



JAVA ADVOCATE

President's Message

Winter reminds us how cold and bitter it was in the camps more than 70 years ago. Families struggled to fortify barracks huts against the weather in the government's desolate sites. They did this, having sent their children off to face the cold, snow, and horror of combat to rescue the Lost Battalion in the Vosges Mountains. They all struggled with the scorn of their fellow Americans who, turning their backs on our people, were deny-ing core values the nation sought to defend in the global fight against dictators.

We must remember their struggles. Because our participatory democracy needs each generation to understand how prejudice can threaten the true strength of our nation. Our nation's citizenry in uniform, defeating the Axis powers in World War II, did not bring an end to threats against the nation. Similarly, discrimination and injustice residing in human hearts didn't die with the Supreme Court's Mitsuye Endo decision or with the signing of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

The more than 120,000 sent to barbed wire prisons, and all Americans facing hate and suspicion, resisted this prejudice with their dignity and obedience. It must have been hard to follow this path, but I would argue that many Americans today see their patriotism as the strongest evidence of the Executive Order's injustice. More doors are open, and more fields are level to us because of this.

A central guarantor of the American dream is the value that each person will be respected as an equal. This respect includes the ethos that we judge one another by what we do and our demonstrated character, not on their ethnicity, their religion, or their skin color. Our military raises this to an explicit core value. For that reason, JAVA feels an obligation to sound this message while honoring the military service of our community.

We do this in many ways. We speak out in support of Muslim and Chinese Americans whose loyalty is questioned because of a lack of respect for their diversity. We inform students and community organizations. We speak at Veterans Day events and Asian Pacific Islander American heritage celebrations. We try to influence leadership and government ethics discussions. By doing this, we honor our parents' struggles and keep the story alive in the minds of Americans.

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As we bundle ourselves against winter’s chill, let’s remember the honor, dignity, and conduct of the American community of Japanese ancestry in World War II. Let’s remember the sacrifices they made in sending sons and daughters off to serve in the uniform of a nation that labeled them “Enemy Non-Alien.” Let this memory strengthen us to be better voices for their timeless and valuable message.

Respect. *E Pluribus Unum*. Remember.

Aloha,

Al Goshi

Mighty Mo Observes War’s End and the 442nd RCT

The Battleship Missouri Memorial at Pearl Harbor honored veterans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in a solemn ceremony on the 73rd anniversary of the end of World War II.

The service was held at 9:02 a.m. on Sept-ember 2 aboard the USS Missouri (BB-63), which hosted the official signing of the surrender documents in 1945. The battleship, a veteran of three wars, was decommissioned and moved to Pearl Harbor in 1999 to a spot near the USS Arizona Memorial, marking the beginning and end of World War II in the Pacific. The ceremony also commemorated the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the 442nd RCT, the largest and best-publicized of the four major AJA units in World War II.



Robert Kishinami, left, World War II veteran of the 442nd RCT, shares a moment with a Navy senior chief petty officer at the September 2 ceremony aboard the USS Missouri.

Hawaii Nisei Led in Battle and On the Home Front

Honolulu, HI. Author and historian Tom Coffman delivered a stirring keynote speech at the 13th annual Oahu AJAs’ Joint Memorial Service at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific on Sept. 30, 2018.

The audience of about 200 included 15 World War II veterans, Admiral Phil Davidson, commander of the newly renamed U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, Hawaii Governor David Ige and many other military and community leaders.

Coffman was a reporter for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin from 1968-73. He has written many books and produced documentary films about Hawaii’s social and political development and is working on a community-based history of Hawaii’s World War II experience called *“How Hawaii Changed America.”*

Coffman’s remarks were: “In the solemnity of this memorial, we honor and we mourn, and we set aside a time to connect ourselves with one another.

“I’m from a small town in the state of Kansas, born in 1942, which was the year the 100th Battalion shipped out of Honolulu Harbor. My father went off to war in 1943, which was, as you know, the year the 442nd mobilized. My first clear memory was at the train station, running to welcome my father home. Next came a visiting native Hawaiian couple who had befriended my father during his service here. At age 8, I watched *Go for Broke* at the local movie house. And that really made an impression.

“Just out of journalism school, I migrated to Hawaii and in writing about politics I became acquainted with many 100th Battalion/442nd combat team veterans. Several became mentors and others, friends. So when I say it is an honor to speak today, it is with a sense of coming full circle.

“In Stacey Hayashi’s updated version of *Go for Broke* and my documentary *First Battle*, we have tried to keep alive the memory of the visionary interracial movement that preceded the war, the Charles Hemenways, the Shigeo Yoshidas, Hung Wai Ching, John Burns and their Council for Interracial Unity.

“Many months before Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor, this network resolved, in the event of war, to prevent a mass internment of Hawaii’s Japanese community and to maximize participation in the war effort. Council members came together across ethnic lines, most prominently through the public schools, the University of Hawaii and the YMCA.

“The territorial government had an integrated, multiethnic National Guard, which was a result of the

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JAVA Member Reunites with Birth Mother

By Kathryn Tolbert, Washington Post, May 8, 2018

This article was condensed for the Advocate. For the full-length article visit the [JAVA website](#).

It began with a heart attack in the Pentagon parking lot in pre-dawn darkness. Air Force Col. Bruce Hollywood was on his way to work and found himself on the ground, thinking: “This is where it ends.” Later, as he lay in the ambulance racing to Walter Reed Army Hospital, two regrets popped into his head. One was that he wouldn’t be able to help his son with his college applications. The other was that he never thanked the Japanese woman who gave birth to him in 1960, then gave him up for adoption later that year. Hollywood was adopted by an American couple who were stationed in Japan with the U.S. military and who could offer him a good life in America.

It took that heart attack in 2005 for Hollywood to set out to find his birth mother, something his adoptive mother, who had passed away, had repeatedly encouraged him to do. Before that, he said, he never felt something was missing. His adoption was not something he had reflected on much. “I always knew I was adopted because I had Asian features and [my father] was an Irishman and [my mother] was a Norwegian lady,” said Hollywood, 57. “And they always told me, ‘... We picked you out special. So you’re even more special than everyone else.’ ” His parents had told him his birth mother’s family name and even offered to pay for a flight to Japan for him. He had always declined.

But once he recovered from his heart attack, Hollywood began his search. His plan was to send his mother a secret letter, in case she never told anyone she had a son. He gave the Japanese Embassy what information he had, but it wasn’t enough to find her. The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo told him the same thing. A private detective didn’t work out either, so he gave up. A few months later, he was at Dulles International Airport on his way to a military conference in Germany. Early for his flight, he sat down at a wine bar. Across from him was another military man who was going to the same conference. It was a turning point in Hollywood’s story. The man was Adm. Harry Harris, whose mother was Japanese and who was recently appointed US Ambassador to South Korea. The Admiral offered to help.

Ten days later in 2006, Hollywood was sitting at his desk in the Pentagon, and the phone rang. It was the Japanese Embassy. “ ‘Colonel Hollywood we’re really pleased to tell you that we found your mother, Nobue Ouchi,’” Hollywood recalled. “And I said, ‘Oh my gosh, this is wonderful. You’ve got to help me start writing this letter. And I want it to be accurate, and I want it to be culturally sensitive. And you’ve got to help me.’ ” His caller said, “There’s not going to be a letter. She’s going to call you at this phone number in 10 minutes, and she doesn’t speak English. Good luck!” Moments later, the phone rang. It was his mother. She was crying. In shock, Hollywood started talking quickly, telling her how happy he is, and how very grateful he is for her. Then he heard her say, “I’m sorry. I don’t speak English.”

For the next few minutes, Hollywood listened to the interpreter and his mother. All he could make out was talking and sobbing. “And she said, ‘Well, tomorrow is your mother’s 65th birthday, and the birthday present that she dreamed of her whole life is that you would come back to her,’ ” Hollywood said. The interpreter said his mother never married, “because she said in her heart there was only room for one man. And it was you, and she knew you would be back.” And then the interpreter said something Hollywood could barely believe. His mother ran her own business--a restaurant and bar she named Bruce. “And I thought, ‘This is either the most incredible story I’ve ever

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JAVA Officers

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heard or this woman is crazy, and these things aren't true,' ” Hollywood said.

And then the interpreter said something Hollywood could barely believe. His mother ran her own business--a restaurant and bar she named Bruce. It turned out, that in a gesture from one mother to another, his adoptive mother went to Nobue before they moved back to the United States and gave her a photograph of the baby. She said they had named him Bruce, and she promised to give him a good life. His mother said she wanted to come visit. “I said, ‘No, it’s my mother,’ ” Hollywood said. “ ‘I will go see her.’ ” Ten days later, he was in Shizuoka, Japan — a couple hours by train from Tokyo — where she lived. Every bit of what she said was true. His mother told him the story he never knew about his birth and adoption. The American military man who was his birth father had started the paperwork required to marry Nobue but was shipped home to South Carolina before the paperwork was finished. He had said he would call right away, but didn't. When he telephoned many months later, she refused to talk to him, believing he could not be trusted. He did not know she was pregnant.

On that first visit, she didn't want to let him out of her sight. When he went for a run, he came back and found her frantic with worry. The next morning, he snuck downstairs at 5 a.m. to go running, only to find her waiting, dressed in a track suit. Okay, he thought, I'll go for a walk. She said, no, you run. And she rode a bicycle behind him. That became their morning ritual during the visit. Hollywood went often to Japan, and he brought her to Washington. She started taking English lessons. He studied Japanese. Three years after their reunion, in 2009, she died of a heart attack.

“The last 12 years, I finally became a Japanese American. Before that I had no Japanese American identity. I just had Japanese American features....But as I got integrated in this community, I ended up becoming incredibly proud of this heritage that I had.”

This article in its entirety may be found on the Washington Post website.

Photo is of Nobue Ouchi and her son, Bruce Hollywood.



CPT H. Moon Chen, Army Air Corps, Pilot, World War II

By Bill Chen, MG USA (Ret) and son of Captain Chen



Captain H. Moon Chen was assigned to the China Air Task Force, and later the 14th Air Force under Gen. Claire Chennault in the China Burma India Theater. He flew the Hump and also transported personnel, supplies and VIPs within China. Later, he served as Chennault's

personal representative and liaison officer to the Chinese Air Force.

Prior to joining the China Air Task Force, Moon was a pilot with the Central Aircraft Manufacturing Company (CAMCO), headed by William Pawley, the Curtiss Wright Corporation (manufacturer of P-40 aircraft) representative in China. CAMCO was the company of record for Claire Chennault's American Volunteer Group (AVG), which became known as the Flying Tigers. CAMCO provided support and services to the AVG until its disbandment in July 1942. Moon helped to establish the CAMCO factory at Loiwing on the China-Burma border for repair of the AVG P-40s. The airfield at Loiwing was used to mount raids into Thailand and Burma.

Post-World War II, Moon continued to work for Gen. Chennault in the airline, Civil Air Transport, co-founded by Gen. Chennault.

Upcoming Events

January 26, 2019: JAVA Quarterly Luncheon and General Membership Meeting, 11:30 am, Falls Church, VA.

February 19, 2019: Day of Remembrance events around the country

Change of Command for MajGen Daniel D. Yoo

By Wade Ishimoto

In July 2018, Major General Daniel D. Yoo relinquished command of the United States Special Operations Command Pacific at Camp Smith, Hawaii.



On August 10, 2018, MajGen Yoo replaced MajGen Carl Mundy as the Commander of the Marine Special Operations Command at Camp Lejeune, NC. MajGen Yoo graduated from Arizona State University in 1984 and was commissioned in the Marine Corps after completing Officer Candidate School. He became the first American of Korean heritage to attain the rank of Brigadier General and subsequently Major General in the United States Marine Corps.

Tabata Engineer Training Facility Dedication

By Wade Ishimoto

On September 7, 2018, the Special Forces 18C Engineer Training Facility at Fort Bragg, NC, was dedicated in the name of deceased JAVA Life Member Sergeant Major Ernest K. Tabata. Ernie was born and raised in Hawaii, joined the Hawaii Territorial Guard in 1946, fought in Korea and Vietnam, and was a revered civilian instructor after his retirement from the US Army. He remained on airborne status until he was 83 years of age.

Sergeant Major Tabata was the first Asian Pacific Islander to be inducted into the Special Forces Hall of Fame with the designation as a Distinguished Member of the Special Forces Regiment. He also was the first Asian Pacific Islander to be inducted into the United States Special Operations Command's Commando Hall of Honor.

Nikkei Veterans among WWII Chevaliers Honored

On Saturday, September 29, 2018, a group of most special heroes convened at Trinity Lutheran Church in Hawthorne, California.

Many years ago, America's finest young citizens took it upon themselves to answer a call to duty, which would take them far from home to fight for democracy and freedom in France. They did this without guarantee of safety or promise of return to the families left behind, some incarcerated from the West Coast.

For their incredible courage and support to a homeland that was not theirs, these patriots were recognized when France conferred its highest award, making them French Legion of Honor Chevaliers. It was a thrill to convene 25 Chevaliers, 24 from WWII and eight veterans from other conflicts for a celebration of their service to the U.S. and our allies. It was a truly historic event, including a 100-year-old veteran, a 99-year-old veteran and one Southern California female Chevalier! We all knew we were in the presence of greatness, as modest as they all are. You could hear war stories being shared in the room, recounting actual combat events. One pilot described his many missions over France and the pride he took in that all 10 of his men returned home safely. At the other end of the spectrum of memories was the heartbreak of a Chevalier who landed short of Omaha Beach on "D2", two days after D-Day. His glider went down into the ocean and he lost his pilot. You could not miss the emotion in his voice, recalling after all these years with sad clarity the loss of a close comrade. Their accomplishments, great as they were, go far beyond WWII. The biographies of each veteran



Standing: Robert Johnson, Norm Sagawa, Scott Takahashi, Jason Young, Shig Hayashi, Steve Shimizu, Elmo Maiden, Bob Hecker, Herbert Moore, Fred Whitaker, William Hahn, Larry Schlesinger, Toke Yoshihashi, Don Miyada, Sam Ikari, Jerry King, George Tanaka. Seated: Francis Kilduff, Yosh Nakamura, Herman Smith, Ralph Matsumoto, Don Seki, Arthur Ho, Ben Suechika, Muriel Engelman, Joe Govea, Larry Thorp, Stanley Walsh, Mel Engelman, Harry Kanada, Artis West.

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spoke to a lifetime of post-war careers, families and patriotism that would fill anyone with awe.

We were fortunate to have Ms. Terri Gans, Assistant to the Consul General of France, Los Angeles and Ms. Pauline Yoshihashi of the Go for Broke National Education Center join us. Both shared words of gratitude for the Chevaliers, at this event.

It was our greatest honor to have invited families, friends and veterans to celebrate the WW II Chevaliers: Lt. Col. Robert L. Hecker, USAFR (Ret), Lt. Col. Elmo Maiden, USAFR (Ret), Lt. Col. Larry J. Thorp, USAFR (Ret), First Lt. Muriel R. Engelman, First Lt. Lawrence Schlesinger, First Lt. Stanley Walsh, Second Lt. Gordon Hearne, Machinist Mate First Class Francis B. Kilduff, Jr., Staff Sergeant Yoshio C. Nakamura, Technical Sergeant Tokuji "Toke" Yoshihashi, Staff Sergeant Harry H. Kanada, Sergeant Don S. Miyada, Sergeant Fumio "Steve" Shimizu, Corporal Noboru "Don" Seki, Corporal Artis C. West, Corporal Fred M. Whitaker, Technical Fifth Grade William R. Hahn, Private First Class George Ciampa, Private First Class Joe Govea, Private First Class A.G. Harada, Private First Class Samiru "Sam" Ikari, Private First Class Herbert C. Moore, Private First Class Herman Smith and Private Leonard "Jerry" King.

At a time when there seems to be more separation than unity in the world, an event like this reminds us that a room full of veterans who come from European, Japanese, Chinese, African, and Latin descent have a powerful way to join us together. It was an absolute honor to be in their presence. It reminded us that patriotism, bravery and standing up to help our friends, as these veterans did, transcend wars, time, countries, politics and any other factor that may attempt to divide us.



Standing: Steve Shimizu, Elmo Maiden, Bob Hecker, Herbert Moore, Fred Whitaker, William Hahn, Larry Schlesinger, Toke Yoshihashi, Don Miyada, Sam Ikari, Jerry King, Bob Johnson. **Seated:** Francis Kilduff, Yosh Nakamura, Herman Smith, Ralph Matsumoto, Don Seki, Arthur Ho, Ben Suechika, Muriel Engelman, Joe Govea, Larry Thorp, Stanley Walsh, Mel Engelman, Harry Kanada, Artis West. *Both photos courtesy of Dennis O'Reilly.*

Book Announcement: Barons of the Sea

Steven Ujifusa's book, [Barons of the Sea: And their Race to Build the World's Fastest Clipper Ship](#) tells the story of clipper ships and trade between China and San Francisco in the 1850s, and features Warren Delano, the grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

JAVA Leads the Way with the National Museum of the U.S. Army

JAVA was the first organization with a lineage to the Nisei of World War II to support the National Museum of the U.S. Army and the Army Historical Foundation. The relationship, begun in 2011, opened the discussion for displays in the Army and Society Gallery concerning the incarceration experience, an exhibit in the Fighting for the Nation Galleries, individual Soldier's stories, and help with the Experiential Learning Center and display of the Congressional Gold Medal awarded to the Nisei of WWII.

JAVA has donated a total of \$28,500 to the Museum. In addition, JAVA has purchased a 12" x 18" granite plaque commemorating the 442nd Regimental Combat Team that will be prominently displayed on the Path of Remembrance that leads to the entrances of the National Museum of the Army. The museum is scheduled to open in 2019.



JAVA will be recognized as a Silver Oak Leaf Cluster donor on the wall of the Veterans' Hall, in a special book published after the dedication ceremony, and will be able to conduct an event in the Veterans' Hall for JAVA members and Friends of JAVA.

Should you desire to contribute to the museum, you are encouraged to go directly to the Army Historical Foundation website or make a donation to JAVA marked for the Army Museum. Unlike other organizations, this will ensure that 100 percent of your donation goes to the museum.

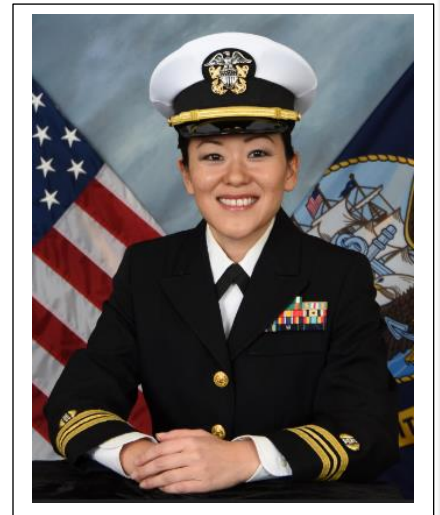
JAVA Members Selected for Promotion

JAVA Life Member Kay Wakatake was selected for promotion to Colonel in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. Kay is currently serving at Madigan Army Medical Center, Joint Base Lewis-McChord in the Tacoma, WA, area. She was the editor of The Advocate for seven years, even while deployed to Iraq, and also served as a JAVA board member. Congratulations to Kay, her husband Dave, and two sons Jack and Peter.



Kay Wakatake at her graduation from the U.S. Army Airborne School.

LCDR Janelle Kuroda, U.S. Navy Reserve, was recently selected for promotion to the rank of Commander (O-5). She is a judge advocate (JAG) in the U.S. Navy Reserve and is currently attached to the Navy Reserve Civil Litigation unit at the Washington Navy Yard in



D.C. Outside of the Navy, Kuroda is a foreign affairs officer at the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, where she serves as an anti-corruption advisor in the Office of Anti-Crime Programs. JAVA salutes Janelle for her achievement. *US Navy photo.*

JAVA Vice President Meets Ambassador Sugiyama



Japan Ambassador Shinsuke Sugiyama welcomed JAVA Vice President LTC Mark Nakagawa, USA (Ret) at the Residence on June 12, 2018. The reception was in recognition of Hawaii’s members of Congress--“Hawaii on the Hill”. The reception was attended by Hawaii’s members of Congress and a 100-person delegation representing the Hawaii Chamber of Commerce.

Photo from Nakagawa.

Thank You, Donors!

We are grateful for those who donated funds from July 1 through October 31, 2018:

Joseph Vovdovich, Hannelore Ninomiya, LTC Mark Nakagawa (Ret), Eric Ninomiya, Dale Shirasago, Wade Ishimoto, Michael Kelty

Department of Justice Alien Detention Centers During WWII

By JAVA Research Team

During World War II, persons of Japanese ancestry were subjected to two life-changing indignities meted by their government. One was the U.S. War Department’s incarceration of 118,000 ethnic Japanese, 2/3 of them U.S. citizens, administered by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and guarded by Army sentries on the ground and from guard towers. According to the congressionally mandate Commission on Wartime Internment and Relocation of Civilians, mass internment of the Nikkei was not necessary, that it was caused by “mass hysteria, racial prejudice and the failure of political leadership”. No ethnic Japanese was convicted of espionage or collusion with the enemy.

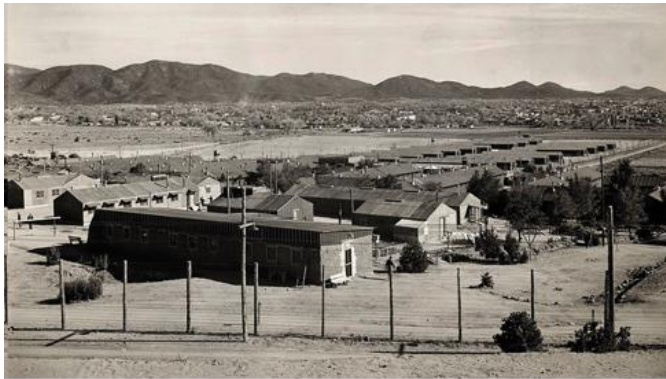
The other was the Department of Justice (DOJ) detention of about 7,000 largely Japanese immigrants to the U.S., including 1,875 persons from Hawaii, on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) security suspect list and placed in over 20 detention camps administered by the DOJ. This is a story of the detainees at the DOJ camps. In addition, 2,264 ethnic Japanese arrived from 12 Latin America nations were to be placed in DOJ camps in the interest of “hemispheric security”.

In 1931, 10 years before the war began, U.S. security elements, led by the FBI, began compiling a suspect list of ethnic Japanese, German and Italians. When the U.S. declared war against the Axis forces in December 1941, FBI agents systematically began arresting suspects on a national scale, including Hawaii and Alaska. FBI agents’ *modus operandi* was to arrive at suspects’ homes with three to seven men on a team, show their credentials, state their purpose and enter the homes, soiled shoes and all, sometimes brandishing pistols. They searched methodically for subversive material such as weapons, short wave radios, and maps. Principal targets on the suspect list were Japanese school teachers, priests, and community leaders. Anticipating arrest, some got dressed in the morning and waited with their bags packed to leave with the FBI team.

The 20 DOJ detention camps were located in Santa Fe, NM; Crystal City, TX; Camp Forrest, TN; Sand Island, HI; Ft Stanton, NM; Old Raton, NM; Ft Lincoln, ND; Ft Missoula, MT; Camp Livingston, LA; Kooskia, ID; Kenedy, TX; Ft Sill, OK; Camp Lodsburg, NM; Seagoville, TX and other locations. All centers, except one, were located inside barbed wire fences and guarded by border patrol agents who were equipped with rifles, side arms, and tear gas. Crystal City, which

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accommodated families, was the last to close in February 1948; four high security camps, such as Santa Fe which was run like a federal penitentiary, accepted recalcitrant Nisei from Tule Lake internment camp. Seagoville, a minimum-security women’s reformatory in 1941, housed ethnic Japanese single women and consisted of 12 colonial style red brick buildings, surrounded by spacious lawns, paved sidewalks. It resembled a college campus and the Seagoville dining room used cloth napkins and porcelain dishes. Camp Livingston was unique for three reasons: (a) Reverend Hiram Hisanori Kano, an Issei clergyman internee formed a “camp college” which held classes for fellow internees and guards who took field trips into the swamps to learn about vegetation and alligators; (b) one of the prisoners was Kazuo Sakamaki, the only surviving member of the Japanese mini sub that grounded in the Pearl Harbor attack; and (c) the 100th Infantry Battalion, a segregated Nisei unit, held maneuvers in a camp near Camp Livingston and a few of the Nisei visited their fathers there.



Unusual Assignment Given to Nisei During WW II Due to Ethnicity

Cat Island, MS. This story is about the training of dogs for use in the Pacific War, which was reported by Chester Tanaka in his book, *Go For Broke*, page 14.

“On November 3, 1942 MAJ Jim Lovell, Lt “Rocko” Marzano and Lt Ernest Tanaka, with 24 members of the 2nd Platoon, Co B, plus Herbert Ishii, Hq Co, left Camp McCoy, WI by airplane on an assignment of strictest secrecy. Three hours by air to the mouth of the Mississippi River, a short ride by truck from airport to pier, then on overnight journey by boat to an island.

“The men had landed at old Fort Massachusetts on Ship Island, MI. It was ten miles long and two miles wide. The men settled into an old barracks-type building next to the Fort. This was to be their home for the next three months.” Their assignment was on

nearby Cat Island, where the Army trained dogs “to become scout dogs, messenger dogs, “trailer” dogs, sentry dogs, suicide dogs, and attack dogs.” Because of their Japanese ethnicity, Nisei were to serve as dog “bait”, to train the dogs (German Shepherds, Doberman pinschers and Russian wolfhounds) to identify and attack Imperial Japanese soldiers. Cat Island was mistakenly named by Spanish explorers for raccoons which inhabited the island; it was also the home for alligators, migratory birds and mosquitoes.

“Daily, the men left by boat from Ship Island to Cat Island where the dogs were kept. Why a Japanese American contingent of soldiers to aid in the training of dogs? Some rear-echelon commando decided that the Japanese soldier smelled differently and that the Japanese American soldiers must give off a smell similar to the Imperial Japanese soldier. It was a great idea, but it didn’t work. Somebody forgot to tell the dogs. According to the Sargento of the Palmettos, Yasuo Takata, “Most of us were transferred to Cat Island to pollute the island where the dogs were with the smell of “Jap” blood. Later results showed that this did not make any difference. Each day trainer sent his dog out to find us. When the dog spotted us, the trainer would fire a shot and we would drop dead with a piece of meat...in front of our necks. The dog would eat the meat and lick our faces. We didn’t smell Japanese. We were Americans. Even a dog knew that”.

The TOP SECRET Army plan, conceived by William A. Prestre, a Swiss refugee, was to use dogs to identify Imperial Japanese soldiers by their scent and kill them. He proposed training 30,000 dogs and turn them loose as part of an American invasion force. The project failed when the dogs could not make a distinction between the Nisei and Caucasian soldiers. Some years after the war was over, a Nisei linguist who served with the infantry invasion forces in the Pacific, wryly observed “good thing the project failed because I might have been attacked by a Doberman Pincer or German Shepherd during the Iwo Jima invasion”.



Nisei soldier (right) who served as dog “bait” said a portion of his body was padded. However, they were vulnerable to be bit in parts which were not padded. U.S. Army photo.

California Senate Honors 442nd Veterans



To mark the 75th anniversary of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 100th Battalion/442nd RCT veterans along with family and friends had this photo taken at the steps of the California State Capitol in Sacramento after being honored in the senate chamber. The delegation was told that following the reading of the citation the members of the senate accorded the veterans with one of their longest standing ovations. Senate President Pro Tem Toni Atkins cordially received the eight veterans in her office. The 442nd veterans are Don S. Miyada, Noboru Seki, Fernando Masuda Sosa, Lawson Sakai, Masao Kadota, Sam Sakamoto, Tokuji Yoshihashi, and Yoshio Nakamura. Sakai said the Go For Broke National Education Center (GFBNEC) arranged this event. Photo from Franz Steidl, author of *Lost Battalions: Going for Broke in the Vosges*.

JAVA Welcomes Youngest Member!

JAVA member CPT Yohei Sakamoto and his wife Jaclyn welcomed their second son on June 16, 2018. CPT Sakamoto is currently deployed in Afghanistan with the 1st Security Force Assistance Brigade while Jaclyn and the children remain at Fort Benning, GA. JAVA congratulates the Sakamotos and will be enriched by Eli’s membership!



Baby Eli William Sakamoto;
Born June 16, 2018; 5:54 AM
7 lb 8 oz; 20 inches.
Photo from his mother Jaclyn.

Jewish Holocaust Survivor Remembers Liberation by 522nd FAB

By Eric Saul, Historian.

Tel Aviv, Israel. Solly Ganor, a Jewish Holocaust survivor who speaks so appreciatively of their rescue on May 2, 1945 from Jewish death sub camp at Dachau, Germany, by the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, sent a message recently to Eric Saul, historian on the occasion of his (Ganor’s) 91st birthday.

Ganor wrote: “For my age I am doing all right. I guess the angel of death got fed up chasing me. Looking back in my life, it has been as if I were being chased by demons. Indeed, those were the demons of the Holocaust, but I guess I learned to live with them. This is offset by the courage of Chiune Sugihara, a Japanese counsel in Lithuania who issued so many visas to help the Jews to escape the Holocaust, and Clarence Matsumura and men of the 522nd who rescued us. I am lucky to have a loving wife, Pola Egri, and a son and three grandchildren. Unfortunately, our daughter Leora, died two years ago of cancer.

“After surviving the Holocaust, I served in the U.S. Army in Germany, then volunteered and served in the Israeli Army during the war of independence, then was an officer in the Israeli Navy and then became an officer in the Israeli merchant marine. I also studied three years in the University of London, majored in English literature and languages, got married, switched to the textile industry as a director, then left for San Diego, CA where I dealt in real estate.

“I also managed to have three books published. One book, *Light One Candle: A Survivor's Tale from Lithuania to Jerusalem*, now in its 6th printing, has been translated into Japanese and German, and is required reading in numerous school districts in both Japan and Germany.



Ganor in the U.S. Army in Germany;



Clarence Matsumura.

Japanese American Veterans Recognized with the French Legion of Honor



Jeff Morita and Guillaume Maman with recipient Toyoji Charles Ijima.

442nd Veteran Receives High French Award



Guillaume Maman, French Honorary Consul in Hawaii presented Kenneth Yoichi Sugai (97), G Company, 2nd Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team with the French Legion of Honor - Chevalier as his daughter Gwen looks on. Sugai, a Browning Automatic Rifleman (BAR), was wounded twice in the Vosges Mountains near Bruyeres, during World War II. The papers to obtain the medal were submitted by Jeff Morita of Honolulu, who spent 40 years in government service (military and civilian) and is now doing this for any veteran who fought for the liberation of France.

Photo from Morita.

Late item: Sugai passed away on June 25, 2018. JAVA offers condolences to the Sugai family.

JAVA Holds Fall Luncheon

With a hint of autumnal chill in the air, JAVA members gathered on Saturday, October 13, at the Harvest Moon Restaurant for the Fall Quarterly Luncheon. Secretary Wade Ishimoto led the program with a moment of silence for the 15 Japanese Americans Missing in Action in Vietnam, as 2018 marks the 50th Anniversary of the War. Ishimoto then welcomed a group of close to 40 JAVA friends and special guests. Serendipitous timing allowed for JAVA member Art Kim to bring his brother Reverend Richard Kim, who gave the blessing. In introducing Reverend Kim, Secretary Ishimoto shared some of the highlights of the Kim Family's remarkable story. In 1928, the Kim family made their way to Shanghai, China, from Korea, their homeland, which was under Japanese rule and quite dangerous for the Kims who were involved with the Korean independence movement. Eventually, Richard Kim, along two of his brothers joined the U.S. Army

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Takashi Shirakata - 206th Army Ground Forces Band/422; Chester Murai - 232nd Engr Co/422; Charles Ijima (center, with 442nd RCT hat); Mitsuo Honda - 232nd Engr Co/422; Fujio Matsuda - 232nd Engr Co/422.

during World War II. His service in WWII led to time in the CIA during the Korean War and Special Forces during Vietnam. With a chuckle, Ishimoto mentioned that he served under Kim in Okinawa during the Vietnam era. An unexpected turn of events led Kim to leave the service and join the seminary. For further information about Reverend Richard Kim and Art Kim's experience, be sure to read the interview that longtime JAVA member Terry Shima conducted with Father Kim in 2006, now preserved in the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project,

<http://memory.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/story/loc.natlib.afc2001001.53062/transcript?ID=mv0001>.

Following a bountiful lunch, Executive Board Member Rod Azama introduced the guest speaker, Dr. Joseph Carvalho, MG, USA, (Ret). After noting that he and Carvalho were from the same hometown of Kane'ohe, Hawaii, but attended different high schools (Carvalho, St. Louis, and Azama, Castle), Azama described Dr. Carvalho's many accomplishments. Carvalho's career included serving as Army Deputy Surgeon General and Deputy Commanding General of the U.S. Army Medical Command, as well as Joint Staff Surgeon at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. Currently, he serves as the President and CEO of The Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine (HJM). In his presentation, Carvalho highlighted the rather astounding shift in the types of injuries and wounds soldiers received in Iraq and Afghanistan compared to the firefight casualties of previous wars. For instance, in Iraq where troops usually patrolled in combat vehicles, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) caused severe burns and traumatic brain injuries. Meanwhile, in Afghanistan, where soldiers were more likely to patrol on foot, IEDs resulted in devastating multi-limb amputations and pelvic injuries. Carvalho stressed how military medicine applied scientific rigor to improve the treatment and outcome for American soldiers. By collecting over 300 data points on each wound, military surgeons were able to act quickly on the data to correct care for the wounded, from the point-of-injury to definitive care in the U.S. For example, in Iraq, despite outdoor temperatures of 140 degrees Fahrenheit, as soon as core body temperatures of the wounded were noted to have dropped, a message for corrective action was sent immediately to medical units throughout the country. Efforts like this undoubtedly saved lives. Additionally, Carvalho remarked, considering the multi-faceted impact of battlefield trauma, destigmatizing mental health and increasing access to providers for returning veterans has become a medical priority for both the DoD and VA. As HJM's President and CEO, medical

Carvalho works to ensure military medical research moves forward. In many ways, HJM functions as the "connective tissue" between private partners and DoD between private partners and DoD medical researchers to benefit our nation's warfighters.

After answering several questions from members, Carvalho concluded with thanks to the JAVA membership for their support and friendship. President Al Goshi thanked Dr. Carvalho with a JAVA coin of appreciation for his service to the United States and his generosity in sharing his experience and knowledge with members.



Floyd Mori, JAVA President LTC(R) Al Goshi, and LTG(R) Jim Huggins at JAVA's July luncheon.

Secretary Ishimoto then took over the podium and invited member Floyd Mori, who is moving to Utah, to say a few words. Mr. Mori has been the President and CEO of the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies (APAICS) and the National Executive Director/CEO of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). He was chair of the National Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans (NCAPA) and has been on the Executive Council of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights (LCCR). He served four years as National President and four years as a National Vice President of the JACL.

Mr. Mori expressed his gratitude to JAVA for the efforts made to help secure the Congressional Gold Medal for the 100th Battalion, Military Intelligence Service, and 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Reiterating his indebtedness to his JAVA friends, Mori closed by saying that his home in Utah is open to all. Rounding out the program, Secretary Ishimoto stated that he promised a recuperating Mary Murakami a robust version of "God Bless America" and roused all members to join in song.

Hawaii Nisei Led in Battle and On the Home Front

(continued from page 2)

Reserve Officer Training Program, begun way back in 1923 in Hawaii and also a result of the peacetime draft of 1940 and 1941. Much to the point, no such web of interracial relationships had developed on the U.S. West Coast, or elsewhere.

“It has occurred to me that following December 7th -- if Hawaii had been allowed to continue on its prewar path -- it would have contributed a racially integrated fighting force to the national war effort.

“It was federal pressure that turned the young Japanese Americans out of the Territorial Guard. Similarly, it was the federal government that separated out 14 hundred Japanese Americans from the National Guard units to form the 100th Battalion. In the archives I find that, as this was happening, Hung Wai Ching and Shigeo Yoshida took a hurried community survey. They advised the martial law government that people wanted to keep the multiracial Guard together; they wanted everyone to serve together; and particularly Japanese parents feared their sons might not only be segregated but put into work camps or interned.

“Once organized, two things stood out, at least for me, in the life stories of the soldiers. One was their strong spirit – (they were) curious, adventurous, outgoing and if need be, feisty. Second was a fervent belief in the promise of democracy, even if territorial Hawaii was far from democratic. It was the vision that counted.

“In the invasion of Italy, the Hawaii outfit, by any ordinary standard, would have gotten lost in the shuffle. It was a part of an army corps, which was part of a division, which was in turn part of the Fifth U.S. Army which in turn was part of the 15th Army Group, or simply, the Allies. The Allied army in Italy was a wondrous conglomeration, foreshadowing the United Nations, consisting of not only Americans, British and Free French, but also Canadians and Algerians, Gurkha warriors and Jews from Palestine, and literally dozens of others engaged in fighting the Axis. And among the U.S. ethnic units were African Americans, Mexican Americans and Japanese Americans.

“The 100th Battalion/442nd was only several thousand men at strength in an army of hundreds of thousands. Yet in the horrendous conditions of the Italian campaign they rose to the top. Assaulting the hardened defensive lines of the enemy where others fell back, the 100th/442nd made breakthrough after breakthrough. They became the tip of the Allied spear. American generals, desperate for soldiers who would attack relentlessly, jostled with one another for command of this comparatively small outfit from far-away Hawaii.

“There is, of course, much more to this narrative. The battles in the Vosges Mountains of France and the return to Italy, and on the other side of the world, the Japanese language military intelligence service was playing its own legendary role in the war against Japan.

“It is less well-known that wounded veterans were serving on the home front, addressing crucial issues of the day. From his hospital bed, Captain Jack Mizuha wrote impassioned letters advocating for postwar veteran programs, including a letter to First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, who invited him to the White House for tea and an exchange of ideas.

“Spark Matsunaga was wounded in Italy, then gave hundreds of testimonial talks across the United States to persuade employers to hire Japanese Americans who were being released from the camps.

“Thomas Taro Higa of Kahaluu spoke in 40 states. At the infamous Manzanar camp, he drew a crowd of 28 hundred people. An interned Japanese history professor wrote that, for the first time, the Issei audience fully understood why the Nisei had gone to war.

“Such work underscored the U.S. government’s urgent need to minimize the divisions set in motion by the forced evacuation and incarceration. What remained of the triumphant combat team sailed into New York Harbor on July 4th, 1946. The war correspondent of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Lyn Crost, wept uncontrollably at the sight of shouting crowds and waving flags. “I have learned that we are dependent on each other,” she wrote. “The future will be based on the ability of our diverse races, religions and cultures to weave an understanding that will rise above the inevitable conflicts.”

“The troops laid over until a parade could be organized in Washington, D.C., where crowds again lined the streets. President Truman’s purpose was clear. ‘I can’t tell you just how much the United States of America thinks of what you have done.’ And then his now familiar words. ‘You fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice and you have won. Keep up that fight, and we will continue to win, to make this great republic stand for just what the Constitution says, it stands for, the welfare of all the people all the time.’

“The first battle was over. The second battle was about to begin. Truman’s call was for America to transform itself. Citing ‘valor and loyalty,’ he recommended to the 1946 Congress that Hawaii be made a state. Soon thereafter he issued an executive order setting in motion the integration of all the United States armed forces. Surely he was emboldened by the performance of the Nisei soldiers.

“When the main force of the combat team at last returned home, the message of far-reaching change

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seemed everywhere, written large. Political and social battles lay ahead, but the surviving film captures an ecstasy of people floating on air, as if a new Hawaii already had emerged.

“The high level of intentions and the rapid pace of resulting reform and innovation can only be understood in the context of the thinking of the Council for Interracial Unity, the many bull sessions of the soldiers, the famous letters between homefront and battlefield, and finally in the Japanese American conferences planning for the postwar that took place on all the major islands in 1943, 1944 and 1945.

“These ideas won out in the historic 1954 election. For perspective, consider that while the 1955 Democratic legislature of Hawaii was passing a raft of progressive laws, the national civil rights movement was just barely getting started. Dr. Martin Luther King traveled to Hawaii in 1959 and addressed the first session of the Hawaii State Legislature. ‘We look to you for inspiration,’ Dr. King said. ‘You have accomplished in the area of racial harmony and racial justice what we are struggling to accomplish. You can never know what it means to those of us caught for the moment in the tragic and often dark midnight of man’s inhumanity to man, to come to a place where we see the glowing daybreak of freedom and dignity and racial justice. We are seeking to free the soul of America and we look to this great new state in our union as an example.’

“President John F. Kennedy used his visit to Hawaii in June 1963 similarly, to advocate for his civil rights bill. ‘Hawaii,’ he said, ‘is what the rest of the world is striving to become.’

“Hawaii came to be viewed as the most progressive state of the union, and sometimes criticized for being the most progressive state in the union. Nationally, Hawaii’s congressional delegation had an impact far out of proportion to its small size, in the areas of civil rights, labor law, the environment, equal rights for women, civil liberties and making immigration color blind. Behind the scene, Hawaii’s senators laid the groundwork for the U.S. apology and reparation to the victims of the wartime evacuation and incarceration.

“What was at work here? And what is at work?

“The aloha spirit. The legacy of people who worked across ethnic lines. The belief that it was possible to build a real democracy. No one loses, everyone becomes more fully human.

“So here we give thanks for those who sacrificed. We give thanks for all who helped make our present day possible. Because of them, because of yourselves, we have learned, nothing just happens. Nothing just happens. And because we know that truth, it is also true that the future is ours to create. Thank you and aloha.”

Special Thanks to Mr. Martin Matsui, who made a donation to cover the full amount of JAVA’s share of floral expenses at Arlington National Cemetery for Veterans Day 2018. His note said: “Thanks for putting flowers on the graves of all of our Arlington veterans including that of my father Victor Masao Matsui. America still the beautiful.”

Enoura Maru Memorial Stone Dedication

By Mark Nakagawa

August 15, 2018, was warm, bright, and bathed in sunshine as attendees arrived at the National Cemetery of the Pacific to honor fallen POWs from World War II. Many of their remains were repatriated to this cemetery in 1946 from Taiwan. These servicemen died on POW transport ships while under the supervision of the Japanese Military in Formosa (present-day Taiwan). About 400 of their remains were buried in a mass grave in Kaohsiung, Taiwan, and eventually moved by the U.S. graves commission for interment at the “Punchbowl” in Hawaii.



It was an honor to represent JAVA in this overdue ceremony and memorial dedication to the many servicemen who lost their lives while under hideous conditions as POWs of the Empire of Japan. Unfortunately, many men died in POW transport ships from disease, exhaustion, and U.S. bombardment. The Japanese captors did not mark POW ships and therefore the U.S. military did not know that the ships they

bombed were carrying U.S. servicemen. Other servicemen from Australia, Canada, Britain, Norway, and Czech Republic were on Japanese POW ships when they lost their lives as well.

Sponsored by the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society, the dedication ceremony brought together active duty servicemembers, veterans and veteran organizations from across the United States. Distinguished attendees included 96 year-old U.S. Army Air Corps veteran Daniel Crowley. Members of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, U.S. Army Pacific, and foreign officers representing Australia, Canada, and Britain also took part in the ceremony.

Veterans Day with the Friends School

On a brisk morning following Veterans Day, JAVA President LTC Allen Goshi (USA, Ret) and Vice President LTC Mark Nakagawa (USA, Ret) hosted 54 students and their teachers and chaperones from the Wilmington Friend’s School from Wilmington, Delaware at the Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism During World War II. This is an annual visit to Washington, D.C., for the group and JAVA members greeted them and discussed the significance and history of the memorial as well as the Japanese-American experience during World War II. Goshi began the discussion with the attack on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent signing of Executive Order 9066 that led to the incarceration of over 120,000 people. He also discussed the historic Supreme Court cases of Koromatsu, Hirabayashi, and Yasui. Nakagawa concluded with the history of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and Military Intelligence Service.



In years past, former Executive Director, COL Bruce Hollywood (USAF, Ret) hosted the group at the memorial.

The relationship between Japanese Americans and the Quakers began during the internment. Following the conclusion of the war, The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker organization, assisted internees with their transition from the camps to colleges and universities in the Midwest and East Coast. Additionally, AFSC assisted many internees with temporary housing when they were unable to return to their homes on the West Coast.



Students, teachers, and parents from the Wilmington Friends School with Mark Nakagawa and Al Goshi on the far right.

Welcome to Our New Members!

- William Chen, Sheryl Cruz,
- Karen Fujimoto, Mariko Hart,
- Marc Hiraoka, Richard Huh, Wayne Inouye,
- Jennifer Jones, Matthew Kitajo,
- Bruce Koligian, Edmund Marmol,
- Victoria McDonald, George Miyata-Tolbert,
- Jason Montesanto, Masaki Nakazono,
- Bonnie O’Keeffe, Rebecca Pittman,
- Randy Reese, Joshua Rigel,
- Mark Rohrbach, Michael Rutherford,
- Robert Shibata, Eric Teraoka,
- Tung Tsuyoshi, and K. Albert Yazawa.

Japanese American Veterans Association (JAVA) Membership Application

Date: _____

Title or Rank: _____ Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Home Telephone: _____ Mobile Telephone: _____

Email address: _____

Branch of Service: _____ Rank: _____

Status: Active Duty _____ Retired _____ Honorably Discharged: Yes _____ No _____
 Reservist/National Guard _____ Cadet/Midshipman: _____

Current or Last Military Unit: _____

Dates of Service: _____

Application Category (Please see explanation below):

War Veteran Member: _____ General Member: _____ Friend of JAVA: _____

Are you a spouse, widow, or widower of a veteran or cadet/midshipman? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, name of war veteran, veteran, or cadet/midshipman: _____

Dates that relative served: _____ Which Service? _____

Mail application to: JAVA Membership
 P.O. Box 341198 or email it to JAVAPotomac@gmail.com
 Bethesda, MD 20827

Application Explanations: JAVA is a registered 501(c) (19) War Veterans Organization and must comply with Internal Revenue Code provisions that require 90% of its membership to be comprised of war veterans. To qualify as a **War Veteran Member**, the applicant must have served honorably in the United States Armed Forces during any of these periods but need not have served in a war zone:

- December 7, 1941 through December 31, 1946
- June 27, 1950 through January 31, 1955
- August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975
- August 2, 1990 to present

To qualify as a **General Member**, the applicant must have served honorably in the United States Armed Forces during any period other than those specified above. In addition, cadets/midshipmen and spouses, widows, or widowers of war veterans, veterans, or cadets/midshipmen qualify for General Membership.

Friends of JAVA are those who support the purpose of JAVA but who do not qualify for membership. Friends of JAVA memberships have no voting rights.

JAVA does not currently assess membership dues. However, donations are accepted.