



# Draft Foundation Document

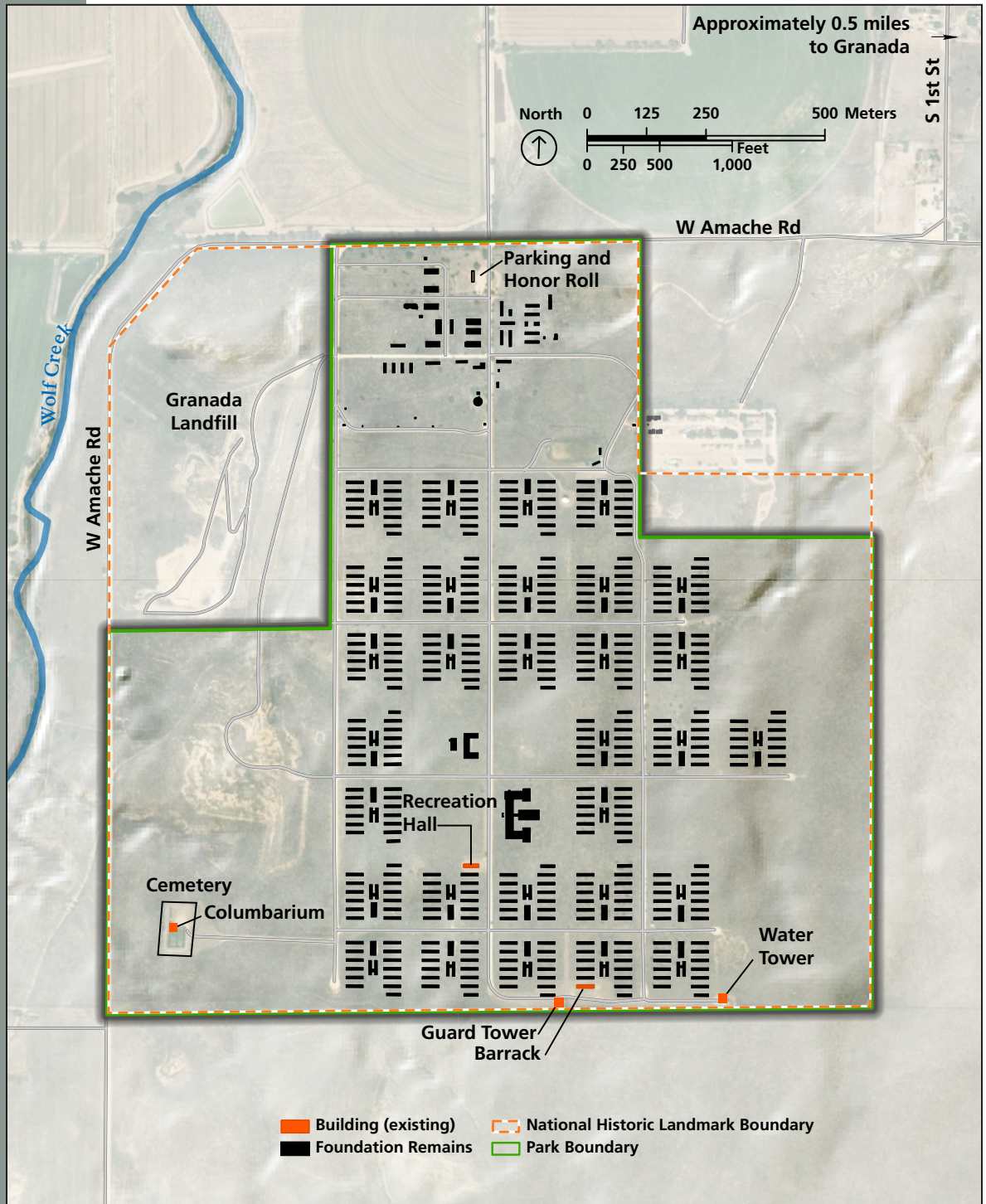
## Amache National Historic Site

Colorado

March 2023

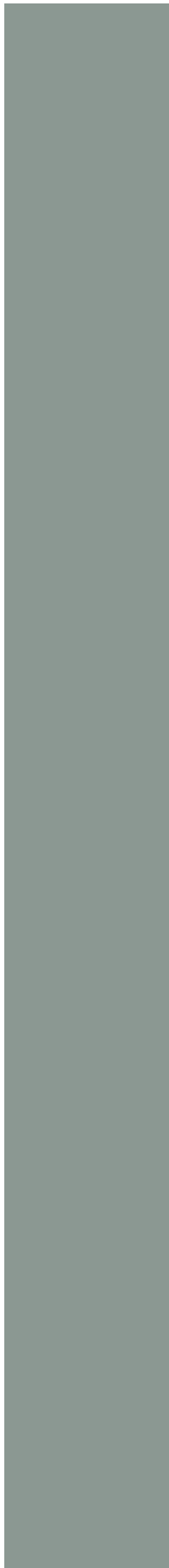


**DRAFT**  
For Public Review



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Located in Prowers County in southeast Colorado, Amache was the smallest of the 10 WRA incarceration sites by population. Courtesy of the George Ochikubo Collection, Denshō: The Japanese American Legacy Project.

# Amache National Historic Site Foundation Document

Every unit of the national park system has a foundation document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions. A foundation document is a statement of a national park unit's purpose and significance, most important resources and values, and the interpretive themes that tell the park's important stories. Although the foundation document is not a decision-making document and does not include actions or management strategies, it describes a shared understanding of what is most important about the park. In this capacity, the foundation document will establish the underlying guidance for future management and planning decisions at Amache National Historic Site and will be the first step for considering planning and study needs for the park. The content in this document was developed in collaboration with Amache subject matter experts and using past public input received on Amache.

The National Park Service (NPS) encourages anyone with an interest in, or connection to, Amache to participate in the development of the foundation document. Your voice is important to us. We invite you to play a role in charting the future of the park by sharing your thoughts on what is most important about Amache and to help identify the most pressing threats and greatest opportunities at the park. Please review the draft foundation document and share your thoughts and ideas on how it can be improved during the formal public comment period, which ends on June 23, 2023.

## A Note about Terminology Used in the Document

It is important to accurately describe the history of the mass incarceration of people of Japanese ancestry during World War II (WWII) without perpetuating the euphemistic terms that the US government and others employed at the time or incorrect terms later substituted that do not adequately describe the injustices experienced by more than 120,000 people. Highly charged debates over words and terminology continue to reflect intense feelings and diverse perspectives about what occurred during World War II and what those events mean today. To fulfill its responsibilities to the public, the National Park Service acknowledges the diversity of perspectives and opinions about the meaning and significance of this varied terminology and encourages education, reflection, and discussion about this aspect of American history. This document also uses the term "Japanese Americans" to describe the entire community of people of Japanese ancestry in the United States who were incarcerated during World War II. Two-thirds of those incarcerated under Executive Order 9066 were US citizens by birth, and the remaining one-third were Japanese nationals ineligible for citizenship because of a discriminatory law that prevented their naturalization. Please visit the NPS website (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/terminology-and-the-mass-incarceration-of-japanese-americans-during-world-war-ii.htm>) for more information on this topic.

## Brief Description of the Park

Amache National Historic Site was designated by Congress on March 18, 2022 (Public Law 117-106) to preserve, protect, and interpret resources associated with the incarceration and military service of civilians of Japanese ancestry during World War II at the Granada Relocation Center—more commonly known as Amache. The act also directs the National Park Service to interpret the public reaction to the incarceration of Japanese Americans in Colorado and the transition and resettlement of incarcerated and their descendants after the closure of the camp. Amache is also included in the Japanese American World War II History Network established on December 29, 2022 (Public Law 117-328, Division DD – Public Land Management, Section 645).

Before World War II, Granada, Colorado, was a small farming community on the high plains of Colorado with a population of 342 in 1940. Incorporated in 1887 in territory historically associated with the Ute, Cheyenne, Apache, and Arapaho peoples, Granada served as a stop on the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway and, for a short time, was one of the largest towns of the Colorado High Plains. Railroad reroutes and two major fires in the early 1890s decimated the population and business community, but by the 1930s, Granada was one of many rural, agricultural towns along the Colorado section of US Highway 50's transcontinental transportation corridor.

After Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, political leaders and the media urged government action against Japanese Americans, stoking long-standing racism and prejudicial policies against Asian Americans on the West Coast. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing the military to forcibly exclude "any or all persons" deemed a threat to national defense. Under the direction of Lieutenant General John L. Dewitt, the US Army applied the order to everyone of Japanese ancestry, including more than 70,000 US citizens from the West Coast. One-third were under the age of 18. Ultimately, the government deprived over 125,000 people of their freedom and civil liberties.

On June 3, 1942, Lieutenant General DeWitt informed Colorado Governor Ralph L. Carr that a site in southeastern Colorado had been selected for one of the 10 War Relocation Authority (WRA) incarceration camps designed to forcibly hold people exiled from the West Coast. The lands covered approximately 10,500 acres south of the Arkansas River and extended 3 miles west and 4 miles east of Granada. While the other nine WRA camps were placed on federal, tribal, or publicly owned land, Amache was the only incarceration site to be primarily built on private ranch and farmland that the government purchased by condemnation.

Although Amache was the smallest of the 10 incarceration sites with a capacity of 8,000 residents, the camp became the largest community in southeastern Colorado and the 10th largest "city" in the state based on 1940 population counts. Given its size, a separate postal designation was required to reduce confusion between the incarceration site and the Town of Granada. The name "Amache" was suggested by Mayor R.L. Christy of Lamar, Colorado, in honor of Amache Ochinee Prowers, a Southern Cheyenne woman who married the county's namesake John Prowers. She was also the daughter of Lone Bear or Ochinee, a traditional Cheyenne leader who was murdered during the Sand Creek Massacre. The connection between the incarceration site and the Tribe goes beyond a name; the land on which the camp was situated is part of unceded Southern Cheyenne treaty lands. Incarcerated individuals embraced the camp's unofficial name, often referring to themselves as Amacheans.

Some of the first incarcerated arrived in August 1942. Those sent to Amache came primarily from three areas of California: the Northern San Francisco Bay Area, primarily Sonoma County; Central California, namely the San Joaquin Valley; and southwestern Los Angeles. Although the population at Amache was a mix of families from both urban and rural areas, farming communities were slightly more numerous, and Amache developed one of the most productive agricultural programs of the incarceration sites.

Japanese Americans at Amache attempted to build a new community behind barbed wire. A few of the key places developed by incarceratedees included the Amache co-op and silk screen shop. Started as a temporary soda pop stand in late August 1942, the co-op grew into a highly organized and structured business made up of a large sales section and numerous service departments housed in multiple buildings that included a warehouse, a security building, and an office. The Amache silk screen shop was created at the request of the US Navy to fulfill large orders of silk screen posters but expanded to produce materials for Amache organizations, groups, clubs, and even the camp administration. By the time the silk screen shop closed, it had printed over 250,000 posters for the US Navy and countless prints for use within Amache.



The Amache silk screen shop. Courtesy of the George Ochikubo Collection, Denshō: The Japanese American Legacy Project.

The nearest town to Amache was within walking distance; it was less than 2 miles from Amache's entrance gates to the community of Granada. This proximity allowed the two communities to rely on each other and eventually develop a relationship, despite moments of friction. Although some businesses and locals were not welcoming to their Japanese American neighbors, most were glad for the business and began to cater to the needs of their customers. Granada did not have a movie theater, but Amache screened movies in recreation halls almost daily. Local townspeople visited the camp to view movies with the incarceratedees. Visitation to Amache also extended to communities beyond Granada. Amache's agricultural fairs and art shows drew hundreds of attendees from around the region.

In January 1945, the government rescinded mass exclusion orders and announced that the camps would close later in the year. The last incarceratedees left by October of that year. When it officially closed on October 15, 1945, Amache had been in operation just over three years (1,146 days); a total of 10,331 Japanese Americans passed through the site. Those formerly incarcerated at Amache were given train tickets to destinations of their choice and \$25. Most people returned to their cities and communities in California, although not always immediately. Some families found work in Colorado, staying until they had saved money and arranged another place to live in California. Others decided to make Colorado their new home. The state of Colorado was second only to Illinois as a destination for resettlement by the end of the war. Of the 6,108 Japanese Americans resettling in Colorado after the mass exclusion was lifted, more than half settled in Denver, doubling the city's Japanese American population.

After Amache's closure, the core residential area was sold to the Town of Granada, and the surrounding agricultural land was leased—and later sold—to local farmers. The buildings associated with the incarceration camp were either sold and removed from the site or demolished. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Japanese American community members from Denver initiated preservation efforts and began annual pilgrimages back to Amache. Later, in the early 1990s, then-Granada High School social studies teacher John Hopper gave his class an assignment to investigate the history of the abandoned site just down the road. This research and interest grew and expanded and eventually led to the establishment of the Amache Preservation Society. The society's projects, supported by a variety of organizations, institutions, and state and federal preservation grants, spurred broader public interest in learning about this period of US history and preserving the site. Amache was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006. In the last decade, several WWII-era buildings have been reconstructed or located and returned to the site, and extensive archeological documentation of the site has occurred. Visitors to the site can view the rebuilt structures, navigate the historic roads and building blocks, and learn from interpretive waysides.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park unit. The purpose statement for Amache National Historic Site should be drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The Amache National Historic Site Act designated the national historic site on March 18, 2022. The draft purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the site:

*Located near Granada, Colorado, AMACHE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE preserves, protects, and interprets the history, resources, and landscape where Japanese American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were unjustly incarcerated by the US government during World War II. The historic site honors the experiences of incarcerated, educates the public about the lasting impacts of incarceration on survivors and descendants, and encourages reflection and conversations about civil liberties and systemic racism.*



Amache in December 1942. Courtesy of Robert Y. Fuchigami and the North Bay Ethnic Digital Collection, Sonoma State University.



## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Amache National Historic Site and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following draft significance statements have been identified for Amache National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Amache is one of the most visibly intact examples of a WRA incarceration site of World War II. The concrete foundations of barracks and communal buildings, original gravel roads and infrastructure, and reconstructed buildings help convey the regimentation, crowding, and lack of privacy that was experienced at Amache.
2. Community archeology and oral histories have revealed the degree to which incarcerated transformed the landscape of a WRA incarceration site. Archeological remains of gardens, sumo rings, ofuros (Japanese baths), and other examples of material culture illustrate how individuals lived inside the camp. Ongoing research at the site continues to provide avenues for deeper understanding, reflection, and education.
3. Colorado's less hostile political environment and an existing Japanese American community encouraged more Japanese Americans to move to Colorado than any other state during the "voluntary evacuation" of 1942. Governor Ralph S. Carr emerged as an important ally, first welcoming Japanese American citizens to move to the state and then defending and protecting those incarcerated at Amache.
4. Amacheans developed one of the most productive agricultural programs of the 10 WRA incarceration sites. Japanese American farmers at Amache introduced new agricultural products and innovative farming techniques that continue to influence Colorado's agricultural industry.



Amache had one of the largest agricultural programs of the 10 WRA incarceration sites. Onions were just one of several crops raised at the incarceration camp that were not previously grown in southeastern Colorado. Courtesy of the George Ochikubo Collection, Denshō: The Japanese American Legacy Project.

5. Amache was the only incarceration site where the entirety of land was privately owned and acquired by the US government through eminent domain. The condemnation represents a recurring pattern of government displacement in this region that includes the contested taking of Mexican territory and the removal of the Southern Cheyenne from established treaty lands.
6. Amacheans created unique opportunities for entrepreneurial endeavors and creative expression within the regimented incarceration camp, including the silk screen shop and Amache Consumers Enterprises, Inc. (the Amache co-op).
7. Amache had the highest percentage of incarcerated voluntarily entering military service of any incarceration site created by the War Relocation Authority.
8. Amache was closer to an existing town than any other WRA site. The geographic proximity to Granada created an opportunity for regular interactions between Amacheans, Granada residents, and local businesses—a complex connection that continues to evolve.
9. The forced removal and resettlement during WWII effectively dispersed the Japanese American community across the United States. Thousands of former Amacheans remained in Colorado. Some moved to Denver, one of the designated “resettlement locations” established by the US government, to continue the systemic dispersal of Japanese Americans away from the West Coast. There, Japanese Americans helped grow the city’s Japantown.
10. A long history of preservation and memorialization exists at Amache. Many organizations and individuals have been involved in preservation and programs of remembrance at the site. Primary among them is the Amache Preservation Society, organized in the 1990s to provide local high school students the opportunity to connect with the preservation and interpretation of the former WRA incarceration site.



John Hopper (right) and students from Granada High School have long cared for and interpreted the Amache site for the public. NPS photo.

## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public understanding of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following draft fundamental resources and values have been identified for Amache National Historic Site:

- Archeological and Cultural Landscape.** Amache is an outstanding example of a World War II WRA incarceration site that retains its sense of place, landscape features, and archeological integrity. Because most of the concrete foundations remain, along with an intact road system, the historic layout of Amache is evident and allows survivors of the incarceration camp, descendants, and other community members to navigate the site and find the remains of specific buildings or locations. Amache's extraordinary physical integrity also applies to its archeological remains—including the historic dumpsite, gardens and other landscaping created by those incarcerated at the site, and artifacts from those who lived at the site, all of which reveal important details about everyday life at Amache. The view of the landmark water tower and guard tower looming over the barrack are powerful visuals that allow visitors to step back in time and provides them with a sense of how the camp was laid out during World War II. The water tower can be seen from far beyond the barbed wire, the view of it from Highway 50 appearing nearly identical today as it did during the war. The physical landscape of southeastern Colorado remains remote, sparsely settled, and rural in character. These aspects of the environment shaped the experience of living at Amache and contributed to the sense of isolation and separation associated with incarceration sites.



Intact building foundations can be found throughout Amache's cultural landscape. NPS photo.



The 72-foot water tower at Amache was reconstructed using some original materials. NPS photo.

- **Restored and Reconstructed Buildings.** Along the southern end of the site stands a cluster of reconstructed and restored structures. The 72-foot-high Amache water tower, which stands in its original location on the east side of Block 12K, was reconstructed using original historic materials associated with the tank. To the west of the water tower, along the southern edge of the camp, is a historically accurate reconstruction of a guard tower, octagonal in shape, a design unique to Amache. Sitting under the looming guard tower is a reconstructed residential barrack in Block 12H. West of the barrack is a restored historic recreation hall, which was removed from Amache when the camp closed and was recently relocated to its original position.
- **Amache Cemetery.** The camp's historic cemetery sits at the southwest corner of the site. According to WRA records, 106 deaths occurred at Amache, although many remains were voluntarily removed after Amache's closure in 1945. The brick columbarium, a structure designed for storing cremated remains, holds a granite memorial marker dated September 1945. In the past several decades, the Amache Preservation Society and other preservation partners have transformed the cemetery landscape into a memorial to honor veterans from Amache who were killed in service during World War II and for those who died at the site. Nine grave markers, benches, sod, and a border of trees were installed between 1998 and 2003. The cemetery acts as a site of ongoing community commemoration and remembrance. A religious ceremony is held at the cemetery every year during the annual Amache pilgrimage. The cemetery is an important part of the landscape of memory, reflection, and reverence at Amache.



The Amache memorial cemetery. NPS photo.

- Collections, Archives, and Personal Stories.** Personal stories, captured as oral histories, interviews, letters, diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, print and broadcast media, artwork, and photos, relay the experiences of those who were incarcerated, Granada residents, and camp personnel. Archeological artifacts collected from the site after Amache transfers to NPS management will become part of the future NPS archeological collection. These resources help convey the complex social relationships that surrounded Amache and are valuable in understanding the realities of incarceration and the lasting impacts on families who lived and worked at the site.
- Community and Cultural Connections.** The archeological landscape is largely intact today due to preservation efforts over the years by former incarcerated and their descendants, the Town of Granada, the Amache Preservation Society, institutions like the University of Denver, and other organizations and individuals dedicated to enhancing the public's understanding of Amache's significance. Inspired by the remembrance of people who survived incarceration during World War II and other efforts to recognize the unjust incarceration at WRA sites, the Denver Central Optimist Club (formed in 1968) became heavily involved in the preservation of the Amache site. The first pilgrimage to the site occurred in 1975 and was included as part of the official Colorado centennial events; pilgrimages were reinvigorated in the 1980s. In the early 1990s, then-Granada High School social studies teacher John Hopper gave his class an assignment to investigate the history of the abandoned site. This research and interest within the Granada community grew and eventually led to the establishment of the Amache Preservation Society, an organization overseen by Hopper and comprising generations of student volunteers who have acted as local caretakers and stewards of Amache, managing and maintaining the site as a publicly accessible historic site for decades. Besides preserving and protecting the physical remains of the site, Amache National Historic Site provides opportunities for visitors to be inspired by the power of grassroots preservation efforts—efforts that, in the case of Amache, have opened the difficult history of the US government's incarceration of Japanese Americans during WWII to new audiences.
- Partnerships.** The preservation of Amache and its journey to becoming part of the national park system are direct results of a web of invested partners working to protect its resources and share its stories. The Amache Preservation Society has acted as the caretaker, steward, and advocate of the site's preservation and history since the organization was created in the 1990s and continues to support the site and preserve historic documents and artifacts at the nearby Amache Museum in Granada. The University of Denver's long-standing archeological field schools and community archeology programs have enhanced the understanding of life at Amache and inspired stewardship of the resource. The 21st-century reconstruction and restoration efforts of Colorado Preservation Inc. and national preservation organizations, as well as the work of Amache-focused organizations, including the Amache Historical Society, Friends of Amache, Amache Club (formerly the Denver Central Optimist Club), Nikkeijin Kai of Colorado, the Japan-America Society of Southern Colorado, and the Amache Alliance, have recognized the potential of the historic site, improved conditions at the site, increased public awareness of Japanese American World War II incarceration history, provided technical expertise, and have shaped understanding and interpretation of Amache. Continuing these professional relationships and cultivating new opportunities for collaboration is central to managing the park.



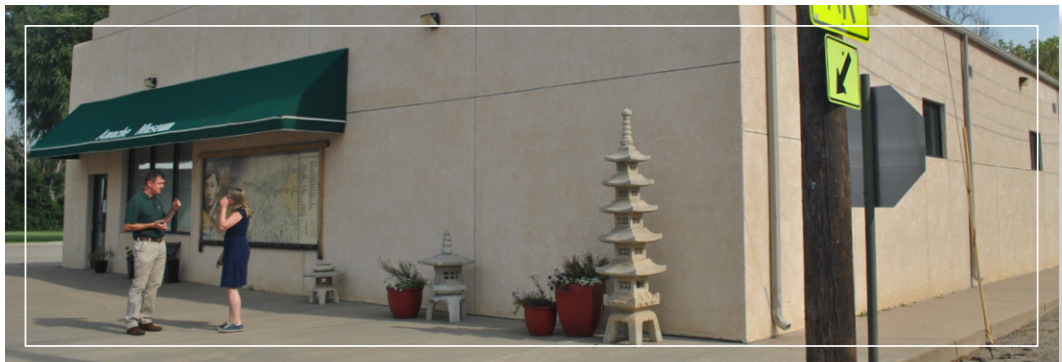
Archeological investigations underway at Amache. Courtesy of the DU Amache Project.

## Related Resources

Related resources are typically not owned by the National Park Service. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that enhances the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest and an opportunity for collaboration between the park and owner or manager of the related resource.

The following draft related resources have been identified for Amache National Historic Site:

- **Museum Collection and Archives Held by the Amache Preservation Society and the University of Denver (DU) Amache Project.** Managed by the Amache Preservation Society, the Amache Museum collection in Granada contains over 1,400 cataloged items. Most of the collection was donated by Amache survivors and their family members and includes individually cataloged items and archives of photographs and letters. In addition to the collection at the Amache Museum in Granada, approximately 10,000 archeological artifacts from Amache are stored at the University of Denver. These artifacts are cataloged and have been collected through archeological field schools since 2008. While these items are stored at University of Denver for the duration of the DU Amache Project, they are owned by the State of Colorado through the Town of Granada.
- **Buildings Relocated from Amache and/or Constructed from Brick Originating at Amache.** Upon its closure in 1945, the Amache incarceration site had 556 buildings. While the vast majority of these were demolished, 98 buildings were sold by the War Asset Department to be relocated or disassembled and used as building materials. A building stock inventory completed in 2010 documented a total of 21 buildings in southeast Colorado and western Kansas that can be traced back to the Granada Relocation Center. While most barracks at other WRA sites had wood or concrete floors, most barracks buildings at Amache featured unmortared brick floors. After Amache closed, much of the brick was reused to construct buildings in Granada, including the building that houses the Amache Museum and other buildings in the town center.
- **World War II-Era Buildings in Granada.** Several buildings in the Granada commercial district that would have been familiar to those incarcerated at Amache still stand. Those include the buildings on the northwest corner of Main Street and Goff Avenue/US Highway 385 that housed Newman’s Drug Store and the Granada Fish Market during the 1940s and the old Granada High School gym that was used by the Amache basketball team before the construction of Amache High School.



The Amache Museum in Granada is operated by the Amache Preservation Society. It houses a collection of over 1,400 historic objects associated with Amache. NPS photo.

## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. A set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events occurred and the effects of those events. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Interpretive themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following draft interpretive themes have been identified for Amache National Historic Site:

- The forced removal of people of Japanese descent to incarceration sites like Amache lays bare the fragility of civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution, when hate, fear, racism, and war hysteria are allowed to go unchecked.
- Balancing hope and despair daily, those incarcerated at Amache found many ways to move forward with their lives, striving to create a sense of normalcy and community despite ongoing uncertainty and harsh living conditions.
- Amache's placement near Granada, Colorado, resulted in complex connections between the environment, culture, individuals, groups, and connected communities whose evolution has been and continues to be integral to shaping Amache's lasting impact and meaning.
- The struggle to overcome the lasting injustices of incarceration caused by the US government's deliberate fracturing of the Japanese American community continues to impact Amache survivors, descendants, and wider communities as they wrestle with the ongoing effects of cultural disruption, physical dispersal, and challenged identities.
- Amache National Historic Site serves as a powerful place to gather, honor, and heal from the intergenerational trauma and impacts of the incarceration and, through acknowledgment and remembrance, inspire continuing dialogue about how to create a more just society.



Min and Mary Tonai stand at the foundation of 9L3B, the Tonai family's barracks, during the 2008 Amache Pilgrimage. Courtesy of John Tonai.

## Share Your Thoughts!

Please reflect on the material in this document. Did the planning team miss anything about Amache’s history, description, purpose, significance, key resources and values, or its potential for public interpretation as presented in this document?

We are also interested in your thoughts on these topics as they relate to Amache:

- What are the biggest challenges facing Amache National Historic Site and its management?
- What are the biggest opportunities for Amache National Historic Site when considering its new status as a unit of the national park system?

Please share your thoughts with the planning team about Amache’s foundation document.

You can submit your comments online (preferred) by visiting the project web page ([https://parkplanning.nps.gov/AMCH\\_Foundation](https://parkplanning.nps.gov/AMCH_Foundation)) and clicking “Open for Comment” in the left menu.

Comments and questions can also be sent by mail at:

Amache Foundation Document, c/o Charles Lawson  
National Park Service  
12795 West Alameda Parkway  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Or submit by e-mail at: [Amache\\_Study@nps.gov](mailto:Amache_Study@nps.gov).

Thank you for your interest in Amache National Historic Site!

**The deadline to submit your comments is June 23, 2023.**





Amache was scheduled for closure on October 15, 1945. Here, two young girls leave the site by truck for the Granada railroad station. When they left Amache, each incarcerated was issued a ticket to their destination and \$25 to restart their lives. Courtesy of Robert Y. Fuchigami and the North Bay Ethnic Digital Collection, Sonoma State University.



One of the Amache site's many maintained historic roads. NPS photo.



As the nation’s principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

AMCH xxx/xxxxxx (number assigned at press)

March 2023

## Draft Foundation Document • Amache National Historic Site



Amache sports teams provided incarcerated with entertainment, recreation, and a source of pride. Some baseball games were attended by hundreds of spectators. On September 12, 1943, a team from Amache played the Prowers County All Stars. Amache won 15 to 3. Courtesy of Robert Y. Fuchigami and the North Bay Ethnic Digital Collection, Sonoma State University.