



National Council for Japanese American Redress

925 WEST DIVERSEY PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60614

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A P P E A L **O** N FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1984, NCJAR's attorney Benjamin L. Zelenko, **B R I E F** B. Michael Rauh and Ellen Godbey Carson of Landis, Cohen, Rauh and **F I L E D** Zelenko filed the first brief in our appeal No. 84-5460, WILLIAM HOHRI et al., v THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The appeal seeks to reverse the order of May 17, 1984 by Judge Louis Oberdorfer dismissing our historic lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The Japanese American Citizens League filed an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief supporting our appeal. The JACL's brief was prepared by their Washington representative Tim Gojio.

IN AN EXHAUSTIVELY researched sixty-page brief citing eight pages of authorities, and noting newly discovered evidence of past and present purposefully fraudulent concealment of our causes of action by government officials, our attorneys concluded that the judgment of the District Court should be reversed because:

"The United States has committed a massive injustice on plaintiffs, the courts, and the Constitution. The government's conspiracy was so secretive and successful that even the federal courts were powerless to detect it. When it is clear that even the courts, Congress, and legal scholars were not previously able to find a factual basis to challenge the military's action, plaintiffs' suit must be considered timely. It is no remedy at all to consign plaintiffs, an insular and stigmatized ethnic minority, to the political whims of Congress.

For over four decades, the United States government has purposefully acted to deprive plaintiffs of their day in court. If the ruling below stands unreversed, they will never live to see that day," (citing the death of our plaintiff Theresa Takayoshi in August 1984).

THE ISSUES PRESENTED for review were: (1). Did the District Court err in holding that plaintiffs' claims are time barred in light of references to intelligence information in secondary sources published in the 1940's and 1950's, when the plaintiffs were not able to discover specific evidence of government misconduct until the early 1980's due to continuing governmental fraud and concealment? (2). Are plaintiffs' claims for breach of fiduciary duty, constitutional violations, common law and constitutional tort, and declaratory relief barred by the doctrine of sovereign immunity when there are plain statutory waivers permitting such claims? (3). Did the District Court err in dismissing plaintiffs' claims without evidentiary hearings on mixed questions of law and fact crucial to resolving the jurisdictional issues on which it ruled?

Our attorneys argued persuasively that the statute of limitations were tolled due to the United States fraud and concealment of crucial evidence of government misconduct, which was not reasonably discovered until the early 1980's.... "Because of the government's invidious conspiracy to foreclose plaintiffs' claims, it should be estopped from raising any defense of statute of limitations. Having committed fraud and unprecedented wrongdoing, the government should not be permitted to take advantage of its own wrongs by challenging the timeliness of plaintiffs' claims."

WE ARGUED THAT sovereign immunity is waived by the Tucker Act for our claims for Breach of Fiduciary Duty and all our claims "arising under the Constitution." We contend our common law and constitutional tort claims are attainable under the Federal Tort Claims Act and are not barred by administrative filing requirements.

We argued that our claim for declaratory relief was not barred by sovereign immunity and urged that the court should not underestimate the importance of affirmative declaratory relief. Noting that a United States court has never ruled on the

legality of the mass imprisonment or the true facts underlying the government's wartime actions.... the government's invidious acts "are capable of repetition yet evading of review" and require judicial review in order to deter such conduct in the future.

We also claimed that the District Court erred by failing to allow full evidentiary hearings to resolve facts in dispute essential to proper resolution of jurisdictional issues.

By Winifred McGill

FRIEND OF THE COURT

ON OCTOBER 12, 1984, the Japanese American Citizens League announced the filing of an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief in support of NCJAR's class action lawsuit. Newly-elected JACL president Frank Sato stated, "I feel it is important for Japanese American groups in redress to work together."

"Our brief covers two points," said Tim Gojio, JACL's Washington representative. "First, that the JACL had participated as an amicus curiae in the Hirabayashi, Yasui, and Korematsu cases and was told after the war that there was no opportunity to overturn these decisions.

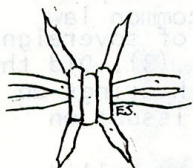
"Secondly, there appeared to be no evidence available prior to the 1983 report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and the coram nobis petitions filed the same year to show that there was an intentional government coverup of evidence that showed there was no military necessity for evacuating Japanese Americans.

"The federal government cannot be allowed to hide behind the statute of limitations when evidence that was in the exclusive control of the government, and which would have allowed the plaintiff Japanese Americans to press a lawsuit for damages, was deliberately suppressed.... for nearly 40 years," wrote Gojio, who authored the amicus curiae brief.

IN ASKING THE court to consider the conditions which faced the former internees after leaving the concentration camps, the brief points out that they "were faced with rebuilding lives shattered by their removal from the West Coast" and that discriminatory laws prevailed well after WW2. For example: the inability of the Issei to become naturalized citizens until after 1952; alien land laws were not repealed until 1956 in California and 1966 in Washington; Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1959, (which sanctioned imprisonment without trial for those suspected as security risks), repealed in 1971; and Executive Order 9066 was rescinded in 1976.

Edited: PACIFIC CITIZEN
October 19, 1984

PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN?



THE GOVERNMENT uses the term "internment" to describe what was done to Japanese American citizens during WW2.

As a child in California, I bicycled daily past one of those so-called relocation centers. It was a racetrack containing barracks surrounded by barbed-wire fences guarded by soldiers with machine guns.

All of us kids thought they looked like concentration camps.

AT AGE THREE months, my father was brought to America from Germany. His parents never registered him for citizenship, so when the war came, he was legally a German alien, although he had lived here most of his life. However, the government didn't put our blue-eyed, blond-haired family in one of these camps.

What the U.S. government did then will follow us through history. So the recent federal court decision not to compensate these people for the suffering they endured does not make me proud to be an American.

The (above) personal item
by Gene Van Dyke of Sunset Beach, Calif.
appeared in the June 7 HONOLULU
ADVERTISER

DEAR FRIENDS ,

November 1984

AT TIMES I have difficulty writing these newsletters. Some readers find them too personal, not exclusively issue-oriented. Others find some issues too far afield, not upbeat enough, or not enough related to redress. Others wish me to be more discreet, more proper. In the last issue, I tried to write about the future of NCJAR; that was thought improper and therefore not published. It's hard to know where the problem lies. If I can make a stab at it, I'd say it lies in a tendency by some readers to make me and my letters bigger than life, while I feel quite ordinary.

I started this newsletter about 5 years ago with the idea of writing a common letter to a few hundred friends and supporters. There was to be a formal NCJAR newsletter published in Seattle. Unfortunately, it was only published once, so that my letter became the NCJAR newsletter. Something, I thought, was better than nothing. Although the newsletter has developed, thanks mainly to the editorship of Eddie Sato, my letters have not changed much.

RECENTLY, Yuriko and I attended a cocktail party celebrating the publication of Studs Terkel's "The Good War," which seems assured of commercial success, making 7 on the New York Times Best Sellers list. What makes "The Good War" special are the stories by ordinary people about World War II; their stories bring us closer to the truth of that war. So I hope, it has been with these letters. Similarly, NCJAR is a collection of ordinary people who put together a movement, which has flourished remarkably well, all things considered.

Some of these ordinary people have been special. The first Lowry Redress Bill came from the people in the Seattle Evacuation Redress Committee and the leadership of Congressman Mike Lowry. NCJAR's historical research, one of our major contributions to the movement, is the result of years of dedicated work by Aiko and Jack Herzig. NCJAR's lawsuit is the product of an excellent law firm, especially attorneys Ellen Godbey Carson and Benjamin Zelenko, and the financial contributions of a few hundred citizens, especially our 37 Ronin contributors.

THE MOVEMENT itself has been held together and directed by the NCJAR board for these past 5, almost 6, years. During its entire life, NCJAR has been a completely voluntary organization with neither paid staff nor rented space. This has forced individuals to expend significant time and energy to accomplish tasks, such as fund-raising, newsletter production, education, accounting, and public relations.

I wonder if we have not reached a point of needing to consider a transition from a voluntary organization to an institution. Here, I am merely thinking aloud, not announcing policy or plans. Aiko and Jack Herzig long ago realized the need to institutionalize their research. They joined with other parties to form the Conflict Analysis Center. When they are able to locate the necessary funds, they will make more accessible their small library of documents to persons wishing to study Japanese-American history from primary documents. I think NCJAR needs to consider its own long-term future.

NCJAR succeeded in bringing the issue of Japanese-American redress to the courts. We found a law firm, constructed a historic court complaint, filed our lawsuit, and struggled through the procedural exchanges that culminated in dismissal of our lawsuit. Now we have appealed the dismissal. We anticipate more exchanges and a decision by the court of appeals. This decision can lead to two actions: 1) upholding the lower court's dismissal may lead to an effort to pass legislation to enable the lawsuit to proceed to trial by a congressional waiver of the court's procedural barriers; and 2) overturning the dismissal may lead to trial and a successful resolution that awards redress payments to tens of thousands of individuals.

THE FIRST ACTION, the introduction and passage of enabling legislation, will require a substantial effort if it is to succeed. While NCJAR, as a voluntary organization, could make a stab at it, I doubt if we could make more than a token effort. Tokenism will be insufficient. Is it even desirable? Ideally, such

an effort should be made by a body with a nation-wide constituency. It will require substantial sums of money for lobbying Congress. If successful, it will lead to the second action: a trial.

I believe a trial has a good chance of leading to redress payments for tens of thousands of individuals. We do not yet know how the court will determine the extent of the class or whether class notification will be necessary. The class will be a large one, probably numbering in the tens of thousands. However the court rules on class notification, I think that there should be an effort to notify as many members of the class as possible of their stake in this trial. In the 1980 Senate hearings on the establishment of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of civilians, the Department of Justice characterized class notification as "possibly impossible," sounding suspiciously like self-fulfilling prophecy. Class notification could prove to require a substantial effort, involving computerization and co-ordination with federal bureaucracies. Like lobbying, notification, I think, exceeds the capability of NCJAR.

I HAVE BEGUN discussing our future with friends and supporters who are associated with religious boards and agencies of Protestant denominations. These mainline denominations (United Methodist, United Presbyterian, and United Church of Christ) have nationwide constituencies. While these denominations are substantial, their resources are stretched thin. Nelson Kitsuse, who often functions as my conscience, warns me to be sure to include Buddhists and others; we should try to be as inclusive as possible. Lest there be confusion, what we should seek is not "easy money" but a means of institutionalization. Institutions are usually good at begetting institutions. Whatever issues come forth could easily become financially self-sustaining.

Meanwhile, on October 12, 1984, NCJAR attorneys from Landis, Cohen, Rauh and Zelenko—note the change from Landis, Cohen, Singman and Rauh—filed their brief in the U.S. District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit. The only friend of the court brief filed came from the Japanese American Citizens League. The government has 30 days in which to respond. We will rebut a couple of weeks after that. Then we will have to wait a few months, into 1985, for a date for oral argument before a three-judge court of appeals and their decision.

WE STILL HAVE a way to go in our fund appeal to cover the \$30,000 cost of our appeal. It's still too few of our readers supporting the vast, "let George do it" majority. If I may take liberties with the words of the Great Emancipator, we cannot endure half paid and half free.

Peace,
William Hohri

S U P P O R T F O R R E D R E S S ?

ISSUES OF COMMON concern to the Asian communities were addressed separately to Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Illinois) and Rep. Paul Simon (D-Illinois) at the Illinois Senatorial Forum held here in Chicago. on Saturday, October 6, 1984 at McCormick Place in the Jane Addams Room. Sam Ozaki of NCJAR was one of the panelists who participated in the questioning. Ozaki was the spokesman for the Japanese American Citizens League.

ONE OF THE questions directed at Paul Simon from the floor was: "Would you support enabling legislation should the present redress bills (HR 4110 and S 2116) fail to pass in Congress?"

The answer was: "To introduce enabling legislation at this time would weaken our efforts to pass the redress bill."

Simon added, "Let's concentrate on passing the redress bill first. It is my experience that when you have two bills on the same subject, you lose both of them." Simon is one of 106 co-sponsors supporting HR 4110.

WHEN PERCY WAS at the podium, he asked for a voice vote from the audience as to those in favor of redress. The response approving redress was unanimous. When he said, "Those opposed," there was silence. The vote was significant. It gave Percy something to think about, because many who were there at the forum came from communities other than Japanese. There were Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Burmese, Indonesian, Thai and others. Twenty members of the U.S. Senate support redress bill S 2116.

The moderator for the afternoon was Linda Yu, news anchorperson for ABC's Channel 7 in Chicago.

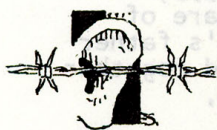
By Eddie Sato

MEET THE PLAINTIFFS

HANNAH TAKAGI HOLMES

THE LOVE AND concern by parents of a handicapped child is portrayed in this story of named plaintiff Hannah Tomiko Holmes (Takagi), who now lives in Los Angeles. Hannah has been deaf since the age of two, and was fourteen years old when she was attending the Berkeley School for the Deaf prior to the implementation of E.O. 9066 on February 19, 1942. When she and the family members were evacuated to Manzanar on May 28, 1942, they brought the problem of the deaf children to the attention of various government officials. "My parents were desperate," says Hannah. "They sent me to the camp hospital to open up my ears." Instead, nothing could be done.

Due to restlessness and because of her interest in the subject, Hannah attempted to enroll in a flower-making class. However, the Issei teacher indicated to her that she was not welcome in her class. She preferred to teach "all hearing women—not a deaf girl." Hannah then worked where they made camouflage nets. But that job ended for her because of the revolt in camp over the mysterious shortage of rations. She says with despair, "I was disappointed because I wanted to keep busy. Isolation was my worst enemy." Thereafter, Hannah spent long hours at the camp library, where she read and struggled to educate herself.



Hannah was indebted to her parents, Tomokichi and Yasu for the sacrifices made on her behalf. Leaving behind many friends at Manzanar, on May 12, 1943, the Takagi family left for Tule Lake so Hannah could attend the Helen Keller School that had been set up by the War Relocation Authority. On their way to Tule Lake, they passed through Reno, Nevada. While looking for a place to eat, they noticed a sign, which read: "NO JAPS." When they got to Tule Lake, says Hannah, "I was so happy to see some deaf friends—both adults and kids." But as it turned out, the Helen Keller School was a disappointment. It was poorly organized and the pupils benefited little in acquiring education. Two months later, the school was closed because of the disruption brought on by the controversial Loyalty Questionnaire, where many refused to go along with questions #27 and #28. Internees from other camps were ordered to move to Tule Lake.

IN EARLY SEPTEMBER of 1943, Hannah's parents decided to take her out of camp. The family moved to Chicago, where they had her enrolled at the Alexander Graham Bell School. Hannah states that Mr. Bell's wife was deaf and he communicated with her in sign language. Hannah goes on to say, "Believe it or not, that school's policy was: 'No sign language allowed in our class.' The WRA sent me to the wrong school again."

Hannah heard that some deaf students at the Bell school worked at the Zenith Corporation. A classmate urged her to apply for a job. She says, "I went there alone and was turned down because they recognized my last name."

At Jacksonville, near the State Capitol in Springfield, Hannah became the first Nisei to enroll in the Illinois School for the Deaf. This was in September of 1944. There were about 350 deaf and hearing-impaired students in the school. Everyone was friendly. The teachers were nice and knew how to deal with their students effectively. And Hannah was pleased with the school library. "It was so beautiful," she says. Unfortunately, the housemother in Hannah's dormitory told some girls "to keep away from that Jap girl." Once more Hannah was hurt and angry. When she explained what happened to the late Dr. McCloud, she said to him: "I'm not an enemy alien as they think. I am a Japanese American." McCloud looked glum and didn't say anything. "I became very uneasy and thought he might expel me," says Hannah. He did not, but he did fire the housemother.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST blacks became evident to Hannah on a Sunday afternoon, when Violet, a deaf black; Mary, a redhead; and she sat down at an ice cream parlor. The white owner told Mary that he would not serve ice cream to the black girl and wanted Violet to get out. They were stunned. Later, when a group of deaf football players—one of them being black—came in, they refused to accept the same type of treatment, thus, forcing the owner to serve ice cream to everyone, including Violet and the black player.

When Hannah told her black friend about the government putting her and others of Japanese ancestry in camps, she refused to believe it. She wanted to know why they were allowed to share with whites the use of public facilities, while blacks had to accept separate accommodations. Hannah's reply was: "Nobody can paint you red, white, black or gold. Your appearance makes the difference."

DURING HER schooling at Jacksonville, Hannah's father passed away. Despite her loss, the determination to catch up with her education continued. In time, graduation day arrived and Hannah was among the twenty-five deaf students who received a diploma. Yet, she was not qualified to take an examination to enter college. She knew the California School for the Deaf was one of the best in the country. Many of their students passed their examinations and entered Gallaudet College for the Deaf in Washington, D.C.

"I strongly feel," says Hannah, "that the government was responsible for rotting all Nisei deaf children's educational goals. The government isolated them in ten different 'concentration camps.' There was no education for them at an early age. There were no friends to share their ideas with. There were no smiles. NOTHING! All the government did was create more psychological problems for the deaf, which would make it difficult for them in later life.

"With no college education, I was not happy with the work I was doing and was never satisfied with myself as a second-class citizen. I was trapped in low-paying jobs which offered me no chance for advancement." Says Hannah, "While in Chicago, I worked as a candy packer, seamstress, file clerk, painter and radio assembler."

THE LAST TIME Hannah saw her ailing mother alive was on October 30, 1953, before leaving Chicago. Her older sister Ruth, and her husband took care of their mother for nine months before she died at the age of 56. Hannah's father Tomokichi, her mother Yasu, and her older brother Paul, are all buried together in Sacramento, where Hannah was born. "I don't know why," says Hannah, "I always have many dreams about them—for 31 years."

Returning to Los Angeles, Hannah made new friends among the hearing and the deaf while at work in the garment industry and in upholstery. Doing piece work as an upholstery seamstress and quilter paid well, but the job took its toll. It affected her health. Hannah became disabled and for a long period of time, she was under her doctor's care. She was then hired as a teacher's aide at a vocational school. Although her pay was minimal, she enjoyed teaching the skills of sewing and upholstery.

BEFORE HANNAH'S teaching career ended, her toughest job was as a sewing instructor for the Vietnamese refugees. Many of them had been attorneys, teachers, businessmen, and army officers. It was hard for them to adjust and learn academically, and professionally. The task of teaching them was hampered—not by their inability to understand English—but by the lack of concern and support on the part of the faculty and the administration.

When her deaf husband Dwight, was in Monterey Hospital for surgery, Hannah had to take time off from work to be with him. During that period, tensions mounted between the Vietnamese students and the school. The needs of the students were being ignored.

On June 17, 1978, a farewell party honoring Hannah took place in the afternoon before the graduation program. All of her Vietnamese students were invited. "It was my saddest day," she says. "I will never forget that as long as I live." Hannah was dismayed to learn later, that a group of her former students filed a complaint against the school administration. However, for lack of evidence, the case was dismissed. Then Hannah herself, decided to file a complaint where she accused the school of bigotry, deaf discrimination, and sex discrimination.

"For the first time in my life," says Hannah, "I felt much better by hitting back. The state and federal grants are for the needs of the students of all races. They deserve good, qualified teachers, and a good school administration. I want equality for the Asians, the deaf, and women."

Hannah ends by quoting from the plaque that is at the site of the former Manzanar concentration camp: "May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism, and economic exploitation never emerge again."

"INJUSTICE, HUMILIATION, HYSTERIA, RACISM and ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION still continue," says Hannah. "I know, because I was there!"

By Doris Sato

NOTE: We of the newsletter staff, thank Hannah for her stirring and heart-wrenching story. NCJAR is proud to have her as one of our named plaintiffs.

HOUSE HEARING
AN EYE OPENER

KIKU FUNABIKI OF San Francisco testified before the House Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations on September 12, 1984 in Washington, D.C. when it held further hearings on HR 4110, the bill to provide redress for Japanese Americans interned during World War II. The bill was introduced last year by Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex.) and co-sponsored by Rep. Norman Mineta (D-CA). The bill provides for payments of \$20,000 to each former internee, for the loss of constitutional rights, not for property losses.

EXPECTING THE HEARING to be a hearing, Funabiki was questioned at length upon completing her testimony. She called it a "grilling," an "inquisition." Though a contributor to NCJAR, she represented no organization. She emphasized that Nikkei must be prepared for an attitude of hostility in future redress and reparations hearings.

The content of her testimony was an overview of racism in America. It focused specifically on the life of her father, Sojiro Hori, before the war; his FBI seizure as Prisoner of War; and the rebuilding of his life after the war. Her father had an employment agency which helped Asians in seeking work as domestics. His clients were Caucasian. She described life in the concentration camp and their effect on those who were interned, and concludes with her support for the House bill.

In questioning Funabiki, Congressman Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio) said Sojiro might have been singled out by the FBI because of the business he was in, which would be ideal for intelligence gathering and even for espionage.

IN A LETTER to chairman Sam Hall, Funabiki said: "This was not a court trial where I would at least have had the protection of a counsel, judge, and jury." She told a friend she was so "non-plussed, I have no recall of the response I gave. From my husband's reports, I'd say they were pretty inane." She also refuted much of Bendetsen's testimony.

"President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox were each and all statesmen of great stature, among the finest men of our nation.

"The time is long overdue for the government of the United States, including its Congress, the House and the Senate, to make its own unprejudiced investigation and defend the government against the grotesque charges stated in Section 2(a) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of HR 4110 that it was race prejudice and not realistic precautions which induced President Roosevelt's Order. The decision was not made by military men; it was made by the only man in the United States who could make it, that is to say, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces."

KARL R. BENDETSSEN
FORMER ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF
CIVILIAN AFFAIRS OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND

She further stated that the Hokubei Mainichi, a San Francisco vernacular newspaper, became interested enough in the hearings and plans to do a story with broad coverage, especially since Donna Omata of Maryland sent an open letter to Sam Hall. Her letter, which has appeared in several newspapers, reported a serious change of tenor in the latest House hearing. Funabiki confirmed what Omata wrote with these words:

"IF WE DON'T EXPRESS our outrage now, we may as well forget redress. It's a new ballgame. From now on, it will be played with a roughness we've never had to deal with before. Those who will testify hereafter will have to be armed to the teeth with facts backed up by documents. They can no longer afford to testify with the notion that they must humble themselves to the authorities; rather, they'll have to testify with a strong conviction that this is not a privilege, but a right. Damn it!"

By Emi Fujii

LETTERS

MY PARTICIPATION in the redress movement really waned since the 1981 Commission hearings. But my experience in Washington won't allow me to bury my head in the sand. There's so much wrong in Washington which I was a witness to. This whole thing has gone beyond the redress and reparations issue. No Nikkei can take this lying down whether he supports redress or not. I hope this serves as a rallying point and unites all factions of the community.

Kiku Funabiki
San Francisco, CA

HAVE HEARD from my friend Kiku Funabiki, who says that she was devastated by the experience of testifying before Sam Hall's House subcommittee and has become fighting mad at her treatment by committee members and their softness towards Bendetsen, etc. She asks that we write to Hall to get the record straight and get our input where it might do some good. So I urge all you people to write to:

Chizu Omori
Seattle, WA

Rep. Sam B. Hall
c/o Janet Potts, Staff Counsel
B-352-A
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

CONTRIBUTORS

NOTE: Those writing to Hall should send copies of their letters to:

HOKUBEI MAINICHI
c/o Julie Matisoo or Patti Wada
1746 Post Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

I WANT TO compliment you and the newsletter committee on the marked improvement in the newsletter. Each issue has gotten better and better; the last, and most recent issue, the best newsletter NCJAR has ever put out. I'm sure it has resulted in a lot of anguish, but it's the only redress news which a lot of people (me included) get. For that fact, and the fact that it's of such good quality

Tom Okawara
Chicago, IL

ARIZONA: Dr. Roger W. Axford. CALIFORNIA: Harry Fujikawa, Peggy/Tosh Fujimura, Jack Ishii, Richard/Mary Karasawa, Don T. Kuwahara, Ralph Lazo, Futami Maeda, Sachi Nakano, Samuel O. Nukazawa, Joyce I. Okinaka, Katherine Sasaki, Fred/Ellen Shimazaki, Harry H. Ueno, Janice Yen, Bessie S. Yokota. CHICAGO: William E. Hogan, Dr. Kushino, Gertrude Philip Rubin, Ken/Betty Tamura, Terry Uyeda, Virginia Ann Warnecke, Tate Yoshida. FLORIDA: Michael Omori. HAWAII: Frances Miyahara. ILLINOIS: Rev. Jean A. Cramer-Hellerman, George Hashimoto. JAPAN: Yoshio Ohmaye. MASSACHUSETTS: Horace W. Furumoto. MICHIGAN: Victor Sudo. NEW JERSEY: M/M George Yuzawa. NEW YORK: Bill/Yuri Kochiyama, Midori Lederer, Mitziko Sawada. OREGON: G. Yayoe Kuramitsu, Tase Kingi Louis. VIRGINIA: Ellen Godbey Carson.

NOTE: If you do not wish to have your name listed, please indicate when you remit.

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ADDITION

As a named plaintiff in NCJAR's class action lawsuit—Theresa Takayoshi also represented her husband Tomeu (Tomeo).

VISITORS Brooks and Sumi Iwakiri of Burbank, California sat in on our general meeting of Monday, October 1, 1984. They were the guests of Nelson and Taka Kitsuse. Last year, while in Chicago, they helped and witnessed first-hand, the final phase of getting the newsletter prepared for mailing.

Information regarding NCJAR meetings may be obtained by calling: 743-3617
Sam and Haru Ozaki.

AVAILABLE THROUGH NCJAR

- ☐ JUSTICE AT WAR by Peter Irons
A dramatic reappraisal of WWII constitutional test cases of Yasui, Hirabayashi, Korematsu, and Endo based upon newly discovered documents. This historical analysis forms the basis of recent writ of error coram nobis appeals of Korematsu, Yasui, and Hirabayashi.
\$20.00
- ☐ YEARS OF INFAMY by Michi Weglyn
Still the best history of the mass exclusion and detention of Japanese-Americans.
\$12.00
- ☐ OBASAN by Joy Kogawa
A first-rate novel of the Nisei in wartime Canada. Must reading on both sides of the border.
\$14.00
- ☐ CAMP NOTES and Other Poems by Mitsuye Yamada
A collection of Mitsuye's poems evocative of her camp experiences.
\$4.50
- ☐ THE LOST YEARS 1942-46 Edited by Sue Kunitomi Embrey
A short collection of chronology, essays, photographs, poetry, and bibliography of the Japanese-Americans during WWII.
\$5.00
- ☐ CITIZEN 13660 by Mine Okubo
The first book published on the camps by an internee. Written and illustrated by an outstanding Nisei artist.
\$10.00
- ☐ MINISTRY IN THE ASSEMBLY AND RELOCATION CENTERS OF WORLD WAR II by Lester E. Suzuki
The role of the Protestant, Catholic and Buddhist churches in camp.
\$6.00
- ☐ YANKEE SAMURAI by Joseph D. Harrington
A name-filled account of the military intelligence role performed by the Nisei in the Pacific.
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- ☐ NCJAR COMPLAINT
This 43-page copy clearly defines our injury and is written in language a layperson can understand.
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