

# pacific citizen

June 5, 1981

The National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

ISSN: 0030-8579 / Whole No. 2,141 / Vol. 92 No. 22 (30¢ Postpaid)

News Stand 20¢

## ●Single Copies

Due to the increase in transient 2nd Class (newspaper) rates, requests for extra copies by mail of the regular issues will be 30¢ each when eight-pages and 45¢ each when 12-pages. Payment in U.S. mint stamps is acceptable.

## Census finds half of APAs in Ca., Hi.

WASHINGTON—More than half of the Americans of Asian or Pacific Island descent live in California and Hawaii, the Census Bureau said May 26.

The 1980 census figures put the Asian and Pacific Islander race category's total population at 3,500,636, with 1,253,987 living in California and 583,660 more in Hawaii.

Other states with 100,000 or more Asian Pacific Islander residents are New York, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey and Washington.

The 1980 figures are not directly comparable with the 1970 figure of 1,538,721 because of changes in the definition of the group, and there were fewer census questions to which Asians could respond in 1970. Also, Asian Indians were classed as white in 1970.

The category includes persons of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian or Samoan descent.

(The complete table was previously printed in the May 7 PC. Further breakdown by individual groups is expected sometime next year.—Ed.)

## ● Seattle JACL Sample

## March poll shows 90% favor monetary redress

By GORDON HIRABAYASHI

Special to the PC Seattle During February-March of 1981 a quick, non-random sample survey on selected questions relevant to the redress issue was conducted in the Seattle area. Fourteen participating organizations circulated a short, two-page questionnaire to their memberships. Several thousand questionnaires were thus distributed.

There was a return of 851 valid forms. The results described below are the responses of those who were interested enough to volunteer answers, pay postage, and drop the completed form in the mailbox. Thus, while the results cannot be said to represent the views of all Japanese Americans in the Seattle area, a strong claim may be made that it represents the views of those most interested in the coming Commission hearings.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 give a description of the sample composition. (The total of 851 doesn't always show because some items were not checked by respondents.) Generally speaking, the distribution by sex (see Table 1) is fairly even, although there was a slightly larger female response in total. To give a couple of alternative perspectives to the age distribution, approximately 5.5% were under 40 (born after Pearl Harbor); about 13.5% were in their forties; nearly 56% were between 50-65; and 25% were over 65 years old. Another perspective: 19% of the sample were below 50; about two-thirds were between 50-70; and 14.5% were over 70 (largely Issei).

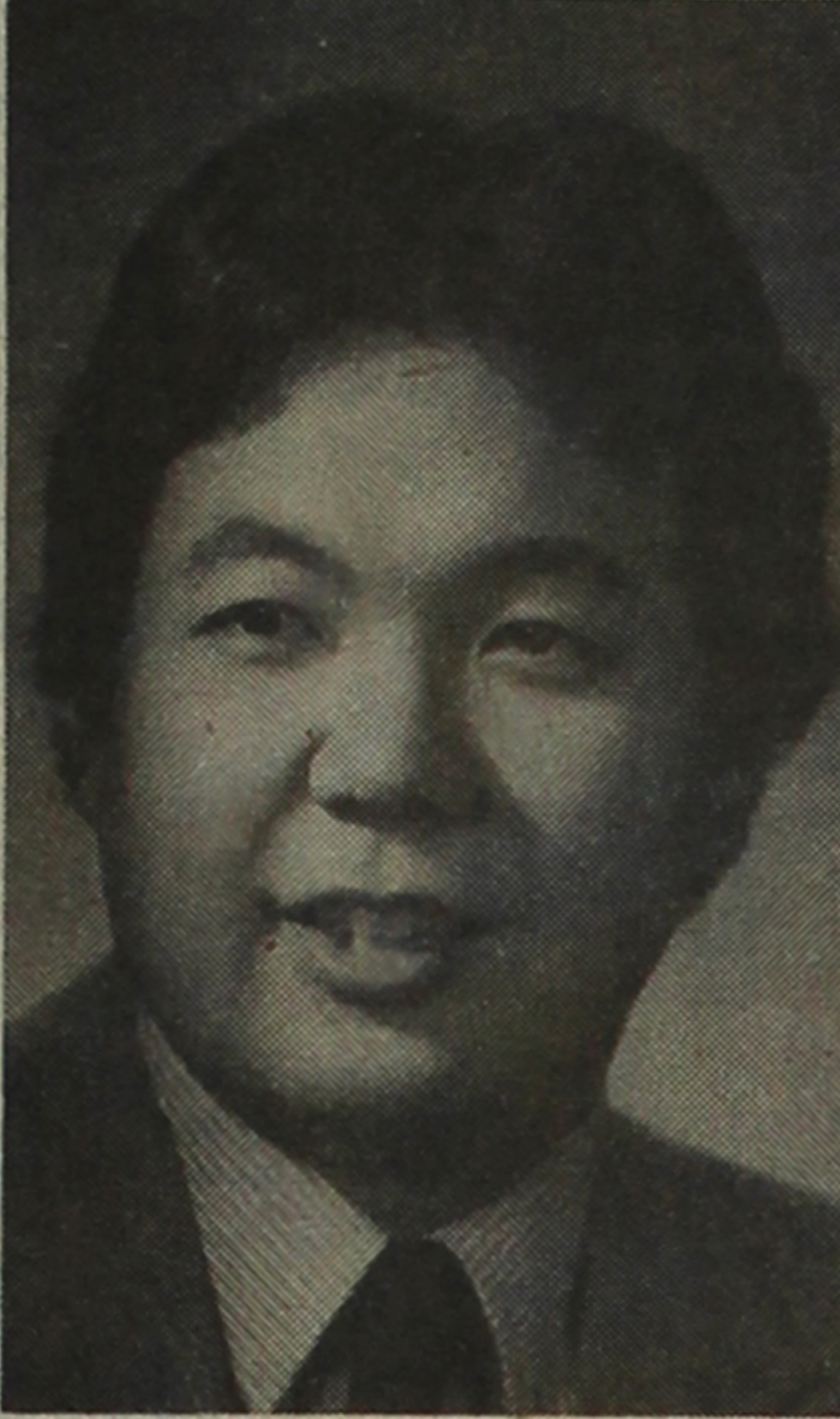
It can be concluded from Table 2 that 95.5% are American citizens, and on the generation aspect, over 70% are Nisei. Table 3 indicates that, of those who spent time in concentration camps, 65% of the respondents had been confined between 2-4 years; that is, nearly two-thirds. Of those who indicated their situation regarding the uprooting (846), 88.5% (749) spent time in camps; the remaining 11.5% (97) were not incarcerated.

Clearly, the most frequently mentioned problem resulting from E.O. 9066 was loss of home and related personal and economic losses, as indicated in Table 4. Other problems frequently mentioned were verbal abuse, emotional/psychological, job discrimination, inability to return to prewar homes, and disruption of education.

Table 5 gives an introductory glimpse of the survey respondents and their recommended remedies. Of the 851 respondents, 779 (92%) wanted some form of monetary compensation. It is clear that respondents wish to know more about each option, as well as information on other options. Redress workshops will assist community members to consider this matter further, including the amount of compensation, whether it should be tax

## JACCC appoints executive director

LOS ANGELES—Gerald D. Yoshitomi, 33, was appointed executive



Gerald Yoshitomi

director of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center by its board of directors, it was announced May 26.

The former vice president and director of operations of the Western States Arts Foundation was selected from 20 applicants to fill the post that will oversee all of the operations for the projected \$20 million cultural complex.

Yoshitomi, a native of Portland, Or., graduated from L.A.'s Venice High School (a 1965 JACL-Masaoka Scholarship winner), and earned his B.A. in economics and sociology at Stanford University in 1969. He took VISTA training at the Univ. of Oregon and received his M.A. from Arizona State University.

Prior to his two years with the non-profit Arts Foundation, Yoshitomi was deputy director of the Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities for three years.

Yoshitomi is married to the former Cynthia White and has a 3 year-old son, David. #

## Bill would ban hiring quotas

WASHINGTON—A bill barring the use of numerical quotas to increase the hiring or school enrollment of women and minorities was introduced May 6 in the House of Representatives by Rep. Robert S. Walker (R-Pa.).

The legislation would amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prevent the federal government from imposing any rules requiring employers to hire workers or schools to admit students on the basis of race, sex or national origin.

In effect, the bill would eliminate the practice of requiring companies or schools to take on a specific number of women or mi-

norities in a specific time as a means of helping those who suffered past discrimination to catch up with the rest of society.

A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah).

Walker noted that the bill was a response to President Reagan's wishes, telling the press, "They (White House Officials) agree in concept with the bill and said it was in line with President's view on quota."

Similar bills by Walker have been approved by the House twice before, but rejected by the Senate.

## Computerized membership renewal for JACL coming

By HARRY HONDA

SAN FRANCISCO—General housekeeping matters, some staff resignations and an automated preparation of membership renewals comprised the better part of the discussion by the National JACL Board meeting here at National Headquarters over the May 29-31 weekend.

President Jim Tsujimura appointed Henry Sakai of Orange County JACL to be secretary-treasurer, upon the resignation of George Kodama of Marina JACL. Kodama had continued in office for nearly a year beyond the normal biennium after indicating he did not want to run but remained on the post since the lone aspirant for office had not secured a majority of the chapter votes to warrant election at the last National Convention.

Lorrie Inagaki, program and legal director, has resigned to pursue her legal career. Patti Paganini, accountant-financial manager, and youth director Bruce Shimizu also resigned May 31 but indicated they will come back during the summer to finish pending projects.

Ron Wakabayashi, hard

pressed to locate successors, said he would manage as best as possible with the hope new people would be on board by the start of the new fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1981.

### Membership Renewal

With computerization of PC address labels underway, the 1982 membership campaign is expected to be integrated so that chapters might be spared the task of individually addressing material to current members for renewals.

Computerization is expected to undergo its first shake-down test by mid-August.

Vernon Yoshioka, v.p. for membership services, urged use of the brochures, while other board members didn't think it needed to be as "heavy" as the 1981 piece. Sakai noted the pledges to update membership contributions has just started to come.

The Midwest District Council's resolution for alternative funding (besides membership dues), directing the National Executive Director to come up with ideas, was amended and amended—an illuminating exercise in parliamentary practices, it turned out to be. Since fund-raising was declared to be a function of volunteers and not staff, the resolution was directed to Mits Kawamoto of Omaha JACL, vice president for planning and development, who reminded such work has been underway through ways and means. But how can any committee function without some funding, he asked.

Looking at the May, 1981, membership analysis, Kodama noted an improvement dollar-wise compared with the same time last year. (417,900: 1980. \$517,419: 1981) while number-wise, the national count as of May 31 was 23,051—342 shy of last year's 23,393 month-end total.

### 1000 Club Life

Effective Jan. 1, 1982, the JACL life member in the 1000 Club will be the equivalent of 20 times the basic 1000 Club contribution of \$50 or \$1,000. The current life member rate is \$500, payable to Headquarters.

Ron Tajii, NYCC chair, said registrations for the National JACL Youth Convention June 22-27 at UC Irvine are slow and hoped the tide changes.

Senior citizens gained seri-

## Heyman to act in mock CWRIC panel

SAN FRANCISCO—Michael Ira Heyman, UC Berkeley chancellor and chief law clerk under the late Chief Justice Earl Warren, was announced as the "redress commissioner" for the NC-WNPDC mock hearings set for June 14, 10 a.m. at Laney College Forum, according to George Kondo, JACL regional director.

ous consideration and this subject was declared to be the No. 2 priority (after redress) in JACL. Roz Enomoto, part-time worker with San Mateo JACL's community concerns, noted many are worried about the social security changes that have been proposed by the Reagan administration.

An informational brochure on aging and retirement was also recommended, such as the example shown by Ron Ikejiri, Washington JACL representative, of the JACL Reference Manual, which includes many of the pieces contained in the Chapter President's Notebook.

### Redress Session

Contrary to reports that Mike Masaoka called a special meeting of national JACL redress personnel, Floyd Shimomura of Sacramento, vice president for public affairs who was also called, explained the meeting was called by Min Yasui and the group met at the Masaoka home at his invitation. Because of the transition on JACL staff and the prospect of securing Joan Bernstein to address the JACL Tri-District Conference, Tateishi, Wakabayashi, Shimomura from the West Coast, gathered in Washington to redefine goals and "rewire" the committee structure. It was also an opportunity for Wakabayashi to make his first calls on Capitol Hill as national executive director.

A national JACL logo contest is being planned with Dr. Kaz Mayeda, MDC chair, of Detroit offering to put the \$100 prize if the MDC doesn't.

The JACL national officers' travel policy was amended to cover travel expenses of two national officers when district councils hold joint conventions. Thus Tsujimura and Wakabayashi are expected to attend the EDC-MDC Convention July 30-Aug. 1 at St. Louis's Washington University campus.

(Greater detail of the board meeting will follow in the next issue.—H.H.)

## JACL Headquarters in S.F. burglarized

SAN FRANCISCO—Archival material from the Library of Congress to assist the JACL National Committee on Redress was reported stolen from JACL Headquarters in April, the National JACL Board meeting here over the May 29-31 was apprised by Clifford Uyeda, associate committee chair.

Extent of loss was discovered over a period of several days when the references were being sought. But, Uyeda felt the work of the committee was not seriously affected.

John Tateishi also had the tires of his parked car slashed in the Nihonmachi parking lot a couple of weeks ago. #

## Renew JACL Membership

Table 1. Age and Sex Distribution

AGE	Male	Female	Total*	%
Under 34	11	12	24	2.86
35-39	8	14	22	2.62
40-44	17	20	38	4.52
45-49	35	39	75	8.93
50-54	58	60	119	14.17
55-59	95	92	190	22.62
60-64	72	87	160	19.05
65-69	5	40	90	10.71
over 70	52	68	122	14.52
Total	398	432	840	100.00

\* 11 respondents did not indicate age, and of those, 10 did not indicate sex.

Table 2. Citizenship and Generation

Citizenship	Number	%	Generation*	Number	%
native-born	742	87.81	Issei	89	10.56
naturalized	65	7.69	Nisei	601	71.29
non-citizen	38	4.50	Kibei-Nisei	75	8.90
			Sansei	78	9.25
Total	845	100.00	Total	843	100.00

Continued on Page 4.

# Redress Reports

In a memorandum issued on April 14, 1981, a request went out to all chapter presidents and chapter redress representatives to seek resolutions of support from local and state governments.

In the past year, the JACL National Committee for Redress was able to present similar resolutions as support for passage of the CWRIC bills. These were significant supporting statements, especially since the committee was able to present over sixty resolutions from major governing bodies of government throughout this country.

The committee is again embarking on such an effort, but the specific task is to seek support on the redress issue per se. The sample resolutions sent to chapters contain two statements of support: the first commends the CWRIC on its investigation of the wartime incarceration, and the second statement urges that the CWRIC recommend "an adequate form of monetary redress" to the victims of the

incarceration.

There will be some governing bodies that will shy away from the monetary redress statement, but this should not deter chapters from pushing for the passage of the resolutions. It must be remembered that JACL is simply saying that a wrong was committed against American citizens and their alien parents, and that this wrong must somehow be corrected.

The fact that many chapters have previously approached their local government bodies should make the current effort somewhat easier. The committee now knows what process must be followed and how to effectively work through the political process.

The resolutions can only have true significance if enough chapters are willing to assist in this effort. The resolutions are extremely important in furthering the redress cause. The CWRIC, and indeed the Congress, must recognize that Americans throughout the country share these concerns.

For Further Information, Write or Call:  
**JACL National Committee for Redress**  
 1765 Sutters St., San Francisco, Ca. 94115  
 (415) 921-5225 : John Tateishi, Coordinator

## Holocaust, internment effects bare parallels

WHITTIER, Ca.—The emotional reactions of Japanese Americans to their internment during World War II parallel feelings of American Jews toward the Holocaust in Europe, according to Don Nakanishi of the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA.

Speaking at the recent Whittier College conference on the American concentration camp, Nakanishi said many of the 25 community leaders he interviewed in each group suffered similar after-effects from the two experiences.

"Both faced an emotional, historical event, like the survivors of the Depression did," Nakanishi explained. "And both are now going through an evaluation of themselves. They share in common the tug-of-war, by asking, 'What should we have done?' The exposure (public discussion) of both events just reminds them what they did and didn't do."

Nakanishi cited the comments of an American Jewish businessman and a Japanese American laborer to illustrate the renewed sense of ethnic identity which both experiences produced. The Jewish businessman said he didn't practice his faith, but "Hitler

made me a Jew." The Japanese laborer said it was only after he was released from a relocation center that he "became involved in the Japanese community".

Nakanishi said he also found similar feeling of bitterness and repression in the two groups. And both suffer the same fear of history repeating itself, he added, which helps motivate them to inform others about their experiences.

But Nakanishi said there remain major differences between the evacuation of 110,000 Japanese Americans and the execution of 6 million Jews.

## Question and Answer Fact Sheet

### Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians MAY 28, 1981

On July 31, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-317 establishing the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC).

#### What is a Commission?

Commissions are from time-to-time established through Congressional legislation to investigate grave problems facing our country. For example, the Kerner Commission conducted a study on Civil Disorder in America and the Scranton Commission on Campus Unrest among other areas investigated possible repression in America. It is through commission studies of this nature that steps may be taken to ameliorate problems.

#### Who will serve on the commission? Where will it be located?

There are nine members on the CWRIC. In January 1981, President Carter appointed William Marutani, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, Arthur Flemming, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Joan Bernstein, former Chief General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The House of Representatives appointed Arthur Goldberg, former Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Representative Daniel Lundgren (R-Long Beach), and Father Robert Drinan, former member of the House of Representatives. The commission appointments from the U.S. Senate are former U.S. Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts; former U.S. Senator from Washington, Hugh B. Mitchell, and Father Ishmail Gromoff.

Ms. Joan Bernstein is the Chairperson of the Commission and Daniel Lundgren is the Vice-Chair. The Commission office address is 2020 New Executive Office Building, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 395-7390.

#### What exactly will the CWRIC do?

The CWRIC will review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 and the impact of this Executive Order on Japanese Americans and permanent resident Japanese. Additionally, the CWRIC will review directives of United States military forces requiring internment of Aleut civilians, and recommend appropriate remedies.

#### How will this be done?

The CWRIC will hold public hearings nationwide. The purpose of these hearings will be to gather testimony from witnesses. In addition, it is expected that the CWRIC will contract research consultants, such as attorneys and social scientists, to assist in the fact-finding investigation. The CWRIC may also request other sources of information such as documents, correspondence, books, memorandums, etc. Further, the CWRIC may request subpoena powers through the U.S. Attorney General and acquire information from governmental departments and agencies as well as private sources.

#### In which cities will the public hearings be held?

The CWRIC has not yet finalized the number of hearings nor hearings sites. We do anticipate, however, that hearings will be scheduled in Washington, D.C., the Midwest, West Coast and in Alaska.

"The Holocaust went further," said Nakanishi "They were killed. But that was in Europe. Unlike the Japanese, the Jewish-Americans didn't experience the Holocaust on a first-hand basis. The Japanese Americans did (experience the internment first hand)."

Continued on Page 7

#### When will the hearings begin?

In the discussions JACL has had with Chairperson Bernstein, we expect the CWRIC hearings to begin in mid-Summer.

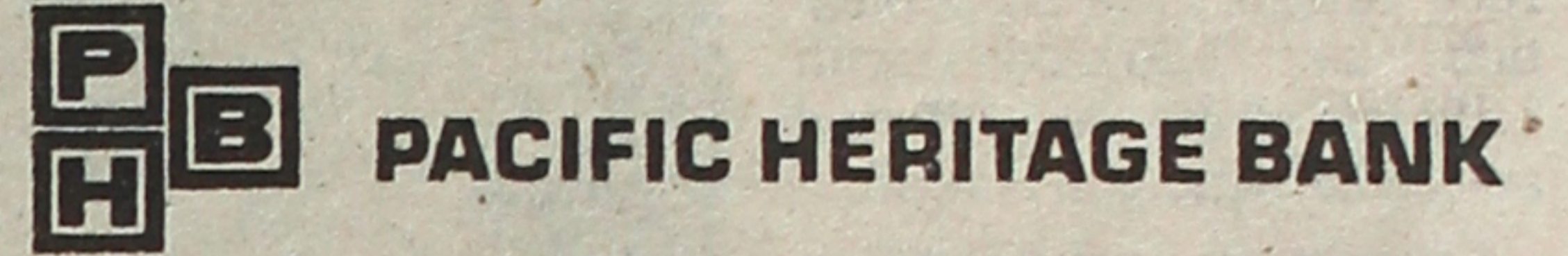
#### How can I appear before the commission? Who makes the selection of witnesses?

The JACL Chapters have established search committees in their communities to identify potential witnesses to the CWRIC. The list and biographical information of potential witnesses will be sent to JACL National Headquarters. If you are interested in appearing as a witness before the Commission you may contact your local JACL Chapter or the National Committee for Redress at National Headquarters.

The JACL National Committee for Redress will forward the names of all interested individuals to the CWRIC. The CWRIC and staff will determine who will appear as witnesses.

#### Can I submit testimony without appearing before the CWRIC?

The CWRIC will accept written, personal accounts regarding the experiences and impact of the wartime incarceration. To assist individuals in developing written testimony to the CWRIC, we have provided suggested guidelines to follow. Written testimony may be submitted to the CWRIC at any time subsequent to the hearings.



**PACIFIC HERITAGE BANK**

**A SPECIAL BANK**

for  
**NISEI**

3440 Torrance Bl. • Torrance 90503 • 542-0581

Member FDIC -- Federal Reserve System



**The Mitsubishi Bank**

of California Member FDIC

**Little Tokyo Office**

321 East Second St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012  
 (213) 680-2650

# Money Market Certificates at California First Bank.

Money Market Certificates are one of the best investments you can make today. And we have them at California First Bank.

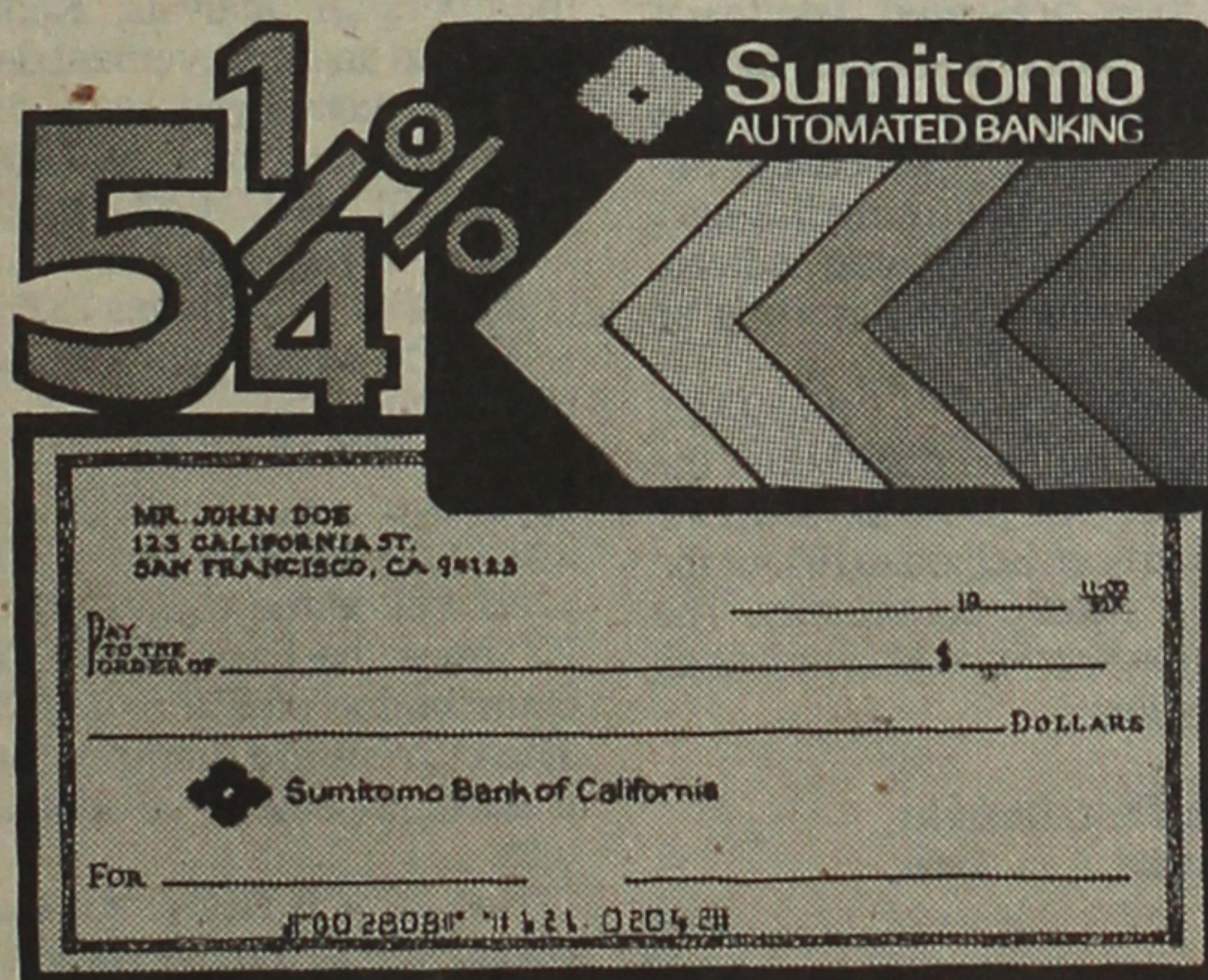
When you invest a minimum of \$10,000 for 6 months, your money earns the highest commercial bank rate of interest allowed by law.\*

To find out more, come and meet the people at California First.



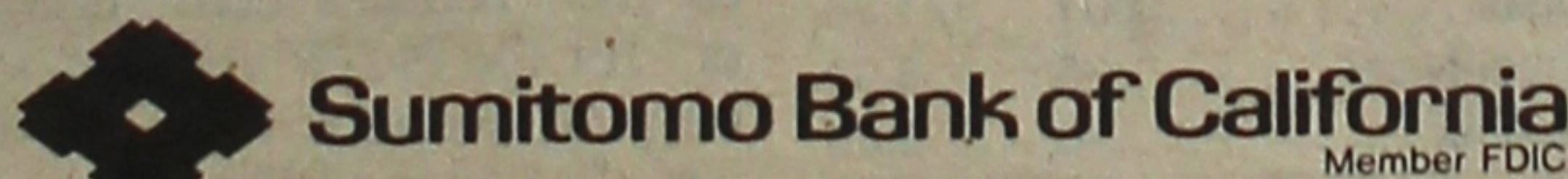
\* Federal regulations require a substantial penalty be imposed for early withdrawal.

©California First Bank, 1979



## Putting it Together... Sumitomo Automated Banking & Interest on Checking

Make the NOW Account a part of your Sumitomo automated banking program. Then you can withdraw funds with or without a check, round the clock, seven days a week, day or night, while still earning interest. Sumitomo is making banking easier. Applications and automated teller machine location cards are available at all Sumitomo offices.



### Shimatsu, Ogata and Kubota Mortuary

911 Venice Blvd.  
 Los Angeles  
 749-1449

SEIJI DUKE OGATA  
 R. YUTAKA KUBOTA

Three Generations  
 of Experience ...

### FUKUI Mortuary, Inc.

707 E. Temple St.  
 Los Angeles, CA 90012  
 626-0441

Gerald Fukui, President  
 James Nakagawa, Manager  
 Nobuo Osumi, Counsellor

**PETER IMAMURA**

**Wearing Thin**

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. jumped on the political bandwagon May 26 and joined those many politicians and industry officials across the nation who are sending out the familiar warning that Japan poses a "threat"—at least an economic one—to the U.S.

Speaking before the National Consumer Finance Association in San Francisco, Brown said that Japan's industry and trade ministries have "targeted" the U.S. as a major outlet for more Japanese products.

He told the audience, "The great focus in the rhetoric of today is Russia—the Russian army, the Russian nuclear missiles.

"And yet while we think about that, we are missing some other threats that, in my judgement, are far more immediate and far more dangerous."

Brown noted Japan's miniscule spending in the area of defense, adding, "What this means is this country (U.S.) is diverting money that could go into investment capital and be available for tax incentives, be available for research and development... And we are diverting that money in providing a military umbrella and shield for other countries that they use that [sic] as a savings and plow that money back into competitive industries that

are systematically out-performing their American counterparts."

Although Brown's remarks ring much truth, he has overlooked the fact that the very state he governs benefits very well from trade with Japan.

Brown himself once admitted that California's trade with Asia and Mexico helped the state economically. Yet he did note that the trade boom would only continue the sluggishness of domestic housing, as well as retail and auto sales in the state.

But Brown's remarks were obviously made as part of his campaign for the U.S. Senate, since he hopes to oppose Republican Sen. S.I. Hayakawa.

The anti-Japanese campaigns being waged these days are certainly wearing down many Japanese Americans, especially the Issei, Nisei and Sansei who were in many concentration camps of WW2.

The Nikkei who went through those somber times must surely be tired of hearing such rhetoric from ambitious politicians (such as

Brown) and are very weary of seeing ads (especially from U.S. auto companies) which blurt out the same message.

It seems strange that a great

country such as the United States must fall back on poor excuses and scapegoating for problems that it should be able to solve through the talent and

ingenuity of its own citizens.

The sooner more leaders begin to realize this, the better it will be for all Americans, regardless of race. #



**QUEEN AND COURT**—The 1981 Nisei Relays Queen was named May 31 during the PSWDC Quarterly meeting at the SFV JACC. (l to r) Princess Tracy Furuta, Queen Lani Furuya and Princess Heidi Yoshioka.

**San Joaquin Valley history now available on videotapes**

FRESNO, Ca.—Four locally-produced video cassettes on San Joaquin Valley Japanese Americans and a three-volume set of oral history interviews are now available for public use through the public libraries in this area.

The videotapes, produced by the San Joaquin Valley Library system's recent Japanese American project, include:

—"Success Through Perseverance: Japanese Americans in the San Joaquin Valley", a three-volume set of interviews with Issei and Nisei pioneers;

—"Haru Matsuri", highlights of the 1980 Spring Festival held at Duncan Gardens;

—"Natsu Matsuri", the 1980 Summer Festival of Japanese arts at Duncan Gardens;

—"Doing Business With Japan", the salient points of an all-day workshop discussing trade, business and political issues, held in February 1980.

Info contact: Mrs. Yoshino Hasegawa (209) 488-3208.

**Thank you dinner set for J.D.**

LOS ANGELES—The PSWDC is sponsoring a dinner to honor J.D. Hokoyama, former JACL Acting National Director, on Tuesday, June 16, at Steven's Steak House, 5332 Stevens Place, City of Commerce. No host cocktail hour starts at 6:30 p.m. and dinner 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$15 per person. For reservations call: John Saito (213) 626-4471. Info call Mas Dobashi 269-3047; Dennis Kunisaki 972-5318; Linda Hara 934-5276; Karen Kishi 263-0037; or George Kodama 822-5528. #

**Escort service gets grant; to begin soon**

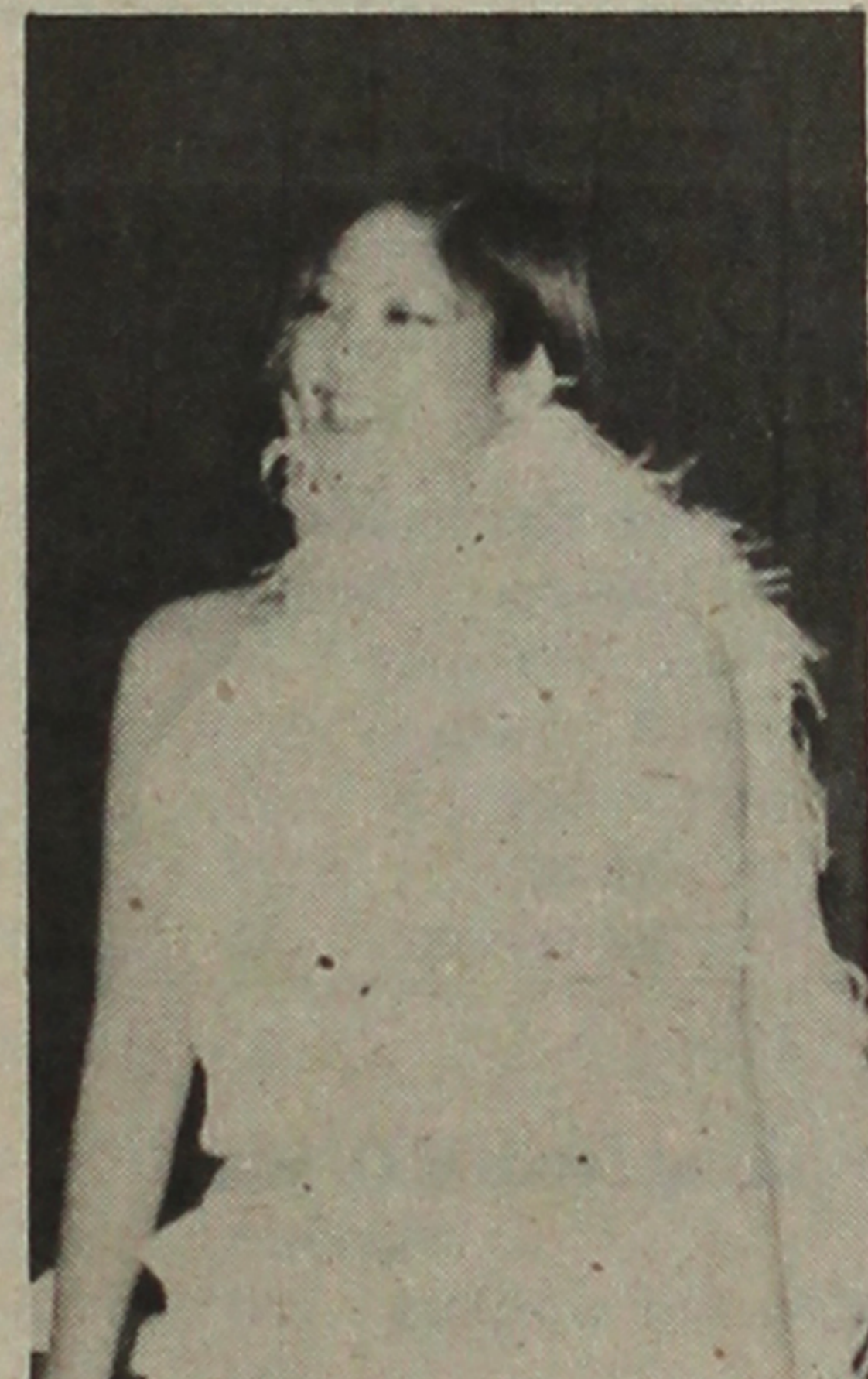
LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo Service Center received a grant of \$11,600 from the California Community Foundation April 24 to begin a Japanese community escort interpreter program to assist Nikkei elderly and disabled who cannot speak English and need to make life-maintenance appointments for medical service and government benefits.

The program, previously funded by the ARCO Foundation and a car from Merit Savings and Loan will begin next month. #

**Hiroshima doctors check U.S. hibakusha**

LOS ANGELES—More than 200 survivors of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima were examined on the West Coast this past week by a team of Japanese doctors who specialize in radiation illnesses.

The doctors examined 200 survivors in Los Angeles and San Francisco and another 24 in the Pacific Northwest as part of a Japanese government study aimed at keeping track of 500 to 700 survivors believed to be living in the United States.



**PRETTY CANDIDATE**—Kelly Jodene Morikawa, 21, was crowned 1981 Miss Pan Asian JACL May 6 at the Grand Star Restaurant, Los Angeles. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben K. Morikawa will now vie for the 1981 Nisei Week Queen title.

**Kono Hawaii**

•POLYNESIAN ROOM (Dinner & Cocktails - Floor Show)

•COCKTAIL LOUNGE Entertainment

•TEA HOUSE Tep-pan & Sukiyaki

OPEN EVERY DAY  
Luncheon 11:30 - 2:00  
Dinner 5:00 - 11:00  
Sunday 12:00 - 11:00

226 South Harbor Blvd.  
Santa Ana, Calif. 92704  
(714) 775-7727

**PSWDC-JACL Sponsored Tour**  
**First Nisei Pan American Convention - Mexico City**  
**July 22-27, 1981**

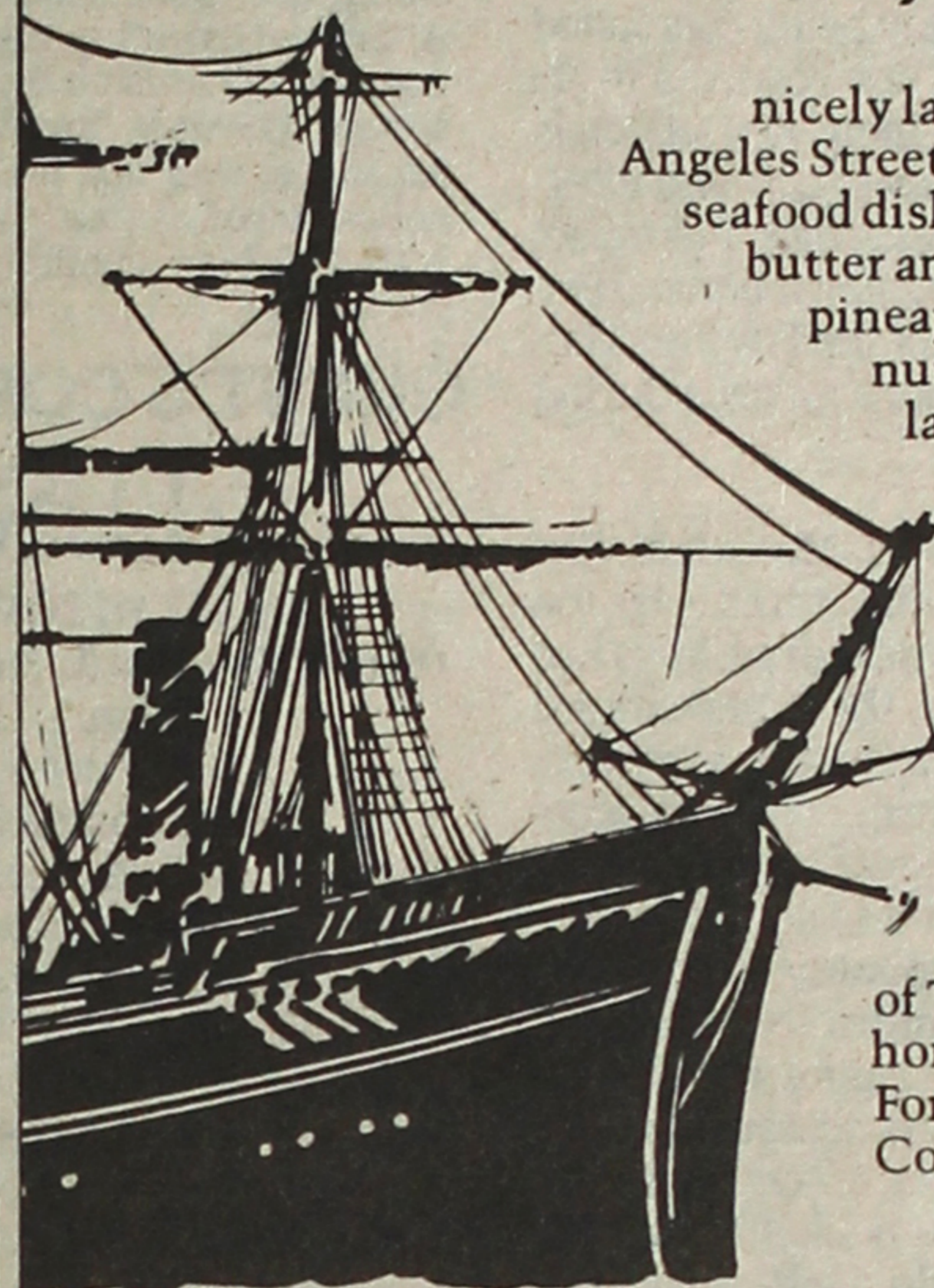
Join Nisei from all over this hemisphere in this great event. All meetings will have simultaneous translation into English so you won't miss a thing. Package includes: airfare, Hyatt Hotel, city tour, transfers, meals and social events at site of the Convention.

**From Los Angeles — \$530.00**  
Cost from Other Cities Quoted. Contact:  
**Professional Meeting Planners**  
1510 Oxley St., Suite F  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
(213) 682-3303

BUY NOW BEFORE JULY 1ST INCREASE

**NEW COMMODORE PERRY'S**  
**A UNIQUE SEAFOOD EXPERIENCE.**

**The tempting cuisine of a South Seas luxury liner is yours,**



nically landlocked, at First and Los Angeles Streets. Choose from imaginative seafood dishes like Dover Sole sauteed in butter and laced with chunks of pineapple and roasted macadamia nuts. Try our Japanese Bouillabaisse, or Paella Kuro-Fune, or Scampi Florentine. Just a few of our adventurous entrees destined to bring you back. Enticing beef specialties and an impressive wine list round out our menu all in a perfect setting. Commodore Perry's is a lunch and dining experience you won't forget in the careful, meticulous tradition of The New Otani. So close to home and worlds apart. For reservations call 629-1200. Complimentary self-parking.

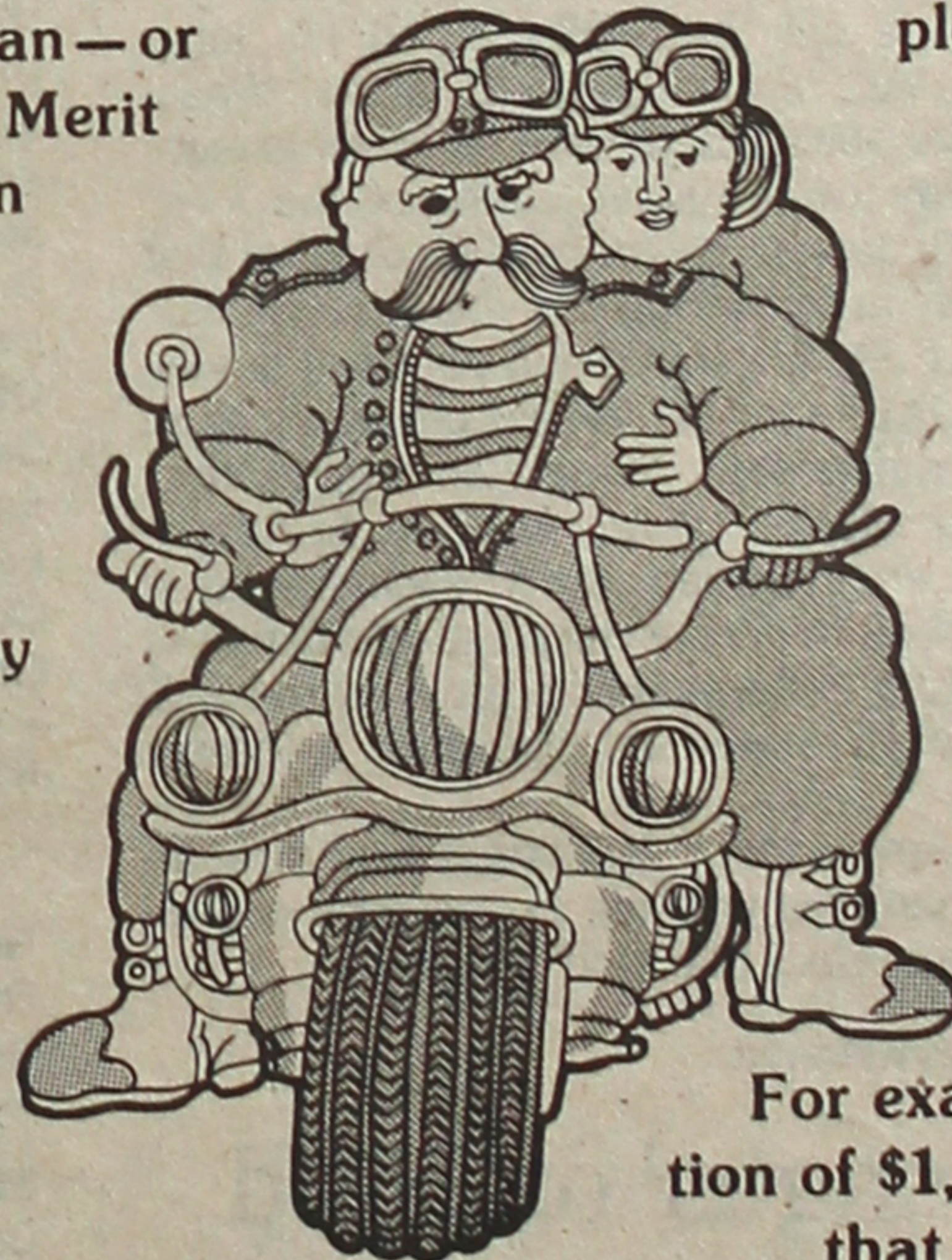
**The New Otani**  
HOTEL & GARDEN  
LOS ANGELES

First & Los Angeles Street • Los Angeles, CA 90012 • (213) 629-1200

**ATTENTION: YOUNGSTERS AND OLDSTERS**

**Year End Tax Planning Ira and Keogh Plans for Both Individuals and Self-Employed**

If you work for someone and are not covered by a qualified retirement plan — or are self-employed Merit Savings has a plan to help you retire with greater financial independence taking full advantage of tax benefits enjoyed by corporations and other large companies. We are also offering SPOUSES IRA. A SPOUSES IRA is an alternative account which an employed IRA



participant can establish for a non-employed spouse, who has received no wages during the year. Generally, two separate IRA accounts are maintained. The amount contributed should be equally divided between your account and that of your spouse.

For example, a contribution of \$1,750 would require that \$875 be deposited to each account.

Let us help your plan for tomorrow. Please call Merit Savings Retirement Dept.

**MERIT SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**  
MAIN OFFICE (213) 624-7434 • TORRANCE (213) 327-9301 • MONTEREY PARK (213) 266-3011  
IRVINE (714) 552-4751

# pacific citizen

Published by the Japanese American Citizens League every Friday except first, 28th, 30th, 32nd, 34th, 36th and last weeks of the year at 244 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Ca 90012; (213) 626-6936 • 2nd Class postage paid at Los Angeles, Ca. Annual Subscriptions—JACL members: \$8.00 of national dues provides one-year on a per-household basis. Nonmembers \$10, payable in advance. Foreign addresses: Add U.S.\$8 • News & opinions expressed by columnists other than JACL staff writers do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

DR. JAMES K. TSUJIMURA ..... National JACL President  
 DR. CLIFFORD I. UYEDA ..... Chair, Pacific Citizen Board  
 HARRY K. HONDA ..... Editor

**PRESIDENT'S CORNER: by Dr. Jim Tsujimura**

## Japan Trip

Part IV



The first order of the day being concluded (Barry Saiki and I paid our respects to the Japan Foundation, met their key officials and were introduced to my escort and interpreter for the Tokyo area, Miss Yuko Seo, assigned to me by the International Hospitality and Conference Service Association of the Foreign Ministry), the whirlwind of official visits and courtesy calls during my 16-day stay began.

One such visit was to Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield. Sen Nishiyama, who was formerly employed as interpreter by the American Embassy for over 20 years, Dick Yamashita, Miss Seo and I met Mr. Sid Hamolsky, Officer of the International Communication Agency, who accompanied us on this very special occasion. Ambassador Mansfield's warm, down-to-earth congeniality was evident at the outset when he offered us coffee, which he made himself and personally served to us, eschewing the services of attendants—a gesture of hospitality unexpected in that land of traditional formalities and conformity. A framed original wood block print of our nation's Capitol by Un-ichi Hiratsuka, commissioned by JACL in 1972, was presented to Mr. Mansfield. While I was frantically struggling to extricate the strapped and sealed gift with my miniature pocket knife, Mr. Mansfield gamely offered me his—the blade itself must have measured at least 6 inches in length! The sight of his oversized "pocket knife" elicited spontaneous laughter, dispelling the moment's anxiety caused by the minor but somewhat serious "operation". A comment was made that my scalpel was for the ophthalmic surgeon and his for a general surgeon. Responding in relaxed repartee, he chuckled, "No, mine is just a plain ole farmer's knife" ... gestures and words that reveal a giant of a man, kind, humble and beloved on both sides of the Pacific.

Messrs. Mansfield and Hamolsky's comments regarding Japan reflected unanimity of opinion. Both expressed their highest respect for Japan, her culture and traditions. In their supreme compliment, they stated that although Japan may not have much in natural resources, she, nevertheless, was very rich and abundant in the most important one—her PEOPLE. The industry and ingenuity of the Japanese, they noted, were evident in the nation's remarkable economic growth. They cited the fact that Japan continually sends out study groups. These groups seem to have the uncanny ability to recognize what is potentially good for Japan. They spot promising ideas, further study these new concepts, then try to improve upon them and finally incorporate them into their system. Constantly striving for progress and perfection, these borrowed ideas are perfected and polished, then returned with interest to their originator or to any country for their asking.

Regarding JACL, Mr. Mansfield expressed familiarity with what he termed, our "long and impressive record and history." (Doubtlessly his knowledge can be attributed to his long-standing friendship with JACL's distinguished former Washington representative, Mike Masaoka, whom I had the pleasure of seeing in Japan.) Aware of the significance of the long-awaited initial contact with Japan, the Ambassador stated that JACL has a vital role to play in furthering U.S.-Japan relations.

Such an endorsement of JACL's status and potential is welcome encouragement. As JACL moves forward, emerging as an internationally as well as a nationally recognized organization, we must necessarily acknowledge the fact that we, as Americans of Japanese ancestry, are in essence, ambassadors-at-large for two countries. As we seek to define our position relative to JACL's function in bettering understanding between the U.S. and Japan, Mr. Mansfield's statement presents a timely challenge.

My official visit with Ambassador Mansfield was a memorable meeting, one that inspired positive expressions and instilled profound impressions. He is that kind of man.

**YE EDITOR'S DESK: by Harry Honda**

## 'Asian Images' on Hold

Thanks to the PSWDC Trust Fund and initiative of New Age JACLer Gary Yano, the PC was home to "Asian Images" the first week of the month for seven issues. It served to introduce a new wealth of writers, people he and his wife Akemi knew who reflect the spirit of the emerging Asian image on the Western hemisphere. This past week, we were informed their fountain has dried up ... not the well of writers but the fount for funding.

It was good to see "Asian Images" in print. The comments have been encouraging. We hope the situation here improves so that "Asian Images" is back in print without their having to hustle for help. We shall put them on "hold". #

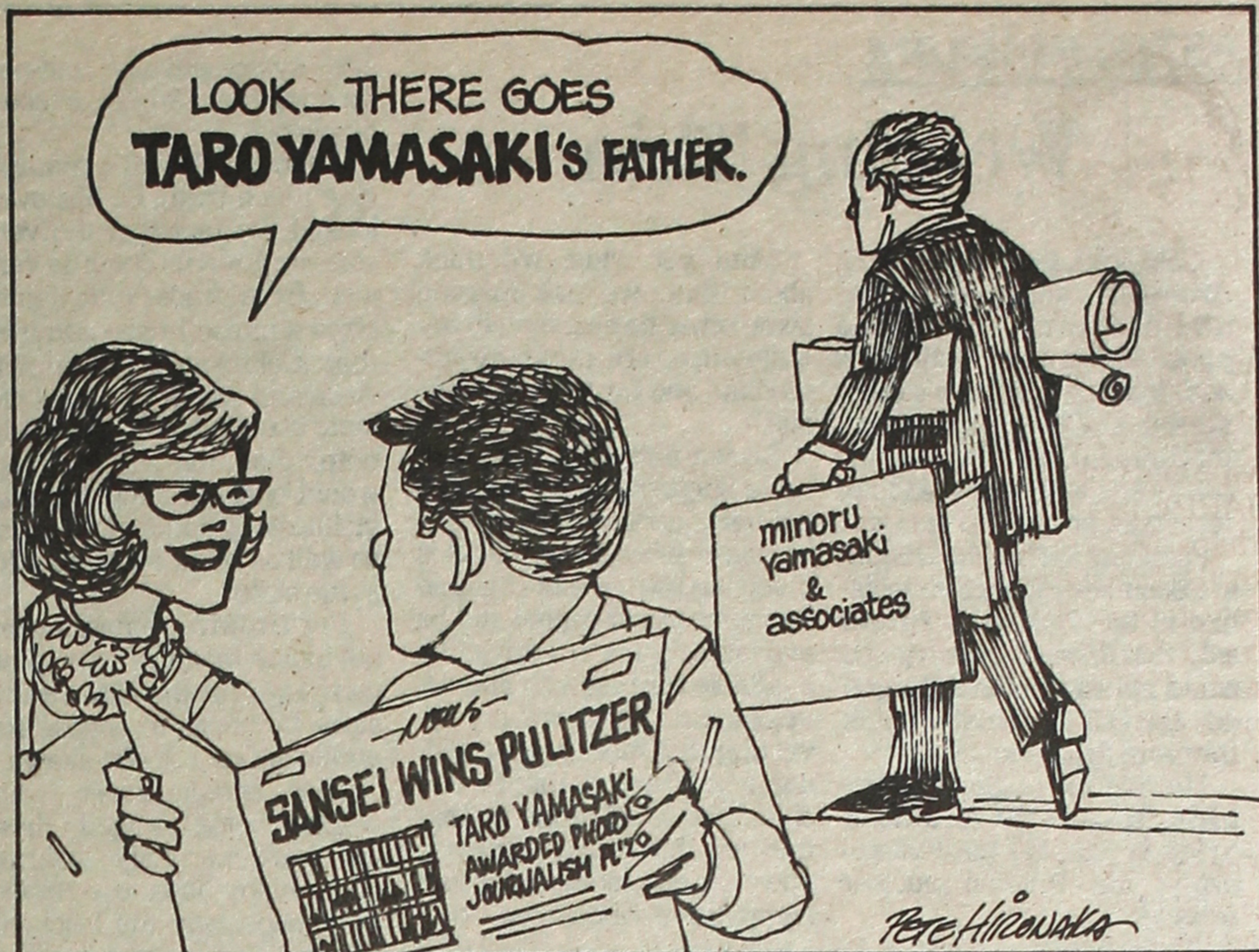
## 35 Years Ago

in The Pacific Citizen  
 June 8, 1946

May 30—Nisei memorial monument and plaque dedicated at Pocatello.

May 31—First Canadian group of 670 Issei deportees (with Canadian-born minors) shipped to Japan; 10,400 up for deportation, some file test cases to halt program.

June 1—New York Times editorial asks Congressional action to stop deportation of Issei alien (Jun Iwamatsu and wife Tomoe) who aided U.S. in war effort; special bill cited to permit entry of their 12-year-old son Makoto left in Japan ... Salt Lake City Council for Civic Unity to petition Gen. MacArthur to postpone acceptance of alien Issei deportees from U.S. ... Rep. Eberharter bill to stay deportation before House immigration committee, would extend right of Attorney General to stay deportation due to hardship by removing special category involving alien Japanese; over 400 prewar Japanese entered as treaty merchants with U.S.-born children face deportation.



**GUEST'S CORNER:**

## U.S. auto problem originates in Detroit

By ED MITOMA  
 (South Bay JACL Newsletter Editor)

Torrance, Ca.

As Americans of Japanese descent and our undeniable Japanese appearance, we are in many ways affected by the cultural, financial, commercial, and military interchange between the United States and Japan.

In recent months, there have been talks of limiting Japanese car imports because of its impact on the U.S. auto industry. Labor unions and lawmakers have been most vocal touting the story that the main reason for the problems Detroit is having is the Japanese imports into this country.

In the L.A. Times, March 27, 1981, Part II, page 6, letter to the Times, Sherril A. Hops of Sherman Oaks, an employee in the American imported car industry, writes:

"... Import restriction measures now being considered are bad economics and worse legislation. Imports are not the cause of the Detroit manufacturer's problems. Of 1.7 million car sales lost by the industry in 1980, only about 80,000 units (just 4 percent) were picked up by import dealers. The domestic industry's real problems come from elsewhere. They include a sick economy, high interest rates, and buyer resistance—and the fact that Detroit concentrated too long on building large and mid-size cars that the consumer didn't want.

"Regardless of where the fault

is assigned, the torpedoing of one American industry—import sales—to help another just would not work. Why? Because import restrictions would put back to work, at most, about 15,000 currently unemployed auto workers—only 7.25 percent of the total—at a cost to the consumer of more than \$3 billion. That amounts to \$200,000 per job per year. Even worse, as many as 20,000 U.S. workers in import dealerships would lose their jobs. The majority of jobs gained would be in the East and Midwest; a large share of jobs lost would be here in California. And there would be no real net gain.

"Torpedo the American import industry and you cripple retail businesses that, taken together, employ 150,000 Americans and comprise the 11th largest company in the United States (larger than Chrysler or Lockheed or their companies whose survival is considered important to our country.)

"But let's look at the impact here in California. We have about 1,900 franchised new car dealers. If the breakdown of dealers by make fits the national average, about 830 dealers are selling import cars. That means 36,000 Californians, with annual earnings of \$6.8 billion, would have their livelihoods threatened by misguided restriction."

The other side of the coin is the miserable failure of the U.S. car sales in Japan. It is true that there is a large import tax on foreign cars in Japan but there are further overriding reasons why U.S. cars do not sell there.

First, full sized and mid-sized cars on narrow Japanese streets are impractical. Large foreign cars are usually only bought for prestige purposes.

Secondly, the steering wheel is on the wrong side. Just try to envision yourself on a narrow street with a slow truck ahead of you and you, with the steering wheel on the wrong side, trying to pass the truck—no way can you see what is coming without going into the opposite lane. The U.S. car makers will not invest in modifying the steering position.

And thirdly, Japan has more stringent emission control regulations than even California and the U.S. engine has to be refitted to meet these requirements. This also adds several thousands of dollars to the already high price of the car.

The price of gasoline is around four times that in the U.S. and this also adds to the impracticality of the U.S. cars.

All in all, Detroit has not gone after the Japanese car market and it is no wonder that U.S. cars do not sell in Japan. On the other hand the Japanese car makers have catered to the needs and requirements of the U.S. market and have marketed a number of competitively priced and reliable cars. #

## REDRESS

Continued from Front Page

\* Yonsei, postwar immigrants, and those of mixed parentage were not included due to small sample size.

**Table 3. Situation Regarding the Exclusion Order**

In camps	Number	%	Not in camps	Number	%
0-1 year	72	9.61	lived outside zone	20	20.62
102 years	177	23.63	moved "voluntarily"	27	27.84
2-3 years	196	26.17	lived outside U.S.	10	10.31
3-4 years	293	39.12	not yet born	24	24.74
over 4 years	11	1.47	in armed service	16	16.49
Total	749	100.00	Total	97	100.00

**Table 4. Problems Resulting from E.O. 9066**

Problems	Number*	%
Home, belongings, prop. loss/damages; economic loss	720	84.61
Unable to return to prewar residence	408	47.94
Verbal abuse, threats, harassment	502	58.99
Acts of violence or terrorism	105	12.34
Job discrimination	379	44.54
Death, debilitation of family bread-winner	120	14.10
Inadequate health or dental care	267	31.41
Other physical problems	58	6.82
Disruption of education	340	39.95
Emotional or psychological problems	386	45.36
Family disruption; loss of friends	167	19.62
Cultural loss	23	2.70
Other problems	65	7.64

\* Respondents could indicate as many categories as were relevant to them. Percent is based on the total of 851 respondents.

**Table 5. Remedies to Recommend to Congress**

Non-monetary recommendation	Number*	%
Official admission of wrong-doing	579	68.84
Specific statute prohibiting suspension of Constitutional rights	546	64.16
Monetary compensation**		
Compensation to individuals	278	35.82
Trust fund	52	6.74
Combination of individual payments (to be paid first), and trust fund for other purposes	449	58.24

\* Respondents were free to indicate as many positions as they preferred. For the non-monetary recommendations, the number responding was 851, so the percentages were calculated from that figure. For the monetary compensations, the number responding totaled 779, and the percentage is from that number. The numbers within the monetary compensation options do not overlap.

\*\* The current position of the National JACL, that a non-profit foundation distribute payments to individuals and social programs, was not among the options from which respondents could choose. The combination listed in Table 5 was understood to be administered by the government.

**NEW SERVICES**

## DAILY INTEREST

Currently 7%, paid quarterly

## LIFE SAVINGS INSURANCE

to \$4000 (previously \$2000)

## INSURED SAVINGS

to any amount (previously \$40,000)

**NATIONAL JACL CREDIT UNION**  
 Now over \$4.5 million in assets

Car Loans low rates on new & used

Signature Loans up to \$3000\*

\* TO QUALIFIED BORROWERS

PO 1721 Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 (801) 355-8040

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

## Newest Volume in the JARP Collection

Denver, Colo.

One by one, the books born of the JACL's Japanese American Research Project (JARP) are beginning to appear. The latest, and eighth, is of the series *The Japanese American Community: A Three-Generation Study* by Gene N. Levine and Colbert Rhodes. Praeger is the publisher.



JARP's results were a long time in showing up, but perhaps we feel that way because we were unfamiliar with the glacial pace of academic research and the leisurely tempo of the book publishing business. For the record, JARP's origins go back to 1962 when JACL launched a fund drive to underwrite a history of the Japanese in the United States. A grant of \$100,000 was made to the Univ. of California at Los Angeles to seek out and preserve documentary materials and gather and analyze information relating to the Japanese Americans.

There was no clear agreement as to what the project was expected to produce. That's probably par for this kind of an undertaking. But it did come up with an enormous collection of raw material at UCLA, and a now-impressive

shelf of books, articles and scholarly papers.

The first of the books was *Nisei: the Quiet Americans*, a narrative history by Bill Hosokawa in 1969. It was followed by *Annotated Bibliography of the Japanese American Research Project Collection* by Yuji Ichioka, Yasuo Sakata, Nobuya Tsuchida and Eri Yasuhara in 1973. Frank Chuman's *The Bamboo People* came in 1976 and John Modell's *Economics and Politics of Racial Accommodation* in 1977. Three books were published in 1980: Edna Bonacich and John Modell published *The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity*; Darrel Montero's *Japanese Americans: Changing Patterns of Ethnic Affiliation Over Three Generations*; and Robert A. Wilson and Bill Hosokawa's *East to America*.

Some are for popular and casual reading. Others are the kinds of studies that include the charts and graphs so revered by scholars. The Levine-Rhodes study falls in the latter class, as witness this passage: "Using Gamma coefficients, we discover that the two value-index components intercorrelate with one another to a high degree. Indeed, obligation to family and ambition intercorrelate well at the +.91 level. This association indicates that a

personal drive such as achievement motivation is, among the Nisei, also a sign of value congruence within their family and their close circle of neighbors who are ethnic mates."

But there are more lucid observations. For example, Levine and Rhodes note that the Issei, preoccupied with economic survival, gave no thought to assimilation. The Nisei moved toward this goal but they were reared by parents who did not really know the subtleties of American society. But the Sansei haven't chosen to become absolutely Americanized.

"Many Japanese Americans," the authors found, "have chosen . . . enhanced self-esteem through a reinvigorated wedding of their Japanese selves with their American heritage. Their goal is not to fuse themselves, but to relate to both traditions in varying degrees. This augurs a reversal of the assimilationist trend of the older Nisei sub-generation . . ."

"One way to shore up self-esteem is to develop a high regard for one's distinctive cultural roots. By denying their Japanese background, but by failing to be accepted as white, a sense of normlessness may arrive. A search for individual identity may ensue, with little collective support . . . Through absorption in the community, Japanese Americans would be better able to withstand any attacks as to their worth."

Serious students of Japanese Americans, as well as libraries and schools, will find much to learn and think about in this slim volume. For it, and for all the other publications developed by JARP, JACL's gratitude goes to Shig Wakamatsu who resisted discouragement and worked tirelessly as JARP's chairman to drive the project toward fruition. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

## Raisin' Kids: Issei Style

Philadelphia

ALTHOUGH MY OWN (somewhat convenient) recollection of my behavioral patterns as a child is one that (not surprisingly) rates "not-that-bad," my sibling (all older than I) with amused dismay ascribe a much more (biased) dismal rating. Well, I will have to admit to having a peculiar affinity to mischief brewing, and I cannot honestly say that all of my corporal punishments were undeserved. A few were.



THE "ENFORCER" IN those early years was my Issei mother, and tiny as she might have been, enforce she did. Just a menacing glance was enough to deter this ko-zo from perpetrating that which was devilishly about to manifest itself. Insofar as my father was concerned, I don't recall that he ever laid a hand on me or even a sharp word: it was all up to "Mama." And for my money, that was enough.

I'M SURE I must be mistaken on this, but I don't ever recall my mother reprimanding me in public. Oh, I sure heard about it when I got home, but while we were in public I felt "safe" - for the moment. Also, except for one family, I don't recall that any of my playmates receiving corporal punishment when non-family members were around. If another Issei were around, there would not even be a sharp reprimand. Even if the playmate deserved one.

I EARLY CONCLUDED that Issei parents generally did not chastise their children in public, - something about "fu-ga-warui" or perhaps "mittomo-nai." But before I figured this out, I used to envy my playmate Joe who never appeared to suffer a reprimand whereas I "got it" (at home) for the very same thing. But I suspect that Joe was indeed "getting his" at the very moment mine was being meted out. But each of us unknowing (for certain) the other's fate, was erroneously led to believe, with envy, that the other had tolerant, if not outright indulgent, parents. Which just was not so.

IN TODAY'S FAMILY, and more particularly our brood, it has been the oya-ji who had to be the enforcer, mother Vicki assuming a much more tolerant stance. She, herself, says that neither of her parents even so much as raised their voice, let alone resort to physical punishment. Now that's an act that I would find hard to follow, although I will make the claim of having abstained from administering any corporal punishment as to couple of our offsprings. I'm afraid the older ones bore the brunt in that regard.

THERE IS NO schooling provided on how to raise children. It's ironic that we literally "learn on the job" to handle one of life's most important tasks. Were I to go through the process

again, I must admit that there would be some changes made. But then I suppose were I given a third chance, there would be additional changes in method. So, perhaps once is enough. In fact, I know it is. #

WEST WIND: Joe Oyama

## Tide of Racial Prejudice Turns During WW2

Berkeley, Ca.

Coming out on a G.I. issued one-way train ticket from the Jerome Relocation Center, Denson, Arkansas, in May 1943, Mas Ito and I temporarily relocated in Des Plaines, Ill., a small dairy and farming community 27-miles south of Chicago.

Before leaving the concentration camp we were given all the proper leave clearances from the War Relocation Authority. Our destination was New York City, but we were advised the Eastern Defense Command was closed to Japanese American evacuees and that we would have to first establish "residency" for 30-days outside of the camp, before we could proceed to New York.

In those days I must have been naive for I didn't even question (although I had a gut feeling that something was wrong) the fact that a restriction on movement or travel was placed on an American citizen on the basis of ancestry.

### Saboteurs

In Des Plaines, a Caucasian friend's brother had a job for us in his photo service plant, where a lot of other Nisei from camps were employed. (Every evening at sunset, I used to see a husky Nisei slowly towing a rope, bringing home the boss's cow. Today this Nisei is practicing law in Seattle).

It was unusual in those days before the war for a Caucasian to be hanging around the Nisei, but I met his friend when I was on business in Sacramento. He came down from Seattle as a manager of a Nisei dance band. Later, he was commissioned as a navy lieutenant and married a Nisei girl, and was summarily (honorably) discharged from the navy for having married a Japanese.

One evening at sundown on our way home after work, Mas Ito and I were walking alongside a railroad embankment when both of us suddenly stopped dead in our tracks. Mas solemnly said, "We better go the other way," pointing away from a railroad overpass. "If someone sees us, they might report us and say that we were trying to sabotage the bridge." Surprisingly, my thoughts were identical, and without saying a word further, we both moved in a direction away from the bridge.

After the outbreak of war with Japan, inflammatory newspaper headlines accused Nisei of potential sabotage and disloyalty on the West Coast. Raymond Okamura, Oakland resident and former U.S. Army serviceman, said that the venomous atmosphere then was so bad that to be disloyal (or a Jap) was likened to being a terrorist today.

### Japanese Wrestlers

Leaving Jerome, wearing G.I. clothes and heavy boots with mud still caked on them, we boarded a troop train at Denson, which was jammed with veterans from the fighting at Corregidor. They were being discharged from the army because of over-age and they were on their way home.

Walking down the crowded aisle of the train with suitcases mounted precariously on our shoulders, our fears were dispelled when they began to hoot and howl at us. One of them said, "Hey, look at the Japanese wrestlers! (Me a wrestler? I weighed all of 119 lbs. then!) I recalled that Japanese wrestlers barnstormed the South and Midwest before the war. Not to be too conspicuous, we moved to the back of the train to the platform, but it was crowded there and the soldiers were sprawled on the floor. Politely, they made room for us and helped us put our bags and suitcases down on the floor.

### The Tide Begins to Change

In Des Plaines, the boss arranged for us to stay with a German American family on the outskirts of town on a dairy farm. Finally, one day news came out in the local newspaper from an

AP dispatch about the 100th Infantry from Hawaii, composed of all Japanese American soldiers and volunteers from the Hawaii-National Guards, going to action in Italy and winning battles. We were jubilant.

Then the local newspaper, the Des Plaines Suburban-Times, printed an article by a Nisei about their camp experience, and the fact that Nisei had volunteered from camps to join the 442nd all-Japanese American Regimental Combat Team.

Eugene Kono, an evacuee who resided in Des Plaines and worked as an engineer in Chicago, and I were invited to a meeting of the local American Legion chapter to give a talk about our camp experiences.

### Time to Leave

Working at the photo service plant as a maintenance man, I was alternately switched from building wire-mesh chicken coops upstairs of the plant to washing windows of the boss' house and doing household chores for his wife. (Raising chicks then for the war effort was a patriotic thing to do). The Nisei who arrived earlier from the camps had the more elite jobs photo finishing and printing downstairs.

One day, I accidentally slipped and fell in between the heavy support wooden planks that held me. My feet went through the ceiling and a load of plaster went down. It was a twenty-foot drop. Only my arms hooked on to the planks saved me. I could see the awe-stricken faces from far down below looking up at me through the gaping hole. That was when I decided that my 30-day residency period was over and that I should be moving on to New York City.

### New York

Arriving at Grand Central Station in wartime New York was sheer bedlam. Taking the Broadway and 7th Ave. Express to 110th St. and Broadway in the area where most of the evacuees settled, we went to the Japanese Methodist church, where Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, an old-timer in New York, directed us to an apartment on the corner of 110th and Broadway, right above the subway stop where we could hear their roar. By then I almost wished that I was back in the security of the camp where at least the air was fresh.

One day on the corner of 110th and Broadway, I met a Nisei whom I had known in Los Angeles. His name was "Moose" Tanaka and he was built like a moose. He told me that he was doing professional wrestling under the name of "The Great Togo". I was appalled. I also noted the good clothes he wore. He said, "I go into the ring with the flag of the rising sun wrapped around me. I wrestle as the 'Dirty Jap.'" The fans all wanted to get him after a match in Connecticut. He said that he had to do something to make a living.

### Fiorello LaGuardia

On another day, the mayor of New York City, "Little Flower" Fiorello La Guardia, loved by New Yorkers and famous for the reforms that he had brought to the city, came out with a blast against the Jap evacuees coming into New York City from the concentration camps. I couldn't understand, since he was a second-generation American like us but of Italian ancestry. What had gotten into him?

Immediately, the New York newspapers, the PM, the Post, the Herald Tribune, etc. came out in the defense of the Nisei evacuees and expressed empathy for the Japanese Americans still locked up in the relocation centers.

New York City was a comfortable place to be during the war years because of the large Jewish population experiencing the same thing that had happened to us, having relatives, friends and kin folks locked up in German concentration camps. #

## JACL Nat'l Youth Convention

Univ. of California at Irvine

JUNE 22 - 27, 1981

Name (Last/First) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_; Chapter \_\_\_\_\_

Reservations will be limited to 180 persons on a first-come, first-serve basis. Please indicate your registration choice below:

- Early Registration (postmarked before May 23) . . . . . \$125  
 Registration includes all meals, lodging, workshop fees, transportation to and from activities, and other conference expenses.
- Late Registration . . . . . \$150  
 Based on available space. Deadline for Late Registration at above price is June 10, 1981.
- Final Night Dinner-Dance (Only) . . . . . \$21.50
- Final Night Dance (Only) . . . . . \$ 7

Check payable to: JACL-1981 Nat'l Youth Convention  
 Remit to: John Saito, PSW Regional Office, Rm. 507  
 244 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, CA 90012





# A NEW JAPANESE-AMERICAN MAGAZINE NEEDS YOUR ANSWERS!

Dear Friends,

We are in the formulation stages of a new, informative, and entertaining magazine that reflects the values and ideas of today's Japanese-Americans. Currently, there is no magazine designed specifically for the JA's.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN LIFESTYLES is an exciting magazine concept that will enrich our community, and help us understand more about ourselves and our goals. With a sophisticated approach to articles and interviews, and a generous display of full color photography and art.

In order to develop JAPANESE-AMERICAN LIFESTYLES properly, we would appreciate receiving your comments. We have prepared

this questionnaire to help us communicate with our future readers. Your answers will help develop our editorial profile, and also provide marketing and advertising data. We will keep your answers completely confidential.

Please help with the birth of this important new magazine. Kindly fill out the questionnaire below, and return it no later than June 9, 1981.

We appreciate your assistance and cooperation in developing this unique magazine.

Most Cordially,

Robert T. Suzuki  
Publisher

## QUESTIONNAIRE

- Male  
 Female

**MARITAL STATUS**

- Single  
 Married  
 Divorced/Separated

**AGE GROUP**

- 15 and Below  
 16-20  
 21-29  
 30-39  
 40-49  
 50-59  
 Over 60

**EDUCATION**

- High School  
 College  
 Advanced Degree  
 None of the above

**OCCUPATION**

- Managerial  
 Professional  
 Laborer  
 Student  
 Housewife  
 Other (please explain)

**ANNUAL SALARY**

- Under \$10,000  
 \$10,000 to \$14,999  
 \$15,000 to \$19,999  
 \$20,000 to \$30,000  
 \$30,001 to \$40,000  
 \$40,001 to \$50,000  
 More than \$50,001  
 More than \$100,000

**PROPERTY**

- Own  
 Rent  
 Own vacation or income property

**BEVERAGE PREFERENCE**

- Liquor  
 scotch  
 vodka  
 bourbon  
 whiskey  
 gin  
 rum  
 tequila  
 other

- Wine  
 Soft drinks  
 Other

**CIGARETTE OR CIGAR CONSUMPTION**

- Cigarettes  
 Cigars  
 Pipe  
 None

**AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION**

How many autos does your family own?

- 1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5 or more

- American  
 European  
 Japanese  
 Other

**FURNITURE STYLE**

- Contemporary  
 Scandinavian  
 Spanish  
 Antique  
 Other

**SPORTING EVENTS PARTICIPATION**

- Golf  
 Tennis  
 Baseball  
 Football

**Soccer**

- Horse Racing  
 Basketball  
 Skiing  
 Fishing  
 Bowling  
 Other

**DINING OUT**

Restaurant Preference

- Japanese  
 French  
 Mexican  
 Italian  
 Continental  
 Other

**Frequency**

- Dinner  
Weekly  
 1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5 or more

**MUSIC PREFERENCE**

- Classical  
 Jazz  
 Rock  
 Disco  
 Country  
 Pop  
 Japanese  
 Other

**MUSIC SYSTEM OWNERSHIP**

- Stereo  
 Quadrophonic  
 Car Stereo  
 Cassette  
 8-Track

**MOVIE ATTENDANCE MONTHLY**

- 1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5-10  
 In excess of 10

**DO YOU ATTEND?**

- Concerts  
 Theatre  
 Discos  
 Amusement Parks

**TRAVEL**

- Business  
 Pleasure  
 Both  
How Often  
Yearly Business  
 1  
 1-5  
 6-10  
 11-25  
 26 or more  
Pleasure  
 1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5-10  
 11 or more

**DO YOU OWN?**

- Camera  
 Color TV  
 Sporting Equipment  
 Fine Jewelry  
 Pleasure Boat  
 Microwave Oven  
 Camper  
 Video Recorder

**JAPANESE-AMERICAN LIFESTYLES**

Robert Suzuki & Associates  
15477 Ventura Blvd., Suite 302  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

- Summary  
 Mailing List

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:**

If you would like us to send you a summary of the results of the questionnaire, and to be included on our mailing list, please fill in your name and address here:

**June cooking classes**  
LOS ANGELES—Matao Uwate's Japanese Cooking Class schedule for June at Zenshuji features summer party foods on Wednesday

evenings and introduction to Japanese cooking on Saturday mornings. Enrollment information is obtainable at 110 N. San Pedro St., (213) 628-4688.



**COME, CRUISE WITH US . . .**  
**Caribbean Cruise**  
**on the M/S Song of Norway\***  
**Oct. 10, 1981 Sailing**

\$1335.00 per person total, including roundtrip air LAX/MIAMI/LAX and 7 days on the Song of Norway. Based on outside staterooms with lower beds on "G" main deck. Visiting Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico; St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

For further information and reservations, call:

CHRISTINE at 624-2866

**Japan & Orient Tours, Inc.**  
250 E. 1st St., Suite 912  
Los Angeles, Ca. 90012



## HEADING FOR JAPAN?

Join our Prince Club International . . . and enjoy the many privileges at our participating Prince Hotels.

- Free Meeting Service on request at the Narita International Airport.
- Quick check in and check out.
- Complimentary breakfast during your entire stay . . . American or Japanese.
- Late checkout . . . up to 6 PM without charge.
- No charges or obligation for joining.

For more information and reservations, call:  
Los Angeles (213) 689-4800 Collect Calls Are Always Welcome  
New York (212) 354-2227  
TOLL-FREE 800-223-2094



**PRINCE HOTELS INTERNATIONAL**

The Largest and Finest Hotel Chain in Japan

## OUR 1981 ESCORTED TOURS

JAPAN SUMMER TOUR (11-day Main tour + Kyushu Exy) JUNE 29th

JAPAN AUTUMN ADVENTURE TOUR (Tokyo/Hakone/  
Fuji Lakes/Karuizawa/Takayama/Matsumoto/Kanazawa/  
Katayamazu/Kyoto + Kyushu Ext) . . . . . OCT. 15th

FAR EAST TOUR (Japan/HongKong/Bangkok/Singapore) . . . NOV. 6th

For full information/brochure:



**TANAKA TRAVEL SERVICE**

441 O'Farrell Street (415) 474-3900  
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

No. 2,141

➔ If you are moving, allow 3 weeks' advance notice. Include the old address label (above) and fill out and send this notice to us.

New Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Effective Date: \_\_\_\_\_

• Use this space for request of any recent missing issue.

**pacific citizen**  
244 S. San Pedro St., Rm. 506, Los Angeles, Ca 90012 • (213) 626-6836