

Washington County Museum
Oral History Interview with Akira Iwasaki
At Mr. Iwasaki's Home
May 29th, 1998

Informants: Akira Iwasaki
Interviewer: Linda Dodds
Transcriber: Pat Yama

L: Linda
A: Akira

L: The date is May 29th, 1998. The interviewer is Linda Dodds for the Washington County Historical Society and the interview is being conducted at Mr. Iwasaki's home in Hillsboro.

Mr. Iwasaki, I'd like to start today by asking you about your military service in the army during WWII. Why don't we just start in the beginning and tell me about your participation in the army.

A: When the evacuation order prior to that came about I was asked to...well I was conscripted into the service and I took my basic training. Our experience with other fellow G.I.s was very cordial. There was no discrimination. I trained mostly with G.I.s from the Midwest and the Eastern Coast and many, their first experience to us was quite...how should I say, without any prejudice. They were very friendly and so we got along real good.

L: Do you think they were less prejudiced than G.I.s on the West Coast might have been?

A: Yes I did notice that because the G.I.s from the West Coast. However they did not outwardly show any discrimination, but they were more use to associating or seeing us but when I trained in Kentucky like many of the soldiers were kind of curious if I was, you know Japanese or Chinese, their first experience with Orientals. That was the experience I had.

L: How big was your unit that you were in there? Did you have many other Japanese in your unit there or were you just a few?

A: There were just very few. There was one of the young man from Banks of Japanese ancestry that I was training with. So all the other soldiers were new to me, very strange to me. In fact I had a very lonely feeling at that time because I felt I was all by myself.

L: Were you allowed to communicate with your family?

A: Yes, only by letters so I did write occasionally. But I often think back when I was in the service and especially when I went overseas my concern for my family was indeed quite an experience but I often thought back at the time how my folks and my family worried about me, not knowing, you know. And then during the war time, you know many times in fact I know of some of my friends their parents got an officer call on their home and they always had a message that they lost their son in battle **4:57 ???. I know one family in particular in Portland. And this was not during the WWII but it was in Korean war that this fellow was, he was a builder, house builder, a carpenter and he was out on the job and when he saw this military car come in with an officer and walking up to the door, he talked for a moment. He said - oh this is not good

news because that's generally the way an officer will announce to a family that there's casualty in the family. And so I remember those things.

L: Well now you said you did menial jobs. Could you describe some of your work there in Kentucky?

A: What kind of a....

L: You did menial jobs when you were first in....

A: Yes. Did you want me to relate some of the things I did?

L: Yes.

A: Well we had to clean the men's latrine every day and that was not very pleasant. But I think to some extent, I don't know whether we were discriminated again but because of our status that us Japanese-American soldiers being on a non-combative status had to serve the service in some way so I think that's why they used us to do these jobs.

And I believe there were other job that were a little more pleasant like shoveling coal on coal trucks co's there's was a lot coal used back then in these Induction Centers. And we had to be helping the kitchen, cleaning pots and pans and gardening whether the weather was good or bad it was a job to do.

L: Did you ever wonder how long you'd be doing this kind of work?

A: Well, I guess I did at the time. But we just all of us there, the Japanese-Americans, we kind of were all bunched together so we kind of took it in stride and made the best of it. Then we were young so we did wonder our destiny, what it would be.

L: I know just the fact of your being in the military probably attested to your patriotism but did you make any effort when you were in the military to project a more patriotic image or...

A: Well for that question we probably did not. In fact it was probably expressed more of a what should I call it – anti-feeling in that we felt that we were not treated justly. And so we did want to actually go to training and join a combat unit and go somewhere to, kind of prove our loyalty but we just figured that it was just was not meant to be.

L: So, what did happen after you had been there for awhile.

A: Well I think I said this in my earlier interview that after a time the Assistant Secretary, John MacQuarrie, through research found that the Japanese-Americans were, well what should I say, in a position that we wanted to prove ourselves so through the Japanese-American Citizens League, the Assistant Secretary decided that we would be a good group to serve. So in 1943 and I don't remember the month but they decided that they would form an all Japanese-American unit as a fighting group – a regiment. So in that effort, why for myself I was, we took the second basic training, an infantry unit and in 1944, I can't think back to the exact time but I think the early part of 1944 then we were committed after our basic training to go overseas and join the 442nd combat unit.

L: Was it preferable to you then. I'm gathering from what you are saying it was more desirable to be in battle than it was to be doing your other jobs.

A: Well we were kind of tired and we felt that because of the conditions in the fighting world we were not being very useful. And I think there's a certain amount of pride involved in all of this too that we felt that we wanted to be more directly involved in the war effort rather than to be placed in a compromised situation.

L: So when you went to the combat unit, what was that like? You mentioned you went to Italy.

A: Well it's something that happened many years ago and it's hard for me to recall but I know that when we boarded A boat in Virginia, Port of deportation and it took us 21 days to go to Europe and we landed in Naples. But during that time normally would not take less than a week to go over but because of the German submarines and the dangers of being attacked our course zigzagged back and forth in the Atlantic and so we had to take that long to reach there. And that's what I remember. It wasn't a pleasant experience because I did get sick many times. We had to bathe in salt water because drinking water was very precious and those things weren't very pleasant as I remembered.

L: So you landed in Naples. Did you know where you were going after that?

A: No we had no idea where we were going to be going. I was actually a replacement. The 100th Battalion were already fighting and this was somewhere between Naples and Rome. And so when I came in as for replacement our assembly center was in Naples.

I recall a little incident – when we landed in Naples that we were high up on the deck and looking out at the Port and here we could see the Italian people, little kids and even grown-up people. And this is what kind of struck me as an emotional thing – people who were as old as my dad were scrambling with these kids for coins and mementos that we would throw out from the deck to tease the kids. And we'd be throwing American coins and things like that out. It was these old people who would be fighting with these kids, scrambling to get these things. It was kind of a touching experience you know because Naples being a well, in the war it's a really poor country. So you know, their living conditions weren't very good. So those are some of the things I remember that kind of struck me emotionally at the time.

L: Were you able to surmount the language barrier when you...?

A: Well, it was a problem but we did the best we could. We knew how to ask for food and just some very basics. We learned that.

L: What did they think about a Japanese unit coming in?

A: Well I'm not sure of their reaction. We were all G.I.s soldiers so I'm not sure exactly of what their reaction. The civilians we were speaking of?

L: Yes.

A: I don't know. They didn't seem to show any discrimination as I remember it.

L: Interesting. So I didn't ask you but what carrier were you on when you went over.

A: I can't repeat that. I don't know. In fact that was the least thing in my mind.

L: Okay. So when you got there what happened when you got to Italy?

A: Well we were, okay, we debarked there and of course being in the military we had to march and unpack our rifles and everything. And we had to march in this assembly area in a forest. One thing I remember was that my buddy lost his watch when we were all kind of marching along uniform and these Italian kids and people, you know they're very curious but they're also, what should I say... Anyway when we were marching they would strip our watches off of our arms when we're not looking and things like that. In other words they were pilfering and it was not a good experience. And of course we were all alerted that you had to be very careful if you had possessions because these people are destitute and they'll take anything for money.

Then we did go to this assembly center and we had to pitch our tents. We had what we called a shelter half. Shelter half is a just a half of a tent and we put your shelter half with another buddy's shelter half to make a complete little pup tent that we would stay under. And I remember that what we use to wash our face and hands was our steel helmets co's that was the only thing available. So that's common practice.

And then from there, my memory is kind of hazy but we did go on trucks and we were trucked to a place in Livorno, I guess it's called Leghorn in Italy. Then we were assigned to different units. I was in a replacement unit for **20:59 ? company for the 100th battalion and my assignment was in the 81 mortars. So I guess my official duty was to carry the, what's known as the 81 millimeter has three part – one is a base blade, one is a barrel and one is a tripod because they're all very heavy and I was assigned to carry the barrel of the 81 mortar.

L: So it had to be assembled at each point then.

A: Yes, yes, but that was no problem. You can all rush up and assemble it in less than a minute. And of course it takes you a little while for the...I've forgotten the name of the job but he has to search and traverse with his sights to zoom in on the target so that became a little more of a problem. But that was not as – of course we had training and all that but that was not my assignment.

L: Interesting. So you were on the front lines then I guess.

A: Yes, when you speak of front lines, the riflemen were actually on the front lines in person-to-person combat. But the 81 mortar is the kind of the unit that assigned behind the lines to lob mortars or frontline men to the enemy type of thing. So I guess to that extent, maybe one reason I'm here today, our casualties in the **23:36? holder company was very extensive.

L: Now, were you , I know this is, I don't quite know how to ask this question but people you were actually engaged in combat with were the Italians or was it Germans?

A: There were mostly Germans there. We were in Italy but our combats or our people that we really were fighting were actually Germans that had invaded into that portion of Italy in defensive positions. So I'm not sure exactly - there were Italian units side-by-side with the Germans but principally, our actions were against the German soldiers.

L: So how long were you in this company?

A: Well from there on out until I was discharged that was so this is and I'm trying to think when VJ day was. It was in the 194...

L: I think it was in 1944, in June of 1944.

A: So about that time we were in around Italy and around - between our principle from my part? principle action was from Livorno towards Genoa and then finally towards Milan. Of course at that time, in '44 the war ending was inevitable and I guess the German soldiers were somewhat more relaxed we'll say so the man-to-man type of situation became less and less. They were more eager to give up than to contest the fighting you might say. So we ended up actually at the Gedi airport in Milan where the just about the VE day took place and we had one of our duties there was to process prisoners. And so as I recall that was a major event for us.

L: So these prisoners were held until the end of the war then I guess.

A: Yes, yes. That's correct.

L: Did you ever get any leave from the battle or were you able to get away for a week or so?

A: That's a good question. That's a good question. I have tried to remember but after the war we were just marking time and I think they were trying to decide if we should regroup and send us to the Civic Theatre of operations. And during that time they did give us leaves and as I remember now I did go to Switzerland for a short vacation. And I do remember, and these are something you just kind of remember off the top of my head that we - there was an operation point on top of **28:30? and the way to get there was by an underground tramway that went underneath to climb the mountain. And I remember riding that thing to get to the top and when we got to the top it was cloudy. You couldn't see anything. So, I guess my recollection are things that were not important at the time.

L: Well, sometimes you just need to rest (both chuckle). It's not really important about what you do so much it's just getting away. So do you think you got more support - I mean let's just say recognition for your service for being in the army after you'd been in combat. I mean, do you think there was less discrimination after you were in combat.

A: Are you referring to our time back in the States?

L: No, no. I mean when you're actually over there engaged in battle.

A: Oh during the service time there was no discrimination at all. In fact we were associated with the Black Americans. They had their fighting unit also and we had no... During the service I didn't experience any discrimination because we were all in it for the common effort and other G.I.s were very cordial to us. There was no discrimination.

L: Were you allowed then to be in contact with your family?

A: Be in contact....

L: Yes, write to them and receive letters from them?

A: Oh no, no. There was no such contacts, no. We didn't maintain any. Just **31:00 regional? contacts when we were there that's all. But you know, during those G.I. days it was a very, what

should I say...I was not aware of anything like that. We were, we felt like everyone was just one of us. The only discrimination, not discrimination but we had, you know our superiors were commissioned officers, why we had to respect them and I think that was more of a traumatic experience that we had to – because they had the rank and their bars and so forth we had to respect them. Of course that's natural in the service...

L: Were they Japanese-American too?

A: Oh yeah, oh yeah. But that was something that we had to always be aware of versus any concern for discrimination by natives is what I'm saying.

L: What did you think would happen in this war? Did you have a foreseeable end I mean that you held or did you just think you were going to be there as long as it took or as long as you could remain active? How did you envision the war finishing up?

A: Well, I don't know what I can answer that. I never, of course we always wanted to get back to the States but...I'm not sure if I can answer your question. Of course we were anxious to have the war end but then not knowing when or how. We knew that the war on the Pacific was still quite intensive. We were happy about the VE Day but of course we were concerned about the VJ Day at the time. And then we were unsure about our assignment, whether we would be assigned through the Pacific Theatre....(TAPE WENT OFF) being returned to America what our priorities. They had to assign us priority based on length of service and other factors I believe. When I was in Europe we were under a program whereby we would be sent home based on our length of service and that was always something I looked forward to. I don't remember my status but when the word finally came that my category was able to go home, why it was something that I looked forward to.

L: Oh yes. I was going to flash forward a bit. Where were you or when do you remember the circumstances when you heard that the war had ended?

A: We were in Milan at the time. Of course, it didn't come as a sudden surprise. It was inevitable because we had a newspaper media, The Stars and Stripes and of course that kept us pretty much abreast of the world conditions. And so when VJ Day was announced why we were very happy but it was not something unforeseen.

L: So it was just something you expected then?

A: Yes, yes.

L: So how long before you were discharged? Were you discharged there or did you have to come back and **36:32????

A: No. Okay, I had to come back to Fort Lewis, Washington where I was inducted before I was discharged. Coming back overseas from Europe we landed on the East Coast and we had to board a troop train. And it seemed like to took forever to get back to the West Coast because it had to go through various stops to discharge soldiers because this was strictly a troop train and we had to live on it day and night. And I recall it must have been several days but it was miserable to the extent having to live that way but the anticipation of reaching home was something that kept us going.

L: Were you the only one, I never even asked you – were you the only one in your family to be in the service or were there others?

A: No I have my other brother Arthur, two years my junior, he was also in the same regiment but he was assigned to I Company.

L: So did you see each other then, you and Arthur?

A: Yeah occasionally I did. Yeah but because I was assigned through the – there're three divisions, the 100th was A, B, C, and D and 2nd Battalion was E, F, G, H and the 3rd Battalion was I, J, K, and L. So he was in 3rd Battalion and I was in the first Battalion.

L: I see. So you could have sort of reunion now and then with each other or did you just run into each other or were you able to communicate or?

A: Well we didn't make a big effort to communicate but we would run into each other occasionally and so we would trade notes. But I guess we were more involved with our buddies (chuckles).

L: And Arthur was he discharged also around the same time or?

A: As I remember, a little bit after I was but...I can't remember.

L: What were your ambitions on the way home. Were there things you wanted to do first and most? What was in your mind at that time?

A: Well when you say ambitions I guess I didn't have any ambition. I was more concerned about my parents because they were still away from home and so my concern was more for getting together with them and to eventually return to our farm here in Hillsboro.

L: Now you said they had been in a relocation center....

A: Well, okay during the evacuation time, when the evacuation order came about my parents and my older brother George decided to relocate to Eastern Oregon which was out of the strategic area.

L: Did they do that voluntarily.

A: They did this voluntarily and moved into a government camp. It was called....can't recall the name of the camp. This is in Eastern Oregon. They voluntarily moved there and then went to help the farm crop harvest in that area. And of course this was to help the war effort because farm hands were needed. So they were never in a relocation center.

L: All right. Now you said but it was a government camp they were in or?

A: I'm not sure exactly what it was. It was called a FSA camp and I don't recall what that ever meant to be but I guess they had government subsidized camp or housing for itinerant workers.

L: I see, okay. How did they get along there at that place?

A: Well, I don't know how to answer that or if I can. Their social life was very limited and there were the area farmers, principally road crop farmers looked to these people to help hand harvest and weed and work in the fields. And so the area farmers were very happy to have available a source of this kind of a hand help labor.

L: Did your sisters go as well?

A: Yes. I have five sisters and they were, of course they were young at the time. And those that were old enough to go out in the field did work. Principally it was a sugar beet country and they were **44:15?? sugar beets. That was the principle crop at that time.

L: Do you know if the girls were they able to go to school there?

A: Yes, they did, they had....I'm trying to think. I guess they did go to a temporary school there. I'm not sure whether they went to public school or whether there was a temporary school set up just for these people that went into this camp. I'm not sure about that. And then, during that time some of my older sisters made application to leave the camp and go to college. So one went to a college in Minnesota. And I can't think of the name of the college. She's a Home Ec. major. And then my second sister of the younger sisters, went to Caldwell, University of Idaho in Caldwell and there she became a.... She majored in Education. And then 46:04?? the younger she was still in grade school, high school.

L: So the one that went to Home Ec. which sister was that?

A: Her name? Oh Kate (spells it out).

L: And the other?

A: The second one is Taka (spells out).

L: So they were accepted at these colleges?

A: Yes, yes.

L: How did Kate get interested in going away so far to school at that time? It must have been....

A: I'm not sure. I think it must have been through the influence of a friend she had that was also evacuee and I'm not sure of the details why she ever went to Minnesota. **46:59 Hamline College, that's it, Hamline College. ? called Hamline? I don't know if it's still in existence. (spells it out) I think.

L: I'll look it up. Interesting. So when you came back did you say there weren't, they hadn't returned yet or were they still at that camp?

A: Okay my folks and my younger sisters purposely waited until I returned to Hillsboro before they came back from camp because they felt that there would be some moral support for them to return if they had someone in the family that was, you know, in the war effort. And so I think to that extent they felt they wouldn't be welcome unless our presence made it more comfortable for them. That's kind of how they expressed themselves many times. They didn't want to come back to Hillsboro until Arthur and I came back. So...

L: I think that was true with other families as well wasn't it?

A: Well yes that's true.

L: So, what was the first thing that you did when you came back? Did you think about the farm or other things (chuckles)?

A: Well, I don't recall exactly what took place in my mind at that time. I was, everything was so changed of course. Hillsboro changed. So....I'm sorry I just can't recall.

L: How did you think Hillsboro had changed?

A: Well, because you know so many of the G.I.s were away that everything seemed to be kind of a disarray. In other words, manpower shortage during the war it seemed like that Hillsboro had to really rebuild roads and everything. Of course at the time, our place in Hillsboro was very small. In fact I'm going to guess, say around 5 to 6,000 people at the time. And now I imagine today it has grown tenfold or more because of the influx of high tech industries.

L: So how long was it before everybody got reunited here?

A: You mean in my family?

L: Yes.

A: I can't recall the time that I was discharged. I think it was...it's probably in my discharge papers but I think it was around November of 19-5 as I recall.

L: 1945, right.

A: December.

L: December...

A: No November.

L: Okay. Well, did you come and look at the farm and the house when you got back?

A: Yes I did. And I think maybe I said this or told you in the earlier conversation that my dad finally was able to build a house in 1940, the year of Pearl Harbor but this was prior to Pearl Harbor. And so since I was in the service in January of '42 we never got to, we never had the opportunity to live in this new house but when we came back why it was a disappointment. As I probably mentioned before that the tenants we felt would take care of the house because they were professional people, a doctor, and we felt that someone like that would be sophisticated enough to take care of it but it was a mistake and they just left it in shambles. And we were very disappointed on our return. And that's how I remember **52:51??

Our farm was being taken care of by a German neighbor. And of course when we came back - he was very nice. He was very good and he took care of fields and our property.

L: What was that neighbor's name?

A: His name was Futen? and I'm not sure if I can spell that. But it's a common German name. ??? But he was very sympathetic for our cause and of course being of German descent at the time I suppose that had some influence.

L: I read that there was a sort of a connection between the German-Americans and the Japanese-Americans during that period in general.

A: Yes because from my understanding at that time that some German nationals and Italian nations were suspect and some I guess were taken in but there was no mass confinement for them. So to some extent it was kind of ironic why the Japanese were singled out. Maybe because of identity, not concern but identity advantages we'll say. Because Orientals look different and so it would be very difficult to round up all Caucasians, Germans and Italians I would say at the time (chuckles). And well, for whatever reason I hadn't heard there was discriminatory towards Orientals at the time.

L: When you got back into the community again were there agencies or groups like the Japanese-American Citizens League or anybody like that that helped paved the way for you to get to establish yourselves again?

A: Well yes. We had probably some newspaper clippings in that manual that I gave you that might help to explain that but they were very helpful in trying to re-establish ourselves and re-establish our image to help us become more socially acceptable. In fact I, many times I think that the war effort, not the war effort but the war created an atmosphere whereby the Japanese-Americans dispersed in the United States, in the continent of the United States because prior to the war we were more in colonies in the major cities on the West Coast. We did not go out and live in various parts of the States because we didn't have the opportunity. But after the war broke out then many of the younger people went off to various places in schools and colleges and thereby gained some familiarity with other places and finally married and established families and sought their livelihood - so in Scarborough and Washington, D.C. and New York and other cities where they made their homes. So to that extent the evacuation made us more - to live within the United States more than the West Coast.

L: I read somewhere that the inner Mountain States, in Utah and Colorado was a safe place for Japanese to a certain extent. The further east you got the more secure it seemed to be.

A: The mountain States - there were quite a few families that lived not on the West Coast so they did not have evacuate. They were already established so that gave reason for a lot of evacuees to seek out friends and places? And the mountain States were not so far away. But I know a lot of them settled in Chicago, Ohio, New York and Washington, D.C. just to get away from the West Coast.

L: Now you said before our interview - you mentioned that you thought that this whole event of relocation or discrimination I should say was coming to head anyway before the war. Could you tell me about that again?

A: Well I'm not quite sure what you mean but there was, prior to the war there was some discrimination but it wasn't that intensive. There was at the time, let's around in 19., I'm speaking about the 1920s when there was quite a movement to prevent Japanese nationals

from owing land and property. And so I think in '24 the exclusive act came into a law whereby the Japanese nationals could not buy any property whether it was farm or business or whatever. But during my school days in the '30s, why I don't recall. I suppose covertly there was probably some discrimination but I don't recall too much about that. Not as much as say right at during Pearl Harbor time. That was, that discrimination at that time I think was based a lot on economic reasons. They felt that since we had no time to disclose of our assets especially on farms or farm equipment, homes and so forth, I think selfish people had other ideas about taking over and taking advantage of a situation where we had no control.

L: Do you know people that that happened to whose land was **1:02:17? acquired?

A: Not in the specific situation ? but we read at the time so much in the newspapers. Probably those clippings might help you but of course that's not helping our interview.

L: Well I guess I have another question here – I know you described your life, early life or in high school at least as being rather isolated living here. But was there ever any connection with the Japanese families in Hood River say for example or Gresham, any opportunities to interact with them. I mean I'm thinking of this because of especially Hood River because of everything that happened there that was related to the war and the veterans there. But pre-war were you ever connected with them in any way and maybe even post war was there ever a connection.

A: Prior to the war?

L: Yes.

A: And you're speaking of, referring to discrimination?

L: No, just a social connection or a solidarity let's say with....

A: Well, at that time, of course we tend to just be among ourselves more and the only organization that I guess we leaned to was the Japanese American Citizens League and that was an organization that championed our cause. And that kind of held us together but it seemed to me that in those early days we did not fraternize too much with the outside Caucasian community. We were kind of by ourselves and I think that that was not probably a proper thing but then language barriers and things like that, customs and cultures were different so it didn't appeal, let's say or we didn't want to... We had no prejudice but we just didn't feel comfortable to be socializing too much with the outside communities.

L: When do you think those barriers began to break down?

A: Well I think after the war when the outside world kind of became more aware of our presence and the fact that we're just not that, we just looked different but we're not that objectionable people I guess.

L: What about the Great Civil rights issues that were carried forth after the war and the relocation centers, the deprivation of everybody. I mean that sort of...I'm gathering from what I'm reading gained credibility as a cause too, that there was a big large wrong committed during this period. And my perception is that perhaps might have contributed to your credibility as an ethnic group.

A: Well I think it did have some value to the - Japanese American Citizen League was an organization that took the lead to try to rectify the wrongs and injustices that were brought to us. I think principally the main issue for our group was the fact that we were forced to evacuate from the West Coast, from the strategic areas and so our principal leaders sought out people, congressmen and influential people to fight for our cause. So that was quite an issue in those days after the war.

L: Did your family have any feeling about writing this wrong that had been done? Did they support this political – I'm sorry. I had asked you if your family had supported the political efforts of the Japanese-American citizens.

A: Yes, they did very much so. We felt that the injustices that we had suffered could (??) to try to get the government to try to consider helping us.

L: What kind of help did you feel they might be able to give?

A: Well, there was two things. One was monetary but one was, you might say, the social injustices that came about. But in our view, the way the American people rectify injustices by monetary means as well, so our leaders sought out legislators to introduce bills in congress that would give us reparation monies. I don't recall the year, but after many years of debate, the law finally passed that they would reimburse every Japanese, both nationals and American citizens, \$20,000 apiece to help us in the recovery.

L: And did the government follow through with that?

A: Yes, that took place. And I can't recall the year that that took place, but yes I did receive my check. Long gone now (laughs).

L: Yes, well I can remember it hasn't been that long ago since I read about it.

A: No, it's not that long ago. My memory however is short. I'm going to guess maybe 20 years ago. So to that extent it was gratifying.

L: Did that have any effect in bringing Japanese Americans together as well? Bringing them all together to make this point with the government?

A: Well actually our focus was to have the government make amends. So the community or the Japanese as a whole, and actually they were behind our effort to pursue this thing...

L: It's interesting, your observations. I think maybe we should probably finish for today. We'll meet another time.

A: It's taxing my memory!

Search Words:

education
families
farmers

housing
labor
soldiers
theatre
veterans
work

100th Battalion

Hillsboro
Japanese American Citizen League
Pearl Harbor
Livorno, Italy
Leghorn, Italy
Naples
Rome