

NCJAR is seeking monetary reparations from the U.S. government through a class action lawsuit for the mass exclusion and detention of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.



National Council  
for Japanese American Redress  
NEWSLETTER

VOLUME VII  
NUMBER 5

JULY 1985

## REDRESS GROUP LEADERS CONVENE IN SAN FRANCISCO

By William Hohri

On July 13, 1985, the first "summit" meeting of the leaders of the redress movement convened in the San Francisco headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League. It came seven years after the redress movement was launched by a resolution of the JACL's 1978 National Convention and branched into several groups. The summit was conceived and convened by JACL President, Frank Sato. Participants came from the JACL, the JACL's Legislative and Education Committee (LEC), National Council for Japanese American Redress (NCJAR), the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCR/R) and the Washington Coalition for Redress (WCR). In addition there were observers from Go For Broke, Inc., Nisei Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the coram nobis legal teams, as well as interested individuals.

The meeting began with an issue: should the press be invited? I had notified Hokubei Mainichi reporter Julie Matisoo of the meeting, having been informed that it was open to all. The JACL expressed concern that the participants might feel inhibited in their comments by the press's presence. The concern was countered by others who felt that the matters to be discussed were of public interest. Julie was invited, and upon her arrival, she pledged to keep the proceedings off-the-record. However, in announcing my secondary role as reporter for the New York Nichibei, I made no such pledge.

Sato opened the meeting and invited the group to select a chairperson. I suggested that Sato chair inasmuch as the idea was his. Without opposition, he did—evenhandedly. The morning of the all-day meeting was expended in statements by the redress groups and the organizational observers. Even though the comments by the observers were interesting, I was not quite sure why they were invited to address the group.

NCR/R began with a discussion of who they were (a coalition of groups based primarily in California) and what they did (organizing). Sato asked how large they were? Their answer was unclear. About 25 attended meetings and were active in each chapter, but as a coalition they included member groups whose numbers were quite large, and they had a mailing list of over 1,000. They did raise some questions about the legislative proposal that had been introduced in the U.S. Congress, such as: would redress payments be tax exempt?

Min Yasui spoke for the Legislative Education Committee, the JACL's lobbying arm. He talked about counting votes in Congress and the need to get a majority in the House Committee considering the proposal. He was uncertain about an action in the current 99th Congress (1985-6). Action might not occur until the 100th (1987-8).

NCJAR was represented by me, as NCJAR chairperson, NCJAR attorney Ellen Carson, and Lloyd Wake of San Francisco. We, of course, discussed the lawsuit, its differences from legislation, and its effect on Japanese-American self-image and our national identity. I pointed out that we are deliberately a non-membership group so as not to threaten membership organizations, and that our mailing list numbered 1400.

Continued on page 2



Continued from page 1 SAN FRANCISCO

Chuck Kato spoke for the Washington Coalition for Redress. He described it as a group, which like NCJAR, will "self-destruct" when the redress issue is resolved, one way or another. WCR, he explained, does make an effort to keep its coalition members informed of its progress.

The JACL has its own redress program, separate from its lobbying arm in the LEC. This program involves public relations. Given that each of the groups had reasons for their separate identities, this second program made it seem as though the JACL itself was not of a single mind.

In the course of these presentations, there was little discussion of the issues that divide us. This limitation occurred for want of time and, probably, from a desire to give, at least, the appearance of unity. Of course, there was the difference between the legal initiative of NCJAR and the legislative approach supported by the others. But the morning's discussions did not explain the reason for three or four different groups supporting legislation.

But there was still the afternoon session during which we discussed proposals for joint activity. Frank Sato began by presenting a proposal for a two-day redress convocation in Washington, D.C. for the spring of 1986. The idea, he explained, was to organize a grassroots lobbying effort by hundreds of citizens. The first day would be speeches and, perhaps, workshops. The second day would be visits to House and Senate offices. Joseph L. Rauh of the LEC and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights had initially proposed the idea. But before the discussion became sustained, Lloyd Wake asked if we shouldn't first discuss legislative proposals of common interest.

Sato yielded, and I proposed two actions. One was the publication of oral testimonies given in 1981 before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), and the other, the reprinting of the CWRIC report, now out-of-print. These were readily accepted and referred by Sato to the JACL's Washington office for implementation.

Having succeeded with these small proposals, I then proposed legislation to enable the NCJAR lawsuit to proceed to trial by waiving the procedural obstacles. Bert Nakano of NCR/R stated that NCR/R had always supported such enabling legislation. Chuck Kato of WCR informed us that Representative Mike Lowry had expressed his willingness to introduce such legislation, and that WCR would switch to this tactic once the redress bills seemed doomed. I asked when this determination might be made. He was uncertain. Min Yasui of LEC attacked such legislation because it would undercut the redress bills. Despite questioning, he never made it clear why enabling the NCJAR class action lawsuit would undercut the redress movement. He resorted to the hyperbole of not wanting to wait 60 years for the courts to make a decision and the improper comparison of the lawsuit to the 1948 Evacuation Claims Act.

But even though a consensus was not reached on enabling legislation, there was movement toward an agreement that such legislation might receive broad support in two more years. The obstacle seemed to be in timing rather than in principle.

The final topic of discussion covered a continuing relationship among, and future meetings of, the redress groups. There was agreement that this meeting had been enlightening and productive. But questions were raised about the cost of travel, especially for NCJAR, and the limitations of authority by leaders to act on behalf of their respective organizations. The questions remained unresolved, but there was an indication that another call for a meeting might be made in six months.

The (above) was written for  
the New York Nichibei  
July 18, 1985



July 1985

Dear Friends,

My wife, Yuriko, and I and NCJAR attorney Ellen Carson traveled to San Francisco for an eventful weekend in what felt like an air-conditioned city by the sea. On Sunday night, the hotel in which we stayed actually turned on the heat. We arrived from Chicago and Washington over the noon hour on Friday, July 12, 1985, rented a car, and drove to San Jose to the home of Harry and Yaso Ueno. Harry is a ronin and a named plaintiff in the NCJAR lawsuit. A little later, Gerge Ikeda and Rev. Kyoshiro Tokunaga, two other named plaintiffs, arrived. The seven of us spent a fine afternoon and early evening together talking and becoming acquainted. We three were in the Bay Area to attend an all-day meeting on Saturday at the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). The first thing Harry said to me was his concern about NCJAR's involvement with the JACL. He had a 12-inch pile of documents sitting next to him which revealed many of the wartime machinations of JACL leaders which caused him distress then and now. Harry had suffered a second imprisonment from within imprisonment: from Manzanar he was taken with 15 others to a special, high security camp at Moab, Utah and spent several months separated from his family all on the word of informants and without hearing or trial. And now he wept when he remembered his friends, special because of their shared confinement, who had passed on. I assured him that we were not about to become involved with the JACL.

We were pleased to meet George Ikeda and Kyoshiro Tokunaga. George told of his initial apprehension in joining the lawsuit. He wasn't sure how his neighbors might react to a suit against the U. S. of A. I think all other named plaintiffs were asked and encouraged to join. George acted alone, on his own initiative. Rev. Tokunaga is a scholar who is in the midst of translating scriptures from Japanese into English. Both he and Harry are in their Confucian prime: their seventies. He is the only named plaintiff who was interned in a Dept. of Justice (DOJ) camp for enemy aliens. I was able to discuss with him what little I know about Chinese philosophy and about the need for dialogue between Christian and Buddhists. We were fed the best meal we had, by far, over the weekend. We also enjoyed inspecting the Ueno's garden of cacti, fruits of many varieties whose sweet succulence we enjoyed, yucca, shrubs, trees, and flowers—all filling the spaces and niches around their home with meticulous order and visual delight.

The all-day meeting the next day—reported elsewhere—was something else. It was a good meeting which revealed more in what was not said than said. Rev. Lloyd Wake, a United Methodist clergyman, joined us as one of three NCJAR representatives; Yuriko sat in for awhile as an observer. It would have been a time to discuss our differences, but we did not. Chuck Kato of Seattle, co-chair of the Washington Coalition for Redress, and one of the founders of NCJAR in May 1879, alluded to the disputes of 1979 which led to NCJAR's formation, but he wearily suppressed these as "best forgotten." I had a prepared position paper I had to gut in order to meet a ten-minute limit on all presentations, and in gutting omitted references I had made to such issues. I thought a significant amount of time was expended on interesting, but not on redress related topics, such as the status of the coram nobis actions, the educational efforts of Go For Broke, Inc., and the problems the Veterans of Foreign Wars had had with an anti-redress resolution. Although there was enlightenment, it sometimes came from unexpected sources. At one point in the discussions, NCJAR's Ellen Carson, not someone from JACL or the JACL's Legislative Education Committee (LEC), explained the pending bills for redress as they pertained to whether redress payments were taxable income or not and other points. (Restitution, Ellen explained, is not considered income by the Internal Revenue Service.)

I left the meeting with a greater appreciation for the clarity and structure of our lawsuit. Its adversarial nature requires us to state our grievances explicitly and to base them on documented facts. We are not confronted with the possibly impossible task of raising over a million dollars and convincing an uninterested Congress of why they should support a billion-dollar appropriation in the face of a disastrous federal debt approaching 2 trillion dollars. (How will the JACL respond to the question of freezing cost-of-living for Social Security recipients while requesting a major new appropriation? Of course, it is the same government we are suing. But the court battle can be argued on legal merits and avoids the imponderables of a political struggle.)



Continued from page 3 DEAR FRIENDS

On Sunday, I was privileged to visit one of our earliest and staunchest supporters, Kay Boyle. Kay Boyle is a unique combination of writer and activist. I've only recently begun to appreciate her writing through her Fifty Stories, a collection of her short stories, beginning in 1927. She is a beautiful woman. "How's the lawsuit coming?" was her first question. We discussed it and then our mutual friend, Frank Chin, whose play-writing we admired, whose prose we thought tended towards long-windedness, and whose criticism we agreed was apt. I feel blessed to have met her. She wanted to know if we had other writers and artists supporting us. I said, we do. And that gives NCJAR a special quality, too.

The response to our fund appeal to pay for our trip to San Francisco (but not to my wife's) has been abundant, more than enough. Thank you very much for your help—and your vote of confidence. Whatever is excess will go towards our continuing costs of the newsletter, telephone, and incidentals. Perhaps wistfully, facing a million-dollar fund appeal, John Tateishi of the JACL complimented NCJAR on our ability to raise funds. Well, John, I should have said but didn't, our reach is only as long as our income.

Peace,

William Hohri

■ NOTE: If you do not wish to have your name listed as a contributor—please indicate when you remit.

#### C O N T R I B U T O R S

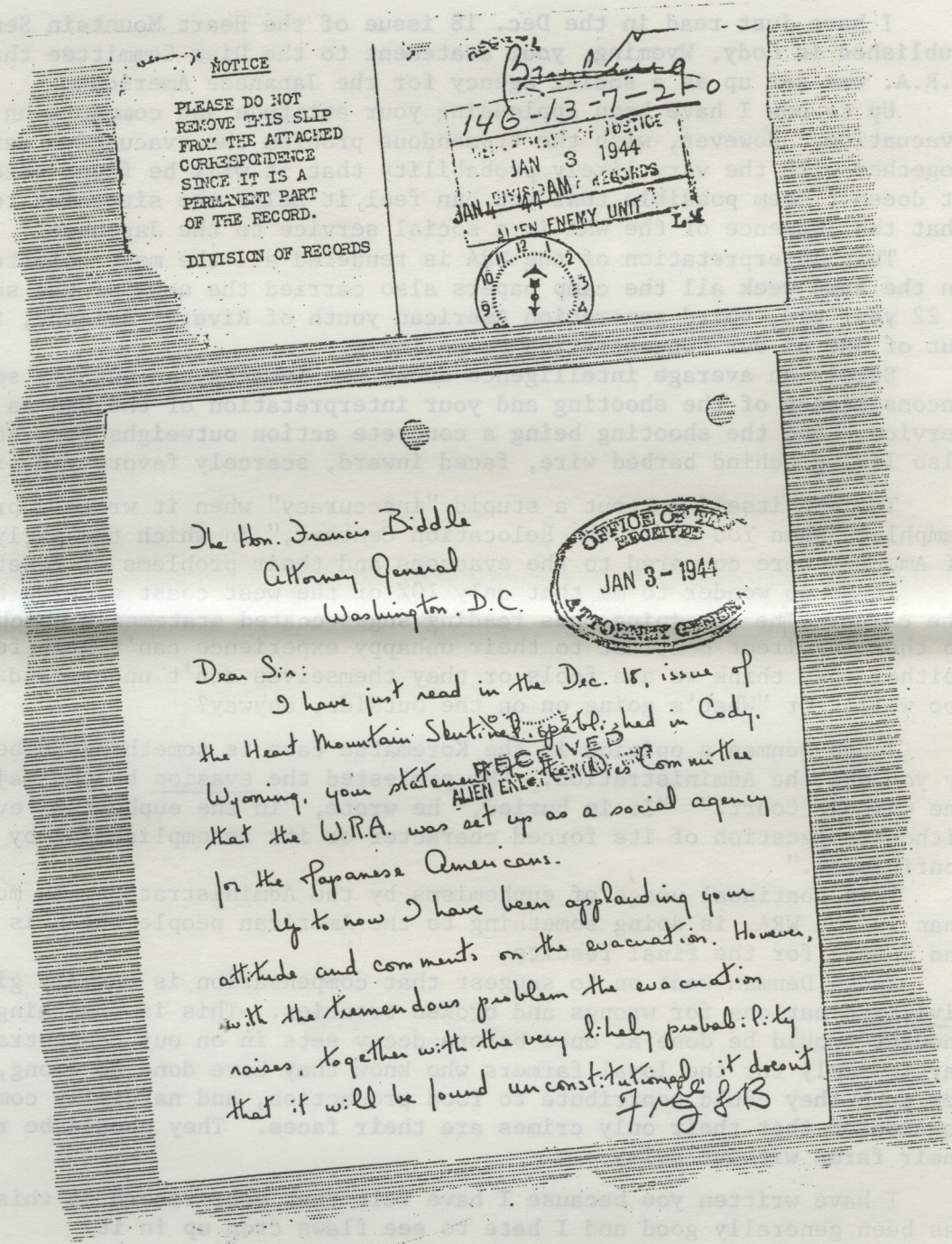
ALABAMA: Mieko Udaka. ARIZONA: Roger W. Axford, David C. Moore. ARKANSAS: Craig Rains. CALIFORNIA: Don Date, Loni Ding, Glide Memorial United Methodist Church, Richard I. Higashi, Hannah Tomiko Holmes, George R. Ikeda, Peter Irons, Arthur A. Iwata, Yoshiro Kaku, Noble/ Misako Kanow, Babe/ Mary Karasawa, K. Kasai, Bess Kawamura, Iku/ George Kiriya, Kazuo Kiyomura, Aya Kobayashi, Sadame/ Mits Kojimoto, William Koseki, Eichi Kubo, Riyo Kunisawa, Don T. Kuwabara, Roy/ Eileen Maeda, N. Mikasa, M/M Bob T. Miyamoto, Wes Mukoyama, Phil/ Yasuko Nakamura, Mac/ Tomi Nakata, Neal/ Miki Nomura, Samuel O. Nukazawa, Sumiye Onodera, H.R. Sakamoto, Yosh Shijo, George K. Tabata, M/M Y. Clifford Tanaka, Tom/ Kay Tanihara, M/M George S. Tarumoto, Katsumi Tokunaga, M/M Uyesugi Lloyd K. Wake, Yoshio Watanabe, Isami Arifuku Waugh, Joe Yamakido, M/M Herbert Yamato, M/M Sonny Yonesawa. COLORADO: Chiyo N. Horiuchi, June/ Harry Iwakiri, John Iwakiri, Jimmie Omura. CONNECTICUT: John/ Toshiko Toland. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Shigeki Hiratsuka, Kumao Toda. FLORIDA: Herbert H. Gurian. HAWAII: Patsy S. Saiki. ILLINOIS: Paul Arakawa, Rev. Martin Deppe, Tio/ Eleanor Fujiwara, S. Hoke, M/M John Izumi, Joseph/ Margaret Johnston, Woodrow C. Linn, Chiyoko Omachi, M. Otaka, M/M Emmett H. Shintani. (CHICAGO): Martha Coursey, Ruth Eto, E. Joyce Hannafin, Yutaka Hano, Richard G. Lieberman, Lenore S. Lipkin, Ernest M. Matsunaga, George Morikawa, Aki Nagaoka, Nobuko Nakazawa, Robert/ Mitsuko Nakamura, Shu/ Hide Ogawa, George K. Omori, George C. Petterson, Phil/ Gert Rubin, Asako Sasaki, Doris/ Eddie Sato, Mabel Suzuki, Berry Suzukida, John J. Takato, Kay Tamada, Benjamin S. Tani, Tom Watanabe, Elsa/ John Weber, Frances Y. Wiley, Jane Yakushiji. INDIANA: M/M Theodore S. Chihara, Jeff Leffers. MASSACHUSETTS: Horace W. Furumoto. MICHIGAN: Blance K. Baler, Kazumi Hatanaka. MINNESOTA: Martha Oye. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Howard E. Spragg. NEW YORK: Bernard Fromartz, Sohei Hohri, Takako Kusunoki, Midori Lederer, George K. Matsuda, Shizu Matsuda, Tamaki Ogata, Chiyeko Watanabe, Lillian Weber, Yuriko L. Werner. OREGON: Tase Kingi Louie. PENNSYLVANIA: Richard/ Anna M. Drinnon. VIRGINIA: Glenn K. Matsumoto. WASHINGTON: Frank Abe, Y. Fujiwara, Tom/ Alice Nakao, Shigeko Uno, Kathlene S. Wong, May Yoshinaka. WISCONSIN: Robert M. Akamatsu, Bob/ Kay Levin. TORONTO: Rev. Roland M. Kawano.

#### SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKERS: HERZIGS

After testifying at the Hirabayashi hearings in Seattle, Aiko and Jack Herzig headed South making stops along the way in California. On Sunday, June 30, Aiko spoke at the 9:30 a.m. service at Sage Memorial United Methodist Church. And on Sunday, July 7, at 10 a.m., Jack was the guest speaker at a joint Sage-First UMC Monterey Park service.



NOTE: For the sake of legibility, the complete letter (below) is printed on page 6.



**NOTICE**

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THIS SLIP FROM THE ATTACHED CORRESPONDENCE SINCE IT IS A PERMANENT PART OF THE RECORD.

DIVISION OF RECORDS

*Biddle*

146-13-7-21-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JAN 3 1944  
DIVISION OF RECORDS  
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

14

The Hon. Francis Biddle  
Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
RECEIVED  
JAN 3 - 1944

Dear Sir:

I have just read in the Dec. 18, issue of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, published in Cody, Wyoming, your statement before the War Relocation Authority Committee that the W.R.A. was set up as a social agency for the Japanese Americans.

Up to now I have been applauding your attitude and comments on the evacuation. However, with the tremendous problem the evacuation raises, together with the very likely probability that it will be found unconstitutional, it doesn't

*F B*

Our thanks to Aiko Herzig for sending a copy of the original letter from the files of the National Archives.



The Hon. Francis Biddle  
 Attorney General  
 Washington, D.C.

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Dear Sir:

I have just read in the Dec. 18 issue of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, published in Cody, Wyoming, your statement to the Dies Committee that the W.R.A. was set up as a social agency for the Japanese Americans.

Up to now I have been applauding your attitude and comments on the evacuation. However, with the tremendous problem the evacuation raises, together with the very likely probability that it will be found unconstitutional, it doesn't seem possible that you can feel it helps the situation to state that the "essence of the WRA is a social service to the Japanese."

This interpretation of the WRA is rendered all the more unfortunate when in the same week all the camp papers also carried the news of the shooting of a 22 year old, third generation American youth of Rivers, Arizona, for walking out of one of our concentration camps there.

Surely an average intelligence among the inmates can quickly sense the inconsistency of the shooting and your interpretation of the WRA as a "social service," and the shooting being a concrete action outweighs your assertion. Also living behind barbed wire, faced inward, scarcely favors your interpretation.

The WRA itself got out a stupid "inaccuracy" when it wrote a printed pamphlet "When You Leave the Relocation Centers," in which the early pioneers of America were compared to the evacuees and their problems of resettlement.

It is no wonder to me that only 10% of the west coast victims have left the camps. The remaining ones reading sugar coated statements which must seem to them in direct contrast to their unhappy experience can't help feeling "either they think we are fools or they themselves don't understand the situation too well," or "What's going on on the outside, anyway?"

Judge Denman's opinion in the Korematsu case is something to be considered by you and the Administration. "He protested the evasion by the majority of the Circuit Court." "It is buried," he wrote, "in the euphemism 'evacuation,' without suggestion of its forced character or its accomplishment by compulsory confinement."

This continual usage of euphemisms by the Administration, in more ways than in the WRA, is doing something to the American people which is not healthy and I fear for the final results.

Judge Denman went on to suggest that compensation is usually given by civilized nations for wrongs and broken treaties. This is something I have thought should be done at once before decay sets in on our concentration camps. Particularly for the loyal farmers who know they have done no wrong, realize how much they could contribute to food production, and naturally come to the conclusion that their only crimes are their faces. They should be returned to their farms without delay.

I have written you because I have felt that your record on this problem has been generally good and I hate to see flaws crop up in it.

Very truly yours,

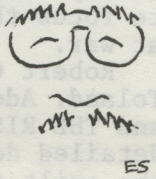
(Mrs. Bradley E. Stafford)  
 73 Avon Place  
 Springfield, 5, Mass.  
 December 31, 1943

Yone U. Stafford



## IGNORED CURFEW AND EVACUATION ORDERS

In his attempt to have his 1943 misdemeanor conviction overturned (ignored curfew and evacuation orders), Gordon Hirabayashi testified at the evidentiary hearing held in the U.S. District Court in Seattle. The hearing began on June 17 and ended on June 27, 1985. Hirabayashi said he filed the petition for writ of error coram nobis as a test case to remove a bad precedent and lingering questions about loyalty that "hangs as a cloud over 120,000 Japanese Americans. As long as this record stands," he said, "It could be a precedent." Noting that some people have urged rounding up Cubans, Iranians and, most recently, Arab Americans, he told the court, "The precedent is very much alive." The government is willing to vacate the conviction—but Hirabayashi wants to determine why the internment of Japanese American citizens was carried out.



"All through the war, I was never referred to as a citizen," Hirabayashi said. "I was always a 'non-alien.' The Constitution as I understood it gave me certain protections in the absence of martial law, and ancestry was not a sufficient case (to treat people differently)—even in war."

Whenever his case appears in the news, Hirabayashi says, "I get letters, usually anonymous so I cannot respond, like, 'What are you going to do for our victims of Pearl Harbor? What about our boys in Corregidor?—making me responsible not as an American citizen, but as an Imperial (Japanese) subject.'"

Edward Ennis, who headed the Justice Department's Alien Enemy Control Unit during the war was the first witness to testify. He stated that his department did not advise the Supreme Court that it had reports from intelligence agencies which contradicted the War Department and said that there was no evidence to warrant evacuation and internment. Evidence that the FBI and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) had turned up no evidence of espionage or sabotage was also withheld from the Supreme Court. For example, according to Ennis, hillside lights that the military thought were signals to ships off shore, turned out to be flashlights used by farmers while visiting the outdoor toilets at night.

Peter Irons, author of JUSTICE AT WAR, and an assistant professor at the U. of California, San Diego, also testified. When U.S. attorney Victor Stone suggested in his cross-examination that the documents were available as early as the late 1950s, Irons said, "In my opinion, it would be extremely difficult for someone not trained in such historical research to uncover the documents filed in the archives.

In her testimony, Aiko Herzig said that often government files are organized badly and sometimes misfiled.

Nearly 1,000 government exhibits, including recently declassified material concerning Justice Department and military actions affecting Japanese Americans were ruled inadmissible by Judge Donald C. Voorhees. The government failed to list the documents in advance of the hearing. Over 165 separate pieces were submitted by Hirabayashi's legal team.

Jack Herzig was the last witness to testify. He rebutted David Lowman and the "Magic" cables just as he did a year ago at the House and Senate subcommittee hearings. The government's justification for placing those of Japanese ancestry in internment camps was based on the "Magic" cables, the Japanese diplomatic messages which were intercepted and decoded by U.S. intelligence.

During the hearings, due to the government's request, none of the witnesses were allowed to hear the other's testimony or to rebut. They were sequestered from the courtroom.

Finally, closing arguments will be submitted to the federal court by both parties, with Judge Voorhees decision expected in October.

Eddie Sato

Sources: Seattle Times  
Seattle Post Intelligencer  
Pacific Citizen



## WAR IS CHAOTIC SAYS AUTHOR TOLAND

By Mary K Omori

The Fifth Annual Lincolnwood Library Literary Festival held in suburban Chicago on May 18th and 19th, presented three authors who had each used the printed word to focus the strength of mankind and the endurance of the human spirit in a world at war.

Robert Cromie, speaker and author, served as moderator and introduced John Toland. Addressing an audience of approximately one hundred, the author of *INFAMY* and *THE RISING SUN*, read from his first novel, *GODS OF WAR*. The book includes detailed descriptions of the immediate results of the atomic bomb and indicates the guilt experienced by survivors. Some events experienced by the characters are based on actual historical occurrences, such as the existence of P.O.W. camp #14 in Nagasaki. The novel attempts to point out that war is impossible; nothing is ever gained from it. Toland illustrates that all people are alike; all people suffer.

During a question and answer session, one questioner asked whether or not President Roosevelt had prior knowledge of the Pearl Harbor attack, and if he hid this knowledge because of a deal he had with Winston Churchill. Toland responded that Roosevelt did have prior knowledge of the attack and did not share this knowledge for several reasons. Two reasons were: 1) Roosevelt wanted to get into the war against Hitler, and 2), on December 6th, half of the U.S. population was against entering the war.

While in Chicago, Toland made taped interviews on Bob Cromie's "About Books and Writers," and on Milt Rosenberg's "Extension 720" talk show. The Cromie interview was aired on June 20 and 23 on National Public Radio's WBEZ-FM, and Rosenberg's was heard recently on WGN-AM.

Comments of interest revealed by Toland in his casual exchange with Cromie were: "I wrote six novels that were never published."

His book *ADOLF HITLER* was his best-seller.

"Tamiko (daughter) is now 16 years old. She looked Japanese at first, but now looks Irish." e.s.

## WITHOUT WARNING

By Eddie Sato

On August 6, 1945, unbearable was the searing heat of the day.  
On August 9, 1945, unbearable was the searing heat of the day.

Then—without warning——PIKKA——DON!

Two cities died.

Unbearable was the stench of the dead and dying.  
Unbearable was the sight of the dead and dying.

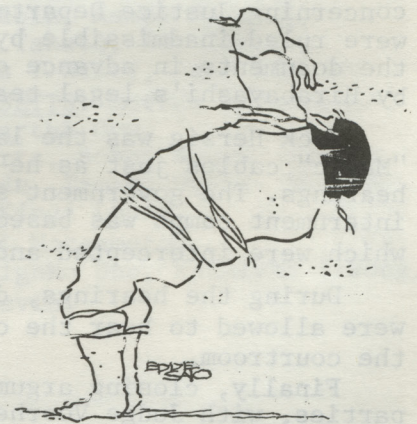
When the "genbaku" was dropped on Hiroshima,  
There was no warning.  
When the "genbaku" was dropped on Nagasaki,  
There was no warning.

Osoroshii...

Osoroshii...

Osoroshii...

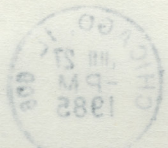
(frightful)



This was read on Saturday, August 6, 1983  
at the Hiroshima/Nagasaki Memorial Service at  
the Buddhist Temple of Chicago.



LETTERS



We'd like our contribution cited "in memory of Yuriko's (Hohri) mother," who passed away recently.

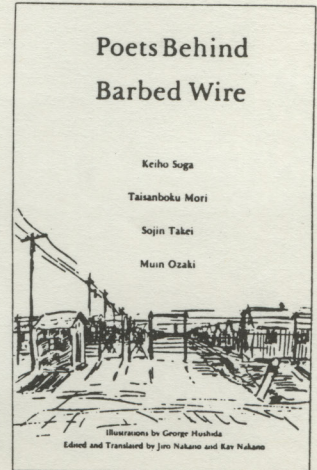
Phil and Gert Rubin  
Chicago, Illinois

NCJAR newsletter

editor: Eddie Sato  
staff: Emi Fujii  
Winifred McGill  
Doris Sato

HOSHIDA: 1907-1985

On April 22, George Hoshida, 77, died. Who is George Hoshida? Hoshida's drawings sketched while interned during WWII, appear in "Poets Behind Barbed Wire." The story of his internment which began at the Volcano Military Camp at Kilauea on the Big Island of Hawaii and ended in Jerome, Arkansas, was printed in our January 1984 newsletter. He was arrested in February 1942. His only "crime" was his ties with the local Buddhist church and the Hongwanji Judo Association of Hilo. Born in Japan, Hoshida arrived in Hawaii at the age of 5. He was living in Honolulu before his death. e.s.



DEATH AT THE CAMP

junjitsu no  
uchi ni ryoyu  
mitari yukinu  
kono tatakai no  
hate o mizushite

Within just ten days  
Three fellow internees  
Depart from this world  
Never to see  
The end of this war.

Keiho Soga

Published by Bamboo Ridge Press and the  
Hawaii Ethnic Resources Center Talk Story, Inc.

AVAILABLE THROUGH NCJAR

All prices include postage

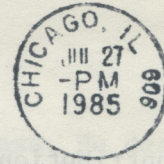
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- CAMP NOTES and Other Poems by Mitsuye Yamada \$4.50
- NCJAR COMPLAINT \$3.00
- MOVING FOR REDRESS by Philip Tajitsu Nash \$2.00

- T-Shirts: 100% cotton  
SMALL (blue)  
LARGE (yellow · tan)  
EXTRA LARGE  
(blue · yellow · tan)  
w/ NCJAR logo \$8.00
- Buttons: 1-7/16" round and yellow  
w/ NCJAR logo \$.50
- Briefcases:  
11½" X 14½"  
in taupe vinyl \$7.00

To order, please send check made payable to: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR JAPANESE AMERICAN REDRESS 925 WEST DIVERSEY PARKWAY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60614



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Thank you!

I am sending \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Contributors will receive the NCJAR newsletter.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
address \_\_\_\_\_  
city \_\_\_\_\_ state/province \_\_\_\_\_ zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please make your tax-deductible check payable to: REDRESS LEGAL FUND  
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7/85