

Frances Yoshikawa
P. O. Box 387
Marysville, Calif.

THE Pacific Citizen

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N.W.D.C. to Mark Tenth Year At Seattle Conclave

Sixth Biennial District Meeting To Begin Aug. 30

SEATTLE, Wash.—Marking the tenth year of the Northwest District Council of the JACL, the White River Valley and Seattle chapters will be hosts at the sixth biennial district convention to be held here on Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1.

The first district convention was held in Seattle in 1931, and was the first district council to be formed as called for under the national JACL constitution.

Chartering chapters of the district council at the time were: Seattle, White River Valley, Puyallup Valley and Portland chapters. Since then three other chapters added to the Northwest Council are Yakima Valley, Tacoma and the Mid-Columbia, Ore.

The largest district convention held yet took place in the White River Valley in 1935 when 350 delegates registered for the meet. This year's convention, looked upon as a homecoming to Seattle after ten years, is expected to break all records, including the figures of the 1936 national convention held here.

General Chairman William Mambu announced the following assistants for his preparation committee:

Secretary—Yoshiko Nogaki, assisted by Mary Arima; treasurer—Charles Toshi; finance—Takeo Nogaki; general affairs—Tom Kanano; program—George Takeita; reception—Cora Uno; registration—Hide Morimizu; housing—Mike Iseri; souvenir program—Tura Nakamura and Mun Iseri; publication—George T. Watanabe; picture—Tomio Itabashi; transportation—Fred Takagi, assisted by Frank Kinomoto;

Oratorical—Kenji Ito; pre-convention rally and sayonara ball—Jiro Aoki; outing—Koji Norikane; golf—Johnson Shimizu; banquet—Lily Soyejima; luncheon—Katsuko Nakata and Toshiko Tsujikawa; stenographic—Toshiko Fukano; public relations—Toshio Hoshide and Tom Iseri; tickets—Yoshio Takahashi; and publicity—Bud Fukei.

GRAND PRIZE!

HANFORD, Calif.—The local Japanese American Citizens League captured the sweepstakes award with its entry in the recent Pioneers' Day parade of Kings County.

CAPACITY HALL FEATURES PATRIOTIC RALLY



Success marked the first of a series of patriotic rallies held by the Los Angeles chapter of the JACL.

All leading civic organizations were represented.

A capacity audience packed Hollywood Legion hall,

presaging full attendances for coming meetings. (Photo Courtesy Rafu Shimpo)

L. A. TIMES UPHOLDS LOYALTY

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Los Angeles Times upheld the loyalty of Japanese residents in the United States in the event of a crisis in the Pacific.

The Times' editorial comment was believed inspired by the local JACL's patriotic rally held at the Hollywood Legion hall on May 10. The event was the first of a series of patriotic rallies to be sponsored by the chapter.

Co-sponsored by the Americanism Educational League, the meeting found res-

ponse among Issei and Nisei alike. "We plan to get more Americans of Caucasian descent to attend future rallies," league headquarters said.

Said the Times: "There is no particular reason to doubt the statement of prominent members of the Japanese colony in Los Angeles that this colony is loyal to the land of its adoption. The vast majority of American-born Japanese are thoroughly Americanized. The possibility of a clash between this

country and Japan naturally is cause for worry within the colony, which fears public sentiment will react upon its residents.

"There ought to be no cause for worry. There will be no occasion for unofficial spy hunts, and persecution on account of race or birthplace would be very cruel and unjust. Any alien Japanese deemed dangerous will naturally be taken into custody and interned if the necessity arises. The rest should be given the benefit of any doubt."

Changes in Nat'l Membership

The passing of time in the history of the Japanese American Citizens League brings the formation of new chapters as well as the loss of some.

The National Board officially granted a charter to three chapters in Idaho, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Yellowstone to be hereafter affiliated with the Intermountain District Council.

Young people of other districts in the intermountain

region have also made inquiries as to the possibility of forming chapters. Citizens of Fort Lupton, Colorado, seem to be ready to organize a chapter.

Mike Masaoka, chairman of the Intermountain District Council, plans a tour of Colorado and Wyoming to aid these various embryo leagues.

Inquiries have also been received from New York as to the probability of a chap-

ter in that city. Interest has been shown since last fall and is expected to turn toward definite developments in the near future.

The 27 chapters which have comprised the Northern California District Council will officially lose one league, the Livingston JACL, at the coming business session in San Francisco.

The organization has been disbanded due to lack of interest.

Nisei Creed Wins Recognition

The Japanese-American Creed, written by Mike Masaoka, Chairman of the Intermountain District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, has been made a part of the Congressional Record. The request was made by the JACL National Headquarters to Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Thomas is widely known as a former missionary to Japan and as a scholar of Japanese history.

In his letter to National JACL President Saburo Kido, Senator Thomas stated: "I was very happy to have had the opportunity of introducing this in the Record and I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith for your in-

terest a copy of my remarks." Senator Thomas paid a glowing tribute to the Nisei leader of Salt Lake City when he introduced the Creed in the Senate. Excerpts from the Congressional Record read as follows:

"I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the Japanese-American Creed, which has come to be accepted as representing the true sentiments of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"The author of this creed is a young friend and constituent of mine, Mike M. Masaoka of Salt Lake City. . . Mr. Masaoka has made a splendid record, having served in many community activities, such as the Community Chest, the Red Cross, and

the infantile paralysis drive. He received the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce's citizen of the community award for outstanding citizenship qualities. He is now debate coach in one of the Salt Lake City high schools.

"I am sure Senators will agree with me that the Japanese-American Creed reflects the true American spirit and the American way."

The Japanese-American Creed was first published in the Intermountain District Convention program last December. It has been widely acclaimed and quoted by the Japanese and American newspapers and magazines.

Together with the National JACL resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative An-

Long Beach Plans For Host Duties At SC Convention

Tentative Program Includes Full 3 Days of Events

LONG BEACH, Calif. —

The Southern California District Convention, a biennial affair, will take place over the Labor Day holiday, Aug. 30, Sept. 1 and 2, with the locale and headquarters at the Municipal Auditorium.

A tentative program has been outlined for the three days. Results show that a full and interesting series of events have been lined up.

John K. Morooka, general convention chairman, called the initial preparation meeting recently. The theme for the confab and the oratorical contest will be announced at a later date.

Besides regular business sessions, official and booster delegates and their families will attend the sightseeing trips, beach party, jolly-up and the farewell ball which will climax the three-day activity. Two symposiums with speakers, known for their line of profession, are also being planned, as well as a tournament for the golf enthusiasts.

The Southern District Council is composed of thirteen chapters from San Luis Obispo down to El Centro, including the Phoenix, Arizona, chapter. Report has been received that a good delegation from Salt Lake City will attend the convention.

The following committees met to discuss the initial plans: Frank M. Ono, chairman of general arrangements; James Hashimoto and George Yamagata, finance; Mrs. Yayoi Ono, registration; Frank T. Ishii, souvenir program; Aiko Nishikata, housing; Frank I. Abe, transportation; Helen Yamagata, Sayonara ball; Ruth Yoshihara and Tom Minami, banquets; Amy Morooka, luncheons; Harry Sabusawa, confab picture; James Hashimoto, oratorical contest; Alyce Matsuoka, jolly-up; English section publicity; Mrs. Yayoi Ono; and George Yamagata, golf.

person of San Benito County. the Japanese-American Creed will be a splendid manifestation and testimonial of the Nisei's stand. For those legislators who come from states where few Nisei reside or have had little contact with them, undoubtedly the messages placed in the Congressional Record will be interesting and will serve as a future reference in their appraisal of the Nisei when matters pertaining to them should come before Congress.

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Notes and Comments

We are happy to note the increasing amount of space the American press is devoting to favorable articles on American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Members are invited to send all such articles to our office so that they may be recorded in the pages of The Pacific Citizen.

Members' attention is called to the cook books on Japanese recipes which the National JACL has undertaken to distribute through The Pacific Citizen. The books will prove of invaluable aid to members and American friends.

More Than a Scrap of Paper

We know of no people in the United States today more deserving special consideration from real Americans than American-born Japanese.

Relations between the government of the United States and Japan are so seriously strained that war must be expected any day. Certainly if Japan undertakes to comply with that part of the Axis program which Germany will insist upon, an explosion in the Far East can scarcely be avoided. When and if that day comes, the pressure upon Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States will be heavy enough to constitute one of the more serious obstacles to undiluted loyalty to this country.

A second generation European, especially from the northern nations, is an American, indistinguishable from the millions of other products of this nation's melting pot. But the son of a Japanese is still, racially, of the Orient. For that, unfortunately, there seems to be no immediate help. The fact exists; it cannot be ignored.

Neither can it be denied that American-born Japanese can be and are just as loyal to the institutions of the United States of America as any citizen can possibly be. That is the fact which should not be forgotten. It is, this newspaper is convinced, a patriotism which overrides distinctions of ancestry and race.

Recently, the Japanese American Citizens League formally passed a resolution setting forth, in English that would put many Caucasian "resolvers" to shame, the loyalty of American Japanese to this country. Quoting briefly:

"We do hereby reaffirm our allegiance without any reservations whatsoever, to the United States of America; we do hereby pledge our lives and fortune to the preservation of the American way of life and government."

This newspaper holds tight to the conviction that this is not just a "scrap of paper." On the contrary, it truly reflects a deep, abiding and patriotic loyalty.

—IDAHO COMMONER
Idaho Falls, Ida.

A Great Honor For Lodi

Another signal honor came to Lodi last weekend with the announcement by the American Legion that Miss Patti Okura, a senior student a Lodi high school, is the winner of the state-wide essay contest sponsored by the service organization. Miss Okura's essay on the significant topic, "What I Owe America and What America Gives to Me," was adjudged the best in local, district and state contests and will be entered as California's contender for national honors.

Miss Okura is one of the most talented young ladies in Lodi high school's history, being outstanding in student activities. She is editor of the school's weekly newspaper, The Flame; president of the Spanish club, vice-president of the Girls' Association and runner-up for the honor of the most outstanding senior girl.

That the honor of winning the state essay contest should go to a Japanese student is evidence of the incalculable value of our American public school system. And that this Japanese girl should win in a contest having for its subject an appreciation of American benefits and ideals is proof of the deep regard for this country held by its Japanese-American citizens.

Lodi, and all of California, may well take pride in the achievement of this accomplished student.

—THE LODI TIMES

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP . . . PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

(Editor's Note: This essay by June Wada, 16, student of Marysville High School, appeared in the editorial section of the Marysville Appeal Democrat. Miss Wada is winner of the senior division of the American Legion auxiliary essay contest for Sutter and Yuba counties high school students. She has also won the district award.)

The greatness—the real greatness—of America is not measured by its size, or its material wealth. It is measured rather by the spiritual qualities of its people—by their wisdom, fortitude, humanity, charity, temperance, integrity, truth and righteousness. A nation such as ours, whose people possess these qualities is, indeed, a great nation, and the nation whose people cultivate and develop them shall become greater and greater, and shall live as long as time endures.

Many boys find themselves obliged to give up the fond dream of some day becoming president, for they soon discover what a lot of men there are in the world, and how few presidents we need. But there is one dignity to which every girl and boy is born, and which remains a life-long possession—that of being a citizen of this great republic. The Roman orator, Cicero, once declared that the proudest boast which any man could make was that of being a Roman citizen. And so, in our own time, the greatest thing that any man can say is, that he is a citizen of the United States.

Who are citizens? The question is answered by our national constitution, which declares that every person born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its laws, is a citizen. So every child born in the United States thereby becomes a citizen. Girls and women are, of course, citizens, as well as boys and men, and are equally entitled to the protection of the government.

Good citizenship today means effective citizenship in a social order of great and rapidly growing complexity. It implies the possession, not only of ideals, habits, and knowledge essential to "good conformity," but also those essential to the far more intricate demands of "good initiative." The approvable citizen of the present must not only know well how to obey the laws; he must be prepared, as occasion arises, to direct their amendment and reconstruction.

Efficiency, important as it is, is not the only test—is not even the most important test—of the value of a government. For the state exists for the sake of the citizen, not the citizen for the state. That government is therefore best which develops in its citizens the highest type of manhood and womanhood. Democracy is not an end in itself; it is a means of carrying on the business of government in the way that will best pro-

mote the intelligence and morality of its citizens. Autocracy teaches the citizen to do as he is told without asking why—in short, makes him servile. Democracy teaches him to think for himself, makes him self-reliant, and gives him a sense of responsibility and dignity. Even if democracy costs more than autocracy, it is worth the price.

In return for all that our government provides us today, we modern citizens must be willing to accept the duties of citizenship. Our government asks certain things of us—that we inform ourselves about public issues and vote in elections; that we pay our taxes with as good grace as possible; that we support our country and defend it in time of war, unless our conscience or religious principles forbid us to do so. Therein lies a major difference between the soldiers of Italy, Germany and Russia today, and a citizen of a democracy. A good citizen, must take advantage of the educational opportunities his state offers. He must obey the law himself and cooperate in its enforcement. He must respect the rights and liberties of others. He must serve on juries when called. For assuming all these responsibilities, the individual is rewarded by the service and protection of his government.

There are other unwritten duties which society says a good citizen should fulfill. He should take part in community affairs. He should contribute to charities and aid distressed people. He should keep his house, his name, and his neighborhood clean and respectable. He should cooperate in promoting public safety. He should refuse to be swayed by unreasoning acts or opinions held by individuals or groups. He should think for himself, but always with the good of the majority in view. Society repays the good citizen by giving him respect and freedom to develop his own best qualities.

PLACE ORDERS WITH PACIFIC CITIZEN

MIYAKO HOTEL
Leading Japanese Hotel
258 E. FIRST ST.
Los Angeles, Calif.
TEL. MICHIGAN 9581-9585

Walter T. Tsukamoto
Attorney at Law
Sacramento California

TOKIO SUKIYAKI
224 N. W. 4th Ave. AT 9900
Near Everett St.
Portland, Oregon

NIKKO
Sukiyaki-Chop Suey-Noodles
Tempura (Fried Shrimp)
126 N. W. 4th Ave. BR. 3928

Alien Bills

A number of bills affecting Japanese have been introduced in the Lower House of Congress, according to a survey conducted by National Headquarters.

Among them are bills, pertaining to the naturalization of Oriental World War veterans and the deportation of any alien sympathetic to Communists, Fascists, or Nazis in the United States.

Due to the ignorance of the deadline of Jan. 1, 1937, many Oriental World War veterans failed to file their naturalization papers. In order to aid these veterans, several Congressmen have introduced bills which seek extension of time.

T. N. Slocum who represented the National JACL at Washington, D.C., was instrumental in the passage of the bill which grants citizenship to Oriental veterans. As a result, 300 Japanese were affected. These veterans subsequently formed the two American Legion posts, Perry Post of Los Angeles and Townsend Harris Post of San Francisco.

Bills now before the House seeking extension of the deadline are: HR 590 introduced by Mr. King from Hawaii and HR 2524 introduced by Mr. Van Zandt, former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who helped a great deal in the passage of the naturalization law granting citizenship rights to Oriental veterans.

King's bill seeks to extend the date to Jan. 1, 1943, while Van Zandt sets May 25, 1942, as the deadline.

There is a question whether HR 1096 would affect Japanese. However, the bill is given here:

"Alien veterans of the World War who served in the armed forces of the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, are declared to be United States citizens provided they have legally resided in the United States during the past year, have not since discharge taken oath of allegiance to a foreign power, and have not been convicted of a felony within the past five years."

Of interest to Japanese dailies is the news that Mr. Rich has introduced HR 1426 requiring "all newspapers and periodical editors, publishers and owners to be United States citizens. Prohibits the sale or free distribution of publications which are not controlled editorially, published and edited by United States citizens except by license of the Secretary of State after his determination that their publications are not detrimental to the national defense."

DR. T. T. YATABE

1431 Tulare Street
Fresno, Calif.

DID YOU BUY YOUR COOK BOOK YET?

behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

TO 1942 CONVENTION HOSTS: SUGGESTIONS TO PUT OVER A MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING

By KAY NISHIDA

The next national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League, to be held in 1942 in Oakland, should be made the occasion for a mass demonstration of Nisei loyalty to the United States. The gathering should be, by all odds, the biggest and most noteworthy of all the JAACL gatherings.

And we urge the convention committee, when it starts functioning, to canvass the field and obtain a national figure to address the delegates. We believe that, with proper procedure and invitation, even Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the gracious First Lady of the land, may consent to speak before the 1000 Nisei delegates who are expected to attend the sessions.

No doubt by the next convention this country's defense emergency will have assumed a grave proportion, and the United States may then be an active belligerent in the Second World War. Such a crisis will demand the patriotic support of every citizen in pushing forward the immense defense program of the President.

In such times as these, it is eminently fitting that the next national JAACL convention becomes the rallying point for all Nisei citizens to rekindle their sense of responsibilities as loyal citizens.

As to the practical details, we can envision many appropriate gestures at that convention. The climax should be the patriotic rally, to be addressed by some personage of national importance. Active participants should be the Nisei legionnaires and the Nisei selectees at the various training camps, all in uniforms, as well as the regular delegates. And there should be some prominent local leader, preferably the city's mayor, to introduce the main speaker.

An able committee of Nisei journalists should be selected to handle the publicity, so that public at large will not be in the dark as to just where the Nisei stand when it comes to the defense of this country and its institutions.

All this, to the cynical, may sound a little obvious, but all thoughtful observers must realize that our citizens cannot afford to follow the the moment of national peril peace-time pattern of life in. If there comes to this country an outside challenge to our democratic institutions, we can successfully meet it by the leadership of our

statesmen and by the sacrifices of our people — by toil, and sweat, and even blood, if need be. The President must have a united people back of him in time of imminent danger, and Nisei citizens must help to achieve this unity by reaffirmation of their faith in the leadership of the Chief Executive.

We don't want to take an unduly alarmist attitude, but there is no denying that this country is headed toward a very crucial situation from which we cannot back down. Unless Great Britain is knocked out in short order before our war industries begin in earnest to pour a stream of supplies to the British Isles, we must expect the war to be a long and devastating one. The major belligerents, Great Britain and Germany, will then engage in a protracted struggle which may well nigh prove the end of European civilization. The whole terrain of Europe might be pounded to kingdom come by explosives and incendiaries rained from the skies by swarms of warplanes. Disease, famine, starvation, and decimation of whole cities and populations may result.

Such is the setting of this war, on the brink of which we are now tottering. Our involvement would be a momentous occasion for us, for our failure to see this thing through once we are in it would be a disaster. We must realize that the present emergency is very real, our stakes tremendous, and no amount of wishful thinking or ignoring of facts will ward off what seems at this moment a conflagration headed inexorably toward our shores.

I would like to see more Nisei prepare themselves psychologically for a crisis which may not be very far off. We would like to see our societies, for instance, show more interest in our national defense. More clubs should consider the welfare of our Nisei selectees; more of them should entertain our soldier boys, send them comfort bags, write to them. They are, after all, our first line of defense; and when duty calls, they will have to do the fighting.

With some people you spend an evening, with others you invest it.

If a man does not know to what port he is steering, no wind is favorable to him. —Seneca.

Leaders at Seattle's Helm



Assisting cabinet members of the Seattle Progressive Citizens League for 1941 are: top row, left to right: Kenji Ito, first vice-pres.; Takeo Nagaki, board

delegate; Cora Uno, 2nd vice-pres.; last row: Lily Soyejima, corres. sec.; Hide Morimizu, corres. sec.; Toshiko Fukano, treas.

about nisei in japan

By GORO MURATA

TOKYO — Despite the fact that the Japanese-American tension which apparently had reached a near-climax sometime ago is now vanishing, unrest among the Nisei Americans in Japan is still continuing. There is a large exodus of Nisei on every ship that leaves Kobe or Yokohama these days and there are hundreds preparing to leave at a moment's notice.

On the other hand, there are those who look at the situation calmly and say, "There is no need for us to get excited." Their conviction regarding the eventual peaceful relations in the Pacific is admirable. Most of the older Nisei fall into this category. Those undecided as to what to do are the ones usually excited.

The recently passed Nationality Act by the United States Congress is one of the primary reasons causing this uneasiness in the Nisei communities throughout Japan. The law states that those who remain in the land of their parents for more than six months are presumed to have lost their American citizenship. This means that most of the American-born Japanese would lose their citizenship after July 13, 1941, when the law actually goes into effect. However, this regulation apparently does not apply to the Sansei whose parents were born in the United States.

The United States consulates in Japan, it is said, are urging all Nisei to return to America at once. Some have even received written notices, others have not.

The Nisei Americans in Japan can be roughly divided into three categories:

First, there are those still in their teens or below who are with their parents or relatives; second, those going to college or university; third, those gainfully employed.

The Nationality Act apparently hit hardest the second group, most of whose parents are still in America. And it is this group that is going back to America in large numbers. Those in the first category are unable to move about by themselves and will naturally stay with their parents who can give them the greatest security and comfort. The last-mentioned group includes those who are married and have more or less settled down in Japan. Even though some of them are single, they plan to stick it out in the Orient where there seems to be an opportunity for development.

It still remains to be seen what will happen to most Nisei Americans but it is difficult to shift those who have security and comfort. Despite the Nationality Act, however, most of them remain loyal to America and are not willing to part with their American citizenship come what may.

In spite of the gravity of the issue facing them, no one wants to bring the question out into the open as yet, although there is a movement afoot to press for further investigation. An organized effort in this direction to clarify the actual Nisei stand may come to the front before the summer is over.

At any rate, the situation today is that of watchful waiting. Every Nisei's ear is attuned to the repercussion of the Nationality Act. Since no definite opinion has been voiced so far in this country,



Toshio Hoshide heads the 1941 cabinet of the Seattle Progressive Citizens League.

FHA Work in US Defense Regions

With the President's signature of amendments to the National Housing Act creating new Title VI, the Federal Housing Administration is prepared to further the construction of homes in specified defense areas, it was announced by Administrator Abner H. Ferguson.

The legislation sets up a special \$100,000,000 FHA home mortgage insurance authorization and provides machinery enabling private enterprise to supply upwards of 25,000 units in meeting housing demands caused by national defense activities.

The broad objectives of Title VI are (1) maximum participation by private capital under FHA mortgage insurance in the construction of added housing facilities for defense industry workers in areas where there is reasonable assurance of permanent need for the new dwellings after the end of the defense emergency; and (2) safeguarding the established FHA-insured mortgage program against excessive risks or losses in connection with the insurance of home loans in defense industry areas.

either by American or Japanese, most Nisei are at sea. There is no doubt, however, most of them are hoping for a favorable turn of events in the Pacific whether they lose their citizenship or not.

the flag of the United States of America

respecting old glory

a nation . .
 . . a people

Too many of us are woefully ignorant of the correct procedure in displaying the Flag of the United States of America. Too few of us know the manner in which to show respect to our symbol of liberty.

Old Glory is a "whole national history, a government, a people," carrying "hope, spirit and soul - inspiring truth." Let us not detract from its symbolism by incorrect usage.

The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on National and State holidays, and historical and special occasions. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

When used on an automobile, the staff of the Flag may be fastened to the right front of the body of the car or clamped to the radiator cap.

When flown at half-staff, the Flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; but before lowering the Flag for the day it should be raised again to the peak. By half-staff is meant hauling down the Flag to one-half the distance between the top and the bottom of the staff. If local conditions require, divergence from this position is permissible. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset; for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States of America should be either on the marching right, that is, the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States of America may be in front of the center of that line.

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States of America should be on the right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height, and the flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

When a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs with the Flag of the United States of America, the latter should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

When the flags of the states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown with adjacent staffs, the Flag

of the United States of America should be hoisted first and lowered last.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of the building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the peak of the staff unless the Flag is at half-staff.

When the Flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the Flag should be hoisted out from the building towards the pole union first.

When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. If flown from a staff it should be in the position of honor, at the speaker's right. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or to drape over the front of the platform.

1. Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States of America.
2. Do not dip the Flag of the United States of America to any person or any thing. The regimental color, State flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.
3. Do not display the Flag down except as a signal of distress.
4. Do not place any other

flag or pennant above, or, if one the same level, to the right of the Flag of the United States of America.

5. Do not let the Flag touch the ground or the floor, or trail in the water.

6. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States of America.

7. Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.

8. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

9. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis, or clamped to a radiator cap.

10. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

11. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

12. Do not carry the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs nor print it on paper napkins or boxes.

14. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

15. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag is flying.

16. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

Citizenship Problems of Nisei in Japan

By TOGO TANAKA
 English Editor
 The Rafu Shimpo

Nisei who remain in Japan these days will face a tough job in keeping their American citizenship.

As relations between the United States and Japan become worse, the job will become tougher.

It's no use fooling ourselves by indulging in the diplomatic niceties of double talk.

Inside sentiment at Washington, D.C., among those at the top who handle these matters, is that it's a mistaken notion for any Nisei to expect to keep U.S. citizenship and still maintain residence in Japan today.

The State Department has issued a half a dozen statements advising all U.S. nationals in the Far East to return home.

Why shouldn't the Nisei, too—if they are Americans as they claim to be, officials are saying.

The Nationality Act of 1940 sets a time limit for all American citizens abroad to return to the United States to establish permanent residence.

That is two years within the effective date of the law. The Act went into effect January 12, 1941. The deadline would fall on January 12, 1943.

Under previous State Department rulings, U.S. citizens abroad are being required to report to nearest American consular officials every six months.

There are many Nisei in Japan who have never been informed of this regulation,

and even today are not aware of it.

If they wish to retain their American citizenship and wish to know how the Nationality Act of 1940 applies to them in their individual cases, they ought to be advised to get in touch with their nearest American consular officer immediately.

It's no secret in Washington, D.C., that the Nationality Act of 1940 was drafted and passed with the Nisei specifically in mind.

One underlying thought of legislators was to "separate the chaff from the grain."

Recognition was given to the fact that there are Americans of Japanese parentage who desire and deserve U.S. citizenship.

Categorically, these were more or less lumped into the group of Nisei who reside in and make their livelihood in the United States.

"Nisei who make their living in Japan, who live in Japan, who become inoculated with Japanese ideals, can't possibly be good American citizens under present standards and especially today when we face the danger of conflict," a member of the Senate Immigration Committee concluded after a serious and deliberate study of the situation when the bill was being drafted.

It's also no secret that the Nationality Act of 1940 was passed with Japan definitely in mind.

When the bill was originally drawn up, it stated that a NY American serving in ANY foreign army, automatically lost U.S. citizenship.

It was re-written to be finally passed so that citizenship is not lost if no oath of allegiance is taken.

The Japanese Army requires such an oath of allegiance.

So do the German and Italian armies.

But the British and Canadian armed forces do not.

Theoretically, then, a Nisei could serve in the British or Canadian forces and still retain his American citizenship.

But if he joined the Japanese, German or Italian armies, he would automatically forfeit his citizenship.

Thus it is brought directly home to us how closely we are affected by the shape of world events.

It's no secret that the United States and Japan are at odds.

It's not an "impossibility" for war to be the logical climax of present development.

We are either Americans or we aren't.

Legally, technically and definitely, war would mean there could not possibly be room for a hyphenated citizen.

"Making the choice" today has more connotations than just one.

In a definite sense, it also means deciding whether or not one will reside in Japan or the United States.

ATTENTION: CONGRESS!

Through the good offices of Representative John Z. Anderson, resolutions of the JAACL were incorporated into the Congressional Record, it was learned today through the national headquarters of the citizens league.

In response to the request for the enclosure by James Sugioka, national executive secretary, Anderson wrote: "I can assure you that I shall be only too glad to see that this is placed in the Congressional Record. I think it is an excellent idea to call attention to the fact that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are anxious to do their share in achieving national unity."

Also contained in the Congressional Record are the resolutions voicing the opposition of the JAACL against discrimination based on race or color and against restrictive rules preventing wholehearted participation in national defense.

The resolutions, as carried in full in the Congressional Record, are as follows:

"Whereas in these times of unrest and uncertainty because of world conditions, it is vitally necessary for our national welfare to have national unity; and

"Whereas national unity is

not possible when American citizens are discriminated against on grounds of race or color: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Japanese American Citizens League go on record as being unalterably opposed to any form of discrimination against any group of citizens based on race or color, and that every effort be made to bring about national unity of all American citizens in order to be able to face any emergency or crisis from within or without.

"Whereas in the cause of national defense it is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to be willing and ready to sacrifice his life for the defense of his country; and

"Whereas American citizens of Japanese ancestry are always ready and willing to do their utmost for the welfare of their country; and

"Whereas it has been called to our attention that unnecessary rules and regulations have been set up to discriminate against citizens of Japanese ancestry to join the Nation's armed forces, thereby making it impossible for them to fulfill their duties and responsibilities as American citizens for the defense

of their country; Therefore be it.

"Resolved, That the Japanese American Citizens League call to the attention of the President and the Congress in order that such unnecessary and restrictive rules be eliminated in order that American citizens of Japanese ancestry may prove their loyalty to the United States and be enabled to participate in the defense of their country by being able to enter any branch of the armed forces necessary for national defense; and

"Whereas American citizens of Japanese ancestry, by unanimous thought and action, are loyal citizens of the United States; and

"Whereas it is the desire of all American citizens of Japanese ancestry to show their allegiance to the United States: Be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Japanese American Citizens League in general assembly in Portland, Oregon, this 2nd day of September, 1940, reaffirm without any reservation our allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to our American ideals and institutions."

NO MAN'S LAND

IN THE COOKIE JAR

By RUTH TANBARA
Gum Drop Cookies

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup of white sugar
1 egg
1 cup flour
1/8 teaspoon baking soda
1/2 cup of coconut
1/2 cup of gum drops cut finely. Cut on floured board, much easier.

1 cup oatmeal
1/2 cup peanuts, chopped
1/2 teaspoon vanilla.
Cream the shortening, add sugar gradually and mix well. Add the beaten egg. Add rest of ingredients and mix thoroughly. Form into small balls. Press with a fork which has been dipped in milk. Bake in moderate oven for about 10 minutes.

Easy to Make
Walnut Cookies

1 egg

1/4 cup of butter
1 cup of brown sugar
2/3 cup of flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped nuts.
Cream the butter and sugar; add the beaten egg and the rest of the ingredients. Butter a baking sheet and drop by teaspoonfuls in small mounds. Do not place too close together. Bake until light brown, moderate oven.

Meringue Cookies

4 egg whites
1 cup of granulated sugar
pinch of salt
few drops of lemon juice.
Beat egg whites until light but not too dry, add sugar gradually about 2 Tablespoons at a time. Beating continuously drop by teaspoonfuls on ungreased baking sheet and bake slowly at 200 degrees for 1 hour.

DON'TS TO REMEMBER . . . IN MILADY'S KITCHEN

By PAUL RIESS

(Internationally famous supervising chef of the Southern Pacific Commissary Department)

DON'T put the soup meat on the fire in hot water. Use cold water, with a little salt to extract the nutriment.

DON'T season soups except for a little salt, until done. This will assure flavor as desired.

DON'T put fish with skin into boiling water, as too high a temperature contracts the skin and makes the fish look unsightly. Fish should be placed in hot, not boiling, water.

DON'T use a cooked lobster that has not the tail tightly drawn against the body. The tightly drawn tail is assurance that the lobster was alive when put into the boiling water.

DON'T forget to baste the roast, for excellence and flavor depend upon the amount

of basting.

DON'T salt liver before frying. Salt it afterwards for salt causes liver in hot fat to shrivel and toughen.

DON'T say you cannot cook a leg of mutton to imitate venison. Skin the mutton, lard it as you would the venison, rub it lightly with ground ginger and pepper, and coat it with French mustard. Let marinate from three to four hours, and then roast.

DON'T cover with lid when boiling, nor add salt to green vegetables if it is desired that their color be retained.

DON'T season dressings for all roasts with the same spice. Use thyme for veal, chicken and turkey; sage for pork and ducklings; and marjoram for goslings.

DON'T, when making an omelet, salt eggs before beating for it will render them watery and cause omelet to stick.

THOSE TROUBLESOME STAINS ON YOUR BEST TABLE LINENS

Here are a few hints to help keep your table linens free from the most-common stains:

Lipstick: Stains from lipstick are not so troublesome as they once used to be, because the dyes used or colors are usually washable. If you rub soap into them before they are wet, you can be fairly certain that ordinary laundering will do the rest. In case of a particularly stubborn spot, treat it with hydrogen peroxide or a chlorine bleach.

Scorch: Moisten the spot and place it in the sunshine. As it dries out, rewet it. If the fibers are not really burned the scorch will fade out in an hour or so. This

treatment is relatively harmless to colors.

Colored Candle Wax:

Scrape away what you can with the blunt edge of a knife. Then if the color is light, washing will remove the rest. If the color is deep, there are two courses to follow: Rub the remaining stain with any colorless cooking fat until it is completely loosened from the material, then launder. Or sponge it out with a dry-cleaning fluid such as naphtha or carbon tetrachloride. Keep a folded cloth under the stain to absorb the color as you sponge. Do not try to press these stains out with a hot iron; this never does a complete job and often sets the color.

Budgets

How much money a woman has in her pocketbook is rather important. In most households, she has to do the shopping for the entire family. There are perhaps 30,000,000 women shoppers in this country. Men may earn most of the family income but women do most of the spending. It is safe to say that women spend 85 per cent of the family income and influence the expenditure of the remaining 15 per cent.

Where does the money go? A study reveals the following figures on how American consumers spend their money in an average year: food, 25.6%; shelter, 20.1%; clothes, 10.6%; household operation, 4.6%; furniture and equipment, 2.9%; automobiles, 10.2%; tobacco, 1.8%; personal care, 2%; medical care, 4.4%; recreation, 3%; transportation, 1.3%; savings, 7.8%; gifts and direct taxes, 4.7%.

Why Don't They?

Design a purse with a collapsible lunch compartment, so girls trying to save by carrying their lunch won't be embarrassed by the ordinary lunch box?

Equip all flour packages with a simple sifter, eliminating the muss of sifting before measuring?

Make all candy bags and wrappers of a non-rusting material, thereby making it a pleasure rather than a public nuisance to eat candy in a theater?

Develop dwarf grass which won't grow more than an inch high, and never has to be cut?

Put mileage meters on all baby carriages, so mothers can tell how far they walk the baby every day?

Establish hot-baked potato concessions at all football games, so that in cold weather you can buy one, warm your hands, and then eat it?

Fashion rights

Things you can do right to be right:

Wear elaborate jewels on your sport jacket.

Wear calfskin shoes with lower heels (strictly an American idea born of American women's demand.)

Get a suit with red jacket, and wear a matching red hat, bag and gloves.

"Dress up" a navy or beige suit with a frothy jabot blouse. It's called a "dandy frill."

Be sure to have a hat with a flower brim.

If you don't buy many clothes, get pale natural beige or navy blue this spring. And keep the costume in one color. A sure way not to go wrong.

Don't underestimate the important look of a slim skirted spring coat that has a deep dolman sleeve.

Two ways to make a simple town suit equal to an afternoon date: A flower trimmed bowler of straw, fluffed with bright veiling. A frothy ruffle at the neck will do the trick.

Get your suits with longer

jackets, straighter skirts.

For tailored town wear, be dressed in one color from tip to toe. Soft beige or navy blue. No frills. Simplicity has to be preserved to put this plain picture over.

With a plaid suit wear the biggest felt hat you can find.

Carry a box shaped bag of beige calf (Brazilian beige is the name.) Identical shade of gloves and shoes, please, as well.

Try on something with a peplum. You'll be surprised at the becomingness.

Though a monotone outfit is smart, you can put as many as three colors together at one time. The best together are beige, red and navy, if plain and unadorned.

Lastly screw up your courage and get a red coat. Full length. It will be good over navy dresses, prints, and pale beige, too.

If you follow the suggestions listed above, you can't help but lead the fashion parade.

—By Babette, Fashion Expert of the San Francisco Examiner.

BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES

By Loise Skene

If you have a blister on your heel, don't try to break it. An area of broken skin on the foot is easily infected. Protect it with clean gauze and wear a white stocking or sock until it has healed.

If you can't find a stick with which to make a tourniquet in an emergency, a kitchen spoon, wooden coat hanger, or a table knife will do just as well.

Should there be no bed table available when meals have to be served in bed, contrive one by using a desk drawer turned upside down. Prop your patient up and place a fat pillow on each side of him. Then bridge the pillows with the drawer. This takes all the weight off the patient's knee.

Wrong bottles taken hur-

riedly from the medicine cabinet in the night — poison swallowed by mistake! Don't stop to look up antidotes; remember you are working against time to (1) dilute the poison and (2) bring out vomiting. But bear this in mind: Milk is good for all cases of swallowed poison. If there is no milk available, force the sufferer to drink lots of soapy water, soda water, salt water and irritate the back of his throat with your finger or with the eraser end of a pencil. And don't give up this heroic treatment until the stomach has been thoroughly washed out. The treatment is the same when tainted food, suspected berries, or poisonous mushrooms have been eaten. However, with drug or food poisoning, end up with a large dose of Epsom salts.

IRONING BOARD BLUES

It is a good idea to have an ironing board mobilized for action at this time of the year when spring showers or drenching rains unexpectedly put crimps in your newly pressed clothes. A small ironing board is very convenient and more easily handled than a large one, for a small board can be carried from room to room.

Fortunately woollens are hardy enough to make a complete comeback no matter how bedraggled. Shiny patches over seams, pockets and other thick parts are their chief liability. This shine comes from bearing down with the iron and will not appear if you press lightly and stop while there is a little moisture left in the material. It can be removed by covering with a damp cloth and touching the cloth lightly with the iron. The steam so generated eliminates

the shine. Another point to remember is to keep the temperature of the iron fairly low since woollens scorch so easily. An automatic heat control on the iron makes this possible without the bother of plugging in and out.

As a rule woollens should be pressed through a firm damp cloth which provides steam to take out wrinkles. A piece of old sheeting is excellent for this purpose. So protected woollens can be pressed on either side. Hems, collars, lapels and other doubly thick parts are pressed on the wrong side first, then on the right side.

As you go from one area of the garment to another, straighten the edges, square the corners and pull the material into shape. Draw the edges of buttonholes closely together. In pressing do not push the iron from position to position; lift it. The up-

per part of the skirt is done first, then the lower part. With coats, it's the sleeve first, creased about an inch to the front of the front seams, then the back and the fronts.

When doing trousers, first remove the bagginess by spreading the knees on an ironing board, covering with a damp cloth and pressing the area around and over the knee ever so lightly. Then, to put the creases in, the inner and outer leg seams are matched. The inner side is pressed first, then the outer.

Finish the job by using the right hanger. Coats and dresses hold their shape much better if buttoned onto coat hangers with the same curvature as the shoulder and wide enough to go down into the sleeve. Skirts and trousers stay smooth and compact on short hangers.

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(Continued on Page 7)

(Continued from Page 6)

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(Continued on Page 12)

Vocational Opportunity

WANTED—A SECRETARY

What Constitutes Job Appeal? Prospective Employees, Look At One Employer's Viewpoint

HELP WANTED—WOMAN SECRETARY—Must be neat, honest, loyal and capable of handling responsibilities. Business experience preferred, but not essential. Modest salary to start. State age, experience, education, and phone number in first letter. Box W 420.

If you've ever been on the hunt for a job, you've probably seen dozens of ads like this one. You've wondered how you could get the job and what would appeal to Box W 420 most.

Suppose we spend a day with the man who put the ad in, a Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton is a real person—an employer whose methods and attitudes are typical of many employers who are looking for new workers.

When he placed his ad in the "Help Wanted" column, Mr. Stanton had a pretty clear idea of just the type of person he wanted for the job. As with other employers, the most important problem in his mind was to find someone who could handle the job—someone who could fill a specific vacancy. This particular job called for a young lady who could type well, answer the phone, and do a little bookkeeping. Also important, of course, were such qualities as grooming, intelligence, enthusiasm, and other "desirable traits." But the primary yardstick by which Mr. Stanton intended to measure any job applicant was, "Can she do the work?"

Young people must get over to the other side of the desk to see what employers are thinking about when they hire. Let's draw up a chair beside Mr. Stanton, then, and get a ringside view of an actual hiring episode.

Mr. Stanton knew he'd get a lot of replies to his ad—and he did. In two days he received 93 letters, all for the single job he had to offer.

Out of 93 letters, 43 weren't entirely legible, had grammar, spelling or punctuation mistakes or were untidy. Twenty-one applicants did not have sufficient school training, 18 asked for too much money, had too many responsibilities or were too old, and three were too young.

Mr. Stanton finally selected the names of five young women whose letters showed that they might be able to handle the job. He called them on the telephone, and asked them to come to his office. For the sake of simplicity, let's call the applicants Miss A, Miss B, Miss C, Miss D, and Miss E.

Miss A got a definite "no" because she was "dressed to kill." Miss B was asked to stay. Miss C was timid, shy, restrained, and afraid of her own voice; she was asked to

leave. Miss D looked promising. Miss E was interested only in advancement and expected too much from the job.

Miss B and D were left. They both suited Mr. Stanton's requirements. Taking everything into consideration, he decided that Miss D would be the best person for his business. She was 21 years old, knew stenography and a little bookkeeping, and did well on a typist test. She had some business experience, a pleasant personality, a quick smile, and knew how to talk. And that's the true story of how one man who had a job to offer found a worker for that job.

But no two employers look for exactly the same things when hiring new workers. It's up to you to try to find out ahead of time what your prospective employer wants.

The most important fact to remember is that employers think of you in terms of the vacancy they have. But they also look for something else. To most employers the personality of the person they hire is an important factor. They want an answer of "yes" to these questions:

Character — Are you a square-shooter, loyal, honest, dependable?

Enjoyment of work — Do you like your job and give it your best?

Initiative — Have you any imagination? Do you stick to a job until it's finished?

Mental alertness—Can you grasp details? Are you accurate?

Judgment — Do calmness and maturity enter decisions you make?

Sociability — Can you get along with people?

Ambition—Do you want to get ahead, and have you a goal?

If you don't meet these requirements, the chances are that even if you land a job, you won't hang on to it long. A study made by the American Banking Institute of 4,000 office employees of 76 different firms showed that in "normal" times only 10 per cent of the discharges were caused by lack of skill. The other 90 per cent were due to character faults such as lack of cooperation or initiative, dishonesty, tardiness, or carelessness.

Incidentally, more than 10,000 carelessly addressed letters go to the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office every day. More than \$2,000,000 in checks, cash, and drafts is found in those letters in a single year! These mistakes, due to carelessness, are expensive to employers—and to people who lose their jobs because of them.

—Vocational Trends

BOWLING TO WEALTH

With the growing popularity of bowling among Nisei, a field is opening for some enterprising young business man in the Japanese communities.

When he feels he knows enough about the bowling business — it takes several years to learn all about it — an ambitious young man may want to start his own alley. His first need will be capital. An alley of average size — about 10 bowling lanes — costs around \$25,000, according to a recent issue of Vocational Trends. The magazine continues:

However, if the young man is experienced, has a good location, and about \$4,000 for a down payment, the bowling supply houses will furnish his establishment for him and arrange for the loan to be repaid over a period of years. A well-run alley will make anywhere from \$3,000 to \$15,000 a year for its owner.

As for how to go about getting the experience to op-

en an alley, one of the easiest jobs for a young person with no knowledge of the game is that of pin-boy. His job is to remove the fallen pins from the alley and to set them up (usually with a mechanical pin setter) when the bowler has finished his throw. To qualify for such a job a boy needs some understanding of the game and a reasonable amount of strength and agility.

Pin-boys are generally paid five cents for every "frame" or "line" (a line is a complete game by one bowler) they set. During a busy period they can set five or six lines an hour, which means that they will make about 25 or 30 cents. The number of hours a pin-boy works may vary from four to 10 a day.

There is little racial discrimination in the hiring of pin-boys, and many Negro youths get such jobs. Advancement is often possible for pin-boys who want to work as porters, or caretakers.

Alleys are now attempting

to attract women and young people as well as men to bowling, and some have put in soda fountains as a step in this direction. Many young money-earners will be able to find jobs as soda-jerkers in modernized bowling alleys. Their hours are often long, and it's a lucky soda-jerker who gets more than \$18 or \$20 a week. It is possible, however, for a soda-jerker to work into a job as clerk, assisting the manager of the alley. In this job he will be paid between \$20 and \$25 a week.

In a large establishment, the young person who has learned quite a bit about the business by clerking, selling equipment, and dealing with the public, may be promoted to assistant manager. In this job he will be given more responsibility and more pay. In addition to waiting on customers, he will do some promotion work, trying to coax teams and leagues to use his company's alleys. His weekly check may fall somewhere between \$30 and \$40.

Women in industries . . .

The number of women workers in this country has increased 600 per cent in 60 years.

Today, women's place is no longer exclusively in the home. One by one spheres occupied by men a generation ago have been entered by their "fairer" competitors. The need or desire for income and the freedom from all-consuming duties in the home have brought an army of women into the labor market and into retail trade, the arts, science, industry and the professions.

Altogether, nearly 12 million women are at work or are seeking employment, or almost one-quarter of all the workers in the country. In addition, almost 300,000 women direct business enterprises of their own. As producers in modern industry, women seek solutions to several problems.

1. Lower wage levels for women workers. In industries and professions where great numbers of both men and women are employed, statistics show that women are often paid less than men for similar work. This is true among school teachers and librarians, as well as in various fields of industry. A variety of reasons may be given for this difference in treatment.

One is the traditional attitude that it is not necessary to pay a woman as much as a man even though she has similar training and occupies a similar job. There is the feeling that a woman does not need to earn as high an income because she does not have to support a family. As a matter of fact, 10 per cent of all employed women are the sole support of families of two or more persons, while the earnings of many others are needed to supple-

ment the family income.

Lower wages for women may also be explained partly by the fact that they are often used as a fill-in labor supply for seasonal industries, and that many are employed in jobs where tips are expected to supplement wages.

Furthermore, in certain industries employing many women workers the work to be done, while requiring dexterity, usually does not call for the period of training or the skill demanded in other industries where most of the employees are men.

Still another important factor affecting women's wages is the element of replacement cost. Employers claim that there is far greater turnover in labor supply among women than among men. Every replacement of one worker by another costs the employer actual money to cover the expense of selecting a new person and training her for the job, while during the training period production is slowed down. Because of this greater turnover the cost of employing women — is higher than that of employing men, and employers explain that they cannot afford to pay them the same wages they pay men. Even in the higher paid professions women cannot be considered as likely to be permanent employees as men because there is always the possibility of marriage or some other eventuality. The average span of employment for women is estimated to be only seven years.

2. Discrimination against married women. As many as three out of ten of the business and professional women of the country are or have been married. Since the depression there has been a tendency to discriminate against married women in favor

of men or single women, but evidence indicates that this is more generally true in public schools and other groups supported by taxation than in industry.

This discrimination is apparently based in large part on a belief that if the women are married, their husbands should support them; that it is unnecessary to have two breadwinners in the family; that it is unfair for married women to have jobs needed by single women who must support themselves.

As many as 26 state legislatures have considered legislation denying the right of married women to work; some of these bills applied to employment in state offices, others to public or private employment. At the present time seven states, either by law, executive order, or resolution, have placed bans on employment of married women by the state. These range all the way from bans on employing women whose husbands are employed in state offices to bans on married women whose husbands are employed anywhere and earning a certain wage level.

3. Older workers. The employment problem of the older woman and the older man is similar. Both face difficulty if they have become unemployed during the last ten years and are looking for the same type of work they used to do. If they find work, the chances are that it will be in a different line which may require adjustment.

Women who face the problem of finding their first job when they are over forty need training and guidance. They must develop some special skill or must be equipped with outstanding personal qualifications including initiative, resourcefulness and imagination.

—Primer for Americans

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

During the next few months the Civil Service Commission will have to announce many new examinations in order to supply personnel for the estimated 125,000 additional Federal jobs brought under Civil Service by the sweeping presidential order on April 23 that finally will put the Ramspeck Act into effect.

The President's order, a great step that will virtually wipe out the spoils system, will become partially effective on July 1, when all the jobs are brought under merit. However, non-competitive physical and mental tests required under the act won't start until after Jan. 1, 1942.

Meanwhile, the Commission will meet with heads of all agencies to agree on new exemptions, such as policy-making positions. Also, the Commission will announce new tests and build up registers so that it will be in a position to supply eligibles for the thousands of new jobs under its jurisdiction.

Jobs vacated between July 1 and January 1, however, must be filled from Civil Service registers or else the Commission must agree to

waive its rules.

Commission records show that there are 297,000 jobs outside the merit system. More than 821,000 employees are covered under Civil Service. Roughly, 100,000 cannot be touched by the presidential order. They were either in Schedules A and B, exemptions approved by the Civil Service, or else they were exempted by Congress.

Laborers Affected

Most people don't seem to realize it, but the largest single group affected will be common laborers. It's estimated that at least 100,000 of the non-Civil Service workers are unskilled laborers. Many of these laborers are expected to be brought under, depending on the agency and the regularity of their work.

Every other Federal agency will be affected in some way by the order. Lawyers, scientists, administrators and the like in most agencies have not been subjected to Civil Service. But they will be after July 1. Some agencies, of course, will be affected more than others, and agencies that have been wholly outside merit are as

follows:

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Public Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Petroleum Conservation, Federal Housing Administration, Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administration, and Home Owners Loan Corporation.

All employees paid from emergency relief funds in agencies except WPA also will be brought under. This will affect some 35,000 employees at General Accounting Office, Procurement Division, Interior and Agriculture departments, and the Accounts & Deposits and Disbursements division in the Treasury Department among others.

Federal employees called to military service and whose jobs are affected will be given an opportunity to win merit when they return. Employees on furlough or leave without pay when the order becomes effective won't be given a chance to get Civil Service, but they can get their jobs back if they return within a year of their furlough or leave without pay date. Otherwise, they must be separated.

Retirement Program

Federal Employees Guaranteed Security In Old Age Under Liberal System

By LEWIS H. FISHER
Chief, Retirement Division,
U.S. Civil Service
Commission

One of the advantages of working for Uncle Sam is the liberal retirement system provided for federal workers. There is a pension for all retired employees to guarantee security in old age. If an employee is disabled, he receives an annuity during the period he is incapacitated.

The development of the federal retirement program is the outgrowth of a mutual desire of both employer and employee to protect the latter in old age. The legislation which paved the way for this system was enacted just about 21 years ago, and the retirement program now embraces the majority of U.S. workers.

WHO IS COVERED?

There are some 650,000 employees subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act. These are distributed through the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. Originally only employees in classified (or competitive) positions were members of the retirement system; now, however, amendments to the original law have extended its provisions to many groups of unclassified workers. Two years ago the President appointed a committee to study still further extensions of the retirement program, but this group suspended its work pending enactment of the Ramspeck Bill to extend the classified Civil Service. Now that this bill has passed, thousands of additional federal workers will be brought under a classified status and will be entitled to participate in the retirement system.

There is considerable pressure at the present time to the extension of the Civil Service Retirement Act to cover all employees in the government, including appointive officers, without regard to their Civil Service classification. Such a move would bring under the provisions of the Act more than 1,000,000

men and women.

ANNUITY BENEFITS

Age and Disability Annuity: There are two factors which are used in computing the amount of the annuity; first, that amount payable by the government, equaling \$30 a year for each year of service up to 30 years (this may not exceed three-fourths of the highest salary received for five consecutive years, nor may it be less than the employer's purchasable annuity); and, secondly, that amount of annuity purchases with the employee's contributions of 3½ percent to which the government adds 4 percent with compounded annual interest. An additional proviso guarantees a minimum annuity of \$1,200 to employees with 30 years' service who have received as much as \$1,600 for any five consecutive years of service. The average annuity paid during 1940 was \$965; the highest rate was \$1,900 and the lowest \$54.

Annuity Upon Involuntary Loss of Job: In addition to age and disability annuities, provisions are made for annuities for employees involuntarily separated from the service before they become eligible for regular retirement. If the employee is over 55 and has been in the service for 15 years, and if his separation is not caused by delinquency or misconduct, he may receive an annuity based, of course, on how long he has worked and the amount of his contributions. He may either have an immediate annuity or elect to have payments begin at the age he would normally retire.

Joint and Survivorship Annuity: An employee eligible for retirement may elect to receive a reduced annuity during his lifetime, and after his death to his beneficiary. The amount the latter receives can be equal to or 50 percent of the reduced annuity of the retired worker. In any case, however, the two pensions must have a combined actuarial value of the single life annuity with forfeiture.

Opportunity In Lucrative Field

Ambitious Nisei Sought to Open Up Insurance Agency

An opening in a lucrative field for enterprising Nisei, with salary and commission for both men and women, was announced today by the West Coast Life Insurance Company in San Francisco.

With the growing need to acquaint elder Japanese and the growing ranks of young married couples with the benefits of the various types of policies available, West Coast announced the desirability of a Japanese agent, preferably a member of the Japanese American Citizens League, to take over an agency.

The company carries numerous types of policies to fill every need, such as "Insured Savings" plan, "Insurance with Life Income," Limited Payment Life policy, juvenile policies, and also different forms of business and partnership insurance which have heretofore been closed to Japanese.

The Nisei draftee will also be considered. Provisions of salary allotment payments are provided for selectees who take their policies before being inducted.

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MARKETING PROBLEMS

Per Capita Consumption

By Dr. M. P. Rasmussen

(Continued from last issue)

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the acreage of commercial vegetable crops in the United States has increased from about half a million acres in 1919 to about 1 3/4 million acres in 1939, or was about three times as large in 1939 as in 1919.

As a consequence, the most difficult problem facing vegetable growers is how to increase per capita consumption of vegetables so as to keep up with the tremendous increase in acreage, and do it in such a manner that something will be left to the growers for their work.

There is much talk of curtailment of production or of by-product utilization. There may be some small promise in by-product utilization, though I am not aware that anything of great significance economically is as yet on the horizon.

I have no faith in the success of any schemes looking toward control of production of vegetables. As long as this is a free country, I doubt that we will go far in controlling or reducing vegetable acreage. Even if we did, however, we would still have the most variable factor — the weather — to contend with. Even the most efficient Dictator hasn't done much about the weather so far. The only practicable alternative, then, is to attempt in some manner or other, to increase per capita consumption to take up the slack.

In these days of so-called "surpluses" of almost all farm products, growers and shippers are frequently urged to grade and pack their products as though all consumers had large incomes and demanded top quality. The idea seems to be that if all top grades and qualities were permitted to go to mar-

ket, most of our marketing difficulties would be solved.

Such reasoning seems to be based upon the assumptions that (1) the cost of delivering a top grade or quality product is no more than for a lower grade or quality, or (2) that incomes of all families are equal, or (3) that family incomes have no effect on consumer demand.

Production areas distant from market, with high transportation costs between them and the consuming areas have by necessity been forced to grade and pack to reach the higher income groups. Areas near consuming centers, on the other hand, can often obtain greater total returns by grading and packing for those with low or medium incomes.

Market operators are frequently reluctant to recognize this fact, because there seems to be some magic about the high quotation of high price per unit. In fact, some have gone to extremes in grading, sizing and packaging to obtain a high unit price to make it appear that they are efficient operators.

The sample facts are that most agricultural production is such that all products are not top quality and all consumers do not demand or buy top quality. Producers in the various production areas may well examine their situation to determine whether it is more profitable for them to aim for the high-income group, the medium-income group, or the low-income group.

Few producers are ignorant of the fact that it costs more to produce "high quality" products, and that it requires more careful sorting and packaging to make up the top grades than the lower grades. Advocates of high qualities and grades always assume that a higher return will offset the increased costs.

(To be continued)

Tips for California

Fruit Growers' Use

Grape-vines bleeding severely following late pruning show no reduction in vine growth or in yield and quantity of fruit over vines pruned when fully dormant.

At the present time only method of controlling Pierce's disease of grape vines lies in roguing out, or pulling out diseased vines.

It was found that 12 ounces of "Sinox" added to 100 gallons of spray gave satisfactory control of brown apricot scale. By adding two gallons of petroleum oil, thorough control resulted.

Large galls of crown gall on almond trees can be reduced by painting them with Elgetol, clove oil, or di-chlorethyl ether.

In sugar beets, net profits from the use of fertilizers have amounted to as much as \$25 per acre, with profits of from \$10 to \$15 being common.



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Farmers Find
TEAR GAS
.. Valuable Aid

Cornell University plant doctors are using tear gas in a new way. They inject it into the soil of flower gardens, where it destroys many of the organisms that cause plant diseases. The experiments, after three years, have reached a semi-commercial stage. They are conducted in the department of pathology by F. L. Stark Jr. and Dr. A. G. Newhall.

The tear gas is injected in shots of about a good-sized thimbleful each, in holes three inches deep and staggered about 10 inches apart.

This is done before anything is planted, for the tear gas will destroy all growth. It is very effective in killing all weeds. There are no bad after-effects on the fertility of the soil itself, and after three or four weeks the ground is ready for planting.

The gas kills wilt and rot fungi, organisms which normally have the staying power to lie in the soil for five or six years and still be able to attack plants. The gas is particularly effective against nematodes which are barely visible, hair-like organisms that cause knots on roots and lower the vitality of plants.

At Cornell the experiments were conducted in greenhouses. On Long Island they have been tried successfully outdoors. In one test the use of tear gas doubled the production of cut carnations.

More Uses Seen
For Fruit Juices
In Future Years

"There is a distinct possibility," says Dr. W. V. Cruess of the University of California, "that the use of fruit juices may be very greatly extended in future years. The use of tart juices as table beverages, in much the same way that dry wines are used, may be one method of doing this."

Recent scientific developments, points out the university scientist, are paving the way toward better quality juices. Flash pasteurization of juices in sealed cans is a recent development that may greatly improve present canned juices. The greater use of fruit juices in carbonated drinks also deserves attention, according to him. At present the United States annually consumes 1.6 gallons of canned and bottled fruit juices per capita.

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Informally
Speaking

Greetings, Draftee:

In every Japanese community nowadays selectees and draftees are given some sort of a reception or send-off party.

Should I be selected to address at such an occasion, I would speak as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, the occasion of this assembly tonight is a reception for a selectee to the Army of the United States. It is fitting and proper that we honor such a person, especially in times of this troubled world. It is more so tonight because the selectee is of Japanese extraction. He is a citizen of this country and as such, he is willing to serve in the armed forces of this nation to defend it all cost. In spite of cries of disloyalty attributed to his kind, he is now ready to depart and prove to all skeptics that he, and in a larger sense this group of second generation Japanese Americans, are loyal patriotic sons and daughters of Uncle Sam.

We have been taught from our youth that in times of national emergency it is the duty of all to serve their country. By so doing, we will bring honor not only to ourselves but also glory to our families. Applying this to our present situation, we find that all Japanese American soldiers can (1) bring honor to themselves; (2) by so doing, dispel distrust of their race as citizens; and (3) thus bring about better understanding between the two great nations of the Pacific.

The last mentioned is of particular interest to all second generations who are imbued by what is known as dual culture.

To the selectee, I say, by enlisting in the armed forces of the United States you are telling the world that you are not a person with dual citizenship or allegiance, but that you are a citizen of dual culture.

Emanating this through your associates in the armed forces is, I believe, one of your responsibilities as a soldier. And, in that virgin and fertile field, you will find receptive minds.

So, the Japanese community here, believing in you, is in a very modest way wishing you the best of luck in your new life and with confidence is sending you as an ambassador of the Japanese people — both of the first and second generation — to the United States militia. May you fulfill to the utmost all our cherished dreams.

Hopefully yours,
A Farmer

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AGENTS

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COMMODITY
... REVIEW

FRUITS

Prices of most fruits have averaged higher this winter than last in response to three important factors: smaller crops, improved consumer demand, and large purchases of fresh fruit by the Surplus Marketing Administration in an effort to offset the adverse effects of lost export markets. The spread in prices this season compared to last is expected to widen as the consumer buying power increases. Apples especially have been in a strong price position.

TRUCK CROPS

Average of truck crops in the winter vegetable producing areas of the South and in California are larger this season than last. In spite of severe weather losses, market supplies are plentiful. For late winter and early spring the prospects are for larger crops of artichokes, snap beans, beets, carrots, cauliflower, eggplant, kale, lettuce, onions, peppers, spinach and tomatoes this year than last. The supply of early cabbage, celery and cucumbers probably will be slightly smaller.

POTATOES

An unusually large supply of potatoes plus prospects for larger early crops this season than last has been a price deterrent this winter. Stocks on January 1 totaled about 119 million bushels, as compared with 104 million a year earlier. The early sections showing increase in acreage are north Florida and the lower valley of Texas.

The situation has been different with sweet potatoes. The storage supplies have been correspondingly small. With the improved demand, the prices were advanced more than is usual.

DAIRY

All former high records of production of milk and dairy products have been broken this winter. This situation is likely to continue, since there are large numbers of cows on farms and plenty of feed. Farm prices of dairy products have been the highest since 1937; farm income from dairying this year may be the largest in a decade.

RESISTANT RED
SCALES ABOUND
IN MANY AREAS

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — The method by which resistant red scales, citrus pests having the ability to resist cyanide fumigation, pass this ability down from generation to generation has been discovered at the Citrus Experiment Station.

Writing in Hilgardia, R.C. Dickson, laboratory assistant in entomology, says that originally the number of scales resistant to fumigation must have been small. However, as the treatment killed the non-resistant scales, the resistant pests increased in number and are now found over many citrus districts.

Special Service To Readers

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's Note: Because of the large demand for an opinion on this question of segregation, National President Saburo Kido has been asked to pinch hit in this issue. The article should be educational to our readers.)

IS SEGREGATION CONSTITUTIONAL?

The restrictive covenants placed on residential property is one of the most vicious types of racial discrimination which confronts the racial minority groups in this country. It is most unfortunate that they have been permitted to come into existence.

The question raised most frequently is as to the legality of these covenants. The first thing that seems to come to the mind of every person is the constitutional right of a citizen. And so it will be interesting to read the decisions of the courts to see what they have said pertaining to segregation based on color or race. After all, the first cases have been the basis on which other types have been excused or held valid.

The first case on this subject was decided in 1849 by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It was held that the school committee had the right to provide separate schools for colored children and to prohibit them from attending those maintained for the white children. The Court said:

"It is urged that this maintenance of separate schools tends to deepen and perpetuate the odious distinction of caste, founded in a deep-rooted prejudice in public opinion. This prejudice, if it exists, is not created by law and probably cannot be changed by law.

"Whether this distinction and prejudice existing in the opinion and feelings of the community would not be as effectually fostered by compelling colored and white children to associate together in the same school may well be doubted; at all events it is a fair and proper question for the committee to consider and decide upon, having in view the best interests of both classes of children placed under their superintendence, and we cannot say that their decision upon it is not founded on just grounds of reason and experience, and in the results of discriminating and honest judgment."

The first so-called "Jim

Crow" case was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1867. It upheld the right of a railway company to segregate its white and colored passengers. The Court said:

"The danger to the peace engendered by the feeling of aversion between individuals of different races cannot be denied. It is the fact with which the company must deal. If a Negro takes his seat beside a white man or his wife or daughter, the law cannot repress the anger or conquer the aversion which some will feel. However unwise it may be to indulge the feeling, human infirmity is not always proof against it. It is much wiser to avert the consequences of this repulsion of race by separation, than to punish afterwards the breach of peace it may have caused. . . .

"The right to separate being clear in proper cases, and it being the subject of sound regulation, the question remaining to be considered is whether there is such a difference between the white and black races within this state, resulting from nature, law and custom, as makes it reasonable ground for separation. The question is one of difference, not of superiority or inferiority. Why the Creator made one black and the other white, we know not; but the fact is apparent, and the races distinct, each producing its own kind and following the peculiar law of its constitution.

"Conceding equality, with nature as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, with those natural feelings and instincts which He always imparts to His creatures when He intends they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and their social amalgamation, which leads to a corruption of races, is as clearly divine as that which imparts to them different natures.

"The tendency of intimate social intermixture is toward

amalgamation which is contrary to the law of races. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so it is not necessary to speculate; but the fact of distribution of men by race and color is as visible in the Providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is therefore an undeniable fact, and all social organizations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnant to the law of nature. From social amalgamation it is but a step to illicit intercourse and but another to intermarriage.

"But to assert separateness is not to declare inferiority in either; it is not to declare one a slave and the other a freeman — that would be to draw the illogical sequence of inferiority from difference only. It is simply to say that, following the order of Divine Providence, human authority ought not to compel these widely separated races to intermix. The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear, as to be free from intermarriage. The former may be less repulsive as a condition, but not less entitled to protection as a right.

"When, therefore, we declare a right to maintain separate relations, as far as reasonably practicable, but in a spirit of kindness and charity and with due regard to equality of rights, it is not prejudice, nor caste, nor injustice of any kind, but simply to suffer men to follow the law of races established by the Creator Himself, and not to compel them to intermix contrary to their instincts."

The United States Supreme Court decided in 1896 that a statute which sanctioned segregation by railway companies was valid. The Court said:

"The object of the Fourteenth Amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but in the nature of things it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social as opposed to political equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either. Laws permitting and even requiring their separation in places where they are liable to be brought in contact do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally if not universally, recognized as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police power . . . We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff's argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it."

The latest decision which

As one farmer To another

oooOooo

What ails these plants? Farmers scratched their heads. The corn plants were stunted and the leaves were fired. Year after year the Hoosier farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa had been growing corn. With each year's experience they began to raise corn that was weaker and produced less.

They worked hard. But the results were disappointing and discouraging. The spirit of these farmers were at the lowest ebb. The corn was sick. And they needed help. This was two decades ago.

Then came George Hoffer, plant doctor from Purdue University, to rescue them. Those who have read "Hunger Fighters" by Paul de Kruif will remember how Hoffer labored to uncover

the hidden hunger of maize—the hunger that was at the bottom of its sickness. He taught thousands of middle-west dirt farmers a trick that helped them boost their corn crop yield in the fields that were then only growing dwarfed plants. This "fired corn" was not diseased. It needed plant food—nitrogen and potash.

A year ago these same Hoosier farmers of Indiana reported the highest yield in the history of the corn. With the use of proper fertilizer and the development of hybrid corn they maintain high yields. And the "fired corn"—the undernourished plant—automatically disappears.

Nutritional Diseases

The newer knowledge of nutrition has been applied to plants since George Hoffer first began his research in the Corn-Belt region. With the extended study of plant nutrition, new information revealed that many symptoms of disorder on plants previously considered to be diseases were merely results of improper feeding of the plant.

Many so-called diseases known to the farmers by such terms as "fired corn," "little leaf" in apricot, "dieback" in citrus, "drought spot" in apples, are symptoms of plant food deficiencies.

Now it is known that deficiency of either nitrogen or potash in the soil will cause "fired corn." Shortage of copper will develop "dieback" in citrus. Deficiency of boron is associated with symptoms of "drought spot" in apples and "brown heart" on turnips. Soil lacking magnesium causes "sand drown" in tobacco, while "little leaf" in apricot develops from deficiency of zinc in the soil.

This field of research is relatively new and is growing in importance each year. We have much to learn in regard to plant growth substances.

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(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued from Page 12)

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- Akiji Ochi
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view points of a nisei in hawaii

By Stanley Shimabukuro

The Americans of Japanese parentage are the victims of circumstances. Today, in this turbulent world, the nations are divided. Our nation is on the side of allies, while our parents' nation is on the side of the axis. It is in time of international crisis that the greatest responsibility falls upon the Nisei. America is made of many races, conditions and diverse factors all desiring to preserve democracy and liberalism, but the Nisei are victimized in certain phases of livelihood. Because of the critical situation between the two countries he has been deprived of certain constitutional guarantees.

It is a well-known fact that Nisei in Hawaii are not offered employment as clerical workers at Pearl Harbor, United States naval base. On this particular point this writer has had personal experience. Nisei in general are suspected by misguided officials who are inclined to weigh the loyalty of the Nisei from the standpoint of Japanese-American relations. The more disagreements between these two nations, the more pressure will there be directed on the Japanese aliens and their descendants with American citizenship. They have Oriental faces. Even with aliases and American education they are easily distinguishable as Orientals. Unlike the Americans of German ancestry, the color of their skin is yellow.

The great majorities of the general public are inclined to conceive them as individuals with Oriental psychology. It comes to my mind the peculiar status in which the Nisei found themselves when a certain scholar termed the Hawaiian-born Nisei "children of misfortune—boys and girls with the blood of one race flowing in their veins, but citizens of the land of another race." The statement well applies to the Nisei in the continental United States

as well as those in Canada.

It should be borne in mind that practically all the factors responsible for creating such a plight and perplexing status of the Americans of Japanese parentage in America are beyond their control. But beware of the sense of defeatism, for whenever it sets in an individual's mind, psychologists tell us that he is defeated. Numerous evidences have appeared to invite appreciation from some portion of the American public but there have been lethargic inclinations also on the part of the Nisei in general.

Our responsibility is to see that in this new world the dignity and worth of the individual shall be respected, the equality of men and races shall be recognized, the freedom of all shall be safeguarded; in short, that it shall be a world in which democracy will grow and peace will be assured.

Such a world—the world where American citizens of Japanese extraction shall be accepted by their fellow Americans as their own—cannot come easy, not by just being law-abiding citizens and minding our own business; it can only come through careful, patient planning, through many sacrifices, and through wholehearted devotion and cooperation in all timely functions, that would lead to better understanding among the people of the two great nations.

ncdc notes

SAN JOSE
SAN JOSE, Calif. — To climax a successful membership drive, the local JACL held a welcome social at the Berryessa school to initiate a large group of new members. George Fujii served as master-of-ceremonies with Phil Matsumura in charge of folk dances and games. Refreshments were prepared and served by the newly organized women's auxiliary under the direction of Mitsue Miyata.

SALINAS
SALINAS, Calif. — Councilmen speaker and a Nisei survey discussion were scheduled for the local chapter's meeting on May 20 at the Boy Scout Hall, corner of Iverson and Lang streets. The tentative program for the remainder of the year was drawn up as follows by the cabinet: June, joint meeting with neighboring chapters; July, rally for August convention with Oscar Itani in charge; August, convention reports; September, musicale to be led by Gladys Onoye; October, outing with Dr. Masao Takeshita in charge; November, Salinas Valley JACL nomination; December, Salinas Valley JACL election.

DELTA
WALNUT GROVE, Calif. — Two well known singers, Sumi Kawamura and Jiro Hirose, will represent the Delta JACL at the Show of Shows sponsored by the San Francisco JACL on May 30. Miss Kawamura has appeared many times in high school programs and is highly praised by all who have heard her sing. Jiro Hirose, boy soprano, has sung in many amateur hour programs over the radio. He has won several first places in contests sponsored by various theaters.

OAKLAND
OAKLAND, Calif. — The local chapter will meet with the Alameda League for a joint dinner and social meeting at the Alameda Methodist Church auditorium May 22 from 8 p.m. Folk dancing and games are scheduled. Hubbard Moffert, president of the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce, is scheduled to speak. A testimonial dinner was held in honor of Fred Nomura and Haruki Kuroiwa on May 2 at the Valentine's Steak House. Prominent guests present were: Saburo Kido, national president; Dr. R. H. WeHara, optometrist; Susumu Togasaki, former national JACL treasurer; H. Uyeiki, president of the Oakland Japanese Association; and H. Kono, prominent Alameda florist. The honored guests were presented with pearl-studded pins.

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about scdc

SAN LUIS OBISPO
SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—In line with the national suggestion to accord special treatment to the draftees, local citizens and the Japanese Association honored the Japanese youths at Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis on May 10 at the Bukkyo-kai hall. Dinner was served in buffet style. Santa Maria members aided with the dinner. The committee in charge was: invitation, Karl Taku, James Nakamura, Reiko Hori; food, Mary Eto, Mrs. Saruwatari; gen. arr. Pat Nagano; program, Ben Fuchiwaki; banquet, Karl Taku; Mr. Kawaoka, representing the Japanese Association.

Copies of "JAPANESE FOOD RECIPES" Now on Sale at THE PACIFIC CITIZEN 1623 Webster St. San Francisco, Calif. 50 Cents Covers Mailing

Gardena Leads Pin Campaign

Gardena Valley which was in third place prior to April 10 has overtaken and passed Oakland and Valley Civic League with a gross sales of \$177.67, according to the latest results of the National Pin Drive headed by Kay Hiro of Oakland.

Masanobu Hata of the leading chapter is credited with the sales.

Oakland, headed by Haruki Kuroiwa, is again in second place with sales of \$126.31.

Valley Civic League which held first honors in April moved down to third place with \$93.99 in pin sales. Setsuo Naito heads the drive for this chapter.

Prior to the 1941 sales, the three leading chapters had not purchased any large quantity of pins. Valley Civic League had purchased \$24 worth while Oakland is credited with \$15. Gardena which was organized within recent years has had none.

Credit should be given to those chapters who purchased large quantities of pins in previous year and were consequently unable to buy as many this year. Such a chapter is the Tulare league which purchased \$84 in previous years and was still able to place a \$51 order this year. The latter is the work of Tom Shimasaki.

The gross sale of pins since the time of the National Council adoption of the present pin, at the Los Angeles convention of 1938 to May 9, 1941, reveals that only four chapters have reached the \$100 mark or over, namely, Gardena Valley, \$177.67; Oakland, \$142.03; Tulare County, \$136.08; and Valley Civic League, \$118.78.

"WE'RE GOOD AMERICANS"

SEATTLE, Wash. — "We're good American citizens first. We have no loyalties to Japan and we do not encourage our members to go back there. We're second generation. Our parents came to this country and made it their home, and we're Americans."

Thus was the opinion of all delegates to the National Buddhist convention summed up by Nobue Shomizu, co-chairman, in a Post Intelligencer interview.

Tokuyoshi Kawasaki, chairman of the men's afternoon panel discussion on the "Nisei Working World" declared, "Americans have been square with us." He continued, "We do not notice any great amount of discrimination in the business world and what there is seems quite natural. Only time is going to erase the radical bars which keep Japanese socially apart from white people."

ORDER YOUR COOK BOOK EARLY!

CHAPTERS	PIN Sales in		Total	1941 Chairmen
	1938-1940	1941		
Alameda	0	6.96	6.96	Alice Iwataki
Arizona	0	0	0	—
Bay District	0	4.64	4.64	Alyce Asaka
Brawley	23.19	0	23.19	—
Contra Costa	16.50	0	16.50	—
Delta	0	9.03	9.03	Tom Murakami
Eden Township	1.29	9.27	10.56	Y. Shibata & M. Nakagawa
El Centro	12.90	0	12.90	—
Florin	17.32	0	17.32	—
Fresno	14.19	0	14.19	—
Gardena Valley	0	177.67	177.67	Masanobu Hata
Idaho Falls	0	0	0	—
King County	0	0	0	—
Lodi	0	15.45	15.45	Fred Ouye
Long Beach	0	0	0	—
Los Angeles	15.71	0	15.71	—
Mid-Columbia	33.79	12.50	46.29	Masami Asai
Monterey	14.96	0	14.96	—
Oakland	15.72	126.31	142.03	Haruki Kuroiwa
Ogden	0	0	0	—
Orange County	0	0	0	—
Parlier	1.29	0	1.29	—
Placer County	65.15	0	65.15	—
Pocatello	0	0	0	—
Portland	79.79	3.61	83.40	Alice Iwasaki
Puyallup	8.00	16.49	24.49	Lefty Sasaki
Reedley	19.83	0	19.83	—
Sacramento	61.81	0	61.81	—
Salinas	59.83	0	59.83	—
Salt Lake	0	1.27	1.27	—
San Benito	16.77	6.44	23.21	Kay Kamimoto
San Diego	43.05	9.53	52.58	Tom Mukai & K. F. Nakagawa
San Francisco	35.01	7.22	42.23	Dr. M. Moriya
Santa Clara	45.38	0	45.38	—
San Gabriel	0	0	0	—
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	—
San Mateo	26.82	7.74	34.56	Joe Yamada
Santa Maria	15.48	0	15.48	—
San Pedro	38.44	0	38.44	—
Seattle	60.29	12.90	73.19	Fred Takagi
Sonoma County	26.82	27.81	54.63	Geo. Matsumoto
Stockton	32.75	0	32.75	—
Tacoma	48.00	0	48.00	—
Tulare County	34.58	51.50	136.08	Tom Shimasaki
Valley Civic	24.79	93.99	118.78	Setsuo Naito
Washington Township	9.80	47.98	57.78	J. Hirabayashi
Watsonville	58.27	0	58.27	—
Yakima	0	0	0	—
Yellowstone	0	0	0	—
Y.S.B.C.	16.25	30.65	46.90	Jane Murata
Yo.Solano	11.61	9.03	20.64	Harry Aoyagi

History of San Benito County Willing Aid to Civic Projects

By TORU IKEDA

Willing participation in civic projects has contributed to the good standing of the Japanese community in San Benito County. A strong spirit of cooperation exists between American and Japanese residents, building a foundation toward a sound relationship of the future.

The Japanese first arrived in San Benito County in 1905, working as seed farm and contract laborers. These early settlers banded for their first organization, the Japanese Association. Earlier they joined the Watsonville Japanese Association, but in 1913 were able to form their own group.

The approximate number of Japanese at the time of the early settlers was about 27 residents. These few Japanese evidenced no racial discrimination.

Today, the Japanese population has grown to 552, of which number 325 are Nisei. The majority are farmers in seed, garlic, lettuce and beets.

Organizations now functioning in the community are: San Benito County Japanese Association, San Benito County Fujio-Kai, San Benito County JACL, San Juan Ijikai, San Juan Young Buddhist Association, Boy Scout Troop 27 of San Juan, Howa Kai and Hollister Bombers.

Today, as in the past, there is no racial discrimination. The Japanese and Americans are inter-dependent and are always aiding each other. Thus, there exists a feeling of harmony, equality

and friendship.

Through the joint efforts of the Japanese and American residents, a community hall was realized.

To the Japanese goes the credit of developing the garlic industry in San Juan valley. The first or perhaps one of the first lettuce packing sheds was opened in Hollister by a Japanese. Some say that it was the first lettuce shed in California but there is no accurate record of this fact.

Many factors contribute to the high esteem of the Japanese in this community. Among them are such Japanese contributions as those toward the upkeep of Hazel Hawkins Hospital each year and toward the Monterey Bay Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, also yearly.

At present, the Japanese JACL, San Juan YBA and the entire Japanese community are contributing toward the "Iron Lung Society" sponsored by the Knights of Columbus for the purpose of buying an iron lung for San Benito County.

Japanese participated in the San Juan Mission parade until its discontinuance in 1940. The Boy Scouts Troop 27 aided by helping to direct traffic or parking cars.

Troop 27 also takes part in the annual "Peak Day" flag ceremony and helps clean graves on Memorial Day.

Thus, step by step, the San Benito County Japanese are building a solid niche for themselves, based on firm friendships and sincerity. There has been a long climb but the results have been well worth the struggle.

3 OUTSTANDING TALENTS



Many talents will vie for the top honors in the San Francisco JACL "Show of Shows" on May 31. Among those who are rehearsing their numbers are Paul Higaki, trombone player, and

Cecilia Miyamoto, violinist, both of San Francisco. Emiko Komiya, official accompanist, will present her original composition, "Spring Is in the Air."

OPPORTUNITY FOR AUDITION WAITS TALENTS IN SF SHOW

Besides the trophy and a cash prize of \$15, the chance of a special audition awaits the winner of the San Francisco chapter's "Show of Shows" at the Scottish Rite auditorium from 7:30 p.m. on May 31, opening of the JACL Weekend. A board of judges will be comprised of representative figures from radio and other entertainment fields. Larry Keating, popular radio announcer, will be the emcee.

In order to accommodate the outlying districts, the committee has decided to extend the deadline for applications to May 25.

A dance will follow the talent show.

The final Northern California District Council meeting before the district convention in Monterey will be scheduled for the morning of June 1. Instead of the usual luncheon, delegates, boosters and their friends will be transported to picnic grounds.

Those in charge are: Teiko Ishida, chr.; Roy Takagi, tickets; Roy Nakatani, finance; Yasuo Abiko, dance; Torao Ichiyasu, barbeque and outing; Mary Louise Seo, souvenir program; Dr. Masako Moriya, reception.

Members, Order Book of Japanese Recipes From Pacific Citizen Office

In an effort to aid the ever-increasing ranks of young marrieds among the membership of the Japanese American Citizens League as well as in the various communities, national headquarters of the league has undertaken the distribution of a book of Japanese food recipes.

As compiled by the Japanese Wholesale Grocers' Association of San Francisco, the book is the probably the only one of its kind in the United States. It has been written with the sole purpose of acquainting Nisei and American housewives in the Japanese culinary art.

The need for a comprehensive book embodying all the cooking knowledge of the elder Japanese and written in English has long been expressed by young Japanese women and girls. The recipes will help the housewife to vary the meals and learn new

ways of preparing everyday food.

Not only is it the hope of the Japanese American Citizens League to aid its housewife members, but to bring to the American women an idea of the very tasty combinations of American and Japanese food ingredients, with a view to promoting health and enjoyment to the people of the United States.

Attractively bound in pale blue, "Japanese Food Recipes" contains ideas for the menu and recipes for basic sauces, soups, vegetables, o-tsukemono, rice, azuki, tofu, menrui, kuri, shimeji, shiitake, fish, chicken, eggs, beef, sushi, tempura, donburi and nabe.

Orders may be placed at The Pacific Citizen office, 1623 Webster Street, San Francisco, Cal., at 50 cents per copy. The sum covers mailing costs.