

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Recipients



Honoring

U.S. ARMY'S 100TH INFANTRY BATTALION,
442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM,
& MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

NOVEMBER 2, 2011
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Congratulations

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENTS



- ★ 100TH INFANTRY BATTALION

 - ★ 442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM

 - ★ GEORGE T. ARATANI AND THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
-

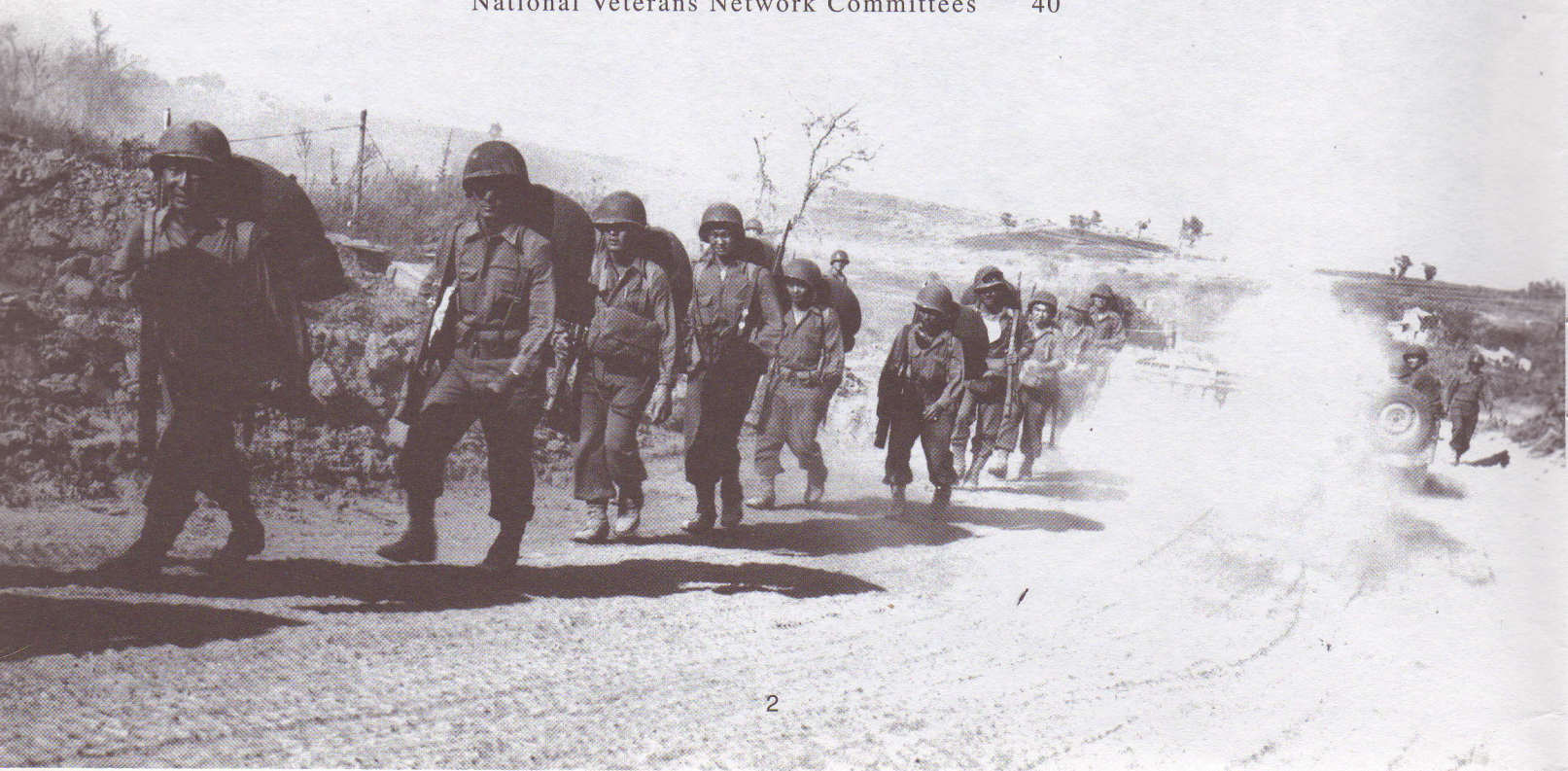
Aratani Foundation, Sakaye Aratani,

Donna, Linda and Grandchildren



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome	3
Speakers	5
Schedule of Events	10
Hotel Layout	14
Congratulatory Letters	16
Congressional Gold Medal Recipients	19
Congressional Gold Medal H.R. 347 Passes	25
Bill S. 1055	27
Congressional Gold Medal Design	30
100th Infantry Battalion	32
442nd Regimental Combat Team	33
Military Intelligence Service	34
Acknowledgments	36
Donors	38
National Veterans Network	39
National Veterans Network Committees	40



WELCOME

Dear Friends,



Christine Sato-Yamazaki

On behalf of the 25-member organizations of the National Veterans Network (NVN), it is with great honor that I welcome you to this historic celebration of the 147th recipients of the Congressional Gold Medal – the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the Military Intelligence Service.

From the hospitality suites to the Memorial/Bronze Star Ceremony, National World War II Memorial, Gala Dinner, KIA remembrance ceremony, tours of the Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism and especially the Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony at the United States Capitol, we welcome you to what we hope will be a memorable celebration for all.

The awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the 100th, 442nd and MIS veterans comes because of the tremendous efforts of the many organizations and individuals who believed in the significance and importance of the story. We are deeply grateful to all of the elected officials who supported the legislation, and are especially thankful to Congressman Adam Schiff (CA-29) and Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) who sponsored the initial bills in both houses of Congress and pushed for the eventual passage of H.R. 347 and S 1055 respectively. It is also because of the tireless efforts of many individuals who comprised a national grassroots committee that S 1055 passed in September 2010 and led to the signing of the bill by President Barack Obama on October 4, 2010.

NVN thanks both houses of Congress, especially the Speaker of the House, the Honorable John Boehner, for their support of hosting the Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony at Emancipation Hall. We are also grateful to the U.S. Army for their tireless role to advise and execute this three-day celebration.

Moreover, this celebration could not have happened without the volunteer service of so many individuals and the generous financial and in-kind support of many corporations, foundations and individuals nationwide. It is because of you all that more than 3,000 veterans, family members and friends have gathered from around the country to be here on our nation's capitol to take part in this momentous occasion.

It gives us so much joy to see so many veterans and family members from across the nation gather here as I know the journey may have been taxing for some. I'm certain that this once in a lifetime gathering has brought together comrades who have not seen each other since World War II. I also know there are many family members here whose husbands, fathers, grandfathers, uncles or brothers have passed on, and you've come to honor their memory and their legacy.

In closing, let us remember the reason we are here to honor the service of the men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and Military Intelligence Service whose fortitude to overcome adversity and prove their loyalty to America clearly demonstrates the might of America and the principles of democracy. It is important that their legacy and the significance of it inspire future generations and is remembered throughout this Congressional Gold Medal celebration that will be presented.

From all of us, a warm mahalo and thank you for joining us in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,

Christine Sato-Yamazaki
Chairperson
National Veterans Network

DINNER HONORARY CHAIRS



Norman and Deni Mineta



Floyd and Irene Mori

Dear Veterans, Families of Veterans, and Friends,

As Honorary Co-Chairs, we extend our greetings and welcome on this historic occasion of the awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal to the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) of the United States Army during World War II. The Japanese American veterans who served in these units proved their patriotism and loyalty during an extremely difficult period of time in the history of our nation.

We congratulate the veterans for this recognition and honor, which is well deserved and long overdue. Your service helped to bring about a better world for all Japanese Americans who have benefitted from your bravery, allegiance, service, and sacrifice. You paved the way for greater opportunities, progress, and achievements for everyone of Japanese ancestry.

May all the veterans know of our great appreciation and gratitude for your courageous efforts to serve in the armed forces of the United States of America. You are true heroes who have proven your dedication to the pursuit of liberty and justice for all. We commend you and thank you for all that you and your fellow veterans have done for your nation and your fellow Americans.

We salute and revere all the Japanese American veterans who served valiantly.

Sincerely,

Norman and Deni Mineta
Honorary Co-Chairs

Floyd and Irene Mori
Honorary Co-Chairs

SP EAKERS



**U. S. SENATOR
DANIEL K. INOUE**

*D*aniel K. Inouye, the most senior member of the U.S. Senate and the President Pro-Tempore, is known for his distinguished record as a legislative leader, and as a World War II combat veteran with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, who earned the nation's highest award for military valor, the Medal of Honor.

Although he was thrust into the limelight in the 1970s as a member of the Watergate Committee and in 1987 as Chairman of the Iran-Contra Committee, he has also made his mark as a respected legislator able to work in a bipartisan fashion to enact meaningful legislation.

As Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and of the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Senator Inouye has been able to focus on defense matters that strengthen national security, and enhance the quality of life for military personnel and their families. This reflects his hope for a more secure world, and his desire to provide the best possible assistance to the men and women who put their lives at risk to protect the United States.

In addition, he is the Ranking Democrat on the Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee and the Indian Affairs Committee and sits on the Rules Committee. He helped establish the Inter-parliamentary Exchange Program between the U.S. Senate and Japan's legislature, and in 2000 the Government of Japan presented him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Early in his tenure in the Senate, Senator Inouye delivered the keynote address at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and was under consideration to become Hubert Humphrey's vice-presidential running mate that same year. He became the first Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1976, served as the third-ranking leader among Senate Democrats as Secretary of the Democratic Conference from January 1979 through 1988. He chaired the Senate Democratic Central America Study Group to assess U.S. policy and served as Senior Counselor to the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (also known as the Kissinger Commission).

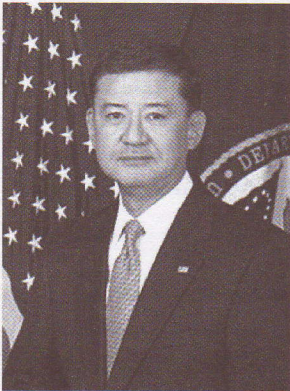
Senator Inouye has championed the interest of Hawaii's people throughout his career. With his support, Hawaii's infrastructure has been strengthened, its economy diversified, and its natural resources protected and restored. For local residents, particularly Native Hawaiians, whose history and welcoming culture give the state its defining characteristics, Senator Inouye has increased job training and employment opportunities, provided more community healthcare, and provided support services and research to help small businesses and diverse sectors, from agriculture to high technology.

His imprint is seen on all of the state's islands through initiatives such as Honolulu and Neighbor Island bus service, steady construction jobs in support of military infrastructure, the diversification of agriculture, the birth of the Kauai High Technology Center and the rise of the Pacific Missile Range Facility, the launch of the Maui supercomputer, the expansion of national parks and wildlife refuges in Hawaii, and the protection of Hawaiian monk seals, sea turtles, the alala (Hawaiian crow), the nene goose and coral reefs.

Senator Inouye got his start in politics in 1954 when he was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives; soon after his election, his Democratic colleagues, well aware of Inouye's leadership abilities, selected him as their Majority Leader. In 1958 he was elected to the Territorial Senate. When Hawaii became a state in 1959, he was elected the first Congressman from the new state, and was re-elected to a full term in 1960. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1962 and is now serving his eighth consecutive term.

On May 24, 2008, Senator Inouye married Irene Hirano, who is President of the U.S.-Japan Council. He was married for nearly 57 years to Margaret Awamura Inouye, a former instructor at the University of Hawaii, who passed away on March 13, 2006. He has a son, Ken, who is married to Jessica Carroll from Rochester, New York, and a granddaughter Mary Margaret "Maggie" Inouye.

KEYNOTE *S* PEAKER



**THE HONORABLE
ERIC K. SHINSEKI**

*R*etired U.S. Army General Eric K. Shinseki was nominated by President Barack Obama on Dec. 7, 2008 to serve as Secretary for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate January 20, 2009, and he was sworn in as the seventh Secretary of Veterans Affairs on January 21, 2009.

General Shinseki served as Chief of Staff, United States Army, from 1999 until June 11, 2003, and retired from active duty on August 1, 2003. During his tenure, he initiated the Army Transformation Campaign to address both the emerging strategic challenges of the early 21st century and the need for cultural and technological change in the United States Army.

Following the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, he led the Army during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom and integrated the pursuit of the Global War on Terrorism with Army Transformation, enabling the Army to continue to transform while at war.

Prior to becoming the Army's Chief of Staff, General Shinseki served as the Vice Chief of Staff from 1998 to 1999, after serving simultaneously as Commanding General, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army; Commanding General, NATO Land Forces, Central Europe, both headquartered in Heidelberg, Germany; and Commander of the NATO-led Stabilization Force, Bosnia-Herzegovina, headquartered in Sarajevo.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Artillery upon graduation from the United States Military Academy in June 1965, and was attached to Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division as a forward observer from December 1965 to September 1966, when he was wounded in combat in the Republic of Vietnam. He was returned to Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu, Hawaii to recuperate, following which he was assigned as Assistant Secretary, then Secretary to the General Staff, U.S. Army, Hawaii, Schofield Barracks, from 1967-1968. He transferred to Armor Branch and attended the Armor Officer Advanced Course at Fort Knox, Ky, before returning to Vietnam a second time in 1969. While serving as Commander, Troop A, 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry Regiment, he was wounded in action a second time in 1970.

Other assignments include Commander, 3rd Squadron, 7th Cavalry, 3rd Infantry Division; Commander, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division; Deputy Chief of Staff, Support for Allied Land Forces Southern Europe; Assistant Division Commander-Maneuver, 3rd Infantry Division; Commander, 1st Cavalry Division, as well as G-3, 3rd Infantry Division, 1984-1985; G-3, VII US Corps, 1989-1990; and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1996-1997.

Shinseki holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; a Master of Arts degree from Duke University, and is a graduate of the National War College. General Shinseki has been awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Clusters), Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), Purple Heart (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), Air Medal, Parachutist Badge, Ranger Tab, Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge, and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

SP EAKERS



**U.S. SENATOR
BARBARA BOXER**

A forceful advocate for families, children, consumers, the environment and her State of California, Barbara Boxer became a United States Senator in January 1993 after 10 years of service in the House of Representatives and six years on the Marin County Board of Supervisors. In November 2010, she was reelected to her fourth term in the Senate.

A national leader on environmental protection, Senator Boxer is the first woman to chair the U.S. Senate's Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW). She is a powerful advocate for clean air and water and has been leading efforts in the Senate to craft a 21st century transportation policy for the United States.

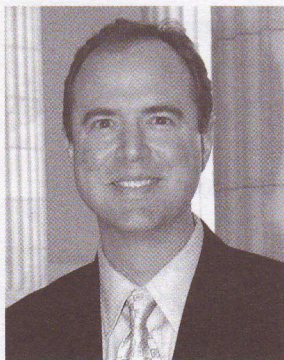
Senator Boxer also chairs the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, making her the only sitting Senator to chair two Senate committees. She is a senior member of the Senate Commerce Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where she chairs the first subcommittee ever to focus on global women's issues.

Senator Boxer is also a member of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, serving as the Chief Deputy Whip since 2005.

As Chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, she secured passage of the Water Resources Development Act, which authorized \$1.3 billion for 54 flood control, ecosystem restoration and navigation projects in California. The bill had languished for six years until she led the fight to pass it and override a veto by President George W. Bush.

In 2010, she founded the Senate Military Family Caucus to help address the challenges faced by families of U.S. service members who sacrifice so much for our country. She worked to establish the West Coast Combat Care Center in San Diego to ensure that severely wounded service members in the West have access to the highest quality care. She also helped create the Defense Task Force on Mental Health and secured millions in federal funding to improve medical care for severely burned soldiers.

Senator Barbara Boxer met her husband of 48 years, Stewart Boxer, at Brooklyn College. The couple moved to California in 1965 to raise their two children, Doug and Nicole. They have been blessed with four grandchildren—Zachary, Zain, Sawyer and Reyna.



**CONGRESSMAN
ADAM B. SCHIFF**

Congressman Adam B. Schiff represents California's 29th Congressional District, including the communities of Alhambra, Altadena, Burbank, Glendale, Griffith Park, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, South Pasadena, and Temple City.

During his tenure in Congress, Schiff has focused on bolstering national security, strengthening our communities, helping small businesses, and introducing a "Kids First" agenda of initiatives to improve education, safety, and health care for our kids.

Schiff serves on the powerful House Appropriations Committee, which is responsible for setting all funding priorities for the federal government. He currently sits on the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee and the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Schiff also serves on the important House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, which oversees the nation's intelligence agencies including components of the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, State and Energy. As a senior Member of the House Intelligence Committee, he is the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical (T & T) Intelligence. T & T oversees the technical aspects of intelligence gathering, including space-based assets, as well as cyber security. T & T also has primary oversight over the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Geospatial Agency and other military intelligence programs.

Schiff has been a leader on national security efforts and has pushed for a broader strategy that emphasizes diplomacy, intelligence reform, and efforts to stabilize countries that are at risk of becoming future failed states and havens for terrorists. He has advanced efforts to ensure the safety of all Americans by improving nuclear safety, and is the author of the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act, which President Obama signed into law on February 16, 2010.

Adam Schiff, born June 22, 1960, is a graduate of Stanford University and Harvard Law School. Adam and his wife, Eve have two children, a daughter, Alexa Marion, born in July 1998, and a son, Elijah Harris, born in July 2002. When Adam is not spending quality time with his family, he can be found running, swimming or biking, as he is a triathlon enthusiast. Most recently, Adam participated in the 25th Annual Nautica Malibu Triathlon to benefit the Children's Hospital Los Angeles.

SP EAKERS



NORMAN MINETA

Secretary Norman Y. Mineta provides counsel and strategic advice to Hill & Knowlton clients on a wide range of business and political issues. He is recognized for his accomplishments in transportation, economic development, science and technology policy, foreign and domestic trade, budgetary issues and civil rights.

Mineta's career in public service has been both distinguished and unique. For almost thirty years, Mineta represented San Jose, California, first on the City Council, then as mayor, and then as a Member of Congress. During the 100th Congress, Mineta was the driving force behind passage of H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which officially apologized for and redressed the injustices endured by Japanese Americans during WWII. In 1995 George Washington University awarded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemorative Medal to Mineta for his remarkable civil rights record.

In 2000, Mineta was appointed by President Bill Clinton as the United States Secretary of Commerce and in 2001 he was appointed Secretary of Transportation by President George W. Bush, where he served until 2006. Mineta was also a vice president of Lockheed Martin where he oversaw the first successful implementation of the EZ-Pass system in New York State.

Recognized for his leadership, Mineta has received numerous awards including the Presidential Medal of Freedom - the highest civilian honor in the United States - and the Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy, which is awarded for significant public service of enduring value to aviation in the United States. In 2007 the Japanese government conferred upon him the Grand Cordon, Order of the Rising Sun. While in Congress, he was the co-founder of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and Chair of the National Civil Aviation Review Commission in 1997.

He is currently the Vice Chairman of the Board of the National Japanese American Memorial Foundation.



S. FLOYD MORI

S. Floyd Mori was born in Murray, Utah, and grew up in the Salt Lake Valley. After graduation from Jordan High School in Sandy, Utah, he joined the United States Army Reserves and spent six months on active duty at Fort Ord, California. He served a two-year mission in Hawaii for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Mori attended the University of Southern California and Santa Monica City College. He later attended Brigham Young University from which he received a Bachelors Degree with a duo major in Economics and Asian Studies and a Masters Degree in Economics and Political Science.

He taught Economics at Chabot College in Hayward, California, for ten years. He was elected City Councilman for the City of Pleasanton, California, and became Mayor Pro Tem and later Mayor of Pleasanton.

Mori was elected to the California State Assembly in 1975 and served for six years in the Assembly. He worked on civil rights, agricultural, and business issues, working with many Asian American and government organizations. He served one year as Director of the Office of International Trade in California. He has worked in private business and as an international business consultant.

Mori is currently National Executive Director of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). He served eight years on the National JACL Board with four of those years as National JACL President. He has served on many boards and committees, including chair of the National Council of Asian Pacific Americans (NCAPA), Utah Governor's Advisory Board, National JACL Credit Union, Alpine Country Club, and others.

MISTRESS OF CEREMONY



SACHI KOTO

Following more than 16 years with CNN, Sachi Koto launched a public relations, communications, and video production company – SKC, Inc. in Atlanta, Georgia in July, 2005.

As a veteran of CNN, Koto served as a news anchor for CNN Headline News based in the network's world headquarters in Atlanta. During her tenure at CNN, Koto anchored for CNN Radio, CNN Airport Network, CNN International and CNN QuickCast. She also produced, wrote and anchored for Turner South, Turner Entertainment Group's entertainment network dedicated to southern style programming. Before joining CNN, Koto worked as an anchor for Tokyo's JCTV (Japan Cable Television) and for Nippon Hoso Kyoku (NHK) Radio, also in Tokyo. Previously, she was a reporter for WQXI radio station in Atlanta from 1974-1975 and for CNN affiliate WAGA-TV in Atlanta from 1975-1977.

Koto has many honors and awards for her reporting including – The Women Looking Ahead News Magazine's 100s List of the Nation's Most Powerful and Influential Women's Award, the SCLC's Heritage Award in Honor of Coretta Scott King, The National Star of Asia 2002 Award, "Honorary Texan Award" by Texas Governor Rick Perry, "Honorary Citizen Award" by Austin, Texas, Mayor Gus Garcia, and International Leadership Foundation Award. Ms. Koto appointed by the Governor to the Asian-American Commission for a New Georgia. Speaker awards from Georgia Association of Physicians of Indian Heritage, and Korean American Association of Greater Atlanta's, Japanese American National Museum and The William Bremen Jewish Heritage Museum, Asian Pacific American Council of Georgia and the S.M.C.I. Jaycees Appreciation Award.

Koto is a third-generation Japanese American, born and raised in Atlanta. Koto was the first Asian on-air talent in the Southeast and the first Japanese American anchor on CNN.

A presidential scholar, Koto graduated summa cum laude from Reinhardt College with a bachelor's degree in communications. She also earned a diploma in Japanese language and culture from the Gendai Japanese Institute in Tokyo.

Koto is a board member of many organizations including Delta Airlines - Global Diversity Alliance, Member of the Atlanta Regional Commission's Fifty Forward Steering Committee, Chair of the Japan America Society of Georgia, Center for Pan Asian Community Services, US – Japan Council, Vice Chair of the Atlanta – Fukuoka Sister Cities Commission, Georgia State University CIBER Advisory Council member, Reinhardt College North Fulton Center, Japanese American National Museum, and advisory board member for the Asian Pacific Islander American Scholarship Fund.

Founder of the Who's Who in Asian American Communities. Koto is a featured speaker for Premiere Speakers Bureau. In October 7, 2006, Koto released her children's book on teaching Diversity – *Penelope Hates Stew*.

CO-MISTRESS OF CEREMONY



ANN CURRY

Ann Curry is the co-anchor of NBC News' "Today," show. Curry was anchor for "Today" from March 1997 until June 2011 and the anchor of "Dateline NBC" from May 2005 until September 2011. She also regularly substitute anchors for "NBC Nightly News with Brian Williams" and will report for "Rock Center with Brian Williams."

Curry as a global humanitarian has conducted interviews with world leaders and dignitaries including three notable discussions with Dalai Lama, the first during his trip to the U.S amid violence in Tibet in April 2008, the second at his private home in India in March 2009, and the third, on May 20, 2010 on "Today," his first live on-set interview on a morning news program.

In the first two weeks following the attacks of September 11, Curry reported live from ground zero every day.

Curry first joined NBC News in August 1990 as a Chicago-based correspondent. In 1992 she was named anchor of "NBC News at Sunrise." She later helped launch MSNBC and then became news anchor at "Today." Before coming to NBC, Curry was a reporter for KCBS in Los Angeles. In 1981, she was a reporter and anchor for KGW, the NBC affiliate in Portland, Oregon. Curry began her broadcasting career as an intern in 1978 at KTVL, in Medford, Oregon, near her hometown, rising to become that station's first female news reporter.

Curry has earned five Emmys Awards four Golden Mikes, several Associated Press Certificates of Excellence, three Gracie Allen Awards, and an award for Excellence in Reporting from the NAACP. In June 2007, Curry was honored with the Simon Wiesenthal Medal of Valor for her extensive reporting in Darfur. She has been awarded by Americares, Save the Children, the Anti-Defamation League as a Woman of Achievement, and the Asian American Journalists Association, receiving its National Journalism Award in 2003. She has also won numerous awards for her charity work, primarily for breast cancer research.

Curry graduated from the University of Oregon School of Journalism in 1978.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MONDAY OCTOBER, 31, 2011

CHECK-IN

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

HOSPITALITY ROOM & EXHIBITS

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2011

CHECK-IN

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL PROGRAM

A 90-minute Memorial event to remember the service of all Nisei who served during World War II will take place at 10:30 am at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Columbia Hall. A special presentation will be made by the Army Chief of Staff to present 40 bronze star medals to 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd RCT veterans.

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL WREATH PRESENTATION

Following the Memorial event, all veterans and their guests will be transported by bus to the National World War II Memorial for a brief visit.

Location: National World War II Memorial

Optional Tues./Wed.: NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO PATRIOTISM TOURS

Location: National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism
Louisiana Avenue/New Jersey Avenue/D Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

Flowers and etchings will be made available near the KIA wall. Docents will be available to answer questions about the history of the Memorial.

HOSPITALITY ROOM & EXHIBITS

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20009



*S*CHEDULE OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2011

REGISTRATION/INFORMATION DESK

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL AWARDS CEREMONY

Hosted by the United States Congress

Location: U.S. Capitol Visitor Center, Emancipation Hall

A live broadcast of the Ceremony will take place at the Washington Hilton in Columbia Hall

Optional Tues/Wed: NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO PATRIOTISM TOURS

Location: National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism
Louisiana Avenue/New Jersey Avenue/D Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

Flowers and etchings will be made available near the KIA wall. Docents will be available to answer questions about the history of the Memorial.

HOSPITALITY ROOM & EXHIBITS

Location: Washington Hilton (Headquarters Hotel), Columbia Hall
1919 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20009



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL GALA DINNER

Location: Washington Hilton, International Ballroom
1919 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20009

Time:

4:00 pm -5:00 pm Congressional Gold Medal Award Replica Presentation

4:00 pm-6:00 pm Reception/Seating

6:00 pm-9:00 pm Dinner and Program



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2011

REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY AT THE NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO PATRIOTISM

There will be a private remembrance ceremony for KIA families only on Day 3 of the Celebration.

Location: National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism
Louisiana Avenue/New Jersey Avenue/D Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

**SALUTING UNWAVERING
AND HEROIC SERVICE
TO THE NATION**

BAE Systems is honored to support the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal to the heroes of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the Military Intelligence Service, recognizing their selfless service and sacrifice for the nation.

www.baesystems.com

BAE SYSTEMS

147 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENTS



THE
CONGRESSIONAL
GOLD MEDAL

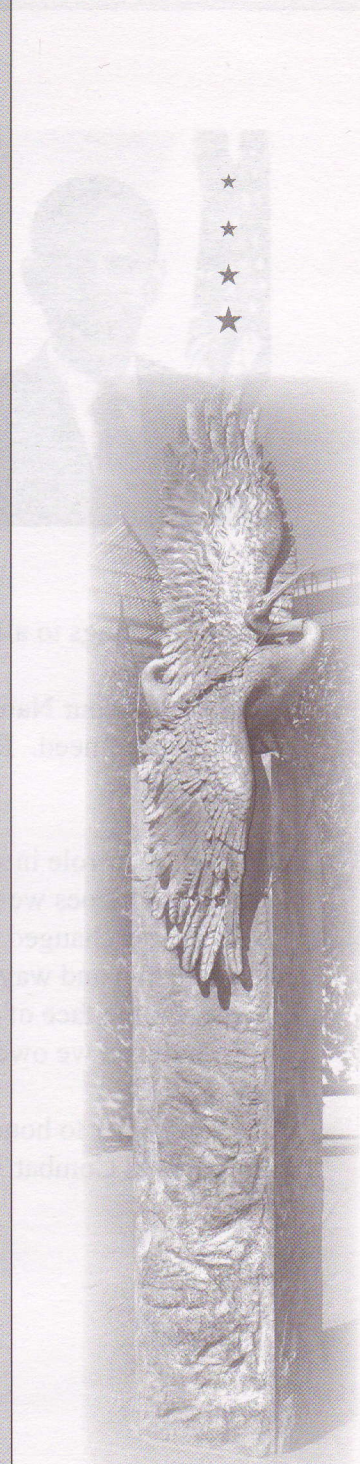
The Congressional Gold Medal is an award bestowed by Congress and is the highest civilian award in the United States. The decoration is awarded to an individual or unit who performs an outstanding deed or act of service to the security, prosperity, and national interest of the United States. Since the American Revolution, Congress has commissioned gold medals as its highest expression of national appreciation for distinguished achievements and contributions.

Each medal can honor a particular individual, institution, or event. Although the first recipients included citizens who participated in the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War, Congress broadened the scope of the medal to include actors, authors, entertainers, musicians, pioneers in aeronautics and space, explorers, lifesavers, notables in science and medicine, athletes, humanitarians, public servants, and foreign recipients. The U.S. Mint designs a special and unique medal to commemorate the achievement of the recipient of the award.

George Washington	Mar. 25, 1776
Major General Horatio Gates	Nov. 4, 1777
Major General Anthony Wayne	July 26, 1779
Major Henry Lee	Sep. 24, 1779
Brigadier General Daniel Morgan	Mar. 9, 1781
Major General Nathanael Greene	Oct. 29, 1781
John Paul Jones	Oct. 16, 1787
Captain Thomas Truxtun	Mar. 29, 1800
Commodore Edward Preble	Mar. 3, 1805
Captain Isaac Hull, Captain Stephen Decatur, Captain Jacob Jones	Jan. 29, 1813
Captain William Bainbridge	Mar. 3, 1813
Captain Oliver Hazard Perry and Captain Jesse D. Elliott	Jan. 6, 1814
Lieutenant William Burrows and Lieutenant Edward R. McCall	Jan. 6, 1814
Captain James Lawrence	Jan. 11, 1814
Captain Thomas MacDonough, Captain Robert Henly, Lieutenant Stephen Cassin	Oct. 20, 1814
Captain Lewis Warrington	Oct. 21, 1814
Captain Johnson Blakely	Nov. 3, 1814
Major General Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Major General Winfield Scott	Nov. 3, 1814,
	Mar. 9, 1848
Brig. Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley, Brig. Gen. James Miller, Maj. Gen. Peter B. Porter	Nov. 3, 1814
Major General Edmund P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Major General Alexander Macomb	Nov. 3, 1814
Major General Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Captain Charles Stewart	Feb. 22, 1816
Captain James Biddle	Feb. 22, 1816
Major General William Henry Harrison and Governor Isaac Shelby	Apr. 4, 1818
Colonel George Croghan	Feb. 13, 1835
Major General Zachary Taylor	July 16, 1846,
	Mar. 2, 1847
Rescuers of the Officers and Crew of the U.S. Brig Somers	Mar. 3, 1847
Major General Winfield Scott	Mar. 9, 1848
Major General Zachary Taylor	May 9, 1848
Commander Duncan N. Ingraham	Aug. 4, 1854
Frederick A. Rose	May 11, 1858
Major General Ulysses S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Jan. 28, 1864
Captain Creighton, Captain Low and Captain Stouffer	July 26, 1866
Cyrus W. Field	Mar. 2, 1867
George Peabody	Mar. 16, 1867
George F. Robinson	Mar. 1, 1871
Captain Jared S. Crandall and Others	Feb. 24, 1873
John Horn, Jr.	June 20, 1874,
	Apr. 28, 1904
	Feb. 5, 1883
John F. Slater	Aug. 27, 1888
Joseph Francis	Sept. 30, 1890
Chief Engineer George Wallace Melville and Others	May 3, 1900
First Lieutenant Frank H. Newcomb	June 28, 1902
First Lt. David H. Jarvis, Second Lt. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, Dr. Samuel J. Call	Mar. 4, 1909
Wright Brothers	July 6, 1912
Captain Arthur Henry Rostron	Mar. 19, 1914
Captain Paul H. Kreibohm and Others	Mar. 4, 1915
Domicio da Gama, Romulo S. Naon, Eduardo Suarez	May 4, 1928
Charles A. Lindbergh	May 29, 1928
Lincoln Ellsworth, Roald Amundsen, Umberto Nobile	May 29, 1928
Thomas A. Edison	Feb. 9, 1929
First Successful Trans-Atlantic Flight	Feb. 28, 1929
Major Walter Reed and Associates for Yellow Fever Experimentations in Cuba	May 23, 1930
Officers and Men of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition	June 16, 1936
Lincoln Ellsworth	June 29, 1936
George M. Cohan	June 20, 1938
Mrs. Richard Aldrich and Anna Bouligny	Aug. 7, 1939
Howard Hughes	Aug. 10, 1939
Reverend Francis X. Quinn	June 15, 1940
William Sinnott	Jan. 20, 1942
Roland Boucher	Mar. 22, 1946
George Catlett Marshall, General of the Army, Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King	Aug. 7, 1946
John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States	Aug. 8, 1946
Brigadier General William Mitchell	Aug. 12, 1949
Vice President Alben W. Barkley	July 16, 1954
Irving Berlin	Aug. 9, 1955
Doctor Jonas E. Salk	

147 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENTS

Surviving Veterans of the War Between the States	July 18, 1956
Rear Admiral Hyman George Rickover	Aug. 28, 1958
Doctor Robert H. Goddard	Sept. 16, 1959
Robert Frost	Sept. 13, 1960
Doctor Thomas Anthony Dooley III	May 27, 1961
Bob Hope	June 8, 1962
Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives	Sept. 26, 1962
Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army	Oct. 9, 1962
Walt Disney	May 24, 1968
Winston Churchill	May 7, 1969
Roberto Walker Clemente	May 14, 1973
Marian Anderson	Mar. 8, 1977
Lieutenant General Ira E. Eaker	Oct. 10, 1978
Robert F. Kennedy	Nov. 1, 1978
John Wayne	May 26, 1979
Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson, Larry Newman	June 13, 1979
Hubert H. Humphrey	June 13, 1979
American Red Cross	Dec. 12, 1979
Ambassador Kenneth Taylor	Mar. 6, 1980
Simon Wiesenthal	Mar. 17, 1980
1980 United States Summer Olympic Team	July 8, 1980
Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands	Mar. 22, 1982
Admiral Hyman George Rickover	June 23, 1982
Fred Waring	Aug. 26, 1982
Joe Louis	Aug. 26, 1982
Louis L'Amour	Aug. 26, 1982
Leo J. Ryan	Nov. 18, 1983
Danny Thomas	Nov. 29, 1983
Harry S. Truman	May 8, 1984
Lady Bird Johnson	May 8, 1984
Elie Wiesel	May 8, 1984
Roy Wilkins	May 17, 1984
George and Ira Gershwin	Aug. 9, 1985
Anatoly and Avital Shcharansky	May 13, 1986
Harry Chapin	May 20, 1986
Aaron Copland	Sept. 23, 1986
Mary Lasker	Dec. 24, 1987
Jesse Owens	Sept. 20, 1988
Andrew Wyeth	Nov. 9, 1988
Laurence Spelman Rockefeller	May 17, 1990
General Matthew B. Ridgeway	Nov. 5, 1990
General H. Norman Schwarzkopf	Apr. 23, 1991
General Colin Powell	Apr. 23, 1991
Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson	Nov. 2, 1994
Ruth and Billy Graham	Feb. 13, 1996
Francis Albert "Frank" Sinatra	May 14, 1997
Mother Teresa of Calcutta	June 2, 1997
Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew	Oct. 6, 1997
Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela	July 29, 1998
Little Rock Nine	Oct. 21, 1998
Gerald R. and Betty Ford	Oct. 21, 1998
Rosa Parks	May 4, 1999
Theodore M. Hesburgh	Dec. 9, 1999
John Cardinal O'Connor	Mar. 3, 2000
Charles M. Schulz	June 20, 2000
Pope John Paul II	July 27, 2000
Ronald and Nancy Reagan	July 27, 2000
Navajo Code Talkers	Dec. 21, 2000
General Henry H. Shelton	Jan. 16, 2002
Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom	July 17, 2003
Jackie Roosevelt Robinson	Oct. 23, 2003
Dr. Dorothy Height	Dec. 6, 2003
Reverend Joseph A. DeLaine, Harry and Eliza Briggs, Levi Pearson	Dec. 15, 2003
Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Coretta Scott King	Oct. 25, 2004
The Tuskegee Airmen	Apr. 11, 2006
Tenzin Gyatso, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama	Sept. 27, 2006
Byron Nelson	Oct. 16, 2006
Dr. Norman E. Borlaug	Dec. 14, 2006
Michael Ellis DeBakey, M.D.	Oct. 10, 2007
Daw Aung San Suu Kyi	May 6, 2008
Constantino Brumidi	July 1, 2008
Edward William Brooke III	July 1, 2008
Native American Code Talkers	Oct. 15, 2008
Women Airforce Service Pilots of WWII ("WASP")	July 1, 2009
Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr., Michael Collins, John Herschel Glenn, Jr.	Aug. 7, 2009
Arnold Palmer	Sept. 30, 2009
Dr. Muhammad Yunus	Oct. 5, 2010
100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Military Intelligence Service, US Army	Oct. 5, 2010





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 17, 2011

I send greetings to all those attending the Congressional Gold Medal Gala Dinner.

In the life of our Nation, not every generation has been summoned to defend our country in its hour of need. But every generation to answer that call has done so with honor and with courage.

Though their role in America's story has not always been given its due, the Japanese-American heroes we celebrate stand among extraordinary patriots whose bravery and selflessness changed the course of an entire century. They bore the burden of defending our freedom and way of life abroad while many of their loved ones were interned back home. In the face of discrimination and adversity, their dedication to their country never wavered, and we owe a profound debt of gratitude to these veterans and their families.

As you gather to honor the members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service, I wish you all the best.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

**Message to the Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd
Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) on the
Award of the Congressional Gold Medal**

I extend warmest congratulations to the Soldiers and families of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) on the award of the Congressional Gold Medal for their service and sacrifice during World War II. Their loyalty, determination, courage, and unswerving devotion to duty is acknowledged by the Nation with the presentation of this historic award. The uniqueness of circumstance and the sterling quality of their performance in combat set standards for patriotism, valor, and selfless service. Theirs is an American story, one for the ages, and no one is more deserving of this recognition. It is entirely fitting that the Congress and the President of the United States of America bestow this honor in the name of the American people.

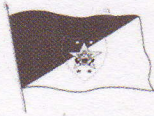
With this award, each member of these storied units joins a remarkable roll call of America's most enduring military heroes. Beginning with George Washington, the first recipient of this award in 1776, the list of the honored includes Generals Winfield Scott, Andrew Jackson, Ulysses Grant, John Pershing, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Matthew Ridgway, and the Tuskegee Airmen, among other extraordinary citizens.

These Soldiers are the legends of my youth — fearless in battle, no mission too difficult, win without fail. What they achieved on behalf of the Nation and Americans of Japanese Ancestry will long be remembered — a timeless lesson in duty and honor for Americans of every generation. They were my role models, and I stood on their shoulders throughout all my years of service in the Army. And I stand on their shoulders still today, endeavoring to repay a debt that can never be repaid — the priceless gift of unquestioned loyalty.

Display of this Congressional Gold Medal at the Smithsonian Institute ensures, for all time, the telling and re-telling of this American story about duty and honor performed by American Soldiers, who loved country more than self, who put honor before principle, and who, in so doing, scaled the ramparts of history. May the Almighty bless each and every member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the Military Intelligence Service (MIS), and their families.

With great respect and admiration,

Eric K. Shinseki



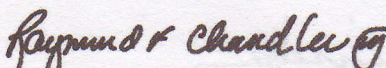
**Congressional Gold Medal Honoring
The United States Army's
100th Infantry Battalion, 442d Regimental Combat Team, and Military Intelligence Service**


On behalf of the more than 1.1 Million Soldiers of the United States Army, their Families and our more than 300,000 Department of the Army Civilians, we extend our congratulations and most sincere thanks to the brave Veterans of the U.S. Army's 100th Infantry Battalion, 442d Regimental Combat Team, and Military Intelligence Service on the occasion of your recognition with the Congressional Gold Medal.

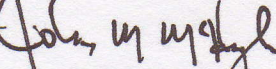
Like our Soldiers today, you answered the call of a Nation attacked – but unlike our service men and women fighting in this war, you were not embraced by the people you fought to protect. Classified as 4C (enemy aliens), Japanese-Americans were prohibited from serving in the military at World War II's onset. But once this policy was lifted, you fought with unrivaled patriotism and uncommon valor against our Nation's enemies on the battlefields of Europe and Asia, even while many of your relatives were held in internment camps at home.

The 100th Infantry Battalion was the first Army combat unit in U.S. Army history to be comprised exclusively of Japanese-Americans. The success of this experimental, segregated unit and petitions from Nisei wishing to serve were eventually rewarded, and the 442d Regimental Combat Team was born. Often remembered for their courageous rescue of "The Lost Battalion," 211 Texas National Guard Soldiers surrounded by the Germans in the Vosges Mountains, the 442d RCT remains today one of our Army's most storied and highly decorated commands. And, throughout World War II, six thousand Nisei served in the Army's Military Intelligence Service, performing secret intelligence work against the Japanese military – dispelling any doubt that Japanese-Americans were willing to fight an enemy with whom they shared a similar ancestral background.

The Soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442d RCT, and Military Intelligence Service and their Families have the thanks of a grateful Nation for the sacrifices they endured. Through their bravery on the battlefield and unyielding commitment to our Nation – even when not fully returned – they provided an indelible testimonial to the meaning of American patriotism. On this great occasion, remember and pay tribute to your departed, renew friendships with fellow Veterans from your storied units, and connect with today's Soldiers, because they follow in your footsteps. They have much to learn from your examples of courage, service and sacrifice, and they are worthy heirs to your legacy.


Raymond F. Chandler III
Sergeant Major of the Army


Raymond T. Odierno
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff


John M. McHugh
Secretary of the Army

RECIPIENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Recipients are honorees who are attending the Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Victor H. Abe | Robert Masao Baba | Ted Fujioka | Thomas Haruo Haga | Kenneth Masaichi Higa |
| George Yasuaki Abe | Paul Takeo Bannai | Tsutomu Fujioka | Hiram T. Hagiwara | Yeiho Higa |
| Toshio William Abe | Paul T. Bannai | Nagatoshi Roy Fujita | Barney F. Hajiro | Harumi Higaki |
| Isamu Abo | Willie S. Chikuma | Harold Hiro Fujita | Masaru Hamada | Frank Seiyu Higashi |
| Yoshimori Roy Aka | Yasunori Deguchi | Roy NMI Fujiwara | Takeshi Hamai | Katsumi Hikido |
| Nelson T. Akagi | James Yutaka Doi | Harry Jin Fukasawa | Seiji B. Hamamoto | George M Hinaga |
| Yuki Akaki | Jimmy Doi | Thomas M. Fukuda | Kazuichi Hamasaki | Kazuo Hinatsu |
| Karl Akama | Michael John Doi | Harry Y. Fukuda | Charlie H. Hamasaki | Shigeru Hinatsu |
| Akira Akimoto | Shigeyuki Doi | Koichi Fukuda | Mitsuo Hamasaki | Kenji Hino |
| Masao Akiyama | Aketo Doi | Francis M. Fukuhara | Clifford Howard Hana | Grant J. Hirabayashi |
| George Akiyama | Wallace T. Doi | Soichi Fukui | Asa Hanamoto | Ben Y. Hiraga |
| Kay Shina Akiyama | Shiyo Doiwchi | Tadashi Fukumoto | Akira W. Hara | Keiji J. Hiraga |
| Joseph Seiichi Amaki | Warren Eijima | Jun Fukushima | Menow Hara | Ernest Hirai |
| Robert K. Amano | Shoichi Endow | Taira Fukushima | George Shoichi Harada | Hiroshi H. Hirano |
| Takao Aoki | Harold C. Ethridge | Roy J. Fukushima | Henry M. Harada | Himeo Hiratani |
| Sakae S. Aoyama | Horace Z. Feldman | Ben T. Fukutome | Yoshito Haratani | Eisaku Hiromura |
| Seichi Glen Arakaki | Louis A. Ferris | Michito Frank Fukuzawa | John Harris | Kune Hisatomi |
| Kazumasa Araki | Walter N Fuchigami | Robert J. Funabashi | Barbara Haruki | Giichi Bryon Honda |
| Hiroshi Hersh Aramaki | Harold Tarno Fudenna | Stanley Funai | Isao (Icy) Hasama | Masanori Hongo |
| George Tetsuo Aratani | Roy S. Fujii | George Furuichi | Yutaka Hasegawa | Manabu Hongo |
| Tadashi Arimura | Kenneth Yoshito Fujii | James M. Furukawa | John Kazuo Hashimoto | Robert K. Honke |
| Hiroshi Arisumi | Osamu Sam Fujikawa | Sam S Furukawa | Larry T. Hashimoto | Samon Horii |
| Hiroshi Asai | George K. Fujimoto | Tatsumi Furukawa | Tadashi Hashimoto | Tamotsu Horikawa |
| Taro Asai | Harley T. Fujimoto | Charles T. Furumasu | Norman Yukio Hashisaka | Akira Horiuchi |
| Koichi Koy Asano | Kiyoshi Fujimoto | Howard Hoosaku Furumoto | Masami Hayashi | Masaki Horiuchi |
| Archie Atagi | Tom Y. Fujimoto | Hiroo Furuya | Mitsuru Hayashi | Akio Hoshide |
| Dange Atagi | Mitsuru Fujinami | George Furuya | Kazuma Hayashi | Akira Hoshizaki |
| Takeo Azama | William Teruo Fujioka | Gerald A. Gustafson | Shigeo Hayashi | Leo H. Hosoda |



Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service

RECIPIENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL



Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Shigeru Iba | Harry Y Ishibashi | Shigetoshi Iwasaki | Yoshio George Kanegai | James S. Kawashima |
| Tadao Ibaraki | Ralph Yoshio Ishii | Akira Iwasaki | Takeo Kaneichi | Joe S. Kawata |
| Grant Ichikawa | James K. Ishii | Richard S. Iwata | Kenzo Kanemoto | Susumu E. Kazahaya |
| Kozo B. Ichikawa | Robert Miyoji Ishii | Kuwashi Edward Iwataki | Harold Haruo Kanemura | Masao Kigawa |
| Yoichi Ichikawa | Yoshimi Jack Ishii | Akira Iwatsuru | Isamu Ralph Kaneshiro | Morris Isamu Kihara |
| Tomio Ichikawa | George C. Ishikawa | Masakatsu Harvey Iyama | Patrick Kaneshiro | Robert Shinobu Kikawa |
| Joseph Ichiuji | Robert Junichi Ishimatsu | Yamato Douglas Izu | Seiichi Kaneshiro | Chikashi Kimura |
| Edward H. Ichiyama | Yukio Ishimatsu | Nobuo R. Izumi | Sekio Milton Kanzaki | Eugene M. Kimura |
| Charles Toyoji Ijima | Arthur U. Ishimoto | George Sugihara Jones | Masazo Kariya | Thomas Kinaga |
| Norman S. Ikari | Sunao Phil Ishio | Masao Kadota | Jisaburo Kasa | Takeo Kingi |
| Fumio Ikeda | Ben Ishioka | Henry Itaru Kagawa | John Yoshio Kashiki | Carl H. Kinoshita |
| George Ikeda | James Yutaka Iso | George Minoru Kagawa | Shiro Kashino | George Hidenobu Kinoshita |
| Hifumi Ikeda | Robert Masami Iso | Noboru Kagawa | David Katagiri | Hiroshi Kiriu |
| Ralph M. Ikeda | Hiroshi Isogawa | Frank Kageta | Ken K. Katahira | Sherman M. Kishi |
| Richard Kanji Ikemoto | George T. Ito | Arthur Kaisaki | Kazuo Katayama | Nobuo Don Kishiue |
| Shigeru Imai | Robert Masami Ito | Bruce T. Kaji | Hiroshi Kato | Manuel C. Kitagawa |
| William I. Imamoto | Sumio Ito | Hiroshi Kaku | Satoru Kato | Kei Kitahara |
| Yatsuo Imaoka | Susumu Ito | Norman N. Kamada | Masuo Kawabe | Fred Kitajima |
| Saburo Larry Inagaki | Kow Ito | Alfred Kame | Dave T. Kawagoye | Akira A. Kitashima |
| George Tetsuro Inai | Martin L. Ito | Kazuo Ted Kamibayashi | Masaru Kawaguchi | Minoru N. Kitashima |
| Tom Inano | Kungo Iwai | Lawrence Masanobu Kamiya | Harry T. Kawahara | Joe Kiyan |
| Osamu Inashima | Shigeo Iwamasa | Harry Kanada | Ikuro Kawahara | George Yoji Kiyomoto |
| Minoru David Inashima | Nobuo Iwamoto | George Shogo Kanatani | Rudy Haruo Kawahara | Joseph Yoshio Kiyonaga |
| Minoru Inoue | Ralph Iwamoto | Enoch Kanaya | Masao Kawahara | Frank S. Kizuka |
| Daniel Inouye | Tsugio Iwanaga | Jimmie Kanaya | Yukio Kawahara | Kiyomi Kay Kobashi |
| Roy Hiroshi Inui | Wilfred K. Iwasa | Henry Kiyoshi Kanazawa | Yukio Kawamoto | Fred K. Kobayashi |
| Masaji Irie | Arthur Iwasaki | James E. Kanazawa | Toshiko Kawamura | Horace Shigeto Koga |
| Fred Mitsuharu Irinaga | George Iwasaki | Robert Hiroshi Kanazawa | Hiroshi Kawashima | Kenneth Kiichi Kohatsu |

RECIPIENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Samuel S. Koide	Frank Kiyoshi Kuramoto	Hachiro Masunaga	Kenichi Matsuoka	Tatsushi Roy Miyata
Nobuo Kokame	Joseph Y. Kurata	David Takashi Masuoka	Akira Matsushita	Charles M. Mizoguchi
Arthur Satoshi Komori	Koya Kurihara	Frank Y. Masuoka	Jack Matsuzaki	Timothy I. Mizokami
Shizuo Kondo	Frank T. Kuroda	Frank Yoshio Masuoka	George J. Meekin	Jimmy Minoru Mizote
Harvey T. Kondo	Robert Toshio Kuroda	Shinyei Matayoshi	James Toshiaki Mimura	Robert Katsumi Mizumoto
Howard N. Kondow	Haruto Kuroda	Frank Tadao Matsuda	Goro Minaga	Frank I. Mizuo
Muneaki Konishi	Kozo Kuroda	Ryoichi Matsuda	Chico Minaga	Yukio Mochizuki
Daniel S. Konno	Shinobu George Kusunoki	Tatsuo Matsuda	Ronald Seiichi Minami	Tsutomu J. Mochizuki
Russell Katsuhiro T. Kono	William Nobukazu Kuwada	Sam I. Matsuda	George A. Minata	Shigeru Momoda
Masahiro Tom Kono	Sunao Thomas Kuwahara	John Matsudaira	Jumpei Mine	Masao Mori
Fred Ineo Kosaka	Michael Mitsuru Kuwahara	Michael Matsudaira	Shoichi Miota	Tsutomu Tom Mori
Tom T. Koshio	Yeichi Kuwayama	Howard S. Matsuhara	James K. Mita	Lawrence Mori
Wesley Kaname Koyano	Paul Yasuo Kuyama	Ben N. Matsui	Thomas Otohiko Mita	Shigeru Mori
Ardaven Kiyoshi Kozono	Iseo Machigashira	Victor Masao Matsui	Norman C. Mitchell	Isamu Mori
Shoichi Kubo	Shigeshi Madokoro	Everett Matsui	Tatsuo Miura	Haluto Moriguchi
Mike Yoshio Kubota	Hisashi Alvin Maeda	Roy Hiroshi Matsumoto	Ken Miya	Tom N. Moriguchi
Thomas T. Kuge	Robert N. Maeda	Takeo Harry Matsumoto	Carl Miyabara	Henry A. Morimoto
Toshiaki Kuge	Shinjiro Maeda	Frank M. Matsumoto	Don S. Miyada	Harry Takeshi Morioka
Hisashi Kumagai	Joseph Maruyama	Mitsuki Matsunaga	Kenneth Miyahira	Percy T. Morioka
Masuo Kumamoto	Tom T. Masamori	Kenichi Matsunaga	Ocean Miyake	Katsumi Motooka
Mitsuo Kunihiro	Ben Masaoka	Spark Masayuki Matsunaga	James S Miyake	George Kaoru Morishige
Casey Hiroshi Kunimura	Mike M. Masaoka	Fred Rock Matsuno	Yukio Miyamoto	Kenzo Morishita
Raymond Denji Kunimura	Don Kunito Masuda	Theodore Matsuo	Masao Miyamoto	George Masaaki Morita
Tadashi Kunishige	Kaoru Masuda	Peter Matsuoka	Teruo Ted Miyamoto	Takashi Morita
Susumu Kunishige	Masao Masuda	Tadami Matsuoka	Hiroshi Hershey Miyamura	Hideo Harry Morita
Yoshisuke Jack Kunitomi	Glenn M. Masunaga	George Matsuoka	Yoshito Miyamura	Richard Yutaka Moritsugu
Kinya Kunitomi	John Masunaga	Yutaka Matsuoka	Peter Takashi Miyashiro	Kaoru Moto



Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service

RECIPIENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL



Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service

Jimmie Koji Motoyama
 George Taizo Mukai
 Henry Tashiro Mukai
 George Takashi Mukai
 Fred K. Murakami
 Raymond Shoji Murakami
 Minoru Murakami
 Tadao Murakami
 Melvin Mutsuo Muramoto
 Kiyoshi Muranaga
 Sadao Richard Murashige
 James M. Murata
 Toyonari Murayama
 Susumu Musashi
 Masao Nagahiro
 Joe H. Nagaki
 Jack K. Nagano
 Hiroshi Fred Nagano
 Minoru Nagaoka
 Shiro Nagaoka
 Tom Tokiharu Nagata
 Tsutomu Nagata
 William Sumio Naito
 Tetsuo Henry Nakabayashi
 Pershing Nakada
 Minoru P. Nakada
 Henry Nakada
 Masato Nakae

Richard M. Nakagawa
 Kiyoto Nakagawa
 Henry S. Nakagawa
 Togo Nakagawa
 Toshio William Nakagawa
 James Mamoru Nakaguchi
 Paul T. Nakahara
 Yukio Nakahira
 Kiyoto Nakai
 Kiyoto Nakai
 George Nakaichi
 Takashi T. Nakamoto
 George Itsuo Nakamura
 George Nakamura
 Jack Seitoku Nakamura
 Yoshio C. Nakamura
 Ben Rikio Nakamura
 Masahe Sam Nakanishi
 Tokiuchi Nakano
 Hichiro Nakano
 Rokuro Nakano
 George Kiyoshi Nakao
 Isamu Nakasato
 Jack Nakasone
 Emery S. Nakashima
 Donald T. Nakashima
 Shigemitsu Nakashima
 Albert Takeshi Nakata

Yoneto Nakata
 Lorry Masaharu Nakatsu
 Hideo Nakauchi
 Takeo Nakawatase
 Harry Nakayama
 Tomio Nakayama
 Minoru Nakayama
 Albert O. Nakazawa
 Mark Edward Nakazawa
 Karl Hikaru Nakazawa
 Harry Nakazono
 Sam H. Nakazono
 Ken Nihei
 Ban Ninomiya
 George Masakazu Nishi
 Kikumi Nishi
 Masakazu Nishi
 Kazuma M. Nishiie
 Nobuo Nishimori
 Dick Yoshio Nishimoto
 Takio H. Nishimoto
 Yorio Ralph Nishimoto
 Frank Ken Nishimura
 Yukitsugu Nishimura
 Thomas Nishitani
 Toshio Nishizawa
 Hakuzo Nitta
 Warren Susumu Nitta

Mack M. Nogaki
 Masatoshi Nonaka
 Minoru Norikane
 Wataru Nouchi
 Tadashi Nukuto
 Jerry J. Numata
 Herman K. Nunies
 Calvin Oba
 Stanley T. Oba
 Charles Isami Oda
 Kazumi Oda
 Peter Iwao Oda
 James Shimpei Oda
 William Sadayuki Oda
 Dick Rikkiho Oda
 Kenneth Kameho Oda
 Tsuruho Ted Oda
 Yoshinobu Oda
 Hiroshi Odoi
 Masaru H. Odoi
 Jack H. Ogami
 Dye Ogata
 Tsugio Ogata
 James Makoto Ogawa
 Peter Takeo Ogawa
 Terry T. Ogawa
 Abraham G. Ohama
 Ben Saburo Ohama

Robert Ohama
 Ted Kaoru Ohira
 Yoshiro Oishi
 George Y. Oka
 Walter T. Oka
 Kayji Oka
 Tsutomu Okabayashi
 Edward K. Okada
 Peter K Okada
 George Tadeo Okamoto
 Noel Y. Okamoto
 Takashi Okamoto
 Toshikazu Okamoto
 George Okazaki
 Isao Okazaki
 Eichi Oki
 Charles M. Okimura
 Richard T. Omori
 William H. Omoto
 William R. Ono
 Hideo S. Onoda
 Seiji Oshiro
 Yoshinobu D. Oshiro
 Masaki Mike Oshiro
 Itsuki Oshita
 Kenneth Kenji Ota
 Susumu Ota
 Masaru Otaguro

RECIPIENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Tadashi Otaguro	Sam M. Sakamoto	Shigeru Seta	Orville Cresap Shirey	Jack K. Tagawa
Tadashi Otaguro	George R. Sakanari	Joseph T. Seto	Howard H. Shiroma	National Tadayuki Tahara
Hiroshi Oto	Seiji Sakata	Matthew M. Seto	Fujito Shohara	Richard E. Taira
George Otsuki	George Shinichi Sakata	David Kenroku Seto	James Hatsuto Shohara	Mitsuru Takahashi
James S. Oura	Yukio Sakata	Hugh Y. Seto	George Y. Shoji	Kazuo Takahashi
George M. Oyama	George T. Sakato	George Shiba	Mack Sato Shoji	Roy Tetsuo Takai
Masayuki Michael Ozaki	Matsuji Sakumoto	Shigenobu Shibano	Alfred Terry Slater	Harry Tamotsu Takai
Koji Ozawa	Shizuo Sakurada	George Shigeta	Toshimi Sodetani	Fujio Takaki
Shigenobu Ozima	Tomio Sakurai	Reginald G. Shikami	Thomas T. Sueki	Kenichi J. Takaki
Bernard L. Perlsweig	Hitoshi Sameshima	Terry T. Shima	Paul T. Sugihara	George H. Takaki
Thomas Plourde	Eddie T. Sasaki	Hideichi Shimabukuro	Takashi Frank Sugihara	Michael Seijune Takamine
Tomizo Saiki	Yoshio Frank Sasaki	Bell Masayuki Shimada	Shigeo Fred Sugimoto	Russell Shigeru Takashima
Calvin Saito	Samuel Katsuyoshi Nobuo Sasano	William Y. Shimazu	Sumio Sumihiro	Shigeyoshi Takata
Masaharu Saito	Andrew Jiro Sato	Fumio Steve Shimizu	James Gunichi Sunahara	Daniel Eiji Takehara
George Saito	Robert Tomiya Sato	George T. Shimizu	Satoru Tony Sunamoto	Kenneth Takehara
Harold Saito	Robert Satoshi Sato	Paul Shimizu	Arthur A. Susumi	Kaname Kenneth Takemoto
Shozo Saito	Shukichi Sato	Ted Shimizu	Tamio Suyama	Wallace Takemoto
Goro Sakaguchi	Don Sanji Sato	Yoshiaki Shimizu	Eji Suyama	Masami Takenaga
Henry Keizo Sakaguchi	Yonekazu Satoda	Michiru Shimotsukasa	George S. Suyehiro	Teruo Takenaka
Ryosuke Sakaguchi	Susumu Satow	Minoru Shimoto	Clarence K. Suzuki	Shiro Takeshita
Lawson Lichiro Sakai	Tomio Satow	Munro Shintani	Iwao Lewis Suzuki	Shigeo Takeshita
Noboru Sakai	Yukio Kenneth Sawada	Fred A. Shiosaki	James T. Suzuki	Shiro Takeshita
Toshiyuki George Sakai	Kenji Sayama	Hero Shiosaki	Tetsuo Suzumoto	Isao Takiyama
Seichi Sakaida	Stanley Seiso Segawa	Jun Shiosaki	Katsutoshi Tabata	Kay Tamada
Haruo Sakaji	Noboru Seki	Clinton I. Shiraishi	Masakatsu Tabata	Minoru Tamashiro
Isamu Sakamoto	Kane Senda	Mitsuru Shiraishi	Benjamin B. Tada	Joe Ryoki Tamura
John Minoru Sakamoto	George Sera	Seichi Shiraiwa	Koji Tada	Harry Minoru Tamura
Thomas T. Sakamoto	Stanley S. Serikaku	Takashi Bolo Shirakata	Kan Tagami	Frank S. Tanabe



Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service

RECIPIENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL



Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service

- | | | | | |
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| Hiroshi Tanaka | Yoshiro Tokiwa | Frank M. Wada | Yozo Yamamoto | Iwao Yokooji |
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| Hachiro J. Togashi | Marvin Tetsushi Uratsu | Shiroku Yamamoto | Hideo Yasui | |

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BILL H.R. 347 PASSES

On May 13, 2009 U.S. Congressman Adam Schiff (CA-29) introduced Congressional Gold Medal Bill H.R. 347 to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team. It unanimously passed the House of Representative on May 14 with 411 votes. On the same day, U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced S 1055 in the Senate. The process for passage in the Senate requires that 2/3 majority (67 co-sponsors) is obtained before it can reach the floor for vote.

The National Veterans Network (NVN) officially became involved to seek passage of S 1055 at the second National Veterans Network meeting in Los Angeles on June 5, 2009. Staff representatives from both Senator Boxer's and Congressman Schiff's offices made presentations. The NVN also unanimously approved a motion to request an amendment to the bill to ensure that the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) would also be recognized.

With the information provided, NVN established a committee to develop a grassroots strategy to approach and lobby support of the remaining Senators and states that had not signed on to the bill. A "Dear Colleague" letter was distributed to all NVN member organizations and others on August 5, 2009 signed by Senator Boxer, Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI), Senator Daniel Akaka (D-HI) and Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA).

Over a 12-month period and with the assistance of organizations nationwide, 73 co-sponsors were secured by June 22, 2010. Senator Boxer introduced an amendment to add the MIS to the Senate Banking Committee in July 2010. The Senate passed S 1055, which included the MIS amendment, on August 1, 2010. The House of Representatives passed an amendment on September 23, 2010. President Barack Obama ceremoniously signed S 1055 into law on October 4, 2010, awarding the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service.

THE 73 CO-SPONSORS OF S 1055 INCLUDE:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alaska - Sen Murkowski and Sen Begich | Montana- Sen Baucus and Sen Tester |
| Arkansas - Sen Pryor and Sen Lincoln | Nevada - Sen Ensign |
| Arizona - Sen. McCain | New Hampshire - Sen Shaheen |
| California - Sen Boxer and Sen Feinstein | Nebraska - Sen Nelson |
| Colorado - Sen Udall and Sen Bennet | New Jersey - Sen Lautenberg and Sen Memendez |
| Connecticut - Sen Lieberman | New Mexico- Sen Bingaman and Sen Udall |
| Delaware - Sen Kaufman | New York - Sen Gillibrand and Sen Schumer |
| Georgia - Sen Chambliss and Sen Isakson | North Dakota - Sen Dorgan |
| Hawaii - Sen Inouye and Sen Akaka | Ohio - Sen Brown |
| Idaho - Sen Crapo and Sen Risch | Oklahoma - Sen Inhofe and Sen Coburn |
| Illinois - Sen Durbin and Sen Burris | Oregon - Sen Wyden and Sen Merkley |
| Indiana - Sen Lugar and Sen Bayh | Pennsylvania - Sen Specter and Sen Casey |
| Iowa- Sen Harkin | Rhode Island - Sen Reed and Sen Whitehouse |
| Kansas- Sen Roberts | South Dakota - Sen Johnson |
| Louisiana - Sen Landrieu and Sen Vitter | Texas - Sen Hutchison and Sen Cornyn |
| Maine - Sen Snowe and Sen Collins | Utah - Sen Bennett |
| Maryland- Sen Milkulski and Sen Cardin | Vermont - Sen Leahy and Sen Sanders |
| Massachusetts - Sen Kerry | Virginia - Sen Warner |
| Michigan - Sen Levin and Sen Stabenow | Washington - Sen Murray and Sen Cantwell |
| Minnesota - Sen Klubuchar and Sen Franken | West Virginia - Sen Byrd and Sen Rockefeller |
| Mississippi - Sen Cochran | Wisconsin - Sen Kol and Sen Feingold |
| Missouri - Sen Bond | Wyoming - Sen Enzi and Sen. Barrasso |



President Obama's signing of the bill at the White House



One Hundred Eleventh Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the fifth day of January, two thousand and ten*

An Act

To grant the congressional gold medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On January 19, 1942, 6 weeks after the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Navy, the United States Army discharged all Japanese-Americans in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and changed their draft status to "4C"—the status of "enemy alien" which is ineligible for the draft.

(2) On January 23, 1942, Japanese-Americans in the military on the mainland were segregated out of their units.

(3) Further, on May 3, 1942, General John L. DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 346, ordering all people of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or noncitizens, to report to assembly centers, where they would live until being moved to permanent relocation centers.

(4) On June 5, 1942, 1,432 predominantly Nisei (second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry) members of the Hawaii Provisional Infantry Battalion were shipped from the Hawaiian Islands to Oakland, CA, where the 100th Infantry Battalion was activated on June 12, 1942, and then shipped to train at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

(5) The excellent training record of the 100th Infantry Battalion and petitions from prominent civilian and military personnel helped convince President Roosevelt and the War Department to reopen military service to Nisei volunteers who were incorporated into the 442nd Regimental Combat Team after it was activated in February of 1943.

(6) In that same month, the 100th Infantry Battalion was transferred to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where it continued to train, and even though the battalion was ready to deploy shortly thereafter, the battalion was refused by General Eisenhower, due to concerns over the loyalty and patriotism of the Nisei.

(7) The 442nd Regimental Combat Team later trained with the 100th Infantry Battalion at Camp Shelby in May of 1943.

(8) Eventually, the 100th Infantry Battalion was deployed to the Mediterranean and entered combat in Italy on September 26, 1943.

S. 1055—2

(9) Due to their bravery and valor, members of the Battalion were honored with 6 awards of the Distinguished Service Cross in the first 8 weeks of combat.

(10) The 100th Battalion fought at Cassino, Italy in January 1944, and later accompanied the 34th Infantry Division to Anzio, Italy.

(11) The 442nd Regimental Combat Team arrived in Civitavecchia, Italy on June 7, 1944, and on June 15 of the following week, the 100th Infantry Battalion was formally made an integral part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and fought for the last 11 months of the war with distinction in Italy, southern France, and Germany.

(12) The battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for its actions in battle on June 26–27, 1944.

(13) The 442nd Regimental became the most decorated unit in United States military history for its size and length of service.

(14) The 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, received 7 Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 22 Legion of Merit Medals, 15 Soldier's Medals, and over 4,000 Purple Hearts, among numerous additional distinctions.

(15) The United States remains forever indebted to the bravery, valor, and dedication to country these men faced while fighting a 2-fronted battle of discrimination at home and fascism abroad.

(16) Their commitment and sacrifice demonstrates a highly uncommon and commendable sense of patriotism and honor.

(17) The Military Intelligence Service (in this Act referred to as the "MIS") was made up of about 6,000 Japanese American soldiers who conducted highly classified intelligence operations that proved to be vital to United States military successes in the Pacific Theatre.

(18) As they were discharged from the Army, MIS soldiers were told not to discuss their wartime work, due to its sensitive nature, and their contributions were not known until passage of the Freedom of Information Act in 1974.

(19) MIS soldiers were attached individually or in small groups to United States and Allied combat units, where they intercepted radio transmissions, translated enemy documents, interrogated enemy prisoners of war, volunteered for reconnaissance and covert intelligence missions, and persuaded enemy combatants to surrender.

(20) Their contributions continued during the Allied post-war occupation of Japan, and MIS linguistic skills and understanding of Japanese customs were invaluable to occupation forces as they assisted Japan in a peaceful transition to a new, democratic form of government.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of the Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the

S. 1055-3

Military Intelligence Service, United States Army, collectively, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service, United States Army, under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other appropriate locations associated with the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service, United States Army.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 2, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to pay for the cost of the medal authorized under section 2.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

Nancy Pelosi

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mary M. Landrau

Vice President of the United States and

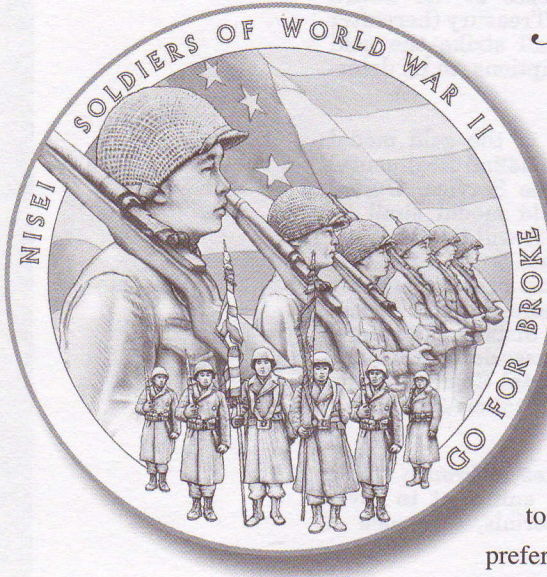
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED

OCT - 5 2010

Barack Obama

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL DESIGN



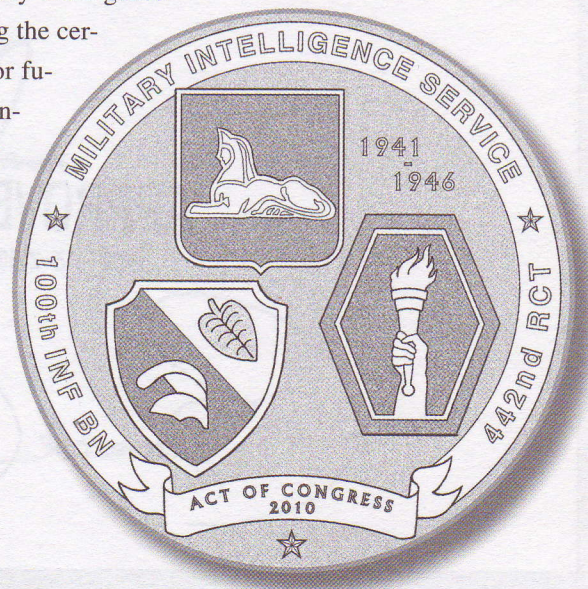
A Congressional Gold Medal is created by the United States Mint to specifically commemorate the person and achievement for which the medal is awarded. Each medal is different in appearance, and there is no rule of reaching a standard design for a Congressional Gold Medal. Congressional Gold Medals are also considered “non-portable,” meaning they are not meant to be worn on a uniform or other clothing, but rather displayed much like a trophy.

To work with the U.S. Mint, the National Veterans Network (NVN) established a Gold Medal Design Committee chaired by Major General James Mukoyama. Starting in April 2011, the committee worked with NVN member organizations around the nation to coordinate local design selection meetings to review and choose a preferred medal design. In total, the groups reviewed 12 proposed obverse (front) designs and eight proposed reverse (back) designs provided by the U.S. Mint. NVN was tasked with reviewing the design to ensure it met specific criteria: historically accurate design and inscriptions and correct design elements (uniforms, insignias, etc.).

The designs were also reviewed by the Fine Arts Commission and the Citizen Advisory Coinage Commission in May. Both commissions recommended a design to the U.S. Mint that was the preferred design of more than 90 veterans from the 100th, 442nd and MIS nationwide. The final design was approved by the Secretary of Treasury Tim Geithner on July 1, 2011 and took approximately 8 months to produce.

An original, single Congressional Gold Medal will be presented collectively to a representative of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service at the Congressional Gold Medal ceremony. Following the ceremony, this original medal will be taken to the Smithsonian for future display. Before it is permanently displayed in the Smithsonian, however, planning is underway to have the medal travel to select regions of the United States. It is the goal of the NVN to have the medal travel to maximize the educational value and impact the 100th, 442nd and MIS legacy offers through the awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal.

Replicas of the medal will be made available for purchase by the U.S. Mint. The cost of a three-inch replica bronze medal will be \$44.95 and \$8.00 with a case.



CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL INVITATION



*The Congress of the United States
requests the honor of your presence at a
Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony
in honor of the*

*100th Infantry Battalion,
442nd Regimental Combat Team
& Military Intelligence Service,
United States Army*

*on Wednesday, the second of November
two thousand eleven
at eleven o'clock in the morning*

*Emancipation Hall
United States Capitol Visitor Center
Washington, District of Columbia*

*The favor of your reply is requested by the nineteenth of October
(202) 226-9336 or Boehner-R.S.V.P.@mail.house.gov*

All guests must R.S.V.P. for security purposes

100th
INFANTRY
BATTALION

With the exception of a few of its officers, the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate) was the first combat unit in U.S. Army history to be comprised exclusively of Japanese Americans or Nisei (second-generation Japanese American) from Hawaii. The unit was made up of 1,432 men serving in the 298th and 299th Regiments of the Hawaii National Guard who had been drafted prior to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. In the weeks following the attack, the soldiers guarded Hawaii's beaches and coastlines from a possible land invasion by Japanese military forces.

On May 28, 1942 Japan's naval forces were approaching Midway. In anticipation of a Japanese attack on Hawaii, all Nisei soldiers in the 298th and 299th Regiments were placed in a separate unit called the Hawaiian Provisional Infantry Battalion. They were shipped out of the islands in the darkness of night on June 5, 1942; their destination a secret.



*"The
Purple Heart
Battalion"*

Several days later, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge appeared on the horizon. After disembarking in Oakland, the unit, renamed the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate), was transported by train to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, then to Camp Shelby, Mississippi for combat training.

The Army remained silent throughout its 16 months of training on whether the 100th would be sent into combat, and if so where and with whom. In September 1943 the 100th was dispatched to Oran, Africa, and attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Division. On September 22, 1943 the "One Puka Puka" [Hawaiian for one zero zero] hit the beaches of Salerno, Italy.

For the next nine months, the 100th fought from Salerno to Rome, battling a tenacious enemy throughout a bitter winter. The unit faced its toughest test at Monte Cassino, a mountaintop monastery occupied by the Germans, and suffered tremendous casualties. The battle earned the 100th its nickname, "The Purple Heart Battalion."

On June 11, 1944 the casualty-depleted 100th was bolstered by replacements from the 442nd. The 100th was subsequently attached to the newly arrived 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT) – a unit of Nisei volunteers from Hawaii and the mainland United States. The 100th was designated the First Battalion of the 442nd, although it was allowed to retain its original name, the 100 Infantry Battalion.

By September 1944, as part of the 442 RCT, the 100th contributed significantly to driving the German army north to the Arno River. From October through November 1944 the 442nd joined the 36th Infantry Division in northeastern France for the Vosges Mountains campaign. As a battalion of the 442nd, the 100th participated in the liberation of Bruyeres and Biffontaine and the rescue of the Texas "trapped battalion" -- an effort that earned it a Presidential Unit Citation.

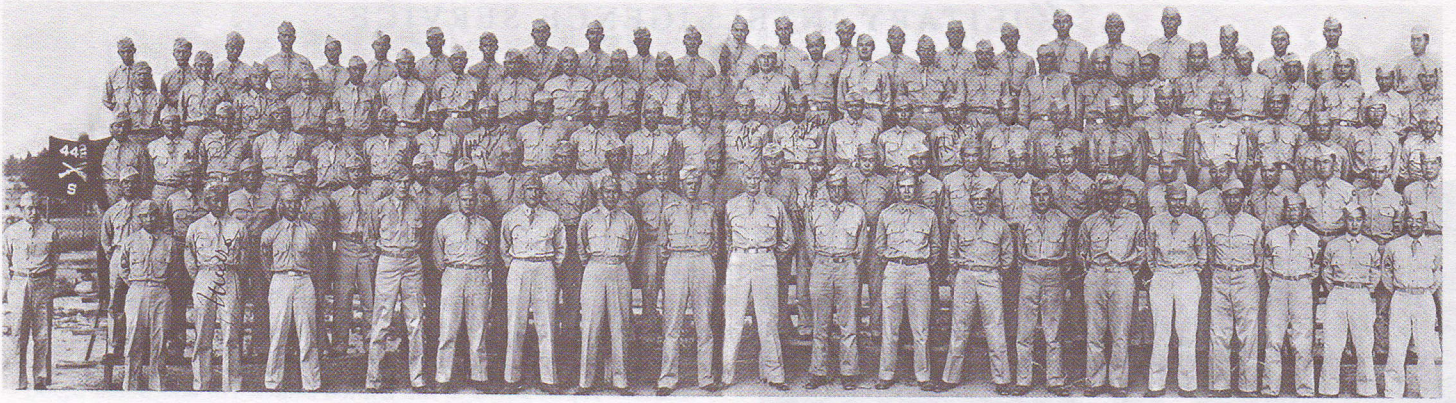
The 442nd was attached to the Fifth Army in Italy, and in April 1945 it pierced the long-held Gothic line and drove the German enemy back into the Po Valley, forcing Germany's surrender on May 2, 1945.

During its 18 months in combat, the 100th buried 337 of its men. For its service to America, the 100th Battalion, while an independent entity and as part of the 442nd, was honored with 3 Presidential Unit Citations, 1,703 Purple Hearts, 8 Congressional Medals of Honor, 16 Distinguished Service Crosses, 147 Silver Stars, 2,173 Bronze Stars and 30 Division Commendations.

From unwarranted distrust in the wake of the Pearl Harbor attack, this "guinea pig" battalion earned the distinction of being one of the most highly decorated battalions for its size and length of time in combat. The superior training record and demonstration of loyalty of the 100th influenced Washington officials to form the 442nd RCT and paved the way for other Nisei soldiers of WWII to prove their loyalty to America.

Edited from Japanese Eyes, American Heart. 1998. Reprint approved by Ted Tsukiyama, Esq





The 442nd Regimental Combat Team was organized on March 23, 1943 in response to the War Department's call for volunteers to form the segregated Japanese American army combat unit. More than 12,000 Nisei (second-generation Japanese American) volunteers answered the call.

Ultimately 2,686 volunteers from Hawaii and 1,500 from U.S. internment camps assembled at Camp Shelby, Mississippi in April 1943 to undergo infantry training.

The 442nd RCT was comprised of: three infantry battalions, 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, 232nd Combat Engineers Company, Anti Tank Company, Cannon Company, Medical Detachment, and 206th Army Ground Forces Band. After a year of training at Camp Shelby, the 442nd was sent overseas to Italy on May 1, 1944. There it joined the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate) who had preceded the 442nd by 9 months. The 100th was designated the First Battalion of the 442nd.

The 442nd was assigned to Gen. Mark Clark's 5th Army and underwent its baptism of fire at Suvereto, Italy on June 26, 1944. For the next 10 weeks, the unit engaged the German army in the mountainous Italian terrain, driving the enemy forces north to the Arno River. On August 15, 1944 the Anti Tank Company was detached from the 442nd and ordered to make an assault glider landing in the invasion of southern France.

From October through November 1944 the 442nd served in north-eastern France with the 36th Infantry Division in the dark and bitter-cold forests of the Vosges Mountains. The Germans knew no invading force in history had succeeded in defeating the controlling force in the Vosges. The Germans decided to defeat the Americans in the Vosges and thereby prevent the invasion of Germany from that sector. However, the French towns of Bruyeres, Belmont and Biffontaine were liberated by the 442nd.

As it was about to be pulled back to enjoy hot meals and hot showers, the 442nd was ordered back to the front lines to rescue elements of the 1st battalion, 141st Regiment of the 36th "Texas" Division, who Hitler personally ordered be annihilated "so they don't fight on German soil." The 442nd suffered casualties two to

442nd
REGIMENTAL
COMBAT
TEAM



three times the 211 who were left to be saved. The intensity of the fighting in France can be best illustrated by the number of high awards the 442nd received in slightly more than one month of combat in the Vosges: five of the seven Distinguished Unit Citations; five of 21 Medals of Honor, and nine of 29 Distinguished Service Crosses.

In late March 1945 the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion was assigned to the 7th Army, which needed the 522nd fire support in the Allied assault against Germany. While on that mission, it encountered and liberated Jewish survivors of a sub camp of the Dachau death march.

The 442nd was returned to Italy in April 1945 at the specific request of General Clark. He wanted the unit to help the 5th Army breach the German Gothic Line that had blocked the

Allied advance for six months. The 442nd broke through the German defenses at Mount Folgorito in less than a day - and in the next three weeks forced the German Army to retreat north to the Po Valley, where it finally surrendered on May 2, 1945.

In just 10 months of combat against Germany, the 442nd RCT compiled a remarkable fighting record. It was achieved at a high price, however, more than 700 killed and missing in action. The 442nd, including the 100th Battalion, was honored with seven Distinguished Unit Citations, more than 4,000 Purple Hearts, seven Presidential Unit Citations and a large number of individual decorations for bravery, including 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 588 Silver Stars, and more than 4,000 Bronze stars.

With its battle cry, "Go For Broke," the 442nd RCT earned the distinction of being told by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson's personal representative on July 4, 1946 that "your combat record has not been surpassed." Subsequently, on July 15, 1946, President Harry Truman reviewed the 442nd at the outer south lawn of the White House following its march down Constitution Avenue and paid the Nisei the ultimate tribute, "you fought the enemy abroad and prejudice at home and you won". This represented the highest stamp of approval of Nisei loyalty.

*Edited from Japanese Eyes, American Heart. 1998.
Reprint approved by Ted Tsukiyama, Esq*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

"America's Secret Weapon in The War Against Japan"



against the Japanese as the 100th Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team fought in Italy and France. When the Pacific war ended they served with the same intensity in the demobilization of the Japanese armed forces and subsequently in the development of an industrialized Japan allied to the United States. An additional 3,000 trained Nisei linguists served in the Occupation of Japan in various capacities such as the writing of the Constitution, in the educational, political, women and other reform movements and in the lowest public administrative unit to the national government. With their knowledge of the Japanese language and custom, the Nisei served as a bridge between the Japanese officials who did not speak English and the American officials who did not speak Japanese.



During World War II, Nisei (second-generation Japanese Americans) served in the Military Intelligence Service (MIS), performing secret intelligence work against the Japanese military. Their work dispelled any doubt that as Americans the Nisei were willing to fight an enemy with whom they share a similar ancestral background.

On November 1, 1941, the U.S. Army secretly opened a Military Intelligence Service Language School at the Presidio in San Francisco to teach and give training in military intelligence in the event of war with Japan. Following the outbreak of World War II, Japanese Americans with the required language background were recruited from the 100th Battalion, 442nd RCT, and from Hawaii and America's internment camps. In all, 6,000 Nisei graduated from military language schools at the Presidio, and Camp Savage and Fort Snelling in Minnesota.

The MIS graduates were dispatched to every combat theater and participated in every major battle and invasion against the Japanese military. They were "attached" to the US Army, Navy, Marines and Air Corps and "loaned" to British, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, Chinese and Indian combat units in every phase of the Asia-Pacific war until Japan was defeated.

Beginning in May 1942, MIS participated in the Aleutian and Solomon Islands invasions, in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's drive through New Guinea and the Philippines, and in the Central Pacific invasions of Tarawa, Kwajalein, Majuro, Eniwetok, Saipan and Guam. Nisei were included in the final assault on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Operating out of New Delhi, India they helped drive the Japanese Army from Burma, reopening the Burma Road to China.

Nisei served in front line combat units and were awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge. They fought as ferociously

The Nisei linguists translated enemy documents, including orders, battle plans, maps, diaries and letters; interrogated Japanese prisoners of War; served under cover in Japan-occupied Manila; served as order-of-battle specialists; intercepted and deciphered enemy communications; composed and broadcast surrender appeals and other psychological warfare tactics; and flushed caves of enemy soldiers and civilians. Volumes of intelligence material were gathered in the process and converted into a successful Allied strategy and operations against the Japanese.

Until recently, very little was known about the invaluable service provided by the Nisei of the MIS, primarily because their work was strictly classified.

The Nisei who served in the MIS was America's secret weapon in the war against Japan - a secret weapon that MG Charles Willoughby, G-2 Chief in the Pacific, credited with saving a million lives.

Edited from Japanese Eyes, American Heart. 1998.

Reprint approved by Ted Tsukiyama, Esq



The National Veterans Network graciously appreciates the efforts of

CONGRESSMAN ADAM SCHIFF

and

SENATOR BARBARA BOXER

*T*hank you to Congressman Schiff and Senator Boxer for their sponsorship and unyielding support to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service. It is because of their deep understanding of the Japanese American World War II soldier's story that they both took the lead to introduce legislation to bestow the Congressional Gold Medal to these courageous Americans.

We believe it is important for the nation to recognize the dedicated service of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service during World War II and to honor them for their heroic deeds in defense of the United States while they are still living. Through the Congressional Gold Medal their service will be remembered in history. Moreover, it is our hope that this medal will provide educational opportunities to ensure the 100th, 442nd and MIS legacy is taught to future generations nationwide.

Warm regards,

THE NATIONAL VETERANS NETWORK

100th Infantry Battalion Veterans Club, Honolulu, HI

100/442 Veterans Association, Los Angeles, CA

442nd Veterans Club, Honolulu, HI

Chicago Nisei Post #1183 American Legion, Chicago, IL

Friends and Family of Nisei Veterans, San Francisco, CA

Go For Broke Association, Honolulu, HI

Go For Broke National Education Center, Torrance, CA

Houston Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Houston, TX

Japanese American Association of New York

Japanese American National Museum, Los Angeles, CA

Japanese American Veterans Association, Washington, D.C.

Japanese American Veterans of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

MIS Club of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI

MIS Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA

National JACL, Washington, D.C.

National Japanese American Historical Society, San Francisco CA

National Japanese American Memorial Foundation, Washington, D.C.

National Japanese American Veterans Council, Washington, D.C.

Nisei Veterans Coordination Council, Los Angeles, CA

Nisei Veterans Memorial Center, Kahului, Maui

Oregon Nikkei Endowment, Portland, OR

Oregon Nisei Veterans, Portland, OR

Pinedale Assembly Center, Fresno, CA

Seattle Nisei Veterans Committee, Seattle WA



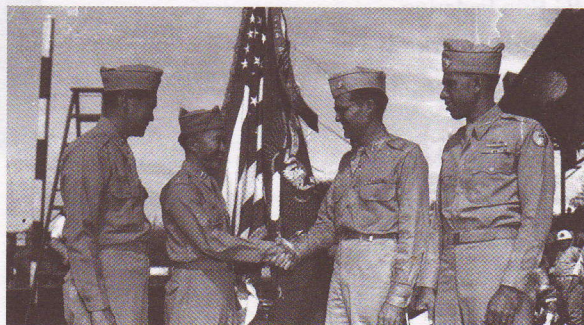
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CONGRESSIONAL, ARMY AND AGENCY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

100th Battalion 442D Infantry Regiment	Lt. General Joseph Peterson (Ret.)
3rd Infantry Regiment, The Old Guard	Major General Antonio Taguba (Ret.)
Aaron Baird, Office of Congressman Adam Schiff	Major General James Mukoyama (Ret.)
Army Human Resource Command	Major General Robert Lee (Ret.)
Army Multimedia and Visual Information Directorate	Marie Blanco, Office of Senator Daniel Inouye
Beau Tatsumura, 100th Battalion 442D Infantry Regiment	Mark Nakamoto, Office of Congressman Mike Honda
Chief of Staff of the Army	Marty Herbet, House Veteran Affairs Committee
Congressman Adam Schiff, U.S. House of Representative	Mary Yoshioka, Office of Senator Daniel Inouye
Congressman Michael Honda, U.S. House of Representative	Mazie Hirono, U.S. House of Representative
Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard, U.S. House of Representative	Military District of Washington
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THE NATIONAL VETERANS NETWORK

The National Veterans Network (NVN) is a coalition of Japanese American veteran and civic organizations whose mission is to serve the interests of Japanese American World War II and subsequent war veterans. It is a neutral entity that serves the best interests of all organizations and regions nationwide.

The National Veterans Network first came together in 2008. The purpose was to bring together organizations nationwide to understand each other's missions and to begin open dialogue to find common ground amongst the organizations. NVN continued to meet in 2009 and launched its first national project to support the Congressional Gold Medal bill in the Senate. It developed a grassroots strategy to approach senators nationwide to support S 1055 sponsored by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA). The strategy was a success and more than a year later S 1055 passed unanimously in the Senate. NVN also initiated a national dialogue on the "Nisei veterans' legacy" to discuss and understand what this legacy means to each region. After hours of discussion, NVN produced its first concept paper on the Nisei veterans' legacy.

On August 13-14, 2010, east coast organizations sponsored a fourth National Veteran Network meeting in Washington, D.C. to formalize its operations to work with the U.S. Congress and U.S. Mint to plan a national event that will honor the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service. A steering committee along with working ad-hoc committees were formed to make decisions in the best interests of the collective Japanese American WWII veterans' recognition of the Congressional Gold Medal.

NVN was actively engaged as the official designated entity to plan and execute the Congressional Gold Medal ceremony and events in 2011. Led by Chairperson Christine Sato-Yamazaki and the NVN steering committee, the Congressional Gold Medal ceremony and events have been coordinated with input and consensus by all organizations and represented regions.

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- 100th Infantry Battalion Veterans Club, Honolulu, HI - Pauline Sato
- 100/442 Veterans Association, Los Angeles, CA - Laura Shigemitsu
- 442nd Veterans Club, Honolulu, HI - Bill Thompson
- Chicago Nisei Post #1183 American Legion, Chicago, IL - Howard Hieshima
- Friends and Family of Nisei Veterans, San Francisco, CA - Lawson Sakai
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- Japanese American Veterans Association, Washington, D.C. - Terry Shima, Grant Ichikawa
- Japanese American Veterans of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN - Kathy Koch
- MIS Club of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI - Ed Hamasu
- MIS Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA - Cathy Tanaka
- National JACL, Washington, D.C. - Floyd Mori, Jean Shiraki
- National Japanese American Historical Society, San Francisco CA - Rosalyn Tonai
- National Japanese American Memorial Foundation, Washington, D.C. - Craig Uchida
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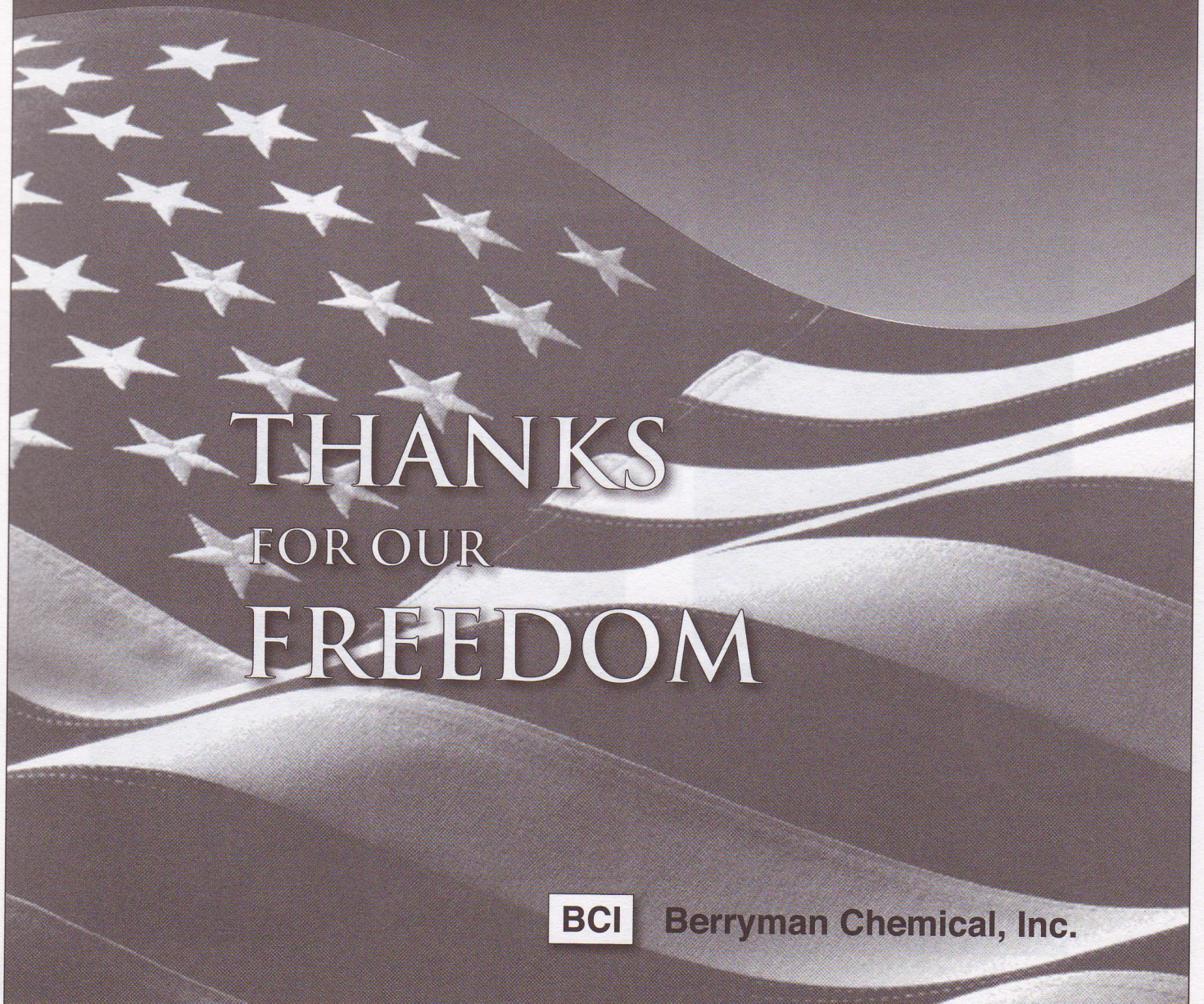
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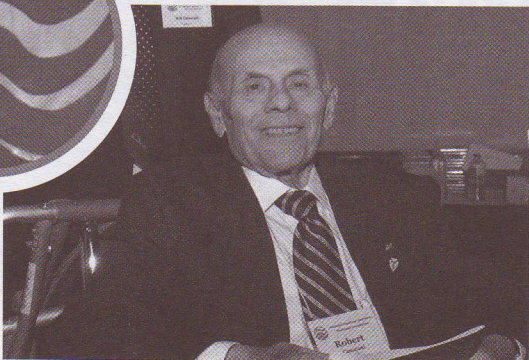
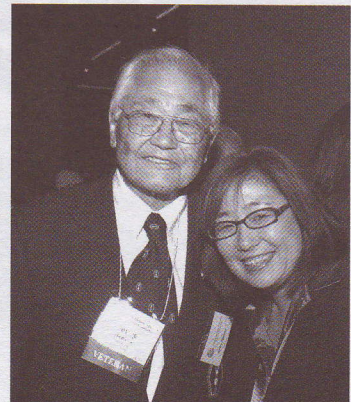
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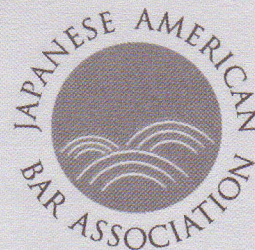


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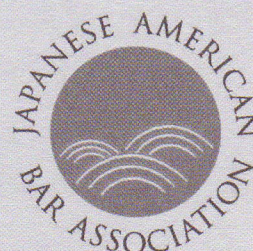
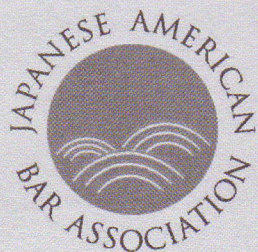


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The Japanese American Bar Association
is deeply honored to salute the
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and the MIS.

we are forever indebted

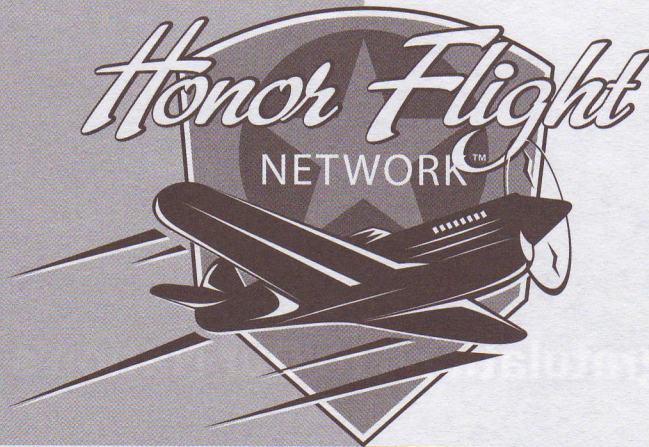


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The Japanese American Bar Association, comprised of attorneys, judicial officers, elected officials, heads of public agencies, and law student leaders, provides service to the community through pro bono clinics, law school scholarships and support of local and national organizations assisting those in need.

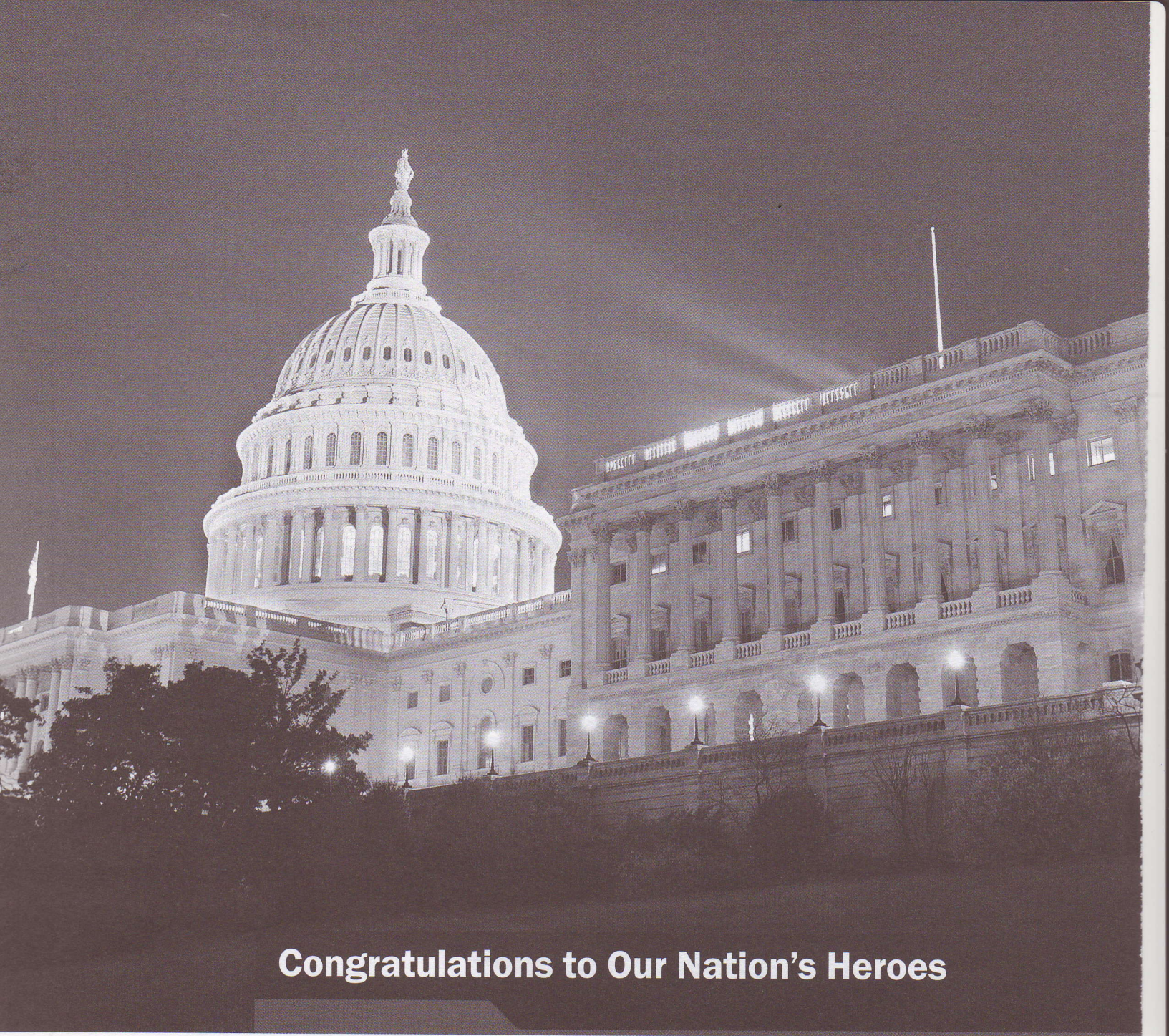
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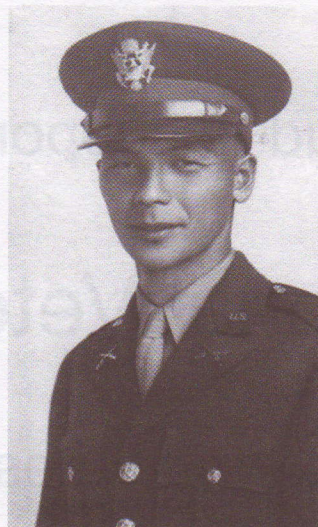
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TO THE
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*in memory of
Lieutenant Colonel Samuel M. Sakamoto,
100th Infantry Battalion, A Company
SS PH POW*

Honoring Brothers from Waimea, Kauai, Hawaii

Yoshimi Jack Ishii
442nd RCT



Ralph Yoshio Ishii
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And All Their Buddies Who Served



Justice & Security Strategies, Inc.

Moving Organizations Forward

**Congratulations to the
Japanese American veterans
of the
100th Infantry Battalion
442nd Regimental Combat Team and
Military Intelligence Service
on receiving the
Congressional Gold Medal!**

*Thank you for your patriotism and heroism
and the legacy you have bestowed upon us.*

*Dr. Craig D. Uchida, Shellie E. Solomon and
the staff at
Justice & Security Strategies, Inc.
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and congratulates the recipients of the

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“You fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice... and you have won.”*

We are proud to honor the veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service through our support of the National Veterans Network. AARP salutes all of the American soldiers of Asian descent for their extraordinary service, achievement and sacrifice during World War II. Together we have the opportunity to enhance the quality of life for all, leading positive social change through information, advocacy and service.

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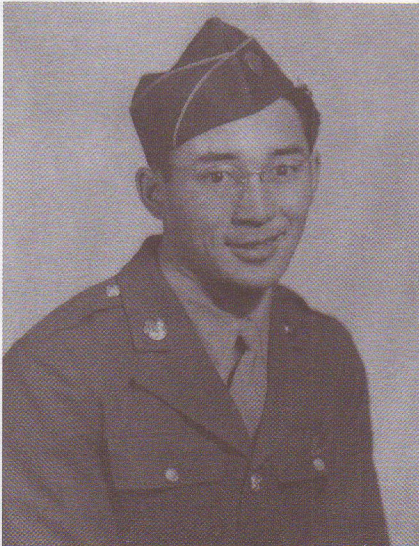
* President Truman, July 14, 1946, White House lawn addressing the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team.



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Yeiki Matsui

Your sacrifice and valor has opened doors for me and others to follow. I am so sorry that you are not here to witness our nation's Gold Medal tribute to you and your courageous and heroic World War II 442nd and MIS brothers.

Sincerely,

Rose Matsui Ochi, Esq.

PROUD SUPPORTER
of the
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Recipients

**442TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM
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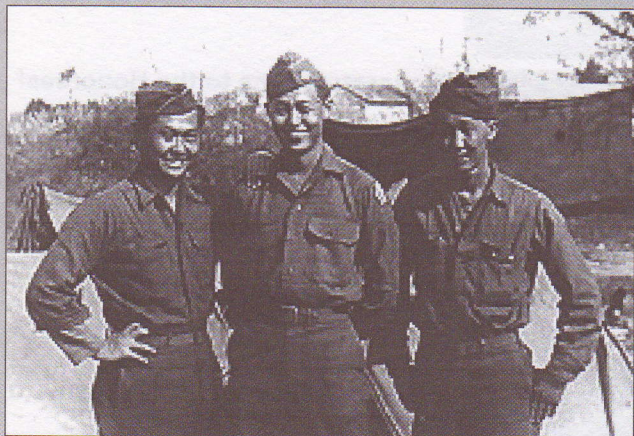
How can we honor you? Go for broke.

The fighting song, *Go for Broke*, inspired Japanese American soldiers to serve their country beyond the call of duty. The 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe. The Military Intelligence Service with greatest secrecy in the Pacific. With recognition of the Congressional Gold Medal, these Nisei patriots join the pantheon of timeless American heroes. KPMG honors their dedication and sacrifice.

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From left: *Frank and Stanley Hayami and Willie Fujioka*



The unselfish and heroic sacrifices by you,
your cousins and many fellow soldiers
have provided countless opportunities
for all future generations.

We thank and miss you dearly.

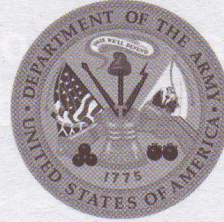
*With great love,
the Fujioka family -
your wife Linda, sons Fred and
Bill, Jane, Darlene, Brett and Jason.*

**CONGRATULATIONS TO
THE VETERANS FOR A
WELL-DESERVED HONOR!**

*Dr. and Mrs. Raymond S.
Murakami*

*Dr. Sumiye Okubo and
Ronald C. Debnam*

*With deepest gratitude to the
brave heroes that paved the way*



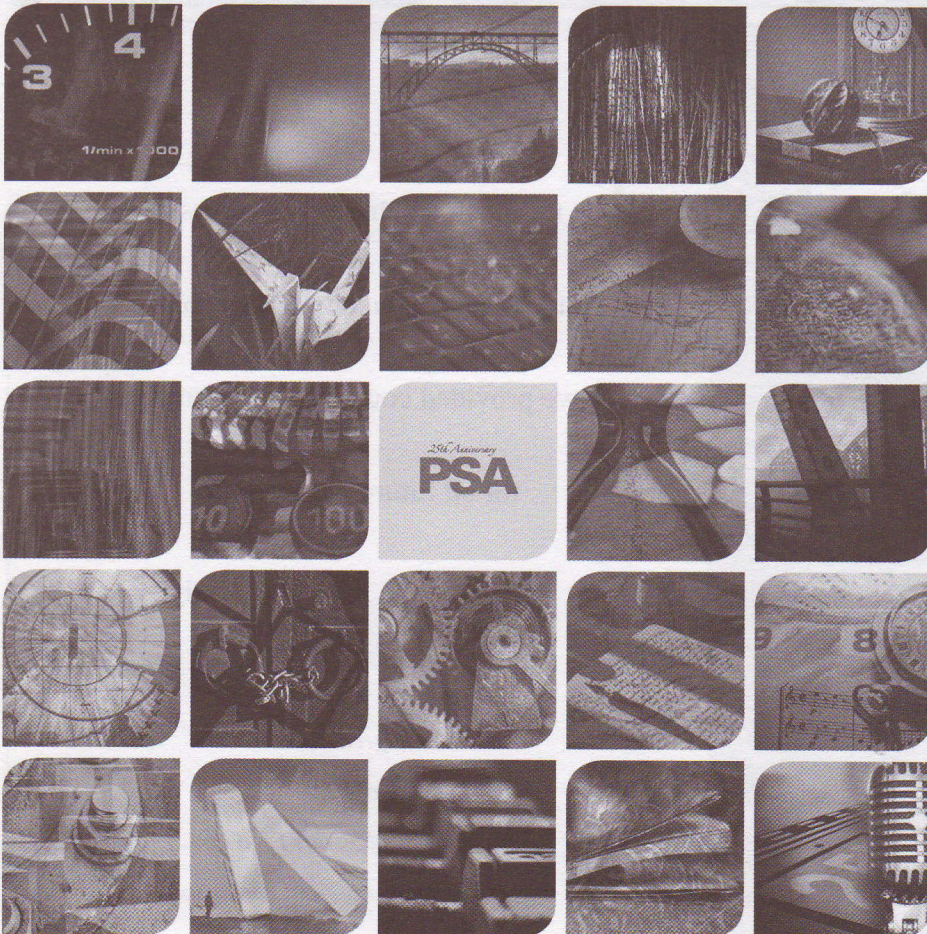
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Congratulations to the Honorees!

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We will never forget your legacy

of patriotism, valor, sacrifices, and

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THANK YOU for all you did

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We honor

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for their extraordinary accomplishments,
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