



The *senninbari-haramaki* shown here was made at the Rohwer Relocation Center in Arkansas by a mother for her son prior to his departure to the European Theater of Operations. The name on the belt says "Ito Susumu." According to the former soldier, the belt was made from rice sack cloth and had two 21.0" tie strings on each end. A pouncing tiger was painted across the center of the belt. The women in Rohwer then placed rows of red knots around it.

The soldier owner stated that the *senninbari* was not worn as a *haramaki* (belt.) Rather, he "...wrapped it in cellophane and carried it in my combat jacket pocket throughout the War." *Senninbari* were believed by Japanese-Americans to provide good luck and protection. The former soldier, who was a member of the 522nd Field Artillery, said that "...perhaps this is one of the reasons for my intact return?" *Senninbari* courtesy of the Japanese American National Museum, Los Angeles, CA.

Right: This *senninbari* vest was made by Mrs. Nakatani Shizuyo for her son Frank Nakatani in the Amache, Colorado relocation camp. It measures 19.0"x18.0" (48.0cm by 45.0cm.) One thousand individually placed red knots have been sewn onto both the front and back of the piece. Six buttons secure it across the front. There are two rows of characters on either side of them. A large tiger and three additional characters have been drawn in the center of the back with black ink. *Senninbari* courtesy of the Japanese American National Museum, Los Angeles, CA.