SEATTLE, Wash. — A tempestuous campaign for the office of city treasurer here culminated in Lloyd Harr, 39, emerging victorious in the Nov. 8 election over assistant city treasurer George Cooley by a vote of 45,948 to 43,325.

It scrapped the usual ho-hum campaigns of the past five elections for the position which now the assistant city treasurer being run-up by Mayor Wescoff, get $40,000 a year. When Harr was designed in June, 1978, as King County auditor, an appointive post after almost nine months of watchingugging purse strings and programs for the county council, he voted in, the "good of the boy" system and offer the city voters a choice.

In the September primaries, Harr had finished second 10,000 votes behind Cooley in a three-man battle.

The son of the James Haran, Lloyd was graduated in 1956 from Seattle's Roosevelt High, pursuing a doctorate in public administration at the University of Washington, lives on Queen Anne Hill his wife and family of three children. He is a past Seattle JACL board member and was chairman of a federally funded Asian employment facility almost continuously since its inception.

In San Mateo County, Ted Masuda was unsuccessful in his first bid for public office, one of three seats on the San Mateo Community College district board. He had amassed some 37,000 votes — about $15,000 shy to place.

In Monterey County, Masa Kane, who has long been a top in a number of election races, failed in his latest bid for the vacant seat on the Board of Supervisors. Masa held the District 1 seat in the field of 23 candidates.

In San Mateo County, the 1978 TOARDS was assembled during a news conference in early March at the Baldwin Park Safety Council. There, the Baldwin Park Safety Council made a short presentation and discussion about the situations for a choice. The Baldwin Park Safety Council made a short presentation and discussion about the situations for a choice.

The Baldwin Park Safety Council made a short presentation and discussion about the situations for a choice.
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ABC-TV's 'HOW THE WEST WAS WON' "China Girl" segment angers Nisei

SAN FRANCISCO — On April 16, ABC-TV's "How the West Was Won" segment, "China Girl," was aired though several Japanese American organizations protested it. On a Sunday in June while a guest at a ranch barbecue in Sonoma, two boys, aged 6 and 8, ran from an upstairs window and yelled, "China girl!" Each time they came near her, they run away giggling. Finally, in late September, bridges leading to that executive producer John Mantley (who issued the letter as "Chinese Roots") ordered aside objections to its racist nature from the Japanese American community in Los Angeles and San Francisco. That enraged the Nisei woman to protest: "I didn't stand a chance. Before I got to the barbecue, you

Staff job open for JACL study of middle-aged and aging Nissei

SEATTLE - Minoru Mandai, Ph.D., has just received a federal three-year grant to study middle-aged and aging Japanese Americans. He is now soliciting applications for a full-time program assistant. Project start date is Dec. 1, pending funding. The position requires knowledge of and sensitivity to the Nisei experience, a strong background in social science (M.A. or B.A. with research experience) interviewing experience with capability of relating to Nisei and lack of close personal contact with the Seattle Japanese American community.

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President's Corner: Clifford Ueyde

Redress

Editor

The story on co-authorship of HL 696 by over 1,000 members of the House of Representatives had prompted technical questions about the relative success in co-authorship. When I first heard about this latest achievement, I must confess I was a little puzzled because a House publication, "House Authorship Alert," states that only 25 members of the House (of Representatives) have a red address card, while an unlimited number may now be obtained. However, I recently received another House publication, "The House of Representatives," which clarified the position by noting that their unlimited number of members was now over 100. A final question about the whole situation was, "Is this the first time a sponsor has had a majority role on a Japan-related bill?"

A BACKGROUND REPORT

Japanese in the North and South Americas

BY CHARLES C. KUBORAWA

JACL International Relations Committee Chairperson

Continued from Last Week

The question is, have relations between the U.S. and Japan improved since we launched the Commission funds and begun the implementation of programs (that is, relative to the person-to-person "grass roots") in the Nikkei have played over the years; especially the role the Nikkei in the U.S. press.

I would say that the Act has not been effective and has fallen short of its program to really improve the U.S.-Japan relations.

Who are on the Commission?

The Act established the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission and is composed of four "Commissioners" named members. At the present time the members are:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Kunio Nakamura (Chairman), Yomiuri Shimbun; Kiyoshi Ito, President, TV Tokyo; Eugene F. Pack, Director of National Security Affairs, White House; Gil Yee, Whittier College; Donald J. Carius, Professor of American Constitutional Law, University of Minnesota; John E. Hoge, editor, Chicago Sun; and Charles C. Kuborawa, President, JACL.

NOMINATING MEMBERS

H. John Andrews, executive director, Pacific Southwest District; Robert H. Aoki, president, University of Hawaii; Daniel H. Judd, executive director, American Society for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Honda M. K. Chinen, president, University of Hawaii; and William H. Taft, Jr., president, University of Chicago.

What are the questions?

Many questions still remain for the International Relations Committee and the U.S.-Japan to ponder.

1. Why is it necessary to have all the overlapping members between the CULCON and the Commission (as same members on both boards)?

2. Why can't the working "grass roots" Nikkei who are sensitive to and aware of everyday experiences dealing with the Japanese in the U.S. be included in the Commission?

3. What significant output has the CULCON and the Commission made in the past year to help quell the issues on the whates, Japanese imports, racist media and vernacular presentations?

4. Where have the CULCON and Commission members impacted the "Japanese in the U.S." or has it just been a paper program?

5. Why are the funds provided by the Act used for helping the medical expenses of the Atomic Bomb Victims? (What better ways are there to create improved friendship?)

6. Innovative teaching methods and exchanges can be made at graduate schools and universities (What better ways can be made for advanced education?)

7. When was the Japanese national appointed to the U.S. commission when promises were made to appoint a Nikkei? (The Japanese have their own counterpart commission.)

If our own government has problems identifying Japanese nationals from Japanese Americans, we have a big problem in identifying those who have been appointed to the Nikkei community and help educate the rest of our country about Japanese Americans.

We are American, proud of it. We are second-class citizens who will sit by and accept bureaucratic blunders one after another. People in high-ranking government positions who can realize that racial feelings can be hurt. We should consider and recognize as first-class citizens.

Any vacancy on this Commission would be an ideal position for a Nikkei to step into. It could act as the much needed conduit for expressing and

For purposes of this report, NIKKEI (which is Japanese for "of Japanese ancestry") will only refer to Americans of Japanese ancestry. The term AMERICANS and will include the NIPPONIA-the Japanese Nationally.-Ed.

Japan-U.S. Friendship Act

BY CHARLES C. KUBORAWA

JACL International Relations Committee Chairperson

Continued from Last Week

relating the real concerns, needs and recommendations to improve the Japan-U.S. friendship from the non-scholarly "grass roots" level. It should be realized that the Nikkei community, many American and Japanese are greatly affected and help improve the purpose of the Act.

The Nikkei community is very sensitive to Japan-U.S. relations and are greatly affected by personal experiences and information from relatives and friends in Japan. It is, therefore, a good sounding board which can help anticipate the right actions for improving the existing and ongoing Japan-U.S. relationship.

The Nikkei community having diversified backgrounds and professions in addition to the cultural link to Japan, also provides an ideal platform for perceiving situations from various perspectives, relating to unique experiences and qualities which may not be accessible to others.

It is felt that the Nikkei can better meet, represent, and contribute to the needs of the Act by being actively involved in the development of the Commission. A Nikkei member can help to resolve problems by voicing unique perspectives which can shed light and contribute greatly towards enhancing better understanding and friendship between the U.S. and Japan.

JACL's concerns about the Act

Here is the function of the Act. It is to:

1. Provide for the development and carry out programs at public or private institutions for the promotion of scholarship, research, and artistic activities in Japan.

2. Provide grants to carry out such programs.

JACL has voiced for the need to improve the "grass roots" participation. We have conducted research and improved our understanding of the Act and the point where we are today as to the implementation of the Act. (Though there needs to be revisions and additions to it.)

The overemphasis in academia in the Act did not correspond to the activities of JACL in the West. JACL would like to see a greater emphasis on the participation of all ethnic groups and inputs made by the scholars through the formation of the Act. (Not one Nikkei group was heard from during the formulation phase.)

Now we feel the shortcoming of the Act by not using the most effective resources, the Nikkei. It is a way to not recognize the potential we possess with respect to affecting the means for best reaching the goals and objectives of the Act. Furthermore, the Commission must also use the resources of the Japanese American Community and Organizations which is one of the most effective and mechanisms to further improve U.S.-Japan relations.

What is the relationship of CULCON to the Act? CULCON stands for the U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Exchange (USCECE). It would have been a better acronym.

CULCON was founded in 1964 by President Kennedy and Prime Minister Ikeda. Its purpose was to broaden the base of exchange and understanding between the U.S. and Japan. It is an organization comprised of public and private leaders dedicated to improving cultural and educational relations between the United States and Japan.

The CULCON Panel of the CULCON is composed of twelve members, four from Government and eight from areas relevant to Japan-U.S. cultural relations. Panel members include individuals from foundations, mass media, business, academic institutions, cultural and fine arts areas. Non-government persons are appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and the Secretary of State for the appointment. The U.S. Government supports is supplied by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Embedded Affairs Bureau, and the Secretariat is maintained by the Japan Society Inc. of New York.

The CULCON also has established subcommittees on Japanese Studies, News Media, Asian Studies, Education, Museum Interchange, TV Exchange, and Library.

Members of the U.S. CULCON Panel are the first twelve names listed on the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission.

4--PACIFIC CITIZEN // Friday, November 16, 1979
Let's Get the Record Straight on David

Denver, Colo.

Some people who think they know me pretty well will be startled to learn that my son David has been named publisher of three small newspapers in Florida. Not least among them will be Bob, a.k.a. Rube and Yoshi Hosokawa of Minneapolis, Minn., who are, respectively, my brother and sister-in-law. Although Bob is smart enough not to go into the newspaper business. He was, among other things, news editor of one of the Chicago Shimpo, a Los Angeles newspaper. The item was picked up and published in at least one other newspaper, the Chicago Shimp. The Shimp placed a headline over the story which said: "Son of Bill Hosokawa Named Publisher." Before any other publications pick up the item, and startle even more readers, let's get the record straight. I don't have a son named David, and I don't have any children. The names are Mike and Pete, and they are smart enough not to get into the newspaper business. I also have two daughters, and two granddaughters. They, too, were smart enough not to get into the newspaper business.

David Hosokawa is my nephew. He is the son of the above-named Bob and Yoshi Hosokawa. Although Bob has excellent credentials as a newspaperman, he is the relatively invisible Hosokawa among Japanese Americans. He was, among other things, news editor of one of the Minneapolis Tribune. He told me that he learned journalism at colleges in Minnesota, New York, and in the famed school of journalism at the University of Missouri. He is also a respected public relations practitioner and currently is vice president for communications, or something like that, of a major corporation headquartered in Minneapolis.

So if there is anything to the theory that children inherit certain skills from their parents, David is well-endowed by heritage. But he deserves to be recognized for his own talents, and not as the son of anybody.

David, who played quarterback on his small college football team, has worked as a reporter on metropolitan newspapers in Minneapolis and Houston. He was assistant managing editor of a daily in Albuquerque, N.M., before he became assistant publisher of the Sun newspapers, a string of suburban weeklies in Omaha, Neb. He left that job to go to Florida as publisher of a string of weeklies owned by Suncoast Publications, a subsidiary of the Chicago Tribune Co. So, obviously, age 35 is a young man going places in the newspaper industry.

On more than one occasion my brother and I have been asked how come both of us happened to get into the newspaper business. Damned if I know. We led normal boyhoods, not subject to any special traumatic experiences, other than our family's tendency not working any harder than we had to, steering clear for the most part of strong drink and loose women, in other words there wasn't anything in our background to steer us into the then somewhat disreputable business of newspapering.

If one gets down to it, I suppose the reason both of us fell into journalism was that we weren't prepared for any better profession, like the law, or medicine, or engineering, or advertising. I, on the other hand, didn't give a single thought to settle for a comfortable steady job, pending the rest of our lives doing what we had done previously. Unlike plucking truckloads of vegetables, working in a frozen pea plant, canning salmon, selling furniture, pumping gas.

So what was there to do but take the road of least resistance? Well, I'm not sorry, and neither is Bob. And neither will David be sorry, although both his uncle and his father have taught him that there are more profitable ways to make a living.

FROM HAPPY VALLEY; Sachi Saka

Pleasant Aspects of Provincialism

Salt Lake City

In many ways, Salt Lake City is a small town. It is on occasions like death in the family that one's appreciation of its provincialism is sharpened. On the morning my father died, the hospital asked whether we had a mortuary preference. During his last week, my father had reminded us that his body was to be taken to the White Chapel. When I called, I asked for Richard Mc Dougall. The person on duty said it was Richard's day off. He gave brief instructions, making a tentative appointment for early afternoon.

The phone rang a short while later and it was Richard. He reminded me that it was his day off. He said, "For you, my dear, it is a working day." Richard and our family have been friends for years. All began that the son, the present proprietor, would come to our store, I discussed flowers and colors and he remembered our preferences. The next day Richard objected. Order from: ..

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Friday, November 16, 1979 / PACIFIC CITIZEN — 5

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L.A. County Jail

I had a most unusual request made of me the other day. The District Governor asked me to participate in a community jail visit and visit one of the inmates. He felt that I should go because I then might be able to claim unfair treatment became a matter.

Fortunately he gave me the Nikkie inmate’s booking number or else it would have been almost impossible to locate the person. I called jail booking and it took about a dozen rings before I received this message: “On Hold”. I was “On Hold” for about fifteen minutes before someone responded and asked me for the same and booking number of the inmate. Once I found what facility he was in I had to ask for the visiting hours. It was too late for the morning visit, therefore, I planned my visit for another time.

The Central Jail is only a mile away from the Regional JACL Office but, in another sense, a million miles away. The jail is a massive concrete structure with little, if any, landscaping, the under-ground parking is filled with graffiti.

I was told that the Los Angeles County Jail has the largest inmate population of any detention center in the nation.

As a former deputy probation officer I was able to visit in the attorney’s room and save waiting-in-line time, but as a regular visitor I had to wait in line for closer than an hour before I got into the visitors’ section. Once inside there were more lines. Visitors had to take their visitor’s slip and get in lines A to L or M to Z. I got into one of the lines but I saw another open line for ministers, social workers, and community organizations. I thought there would be no harm in trying, therefore, I pulled my JACL calling card and got right in.

The inmate and I communicated by telephone through a glass divider.

I realized that people in confinement in a big jail or jail, always welcome outside visits. I must have been a welcome sight for the inmate, although I had never seen him before. He kept on repeating his story, but I had a lot of work to do back at the office and excuse myself as politely as I could.

He told me of the physical abuse he had undergone from one of the deputy sheriffs and the racial slurs that were used against him. The inmate was willing to serve his time but was seeking protection from any further physical and verbal abuse from the guards.

He said he made attempts to contact the sergeant in charge, and the chaplain, but said his requests were short circuited by the guards.

When I returned to the office, I called Sgt. Shiro Tomita of the Los Angeles Police Department Asian Task Force and spoke with him. He has always come through for me before and he did not fail me this time either. With some difficulty he was able to get into the jail with a sergeant and at the facility and received a promise from that sergeant that he would investigate the matter.

I also realized that it is a fact that believes what the above type of situations is that easily resolved. I may have to follow-up strategy.

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L.A. County Jail

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Recreational Pursuit

Tokyo: Pastimes such as sports, fishing, hiking and picnicking are wholesome and healthy. Other recreation like gambling may be more amusing and relaxing but can be too venturesome and less rewarding.

Healthy recreational opportunities in Japan are limited primarily because of the population density and the lack of space on the island country. The luxurious American concept coupled to the joy of the wide open spaces can not be easily grasped by the Japanese who is paying higher rents for smaller living space and perpetually experiencing the ever-rising cost of living.

Good examples are the prestigious golf club membership dues and green fees, the $250 monthly parking costs, the $2 club dues fee and $100,000 for a small housing lot.

A flat down payment on a grand scale is limited to travel overseas or yachting and boating in the open sea. But even here, the boat must be docked in a marina where fees escalate due to scarcity of available land.

Spectator sports like baseball and other team activities enjoy wide popularity, but other recreational activities take a different form than those in the United States.

Statistics recently revealed that there are 217,000 cabaret, discoteques and night clubs, 36,000 pachinko parlors and 10,300 pachiko establishments.

This breaks down into one night entertainment spot for every 400 people, yet, when we realize that a large portion of the money spent in these establishments is covered by the tax-deductible expenses of the hundreds of thousands of companies, it is readily believable.

Whereas a mahjong club or a pachinko parlor could hardly survive in California even when legalized, they exist in profusion in Japan as hard-core recreation businesses.

Both businesses are assured the precious money of the average Japanese salary and wage earner.

Mahjong is played in the evening by four men in Japan having from 5 to 6 tables. Women are seldom seen playing the game.

The Japanese pinball machine, the pachinko, takes less space than the horizontal American type, by a five-to-one ratio. The average pachinko parlor has from 50 to 150 machines, while larger ones may have as many as five hundred.

Open from 10 in the morning to 6 or 16 at night, pachinko is big business. The 10,300 parlors have 1,900,000 machines, each holding 3,000 balls.

The player pays $100 for every 25 balls, which are propelled by either hand levers or automatic knobs. On any given day, six billion balls are being spun around the machines in the frantic chase for the lucky pockets that dispense 10 to 15 balls.

Approximately $5 billion of the 10,300 pachinko parlors (down from 45,000 smaller places in 1955), the average annual gross profit was reported as about $200,000 before wages; however, this figure is probably closer to net, since an estimated 30 million players spend an average of about $15 to $20 monthly.

In contrast to the less publicized field of recreation, there are 1,381 Turkish bath houses and 476 strip-tease theaters. Of course, foreign travel, the cinema, racebetting (horses, bicycle and motorboats) also attract and share the entertainment budget.

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