

Puka-Puka Parade



SEPTEMBER 2021 - DOUBLE ISSUE

NO. 9/2021

ANNUAL 100TH GRAVE DECORATING CANCELLED

Due to the rising numbers of COVID infections and restrictions on outdoor gatherings, the 100th Executive Board of Directors has decided to cancel the annual Grave Decorating event which would have been held on **Saturday, September 25, 2021** at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl and other locations across Oahu.

While we will not be able to meet as a group, if you would like to go *hakamaeri* to Punchbowl on your own, the cemetery will remain open to visitors daily from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. Please wear a mask in any indoor area regardless of vaccination status. More COVID related information is available at <https://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/nmcp.asp>.

If you would prefer to virtually visit a veteran interred in one of over 150 National Cemetery, please visit his or her individual profile page on the online Veterans Legacy Memorial (VLM) site at www.vlm.cem.va.gov/ or www.va.gov/remember. New profiles of individual veterans are updated within one or two days of interment. You will need to enter the veteran's first and last name, branch of service (ex: US Army), war period (ex: World War II) and location of interment (ex: National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific).

Virtual visitors are invited to leave a tribute at a veteran's page to share their memories and appreciation for a veteran's service. You may include images and documents, military service timeline and achievements, biographical information and more. Visitors may also opt to "Follow a Veteran" to receive email alerts when new content is added to that veteran's page.

DID NISEI SUCCEED IN WORLD WAR II TO PROVE THEIR LOYALTY by the **JAPANESE AMERICAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION (JAVA) RESEARCH TEAM (JRT)**

JAVA E-Advocate, Volume 3, No. 38, August 1, 2021

Washington, DC. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the U.S. government declared war against Japan and branded Japanese residents and their U.S.-citizen children in the U.S as spies and saboteurs of Japan. One hundred twenty thousand ethnic Japanese residents of the Pacific coast states were unconstitutionally confined in internment camps and Nisei were prohibited from serving in the U.S. military. Nisei petitioned the government to allow them to serve in combat to prove their loyalty. Washington responded by forming the segregated 100th Battalion, comprised of 1,432 Hawaii Nisei draftees. Subsequently, all Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team, comprised of Hawaii and mainland Nisei volunteers was formed and fought in Europe.

Washington had a high priority requirement for thousands of Japanese linguists and their only source for this large number of Japanese linguists was the Nisei from Hawaii and the mainland, many with native-level fluency. As the government needed to know the content of these documents, it had no recourse but to engage the Nisei, who the government had branded as traitors. The government enrolled over 7,000 Hawaii and mainland Nisei in the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS) and sent 3,000 of the graduates to the Asia Pacific theater where many interacted with the enemy. Each Nisei on

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the front line was assigned a Caucasian bodyguard to protect him and also to report acts of disloyalty. Serving for four years as the “eyes and ears” of U.S. and allied commanders, no Nisei linguist was convicted for collaborating with the enemy and their contributions were recognized. The men from Hawaii and the mainland, adopting the “Go For Broke” spirit, gave everything they had to achieve a single goal: prove their loyalty. As to whether Nisei achieved their goal, let us review the awards and recognition Nisei had received and remarks made about their performance.

Awards and Recognition

When the war ended, the press reported that the U.S. Army had judged the 442nd, including the 100th, the best fighting unit in U.S. Army history and the most highly decorated unit in World War II for its size and period of combat. **COL RAI RASMUSSEN**, Commandant of MIS Language School, said “Never in military history did the army know so much about the enemy prior to actual engagement.” **DR. JAMES MCNAUGHTON** provided Rasmussen’s quote.

In 1944, two hundred eleven survivors of the trapped 141st Regiment, 36th Division, bought and presented to the 442nd a plaque, with words of appreciation, for saving them. This plaque hangs in the 442nd Veterans Hawaii clubhouse.

On October 21, 1963, Texas **GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY** signed a proclamation making members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team honorary citizens of Texas for saving the trapped 141st Regiment. On June 10, 1997, Iowa **GOVERNOR TERRY BRANSTAD** signed an order making members of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd RCT honorary citizens of Iowa for serving with distinction in the 34th (Iowa) Division.

On July 15, 1946, **PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN** reviewed the 442nd at the south lawn of the White House, where he confirmed Japanese American loyalty. Nisei's war record contributed to the climate for the implementation of Truman’s Executive Order 9981, dated July 26, 1948, which abolished discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, thereby leveling the playing field for minorities.

On July 15, 2020, twenty Distinguished Service Crosses were upgraded to Medals of Honor (MOH), the nation’s highest award for valor, and presented to

Nisei in a White House ceremony. Until that event, the 442nd had received one MOH, and that too was obtained by congressional intervention.

On November 2, 2011, the U.S. Army presented the Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) to members of the MIS for Nisei linguistic achievements in the Asia Pacific theater. The 442nd, including the 100th, received the PUC seven times.

On November 2, 2011, the U.S. Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest honor Congress can bestow, to the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the MIS for extraordinary contribution to the American people.

State and municipal legislatures of Hawaii, California, Washington, Utah, Virginia, Maryland have issued proclamations recognizing Nisei contributions during World War II.

On June 3, 2021, the U.S. Postal Service issued a Forever stamp to honor 31,000 Nisei who served in the armed forces during World War II.

Nisei war record contributed to the repeal of Anti-Asian discriminatory laws; the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act which offered U.S. citizenship to the previously proscribed Asian aliens, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, statehood for Hawaii and others.

Remarks about Nisei Performance.

In August 1988, **PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN** offered a national apology for the internment: “Here we admit a wrong. Here we affirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law.” This apology is inscribed in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. It is also engraved on the wall of the National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism in Washington, DC.

On June 21, 2000, at the White House, **PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON**, following presentation of 20 Medals of Honor upgrades from Distinguished Service Crosses, told the audience, “These American soldiers made an impact that soars beyond the force of any battle. They left a lasting imprint on the meaning of America. They didn’t give up on our country, even when too many of their countrymen and women had given up on them. Rarely has a nation been so well served by a people it has so ill-treated.”

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA told JAVA veterans at the White House Asia Pacific American

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Month program on February 18, 2014, “Because of your outstanding bravery, it shines a spotlight on the wrong that was done to Japanese Americans during World War II. And you know that has had a lasting impact on the country as a whole because it reminded us that this country is built not on a particular race or religion or ethnicity, but it is based on creed and ideals that you have all followed. And so you know that what you did was important not only to the world, but it was important to reshaping how America thinks about itself. For that we are very, very thankful.”

GEN GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, when asked by his historian, **FORREST POGUE**, to discuss the Nisei, Marshall showed keen insights: “I will say about the Japanese American fighting in these units we had. They were superb! That word correctly describes it: superb. They took terrific casualties. They showed rare courage and tremendous fighting spirit. . .”

COL SIDNEY MASHBIR, Commandant, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, an entity of General MacArthur’s headquarters. “The USA owes a debt to these men (Nisei linguists) and to their families which it can never fully repay.”

MG FRANK D. MERRILL, Commander of Merrill’s Marauders in Burma, “as for the value of the Nisei, I couldn’t have gotten along without them.”

ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ admitted, “before World War II, I entertained some doubt as to the loyalty of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in the event of war with Japan. From my observation during World War II, I no longer have that doubt.”

Associated Press photographer **JOE ROSENTHAL**, who took the photo of the raising of the Stars and Stripes at the top of Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, said Nisei linguists worked “so close to the enemy that along with the danger of being killed by Japs they run the risk of being shot unintentionally by our own Marines. Many have paid with their lives. They have done an outstanding job, and their heroism should be recognized. I saw them in action at Guam, Peleliu and Iwo Jima” (**LYN CROST**, *Honor by Fire*, p. 225).

BILL MAULDIN, *Stars and Stripes* cartoonist, said “No combat unit in the Army could exceed the Nisei in loyalty, hard work, courage, and sacrifice. As far as the Army was concerned, the Nisei could do no

wrong. We were proud to be wearing the same uniform” (Lyn Crost, *Honor by Fire*, page 303).

COL WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, Intelligence, 27th Infantry Division said “(T)he Makin operation was their [Nisei] first opportunity to operate in combat. Their action and the result of their work reflect high credit on them and Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS). We would have been twice as blind as we were without them. Without a doubt they have saved many American lives” (*MIS Album*, page 115).

When **LTG ALEXANDER M. PATCH** arrived in the Solomon Islands to command the Americal Division his mantra was take no prisoners, kill all Japs. When he saw the value of real-time translations of documents and interrogation reports, he became the champion for Nisei linguists. When he arrived in Vosges, France, as CG (Commanding General) of the 7th Army, the intelligence section offered a briefing on the 442nd, Patch declined saying “I know all about them from my previous assignment” (Lyn Crost. *Honor by Fire*, page 236).

MG JACOB L DEVERS, commander of Allied invasion of southern France and later Chief of Army Field Forces, said “(T)here is one supreme final test of loyalty for one’s native land – readiness and willingness to fight for and if need be to die for one’s country. These Americans pass that test with colors flying. They proved their loyalty and devotion beyond all question” (Lyn Crost, *Honor by Fire*, page 304).

BG RALPH TOBIN, 7th Army headquarters. “They were the most alert soldiers. I never heard of one case of AWOL among them.” (Lyn Crost, *Honor by Fire*, page 236).

Caucasian soldiers serving alongside Nisei linguists in the combat zone in the Pacific initially had an antagonistic attitude towards Nisei. Calling Nisei “Japs” ignited fistfights. However, when Caucasians witnessed the courage, loyalty, and performance of the Nisei their attitude changed. They became the Niseis’ strongest supporters to return to their homes on the Pacific coast.

German **PRIVATE JOSEPH SCHWIETERS**, describing his encounter with the 442nd RCT on October 29, 1944, a half a mile from the trapped Texas Battalion. “They (Nisei) took not a single backward step. They were a suicide squad. I assume all died.” Other German soldiers called the Nisei “iron men.”

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KARL SCHMID, a German soldier captured by the 100th Battalion at Biffontaine, France in 1944, returned to the Vosges with his family for a goodwill visit. He had high praise and appreciation for the humane treatment he had received (**JOHN TSUKANO**, *Bridge of Love*, page 349).

GENERAL ERIC SHINSEKI, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1988. "You have taught us what strength and courage and citizenship are all about. Your actions in World War II purchased future opportunities for all Americans but especially for Americans of Japanese ancestry. Today, the members of my generation enjoy the fruits of full citizenship . . . you elected to remove all doubt and prove the loyalty of all Japanese Americans" (source not available, <http://archives.starbulletin.com/1999/06/21/news/story2.html>).

GEN DWIGHT EISENHOWER, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) declined the 100th assignment to Europe "due to concerns over the loyalty and patriotism of the Nisei", per Public Law 111-254, 111th Congress (CGM Bill). **LTG MARK W. CLARK**, CG, 5th Army, accepted them. Clark said "Their record in battle has been marked by one outstanding achievement after another. They have written a brilliant chapter in the history of American fighting men."

When **LTG JOHN DEWITT**, Military Governor of the US Western Command testified before a subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee on March 6, 1942, he is reported to have said "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty." The bottom line at the end of World War II was that no Japanese national resident in the United States or citizen was convicted of espionage or collaborating with the enemy.

LTG DELOS C. EMMONS, Military Governor for the Territory of Hawaii, left Washington with orders to place all ethnic Japanese on the island of Molokai. Following his on-the-ground assessment, Emmons announced that mass detention, along with the Pacific coast model, was not necessary. Emmons laid his career and rank on the line and stonewalled Washington, including the President until the threat of land invasion by Japan was no longer possible. Emmons never wavered in his decision and the ethnic Japanese population steadfastly followed Emmons' orders and supported the war effort.

CANCELLATION OF 2021 NISEI SOLDIERS MEMORIAL SERVICE

by **BYRNES YAMASHITA**,

Vice President and Education Committee Chair,
Nisei Veterans Legacy

While this year's Nisei Soldiers Memorial Service (formerly known as the Joint Memorial Service) was originally planned for **Sunday, September 26, 2021**, the Nisei Veterans Legacy (NVL) organization was advised a few weeks ago by the staff at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl that all live ceremonies were cancelled until further notice due to the worsened COVID situation and recent Hawaii State restrictions on public gatherings.

Instead, NVL will be producing a video that will reflect the Nisei Soldiers Memorial Service, but unlike last year's video, it will not be a re-creation of the event. NVL plans to have shortened segments of the service as well as having people provide testimonial messages about why it is important to remember the veterans and their sacrifices and contributions to Hawaii.

Since production of the 2021 Nisei Soldiers Memorial Service video started so late, unfortunately, it will not be available for viewing on September 26, the scheduled date of the event. As the video is currently being worked on, no firm date of completion or viewing has yet been set.

Updates on the status of the video presentation for the 2021 Nisei Veterans Memorial Service should also be available at the NVL website [at https://www.nvlchawaii.org/](https://www.nvlchawaii.org/) and their social media platforms as they develop.

Please contact **BYRNES YAMASHITA** by email at bkyamas@gmail.com or by phone at (808) 728-9900 if you have any questions or would like more information on the 2021 Nisei Soldiers Memorial Service video.

To see a 30 minute video recording of last year's 15th Annual Nisei Veterans Memorial Service, please visit the NVL website at <https://www.nvlchawaii.org/news-events>. The 2020 Service included the posting and retiring of the 100th and 442nd Colors by the US Army Reservists of the 100th/442d, a Memorial Address by MIS veteran **GOVERNOR GEORGE ARIYOSHI**, and a speech on the legacy of the Nisei soldier by **MAJ GEN SUZANNE VARESLUM**.

THE PRESIDENT'S MONTHLY MONKU

by ANN KABASAWA

This pandemic is getting worse. Hope that you folks are doing okay.

Due to the pandemic, the Nisei Soldiers Memorial Service will not be held live on September 26th. Will keep you posted as more information comes in.

The Clubhouse and Office will continue to be closed but please call me at (808)781-8540 or email me at diverseinnov@gmail.com if you need to go to the Clubhouse or have any questions.

LETTERS TO HOME PROJECT EXTENDED

from THE GO FOR BROKE NATIONAL EDUCATION CENTER
<https://www.goforbroke.org/>



Thank you to those who have already submitted to this exciting and powerful project that will highlight a personal perspective on the Japanese American veterans' World War II experience.

Help us collect more letters, diaries, journals or scrapbooks that were written to and by veterans during the war. Email takeaction@goforbroke.org with scans of your documents, or let us know if you have any questions or need assistance.

This project is in partnership with DAVID ONO, ABC7 News Anchor, documentarian, and member of GFBNEC Board of Directors.

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER NEWS by JANICE SAKODA

Greetings from Alexandria, Virginia, where ED SAKODA and I (and a few others from the 100th Infantry Battalion, including ALVIN AND ELLIE SHIMOGAKI) are attending a special opening of the National Museum of the U.S. Army. Ed and I will be staying in Virginia a few extra days to visit with friends who live in the area. We fly from Virginia to Las Vegas (I know, HOT SPOT! But we will quarantine when we return home) to meet with two of Ed's 6th grade classmates (!! originally from Hawaii but now live in California.

We were excited that SGT. CALVIN K. SHIMOGAKI is now featured on one of the digital pylons in the Soldiers' Stories Gallery at the National Museum of the United States Army." Here is the article that appeared on the Nisei Veterans Network (NVN) website:

"I decided to undertake the mission myself, because I believed I was able to spot mines in the darkness with my hands and because I wanted my pals in the 100th to get through. At the time, I only thought of doing my job well." – Calvin Shimogaki, 100th Infantry Battalion, on clearing a minefield to create a safe path for his fellow soldiers.

Born in Honolulu, HI, Calvin K. Shimogaki was a seven-year veteran of the Hawaii National Guard when he was called into active duty on December 9, 1941, just days after the bombing of the Pearl Harbor naval base in his hometown of Honolulu.

Shimogaki became an original member of the 100th Infantry Battalion and participated in the Naples-Foggia and Rome-Arno Campaigns. On January 24, 1944, near Cassino, Italy, he was ordered to clear a path in an enemy minefield. When his mine detector was damaged by gunfire, he made the critical decision to crawl fifty yards through a muddy minefield, searching for trip wires with his bare hands. The 100th advanced through this path without experiencing a single casualty. Shimogaki was awarded the Silver Star for his actions.

"Shimogaki's heroism and loyalty to duty reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States" – Excerpt from the Silver Star Citation, awarded on November 16, 1943.

Shimogaki was also awarded a Purple Heart after he was wounded in action in November 1943

In 2019, Alvin and Ellie and Ed and I toured places where the Nisei fought in Italy and France. This photo on the right shows Alvin holding a real (but deactivated) mine, much like those his dad disarmed.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER NEWS by PEGGY MIZUMOTO

Greetings from the Mainland!

Hey! No one told me how fast the days go by, when you are writing a monthly article. My hat is off to all those who have been doing this for so long, especially **JAYNE HIRATA**. Bear with me. I'm just a rookie here.

I love talking to our vets and am always learning so much and finding out so much about them. I'm blessed to call them friends. Sometimes I hear about truly heartbreaking experiences, other times I find out "fun facts" and still other times, we talk and email about mundane, though no less important things like the weather, sports and family.

After **HIROSHI "HERSHEY" MIYAMURA** got his recent *Puka Puka Parade* newsletter, he told me to extend his regards to **TOKUJI "TOKE" YOSHIHASHI** and to **ELSIE HAYASHI**. He really enjoyed seeing the photos of friends.

(Photograph on top right of Hershey Miyamura and bottom right of Elsie Hayashi is courtesy of Peggy Mizumoto. Photo on middle right of Toke Yoshihashi is courtesy of JASON KUSAGAYA. All other photographs in this article were provided by Peggy).

FUN FACTS

Most folks know about Hershey's heroic actions in the Korean War; efforts to provide cover for his men as they escaped incoming fire and enemy, not to mention his resulting time as a prisoner of war and his Medal of Honor (MOH).



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YmYL2z5YK5U>

When Hershey returned and attended the ceremony to receive his medal at the White House, he was the first of seven to be honored by the President.

Quietly, **PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER** shared a private moment with Hershey, telling him he was nervous presenting his first Medals of Honor at the White House. And, here Hershey was nervous himself, meeting the President of the United States to receive such a significant military decoration. Two military men, had a quiet, private moment sharing authentic feelings about the momentous Medal of Honor ceremony.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-531B3xVYs>

Hershey was actually recognized by two US Presidents, as **PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN** authorized and signed the Medal Of Honor award, before leaving office and prior to the presentation by President Eisenhower.

Because he was initially too young to meet the age requirement set by Congress, Hershey eventually went overseas late in the World War II campaign, as a Dog Chapter soldier of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He was sent to do basic training again, this time at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where he was put into the 100th and trained as a heavy weapons machine gun operator. Hershey met



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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER NEWS

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and became friends with **KIYOSHI KONDO**, who he described as a really smart guy. Kondo blindfolded guys to take machine guns apart to reassemble with skill. Kiyoshi told Hershey (who boxed a bit in high school) that if he “boxed for three rounds”, he could get a pass to New York City. Hershey chuckled when he told me he did it three times and he and Kiyoshi made the trips together. Pretty funny story. Because Kiyoshi was sent to Germany, even though he trained 100th recruits, he didn’t feel quite a part of the 100th. Hershey never forgot what he did to prepare and train them and said that he always took his friend with him, when he attended 100th Battalion events, when in Hawaii.



Hersh was pulled back from going overseas twice - once due to age and once to have hernia surgery. He told me, “I guess three’s a charm.” The third time, he boarded a ship for Naples and the war ended on their trip to Europe. Because he agreed to join the reserves after World War II when at Fort Mead, Maryland, he was called up when troops were needed for the Korean War.

Long after his return, he described being sort of “adopted” by the Baker Chapter guys in Hawaii. They lent their amazing “hands” and talents to assist Hershey and his son, **PAT MIYAMURA**, who had decided to make a go at a dental practice in Hawaii. The salt air had taken its toll on the equipment and office in which he would establish his practice. Hershey said that to their great surprise, they found out from the Mainland that these 100th Battalion men had refurbished the office for his son! Hershey

recalled his great surprise. He described how wonderful these guys were. He told me, “That’s the men of Hawaii for you – always there to help you.” Memory fades and Hershey couldn’t remember names of the particular Baker Chapter friends, but said they welcomed him with open arms and really made him feel at home.

He felt he didn’t do enough to thank them at the time, and extends heartfelt gratitude again now, to the family of the Baker Chapter “boys”, as he put it. He mused about **RIKIO**

“RICKY” TSUDA, RAY NOSAKA and DOUGLAS TANAKA.

(*Photograph at the top of Rikio Tsuda is from www.100thbattalion.org,*

and the bottom photo of Douglas Tsuda is courtesy of Peggy). Ray

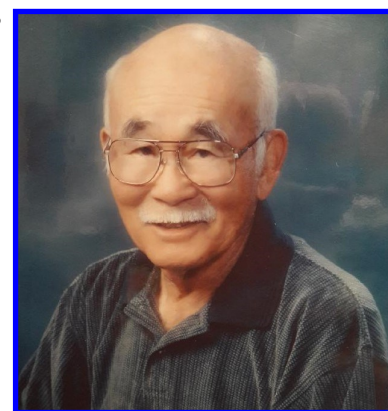
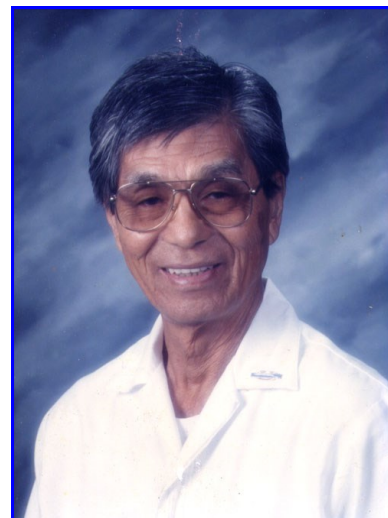
made him laugh as he would entertain the guys as he dressed up and imitated Philippine President **BENIGNO AQUINO**. Douglas Tanaka and Hershey became friends after

finding that they had boxing in common. A couple “guys” came all the way to Gallup, New Mexico and wanted to hunt elk. Hershey took them to do that. One of the guys had a relative who was a weaver in Santa Fe and they traveled to meet her. She was commissioned by the State of Hawaii to do a piece which was eventually sent to the State Capitol. It would appear, once you are part of the 100th family, you have friends and support for life.

Many thanks to the families of Douglas Tanaka, Ray Nosaka and Elsie and **HENRY HAYASHI** for photos and to Jason Kusagaya for the photo of Toke Yoshihashi.

Take care everyone and please stay safe.

(PPP Editor’s Note: If you are looking for a dentist here in Hawaii, Hershey’s son Pat has a practice in Kailua. You can visit his website at <https://www.kailuafamilydentistry.com/>)



GO FOR BROKE IN JOINT BASE LEWIS MCCHORD, ARMY RESERVE INFANTRY UNIT RELOCATES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

by **MAJ. MELODIE TAF AO**

<https://www.dvidshub.net/news/403579/go-broke-jblm-army-reserve-infantry-unit-relocates-across-pacific>

American Samoa, a U.S. territory with a land area of 77 squares miles and a population of roughly 56,000 people, yields the highest rate of military enlistment of any U.S. State or territory. However, the island bids a warm “*Tofa Soifua*” to the distinguished, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment’s Charlie Company, as they transition from American Samoa (AS) to Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM), Washington.

No unit in the Army Reserve is more famed historically than the 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment, being designated the unit with the most medal of honors of all in the entire U.S. Army. The 100th Battalion, 442nd has five companies, dispersed across the Pacific, and continues the “Go For Broke” legacy as the sole Infantry Battalion in the Army

Reserve.

Although Charlie Company has had a footprint in American Samoa since 1980, maintaining the unit’s strength has been a challenge.

Deputy Commander - Operations for the 9th Mission Support Command, **COL. WAYNE DEHANEY**, explained the need for the move.

“Charlie Company continued to face challenges recruiting personnel for the Infantry in American Samoa,” explained Dehaney. “It is important to note that there is not a recruiting problem in American Samoa, just recruiting infantry personnel in the Army Reserve. American Samoa has its fair share of infantry personnel recruited, but most of them choose to join the active component.”

Most of the recruits for the Army Reserve in American Samoa, choose a Military Occupational Specialty that could be utilized in their community.

“All the other Army Reserve units in AS are over 100% strength,” Dehaney said. This includes the 411th Engineer Battalion Forward Support Company,

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BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY CONNELLY, Commanding General for the 9th Mission Support Command, speaks to Charlie Company, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment, after they conducted a Live Fire Exercise during their Annual Training at Pohakuloa Training Area on the Big Island of Hawaii in July 2021. American Samoa bids a warm “*Tofa Soifua*” to the distinguished, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment’s Charlie Company, as they transition from American Samoa to Joint Base Lewis McChord, Washington. Photo By **MAJ. MELODIE TAF AO**.

GO FOR BROKE IN JOINT BASE LEWIS MCCHORD

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Theater Support Group American Samoa Detachment, and 962nd Quartermaster (Mortuary Affairs) Company.

American Samoa is still home to Bravo Company, a rifle company identical to Charlie Company, to provide Infantry opportunities to the community.

“All existing AS Soldiers in Charlie Company were folded into Bravo Company, bringing Bravo Company’s strength to 83%,” said Mr. **CHRISTOPHER M. ARAKAWA**, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment, Supervisory Staff Administrator. “The decision to relocate the company was based on the manning constraints, not the inadequacies of training resources in American Samoa.”

The transition from American Samoa to the state of Washington will provide Charlie Company with additional training opportunities. Given its new location, Charlie Company will have access to world class training areas and ranges in the JBLM area and integrated training with multiple adjacent units.

“Charlie Company has attained 40% assigned strength,” Arakawa explained. “We are very optimistic that our personnel numbers will increase following the official relocation.”

While the official activation of Charlie Company at JBLM is scheduled for October 2021, the company participated in the battalion’s consolidated annual training at Pōhakuoa Training Area in Hawaii in July.

“There were about 30 Soldiers who were graciously welcomed into the fold of not only the Company but the Battalion as well,” said **COMMAND SGT. MAJ. JERRY WALDEN**, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment Battalion Command Sergeant Major. “Charlie Company Soldiers showed great drive and tenacity when given tasks and performed exceptionally despite having only one tactical training Battle Assembly prior to Annual Training.”

Additionally, a squad from Charlie Company was selected to conduct a Live Fire Exercise for the Chief of the Army Reserve and the 9th MSC Commanding General.

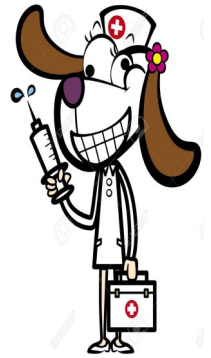
“Remember where you came from,” said **BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY CONNELLY**, Commanding General of the 9th MSC, as he spoke in front of Charlie Company after the live fire exercise. “Samoans have tremendous warrior spirit. Bring that culture and history to JBLM.”

Charlie Company is scheduled for an activation ceremony in October at JBLM and a casing ceremony of the guidon in American Samoa.

Regardless of where Charlie Company resides, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry will continue its legacy: Go For Broke! Pride of the Pacific!

FROM THE EDITOR’S DESK

Yes, it is September and I am still “playing nurse” for my Dad and my dog but my youngest got added to the patient list when he twisted his ankle trying to get off of a moving bus. What I’ve realized is not only do I not like people in general but I really do not like taking care of people I am related to! Maybe it is because only the dog doesn’t *monku, monku, monku?* Oh how I wish the Las Vegas Mini-Reunion in October wasn’t cancelled so I could run away, even if it is to a COVID super-spreader venue!



As Congress was closed and staff were allowed to work from home, my daughter was here for a short stay. Most of her time was spent playing with her rabbit that she left here with me because “Uncle” **BEAU TATSUMURA** advised flying from Honolulu to Washington DC may be too much for him. I think he would be okay since the rabbit is the “Great-Grandbunny” of the late **TED TSUKIYAMA**. When she goes back to DC, my daughter is hoping to meet **TERRY SHIMA** and other members of the Japanese American Veterans Association with whom she’s been communicating with via email during her vacation here.

As rumor has it there may be a Stay-At-Home order imposed here in Hawaii, I highly recommend checking out the Tadaima 2021 online pilgrimage to keep your mind from turning into *mochi*. Most of the programs are pre-recorded and the live events are taped so you can watch them at any time. Same goes for the movies in the Film Festival. If you can’t find something you like in this year’s event, you can always watch my submission on the 100th that was included in last year’s Tadaima 2020 and can be seen at www.jampilgrimages.com/tadaima2021.

WELCOME TO TADAIMA 2021
from the **JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL**
PILGRIMAGES website
<https://www.jampilgrimages.com/>

From **August 29, 2021 to September 25, 2021** Japanese American Memorial Pilgrimages (JAMP) in partnership with the National Park Service will co-host the second annual Tadaima! A Community Virtual Pilgrimage. This pilgrimage will run continuously for four weeks, with new content provided daily. The pilgrimage is free and open to the public and will be available online at www.jampilgrimages.com. Please complete the general registration form at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/tadaima-2021-registration>.

Due to COVID-19, most organized annual pilgrimages to World War II incarceration sites were cancelled in 2020. Tadaima! A Community Virtual Pilgrimage was developed in an effort to provide a safe space for the Japanese American community and allies to learn, communicate and collaborate as they normally would during pilgrimages.

Tadaima 2020 focused on Japanese American history, from the 1800s to today, and the archived program can be found at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/tadaima2020>. Tadaima 2021 will expand upon Tadaima 2020 to address identity, indigeneity, and intersectionality as they relate to the World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans. This program will showcase Japanese American artists, live panel discussions featuring a diverse collection of speakers, and opportunities to engage in meaningful discussion for Nikkei and allies alike. Tadaima 2021 is a collaborative effort between Japanese American and ally organizations worldwide. This year we hope to forge new connections within and around our diverse Nikkei community, to rebuild relationships fractured by intergenerational trauma, and to begin the journey to healing collectively through mutual respect and understanding.

The Tadaima 2021 schedule includes live panel discussions, video links, one on one genealogy sessions, small group discussions and films.

Once again, we are thrilled to invite the general public to participate in this historic community driven event, to celebrate the diversity and resiliency within and surrounding the ethnic Japanese community. Scholars, artists, educators, and expert panelists will collaborate to deepen our understanding of the after-effects of World War II Japanese American

incarceration, and to highlight lesser-known intersectional, indigenous, and intergenerational perspectives. Please join us in our journey this year, we welcome those from all walks of life to this year's pilgrimage!

One on one genealogy sessions focused on Japanese American genealogy are being offered until **September 24**. Session time will be limited to serve as many people as possible. You must submit a registration form by **September 19** at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/genealogy-registration-tadaima-2021> but registration does not guarantee you will be scheduled for a session. All interested persons are asked to please check out the Genealogy Resource page at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/genealogy-resources> before registering to see if any of their questions are answered.

LIVE PANEL DISCUSSIONS

A separate registration is required to participate in the following special sessions:

FINDING EACH OTHER AGAIN.

Sunday, September 12 at 3:00 pm Pacific (12:00 noon Hawaii).

This gathering will be a closed space for those with Okinawan ancestry who have been affected by World War II incarceration to connect, share stories and take up space within larger nikkei/Japanese diasporic communities. Because of the effects of ongoing US and Japanese imperialism we recognize that gathering and speaking existence to the depth and beauty of our lineages has been difficult and at times impossible. We recognize that many individuals have complicated relationships with their Okinawan ancestors and may not have had the chance or know how to connect to wider Okinawan communities and histories - this is totally fine and we welcome you into this space exactly as you are.

Register at tinyurl.com/2021findingagain or at https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfUQIJ-sM78DcdgSxuEuQ0B0cpMkk1_apUbKlzaW00WCZSvYQ/viewform

SESSION 2: GETTING DOWN TO BASICS

Tuesday, September 15 at 5:00 pm Pacific (2:00 pm Hawaii)

The first thing to decide is your audience: What readers do you want your writing to reach? That decision will then help you answer a number of other major questions. Specifically, what medium would be your best vehicle for reaching those readers? Should you write non-fiction (a memoir, for instance) or fiction based on autobiographical events? What voice should you use (first-person narrative, third person, or

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WELCOME TO TADAIMA! 2021

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something else). What's your story's "through line" (the theme, general plot, or recurring idea, image, or other motif that will hold your story together)?

Register at <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJYtfu6oqTliEtUwIwF0BjKLDwz2bQXAaZXw>

MORE THAN JUST ASIAN AMERICANS: EMBRACING OUR MANY JAPANESE AMERICAN IDENTITIES

**Friday, September 17 from 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm
Pacific (12:00 pm to 1:30 pm Hawaii)**

A Japanese American only space to explore and celebrate many facets of the Japanese American experiences and identities. This session will provide several topics and exercises for small group discussions to hold space for participants to share their Japanese American experiences and identities: How might our experiences differ as descendants of concentration camp survivors vs. not? Do we see ourselves differently from previous generations? From folks with or without native Japanese fluency? Whether we were brought up in East or West Coast, or Hawaii? If we live in cities or rural communities? What lens do we bring to the conversation of race in the U.S. and beyond? *Please note that group size will be limited.*

Register at <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJlJoc-qgrD4jHdHa00UlwJSBLLWARXzNwVja>.

SESSION 3: PUTTING WORDS TO PAPER Tuesday, September 21 at 5:00 pm Pacific (2:00 pm Hawaii)

Participants are encouraged to discuss a story idea that they have — perhaps a powerful memory of their family that they'd like to develop into a story, or an incident of racism that they suffered, or a general issue in the JA community that has bothered them, etc. One exercise that might be helpful is to bring a favorite family photo and describe the emotions attached to that photo. Or people might talk about the first time they learned about the World War II camps. Or they could explain the subtle ways that their lives were affected by what their parents and grandparents endured during World War II.

Register at <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJwkdOqhqz0tHdWd6rnXB3FqZrlf3SGtFa6k>.

As the *Puka-Puka Parade* goes to press, the **OKAERI-SPONSORED NIKKEI LGBTQ + ALLIES GROUP DISCUSSION** scheduled for August 30 has already been held and **SESSION 1: OVERCOMING NIKKEI PARALYSIS** scheduled for September 7 is already filled.

ONLINE FILM FESTIVAL

Enjoy watching more than 30 films for free at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/films-tadaima-2021>. The films are grouped by the following themes into blocks: Representation of Japanese-ness in Hollywood, Remembrance and Interpretation, Reconciliation, Social Justice and Inter-ethnic Solidarity, Japanese Identity and Cultural Perspective.

Most of the films will be available for the whole time period of Tadaima 2021 from now until September 25. However, the following films will only be available for certain days:

Now until September 14

Hafu: The Mixed Race Experience in Japan

September 6 to 12

You must register to view these three films at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/limited-release-film-registration>

Bridge to the Sun

Picture Bride

Sayonara

September 13 to 19

History and Memory: For Akiko and Takashige
YURI KOCHIYAMA: Passion for Justice

September 19 to 25

Meeting at Tule Lake
Out of State

September 23 to 25

Manzanar Diverted

A message by the Film Festival's curator, Film Programmer **ROB BUSCHER**, which provides his recommendations, reasons for selecting films and short descriptions of selected items can be found at <https://www.jampilgrimages.com/films-tadaima-2021> or at <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c732170e666695baf28f625/t/6122ed4e2ed25f4699e896c6/1629678926321/Tadaima+2021+FF+Curator+Statement.docx.pdf>

TADAIMA AND JAMP MERCHANDISE

Please support Tadaima 2021 and the Japanese American Memorial Pilgrimages organization by making a purchase at their Etsy shop at <https://www.etsy.com/shop/JAMPilgrimages>. 100% of the proceeds of Etsy sales goes towards funding the virtual pilgrimages. Aside from the Tadaima logos, other designs include but are not limited to generational wording (*Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei, Gosei, Rokusei*), adorable food and culture images ("Miso Pretty", Daruma) and popular sayings ("Keep Calm and Just Gaman").

RESTORING HAWAII'S FORGOTTEN WORLD WAR II INTERNMENT SITES

by **RACHEL NG**

National Geographic magazine website,
August 13, 2021

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/travel/article/the-hidden-history-of-japanese-incarceration-in-world-war-ii-era-hawaii>

Commemorating a long lost internment camp for Japanese Americans highlights hidden stories of heroism and persecution.

Framed by overgrown Guinea grass and skinny *koa haole* trees, the patch of 123 acres on western Oahu island could be any other stretch of undeveloped land in Hawaii. But a closer look reveals concrete foundations, a crumbling rock wall, and the remnants of a metal fence. These are the only signs that indicate this was once the site of Honouliuli Internment and POW Camp, the largest incarceration center on these islands during World War II.

This hot, muggy part of “Hell Valley” on former sugarcane and pineapple farmland once held 4,000 prisoners of war and 400 innocent civilian internees, most of them Japanese Americans, in prefabricated barracks and tents. After the camp’s last occupants were released in 1946, nature, negligence, and a willful disregard for a dark era in United States history buried it for decades.

Efforts to tell the world about Honouliuli are still in progress. **PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA** proclaimed it a National Monument in 2015 and it was redesignated Honouliuli National Historic Site in 2019—the first steps toward opening it to the public. Archaeologists and researchers are currently investigating the site.

It will be many years before the site opens to tourists, as 10 other U.S. internment camps have. But there are other haunting echoes throughout the islands of this troubling period of anti-Asian discrimination, internment, and military rule.

An infamous day

Located less than 13 miles from Honouliuli, Pearl Harbor National Memorial is Hawaii’s most-visited attraction, drawing an estimated 1.8 million tourists annually. A commemoration this December will mark the 80th anniversary of the surprise Japanese attack on U.S. military forces in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and honor the more than 2,335 service members and 68 civilians who were killed.

After that “day of infamy”—the catalyst that thrust the U.S. into World War II a few days later—American officials deemed Japanese Americans “enemy aliens.” On the mainland, more than 120,000 of them were put in incarceration camps over the next weeks and months. On the Hawaiian islands, more than 2,500 Japanese Americans were rounded up (as well as 100 Germans and Italians). Detainees were imprisoned at Honouliuli or one of 16 other camps in California, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Arkansas.

Uncovering a hidden history

The effort to tell the story of the camp and its residents began in 1998, when a local TV news reporter contacted the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii, asking about the location of Honouliuli. Volunteers were stumped. “We had no documentation, so we started to ask people in the community,” says **JANE KURAHARA**, a staff associate at JCCH. “Most didn’t know there was an internment camp in Hawaii.”

Over the next few years, the JCCH made calls trying to locate the exact location of Honouliuli and began collecting and archiving related letters, photographs, drawings, paintings, and oral recordings. In 2002, JCCH volunteers found the camp site after stumbling on a concrete aqueduct and a metal pipe that matched an old U.S. Army photo. Artifacts and history related to the camp can now be viewed at JCCH’s Honouliuli Education Center in Honolulu.

“It isn’t a flattering part of history,” says **HANAKO WAKATSUKI**, superintendent of the Honouliuli National Historic Site. “People would rather talk about valor, heroism, and honoring.”

A bittersweet immigration journey

The JCCH and Honouliuli Internment Camp trace their roots to the Japanese immigrants who arrived in the Kingdom of Hawaii in the 1880s to work the sugarcane fields. They were brought in after the Hawaiian government, worried about growing Chinese dominance, restricted immigration from China. By the time Hawaii became a U.S. Territory in 1900, Japanese immigrants made up nearly 40 percent of the population, including women and children. These families formed a tight-knit community, opening Japanese language schools, temples, and teahouses.

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RESTORING HAWAII'S FORGOTTEN WORLD WAR II INTERNMENT SITES

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But resentment and jealousy grew among other U.S. citizens as Japanese laborers moved from farming into more skilled work as mechanics and merchants. In 1924, the U.S. Congress passed the "Asian Exclusion Act," halting Japanese immigration to the U.S. and its territories. This put Japanese and Chinese immigrants, who were not eligible for citizenship, in a Catch-22 that would be used to question their loyalty during WWII.

When **PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT** became the first sitting U.S. president to visit Hawaii in 1934, he praised the islands' diversity. But privately, he worried about potential sabotage from the islands' large Japanese population, and, in 1936, he urged the military to keep a list of "those who would be the first to be placed in a concentration camp in the event of trouble."

That list was consulted in the days following the Pearl Harbor attack. Thousands of prominent Japanese American and immigrant businesspeople, newspaper editors, priests, fishermen, and politicians were detained and interrogated. They were brought to military camps, city and county jails, as well as a plantation gymnasium in Kauai, a Japanese language school on the Island of Hawaii, and the Sand Island Detention Camp in Oahu.

Because it would hurt the Hawaiian economy to lock up one-third of its population, the confinement process on the islands was more selective than on the mainland. But following Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 on April 1, 1942, all Japanese American men, women, and children on the mainland were forcibly removed from their homes and sent to incarceration centers.

At Honouliuli, as at the other camps, Wakatsuki says, "People struggled. It was an uncomfortable existence. Separated from their families, they didn't have their support system, space, or privacy. People were trying their best to stay motivated and handle it." Some passed the time painting and drawing; others prayed and journaled.

Military rule

During World War II, life in Hawaii was restricted even for residents not confined behind fences or watched by armed guards. Curfews and blackouts were instituted; gas was rationed; and

everyone had to carry gas masks. The courts were run by the military.

To guard against attacks, the military unraveled barbed wires on Waikiki's white-sand beaches. Residents were fingerprinted and issued identification papers. "The Japanese immigrants, or *issei*, first-generation immigrants, had to obey additional restrictions," says Kurahara. They had to surrender weapons, binoculars, shortwave radios, and cameras to the police, and weren't allowed to gather in large groups, move without permission, or speak Japanese.

Japanese language schools and teahouses were shuttered or used for military purposes. The government took over Shunchoro Tea House and converted it into an emergency fire and first-aid station. "When the war broke out, all Japanese businesses had to cease," says owner **LAURENCE FUJIWARA, JR.**, the grandson of its original owners. "But people used to sneak up here to get information and talk story." Renamed Natsunoya, the restaurant near Honolulu is the last remaining historic Japanese teahouse in Hawaii.

On the Island of Hawaii, some residents were held at the Hilo Independent Japanese Language School, where the kindergarten building was turned into a jail. The school, along with many others, never recovered.

Before World War II, there were more than 180 Shinto Buddhist shrines and temples around Hawaii. These symbols of Japanese culture and religion were also targeted during the war. "There was this presumption that if you were Buddhist or not of Christian faith, you were un-American or anti-American," says **DUNCAN RYUKEN WILLIAMS**, author of *American Sutra: A Story of Faith and Freedom in the Second World War*.

Some were taken over by the military; others were vandalized, looted, and set afire. There were reports of soldiers desecrating Buddhist statues, using them for target practice, or simply throwing them in the river. Their religious leaders were also imprisoned, leaving it up to Japanese wives, elderly priests, and white priests to protect and maintain sanctuaries including Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii in Honolulu and the Izumo Taishakyo Mission of Hawaii. The latter, one of just a handful of Shinto shrines left in the U.S., is a striking wooden A-frame structure with a white *torii* gate that

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RESTORING HAWAII'S FORGOTTEN WORLD WAR II INTERNMENT SITES

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welcomes visitors for monthly blessings and autumn festivals.

The aftermath of war

By the end of World War II, not a single Japanese American was convicted of espionage. Decades later, reports surfaced indicating that military intelligence about Japanese sabotage in Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor were fabricated.

Thousands of second-generation Japanese Americans (*nisei*) answered the call of duty when the U.S. War Department announced that it was forming an all-Nisei combat team in 1943. The segregated 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion fought valiantly in France, Italy, and North Africa.

News of the soldiers' heroic sacrifices may have led to the military easing restrictions on the islands in 1945. Such patriotism was credited to paving the way for Hawaii to become a state in 1959. "Their heroism in battle following years of distrust and prejudice has long been considered a major factor in convincing Congress to grant Hawaii statehood," says **JIM MCCOY**, director of communications of Pacific Historic Parks, a group overseeing monuments to U.S. history in the region.

The most-decorated unit in the U.S. Army, along with the Military Intelligence Service and the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion, are honored in exhibits at the U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii, 442nd Veterans Club, and Pearl Harbor.

U.S. SENATORS SPARK MATSUNAGA and **DANIEL INOUE**, both veterans from Hawaii, were instrumental in the passing of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, when the U.S. government formally apologized for the grave injustice done to Japanese Americans. For many, the official acknowledgement lifted their shame and started the healing process.

"My husband told me that a great weight came off his chest when he received the letter of apology written to him by *his* president," says Kurahara, whose late husband was incarcerated as a teen at Tule Lake War Relocation Center in California. "It's important to pass on the history of incarceration based on race prejudice, war hysteria, and the failure of political leadership. If we don't, we remain ignorant of what has happened in the past, and it can

and will happen again."

(PPP Editor's Note:

Jane Kurahara who is interviewed in this article is the widow of 100th Infantry Battalion veteran, **CONRAD KURAHARA** who served in Baker Company. A profile of Conrad Kurahara

appears on our website at <https://www.100thbattalion.org/archives/photos/h-m/kurahara-conrad/>. [All photographs of Conrad Kurahara, unless otherwise noted, are courtesy of Jane Kurahara from www.100thbattalion.org.]

Conrad Kurahara's portrait and profile was also included in *The Go For Broke Spirit* book by **SHANE SATO** and **ROBERT HORSTING**. (Photo below is from <https://www.thegoforbroke.com/>).



The following is from a Facebook post from March 14, 2019 at the *Go For Broke Spirit* page: "Conrad Kurahara experienced lots of prejudice when he was growing up. Not only from the Caucasians, but from fellow Japanese Americans. His birth father was killed in an accident when he was very young. When his mother remarried a Filipino man, the conservative Japanese community 'cut them off,' as that was a cultural 'no-no' in the 1930s. Then after December 7th, Conrad remembers the anti-Japanese sentiment from men like **EARL WARREN**,

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GENERAL JOHN DEWITT, and **CONGRESSMAN JOHN RANKIN**, who said, 'I'm for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii and putting them in concentration camps... Damn them! Let's get rid of them now!'

Dealing with this, Conrad moved on, wondering, What's going to happen to us? Conrad had four brothers at the time of internment, one of whom was his twin, **LAVERNE KURAHARA**, and older brothers **ROY AND JAN KURAHARA**. They all ended up at Tule Lake War Relocation Center. When they got to camp, they changed their name back to Kurahara because they were tired of the prejudice from the Japanese. Conrad had fun spending a lot of time boxing and playing basketball, but there was always this 'lump in his throat' for the injustice he felt being put in prison as a result of EO 9066. Conrad said he would have 'never volunteered,' as he recalls the loyalty question, No. 28, 'Do you disavow any allegiance to the Emperor of Japan?' He just laughed saying, 'ridiculous.' When he was drafted and he got a chance to fight, his thoughts changed.... 'We knew we were fighting for a cause greater than ourselves.'" (<https://www.facebook.com/goforbrokespirit/posts/conrad-kurahara-experienced-lots-of-prejudice-when-he-was-growing-up-not-only-fr/2285067781525267/>).



Conrad Kurahara's profile at the 100th website states that Conrad served in Baker Company while his twin brother, Laverne, served in Dog Company but Conrad and Laverne were the two anchors in the color guard for the unit.

Conrad was wounded in the Gothic Line campaign and Laverne was wounded the same day elsewhere in Europe. Since his injury was less severe than Laverne's, Conrad visited him in the hospital. When a nurse saw him, she was shocked and asked what he was doing out of bed. Conrad responded that he was looking for his twin brother, Laverne. (*In the photo above, Conrad and Laverne tell their story during a radio segment. Conrad is the one facing the camera.*)

UPCOMING FREE EVENTS

September 9 to 11 (hours vary)

MEMORY WARS: WORLD WAR II AT 75 AND BEYOND

Free virtual conference.

NATIONAL WWII MUSEUM

<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/>

Livestreamed conference will discuss the shifting landscapes of popular memories of World War II by exploring the exploring its place in public memory through a global prism, examining how museums, filmmakers, media, memorials, and historians help shape memories of the conflict. For schedule and to register, visit www.nationalww2museum.org/programs/memory-wars-world-war-ii-75-and-beyond

September 18 at 1:30 pm (Hawaii time)

AN AFTERNOON WITH THE AUTHOR: JULIET S. KONO

Free Zoom meeting

NISEI VETERANS MEMORIAL CENTER

<https://www.nvmc.org/>

The author will discuss her book *Anshu* in which pregnant and unmarried **HIMIKO AOKI** is sent from her home in Hilo to live with family in Tokyo in 1941 before the outbreak of War. Please register by calling (808)244-NVMC or online at the NVMC website at https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_baFIR1bMTE6H0VhkPcab7g

September 22 at 3:00 pm (Hawaii Time)

THE NISEI NARRATIVE - REDRESS AND REPARATIONS: 33 YEARS LATER

Free Zoom meeting

NISEI VETERANS MEMORIAL CENTER

<https://www.nvmc.org/>

An online conversation between **RON WAKABAYASHI**, Japanese American Citizens League National Director from 1981-1988 and **CAROLE HAYASHINO**, Redress Coordinator, as they discuss Redress and Reparations, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and current day applications. Please register by calling (808)244-NVMC or online at the NVMC website at https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_jG94Id7hTriWkfrRRgrVew

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SEPTEMBER CLUB CALENDAR

(All times are HST unless otherwise indicated)

BOARD Meeting	Saturday, September 18 at 9:00 am at the Clubhouse
CRAFT CLUB	No meetings
LINE DANCING	No classes
CHAPTER MTGS	No meetings

ANNOUNCEMENTS


Sat. September 25 The annual 100th Grave Decorating event which would have been held on this day has been CANCELLED.

Sun. September 26 The 16th annual Nisei Soldiers Memorial Service (formerly known as the Joint Memorial Service) which would have been held on this day has been CANCELLED

The Clubhouse and Office will remain closed until further notice.



100TH INFANTRY BATTALION VETERANS CLUB

 Puka-Puka
Parade

The *Puka-Puka Parade* is the official newsletter of the 100th Infantry Battalion Veterans organization and is published monthly, twelve times a year.

The opinions expressed in the *PPP* are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the 100th Infantry Battalion Veterans. All articles are written by *PPP* Editor Jayne Hirata unless otherwise indicated.

Please e-mail your articles, comments or questions about the *PPP* to pukapukaparade100@gmail.com.

If you do not have access to email, please mail or deliver your articles, comments or questions to the Clubhouse Office.

The deadline to submit articles for the October 2021 issue is September 20, 2021

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**THE CLUBHOUSE AND OFFICE
WILL REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL
FURTHER NOTICE**

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, PLEASE
CONTACT ANN KABASAWA AT
(808)781-8540 OR
DIVERSEINNOV@GMAIL.COM.**