



VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 2

**National Council
for Japanese American Redress**

925 West Diversey Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60614

NEWSLETTER

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

APRIL 1986

DEAR FRIENDS,

The victories and struggles continue. On February 19th, Ellen Carson, one of NCJAR's attorneys, came to Chicago to help us commemorate another anniversary of the 1942 issuance of Executive Order 9066. She is a wonderful explainer of the lawsuit. She enabled the audience to realize that this was our lawsuit, the victory was ours to enjoy, and we still had a way to go before we could declare a final victory.

In the wake of the victory of January 21st, many accounts have appeared as articles and editorials around the country, including such unlikely places as Toledo, Ohio and Hartford, Connecticut. Most of the editorials I've seen support the decision. But there have been two common misunderstandings: 1) Japanese-American victims may now hire their own attorneys and file individual claims, and 2) those who signed waivers of the 1948 Claims Act are forever precluded from joining our class action.

Our lawsuit is a class action; it has been filed on behalf of the entire class of victims precisely to avoid the filing of thousands of individual claims. Moreover, the decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals remanded or directed our specific case to trial. One need not hire an attorney and go to court. And if one did, the decision of January 21st would not clear the way to trial.

And while it is true that this decision excludes those who signed away their right to seek further claims as part of their receiving compensation under the 1948 Claims Act, the decision itself may be appealed. It may be appealed by either party. As a matter of fact, on March 7th, the Department of Justice filed an appeal for a rehearing by a full court of 12 judges of the same appeals court. The DOJ obviously is dissatisfied with the three-judge panel decision. The full panel suit must now decide whether to grant a rehearing. It is not automatic. I think the odds are not favorable for defendant United States. If the judges do, they must review all the presentations made thus far before both the district and appeals court and render a decision en banc, as it is called. The en banc decision may affirm or reverse the January 21st decision.

Still higher, of course, is the U.S. Supreme Court. Although "taking it all the way to the Supreme Court" is often no more than rhetorical flourish, we, the plaintiffs, may appeal, with a reasonable expectation of being heard, the limitations of our victory: the singularity of the Takings Clause claim and loss of our other 21 causes of action and the affirmation of the waiver of the 1948 Claims Act. We are not obliged to accept as final the ruling of the appeals court. We have the freedom to make this higher appeal.

This freedom is something that we—you and me and a thousand or so who've contributed—make manifest. And our adversarial relationship enables us to define our grievances clearly and explicitly. We act on our own behalf, not through intermediaries. It's we plaintiffs versus defendant United States. Our lawsuit is liberating—provided we have the will to support it.

Over the five years of fund-raising, we have raised over \$150,000. About 75 percent of that has gone directly for legal fees and expenses. The rest has gone towards printing and postages for this newsletter, some travel, some telephone and other organizational expenses. We have not spent one dime on salaries or rent. We paid our own way. Institutional support has been less than \$10,000. Our strongest source has been our now forty-two ronin. (There's room for five!) We have said from the beginning that we must take ownership of this lawsuit. And we have.

The response to our recent fund appeal has been gratifying. Harry Ueno, already a ronin, sent us a \$1,000 before we mailed our appeal. Sandra Hoke, a district superintendent in our Northern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church

Continued on page 2

GOVERNMENT PETITIONS
FOR A RE-HEARING EN BANC

On March 7, the government filed a petition with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit requesting a re-hearing en banc (by all eleven active judges and Judge Markey) seeking reversal of the Court of Appeals decision entered on January 21, 1986 permitting NCJAR to return to the District Court for trial of our claims under the Takings Clause. The Appeals Court had affirmed the dismissal of all other counts of NCJAR's complaint.

The court may grant or deny the Petition for Re-hearing en banc. NCJAR will have 60 days following either the denial of the government's petition for re-hearing or entry of judgment after re-hearing, to petition the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari seeking reversal of whatever part of the final judgment may be unfavorable to us. The government will have the same option. It could happen that NCJAR and the government would both seek a hearing by the Supreme Court on whatever parts of the final judgment were unfavorable to each of them.

WINIFRED MCGILL

Continued from page 1 DEAR FRIENDS

and a former pastor of mine, became a ronin. So did Chiyeko Watanabe, a member of the staff of the Women's Division of the United Methodist Church. About 200 have responded and contributed around \$10,000. We expect to spend around \$75,000 in the next year on appeals and fighting the Department of Justice. So we do need to hear from 1,100 of you who have yet to respond.

In the meanwhile, Ellen Carson and I will be traveling to explain our lawsuit and solicit support. On Tuesday evening, April 8th, Ellen will be in New York at the Japanese American United Church, 255 Seventh Avenue, between 24th and 25th Streets. The meeting starts at 7:00 p.m. and is open to the public. I encourage New York area readers to attend, especially if you have questions.

Two weeks later, over the weekend of April 19-20, Ellen and I will be in Los Angeles. On Saturday afternoon, April 19th, Ellen and I will be speaking at the West Los Angeles United Methodist Church, 1913 Purdue Avenue, Los Angeles 90025, at 2:30 p.m. (My father was pastor at this church 50 years ago!) The pastor today is Rev. Alan Jones. Then at 7:30 p.m. Ellen will speak at Sage United Methodist Church, 333 S. Garfield, Monterey Park. At 7:30 p.m., the same evening, I will be speaking at the North Gardena United Methodist Church, 1444 W. Rosencrans Avenue. The pastor there is Rev. Grant Hagiya. And on Sunday morning, April 20th at 9:30 a.m., both of us will be at Sage UMC.

In early May, plans are being made for a visit to the Pacific Northwest. NCJAR was formed in Seattle in May 1979. So, I'm looking forward towards meeting NCJAR begetters.

Another recent court victory was the Hirabayashi coram nobis decision of Judge Voorhees, a victory belonging to Gordon Hirabayashi and his team of attorneys and to Peter Irons, who conceived and nurtured the three coram nobis cases. I still recall Justice Arther Goldberg's criticism of those initiatives in 1983 when they were filed. What is not known to most people, is that this decision was based almost entirely upon a first edition of Lt. Gen. DeWitt's Final Report discovered by Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga in 1982. Aiko discovered what is probably the only copy to survive the War Department's order to retrieve and destroy all copies of the printed, bound, and distributed first edition. Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, sensed how outlandish some of DeWitt's statements were and ordered revisions which became the official first edition. Thanks to the accident that preserved one copy and Aiko's sharp eye that discovered it, these outlandish statements dealt the WWII doctrines of military necessity a sharp blow in Voorhees' opinion. We now patiently wait for the coup de grace.

Peace,

William Hohri

■ CORRECTION: The closing sentence of the second paragraph in William Hohri's February "Dear Friend" letter should read: ... the total sum has been reduced to around one billion dollars, instead of one million.

IT'S VERY GRATIFYING
TO HAVE SOMETHING RULED IN OUR FAVOR

Gordon Hirabayashi's victory on February 10 in the U.S. District Court in Seattle added momentum to the reparation bills in Congress. And the case was also seen as an encouraging sign for plaintiffs in a class action suit pending in Washington, D.C. Among the 19 plaintiffs are Chizuko Omori of Seattle and Tom Nakao of Renton, Wash. "Anything that happens which we regard as positive helps," Omori said. "It's very gratifying to have something ruled in our favor."

One of Omori's attorneys, Ellen Carson of Washington, D.C., said the Hirabayashi ruling has no direct influence because the Seattle ruling is not binding on the Washington, D.C. court. And, the class action suit raises more numerous and more complex issues than were raised by Hirabayashi, Carson said.

Carson did find one favorable aspect of the Hirabayashi decision: that it said the government failed to disclose information to the court when it asked for the internments. That part of the Hirabayashi decision is very important because it may help plaintiffs prove government misconduct, said William Hohri of Chicago, lead plaintiff in the class action suit. She noted that the Hirabayashi decision doesn't overturn an earlier U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the wartime regulations. "Only the courts—not Congress—can do that," the attorney said.

"The really unfortunate thing," said Omori, "is a lot of people who underwent this internment are dead—the ones who probably really deserved an apology and some sort of compensation. My own father is 83, and I sure hope he lives to see the final outcome."

■ The edited story (above) is from Peter Lewis' "Hirabayashi ruling may bolster redress efforts." The article was in the February 19, 1986 edition of the SEATTLE TIMES.

NO. 84-5460

Appellee: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Appellants: WILLIAM HOHRI, et al

Plaintiffs: William Hohri
Hannah Takagi Holmes
Chizuko Omori
Midori Kimura
Merry Omori
John Omori (individually and representative for Juro Omori)
Gladys Sumida
Kyoshiro Tokunaga
Tom Nakao
Harry Ueno
Edward Tokeshi
* Kinnosuke Hashimoto 1888-1985
Nelson Kitsuse (individually and representative for Takeshi Kitsuse)
Eddie Sato
Sam Ozaki (individually and representative for Kyujiro Ozaki)
Kumao Toda (individually and representative for Suketaro Toda)
Kaz Oshiki
George R. Ikeda
* Theresa Takayoshi 1918-1984 (representative for Tomeu Takayoshi)
The National Council for Japanese American Redress

* Plaintiffs who have died since the suit was filed in 1983.

The class represents as follows:

The approximately 120,000 United States citizens and permanent residents, and representatives of such persons no longer living, who during World War II were subjected to forcible segregation, arrest, exclusion, imprisonment, curfew and travel restrictions, deportation, loss of citizenship, or other deprivations of their civil rights and liberties due to the fact of their Japanese ancestry, pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 2525, Executive Order 9066, Public Laws 503 and 405, Presidential Proclamation 2655, or other actions and orders of the United States, its officers, agents, and employees.

NCJAR OBSERVES 44TH ANNIVERSARY OF EO 9066
WITH ELLEN GODBEY CARSON AS GUEST SPEAKER

by Winifred
McGill

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which resulted in the removal of all persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast. He died three years and two months later.

Forty-four years later, February 19, 1986, NCJAR observed the event at Heiwa Terrace in Chicago, featuring Ellen Godbey Carson. In his introduction, William Hohri stated how fortunate it was for NCJAR to have gotten such a capable and dedicated attorney as Ms. Carson.



William Hohri

Speaking before a large crowd, Ms. Carson related how far we have come from the days when no one thought the lawsuit had a chance of overcoming the obstacles of Statute of Limitations and



Ellen Godbey Carson

Sovereign Immunity until January 21, 1986, when the U.S. Court of Appeals remanded our suit to the District Court for trial. She explained how the coram nobis cases of Korematsu, Yasui and Hirabayashi; the congressional bills (HR 442 and S1053); and NCJAR's lawsuit—although each being different—are complementary. Each advances our common cause. If all efforts fail, the remaining approach would be for enabling legislation; asking Congress to pass a bill waiving the procedural obstacles of Statute of Limitations and Sovereign Immunity, permitting us to sue on the merits.

Later in the program, Ms. Carson answered questions from those in attendance. Inquiries included whether those sent to Department of Justice (DOJ) camps, Aleuts from Alaska, Peruvians, renunciants, "voluntary" evacuees would be members of the class in our suit? (We will try to include them.) Could descendants of victims receive damages? (We hope.) Can or are we seeking punitive damages? (No.) What does "property" encompass under the Takings Clause? She said this could be quite broad including intangible property rights, interferences with property rights, leases, crop losses, jobs, interest, etc. One man said that damages should be paid for pain, suffering and degradation which are real. It was made known to her that many victims are dying and have died young as a result of the assault on their psyche.

Ms. Carson said she was thrilled the lawsuit had been brought and that she can participate as an attorney, because she could not have filed the suit herself, lacking standing to do so.

■ DEATH AT THE CAMP

sunu kuruu
areno ni toha ni
nemuritaru
tomo no sabishisa
omoi namidasu

The barren wasteland
Raged by sand storm,
I weep for my friend
Who sleeps there alone,
Eternally.

Keiho Soga

from
POETS BEHIND
BARBED WIRE

Bamboo
Ridge
Press

AGITATED LISTENER RESPONDS
TO IRATE CALLS ON TALK SHOW

- Among the radio talk shows William Hohri has been invited to appear on since the Court of Appeals decision of January 21, the one with host Dave Newman of Detroit's WJR aired live on January 30, was negative. Nearly all of the callers that evening who voiced their opinions on the awarding of monetary compensation to former internees of America's concentration camps were vehemently opposed to redress. In spite of the feelings of the callers, the show did bring a sympathetic response from a listener. The following two letters were sent to host Dave Newman by Eugene Gibson of Thompsonville, Michigan.

1-30-86

Sirs,

I do not know what use you can put this letter to, but after hearing the parade of venom from the callers against your guest and his obviously just cause, I had to get out of bed and placate my emotions by setting some of my thoughts to word. I cannot abide intolerance expressed against legitimate causes without responding.

I am Anglo-Saxon, American born, a veteran of World War II, and seek nothing more than to stand up at last for tolerance, if not for love, of all men who would be our friends and share in our quest of liberty and justice for all.

Dear Sir

Regarding your program of Thursday night, January 30th, discussing the plight of Americans of Japanese descent and their mistreatment by the U.S. government during World War II; Shame! Shame! Shame on those men and women callers who so prided themselves on being defenders of America's freedoms in time of war against Japan and yet are so willing to withhold from, even abrogate those same freedoms from certain other Americans on the basis of their ethnic origin. If we would follow their line of reasoning, then all German and Italian Americans would also have been locked up for the duration and had all their possessions and properties confiscated.

What foolish and shameful prejudice is revealed by their words. Archie Bunker lives on forever in the hearts of such people who seem to have no understanding whatever of the meaning of American freedoms, justice, and constitutional rights for all of its citizens. Such prideful, selfish, demented thinking presents an even present danger to any group of loyal American citizens who might suddenly find themselves in public disfavor through no fault of their own.

Would that such people could be put into the shoes of those who have been so wrongfully treated. Maybe then they would know, as these poor souls know, that no amount of money can repay for the humiliation, the heartbreak, the loss of guaranteed rights, the mental and physical suffering that these innocent people have been forced to experience for all these years. And still these callers rub salt in the wounds.

All these folks are asking for is a small compensation for the loss of their homes, their businesses and all their worldly possessions. How can we possibly justify refusing this request? The complainers totally ignore that the U.S. government would not even allow their case to be heard for over 40 years and now, when they have finally consented to consider it, these unthinking patriots tell them to forget what happened? It was a long time ago. Why are you bringing it up now? What cruel callousness, what prejudice, what a mockery of justice.

These Japanese Americans have every right to redress and compensation. We owe them our sincerest apologies and even our praise and more prominent national recognition for the part their sons played in special units during the war. Let us do everything in our power to right the wrongs that were done them and set ourselves to never again deprive any American citizen of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights just because of their ethnicity.

Continued on page 6

DISLOYALTY, PER SE

William Hohri (November newsletter) made a good point which is all too often overlooked in writings about the WWII incarceration of Japanese Americans.

Disloyalty, per se, is not illegal. Loyalty/disloyalty is a matter of mind and cannot be regulated by government: otherwise, we have a mind-control state. One can think all the disloyal thoughts one wants, but as long as that person does not commit any illegal acts (such as espionage or sabotage), the government has no business taking away his/her freedom.

Loyalty/disloyalty is a false issue insofar as Japanese Americans are concerned. The only legitimate question is did Japanese Americans commit illegal acts to justify imprisonment? The answer, of course, is no—not even one military act of espionage by the 120,000 plus individuals who were locked up.

RAYMOND OKAMURA
Berkeley, CA

A NEFARIOUS OPERATION

Forty-plus years ago, I was assigned to an Army unit which was charged with the duty of moving the Japanese off the West Coast and into internment camps. Our headquarters was in the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco. I represented the Southern California sector.

The Chronicle published Wednesday an article which says the Japanese victims of that relocation may sue for damages. The damages were considerable, including the taking over of Japanese-owned businesses by the Bank of America.

Those of us who were actively engaged in that nefarious operation never were convinced there was any military necessity for it. We thought that the motivation was racist.

This letter was written to the editor
of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (January 1986).

JOHN W. CARROTHERS
Colonel, Army, Retired
Mill Valley, CA

Continued from page 5 AGITATED LISTENER RESPONDS

The destroying of a brother's inalienable rights on whim or prejudice opens the door to precedents that may one day backfire and deprive you and I of our freedoms, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Consider this, in the years since the war, the U.S. Government has not only been willing to forgive our former enemy, the Japanese nation, but they have helped to rebuild their country into a world economic power at a cost of un-numbered billions. But these loyal American citizens, who just happened to be of Japanese ancestry, who had done no wrong, have never been forgiven by our government nor apparently by a multitude of our fellows. How ironic; to reward our enemies and punish our friends, our fellow citizens. Is this what some pure white, so called, Americans, call justice? How is it that such people can stand on the necks of the true "Natives" of the land, the Indians, and from that self-ggrandizing perch, look down on everyone else who is not of their blood?

I say to all such, look at yourselves; listen to your words. Your anger is misplaced, your resentment unfounded. These are your fellow Americans. They did no wrong. Are we not all innocent until proven guilty? These were not even accused—just rounded up and hauled off as a preventative measure. If such thinking is legitimate, then we should incarcerate you as a preventative measure. Your expressed hatred of innocent neighbors without cause is a potential danger and reason enough by your standards to haul you away.

How foolish that would be. How inconsistent with American law and principles. Let us recognize that we have persisted in the continuance of a grievous wrong and now, at long last, set it right. Let us turn now and support the effort of these fellow Americans and restore to them the full rights, privileges, and honor that is the heritage of every Son of Liberty. □

■ Permission to print the letters,
which were handwritten,
was granted by Eugene Gibson.

EUGENE GIBSON
Thompsonville, MI

A REMINDER: 17TH ANNUAL
MANZANAR PILGRIMAGE
IS APRIL 26TH

The 17th annual Manzanar Pilgrimage will take place on Saturday, April 26, 1986. The remote site where internees once suffered in silence behind government barbed wire enclosures will be the scene of the get-together planned by the Manzanar Committee. Manzanar was one of ten concentration camps that were hastily built in the late summer of 1942. Today, it is one of about 1,600 National Historic Landmarks and the 75th in the State of California.

Peter Irons, a constitutional law expert and political science professor at the U. of California in San Diego, and the author of JUSTICE AT WAR, will be heading north for the ceremonies.

APRIL 28TH:
DATE OF HEARING
FOR HR 442 BILL

The House Judiciary subcommittee hearing for redress bill HR 442 has been scheduled for April 28 in Washington, D.C. The previous date for March 19 was postponed.

The hearing will be chaired by Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kansas) of the subcommittee of Administrative Law and Governmental Relations.

HR 442's predecessor was HR 4110 and its hearings took place in Washington, D.C. in June and September of 1984. Although HR 442 was introduced in the House in January 1985, no hearings were held for the entire year.

Supporters for HR 442 totals to 123. In the Senate for redress bill S 1053, the figure is 25.

CAMP REPLICAS TO BE EXHIBITED
AT SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FOR
1987 CONSTITUTION'S BICENTENNIAL

Among the exhibits to be displayed at the forthcoming celebration of the Constitution's bicentennial in September of 1987 at the Smithsonian Institution is a guard tower from one of the camps. A replica of a barrack which housed the internees during World War 2 will also be part of the exhibit. Included will be furniture that was made in camp. Barbed wire will encircle the exhibit area covering over 10,000 sq. ft.

This will be the Smithsonian's first public exhibit on any U.S. ethnic group.

Assisting the Institution with the display of camp memorabilia is Go For Broke, Inc.

RECONSIDERATION SOUGHT
BY BOTH PARTIES REGARDING
JUDGE VOORHEES DECISION

Reconsideration of the recent decision presented by U.S. District Judge Donald Voorhees has been petitioned by the attorney for the government and by Gordon Hirabayashi's legal team.

Rod Murakami, one of the lead attorneys did not approve of Voorhees' decision where the judge upheld his client's conviction on the second count of defying the curfew orders issued by the military back in 1942. Their argument is that the single theory of "military necessity" was tied to both the exclusion and curfew orders. Voorhees in his Feb. 10 decision reversed only the conviction for defying the exclusion orders.

U.S. attorney Victor Stone argued that no substantive new evidence had been uncovered related to "military necessity" and the reasoning behind the exclusion and curfew orders.

Judge Voorhees had the option of accepting the government's motion to reconsider his decision or that of the attorneys for Hirabayashi by March 7. He can reject both, or hold new hearings on the case.

■ Edited from Stan Shikuma's
International Examiner article
printed in the March 18, 1986
issue of the HOKUBEI MAINICHI.

IT WAS AN ACT
WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION
SAYS WALTER MONDALE

In a letter to his supporters written during his 1984 presidential campaign, former vice president Walter F. Mondale wrote that the internment of Japanese Americans was "an act without justification. Every investigation before and after Pearl Harbor concluded that the Japanese American community posed no military threat."

He wrote that, "It wasn't because of war that Japanese Americans were imprisoned. It was because of racism and greed."

Mondale is offering his support to the Japanese American Citizens League's effort to obtain redress with the bills pending in both houses of Congress.

Excerpted: PACIFIC CITIZEN
March 14, 1986

LETTERS

CONGRATULATIONS! Keep up the good work.

GEORGE & FLORENCE ICHIBA
Glenview, IL

What a wonderful start for us all to have had the Appeals Court decision on January 21st! Although it was not a total victory, we now have the opportunity to have our case heard in the courts, with the possibility of having other counts reinstated.

On February 19th, the Nikkei Student Union of UCLA sponsored a meeting at which Dale Minami, Frank Emi and I spoke to about a hundred attentive persons. The audience was receptive and I felt very good about my presentation. Even after the conference adjourned following a question and answer period, many persons came up to me for additional information.

The NCJAR newsletter is our lifeline. Thanks to you and others who participate in getting this information out to our supporter!

AIKO HERZIG-YOSHINAGA
Falls Church, VA

Wish with all my heart, I could contribute more.

VIRGINIA NEGRONIDA
Evanston, IL

I'm truly grateful for the persistent work that you have done, to bring about the awaited news. However long this has been—only this country—someone in the government would tip the scale to bring about a somewhat justifiable amend.

My husband fought for this country at the time and to add to the injury, I lost a son.

Many prayers have been answered. Hopefully, those who have gone will smile.

JUNE TSUTSUI
Santa Monica, CA

On the eve of the 44th anniversary of the signing of EO 9066, I want to add my congratulations to the hundreds you must have received by now on your victory. I add my late voice only because I could find no words to tell you how elated I am—my heart is full. I salute your gallantry, your sacrifices for they were many, and your giving us all a vision of what Democracy really could be.

Thank you for giving all Japanese Americans, whether they care or not, a piece of the impossible dream!

This past week, Gordon Hirabayashi also won vindication on his long-overdue case. I am sure he is elated as we are. The only other time I've felt this same elation as far as our WWII history is concerned was when on March 19, 1972 (almost thirty years to the date the first "volunteers," including my brother, went to Manzanar) a small handful of us called the Manzanar Committee left the State Capitol in Sacramento with the approval of the plaque wording that we had fought for for over a year.

What else can I say? Here's a small donation. I wish I could add three more zeros to it. Persevere!

SUE K. EMBREY
Los Angeles, CA

Thank you and the others for your efforts. The recent decision of the court was a great victory.

Let's hope the rest of the year is as good to the redress movement.

DOUG & GLADYS OTA
San Mateo, CA

... with my congratulations and very best wishes.

DAVE MOORE
Phoenix, AZ

One of my neighbors asked me to forward this check to NCJAR. She didn't attend the EO 9066 program on Wednesday, February 19th. But when I mentioned that this movement needed funds, she wrote a check out right away.

She mentioned that a hat should have been passed around that night. There would have been a very large collection after such a stirring message by Ellen Carson.

I agreed and said, "Instead of a hat, maybe a large wastebasket would have done a better job."

BERRY SUZUKIDA
Chicago, IL

Congratulations and thanks for the good fight!

GEORGE K. MATSUDA
New York, NY

This A.M.... read the news on the front page of the Oregonian and needless to say, tears fell. It was a hard struggle, but Judge Louis Oberdorfer's decision was overturned. Hope it hurries and dispels the old anguish so we can get the nightmare over with... and to get on with our life before it closes as there isn't much time left for most of us.

ROSE NIGUMA
Portland, OR

Congratulations and more success in the future. I am a Japanese-Peruvian and now American who was incarcerated in Crystal City, Texas. We too are pressing to be included.

Your success means success as Americans for all minorities.

Thank you!
ELSA KUDO
Honolulu, HI

Congratulations on the U.S. Court of Appeals decision!

MITZIKO SAWADA
Los Angeles, CA

I am writing you and your newsletter committee to thank you very much for publishing John Van de Kamp's letter to Gordon Hirabayashi's legal team in the December 1985 edition of the newsletter. It is this kind of information that I believe is invaluable for the redress movement, and which I look forward to obtaining in the future.

Keep up the good work.

MIDORI FUJII
Evanston, IL



CONTRIBUTORS

ALABAMA: Mieko Udaka. ARIZONA: Dr./Mrs. Roger W. Axford, David C. Moore, O.B. Rogers. CALIFORNIA: Kazumi/Helen Adachi, Takeshi/Jean Mie Aoki, Don/Midori Date, Sue K. Embrey, Ted S. Hashimoto, Charles S. Hiyoshi, Mrs. Henry Horiuchi, George R. Ikeda, M/M Hiro Imai, Hiroshi/Ginger Ito, Mary/Babe Kurasawa, Taheshi Kawashima, K. Kasai, Hiroshi Kashiwagi, Tokie Ann Kawakami, Shig/Bess Kawamura, Tac T. Kikuchi. K. Kiyomura, Aya Kobayashi, William Koseki, Eiichi/Hideko Kubo, Riyo Kunizawa, Albert/Mary Kurihara, Don T. Kuwabara, Futami Maedo, Betty M. Matsuo, Paul/Marjorie Miyazaki, Sam Moriyama, Phil/Yasuko Nakamura, Kimie Nagai, Frank T. Nishimoto, H. Nishitani, M/M Henry Nomura, Neal/Miki Nomura, Samuel O. Nukazawa, Hiko Oda, Doug/Gladys Ota, George C. Oyama, Jiro Oyama, San Mateo JACL Chapter, Katthy/Harry Sasaki, Mitziko Sawada, Lloyd/Yaeko Seki, Tony Shinmoto, Roy Sugimoto, Robert H. Takahashi, Sam/Sue Takahashi, Dr./Mrs. George S. Tarumoto, Irene T. Tatsuta, Katsumi Tokunaga, June K. Tsutsui, Toshiye Uchida, Masayuki Cy Wakita, M/M Hideo Watanabe, M/M Yoshio Watanabe, George/Jane Yahiro, Joe Yamakido, Laureen A. Yamakido, Marian/Herbert Yamate, Chiyeko Yamamoto, Bessie Yokota, Fumi Yokota, Katsumi Yonenaka, Sonny S. Yonesawa. CANADA: Rev. Roland M. Kawano. CHICAGO: Anna H. Alexa, Ruth Eto, M/M Joseph J. Foley, Emi Fujii, M/M Mits Fujishima. M/M Henry Hanamoto, Shigeru/Kiyo Hashimoto, M/M Fukashi Hori, George/Ritsuko Inouye, Yutaka Itano, Yutaka Kanemoto, Michiko Kariya, M/M George Katahira, David T. Kataoka, Jack T. Kawano, Bruce Kitsuse, Elsa Mohedano-Kitsuse, George/Michi Komatsu, M/M M.C. Krueger, Roy M. Kuroye, M/M George Maruyama, Ernest M. Matsunaga, William Masamitsu, Joe/Sue Migaki, George/Jessie Morisato, Aki Nagaoka, Hide/Shu Ogawa, Joyce F. Ogura, Thomas S. Okabe, George/Rei Omori, Yoji Ozaki, Philip/Gertrude Rubin, Jack/Rose Sakai, Yoshitaro Sakai, Doris/Eddie Sato, Riyo Sato, Roy Sawasaki, Tomi Shimojima, Mabel I. Suzuki, Dennis/Roberta Takata, Ken Tamura, Hisako Tashiro, Rose M. Tashiro, Frank H. Watanabe, Tom I. Watanabe, John/Elsa Weber, Frances/Joe Wiley. COLORADO: Harry/June Iwakiri, John Iwakiri, Marge Yamada Taniwaki. CONNECTICUT: Ken/Mary Matsuda, John Toland. HAWAII: Elsa/Eigo Kudo. ILLINOIS: Rev. Jack Cory, Frank/Ida Endo, Victor T./Kiyoko Kasai Fujii, M/M James Hasegawa, Sandra Hoke, George/Florence Ichiba, Tobias T. Imoto, Joseph W./Margaret C. Johnston, Virginia B. Negronida, Bonnie G. Ogie M/M Emmett H. Shintani, Benjamin S. Tani, Margaret Wilkins, Pauline A. Yoshioka. INDIANA: Jeff Leffers. KANSAS: B. Sam Lacy. LOUISIANA: M/M Walter M. Imahara, Imahara's Nursery and Landscape Co., Inc. MARYLAND: M/M James Hamilton, M/M Edward J. Lisee, Yoshiro Takata. MASSACHUSETTS: Horace Furumoto. MICHIGAN: Blanche K. Baler, M.D. NEW JERSEY: Yoshio Narita Family, Franklin/Jean Woo, William S. Yoshida. NEW YORK: Janet Aisawa, Ray Fukuda, Min Hara, Sohei Hohri, Elinor Kajiwara, Stanley Kanzaki, Charles Kikuchi, Fred T. Kishiba, Takako Kusunoki, George K. Matsuda, L. Toyo Obayashi, Tamaki Ogata, Chiyeko Watanabe, Mrs. Yuriko L. Werner, Reiko Uyeshima. OHIO: Margaret Guthrie, Ellen Mayhew. OREGON: Kazuo/May Fujii, G. Yayoe Kuramitsu, Tase Kingi Louie, Woodrow Shiogi. PENNSYLVANIA: Richard Drinnon. TEXAS: Hideo Asato. WASHINGTON: Jim H. Akutsu, Yosh/Betty Fujiwara, K. Sagami. WASHINGTON, D.C.: M. Truman Fossum, Fumie Tateoka. WISCONSIN: Robert/Kay Levin.

- If you do not wish to have your name listed as a contributor, please indicate when you remit.

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



NATIONAL COUNCIL for
JAPANESE AMERICAN REDRESS
925 West Diversey Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60614



288
Sasha Hobri



CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please send (above) address label to:

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN REDRESS
925 WEST DIVERSEY PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60614

TO EACH OF YOU, I am sending \$ _____ (Contributors will receive
domo the NCJAR newsletter.)
arigato!

name _____

address _____

city _____

state/province _____

zip _____

Please make your tax-deductible check payable to:
(note: not to NCJAR)

4/86

Redress Legal Fund
925 West Diversey Parkway
Chicago, IL 60614

P2