

Pacific Citizen



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APRIL MARKS TWELFTH YEAR OF NATIONAL JAACL AT S.F. SINCE ORGANIZATION MEET

Pioneers Gathered In 1929 to Plan League Framework

On this, the 12th anniversary of the meeting called in San Francisco on April 5 and 6, 1929, to plan the framework of the national organization of the JAACL, it would be well for members to recall that momentous convention.

Delegates were present from the American Loyalty League in Fresno and the chapters in Stockton, Los Angeles, Brawley and Newcastle.

They officially adopted the name of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Saburo Kido, who was president of the San Francisco New American Citizens League. The delegates also decided to hold their first national convention in Seattle in 1930, at which time the league constitution was adopted.

At that convention, the league adopted a resolution to present to Congress, asking that American women citizens of Oriental ancestry be given equal rights with other women citizens under the terms of the Cable Act amendment.

The convention also adopted a resolution to Congress in Washington, calling their attention to the injustice done to Japanese residents in America who fought in the army and navy of the United States under the inducement of citizenship, which citizenship was denied.

The Second Annual Citizens League Federation Convention of the Pacific Coast, as the meeting was called, followed this schedule:

Friday, April 5 — noon, luncheon by the New American Citizens League of San Francisco at the Sho Wa Low; 2 p.m., business meeting at the Community House, Saburo Kido presiding; 6 p.m., dinner by the Japanese Association of America, Henry Takahashi, chr.; 8 p.m., Delegates' Night, informal social program, talks by delegates;

April 6—9:30 a.m., discussion groups — Citizenship Rights under the chairmanship of Clarence Arai; T. Takimoto, advisor; Finance Problems, Dr. T. Hayashi; Vocational Problems, M. Sannomiya (Miya Kikuchi); Better Relations under the chairmanship of H. Ariye; Dr. H. Guy, advisor;

11:30 a.m., address by Dr. H. Guy; 1 p.m., reception by

Hon. Morikazu Ida, Consul General of Japan; 3:30, resolutions committee meeting; 4 p.m., business meeting; 7:30 p.m., dance by Triple O and JUC at Berkeley UC YWCA.

The convention officers were: Saburo Kido, pres.; Dr. T. Yatabe, Dr. S. Morimoto, vice-presidents; Kay Tsukamoto, treas.; Henry Uyeda, rec. sec.; Tomiye Tsushi, cor. res. sec.; committee chairmen — Toshi Takao, housing; Kay Nishida, publicity; Henry Takahashi, program; and Mrs. Charles Yonezu, reception.

Some of these leaders have dropped out, while others are still active; but the work of the early pioneers of the JAACL movement remains a lasting monument in the strong organization of today.

They Were Pioneers in 1929



Intelligence Officers Invite SCDC Members to Dinner Meeting, Express Faith in Loyalty of Nisei Citizens

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Significant in Nisei circles was the invitation to members of the Southern California District Council to attend a dinner meeting with representatives of the Navy Intelligence, the Army, the County government, the Chamber of Commerce and the metropolitan press at the University Club on March 21.

Opinions voiced by their hosts at this time succeeded in clarifying the position of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry to the public-at-large.

A few of the statements made at this time were:

Lieut. - Commander Kenneth D. Ringle, U.S.N.; "You are loyal Americans, and thus you are serving as a means whereby American representatives of this Country meet representatives of Nisei, promoting free exchange of ideas. The Nisei, as a group, as a component part of the American public, is an unknown quantity. They are unknown to the community, and there is a definite racial prejudice against Japanese American citizens.

"To a certain extent, Nisei are denied or grudgingly granted the rights of citizenship. Although they are pioneers of citizenship, they have not demonstrated that, as a group, they understand and are prepared to assume the obligations and duties of American citizenship.

"I believe that when and if such opportunities arise, Nisei will be prepared to fulfill every place of duty, and

that feeling of prejudice will gradually disappear."

Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz, Los Angeles: "By your own activities and sincerity of purpose, you are selling the idea that you have a definite mission to perform as Americans, to do away with prejudice which has been prevalent for some time. Remember that you have only started, and as you progress you will give us Americans more confidence in you."

Fred Harman, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, represented the community-at-large in his definition of a loyal American: "It is not always the flag waving that proves the spirit of patriotism. By deeds and daily actions, some Americans have fallen by the wayside. If they are American citizens, it would be upon their conscience all their lives if they would bear stigma on their names, and to go down through history as Benedict Arnolds. We must look into the resources of our souls, and determine how we'll conduct ourselves. There is no doubt that you are loyal American citizens."

Captain E. R. Riordan of Fort MacArthur, representing Colonel Kimberly, commandant of Fort MacArthur: "I don't think there's any doubt as to your loyalty. However, you are going to be tried and tested, not because of you, but because of the position the country of your ancestry has taken in this crisis.

"As for the Nisei in Selection (Continued on Page 2)

Delegates who attended the 1929 organization meeting in San Francisco and laid the groundwork for a greater National JAACL were as follows:

First row, left to right—Dr. Henry Takahashi, Fumi Kuwahara, Clarence Arai, Saburo Kido, Tamezo Takimoto, Miya Sannomiya (Mrs. Kikuchi of Los Angeles), Yone Kuwahara (Mrs. Kay Sugahara);

Second row—Takeo Okamoto, Sam Sunada, Kay Nishida, George Hiura, Louis Oki, Saiki Muneno, Okamoto of Brawley, George Togasaki;

Third row, 2nd from left—H. Ariye, Tamotsu Miyama, Masao Isonaka, Jhossey Aoki, Lyle Kurasaki;

Back row—Charles Yonezu, K. Doi, Tom Yego, Keitaro Tsukamoto.

The Nisei Creed

(Editor's Note: Quoted far and near, The Nisei Creed by Mike Masaoka of Salt Lake City, Utah, stands as an outstanding work of Americanism, well worth remembering and preserving. By such expressions will Nisei be known.)

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this nation.

I believe in her institutions, ideals and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people.

True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; aboveboard, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship and patriotism on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places; to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all her enemies, foreign and domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen, cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

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Every Evidence of Sincerity

Anyone who listened to speakers of the Japanese American Citizens League in Marysville Sunday night could not but be impressed with the sincerity shown in their loyalty for the land of their birth. And the land of their birth is the United States, not Japan.

The organization is composed of young Americans, whose recent ancestry goes back to the Orient, but whose lives have been spent here; who have been educated in American schools; who are instilled with American ideas and ideals; and who recognize this as their land of opportunity. Here is one paragraph from the creed they have adopted:

"Because I believe in America and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places; to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen, cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America."

This league of young Japanese Americans—they do not use a hyphen—has not had an easy road to follow. Its members do not ignore the tense situation that exists between the United States and the land of their fathers. They know that racial characteristics set them apart and that not a few of their fellow citizens are disposed to prejudice them adversely, and to feel that they must bear a divided loyalty between the emperor and the president.

It is the purpose of the league to offset this prejudice wherever it exists and it has done a great deal in that direction. The organization went on record for the selective service law before it was enacted, and its members are going into service willingly and even enthusiastically. It has cooperated with the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, and it is taking pride in developing its members into good American citizens, "keeping out of jails, keeping off relief, endeavoring to fill a useful place in American life," as one speaker, Walter Tsukamoto, expressed it.

The rest of the population should welcome this movement of the second generation Japanese to play an active and recognized role in our national life, which is their national life as well; they were born into citizenship. The term "Dual Citizenship" is not in their vocabulary, and they are giving every evidence of sincerity in their Americanism.

—MARYSVILLE APPEAL DEMOCRAT

Deserve Sympathetic Consideration

The problem of thousands of American born Japanese in this country is no easy one, especially at a time when relations between the United States and Japan are strained almost to the breaking point.

The vast majority of these young men and women are 100 per cent American. They have been educated in American schools and American ways. They love America. And for America they would willingly fight their racial cousins in Nippon if the necessity arose.

However, the suspicion of doubt is directed towards these young people on account of their racial connections. While as citizens they are eligible to enlistment in the armed forces of the United States there is little question but that they will, as a group, be viewed with distrust on account of their race.

Attention was recently called to a case in a neighborhood county where a Japanese youth of more than ordinary intelligence and education was listed under the draft. The young man in question is without doubt 100 per cent American. He is particularly adapted to draftsmanship, yet he frankly admits that if called to service he will be under such suspicion that he would never be permitted "within a mile of a set of plans" to quote his words.

This is probably not an isolated case. Thousands of loyal young Americans, of Japanese racial extraction, will find themselves confronted by similar problems.

Perhaps some precautions are needed to guard against the activities of a minute percentage who might put racial ties ahead of national loyalty. This, however, is making it very hard on the large percentage of really loyal young men of their race.

In times of stress such as these the general public

President Saburo Kido Says

As soon as the Selective Service Act was passed and the requirement as to height lowered to 60 inches, we predicted that the Nisei would show a far larger number of draftees in proportion to the total population. This was apparent because most of them were below thirty, unmarried, and without dependents.

Hundreds have now joined the army. A large number has been volunteers. In some communities, the proportion has been very high. For instance, we have heard that the Eden Township district has about 100 Nisei of the draft age. Of these, already ten have joined the army and about three are going in the next call.

At the present rate, a serious Nisei labor shortage in certain industries is being foreseen. Also, restaurants, barber shops and other businesses which the Nisei have been patronizing are feeling the loss of trade.

Viewed from the broader aspect, we are glad that so many are serving. This may be the hard way to win the confidence of the American public, but nevertheless it is true that our soldier boys are making favorable impressions. They are not afraid to work and try to get ahead if they can.

All the talk about segregation and discrimination in the army seems to have been dissipated. We find the Nisei in various departments. The army officers have given the individuals the opportunity to place themselves in positions most adapted to their civilian training.

We can visualize the day when in almost every hamlet where our chapters are located, our soldier boys will be joining the parade as ex-soldiers of this country. The American people cannot help but come to think of us only as American citizens, regardless of race or color. This may be the hard way of winning recognition, but we must be thankful that we are having this opportunity of meeting the test.

We shall hope and pray that the blood of our boys need not be shed. On the other hand, we have absolute confidence that even if the worst should come about, the Nisei will prove their loyalty by rendering valiant service on the battlefield and elsewhere.

As far as the army is concerned, the commanding officers and the war department seem to be sympathetic towards the position of the Nisei. The Navy Department still seems to be doubtful. This was

frankly stated by the naval officers who invited the members of the Southern California District Council for discussion.

There are reports that the national defense industry, such as the aeroplane factories and others, do not permit those of Japanese ancestry to become employees. We have not received any definite proof and therefore cannot say for certainty.

Everything seems to resolve down to the question: "Can we trust them with such important jobs?" Until all suspicions can be cleared, we are bound to be confronted with this situation.

"What is the JACL doing?" This is the common query which is directed at us. And in most instances, criticisms come from those who have heretofore failed to join our movement. It is time enough for these to realize that unless we can have the united support of the entire Nisei through their membership, we shall not be able to carry on effective work.

In this connection, we were glad to receive the assurances from the Kibei Conference and the California Young Buddhist League convention held recently. When we are able to rally every one to our banner, we shall stand forth as the truly representative body of the entire Nisei in this country.

The vigorous campaigns being carried on by the chapters to strengthen their memberships is an encouraging sign. Some which have been showing little life have suddenly come to the front. Many have increased their memberships by 100 per cent.

Although the start was slow the drives are gaining momentum. We are looking forward to at least 10,000 paid-up members for 1941. This will mean hard work on the part of every officer of the individual chapters. But the results should be the reward of sacrifice of time and effort. There will be satisfaction of having done a good job to justify the holding of office.

Every chapter should have a coordinated program. Public relations is one of the most important activities today. At the same time, the internal affairs of the chapters should not be neglected. The fault with most chapters has been that too few have been assigned work, thus making those who have been inactive feel that they are not

an integral part of the league.

In many instances, the national and the local programs seem to be heavy. This is especially true in the case of financial drives. The chapters are expected to build up their individual sinking funds and help the National Endowment Fund. If we want to show what cooperative effort can do, however, the national must be given support. Although sacrifices may be necessary, those who believe in the JACL must do their share. Otherwise, progress will not be possible.

No matter how difficult the program may appear, unless we attempt to carry it out, we shall not be able to find out for ourselves whether it is feasible or not.

Whenever second generation problems are discussed, it is customary to try to compare the Nisei's position with those of other immigrant groups. Then we discover that similar situations seem to exist. To dismiss the matter on this ground is one of defeatism. If others have similar difficulties, we should go one step further and ascertain what they are doing to improve conditions. Regardless of what others are doing, we should aggressively work for the solution of our own problems. We have the great handicap of race. This should make us determined to work harder.

Time and our effort will bring about changes. The rapidity depends upon us. A crusading spirit is necessary.

Loyalty Backed

(Continued from Page 1)

Service, I am glad to report that we have not had one case where a Nisei has gone wrong. We have given them opportunities and they have not failed us. It is your duty to come and see the training if you get improper reports. The public has a right to know."

Captain Bruce L. Canaga, U.S.N., assistant commandant of the 11th Naval District: "A good American citizen to me is one who is loyal to himself and to his home; and as long as America is your home, I can't see how you can be anything but loyal to America."

A letter from Rear Admiral C. A. Blakely, commandant of the 11th Naval District, read at this time by Captain Coffman, stated:

"Because of sincerity of purpose and your deep concern over your status, there is a tendency to bring out the so-called 'Nisei Problem.' No problem exists for citizens of Japanese ancestry any more than for citizens of other nationalities.

"The United States should receive proof of the loyalty of each citizen to the Constitution, and it is only the expression and deeds of individuals that will determine the democratic way of life."

—INDEPENDENT FARMER
 Sutter County, Calif.

cannot be too careful not to allow racial prejudice to get away with their better judgment. Discrimination on account of racial differences is not American and is not democratic, and Americans would do well to lean over backward in guarding against such an attitude toward that large group of young Americans who are bound to this nation by love of its freedom and its institutions which have given them opportunity rather than to a race which in a foreign land is being misled by a military clique.

Oakland's Japanese Town first sizeable influx in 1903

By MARY IKEDA, Chr.
Tetsuo Katayanagi

According to the historical survey report of the Oakland Japanese Association, there were some Japanese in the community even prior to 1884, the year which marked the arrival of the well-known pioneers, the Domoto brothers.

During this early period, newcomers were scarce and far between as indicated by the fact that a full decade later, in 1894, the Japanese numbered only about 30, of which three were women.

The first sizeable influx of settlers came, however, after 1903. These new immigrants, who were in the main composed of laborers who had just finished their contracts in the Hawaiian cane fields, steadily streamed into the city, so that by the end of 1906, Oakland boasted of 400 Japanese.

Most of these settlers worked as ranch hands, earning about a dollar a day. Others worked in American homes as gardeners, house cleaners, or as domestic servants. A little later the making of bamboo furniture provided another source of livelihood. In 1891, a man by the name of Tanaka, together with five students who were working in American homes, began to make these bamboo furniture during their spare hours.

They evidently found a ready market, for several shops sprang into existence. The most successful of all these shops was the Fuji Art Store which by 1901 was so prosperous as to be able to pay a monthly rent of \$300!

A more enduring industry was that of the nursery, first undertaken by Hiroshi Yoshiike and the Domoto brothers. The former imported the seeds of the Japanese chrysanthemum and successfully cultivated the flower on American soil for the first time.

The Domoto brothers introduced the camellia and the wistaria. The great success of these three pioneers naturally encouraged others to enter the field; and this was the beginning of the important role that the Japanese have been taking ever since in the development of the nursery industry.

In the early 1900's shoe repairing shops, tailor shops and laundries became quite numerous. In the case of the shoemakers, the Japanese excelled to the point of out-competing the Americans and even formed a state-wide association. Numerically, the shoe makers outnumbered all other caterprises. Next came the tailors, then the nurseries and finally the laundries. The last two businesses, however proved to be the most lucrative.

Within the Japanese community itself, various busi-

nesses came into existence. A shop-combination of grocery, barber shop and pool hall was opened by Torasaburo Masuda in 1898. Similar shops made their appearance as well as boarding houses, employment agencies and interestingly enough, bath houses.

The first settlers, according to authentic accounts, upon landing were immediately taken to an American church which probably served in the capacity of a Travellers' Aid Society. The only Japanese organization existing during the early years was the Doyokai, an informal society of friends. But in 1900, an organization was formed with the definite purpose of serving the fast-growing Japanese community, thus anticipating the present Nihonjinkai. Kenjin-kais and dokyo-kais also made their appearance at this time.

In 1903 an organization of students, as a result of dissenting opinions, divided into three groups. This marked the beginning of three churches, the Methodist, Buddhist and Congregational churches.

In 1906 the Jitsugyo-kai was formed.

RACE DISCRIMINATION

In the very early days, discrimination against the Japanese was of a different nature from that of today. Though these immigrants were often the targets of verbal insults and unpleasant missiles, it was due to sheer ignorance on the part of individual Americans. Too, there was less occasion to suffer discrimination, since, the Japanese as a group kept to themselves.

Legislation concerning the Black Plague in 1900, the picture-bridge furor, and immigration restrictions, which all came at a later period, are well known instances of discrimination which affected Oakland Japanese as well as other communities.

PRESENT STATUS

As far as can be ascertained, there are approximately 2,000 Japanese in the community at the present time.

The Japanese Association report for 1935, which was the latest available, reveals that the most common occupation is that of gardening. The exact figures are: 129 gardeners and 66 domestic servants (men and women). There was no record of those unemployed.

As for individual enterprises, the following table is based on the Japanese American News Telephone Directory for 1940: 75 groceries, (markets, fruit stands), 57 cleaners, 25 nurseries, 25 florists, 22 shoemakers (including shoe supply shops).

Laundries, in comparison to earlier years, are slowly decreasing. On the other hand, the insurance business, restaurants, beauty shops and service stations show a slight increase.

To Young Americans A TRIBUTE

America

The frontier of man's pioneering. From the old world in the West men have travelled westward and reached this frontier.

From the old world in the East men have travelled eastward and reached this frontier.

The Atlantic Ocean challenged the men and only the fit came across on the ships of adventure. The Pacific, yet the mighty and impetuous sea, challenged the men

and only the fit came across on the ships of conquest. The pioneers, those men.

And you, Young Americans, are the sons and daughters of the pioneers!

America

the frontier of man's civilization.

The ancient civilization of Sumeria has come to America. The ancient civilization of Egypt has come to America.

The ancient civilization of Greece and Rome, The ancient civilization of China and India,

the streams of all ancient civilizations have come flowing down into America.

The ways of life of the Africans are flourishing here.

The ways of life of the Mesopotamians are blooming here.

The ways of life of the Europeans and of the Asiatics are blending their colors in the virgin soil of America.

And you, Young Americans, have inherited them all!

America

the frontier of man's aspiration.

King Pharaoh's dreams and the dreams of his men and slaves,

Socrates' dreams and the dreams of his friends and foes, Moses' dreams and the dreams of his people, Caesar's dreams and the dreams of his citizens, Gautama's dreams and the dreams of his India, Confucius' dreams and the dreams of his China, Jesus' dreams and the dreams of his Kingdom, and all the dreams of men from time immemorial have not been fulfilled.

But their dreams have not been forgotten.

America is dreaming the same dreams today.

And you, Young Americans, are the dreamers of dreamers.

—TSUYOSHI MATSUMOTO
(Rafu Shimpo, L.A.)

FROM YOUR VIEW POINT

Dear Editor:

In this issue (March) of your fine paper in the column titled "Histories" I noticed that the first Japanese settlers came to Monterey about 1897. In the old files of my newspaper, the "Monterey County Democrat," it tells of the arrival of the first Japanese ever seen at Salinas. On March 2, 1877, Messrs. Okee, Kada and Hasegawa, accompanied by D. W. Jones, purchased short horn cattle from the Gabilan ranch of Jessie D. Carr. Carr had the finest herd of short horn cat-

tle in the West at that time. They also purchased horses, dairy cows and sheep.

Jones, who originally lived in Santa Barbara, had taken a band of sheep to Japan in 1872 and they did so well under his guidance that he came back five years later with these Japanese gentlemen to make further purchases.

Very truly yours,

Paul Parker,
Information Agent,
Farm Credit Association
of Berkeley

Americanism Defined

"Americanism is unflinching love of country; loyalty to its institutions and ideals; eagerness to defend it against all enemies; undivided allegiance to the

flag; and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

—Spanish War Veterans
of Louisiana

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SPEEDS FOOD PRODUCTION IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, T.H.—Farmers in Hawaii are stepping up food production, reports the University of Hawaii agricultural extension service.

During February, growers increased their plantings of vegetables over those of January by 385 acres, says H. H. Warner, director of the extension service.

"This came as a direct response to the advice given by the county agents of the extension service to increase plantings because of the new demand for food products caused by the influx of military and defense construction workers," he says.

Proof of Citizenship

As Employment Service offices concentrate on placing men in national defense jobs, one problem constantly arises. In almost every instance, employers require the applicant to prove that he is a citizen of the United States.

By a strange paradox, it is the native-born Americans who find it most difficult to furnish such proof. An alien who has been naturalized can offer his citizenship papers as incontrovertible evidence. But what of the man who was born in the United States, but does not have a birth certificate?

There are many such individuals, since during only the last 25 years has it come about that birth registration has been compulsory throughout the United States. Even today, 100 per cent completeness of registration has not been achieved, so that job seekers of all ages may present themselves without a certificate.

This difficulty is most likely to come up, however, among the older workers, the group which possesses skill now in great demand, and whose age, in view of draft possibilities, is no longer a drawback.

How is the Employment Service officer to eliminate this obstacle to placement of otherwise qualified workers? One answer is to be found in a service rendered by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Thus, if "John Jones" is qualified for a job in a machine tool plant which the Employment Service is trying to fill, but hasn't the necessary birth certificate, he can write in to the Records Division of the Census Bureau, Washington, D.C., and obtain without charge what is generally accepted as satisfactory proof of citizenship. All he has to do is list the State in which he was living during 1900 or 1920, and the name of the head of the household.

The Census Bureau will then reply to this general effect: "Our records show that you were enumerated in 1900 as the 5-year-old son of Charles Jones, whose birthplace was given as New York State."

If it should be necessary for an officer of the Employment Service to write the letter, he will have to include authorization from "Mr. Jones," since Census records are confidential.

A force of nearly 200 clerks is busy making Census records searches, handling the inquiries which are coming in by the tens of thousands each month. Utilization of this service will solve an Employment Service problem that is assuming some magnitude during the national emergency period.

behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

Most Japanese connoisseurs of ghosts in San Francisco are familiar with the Ghost House on Russian Hill, made famous by the spectacular phantom fire which broke out during the tenancy of Sadakichi Hartmann, picturesque bohemian critic, some twenty years ago.

But little is known of another forbidden mansion, for many years known as the "House of Mystery," which once stood right at the front door of San Francisco's Japanese community. As related by Charles Caldwell Dobie in his book, "San Francisco: A Pageant," the story has in it something of the grotesque that makes for a No. 1 mystery story.

On Octavia Street at Bush, right in front of the Green's Eye Hospital, there is standing a row of shaggy-maned eucalyptus trees, which make a doleful sound as the soggy mist and rain from the sea sweep through the area. A row of glassy-eyed mansions stand under these trees to confront late Japanese pedestrians who return from festivities at either the Gyosei auditorium or the Buddhist temple just a block beyond. This was the region where once lived that almost legendary woman, the Negro-Cherokee intriguer of the story. She is described in the following excerpts:

"Later, when I grew bold enough to study her face, I saw that she was ashen black and that she had one blue eye. I saw, too, that her cheek bones were high, her nose well formed, and her lips thin and scornful. I thought these last characteristics due to the white blood in her veins. But it seems that her mother, a free Northern Negro, had mated with a Cherokee Indian, which accounts for all but the one blue eye."

Her name was Mary Ellen Pleasant, but they called her Mammy Pleasant. She began her amazing career as a procuress, in those tumultuous days just after the Gold Rush in 1848. She opened a swank boarding house, gathered about her all the promising men of the time who later controlled the destinies of San Francisco. She knew all the failings of these men, procured wives or mistresses for them and grasped immense power in her dark and wrinkled hands.

Having made a tidy fortune in these devious activities, she trooped off to Boston to plot with John Brown for a Negro revolt in the South. She contributed liberally to this ill-fated uprising, as well as helping adventurous Negroes to escape to Canada.

Returning to San Francisco, she continued her "boarding house" activities, finally ach-

ieving a tragic coup: she obtained an empty-headed New York beauty, Teresa Clingan, as wife for the powerful politician-financier Thomas Bell, then just turned fifty.

The matrimony proved a failure. After a violent quarrel, they parted, only to be brought together by a patched-up truce, manipulated by this same Mammy Pleasant, who now lived with them in the house built in grand style of center court, staircases, mansard roof, etc. And Teresa lived on one side of the house, while her husband lived in the other. Mammy was the go-between. The story goes that:

"A sudden desire to beget children began to stir in the breast of Thomas Bell, aged not only by years but by profligacy. He decided to send Mammy to his wife with a plan whereby she would receive \$50,000 for every child she bore him. Teresa accepted the challenge, but in every other circumstance the house continued to be divided against itself. The situation was so fantastic that one is moved to suspect it was Mammy's cunning brain that instigated it. Be that as it may, Teresa at the appointed season, presented her senile spouse with six children—three boys and three girls. Rumors began to float about that the children were foundlings, cleverly smuggled into the house by Mammy."

Mammy had also other interests, other ambitions. She introduced Sara Althea Hill to Senator Sharon. They married, only to plunge into a sensational divorce scandal in which Mammy put up \$100,000 of Thomas Bell's money in backing her protegee against the senator.

"Meanwhile, Thomas Bell grew more senile, and his dwelling place more and more a house of mystery. Every morning Mammy went down to the markets, clothed in her black alpaca and red plaid shawl and came back with squabs, mountain trout, truffles. She bought, also, stale bread at bargain prices and great quantities of dog-meat. The squabs, mountain trouts and truffles were for Teresa Bell and Mammy—the stale bread and dog-meat for the children. What Thomas Bell was eating no one will ever know, since he was virtually a prisoner. He continued to grow weaker, according to Mammy's report. And from the same source came word that he was afflicted with fainting-spells and dizziness."

Then one night Bell fell from the balcony to the central court three stories below. He died shortly after. Near the spot where he lay groaning was Mammy's red shawl. When the servants went to arouse Mammy from her room, she opened her bed-

"Nisei Good Newspaper Copy"

By GORO MURATA

TOKYO—The amount of publicity the Nisei American gets in Japan is almost in direct ratio with tension in Japanese American relations. Every time there is a slight commotion in Washington or Tokyo, the Nisei question pops up in newspapers and somebody makes a headline. But on the whole the Japanese press attitude cannot be called unfair. That, however, does not mean that the press comprehends the real position of the average Nisei.

Commenting in The Times Today, daily afternoon column, The Japan Times and Advertiser picks up an article in the March issue of the Nippon to America, that well-known San Francisco publication, by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

The article says: "The second generation must develop themselves as honest and true American citizens since they were born in the United States and by that fact are American citizens by nationality." The commentator says: "Similar advice tendered to foreign nationals in the Far East by their respective foreign ministers would be a valuable contribution to better understanding."

In the vernaculars throughout the country, the Nisei visitors or residents continue to make good newspaper copy. Whether they are for or against any subject, there is a tendency for the press to play them up. Generally, the average Nisei is discreet enough not to offend anybody and in recent years there has not been any incident where the press has actually attacked the American-borns.

Yoshio Katayama, the recent arrival from San Francisco and well-known patent lawyer, encountered about the best press reception in Tokyo. He diplomatically stressed the importance of Japanese culture for the Nisei at the same time upholding the American citizenship.

One of the things the native journals would like to headline these days is the attitude of the Nisei toward the evacuation advice distributed by the United States consuls stationed in various parts of the country. The Nisei opinion varies on this question because the issue is up to the individual accord-

ing to his conviction and circumstances.

A casual survey points out that many are determined to stay in Japan until the very last moment and that there is nothing to get excited about at present. There are some who have gone back already, especially in the case of women and those not gainfully occupied.

The Kokusai Gakuin or the International Institute of Waseda which has gained fame in recent years as the school for Nisei broke into print when it became known that there has been a large exodus of Nisei students from that institution. The paper said that out of 100 studying

there now, twenty have already left.

Although the issue does not concern Nisei directly, one of the popular conversational topics is the naturalization of white American citizens as Japanese.

William Vories, a resident missionary in Shiga prefecture, took out his papers recently. R. P. Eastlake of Yokohama, son of Dr. Eastlake who brought dental surgery technique to Japan, is also reported to have made preliminary arrangements with the Home Ministry authorities. Both are well-known American citizens in Japan.

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my finger slipped between the strings TAMING THE DRAGON

By MARY SUGIYAMA

There is a strange dragon in Japan. It neither snorts nor bristles, but, subdued, tamed and conquered, emits, when touched by even the most delicate finger, odd, yet sweet, harmonies originating centuries ago. That is the koto. Its brocade tail lies still upon the back of palawania; its mouth, often painted with delicate flowers or exquisite sceneries, forever remains open to sing and laud of nature, the four seasons and tales from the colorful history of an eastern empire.

The koto, unlike the samisen, originally belonged to a group of instruments reserved for ceremonial music and, until comparatively recent years, was played only by the privileged classes of Japan. However, with the coming of the new era, it spread rapidly among the common people and I, too, one day experienced the odd sensation of sitting rather gingerly before this extraordinary medium of musical reproduction.

I looked warily down its length of some six feet, inspected with no little suspicion the thick bridges, then counted the strings. There were thirteen. Continuing the "lucky" number, three ivory

nails were then placed upon my right thumb, forefinger, and middle-finger and, taking my thumb between her experienced fingers, my teacher balanced the ankylosed digit over a string for that first sweet note—but it did not come.

The dragon was loath to be tamed by an amateur and my finger promptly slipped between the strings, falling unceremoniously upon the wooden base. However, once the fundamental principles are mastered, the koto is not a hard instrument to play, at least, not as hard as keeping the numerous compositions straight, for the music is not learned through a written source, but is committed to memory.

In recent years, attempts have been made to perfect a written system and some such systems are used in girls' high schools where koto is included in its curriculum but, still, most teachers cling to the old way of memorization, teaching section by section with remarkable care and patience.

Original koto art, like many Japanese arts, consisted not only in proficiency of finger movements, but in attaining a certain state of mind. It was a stabilizer of the soul, the education of the heart,

and means of reaching the heights of greater beauty. It was approached with the sense of repose and was an instrument of solitude, tranquility and equanimity, retaining that dignity and sedateness of the intelligentsia classes.

With the coming of the modern era, however, much of the elegant essence has become warped in its commercialization and attempts at modernizing. The appearance of such figures as Michio Miyagi does much to bring it under the Western influence and in his compositions we see unmistakable touches of Western classics.

Finally, to learn of the inner mood of the Japanese people, for it is in moments of leisure and relaxation that one's true feelings flow, and to understand their poetic love of nature, koto is undoubtedly a fine instrument to take up as a hobby.

Also, music being a universal language it is a great means by which other nations can be drawn to find interest in as strange a country as Japan. At least, if it will not show the heart of the country, it will open a door to it.

NO MAN'S LAND

Spring Calls!

Let's go for a long, long drive into the country. The sun feels so good, the air is crisp and fresh and there is only a suggestion of cloud in the deep blue sky. It is just a sign for another beautiful and alive day.

If not to the country, why not go to the beach, to the park, to the woods or to the hills! There are countless places where one can go to enjoy himself.

Spring is calling and the urge is strong.

Come on,

Let's pack our lunch and join the throng!

PICNIC MENU SUGGESTIONS

(For motoring)

- tomato juice
- fried chicken
- potato salad
- raw cabbages and carrots sandwiches
- apple turnovers
- coffee (in vacuum bottle)

(For outdoor fireside)

- canned scotch broth
- hamburger cakes
- sliced tomatoes
- buttered french bread
- canned spaghetti
- pickles
- apple pie and cheese
- coffee

(For hikes)

- crab sandwiches
- deviled eggs
- fresh fruits
- cup cakes
- coffee

(For barbecues)

- thick steak with catsup
- *french fried potatoes and onions
- french bread
- tomato and cucumber salad
- fruits
- coffee

*use cold boiled sliced potatoes

"That's What Little Men Are Made of"

Man is what a woman marries.

Men have two feet, two hands, and sometimes two wives, but never more than one collar button or one idea at a time. Like Turkish cigarettes, men are made of the same material, the only difference is that some are better disguised than others.

Generally speaking, they may be divided into three classes — husbands, bachelors and widowers. An eligible bachelor is a man of obstinacy surrounded by suspicion. Husbands are of three varieties—prize, surprise and consolation prize. Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science, sculpture and common sense, faith, hope and charity—mostly charity. It is a psychological marvel that a soft, fluffy, tender, violet-scented, sweet thing like woman should enjoy kissing a big, awkward, stubby-chinned, tobacco and bay-rum scented thing like a man.

If you flatter a man, it

frightens him to death. If you permit him to make love to you, he gets tired of you in the end, and if you don't he gets tired of you in the beginning.

If you wear gay colors, rouge, startling hats, he hesitates to take you out. If you wear a brown hat and a tailor-made suit he takes you out and stares all evening at a woman in gay colors, rouge and a startling hat.

If you are a clinging vine type, he doubts if you have a brain. If you are the modern type, and advanced and independent woman, he doubts if you have a heart. If you are silly, he longs for a bright mate, and if you are brilliant, he longs for a plain one. If you are popular with other men he is jealous, and if you are not he hesitates to marry a wall-flower. If you please him, he seldom mentions it, but if you displease him he never fails to tell you about it, especially if you are his wife.

That's all.

—Author Anonymous.

Helpful To Cooks

In dry cleaning garments, use a laundry plunge instead of the hands. Do not wring garments but drain in a colander. Lift garments out of cleaner solvent with paddles, using plunger and colander, also, in rinsing.

To remove animal stains which cause discoloration, clean at once. Sponge thoroughly with salt solution (1½ C of salt to 1 qt. lukewarm water), then sponge with ammonia solution (1 part of ammonia to 20 parts of water).

Put a little vinegar in the water when poaching eggs to keep the whites from spreading.

Rub the hands with vaseline before starting to paint and they will be more easily cleaned.

Use a metal dish cloth to clean potatoes for baking or boiling with the skins on.

In frying eggs, sprinkle a little flour in the hot fat around the eggs to prevent the fat from spattering.

Put a little vinegar in the when frying them. It makes them more digestible.

While beating cake batter, put a little of the flour which is measured for the cake into the batter to prevent curdling.

Dampen the edges of pies with milk instead of water to retain the fruit juices.

Add a little household ammonia to the water before washing woodwork.

Put pieces of tissue paper between water glasses when stacking them to prevent breakage.

Your Personal Representatives . . . Letters Show Taste, Manners

Have you ever thought of the letters you write as your personal representatives? Each time you seal an envelope you are asking your friend or acquaintance to pass judgment on your taste, your sincerity and your good manners. But don't let that get you down — correspondence has never been so informal, and natural, as it is today.

To date, most stores carry beautiful papers, very distinguished in texture or tint; good-looking desk sets; light and quiet typewriters; and improved pens — all these improvements tend to make letter writing fun to the one writing them as well as to the one receiving them.

Some of these questions and answers may help you:

May I use my typewriter for social letters? Yes, indeed, for informal correspondence with friends and for family communications. Typewritten letters are often more vivid, more detailed—and more legible than those written by hand. Naturally you will use the typewriter for your dealings with the stores, with your telephone or electric company, and with tradespeople. This gives you the advantage of keeping carbon copies.

But I always write formal letters by hand, don't I? Of course. And it has never been

To cut fresh bread or fudge candies, heat the knife blade in hot water.

easier. With the present day pens formal letters are much simpler to write since they are easier to hold and the polished points glide smoothly over the surface of the paper and in many cases a visible ink supply shows when it is time to refill.

What kind of stationery do I need? Single sheets with printed address and possibly your telephone number for business purposes. Full size single or folded sheets of fine quality paper with personal marking for your social correspondence. Lightweight paper for air-mail or foreign correspondence. Small folded note-size paper with engraved name and address or monogram for invitations, acceptance and regrets, acknowledgments and other brief messages.

How about colored stationery? Yes, except for your most personal letters. Very appealing in dusty pinks and powder blues. Try to choose colors which express your own personality, be careful to avoid the over-conspicuous. If you prefer the conventional type, add individuality by having contrasting monograms, border or envelope lining.

What size paper should I choose? Suit the size of paper to your handwriting and to the purpose of the letter. Large single sheets if you have a dashing hand or if the letter is a long one; small sheets for a fine handwriting or a short note. Proportion is always important.

Ardor—1941

Rossetti labored long to tell
About his blessed damozel,
And Wordsworth sat up half the night
To coin, "A phantom of delight";
The Bard himself took pains to say
His love was like a summer's day.
But that was years and years ago,
And since then things are streamlined so
Today we are content to covet,
"You've oomph, my girl, and plenty of it!"

—Alyce Hamilton

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(Continued on Page 11)

As one farmer To another

The general outlook for agriculture is brighter for April than it was a month ago. The domestic demand for farm products continues to improve. Some commodities are selling at around the highest level, since the price collapse a year ago, when the German armies swept into Western Europe.

With the increasing scope of the war itself, several important changes have been taking place. It seems that even the farmers who were hard-hit by the war by the loss of export markets may regain part of it.

The enactment of the lend-lease bill may mean that our government will send billions of dollars of food stuff as well as war material to Europe. It may mean that the food stuff will be sent to the war-torn countries long after the war materials have been paid.

At the present outlook three factors are expected to affect the farm situation—the national defense program and the selective service in the army; the aid to British under the lend-lease bill; and the possibility of shipments of food to the conquered countries of Europe.

DO LARGE DISPLAYS PAY?

Differences in Methods of Presenting Stock for Sale Represent Profit or Loss, Marketing Survey Shows

By Dr. M. P. Rasmussen

(Continued from last issue)

Even though a retailer may carry a commodity in stock, it does not necessarily follow that he will do a very good job of selling it. Even if a retailer buys a bag of onions or a crate of cauliflower, if he then sticks it over in one corner where no one can see it, it is hardly likely that sales will increase very markedly.

If, to the contrary, the retailer not only has a large stock of such fruits and vegetables as are available, but also displays them attractively, chances for increased consumption would seem to be better.

As I make these remarks, you are probably thinking that even the most amateurish retailer ought to know that. Maybe so! But whether they know it or not, they certainly do not put all their knowledge into effect.

In our New York City survey last August, the graduate students who visited the stores were required to grade each store as "excellent", "good", or "poor", on the basis of the general appearance of the fruits and vegetables displayed in the stores.

In fruit and vegetable stores, those with "excellent" displays sold \$365 worth of vegetables and fruits per week, compared with \$101 where the display was "poor." Among chain groceries, sales of fruits and vegetables were \$258 per week in "excellent" stores, and only \$40 per week in "poor" stores.

Similar figures will be noted for other types of stores. It should also be noted, however, that only 8 per cent of the pushcarts and 10 per cent of the independent grocery stores were rated as having "excellent" displays as well as 29 per cent of the

chain stores.

A larger percentage of the meat markets (38 per cent) were rated "excellent" than any other type of store, but in no case was the display in more than 40 per cent of any kind of outlet classified as "excellent."

An attempt was also made to measure the effect of size of display on sales of oranges and apples. Sales of apples in chain stores rose from 96 pounds per week where the apple display was three square feet or less, to 636 pounds when apple display covered 20 square feet or more. Likewise with oranges, sales in chains rose from 310 pounds per week with smallest displays, to 1784 pounds per week with largest displays. Results in other kinds of stores were quite similar.

The data available from this survey does NOT answer the question to what extent it pays to devote display space to a given fruit. The question may well be raised: "Does a display of apples sell a large volume of apples, or does a retailer have a large display merely because he has learned he CAN sell a large volume of apples and must put them somewhere?"

It is probable that only through experimentation, on a large scale, with carefully kept sales records and displays of varying quantities will the answer to such a question be obtained.

The data gathered in this survey show, in general, that those retail outlets which had the largest displays of either apples or oranges, sold the largest volumes of fruit per retail outlet. The meager data gathered thus far seem to indicate that volume of sales is roughly associated with size of display. It also indicates one line of endeavor, which

State-wide Meet in S.F. Emphasizes Need to Organize; Yego to Serve 3rd Term as Leader of Nisei Federation

By TOM YEGO, President
Nisei Farmers Federation
of California

The Third Annual Convention of the Nisei Farmers Federation of California was held in San Francisco on March 28 and 29 at the Buddhist temple. Due to the conflict of dates with the CYBL meeting in Los Angeles, the attendance was more or less cut down. An earnest group of Nisei farmers from all parts of the state was present to discuss their problems. The delegates came with one great thought in their minds—ORGANIZE.

The farmers today are the most unorganized of any industry and the fact of the matter is that agriculture is the backbone of any nation, doubly so with the Japanese in California. More than 85 per cent of the entire Japanese population of this state is either directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and its earnings. This fact was fully realized by both the Nisei and Issei present and the consensus of opinion of all those present was to ORGANIZE. Thus the formation of a Nisei Farmers League in every Japanese farming community in the state will be the goal of the Federation.

Realizing the importance of the movement, the Nisei farmers convening took the stand that they must stand on their own feet and pioneer this huge task of organizing the entire state under this Federation. Although taking this stand of independent leadership in this movement, the Federation will maintain close ties with all Nisei and Issei organizations now in existence to further the welfare of the farming group.

This writer has visions of a strong central Federation with powerful local groups functioning throughout the state with paid executive secretaries in Northern, Central and Southern California. We can attain this goal only by the unselfish effort on the part of the Nisei farm leaders and the united support of the Issei.

Cooperation with the JACL was stressed by all those present as most of the members of the JACL are from the farming centers. This sentiment is certain to result in the mutual benefit to those in either of the organizations.

Stockton was chosen as the site for the fourth annual convention to be held in 1942. The Stockton chapter of the Nisei Farmers Federation will have full charge of the convention arrangements.

vegetables. groups of growers may find it profitable to examine if they wish to encourage greater consumption of fruits and (To Be Continued)

Thomas M. Yego, president of the Nisei Farmers Federation for two years, was re-elected at the third annual convention in San Francisco. His present board of 20 Nisei was also re-elected.

Re-elected officers were Clarence Nishizu, Buena Park, Jack Noda, Turlock, vice-presidents; Karl Taku, Pismo Beach, secretary; Bill Ishida, Fresno, treasurer.

Other directors were Vernon Ichisaka, Irvington; Roy Kawamoto, Lomita; George Ishibashi, San Pedro; Albert Kasaki, Lodi; Koshi Matsumoto, Pacoima; Shig Masunaga, San Jose; Yataro Minami, Guadalupe;

Henry Mitarai, Sunnyvale; George Nagatani, Ducor; Kiy Takahashi, Fresno; Tom Ohta, Carpenteria; Tom Sugano, Compton; T. Terada, Puente; Sadawo Yonaki, Delano; James Yoshinobu, Torrance.

At a special meeting, the board recommended that the following seven points be incorporated into the constitution:

1. To help young men get established in farming.
2. To increase the members' knowledge in agriculture through systematic education.
3. To acquaint the members with legislation.
4. To acquaint the members with all forms of government agriculture service.
5. To encourage social and educational activities.
6. To assist and cooperate with all other farming groups (including Issei organizations.)
7. To promote cooperatives for both buying and selling for the mutual benefit of all farmers, big and small.

Fruit Growers' Use Tips for California

A recent summary of the work of the experiment stations contain some very interesting and useful facts for fruit growers. Some of the "gems" have been selected here for the benefit of the California young farmers by Weir Fetters.

Citrus production on adobe clay soils is about 50 to 60 per cent of that on medium-textured soils.

Sprays containing one pound of tartar emetic and two pounds of sucrose per 100 gallons have proved to be more effective and less expensive than recognized standard treatments for trips.

For codling moth in walnuts in southern California, basic arsenate of lead is still the most effective of all the many materials tested. Tower spraying gives distinctive improvement in control.

DN - Dust has proved most satisfactory for control of red spider on walnuts. It affords excellent control at small cost.

Reviewing

Informally Speaking

To whom these presents may concern:

Greetings! After years of foregoing this ego of writing, I find difficulties in resuming pen again. Many times so far I've sat down to write, but fortunately for the subscribers, my mind drew blanks. And blank it remained. Maybe when this is printed, all and sundry may be convinced it is still a blank. (I'll shrug it off like a Frenchman.)

So far so good. At least two weeks have passed since the above paragraph was written. This period of rest has done little good. After all, I am certain it is better to read others' writings than attempt to make readings for others. For instance, "Kabloona" by de Poncius was very interesting. Ah, for the life of the Eskimos! Eat, hunt and drink (tea only, I am told; if it weren't for this, who knows but I'd be tempted to be there myself?) Devoid of suspicion, they are sociability itself.

In this world today, suspicion is our watchword. Magazines and newspapers are filled with filthy innuendoes about the Japanese. All these do not contribute to our well-being. Should we do as our parents did—just grin?

But grinning has its unsavory point—it provokes people into wishing to do bodily harm. I grinned at a six-footer once and provoked him to such an extent that he expressed a grievous dislike of it.

Well, what could a five-footer like me do, but grin some more? Luckily, the six-footer could not penetrate through my grin and drew a blank stare. I am not disfigured yet, thank goodness for a grin.

Very blankly yours,
A FARMER



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POTATOES IN THE DIET

Protective Food Supplies Vitamin C In Abundance Regardless of Methods of Cooking

"Cooked potatoes, whether new or old, add considerable vitamin C—ascorbic acid—to the diet regardless of whether they are baked, boiled or steamed." So concludes Lydia A. Rolf of the Bureau of Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, after a scientific test to determine the effects both of cooking and of storage on the potato's ascorbic acid content. Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler, and Chippewa were the potato varieties used for the testing.

The potatoes were cooked by methods commonly used by homemakers. In no instance did the potato lose more than 25 per cent of its vitamin C value. In most cases the loss was even less, despite the fact that vitamin C is destroyed easily by exposure to heat and air. Boiled pared potatoes—probably the most common way of cooking—was the method most des-

tructive of vitamin C. This experiment, the bureau points out, shows that a person can get a substantial part of his daily vitamin C requirement from potatoes. Army officials find that the potato supplies from one-sixth to one-fourth of the soldier's daily quota of vitamin C and consider it a protective food because of this food value as well as its vitamin B1 content.

Miss Rolf found loss of vitamin C is great during the first few weeks of storage, greater than the loss during cooking. Comparatively, then, very new potatoes have more vitamin C value than do storage potatoes, although both were found to contain amounts sufficient to make a valuable contribution to diets. For long-time storage, Miss Rolf found a temperature of 60 degrees F. less destructive of the vitamin than refrigeration temperature.

Recently science has produced several new materials as a source of plant food. Some have proved to be of great value. The PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY having fieldmen in every agricultural center in California tries these materials in the field. At the same time our large laboratory makes complete chemical tests, and grows pot trials in the greenhouse. Anything that proves of value is included in GAVIOTA BRAND fertilizers. This is the reason Japanese, as well as other farmers, never change once they use GAVIOTA. It produces real results. If you are not now using it, contact our nearest representative.

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California Court Reinstates Olive Proration Program

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The California Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission reinstated the Olive Proration Program of Olive Proration Zone No. 1, as directed by the California Supreme Court.

The Prorate Commission on August 7, 1939, reversed a previous order and terminated the Olive Program. The Prorate Commission took this matter to the California Supreme Court. The Court on January 31 rendered a decision that the Program was improperly terminated and ordered that it be reinstated.

The Commission also approved a recommendation made by the Asparagus Proration Program Committee fixing 12 o'clock midnight June 20, 1941, as the date and hour after which no canning asparagus producer in Asparagus Proration Zone No. 1 may deliver asparagus for canning.

New Bulletin Aids In Selection of Electric Motors

Of all the mechanical contrivances that have come to the assistance of the farm, the electric motor is the one of greatest interest and help to all members of the family. It is so widely available in types and sizes for all sorts of farm and home jobs, and the electric "high lines" have pushed so far into rural areas that the motor is now common on farms in most parts of the country.

Recognizing this, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a new bulletin, Electric Motors for the Farm, F. B. 1858, prepared by engineers in the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

In addition to facts on types of motors for various purposes, ways of installing and connecting to machines, and care, the bulletin provides fundamental facts that should help the farmer and his sons to become well informed in the use of this so-called "wired man."

Copies of F. B. 1858 may be obtained free from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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SOIL CONSERVATION . . .

How much good farm land is there in the United States?

The average American views the broad open spaces and concludes that there is plenty of good land in this country, says the Soil Conservation Service. Erosion, however, has caused tremendous damage to the farm lands and if the present rate of soil depletion continues, we may one day suffer a shortage of good land.

The present cropland area of the United States is about 415 million acres. Of this area, only about 342 million acres is classed as "good," the remainder being too steep, too rough, too shallow, or too infertile for profitable cultivation. The major portion of the "good" land is losing soil with every hard rain. Actually, we have only about

62 million acres now in crops that are both good and definitely safe from injurious erosion. By undertaking costly projects of irrigation, drainage, clearing, and the like we could develop another 68 million acres of good land comparatively safe from erosion.

Surveys by the Soil Conservation Service show that 282 million acres of crop range land have been ruined or severely impoverished by erosion. Erosion is under way on an additional area of 775 million acres of crop, grazing and forest land. Altogether more than half the area of the United States and about 72 per cent of the good arable land (land now in cultivation or that can be brought under cultivation) is being impoverished by erosion.

EXTRA PURCHASING POWER . . .

WASHINGTON, D.C. — "I am proud," said Secretary Wickard in his National Farm Institute address, "that the Department of Agriculture has helped take the lead in the effort to increase domestic consumption.

"All along thoughtful farmers have known that this problem called over-production could be turned right around and called under-consumption. Thoughtful farmers have known, too, that their best potential markets were in the cities. Thousands upon thousands of city families wanted to buy more milk, more meat, more fruit, more butter, more eggs, more clothing and more of almost everything that the farmer had to sell. But they didn't have enough buying power to purchase the extra food and clo-

thing which they needed and wanted.

"Farmers ought to try to figure out ways to get this extra purchasing power into the hands of the poor people just as an enterprising salesman figures out ways to reach new markets. The immediate increase in the purchases of certain foods, as soon as the defense program began to increase the income of workmen, shows what happens when conditions improve and more people have more money to spend.

"The food and cotton stamp plans, the school lunch program, and other Federal programs to increase consumption benefit farmers as well as consumers. In reality we can't benefit one group without benefiting the other."

Important Facts In Sale of Eggs

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Bureau of Standardization, State Department of Agriculture, today called to the attention of egg buyers several important facts in connection with the sale of fresh eggs in this state.

Most eggs sold in California at this season are designated as "Grade A." When an egg is described as being "Grade A" it means that the interior quality of the egg is good but officials of the Bureau pointed out that "Grade A" has no bearing on the size designation.

"Grade A" quality also means that the eggshells must be reasonably clean and sound.

When the term "Grade A" is applied to eggs it must be accompanied with a term relating to the size of such "Grade A" eggs.

Best Fertilizers Co.

Oakland, Calif.
AGENTS
George Yasui Frank Uyeda
Florin Watsonville

Defuzzed Peaches

Carrots in cellophane and defuzzed peaches are only two of the new products being used by fruit and vegetable industries in an attempt to catch the consumer's eye, according to Dr. H. E. Erdman of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California.

Dr. Erdman points out that increasing attention to eye appeal by development of consumer packages and other methods has featured these industries.

The practice of washing and drying potatoes, he says, is now widespread. Washing and waxing of such products as carrots, rutabagas and tomatoes is being tried.

The newest stunt along these lines, says Dr. Erdman, is defuzzing peaches which this year spread from the Illinois section where it was developed during the past several years to Colorado. The defuzzed fruit has commanded premium prices.

Carrots and other vegetables, concludes Dr. Erdman, are now being washed, trimmed and wrapped in cellophane.

LEGAL FORUM



By WALTER TSUKAMOTO

The LEGAL FORUM is conducted as a service to members on topics of general legal import. Answers will be printed in non-technical language. Technical questions will not be answered as these should be referred to an attorney. No question will be considered unless the name and address is given.

Editor, Citizens League
Legal Forum:

I am inquiring on behalf of my friends and myself who are concerned with the growing tenseness between America and Japan, and what will subsequently happen to Japanese residents as the result of a possible war.

During World War I, a Custodian was appointed taking over all property, real and personal, belonging to resident aliens who were citizens of enemy nations. I understand safety deposit boxes were closed to them, and withdrawals from bank deposits allowed under strict supervision.

Of course, no one can foresee what will happen, but what are the probabilities this time should Japan and America find themselves involved? What will happen to Japanese stocks and bonds held by the Issei? The stocks and bonds on the N.Y. curb held by Issei? Their business? Their real estate, their homes, their bank accounts, etc.? Will there be established an internment camp for Japanese—and will Nisei be invited to seek shelter and protection therein?

Would it be a wise move to transfer property such as bank accounts into the names of Nisei children?

We do not want to sound as though we felt undue alarm, but if there is nothing to lose by taking steps of precautions we would appreciate profoundly your advice.

Also is it likely that citizenship would be granted Japan-born but American-raised young men if they enlisted? Is it only in war time when such volunteers are accepted—and would such an Act of Congress be likely?

Please answer the second question in the following issue after the alien property problem is answered if space does not permit the first time.

Gratefully yours,

J.A., San Francisco.

My dear Mr. A:

The specific problems mentioned in your letter cannot be answered in these columns inasmuch as it is against the policy of this department to give counsel to a particular legal question. For the application of the law to your specific questions I

would advise you to consult an attorney in your city.

In the event of war between this country and Japan, Congress will undoubtedly re-enact the "Trading with the Enemy Act" (Act of Congress of October 6, 1917; 40 Stat. at L. 441) with certain modifications.

This Act provides, among other things, the creation and appointment of an "Alien Property Custodian," hereinafter referred to as the Custodian, and it will be the duty of the Custodian to seize possession of all property, both real and personal, owned by enemy aliens.

A declaration of war upon Japan would not automatically confiscate alien Japanese property, but the Custodian must investigate and determine which property are enemy owned and thereafter demand the property. In the event the alien is absent from the United States, constructive notice by publication in newspapers may be made, and thereafter the Custodian may take possession of the property.

The purpose of the Act is to prevent the transmission of money or property from this country into enemy countries, where it would serve to increase the resources of the enemy.

The property subject to seizure under the Act includes every kind of property, whether legal or equitable.

Being a strictly war measure, Acts of this type are construed by the Courts to be constitutional and a valid exercise of the war power by Congress.

The theory of the law is that whatever rights an alien may have had during peacetime is rendered null and void if war is declared against his country.

Under International Law, private property which has been seized, should, on the conclusion of peace, be restored or compensation made. During the first World War, the Custodian restored the property to the alien at the termination of hostilities whenever this was possible and this procedure will undoubtedly be followed in the future.

It is highly improbable

New Clerical Exams Expected Shortly

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Here is some good sound advice for persons who want to get Federal jobs. Stated briefly, PREPARE YOURSELVES NOW SO YOU WILL BE QUALIFIED WHEN CIVIL SERVICE TESTS ARE ANNOUNCED.

This means typists, stenographers, card-punch operators, engineers, and a host of other positions.

There's just no doubt about it; it'll be merely a matter of the most of several months before new exams are announced for female stenographers and typists and card-punch operators. Open examinations for male typists and stenographers already have been announced and the response has been so slow that Civil Service officials believe that the exams will remain open for the duration.

Stenographers and typists are being hired in Washington at the rate of 60 a day, and that rate has been maintained for the past several months. At that rapid pace it just stands to reason that another female typist and stenographer examination is in offing and will be announced, probably within the next

three months. More than 17,000 females passed the most recent Civil Service test for stenographer, which would be a sufficient number to last for years ordinarily. But these aren't ordinary times and people are getting private jobs and are refusing to work for Uncle Sam. The number of refusals for minor jobs, officials say, are now running as high as 50 per cent. Recently 50 persons were offered clerk jobs at the General Accounting Office. Out of the 50, only 9 accepted.

Male typists and stenos are becoming so rare in Washington that the War Department is giving them promotions, hoping they'll stay on the job.

The shortage of junior engineers is so great that defense agencies are sending officials to schools to make offers to senior engineering students who'll graduate within the next few months. The Junior Professional Assistant test was announced some time ago and junior engineer was one of the options. The demand was so great that the test for engineers was called off and the young engineers graded on their experience and education. Today the list is exhausted. Every single person available has been placed in a job. Therefore the raid on senior students.

that Japanese aliens will be sent to a concentration camp in the event of war with Japan because the total number of Japanese aliens residing in the United States is exceedingly small and the further fact that the average age of these aliens is so old as to render their potential danger as an active alien negligible.

There is, of course, the danger that these aliens may require protection from an enraged public, stirred to mob action by the propaganda of war, and under such circumstances the government may establish protection camps for such aliens. However, the sober opinion of most American leaders is that whether or not such actions will become necessary will rest largely with the Japanese aliens themselves.

If these people will continue to maintain their peace and refuse to become parties engaging in acts inimical to the policies of our government, there appears to be no reason whatever for such segregation.

In the event of a war, our country may amend our present policy of not accepting aliens into the armed forces, and should Japanese aliens renounce their allegiance to Japan and serve in our army, Congress will, in all probability, grant naturalization privileges to them.

On June 24, 1935, Congress did extend this privilege to those Japanese aliens who served with our forces in the first World War.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

three months.

Optional branches: hulls, mechanical, electrical. Inspector, engineering materials, senior \$2,600, full grade \$2,000, junior \$1,620. Optional branches: hulls, mechanical, electrical, radio. (Navy Department, for duty in the field wherever assigned).

Engineering draftsman — Chief \$2,600, principal \$2,300, senior \$2,000, full grade \$1,800, assistant \$1,620.

Inspector, engineering materials (aeronautical), senior \$2,600, full grade \$2,300, associate \$2,000, junior \$1,620. Various optional branches. (Navy Department for duty in the field wherever assigned).

Junior airway traffic controller, \$2,000. (Civil Aeronautics Administration).

Trades positions — Ship-lifter, \$6.81-\$8.93 per day; loftsmen, \$1.03 to \$1.12 per hour; machinist, \$6.80 per day to \$1.10 per hour; instrument maker, \$7.44 a day to \$1.24 per hour. The above are for duty at various ordnance and naval establishments throughout the country and at Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Lensgrinder, \$5.92 to \$8 per day. (For appointment at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Applications for these positions should be filed with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

Sacramento Air Depot — The following examinations are open for receipt for application until further notice for employment at the Sacramento Air Depot, Sacramento, Calif.:

Aircraft electrician, \$1,860 per year, junior grade \$1,680 per year; aircraft instrument mechanic, \$1,800-\$2,160 per year, junior grade \$1,620-\$1,860 per year; aircraft mechanic, \$1,860 per year, junior grade \$1,680 per year;

Aircraft welder, \$1,860 per year; aircraft woodworker, \$1,860 per year, junior grade \$1,680 per year; junior aircraft engine mechanic, \$1,800 per year; machinist, \$1,680 per year, junior grade, \$1,680 per year.

Applications for these positions should be filed with the manager, Twelfth U.S. Civil Service District, Room 119, Federal Office Building, San Francisco, California.

Salaries and pay rates given are subject to deduction of 3½ per cent for retirement annuity. Application blanks and further information concerning these examinations and other civil service examinations now open for receipt of applications may be obtained from the Twelfth U.S. Civil Service District office, Room 119, Federal Office Building, San Francisco, or from the local secretary, Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners at any first or second class postoffice.

Jr. Stenographers, Typists Wanted

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U.S. Civil Service Commission issued an amendment last week to its open examination for Junior Stenographers (Men only) and included a test for Typist as well. Applications for both Junior Stenographer and Junior Typist will be open until further notice.

The Junior Typist position pays \$1,260 to start and offers excellent promotion opportunities. The steno job pays \$1,440. There is a considerable demand at the present time for male typists.

There is an age limit of 18 to 53 on the test.

There are no educational or experience requirements for examination and anyone can apply.

OPENINGS IN MANY FIELDS

The United States Civil Service Commission has openings at the present time in a number of job classifications.

There is at present urgent need for persons able to meet the requirements for the following positions for which examinations are now open for receipt of applications until further notice, and in which almost immediate employment is available.

Technical positions — Inspector, ship construction, senior \$2,600, full grade \$2,000.

INTRODUCING A NEW COLUMN

A Hawaii Nisei's Viewpoint

By Stanley Shimabukuro

It's authentic when a certain California legislator stated in his reports to Sacramento and Washington that the Japanese aliens in the fishing industry are born fishermen. It's also quite true that our beloved Issei are well-publicized for their skilled ability in this industry on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii. The operations are one of the major industries in America. It runs into a gigantic amount of monetary values, especially the sampans which are capable of navigating in the deep sets.

When a local newspaper ran a screaming headline smeared in conspicuous print on the front page announcing: "Espionage Investigation Launched in Sampan Case," the Territory in general was in a great confusion. This particular case resulted from the fact that Americans of Japanese ancestry registered the sampans in their own names to conceal the true owners who are Issei and likewise denied ownership.

But, as the latest outcome, the offices of the United States Collector of Customs as well as the Federal Commissioner ruled that the newspaper in question misrepresented the true nature of the case. The editor of the publication was put under probation for two months and the company was fined a considerable sum for the fabrication. The decisions of the authorities were that the case was in no way connected with "espionage" and "sabotage," but a case of persons who were not familiar with the strict analysis of the navigation law.

In spite of the official decisions, the anti-Japanese agitators stirred up a heated controversy on this subject with their main objective of touching on dual citizenship and their worthiness in public service and welfare. Their pessimistic reports contended that the Nisei cannot be trusted in time of war with Japan which is the only power strong enough to say "yes" or "no" to Uncle Sam in the Pacific.

In Hawaii, mere mention of Japanese race in any public discussion obtains immediate attention. Out of 150,000 Japanese population in the Territory, 125,000 are American citizens. Approximately 50,000 are children, in age ranging from infancy to about 16 years, most of whom are attending school. Numerically, the largest racial groups in Hawaii are the Japanese and they are rapidly gaining in economic and political power and in all-round public functions.

The majority of the general public in the States have misconceptions about the actual situation in Hawaii. Time after time, groundless information has reached the mainland that Hawaii is flooded with fifth columnists, "Trojan horses," and other dangerous elements working to impair and overthrow the American form of govern-

ment. It's a fact that at the time of any Pacific conflict, Hawaii is the first line of defense. Probably, at the present time, Hawaii is receiving the largest appropriation of funds from the Federal government for national defense projects. She is rapidly preparing for any emergency that could possibly occur in the future.

One of the first questions that is asked whenever leaders of the Territory travel in the States, when the people find out they are from Hawaii, is: "How about the Japanese in Hawaii?" Delegate Samuel W. King from Hawaii has fought back many of those anti-Japanese sentiments that are detrimental to the local statehood aspirations and other undemocratic exhibitions to the public welfare in Hawaii. I should like to mention that he is the most efficient and upright statesman the Territory ever had the good fortune of electing.

He is well-liked for whenever he comments on any subjects he touches the points "straight from the horse's mouth." Just before the Selective Service law came into effect a resolution was offered by a certain branch of the military authorities. They stated that although there are many Nisei who are truly loyal and trustworthy, as a precaution they do not favor them in the Selective Service inclusion.

Delegate King countered by stating in dynamic, convincing tones that the unnecessary anxiety in the minds of the American people is that they are confused between dual citizenship and dual allegiance. He strongly emphasized the fact that undesirable citizens in the national defense projects are not dual citizens but disloyal elements who tend to make believe in giving their artificial allegiance.

At the present time there are 925 Americans of Japanese ancestry drafted and undergoing military training at the Schofield Barracks, the largest United States Army outpost. This means that 50 per cent of total draftees are of Japanese extraction.

Major Charles R. Welsh, second in command of the Selective Service training in Hawaii, states that the Nisei are very obedient to their superior officers with the early results indicating that they will be top-rank fighters when their term is completed. A report has circulated among the officers that Nisei draftees' results are very satisfactory and that no doubt can be held as to their loyalty. Contrary to anti-Japanese agitators, a man must be regarded as innocent until concrete evidence proves it otherwise. Especially in the military phases of training can disloyal elements be quickly brought into the open as the routines have been outlined that way, he stated.

"As far as these young Americans are concerned they are just as efficient and

full-blooded Americans as those of other racial extractions. The Selective Service should not and will not apply racial prejudice, for America is made up of numerous races, all working together to preserve their constitutional guarantees. My extraction is Irish, while yours is Japanese. The differences of racial heritage cannot be recognized in this country if the participants desire to maintain ever-lasting solidarity, democracy and civilization," Major Welsh concluded.

Some sturdy Americans feel that there are limits to patience and that Uncle Sam's policy of excessive caution must, sooner or later, be abandoned. A certain pessimist who voiced an opinion that the army and navy authorities in Hawaii distrust many of the Americans of Japanese parentage is in no way justified. The statement from such a determined pessimist does not hold water for in this country, accusing citizens or non-citizens without any concrete evidence is downright unjustifiable.

The much-publicized so-called dual citizenship problem, Japanese language and radio problem, and the Shinto religion problem can now pass into oblivion for these are subjects which arouse the hate and distrust of the people.

Taking the points into enumeration the dual citizenship problem is gradually dying down for a substantial number of dual citizens have taken necessary steps to expatriate from the Japanese government. Just recently a petition signed by 30,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry was sent to Secretary Cordell Hull at Washington. They sought an "arrangement with the Government of Japan which will provide a more simple procedure of expatriation from the Japanese nationality."

Now, does it not emphasize the point brought out by Delegate King that the American people are confused between dual citizenship and dual allegiance? Ostensibly the Nisei in Hawaii do desire to give their undivided loyalty and allegiance to their native land—America. The Japanese language and radio problem is nothing but courses similar to those standardized at public high school and colleges throughout the nation in preparing the students to meet the higher requirements of the American democracy.

And, as to their participation in the Shinto religion, they accept its sentiments for its social and entertainment purposes. It is almost impossible for these young Americans to devote themselves wholeheartedly to this religion as they have been educated in democratic institutions.

It is very illuminating that Mr. Louis Adamie, an outstanding writer of today in America, stated in one of his lectures before a large public audience the following:

Quota Set for Each Chapter in Drive

For Endowment Fund

The chapters of the National JACL this month inaugurated the Endowment Fund Drive of 1941 under the chairmanship of Tom Yego of Newcastle.

Chairman Yego announced that the quota for each chapter is an average contribution of \$1.00 per 1940 membership. A chapter reaching its quota will be allowed 10 per cent of the amount raised for its own expenses.

Last year there were approximately 6,000 members, which means a possible \$6,000 may result from the drive this year.

The goal has been set at \$25,000 by 1942, as a step toward a \$100,000 Endowment Fund for National Headquarters.

Members on Yego's committee are: Howard Nomura of Portland, Takeo Nogaki of Seattle, Dr. Carl Hirota of San Francisco, Henry Mitarai of Sunnyvale, Tom Shimazaki of Lindsay, Fred Taya of Los Angeles, Karl Taku of Pismo Beach and Mike Masaoka of Salt Lake City.

NWDC Votes to Send Resolutions to Nat'l Headquarters

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Northwest District Board voted that all resolutions made by a district council meeting be first sent to the national headquarters before widespread press release. This would enable the national headquarters to learn the reaction of various district councils before the final decision was made.

The board also decided that all Nisei draftees be allowed to go to all social gatherings free of charge upon presentation of suitable identification. As the Tacoma chapter will bear the brunt of the entertainment, the members may contact the District Council Chairman Tom Iseri for funds, if necessary.

The subject of "Good Citizenship" was chosen for the Northwest District Board convention oratorical to be held at the Northwest District Board convention. The national rules will be followed. The time limit will be seven minutes.

"Each of us living in the United States has his own America. That America is the aggregate, the sum-total of people, places, things, traditions, ideas, ideals, trends, institutions, conditions and diverse factors in the country which, in one way or another, for this reason or that, have touched or influenced one's life and contributed to one's education — or confusion — as an American and as a person."

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ALL LINES OF
INSURANCE

CYBL Votes Moral Support to JACL

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Bay and Central California districts of the YBA presented resolutions for the support of the JACL at the recent CYBL convention in this city.

Dr. Masayoshi Itatani, Tad Hirota and Nobuo Yorichi represented the Bay district while Ayako Noguchi submitted the resolution for the Central Californians.

The latter's resolution read: "Whereas, we fully recognize the fine work being done by the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Nisei, and whereas, we as American citizens of Japanese ancestry should look to the Japanese American Citizens League for guidance in time of crisis, and whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League movement with its motto "Security through Unity" is vital to us,

"Therefore, be it hereby resolved that the California Young Buddhist League members go on record as giving their fullest moral support and cooperation to the Japanese American Citizens League and help to broaden further its influence."

1941 Membership

(Continued from Page 7)

- Charlotte Kurata
- Yasuko Tsuboi
- Leo Kiyohiro
- Joseph Komoto
- Hisako Ohashi
- Suzie Miyako
- Ted Nakamura
- Roy Matsunaga
- Hideko Kokubu
- George Niyyama
- Utaka Morishita
- Hama Matsushita
- Sumi Kobayashi
- Mecha Yamada
- George Nakamura
- Charles Shimomura
- Harry Tambara
- George Masuda
- Hiromi Hachiya
- Alice Kawasaki
- Meddy Itami
- Nobuo Ishida
- Kiyoko Hamamura
- Mary Kurata
- Dorothy Shimomura
- Kiyo Kobayashi
- Masa Kobayashi
- Moto Kobayashi
- Henry Tambara

(Late arrivals will be continued in the May issue.)

You cannot run away from a weakness; you must sometime fight it out or perish. If that be so, why not now, and where you stand.

T. TANIKAWA CO.
Japanese Provisions
General Merchandise
Florin California

H. KATO
Florin Grocery Co.
Florin California

Valley Civic League Heads Sale of Pins

Three chapters, Valley Civic League in the NWDC, Oakland in the NGDC and Gardena Valley in SCDC, are running a close race in the sale of National JACL pins, it was revealed recently by Kay Hirao of Oakland, chairman.

Valley Civic League leads with gross sales of \$93.99. Setsuo Naito, chairman of the committee in charge, was credited as the driving force behind the record sale.

Oakland's total of \$92.99 was due to the untiring efforts of Haruki Kuroiwa, while Gardena Valley members may thank President Masanobu Hata for its sum of \$84.20.

A total of 17 chapters have

already purchased pins. Chapters with low totals and which are still carrying on active campaigns are: San Francisco, Bay District, Washington Township, Puyallup, Portland, Alameda, and Salt Lake.

The pin drive has been extended to May 10 to give the chapters another opportunity. Pin prizes will be given to all orders up to May 10; thereafter orders will be accepted but no free pins will be available.

Chairman Hirao requests that all pin orders be sent to him at 359-105th Avenue, Oakland, Calif., not later than May 10.

The complete report on the chapters to-date is given below:

CHAPTERS	CHAIRMAN	Total Pins	Gross Receipts
Valley Civic League,	Setsuo Naito	66	\$93.99
Oakland,	Haruki Kuroiwa	48	92.99
Gardena Valley,	Masanobu Hata	41	84.20
Y.S.B.C.,	Jane Murata	18	28.07
Sonoma County,	George Matsumoto	22	27.81
Lodi,	Fred Ouye	13	15.45
Seattle,	Fred Takagi	11	12.90
San Diego,	Tom Mukai & K. F. Nakagawa	5	9.53
Eden Township,	M. Nakagawa & Y. Shibata	4	9.27
Yo-Solano,	Harry Aoyagi	7	9.03
San Francisco,	Dr. M. Moriya	4	7.22
Bay District,	Alyce Asaka	2	4.64
Washington Township,	J. Hirabayashi	2	3.61
Puyallup,	Lefty Sasaki	2	3.61
Portland,	Alice Iwasaki	2	3.61
Alameda,	Alice Iwataki	1	2.32
Salt Lake,	Joe Kurumada	1	1.25

Draftees' Job Status

What is the status of an employee called for military service?

The Selective Training Act declares as national policy that employees called to active military service should, at the end of their service, be restored to their former positions or positions of like status and pay. State agencies will, of course, follow this time-honored practice. To put it another way, persons called to military service will assume a leave status. This will generally involve leave without pay, except that accrued annual leave may be taken at the discretion of the employee if permitted by State policy. When the employee desires to return to his job after his military service, he will have 40 days in which to file for reinstatement and report for duty after he has been discharged from military service.

How will the job left open by the person called to military service be filled?

A replacement appointment will, of course, be made whenever necessary, from appropriate registers of eligibles in the usual manner.

Should this replacement be a temporary appointment?

While some States may adopt this basis of replacement, there are certain disadvantages in making such replacement on the basis of a temporary appointment. Persons high on the register might decline temporary appoint-

ment, making it necessary to appoint persons lower on the register. Then, if the former employee failed to return, the temporary employee could not be retained unless he by that time had come within reach on the appropriate eligible register. When the former employee returns to his job at the completion of his military service, the temporary employee could not be transferred to another position. Hence, it would appear more feasible that all replacements be made in the same manner as for regular appointments.

What will happen when the person called to military service returns to claim his former job?

He may either take over his old task or a job of like pay, status and seniority. It is quite possible that by the time he returns, the person replacing him will be absorbed in the regular work of the agency. In other words, he may already have been given regular permanent status through the normal personnel turn-over in the agency. However, if dismissals become necessary, these dismissals could be made either in accordance with the established lay-off policy of the agency, or upon the alternative basis discussed below.

If the former alternative is applied, any dismissal would depend upon the character of the services rendered by all employees or those employees appointed since a speci-

(Editor's Note: Further clarification of the Nationality Act of 1940 is offered by Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, chief of the passport division, Department of State, for perplexed citizens.)

She draws attention to certain features which should certainly be known and understood by all whom they concern.)

With respect to Chapter II, Nationality at Birth, we note that citizenship of persons born in the United States and in the incorporated territories is determined by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. However, the Act changed in a number of respects the laws governing acquisition of citizenship in unincorporated territories and birth in foreign countries to parents, one or both of whom have American nationality. I think Section 1 (g) of Section 201, which relates to the citizenship of a child born abroad of one American and one alien parent is expressed in such terms and has so many conditional clauses that it would be well for all prospective mothers having alien husbands to bear their children in the United States under the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment.

It has been said that the conditional clauses in this section are particularly desirable since they will prevent citizenship of the United States being transmitted to a foreign born child when the parents are more closely connected with a foreign country than they are with the United States. Perhaps so. BUT persons who look with complacency upon these conditional clauses think of a person as determining his citizenship as of the time of birth. This is not the case with thousands of persons annually who first have to produce their proof of citizenship when they are 30, 40, 50, 60 years of age.

Take 20 years from now when a lad born in Canada of one Canadian parent or one born in Mexico of one Mexican parent is called upon to prove his citizenship. He probably was brought over the line when he was a few months old, and has spent his life here, but he

failed date. Persons, however, returning from military service would be exempt from consideration for a specified period after their return. Under this procedure the person selected to replace the employee performing military service would be told at the time of his appointment that the position to which he was assigned was created only for the duration of the leave of the employee called to service. In the meantime, however, the replacee would have limited permanent status and as such would be eligible for promotion and transfer as a regular employee of the agency as vacancies occur. If he is not promoted or transferred by the time the former employee returns, his services might have to be terminated.

must obtain evidence that his American parent had resided in the United States at least ten years, five years of which must have been after attaining the age of sixteen, that he, himself, had resided in the United States for a period of five years between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one or at the time of his birth his American parent was residing abroad in the employment of the Government of the United States, a bona fide American educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commercial or financial organization, having its principal office or place of business in the United States, or an international agency of an official character in which the United States participates and for which he receives a substantial compensation.

This is going to be a large order for a person to fill many years after the events themselves shall have transpired. A child in that category will never be quite sure whether or not he is an American. Why create this large group of uncertain citizens?

I should like to speak briefly of Chapter IV, which deals with the question of the loss of nationality. It enlarges to a great extent the conditions and circumstances under which American nationality may be lost. With the exception of one who has been convicted by a court-martial of deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, or convicted by a court martial or a court of competent jurisdiction for commission of an act of treason against, or of attempting by force to overthrow, the Government of the United States, or of bearing arms against the United States, no national of the United States can expatriate himself or be expatriated while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, although expatriation will result from the performance within the United States or any of its outlying possessions of any of the acts or the fulfillment of any of the conditions specified in Chapter IV if and when the national thereafter takes up a residence abroad.

Under the new law the loss of American nationality will result not only from obtaining naturalization in a foreign state in conformity with its laws or by the taking of an oath of allegiance to a foreign state, but also by making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance; by entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state unless expressly authorized by the laws of the United States, if he has, in addition to American nationality, the nationality of the foreign state, whose army he enters, or if he should acquire the nationality of a foreign state by entering or serving in its armed forces; by accepting employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof for which only na-

tionals of such state are eligible; by voting in a foreign political election or by participating in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; by making a formal renunciation of American nationality in a foreign state; by conviction by court martial of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, or by conviction by court martial or a court of competent jurisdiction for the commission of an act of treason against the United States, attempting by force to overthrow the Government, or bearing arms against the United States.

It is definitely provided that a minor under 18 years of age cannot expatriate himself solely by his own act. This determines a matter which has been quite vexatious. It has been decided from time to time that a minor could or could not be expatriated by the performance of any act while under the age of 21 years.

Considerable interest has been expressed in the provisions of Section 402, which provides that a national who was born in the United States or who was born in any place outside of the jurisdiction of the United States of a parent who was born in the United States, shall be presumed to have expatriated himself by entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state or by accepting and performing the duties of any office, post or employment under the Government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible, when he shall remain for six months or longer within any foreign state of which he or either of his parents shall have been a national according to the laws of such foreign state, or within any place under control of such foreign state, and such presumption shall exist until overcome whether or not the individual has returned to the United States.

The presumption mentioned may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States or to an immigration officer in the United States under rules and regulations prescribed jointly by the Department of State and Department of Justice. This Section has been the subject of much criticism on the ground that it causes to arise, out of the innocent act of residence in a foreign state for six months or more, the presumption of the performance of acts and the fulfillment of conditions justifying the imposition of the penalty of loss of American nationality.

As time goes on this will probably be known as the Blunderbuss Section since it actually hits many thousands of persons whose cases could not have been in contemplation when the section was enacted.