or commemorate the period in American history from 1941 to 1946 when Japanese Americans were ordered to be detained, relocated, or excluded pursuant to Executive Order Number 9066, and other actions (Wyatt 2012: 3).

As a result of Public Law 102-248, the NPS has produced several works to aid researchers working on WWII internment sites including an overview of known internment sites called *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese Relocation Sites* (Burton, et al. 2002) and a National Historic Landmarks Theme Study entitled *Japanese Americans in World War II* (Wyatt 2012). The first document provided an historic context for civilian internment during WWII; presented information on all known WWII era civilian internment sites in the U.S., not just those used to hold Japanese; and, provided camp histories and information on their current condition. The report includes the following information about internment at Fort Richardson:

> Family members of Alaskan Japanese American *Issei* already imprisoned were held for a short time at Fort Richardson while enroute to Puyallup Assembly Center in Washington. Fort Richardson is nine miles north of Downtown Anchorage, Alaska (Burton et al 2002: 404-405)

The Theme Study (Wyatt 2012) is based largely on Burton, et al. (2002) but it expanded the historic context for the internment of Japanese Nationals, identified properties and property types associated with Japanese internment, and established registration guidelines for National Historic Landmarks and National Historic Landmark criteria for evaluation. The FRIC was just one of the internment camps operated by the USAr during WWII. According to the NHL Theme Study (Wyatt 2012), most of these camps were established at existing bases or other facilities administered by the USAr. Lordsburg was the only facility constructed by the USAr specifically

to house enemy aliens. Other camps or temporary facilities used for Japanese American internment include the Angel Island Immigration Station in California (identified by the USAr as the North Garrison of Fort McDowell); Camp Livingston, Louisiana; Fort Sill and the Oklahoma State Prison at Stringtown, Oklahoma; Camp Forrest, Tennessee; Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, Texas; and Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. Fort Meade, Maryland, and Camp Florence, Arizona, may have housed Japanese aliens as well (Weglyn 1976). The USAr also operated detention camps for suspected enemy aliens in Hawaii, where martial law was in effect from December 7, 1941, until October 24, 1944. The main USAr internment camps in Hawaii were Sand Island and Honouliuli; other camps were Haiku Camp, Kalahea, Lanai, and Molokai (Burton, et al. 2002). Honouliuli was designated an NHL in 2015.

The Theme Study includes the following information about the FRIC:

> **Description.** Fort Richardson, near Anchorage, was used for a short time to hold family members of Japanese American men from Alaska who had been imprisoned. These family members were subsequently transferred to the Puyallup Assembly Center, then to relocation centers. The Fort Richardson located in Alaska today is in a different location from the World War II-era Fort Richardson.
>
> **Evaluation.** There does not seem to have been any evaluation activity or archeological testing at the site of Fort Richardson in World War II**.**
>
> **Recommendation.** Additional research is needed to evaluate the significance of the site‘s association with Japanese Americans during World War II and the integrity of above- and below-ground remains from that association (Wyatt 2012; 185).

The history of the camp presented in Burton, et al. (2002) and Wyatt (2012) is not entirely consistent with the historical information gathered during this research (Section 3.0 and 4.0), but this reflects how little information was known about the FRIC at the time these works were written.

The historical and archaeological research conducted for this Project has discovered a great deal of information about the FRIC. This information addresses, at least in part, the NHL Theme Study’s call for additional research to evaluate the FRIC’s association with Japanese Americans during WWII and assess the above and below ground integrity of the site. Although the information generated by the Project will be useful in determining if the FRIC should be designated an NHL, such a determination is outside the scope of work for this Project.

The NHL Theme Study (Wyatt 2012), while providing excellent information is intended to aid researchers in determining if a site retains the integrity to be designated an NHL, not to determine of it is eligible for listing on the NRHP. As such, NHL designation requires a higher level of significance and a different set of eligibility Criteria and Criteria Exceptions than those used when determining NRHP eligibility. However, an examination of the NHL Criteria and the guidelines on how to apply them to WWII internment sites identifies some of the features

characteristic of WWII internment sites as well as some of the unique challenges in assessing their significance.

NHLs can be designated as historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects. Most of the sites associated with the WWII Japanese Internment theme were intended to accommodate hundreds, if not thousands, of people and were typically large and located in remote areas. According to Wyatt (2012), internment sites are often best commemorated as historic districts. Camp buildings were considered temporary, and their construction was flimsy. There was no intention to maintain these sites after the war, certainly not for any commemorative reasons. According to Burton, et al. (2002) and Wyatt (2012), virtually all of the WWII era relocation and internment centers were demolished or disassembled after WWII. As a result, archeology is often the most valuable tool for interpreting and understanding these sites.

Because of their exceptional historical significance and their generally poor level of preservation, assessing the integrity of WWII internment sites poses a challenge for evaluating integrity. According to the NHL Theme Study (Wyatt 2012), to be an NHL an internment property should retain its ability to communicate its original design; defined as the combination of elements that creates the historic form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes such factors as the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Where few historic buildings survive, the ability of the property to visually convey its original planned layout may determine whether integrity of design is retained.

The camps were generally built in stark landscapes and their designs were based on right-angle grids, which communicate a sense of military order. Security features are another important element of internment property design. Surviving remains of fences, watchtowers, etc. provide important insights to the layout and feeling of a site. Given the materials and construction methods used, only the most durable or unsalvageable materials, such as concrete and stone remain at many internment properties. Where these materials preserve the footprints of buildings and structures, and other landscape features, the integrity of their placement is an important aspect of the site plan. Due to the ephemeral nature of these sites, any physical evidence of the site plan has potential significance (Wyatt 2012).

For properties associated with WWII internment, low-quality or expedient construction may be the most important element of workmanship when evaluating eligibility. The workmanship of camp buildings and structures illustrates the military standardization of plans and the temporary nature of the construction. Surviving buildings and those examined archeologically may demonstrate differences between the internee housing and housing for relocation center staff. Above and belowground archeological evidence may indicate the quality of workmanship that existed in buildings and structures that are no longer extant aboveground (Wyatt 2012).

According to the NHL Theme Study (Wyatt 2012), feeling can be created by an intact setting or the footprints of lost buildings. Precisely mapped above- and below-ground archeological features can help to visually convey integrity of feeling. The remote, often stark, landscapes that characterized the relocation and detention centers can also lend a sense of isolation and

abandonment to these sites—perhaps mirroring feelings experienced by internees at time. With buildings, settings, and archeological resources compromised, a site will most likely lack integrity of feeling.

A property retains integrity of association if it is the place where the event occurred and can still convey that historic relationship to an observer. Confinement sites maintain associative integrity if sufficient evidence from the period remains. Sites that have been converted from centers to shopping malls, residential developments or other uses lack integrity of association.

According to the NHL Theme Study (Wyatt 2012), archeological integrity for WWII internment sites is directly related to the ability of the archaeological deposits to contribute significant information to major themes in history. In general, intact archeological deposits are needed to identify the spatial patterning of surface and subsurface artifacts or features representing different uses or activities. Few internment sites exhibit wholly undisturbed cultural deposits. As such, the definition of archeological integrity varies from property to property, although archeological deposits must have enough integrity to provide significant information.

An evaluation of archeological integrity follows an assessment of significance, so integrity is related to the specific questions being asked at a particular property. In the case of WWII internment theme (as defined in the NHL Theme Study), integrity is linked to a site's ability to contribute to our understanding of the Japanese American wartime experience and American culture (Wyatt 2012).

8.2 The Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program (JACSGP)

Another federal program undertaken to commemorate and interpret the history of Japanese Internment during WWII is relevant to the study of the FRIC. In 2006, Congress established the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program (JACSGP) as part of the Preservation of Japanese American Confinement Sites Act (P.L. 109-441). The JACSGP authorized up to $38 million in grants to identify, research, evaluate, interpret, protect, restore, repair and acquire sites where Japanese Americans were confined during WWII. The first grants were awarded in 2009 and the program is still giving grants (Wyatt 2012). During the course of this research, NLURA personnel spoke with Tom Leatherman, the Pacific West Regional director of the JACSGP and were told that additional research on or interpretation of the FRIC would be eligible to receive grant money under the program, even if the site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Alaska Chapter of the JACL, with whom NLURA has worked closely during the research for this Project has voted to support the creation of some form of interpretation at the site of the FRIC (Churchill 2015, 2016). Such a project could be funded at least in part through the JACSGP.

9.0 NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

In order to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, it must meet one of the National Register Criteria for evaluation by being associated with an important historic context and by retaining enough historic integrity to convey its significance. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
- Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D) (National Park Service 1995).

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, properties such as these may qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria, or if they meet specific Criteria Exceptions (National Park Service 1995). No such sites or features were encountered during this survey

For the purposes of evaluating the NRHP eligibility of sites, Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The seven aspects of integrity listed in Table 8 may be considered in various combinations to define the integrity of the site under consideration.

Table 8. National Register of Historic Places Elements of Integrity

Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
Design	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
Setting	The physical environment of a historic property.
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
Feeling	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

(National Park Service 1995)

9.1 National Register Evaluation for the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244)

9.1.1 Criterion A

The information provided in Section 3.0 indicates that the FRIC is significant at the national level under the theme of Japanese Internment during WWII (1941-1946), defined in the NHL Theme Study produced by the NPS (Wyatt 2012). The site is also significant at the national level under the theme of German and Italian Enemy Alien internment during WWII (1941-1946), which has received less legal, scholarly, and public attention than the internment of Japanese during WWII. The FRIC site is also significant at the state level due to its association with the internment of enemy aliens (including Japanese and German nationals) living in Alaska during WWII (1941-1945).

Unfortunately, the available information on the FRIC leaves some questions unanswered. For example, while it is known that Japanese and German nationals were held at Fort Richardson beginning in December, 1941, construction of the FRIC did not begin until February, 1942 and the FRIC was not completed and transferred to the USAr until June 5 of that year. No information was located to show where the prisoners detained at Fort Richardson between December, 1941 and early 1942 were held prior to the construction of the FRIC. In addition, no primary source material has been found that proves Japanese and German nationals were actually held at the FRIC prior to their shipment out of Alaska (though based on the available evidence, it seems likely they were). However, the FRIC was constructed to hold interned enemy aliens living in Alaska at the start of WWII. As such, it is associated with themes that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A).

The examination of historic aerial images of the FRIC (Section 5.0) indicates that the site of the FRIC has been severely impacted by post-WWII construction activities. The archaeological survey (Section 7.0) verified this disturbance and found additional evidence of post-WWII use and modification at the site. No structures or features associated with the FRIC were located during the survey; no artifacts that can be directly associated with the FRIC were identified (see Section 9.1.4 for analysis of the archaeology under Criterion D).

The FRIC site retains integrity of location but its setting and feeling have been significantly impacted by the construction of both historic and modern buildings, particularly the Army Reserve Center and its associated parking lot. As such, the site has no integrity of material, workmanship, or design. Although the FRIC retains an association with the USAr, and the internment of Japanese (and other) nationals from Alaska during WWII, it no longer has the integrity to communicate that association.

It is NLURA's professional opinion that the FRIC (ANC–04244) does not have the integrity required to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

9.1.2 Criterion B

Historical research has identified 16 foreign nationals believed to have been held at Fort Richardson for some time between December 7, 1941 and June 10, 1942 (Table 5 and Appendix A). As noted above, no primary sources have been located to indicate if and exactly when these men were held at the FRIC. However, based on the available information, it seems likely that they were held in the FRIC for some period of time between mid-February and early June, 1942.

Based on the information available, at least six of these men (Walter Fukuyama, Harry Kimura, Harry Kawabe, Shonosuke Tanaka and James Tatsuda) are significant persons either at the state or local level for their role in the development of their communities and/or for their importance in the history of Japanese in Alaska (see Section 4.0 for details). As such, the FRIC is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B).

Typically, in order to be eligible for listing under Criterion B, a site must be associated with the actions for which a person is significant. Internment during WWII was a significant event in the lives of these men and was a major event in the history of Japanese settlement in Alaska. In every case, internment was a watershed event in their lives which caused a significant, frequently catastrophic impact on their businesses and/or the other activities for which they would be significant at the state or local level. However, the FRIC is most directly associated with the themes outlined for Criterion A (Section 9.1.1) rather than the lives of individual persons interned there, though this may be the result of limited scholarly research on the internees and the effect internment had on them.

Even if additional research into the lives of the individuals interned at the FRIC led to a stronger association, it is NLURA's professional opinion that post-WWII activities at the site have reduced the camp's integrity to the point where it no longer has the ability to communicate any association with the significant persons who were interned there. As such, it is NLURA's recommendation that the FRIC (ANC–04244) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

9.1.3 Criterion C

The FRIC is the only known internment camp constructed in Alaska during WWII. Historical research presented in Section 3.0 indicates that American citizens of Japanese descent and Japanese, German, and Italian foreign nationals were held at other locations in Alaska, most notably at the Annette Island Army base before being shipped to internment camps in the contiguous U.S., but no internment camps are known to have been constructed at these sites.

Aleuts removed from the Aleutians by the American military following the Japanese invasion of Kiska and Attu in 1942, were sent to relocation camps in southeast Alaska, but they were not technically prisoners and they were housed primarily in unused cannery housing. The history of Aleut relocation during WWII is outside the scope of this research and the reader is directed to Estlack (2014), Mobley (2015), and Mason (2010) for additional information on this topic.

When built, the FRIC embodied distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction that are associated with WWII internment camps (Criterion C). These included features associated with security features (such as the fences, guard towers, and lighting system) as well as the site's design, layout, and location. Surviving photographs of the FRIC (Figure 4 and Figure 5) show that the FRIC was hastily built and consistent with temporary construction, which according Burton, et al. (2002) and Wyatt (2012) was a hallmark of WWII civilian internment sites.

However, NLURA's historic research and archaeological survey indicate that all of the structures or other features associated with internment at the FRIC were destroyed during the post-WWII period. As such, the FRIC retains none of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction associated with WWII internment. It is NLURA's recommendation that the FRIC (ANC–04244) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

9.1.4 Criterion D

The pre-field analysis of historic aerial photographs and the 2015 survey show that almost the entire footprint of the FRIC has been adversely impacted by post-WWII construction. The pedestrian and metal detector survey found no evidence to indicate that the site can provide significant information about WWII internment.

Identifying artifacts associated with the FRIC was complicated by the lack of identifiable camp features as well as the broad time period and wide usage of the artifacts located. The FRIC was constructed for and operated by the USAr and the site has been in continuous use by the USAr for a variety of purposes. As a result, any surviving artifacts from the FRIC were mixed with later, and possibly earlier military artifacts which are virtually indistinguishable from artifacts associated with the FRIC. As such, though some of the artifacts located during survey may be associated with the FRIC, none of them can be definitively tied to the internment of foreign nationals at the site during WWII. For this reason, it is NLURA's professional opinion that the FRIC has not yielded and is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is NLURA's recommendation that the FRIC (ANC–04244) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

9.1.5 Eligibility as a Historic District

As noted above, no individual surviving features associated with the FRIC were located during the survey of the site. There are no known contributing elements that could be collectively eligible for listing on the NRHP as a Historic District. It is NLURA's recommendation that the FRIC (ANC–04244) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP as a historic district under Criteria A, B, C or D.

10.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Project Summary

Between December 7, 1941 and approximately June 10, 1942, at least 17 male foreign nationals of German and Japanese descent were interned by the USAr at Fort Richardson, Alaska. Between mid-February and June 5, 1942, the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) (ANC-04244) was constructed to the northwest of the intersection Otter Lake Road and the Davis Highway. It is unknown where the foreign nationals sent to Fort Richardson were held before the FRIC was constructed. It is unknown exactly how many foreign nationals were held at the FRIC, when the FRIC was closed, what units staffed the FRIC while it was open or exactly what happened to the structures of the FRIC after it was closed.

Historical research and an archaeological survey conducted for this Project indicate that the site of the FRIC has been heavily impacted by post-WWII construction activities and military use. The 2015 archaeological survey of the camp found no features or artifacts that could be absolutely associated with the FRIC.

10.2 National Register Recommendation

The FRIC is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); and, it embodied distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction (Criterion C). It is NLURA's professional opinion that the FRIC is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C or D due to a lack of integrity.

10.3 Limitations

This Project was carried out, and this report prepared, in accordance with generally accepted professional practices for the nature and conditions of the work completed at the time the work was performed. This report is not a public document. It is intended for release only to the Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs), the U.S. Army (USAr), U.S. Air Force (USAF), the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other appropriate consulting parties.

This report is based upon written information and/or verbal accounts provided by the agencies and individuals indicated in the report. NLURA can only relay this information and cannot be responsible for its accuracy or completeness. This report is not meant to represent a legal opinion.

Because archaeological materials, features, and other potentially significant cultural remains are commonly buried, they may not be identifiable from the surface or revealed in limited subsurface sampling. Should indications of additional potentially significant cultural resources be encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work in that area should cease until the discovery can be fully evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, and the landowner and Alaska SHPO notified.

In the event that human remains are found, all activity in the vicinity must be halted and the Alaska State Troopers, the land owner, the lead federal agency, the SHPO and other appropriate local officials must be contacted. The Project Manager should also notify local Alaska Native organizations likely to be culturally affiliated with the discovered remains (Table 9).

Remains on federal or tribal lands are handled under the protocols established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Immediate steps should be taken to secure and protect human remains and cultural items, including stabilization or covering, as appropriate.

We do not warrant that we have identified all potentially significant cultural resources present at the sites surveyed as these may be hidden in such a way that only extensive excavations, use of remote sensing equipment (e.g., ground penetrating radar, magnetometer), or other technologies/methods not included in our scope of work (SOW) will reveal them. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Any questions regarding our work and this report, the presentation of the information, and the interpretation of the data are welcome. They should be referred to Senior Project Archaeologist Morgan R. Blanchard in NLURA's Anchorage office (907) 345-2457 or NLURA General Manager Burr J. Neely (907) 474-9684 in NLURA's Fairbanks office.

Table 9. Contact Information for the Fort Richardson Internment Camp (FRIC) Project.

Agencies	***Alaska Native Organizations:***
Judith Bittner State Historic Preservation Officer Alaska Department of Natural Resources Office of History and Archaeology 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310 Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565 Phone: (907) 269-8715 or 269-8720	CIRI Corporation CIRI Land and Resources Department 725 E. Fireweed Lane, Suite 800 Anchorage, Alaska 99509-3330 Phone: (907) 263-5740
Jon K. Scudder GS-12, DAF 673 CES/CEANC 724 Postal Service Loop #4500 JBER, Alaska 99505 Phone: (907) 384-6648	Lee Stephan, President Eklutna Native Village 26339 Eklutna Village Road Chugiak, Alaska 99567-6339 Phone: (907) 692-5005
	Michael Tucker, President Knik Tribe P.O. Box 871565 Wasilla, Alaska 99687-1565 Phone: (907) 373-7991

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APPENDIX A: FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED IN ALASKA DURING WWII

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Japanese Internees										
Akagi	Kirichi	Henry	10/5/1881	Male (M)	Killisnoo	Laborer	4/17/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/2/1943) / Paroled to Anderson Dam, ID (2/2/1944)	8/14/1945	Yes
Akimoto	Naoyoshi	NA	6/1/1900	M	Seward	Laundry worker	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (5/6/1945)	11/5/1945	Unknown (Unk)
Aoto	Asakichi	NA	2/28/1869	M	Killisnoo	Unk	4/17/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	1/28/1946	Yes
Emori	Jinji	NA	5/17/1916	M	Not an Alaska Resident	Unk	12/26/1941	Lordsburg, NM / I&NS Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia ID (5/27/1943) / Fort Missoula, MT (8/4/1943)	Repatriated 9/2/1943	No
Eyon	Aitaro Yamasaki	John	11/20/1876	M	Wrangell	Manager of a Mink Farm	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM, Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	Died 11/7/1944	Unk
Foode		Tom	5/9/1869	M	Eyak Village	Unk	3/18/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/18/1945	Yes
Fujii	Ginichi	Jimmie	4/4/1886	M	Fairbanks	Unk	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (10/19/1944) / Fort Lincoln, ND (10/19/1945)	1/28/1946	Yes
Fujita	Masao	Tom	6/23/1881	M	Wrangell	Operator of restaurant	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	Died 3/23/1944	Unk
Fukuyama	Hikohachi Wada	Walter	3/25/1886	M	Juneau	Proprietor of Laundry	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Paroled 12/6/1943 (Minidoka, ID?)	11/26/1945	No
Hagiwara	Chokichi	NA	5/9/1887	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of Bakery	3/6/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/8/1943)	10/30/1945	Unk
Hama		Fred	Unk	M	Seward	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Hama	Hideo	NA	9/29/1900	M	Seward	Deliverer in Grocery Store	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson / Transferred to Seattle, WA (5/5/1942) / Sharps Park, CA (6/29/1942) / Seagoville, TX (7/20/1942) / Crystal City, TX (3/10/1943)	11/20/1945	Unk
Hama	Hisako	NA	6/21/1905	F	Seward	Maid in a hotel	By 6/10/1942	Seagoville, TX	11/20/1945	Unk
Hama		Tom	Unk	M	Seward	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Haruki	Haruzo	Roy	5/3/1891	M	Anchorage	Unk	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
Heyano		John	11/25/1875	M	Clarks Point	Unk	3-?-1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/31/1945	Unk
Hikiji	Hikie	Otto	7/3/1874	M	Anchorage	Unk	3/5/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	8/4/1945	Yes

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Hirotsuka		Joe	3/22/1875	M	Ekuk Spit	Unk	3-?-1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/2/1943) / Wood Café, Jerome, ID (3/23/1944)	3/22/1945	Yes
Ikegami	Unosuke	Joe	12/9/1891	M	Ketchikan	Laundryman	1/24/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (5/6/1945)	9/7/1945	Yes
Inouye	Hakuio	NA	Unk	M	Juneau	Laundryman	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Ito		George	1/ 7/1881	M	Kotzebue	Proprietor of a Restaurant	1/10/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/20/1945	Yes
Ito	Shikanosko	NA	1874 or 1875	M	Juneau	Unk	3/23/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	5/7/1946	Yes
Kaino	Shunichi	NA	12/17/1898	M	Petersburg	Shrimp Picker in Shrimp Cannery	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/28/1945	Unk
Kajina		Tony	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Laundryman	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Kamimura	Chiyozo	Jack	2/18/1897	M	Ketchikan	Shrimp Picker, Shrimp Factory	2/27/1942	Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	5/3/1944	Unk
Kanazawa	Torao	Bob	Unk	M	Juneau	Waiter in restaurant	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Kanaeko	Takami	NA	5/17/1880	M	Seward	Laundryman	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	1/28/1946	Unk
Kato	T.	NA	12/27/1888	M	Hoona Village	Baker in own Bakery	3/13/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	4/18/1946	Yes
Kawabe	Tomo	NA	8/1/1894	Female (F)	Seward	Unk	Prior to 5/4/1942	Delivered to Seattle, WA by the Army on 5/4/1942 / Sharp Park, CA / Seagoville, TX (7/22/1942)	Unk	Unk
Kawabe	Sotoro	Harry	6/10/1890	M	Seward	Proprietor of Laundry	12/7/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg NM / Crystal City, TX (3/23/1943)	11/12/1945	Unk
Kawata	Sueki	NA	1/22/1881	M	Wrangell	Unk	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/31/1943)	8/28/1945	Unk
Kazawa	Utaka	Frank Hermit	1/31/1875	M	Juneau	Unk	3/2/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	1/28/1946	Yes
Kijike	Gora	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Laundry worker	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Kimura	Hisajiro	Harry	10/13/1880	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of Grocery Store	2/27/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
Kimura	Yusuke	Harry	1/15/1880	M	Anchorage	Proprietor of Chop Suey House	By 6/10/1942	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (8/13/1943)	9/9/1945	Yes
Kimura	Shinjiro	NA	6/29/1903	M	Not an Alaska Resident	Unk	12/26/1941	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Kito	Saburo	Sam	10/10/1906	M	Petersburg	Shrimp Picker in shrimp cannery	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/29/1943)	10/29/1945	Unk
Kito	Tamakazu	Tom	1/11/1899	M	Petersburg	Fisherman	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/2/1943)	10/29/1945	Unk
Koda	Kokichi	Fred	8/13/1872	M	Fairbanks	Proprietor of Gold Mine	3/5/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/7/1943)	2/9/1946	Yes
Komatsubara	Katsutaro	NA	1/12/1902	M	Petersburg	Proprietor of Restaurant	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (8/31/1943)	10/29/1945	Unk
Kono	Takashi	NA	Unk	M	Juneau	Unk	3/2/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM(3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943)	7/3/1944	Unk
Kuwamoto	Torihei	NA	4/24/1884	M	Juneau	Unk	3/23/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Fort Missoula, MT (8/26/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/10/1943) / Fort Missoula, MT (2/3/1944) / Santa Fe, NM (4/6/1944)	1/28/1946	Yes
Matsubayashi	Kojiro	NA	10/10/1878	M	Juneau	Unk	3/23/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/28/1943) / Spokane, WA (5/15/1944) / Minidoka, ID (8/31/1944)	5/29/1945	Yes
Matsuoka		Martin	Unk	M	Kodiak	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Mayeda	Ihachi	Henry	7/13/1885	M	Hoona	Unk	3/13/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/2/1943)	8/14/1945	Yes
Miyasato	Kameichi	George	7/ 7/1897	M	Wrangell	Unk	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (4/7/1943)/ Paroled 1/26/1944 / Minidoka, ID (5/3/1944)	6/22/1944	Yes
Mori	Takanosuke	Thomas	1/15/1888	M	Sitka	Unk	12-?-1941	Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	10/15/1945 requested repatriation	Unk
Moriuchi	Toyojiro	NA	10/13/1884	M	Juneau	Unk	3/23/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/8/1945	Unk
Moriyama	Ichizo	NA	7/8/1887	M	Ketchikan	Unk	1/24/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	1/28/1946	Possibly
Moto		George	1/1/1871	M	Deering	Cook for Gold Mine	4/7/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/2/1943) / Anderson Dam, ID (2/13/1945)	4/17/1944	Yes
Muneyasu		Jim	Unk	M	Ekuk	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Murata	Torataro	Frank	11/5/1879	M	Tanakee Spring	Unk	3/18/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (10/19/1944)	9/7/1945	Yes

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Nakagawa	Suekichi	Harry	11/11/1879	M	Tanana	Fisher at Home	3/11/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	1/28/1946	Yes
Nakaike	Eiikichi	Frank	2/2/1877	M	Fairbanks	Unk	3/5/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (10/19/1944)	1/28/1946	Yes
Nakamura	Masaki	Joe	11/15/1876	M	Juneau	Cook at a Cannery	5/17/1942	Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943) / Paroled to a farm in Payette, ID (9/14/1944)	10/20/1945	Yes
Nishiyama	Shigematsu	George	12/8/1878	M	Seward	Janitor in Buildings	12/10/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (5/6/1945)	9/7/1945	Yes
Ohashi	Wakaichi	Buck	3/ 27/1898	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of Beverage Store	3/6/1942	Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	7/21/1945	Unk
Okegawa	Iwataro	Harry	7/7/1876	M	Petersburg	Shrimp Picker in Shrimp Cannery	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (11/16/1943)	4/26/1945	Yes
Omura	Minoru	Roy	12/25/1892	M	Sitka	Proprietor of Laundry	12/7/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (5/26/1945) / Santa Fe, NM (9/5/1945)	9/11/1945	Yes
Osawa	Esaburo	NA	ca. 1882	M	Petersburg	Shrimp Picker in Shrimp Cannery	By 6/10/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	9/24/1945	Possibly
Oshima	Gojiu	George	11/24/1878	M	Beaver	Trapper, Fur Business	3/7/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	4/10/1945	Unk
Oyama	Harushi	NA	5/26/1888	M	Petersburg	Proprietor of Laundry	12/12/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Fort Sam Houston, TX / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/4/1943	10/3/1945	Unk
Oyamada	Saichi	Harry	5/ 5/1884	M	Ketchikan	Marker in Laundry	3/6/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/23/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
Sakagami	Kisaku	NA	2/21/1887	M	Petersburg	Proprietor of Restaurant	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/19/1943)	Died 8/1/1944	Unk
Sakamoto	Cuzo	NA	5/13/1880 (or 1883)	M	Petersburg	Unk	1/4/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943)	Unk	Unk
Sakamoto	Masayoshi	Harry	5/3/1899	M	Petersburg	Machinist / Helper at a Gold Mine	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1942)	10/30/1945	Unk
Samoto	Harrie Tozo	Harry	11/?/1878	M	Killisnoo	Unk	4/17/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943) / Wilder, ID (5/15/1944)	5/29/1945	Yes
Sato	Torakichi	NA	4/10/1878	M	Anchorage	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/26/1945	Unk
Shibata	Unosuke	NA	3/12/1880	M	Wrangle	Unk	1/4/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (5/8/1945)	9/7/1945	Yes

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Shimizu	Katsuichi	NA	1/24/1882 (or 1877)	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of Restaurant	1/24/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943) / Wilder, ID (5/15/1944) / Paroled Mesa, ID (3/15/1944) / Minidoka, ID (11/1/1944) / Paroled Ontario, OR (6/22/1945)	10/26/1945	Unk
Shimizu	Kikugoro	Paul	10/22/1908	M	Juneau	Unk	3/2/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
Shioto	Yakei	NA	Unk	M	Unk	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Shirai	Kichinojo	Harry	6/15/1885	M	Ketchikan	Cook in Restaurant	1/24/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Fort Missoula, MT (2/3/1944) / Santa Fe, NM (4/6/1944) / Paroled Minneapolis, MN (12/12/1944)	9/13/1945	Yes
Sugeta	Ginichi	NA		M	Petersburg	Shrimp Picker in Shrimp Cannery	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Sumi	Tony	NA	8/22/1880	M	Bethel	River Captain	3/5/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/23/1943)	Died 8/18/1943	Unk
Suzuki	Kichijiro	George	2/2/1886	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of Laundry and Cleaners	12/9/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/26/1945	Unk
Takenaka	Gaichi	George	5/1/1879	M	Valdez	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (5/6/1945)	9/11/1945	Yes
Takiguchi		George	5/5/1883	M	Wrangell	Unk	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/30/1945	Unk
Tamaki	Hideji	George	2/14/1908	M	Juneau	Waiter in restaurant	3/23/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Paroled to Spokane, WA (7/27/1944)	10/30/1945	Unk
Tanaka	Shonosuke	NA	8/25/1881[5]	M	Juneau	Proprietor of restaurant	12/8/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (3/18/1944) /	App. 10/20/1945	Yes
Tanino	Heiichi	James / Jimmie	ca. 1885	M	Ketchikan	Unk	1/24/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/1/1945	Yes
Tatsuda	Kichirobei	James/ jimmie	3/2/1887	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of Grocery Store	12/9/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / War Department took over custody 12/29/1941 / Lordsburg, NM (by 4/10/1943) / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943) / paroled to Chicago, IL (7/15/1944)	10/30/1945	Yes

[5] The Alien Enemy Card for Shonosuke Tanaka shows his birthdate as 8/25/1880. According to his daughter, Alice Hikidoa (personal communication 2016) his correct birthdate is 8/25/1881. The latter date is used in this table and the associated report.

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Togo	Zenji	NA	11/2/1884	M	Ketchikan	Proprietor of hand laundry	1/24/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/3/1943) / indefinite leave to New York City (9/13/1945)	10/30/1945	Unk
Toyokawa*[6]	Toraichi	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Unk	Unk	Unk
Ura	Asakitchi	NA	2/1/1882	M	Sitka	Unk	12-?-1941	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Paroled to Denver, CO (7/24/1945)	10/26/1945	Unk
Urata	Ryataro	NA	1/15/1886	M	Wrangell	Manager of Mink Farm	1/4/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943)	10/9/1945	Yes
Wada	Ginnosuke	George	8/15/1884	M	Juneau	Unk	3/23/1943	Transferred to Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	Repatriated 12/29/1945	No
Wada	Keizo	NA	10/13/1888	M	Sitka	Unk	12-?-1941	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
Watanabe	Riso	NA	2/19/1878	M	Cliff Gold Mine	Cook at Gold Mine	3/24/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	Repatriated 2/23/1946	No
Yamada	Tomotaro	George	4/24/1871 (or 1869)	M	Alitak	Laborer in a Salmon Cannery / Miner	12/21/1941	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
Yamada	Kai	Kay	12/22/1882	M	Ketchikan	Unk	12/26/1941	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Kooskia, ID (9/20/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/2/1943) / Paroled to Spokane, WA (10/11/1945)	10/29/1945	Unk
Yamamoto	Hiyo	Frank	9/17/1888 (or 1885)	M	Juneau	Unk	3/23/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943) / Kooskia, ID (5/27/1943) / Fort Missoula, MT (2/3/1944) / Santa Fe, NM (4/6/1944) / Paroled to Denver, CO (10/18/1944)	10/26/1945	Unk
Yamauchi	Kuye/Kuai	George	2/28/1883	M	Cordova	Unk	3/18/1942	Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12/6/1943) / Paroled to Clem Hotel, Spokane, WA (7/25/1945)	10/30/1945	Unk
Yasuda	Kyosuke	Frank	11/21/1870	M	Beaver	Trader/ Store Business	3/7/1942	Fort Richardson, AK / Lordsburg, NM / Santa Fe, NM (6/14/1943) / Minidoka, ID (12-6-1943)	App. 12/5/1944	Yes
Yokoyama	Chiyojere	George	11/10/1879	M	Petersburg	Shrimp Picker in Shrimp Cannery	1/4/1942	Santa Fe, NM (3/24/1943)	Repatriated 11/25/1945	No
German Internees										
Arfstson	Arfst Jergen	NA	Unk	M	Fairbanks	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 5-7-1942.	Unk	Unk
Enzbrunner	Hans	NA	Unk	M	Juneau	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6-10-1942.	Unk	Unk

[6] The Alien Enemy Card shows the name as "Tayokawa". According Juneau Resident Alice Hikidoa (personal communication 2016) who knew him before WWII, the correct spelling is "Toyokawa" The revised spelling is used in this table.

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Fromberg (Frauenberger)	Paul	NA	8/11 or 14/1890	M	Anchorage	Ships Cook	3/2/1942	Transferred from Alaska to Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND on 5-9-1943.	11/24/1944	Unk
Gottschalk	Max P.	NA	11/15/1886	M	South Naknek	Manager, Trader and Fisherman (Watchman in a cannery on 1940 Census)	12/18/1941	Stringtown Internment Camp, OK (by 12-1-1942) / Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND (5-9-1943). Petitioned for permission to travel 12-26-1941.	10/13/1944	Yes
Heitman	Adolph	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND.	Unk	Unk
Heitman	Rudolph	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND.	Unk	Unk
Kempel	Otto Paul	NA	Unk	M	Juneau	Unk	Unk	Interned – Location unknown.	Unk	Unk
Krinz	Nick	NA	Unk	M	Kendrick Bay, Prince of Wales Island	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk
Kube	Johann Ferdinand	NA	Unk	M	Juneau	Unk	12/18/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND.	Unk	Unk
Kurz	Gunther Paul	NA	ca. 1887	M	Ketchikan	Fish cook in a cannery	12/11/1941	Fort Richardson, AK / Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND.	Unk	Unk
Mueller	Erich Gustav	NA	Unk	M	Kodiak	Unk	Unk	Interned – Location unknown.	Unk	Unk
Ringsdorf	John	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk
Schneider	Frederick	NA	ca. 1898	M	Juneau	Trapper	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942. Shown as French in 1940 Census.	Unk	Unk
Schultz	Ernst R.	NA	Unk	M	Juneau	Unk	2/20/1942	Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, ND.	Unk	Unk
Seidenglanz	Alfred P.	Paul	ca. 1878	M	Livengood	Clearing and brush cutting at gold mine	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 5/7/1942.	Unk	Unk
Strack	John	NA	ca. 1894	M	Nome	Machinist in machine shop	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942. Shown as Russian in 1940 Census.	Unk	Unk
Struck	Valentin	John	ca. 1889	M	Ugashik	Fisherman for salmon cannery	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk
Wamser	August Peder	Charles A.	ca. 1889	M	South Naknek	Fisherman for cannery	Unk	Released prior to 6/10/1942, after proving he was an American citizen.	Unk	Unk
Italian Internees										
Budenick	Matteo	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk
Galeotti	John	NA	ca. 1889	M	Anchorage / Egegik	Fisherman for cannery	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 5/7/1942.	Unk	Unk
Picco	John	NA	Unk	M	Sitka	Unk	By 6/10/1942	Interned- Location unknown.	Unk	Unk
Ragusin	Mike	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk
Roghich	Joe	NA	Unk	M	Ketchikan	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk

Last Name	*First Name*	*Alt. Name*	*Date of Birth*	*Sex*	*Place of Residence*	*Occupation*	*Date of Arrest*	*Places Interned*	*Date of Release*	*Returned to Alaska?*
Vuda	August	NA	Unk	M	Kodiak	Unk	Unk	Arrested and released prior to 6/10/1942.	Unk	Unk

(Dedrick 1943; Dodge 1942; U.S. Census Bureau 1940; U.S. Department of Justice 1928-1951, 1941-1947)
Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC 2016.