

Pacific Citizen



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Number 156

Northwest Citizens To Convene

SEATTLE, Wash.—As released by the host chapter the tentative program for the NWDC convention to be held here on Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1, will be as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 30

9 a.m.—Registration at Seattle Chapter headquarters (517 Main)

7:30 p.m.—Formal opening at Seattle Chamber of Commerce (3rd and Columbia)

Temporary Chairman, William Mimbu; Flag Ceremony; Pledge of Allegiance; Invocation; National Anthem; Silent Tribute to Japanese pioneers and deceased JACL members; Introduction of guests; Introduction of delegations; Welcome address, Mayor Earl Millikin of Seattle; JACL song; Keynote address, Thomas Iseri, chairman of NWDC; Retiring of colors.

9 p.m.—Coronation-Rally Dance at Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Intermission—Coronation ceremony.

Sunday, Aug. 31

6 a.m.—NWDC Convention Golf Tournament at Earlington Golf Course.

9 a.m.—Registration

10 a.m.—Special church services for delegates

1 p.m.—JACL district championship play-off

1 p.m.—Cruise and outing: Charter boat leaves Leshi park, goes through government locks to Fletcher's Bay on Bainbridge Island, returns to Leshi at 9 p.m.

Monday, Sept. 1

9 a.m.—Registration

9 to 10:30 a.m.—Special Northwest Board session

9 to 10:30 a.m.—Panel discussions on:

Economic—Vocational, business, professional, labor, and investment problems and opportunities. Agricultural problems and opportunities.

Social—Welfare, education, home and school, juvenile delinquency, spiritual education, and marriage problems.

Civics—Registration and voting, civic functions, public relations, and cooperation in civic functions.

10:30 a.m. to Noon—Oratorical contest

Noon—Official picture to be taken in front of Federal courthouse (5th & Madison)

12:30 p.m.—Pep Luncheon at Seattle Chamber of Commerce

2 to 3 p.m.—Final panel discussions

3 to 5 p.m.—Town hall meeting and general session

6:30 p.m.—Adjournment Banquet at Masonic Temple banquet hall (Pine and Harvard)

9 p.m. to Midnight—Sayonara Ball at Masonic Temple. Music by Jackie Souders.

NATIONAL BOARD MEETS IN S.F.



Members of the National JACL board and other leaders gathered in San Francisco for an emergency meeting. Those who attended are: first row, left to right: Dr. George Hiura of Sebastopol; Kay Hirao of Oakland, Tom Shimasaki of Lindsay, NCDC chairman; Mike Masaoka of Salt Lake City, IDC chairman; Yasuo Abiko of San Francisco;

Second row: Walter Tsukamoto of Sacramento, James Sakamoto of Seattle, past national presidents; Saburo Kido of San Francisco, national president; Dr. T. Yatabe of Fresno, past national president; Teiko Ishida of San Francisco, national historian; Last row: Susumu Togasaki of San Francisco, James Sugioka of Hollis-

ter, national executive secretary; Dr. Y. Nakaji of Terminal Island, SCDC chairman; Ken Matsumoto of Los Angeles, national vice-president; Togo Tanaka of Los Angeles, national publicity director, and Tom Iseri of Auburn, Washington, NWDC chairman. (Photo taken by Hanazono Studio, reprinted by courtesy New World-Sun)

First Emergency Session Held in JACL History

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—At the first emergency meeting of the National Board in JACL history, members recommended that Mike Masaru Masaoka, chairman of the Intermountain District Council, serve as full-time paid secretary.

The various district councils will vote on the recommendation in the near future. Southern California and the Northwest districts will discuss the recommendation at their coming conventions.

Masaoka returned to Salt Lake City to discuss the matter with the chapters in his district.

The national secretary's office will be located with National Headquarters in San Francisco.

The possibility of sending the national secretary to Washington was also discussed.

At this time, board members decided that Oakland should go ahead with its preparations for the 1942 national convention. Due to the crisis, leaders were asked to discuss the advisability of holding the convention.

The 1941-42 national budget was set at \$5,000 to be raised by the following quotas:

NCDC, \$2,650; NWDC, \$700; IDC, \$250; and SCDC, \$1,400.

Resolutions supporting the USO, purchase of defense bonds, and participation in home defense movement and civilian defense were drafted at this time.

NORTHERN CALIF. D.C. SETS SPECIAL MEETING

STOCKTON, Calif.—In order to ratify the proposal of the special national board meeting, the Northern California District Council will convene in Stockton at the Buddhist hall from 10 a.m. on Aug. 24.

Apportionment of the quota of \$2,650 and various other matters of vital importance will be considered.

The Stockton Japanese Association will give a special luncheon to the visiting delegates.

Hall on Aug. 27-28, 8 p.m.

Flower arrangement and tea ceremony at Kawafuku Cafe on Aug. 28, 2-10 p.m.; 25 cents admission.

Ondo parade on Aug. 29-30, 7:30 p.m.

Closing ceremony and street dance on Central Avenue on Aug. 30.

LOS ANGELES SCHEDULES FOURTEEN EVENTS FOR NISEI FESTIVAL WEEK ON AUGUST 23 TO 30

Tentative Program Given for SCDC Conclave Set on Labor Day Holidays; Municipal Auditorium Headquarters

LONG BEACH, Calif.—The third biennial convention of the Southern District chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League will convene in Long Beach on Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1. The tentative program is given as follows:

Saturday, August 30

9 a.m. to 4 p.m.—Registration

10 a.m. to Noon—Official call and meeting of delegates (Council Meeting)

Noon—Official Luncheon for delegates (Long Beach chapter, host)

1:30 p.m.—General Assembly

2 p.m.—District Council meeting of delegates

3 to 5:30 p.m.—(a) Boosters' "Jolly Up", (b) Sight-seeing, (c) Free Time

6 p.m.—Welcome Banquet, Robinson Hotel

8 p.m.—Opening Ceremonies, Concert Hall, Municipal Auditorium

9:30 p.m.—Registration dance, Recreation Park club

meeting

3 p.m.—Closing Assembly

6 p.m.—Farewell Banquet

9 p.m.—Sayonara Ball house

Sunday, August 31

10 a.m.—Registration, continued

11 a.m.—Sunday Morning Service at church

Noon—Luncheon (Sponsored by the Long Beach Japanese Association)

1:30 p.m.—Conference picture

2 p.m.—Round Table (Cultural speaker)

2 to 5:30 p.m.—Free Time

5:30 p.m.—Beach Party for boosters

5:30 p.m.—Banquet for official delegates (Sponsored by the Central Japanese Association)

Monday, September 1

Morning—Golf and Bowling tournaments

10 a.m.—Round table (Cultural speaker)

Noon—Farewell Luncheon

1:30 p.m.—(a) Oratorical contest, (b) District Council

Baby Show, Pioneer Night, Talent Revue, Street Dance

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Fourteen outstanding events have been planned during Nisei Festival Week, Aug. 23-30. They are:

Coronation Ball at Biltmore Blue Room on Aug. 23, 9 p.m.; \$1.65 couple.

Judo tournament at Daishi Mission on Aug. 23, 2 p.m.

Kendo tournament at Daishi Mission on Aug. 24, 2 p.m.

Nisei Day in churches and temples on Aug. 24 (morning).

Opening day ceremony at the Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 25, 9 a.m.

Opening ceremony on Weller Street on Aug. 25, 8 p.m.

Art and architect salon at Daishi Mission all week, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Appreciation dinner at Shogatsu-Tei on Aug. 26, 7 p.m.; \$1.00 per person.

Baby Show at Maryknoll Hall on Aug. 27, 10 a.m.

Pioneer Night at San Kwo Low Cafe on Aug. 27, 8 p.m.; \$1.00 per person.

Talent Revue at Yamato

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Japanese American Citizens League

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Throughout the Northwest and Southern California, members will gather at their district conventions on the Labor Day holidays to gain new interest and new inspiration for the months to come.

Now, more than ever, their coming program will be of much importance. Their deliberations should prove of much value to the other districts.

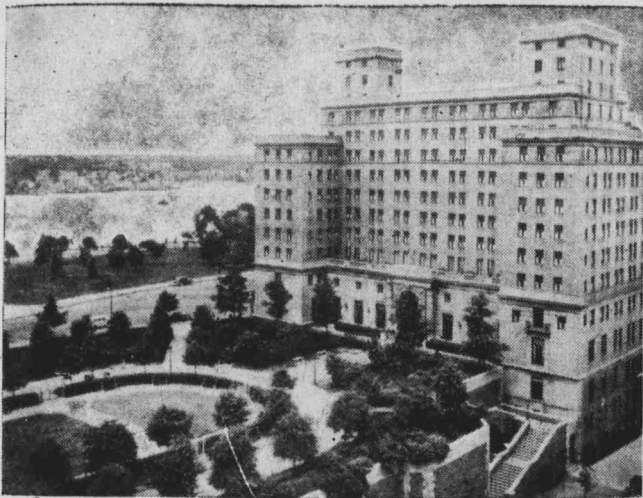
Scheduled simultaneously, both conventions should see a general converging at Seattle and Long Beach. Many delegates from other regions are expected to attend either of the sessions.

The Long Beach chapter has prepared an impressive opening ceremony, featuring such notables as Leo Carrillo, movie star; Mayor Francis Gentry, and National President Saburo Kido. Their program, right down to the Sayonara Ball, is both entertaining and of value to both boosters and official delegates.

The Northwest convention will feature Tom Iseri, district chairman and keynote speaker, as well as Mayor Earl Millikan who will give the welcome address. The highly publicized queen coronation in honor of Sakiko Shiga will be a convention highlight and will no doubt live up to every expectation.

Another important event on the JAACL calendar is the Nisei Festival Week in Los Angeles. Members of the chapter there have sacrificed much of their time toward the success of this year's event.

New York "I" House Testing Grounds



For the past 15 years the International House in New York has been a profitable ground for international and inter-racial living. According to Howard Holland, director of admissions, the Nisei students have been among the

outstanding of the many groups participating in the activities. He has extended a special invitation to members of the JAACL who may study in New York this fall to join in the common purpose of goodwill.

National Vice-President Schedules Goodwill Trips to Utah, Colorado

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Ken Matsumoto, national JAACL vice-president and well-known Nisei jeweler, will make goodwill visits to Salt Lake and Ogden chapters, as well as the Denver JAACL and Chicago Young Peoples' Association, in conjunction with his trip to Chicago to attend the combined National Retail Jewelers Convention from Aug. 24 to 28.

He will also visit Camp Grant at Rockford Illinois, where a group of Nisei soldiers are in training.

Under the trade name of "Ken Displays of California," Matsumoto's company will not only be the only display firm representing the West but will be the first Nisei concern to participate in a National Jewelers Convention.

The official will be accompanied by Mrs. Matsumoto. The couple plans to return to Los Angeles on Sept. 10.

Freezing Act--Its Aftermath

Rumors have been prevalent for almost a week that some action by President Roosevelt was imminent as a result of developments in the Far East. Warning that something was in the offing came with the refusal of the NYK liner, Tatsuta Maru, to come into port. On July 26, 1941, executive order No. 8832 was issued from the White House, freezing the assets of China and Japan.

To say that there was consternation among the importers and exporters is to put it mildly. Everything was in confusion because no one knew what was going to happen. However, after days went by, order was restored. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco became the center of inquiries from those affected by the order.

The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Sumitomo Bank accounts seemed to have the most difficulty because the Treasury Department officials scrutinized every check which passed through the banks.

Gradually order is being restored and the banking accounts are getting down to routine business. On the other hand, foreign trade is getting to be a difficult problem. Not only has the matter of procuring licenses to pay for merchandise presented obstacles, but also the lack of shipping facilities has given the importers a great deal of concern regarding the immediate future. It is

freely predicted by the Japanese Wholesale Grocers Association of San Francisco that if no goods are received within the next two months, they will have to close their doors because of lack of goods to sell.

The retailers will have to either begin to handle American-made goods or close their doors. A good many are already looking around for suitable lines to replace the Japanese articles in which they have been specializing.

General Licenses

Under general license No. 68, any Japanese national who had been residing only in the United States at all times on or since June 17, 1940, was considered to be a generally licensed national. This was less drastic than the regulation issued on June 14, 1941, against most of the European countries.

Anyone who was residing in this country on June 17, 1940, and did not leave this country since will be free to draw out any amount from his bank account and also carry on trade without restrictions.

Temporary Licenses

Most of the merchants and individuals affected by the executive order have applied for temporary licenses. Estimated monthly expenditures were filed and a 15-day temporary license granted with the understanding that weekly reports would be filed and that a new application would

be made for 60-day licenses. The application for the 60-day license requires a detailed information as to the assets and liabilities and the connections of those who are directly in control of the business.

Living Expenses

A general license has been granted to those whose accounts have been frozen up to \$500 for monthly living expenses. The bank is expected to decide what is reasonable, depending upon the individual.

Citizens Abroad

A general license has been granted authorizing remittances by any individual through any bank to any individual who is a citizen of the United States within any foreign country provided such remittances do not exceed \$500 in any one calendar month to any payee and his household, except that an additional sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be remitted once to such payee if such sum will be used for the purpose of enabling the payee or his household to return to the United States.

Foreign Remittances

A general license has been granted authorizing remittances by any individual through any bank to any individual within any foreign country provided such remittances are made only for the necessary living expenses of the payee and his household and do not exceed \$100 in any one calendar month to any one household, except that additional sums not exceeding \$25 in any one calendar month may be remitted for each member of the payee's household in addition to the payee, provided that in no case shall a sum in excess of \$200 per calendar month be remitted to any one household.

Jobs

Many Nisei and first generation workers will be losing their jobs as a result of the present situation. It is safe to say hundreds are going to be seeking new fields of employment in the San Francisco Bay region alone. The question of unemployment will become most acute. Those who have been paying unemployment insurance will be able to tide matters over for a while. But a large number may not have such a protection.

Rush for Silk Goods

The American women have created a small panic as far as the rush for silk stockings is concerned.

its welfare.

Committees Selected—
Draftee entertainment: Teiko Ishida, chr.; Henry Tanda, Vernon Ichisaka, Harry Aoyagi, John Yoshino, Byrd Kumataka, Henry Shimizu.

Convention: Dr. George Takahashi, chr.; T. Ishida, Johnson Kebo, H. Inouye, H. Mitarai.

Endowment Fund plan: Dr. George Hiura, chr.; Frank Nakamura, Hugh Kii-no, James Tabata.

NCDC Sessions Convene in Monterey

MONTEREY, Calif. — An impressive ceremony on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 1, officially marked the opening of the fourth biennial Northern California District JAACL convention at Monterey.

In keeping with the convention theme, "I Pledge Allegiance," the ceremony opened with the presentation of colors by the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 78 of Monterey.

James Sugioka of Hollister, national executive secretary, delivered the keynote address. J. R. McKillop, district superintendent of Monterey Union High School, gave a special message on "Nisei Conduct and Enterprises."

Mayor Emmett McMennamin of Monterey welcomed the delegates.

Friday's district council meeting discussed the following:

Convention Assessments — \$500 of the total \$1,000 assessments of each chapter for the next convention will be raised within the next three months. The balance will be paid by February of next year. A \$500 refund will be made to the treasury of the NCDC, provided that the Oakland chapter nets \$1,000. The Talent Night will be turned over to the district council for the purpose of raising the money.

Draftees' Entertainment — The NCDC treasury to ap-

propriate \$100 to entertain selectees.

Saturday's sessions took up:

Bid for Next Meeting — Chair-empowered to designate the time and place for next NCDC meeting and to appoint a committee to make plans for the next district convention.

Resolutions—

(1) That Walter Tsukamoto be commended for his work in behalf of the JAACL.

(2) To thank the Monterey JAACL chapter, the City of Monterey and its officials, the Japanese Abalone Divers Union and the Japanese Association of Monterey for their assistance in the convention.

(3) Whereas the loyalty and allegiance of the American citizen is of such vital importance at this time, be it resolved that the members of the JAACL reaffirm their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America and the Nation for which it stands.

(4) Whereas it is the duty and the obligation of every citizen to support and participate in the various national defense activities, be it therefore resolved that the NCDC urge all the chapters and its members to do everything possible to assist in any activities in the promotion of the national defense and

*** ONE TO REIGN AS L. A. QUEEN ***



Reiko Inouye



Maye Noma



Dorothy Iijima



Amy Emiko Kojima



Masa Fujioka



Tamaye Ishida



Shizuyo Ishino



Martha Kaihatsu



Margaret Kawashima

TOURNAMENTS SET FOR JACL GOLFERS AT LONG BEACH AND SEATTLE CONVENTIONS

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Labor Day has been set aside during the S.C.D. Convention for devotees of the turf game. Many attractive trophies and prizes will be awarded in the three classes, A, B, and C. Everyone will have an equal chance for these awards.

Class A entrants will be those in the scratch rank up to 12 handicap inclusive; Class B includes those with 13 to 18; and Class C will be made up of those with handicaps of 19 and up.

The Lakewood Country golf course with its miniature lakes and enticing sand dunes will liven the tournament. Delegates who register at the convention will get a special rate. Any and all golfers are invited to enter, regardless of whether they are eligible for JACL membership or not.

Mail entries to George Yamagata, 728 Mira Mar Avenue, Long Beach. Entry fees are: \$2, convention registered JACL members; \$2.50, non-registered JACL members; \$3, non-JACL members.

No entry will be accepted after Aug. 25. All plays will be governed by P.G.A. rules.

ORATORICAL

"What Is Our Part in This Present Emergency?" will be the topic of the oratorical contest. Rules for the entrants are as follows:

Eligibility: JACL member or associate JACL member

Length of speech: 5 minutes, maximum

Points in scoring contestants: (1) Personality, (a) delivery, (b) platform—40 points;

(2) Material, (a) subject matter,—30 points;

(3) Logical development—30 points.

Time Penalty: Points deducted for overtime

Number of Contestants; Preferably not more than three from each chapter.

Coach may be employed.

SEATTLE, Wash. — Handicaps will be ignored as JACL golfers hump over their balls on the first tee when the Northwest District championship tournament opens Sunday, August 31, at the Earlington golf course here as part of the district convention over the Labor Day holidays.

JACL golfers and their guests will compete in five flights including the championship flight of the eight low-gross players from the JACL membership play in the morning.

The morning round will see the AA A and B golfers tee off together with the Guest flight, open to non-citizen guests. The other flights are open only to JACL members, it was announced by Johnson Shimizu, chairman for the meet.

The eight low-gross golfers in the three JACL morning round eligible for the championship play, will meet in the afternoon and tour 18 holes. The gross scores of the 36 holes will then be added to determine the first Northwest District golf champion. The morning round will be determined with handicaps for the flight prizes.

Prizes in the flights will be engraved silver platters with a silver tea set listed for the northwest champion.

Among the favorites will be National JACL Champion Frank Hattori of Seattle who won his title last year at Portland's Glendoveer course.

Fees for the play was announced as one dollar in advance paid at the JACL office before Aug. 23. Late entry fees have been set at \$1.50.

Leo Carrillo to Address Citizens

LONG BEACH, Calif.—

Leo Carrillo, popular motion picture actor, and one of the staunchest supporters of the State of California, himself a descendant of one of the first governors of this state, has in a recent communication to the secretary of the local JACL chapter, accepted the invitation to be the keynote speaker at the opening assembly of the third biennial Southern District convention to be held here over the Labor Day holidays, on Aug. 30. The acceptance was made through A. Carrillo, secretary to the actor.

Mayor Francis H. Gentry of this city is expected to give the official city greetings to the conventioners, while Saburo Kido of San Francisco, National president, will say a few words in behalf of the national body.

Members of the newly-created Board of Governors of the Southern District Council are expected to be present. All past chairmen of the SCDC are to be automatically members of this board. Among them are John S. Ando, Henry Tsurutani, Kiyoshi Higashi and Lyle Kurisaki. Dr. Yoshio Nakaji of San Pedro is the present chairman.

S. Nako, bandmaster of Boy Scouts Troop 397 will bring to Long Beach the crack Drum and Bugle Corps to participate in the opening ceremonies, which will start 8 o'clock in the concert hall of the Municipal Auditorium.

Sunrise Cleaners

233 Baldwin Avenue
San Mateo, Calif.

Richfield Service

Cor. Poplar Ave.
& El Camino Rl.
San Mateo, Calif.

Imperial Laundry

& Cleaners

46 N. B. Street
San Mateo, Calif

1,000 Bids Mailed for Coronation Ball at Los Angeles on August 23

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Bids have been mailed to 1,000 civic, business and community leaders to attend the Coronation Ball at the Biltmore Blue Room on Aug. 23.

Carl Saro, president of the North American YBA will serve as master-of-ceremonies while Haruki Fujita and Teru Ikemura are co-chairmen.

Members on the committee are: Yoshiro Kaku, Noboru Ishitani, George Ishii and

Shizuo Nakashita, gate committee; Fred Tayama, Shig Aratani, Shizuko Narahara, Harris Shioya, Jimmy Hisatomi, Ted Igasaki, George Koike, Sachiko Shimbo, Fred Muto and Sam Minami, reception;

Haruko Fujita, Kay Hara, Yuri Tanaka, Tasuye Fujita, Michiko Tamari, Yoichi Nakase, Dorothy Horiuchi and Yoshiro Kaku, committee members.

Streamlined Baby Contest Promised

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — A streamlined baby contest to avoid unnecessary delay is announced by Sumi Kashiwagi, chairman of the 1941 quest for Prince and Princess of the Nisei Festival.

Three groupings are announced as follows: Group 1—Six months to one year inclusive; Group 2—One year to 2½ years inclusive; Group

3—2½ to 5 years inclusive.

One parent of the entrant must be an American citizen and the registration fee is 50 cents for each family entering a child or children. Registrations are to be made at the League office and appointments for examinations by doctors and dentists will be given at that time.

NWDC to Crown Queen At Ceremony

SEATTLE, Wash. — An innovation at the NWDC convention will be the colorful coronation ceremony for Queen Sakiko Shiga to be held at the Seattle Chamber of Commerce auditorium on Saturday evening, Aug. 30.

The Queen will be presented to the audience at the Coronation-Rally dance, following the opening ceremony at 8 p.m., together with the four princesses, Ruth Nishino of Portland, Rosemary Hidaka, Yuri Takahashi and Esther Kambe of Seattle.

Following church services on Sunday, a cruise and outing is planned for the delegates. The S. S. Lincoln will leave the Sound through the canal for a cruise, with the outing to be held either at Fletcher's Bay or Fortuna Park.

On Labor Day, following

the Northwest oratorical contest, a Pep Luncheon will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, with convention songs and other features.

On the serious side, another new wrinkle to be instituted as a feature will be the "Town Hall Meeting," with well-known speakers answering questions from the floor on various second generation problems.

In the evening at the Shrine Temple the Adjournment Banquet will start at 6:30 p.m. with notables of the Community and Northwest, as guests.

Following this, as the farewell gesture of the White River and Seattle chapters to delegates, the Sayonara Dance will be held, with one of the Northwest's best known, and popular orchestras in the leading role.

Agenda Given for SCDC Business Meet

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Dr. Yoshio Nakaji, chairman of the Southern District Council, will preside at all business sessions at the forthcoming third biennial Southern District JACL convention to be held over the Labor Day holidays, August 30, 31 and September 1.

Among the main business matters will be the election of officers. These officers will be in charge for the next two years. A nomination

committee, headed by Karl Taku of the San Luis Obispo chapter has submitted the following:

Chairman—Ken Utsunomiya, Santa Maria; Frank T. Ishii, Long Beach; vice-chairman—Alyce Asaka, Bay District; Karl Taku, San Luis Obispo; treasurer—Frank M. Ono, Long Beach; George Yamauchi, Gardena Valley.

(More Convention News on Page 12)

Expatriation In Hawaii

By ETHEL J. SPAULDING

Expatriation in the dictionary means the giving up of membership in a nation. Here in Hawaii it means going through a complicated process to erase Japan's claim to the children of their nationals born on American soil. To many people this may seem unfair for technically we have many other "dual citizens." However, Japan is probably the only government that provides a definite process of expatriation for its nationals born abroad. Likewise she is the only one that keeps them registered and every five years conducts a careful census.

The Star-Bulletin (Honolulu) was recently asked by several of these "dual citizens" if it were necessary for them to register with the agents of the Empire that were making a house-to-house check. The complete answer was "no."

Most of us in Hawaii do not understand the intricacy of the expatriation process. A group from the Senior Forum Committee of the McKinley High School (Honolulu), after a visit at the Japanese Consulate on Nuuanu Street on Sept. 29, 1937, worked out the following outline of the expatriation process and published it in the Daily Pinion. It has been reprinted several times since then for the use of interested students.

Japanese Expatriation Law

Purpose: Encourage its nationals who are inheriting citizenship by birth in other countries to give up Japanese allegiance; solve the difficulties arising under dual citizenship.

Two main provisions: All Japanese born after 1924 in countries which give them citizenship by birth are not claimed by Japan unless their birth is registered within 14 days with the Japanese consul; method of expatriation for those born before 1924.

Directions for Expatriation

1. Proof of American citizenship — get certified copy of birth certificate from either:

(a) Secretary of Hawaii certificates — \$5.00; certified copy—\$1.50.

(b) Board of Health (provided birth was registered) \$1.00 for each copy.

2. Applicant writes village master or mayor in Japan for a copy of census register (koseki tohon) wherein his name appears, waits about a month for this.

(a) Age over 20 makes his own application.

(b) Between 15-20 makes his own application with consent of his parents.

(c) Under 15 — parents make the application.

3. Prepare's application blanks.

(a) Usually secured from Japanese newspaper office.

(b) Aid is generally secured in Japanese hotels (in writing these out) a charge is made for the service—something like that of public stenographer and notary public.

4. Take 3 papers to Japanese consulate and request that

they be forwarded to the Minister of Home Affairs in Japan.

(a) Certified copy of birth certificate.

(b) Copy of census register in Japan.

(c) Application for expatriation.

5. Release from Japanese allegiance.

(a) Wait of three or four months.

(b) Names of those expatriating published in the official Government Gazette.

(c) Japanese consul here receives this and notifies local applicant.

(d) Applicant writes his head of family in Japan (not necessarily his father) to scratch out his name from family list in the census register.

No charge for expatriation is made by the Japanese government.

Many of our people fail to understand why all of our people of Japanese ancestry have not expatriated. Dr. Sakamaki of the University of Hawaii made the estimate before a Nuuanu YMCA group that of the 120,000 people of that ancestry here, 80,000 are expatriated. This number includes the large group born after Dec. 1, 1924, most of whom were not registered at birth with the Japanese consulate; this omission meant expatriation under their new law passed at that time.

A little inquiry will reveal why the number of those as yet not expatriated is rather large. Wilfred Tsukiyama, former city and county attorney, believes that the reason for failure of most of these people to take advantage of this opportunity is sheer lethargy. Why do so many Americans fail to vote in elections? Why is it so easy for so many of us to put off until tomorrow what we should do today?

It is estimated that a large per cent of the number are women. Under the philosophies of their ancestors, a girl's allegiance is to parents until she marries and then to her husband. Allegiance to government deals with military duties to the state.

The matter of expense enters into the picture. A large number of the unexpatriated are minors and families are large. The difference in the estimates of cost made by different authorities makes a statement here worse than a guess. The variance in estimates seems to be mainly due to the relative difficulty of proving Hawaiian birth and the availability of help needed in filling out the necessary applications.

Frequently where birth has not been registered, people must make trips to Honolulu, bringing witnesses and paying hotel bills. Even where birth has been registered with the Board of Health, the necessary duplicate copies come high in large families. Frequently services of a lawyer

are needed. In the past, the various Japanese hotels have been relied upon to give much of this help and their charges have amounted to a great deal. However, expense is kept down to a minimum in the annual expatriation drive under the auspices of the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association.

There are two documents necessary to begin the request for expatriation. One must have written proof of birth on American soil. Some of the older Japanese were born here in the days before all births were carefully registered with the territorial board of health. In this case, proof of birth here must be established before the secretary of the territory and certificates obtained there. These are more expensive. If the individual was not registered at birth through the family head back in Japan, he will have to now before he obtains the necessary koseki-tohon (sheet from the family register).

It is hard for the westerner to understand the closely knit family system of the Orient. The soil upon which generations have lived and died is regarded as sacred. Expatriation severs your ties with your family and your right to inherit property in Japan.

Some parents, no doubt, still regard this as a place of exile. It is only quite natural that many of them would like to send their young sons and daughters back to see grandparents or aunts and uncles. They, in some instances, regard striking the names of their children off the sacred family register as a great disgrace. Then, too, the loss of Japanese nationality would mean that they would have to go to the formality and expense of getting the passport before they could visit Japan. They would be considered outsiders and employment would be difficult to obtain. Many do not understand that they can be repatriated easily should they wish to live in Japan later.

Parents have come to a land where they may not be naturalized. It is not difficult to understand why the younger generation meet with some opposition when they must get parental approval and this they must do until they are 20 years of age.

Many young people of Japanese ancestry have failed to see the necessity for expatriation. The existence of dual citizenship does not seem to be recognized by our laws. The Fourteenth Amendment makes everyone "born on American soil and subject to our jurisdiction" American citizens. Some have never been registered with Japan and have never thought of themselves as anything but Americans. They dislike to admit an allegiance they have never recognized by asking for permission to sever it.

However, time and the hearts of men change. Dual citizenship is construed

behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

If you are ever afflicted by the blues, on some dreary afternoon, and want to shake yourself out of your lethargy, just pick up a little volume of poems called "A Handful of Sand," written by Ishikawa Takuboku and translated into English by Shio Sakanishi.

This book, which first appeared in 1936, was printed by Marshall Jones company of Boston and is, I believe, still obtainable. Takuboku, of course, is one of the world's great poets of modern time. Born in a little town in Northern Japan, he passed his entire earthly span of 27 years in utter poverty. While his spirits soared, his body starved, and his tragic life was harassed by a succession of deaths in his family. But his poetry is imperishable, as fresh today after a quarter century as this morning's dew.

His most famous poem is the one that goes:

Tokai no kojima no
Isono shirasuna ni
Ware nakinurete
Kani to tawamuru.

As translated by Dr. Sakanishi, it reads:

On the white sandy shore
of a small island,
Far in the Eastern Sea,
Weary of weeping,
I play with crabs.

Takuboku was a victim of tuberculosis, from which he eventually died. Both his mother and wife died of this dread malady, as well as his daughter. His son died only a few weeks after its birth. Death must have stared at him in the face constantly, and he may have toyed with the idea of suicide. For he pens this bit:

After writing the word
"great"
More than one hundred

by many other groups as evidence of dual allegiance. Leaders urge prompt steps to allay all suspicions. More and more employers, both governmental and private, are requiring expatriation as a proof of a single recognized allegiance.

Otojiro Okuda, acting consul general, recently estimated that applications for release from Japanese nationality claims have been averaging 400 a month and they are rapidly increasing. The Board of Health and Territorial Secretary Hite report an avalanche of requests for birth certificates. There is general agreement that in a disturbed world there should be no question about allegiance. That allegiance should be due to the country where one is born and where one expects to make his home.

—We Americans
in Hawaii

times on the sand,
I forsook the thought of
dying and returned
home.

Before he died, he was confined to the Imperial University hospital, and there he undoubtedly got the inspiration for these poems:

Having received no answer
From a patient next to me,
I looked close
And found him crying.

When I breathe
There is a rolling sound in
my chest—
A sound more desolate
Than that of a winter
blast.

Lying in the hospital

Again I come to my true
self
The one so fond of
His wife and child.

My two favorite ones by Takuboku are these:

Pathetic is my father.
Weary of reading papers,
Again in the garden
He plays with ants.

In jest carrying my mother
on my back
And finding her so light,
Tears well up,
And I could not take even
three steps.

Takuboku, too, shows occasional humor, which is warm and human. Here are two examples:

My mother who prays
For my recovery
By denying herself even tea,
Is again furious about
something today.

I could not very well
laugh
The knife I had long been
hunting
Was in my hand.

The discord between his mother and his wife saddened him continually, especially at times when poverty drove the entire family to hunger. Here are two intimate bits which reflected his anguish:

Placed
Amidst the insolvable
discord
Alone, cheerless,
Again I remain angry today.

Like to a train
That passes a deserted
plain,
This anguish
Runs through my soul
again and again.

These are just samples of a poetry which has about it a universal quality, as understandable in Boston or San Francisco as in his native town of Shibutani, Northern Japan. If you ever want to taste the charms of Takuboku's poetry, its glowing intensity and human significance, you should obtain a copy of Dr. Sakanishi's translations. I assure you your first glimpse into this treasure trove will be an experience you will not soon forget.



NO MAN'S LAND

edited by

Hatsumi Hirao

Mikiko Hayashida



SLIDE, LADY, SLIDE--- TO NEATNESS

Slide fasteners are emphasized in this spring's fashion more than ever before. They are one of the most important contributions that modern invention has made to women's dress.

A useful hint to every woman who uses a sewing machine: For any type of zipper, a left-handed cording foot is an accessory that is indispensable. It makes possible, easy even stitching close to the edge. This attachment is available for any type of machine. This can be purchased at any department store.

When you are freshening up your wardrobe, why not make all your dresses modern by sewing slide fasteners in the plackets? Nothing hurts your general appearance of neat grooming more than a gaping placket — and there is no longer the slightest excuse for this kind of untidiness, for slide fasteners are available wherever notions are sold and they are certainly inexpensive enough to give you no excuse for not using them.

Zippers are the latest thing in trimming, too. They come in all sizes and colors.

A bright red zipper down the front of your navy spring dress, for instance, is all you need to set it off. There is no limit to the charming combinations you can effect with colored zippers.

Last, but not least, zippers make for speed in dressing. You no longer need to struggle over snappers or long rows of buttons. Just zip the zipper, and the job is done. Even children can dress themselves when their clothes are zipper equipped.

CAKES

(Contributed by Mrs. F. Tsukamoto, Berkeley)

ANGEL CAKE

12 egg whites
1 tsp. cream of tartar
1/2 c. sugar
1/4 c. Swans Down cake flour
1/2 tsp. vanilla
1/2 tsp. almond extract

Sift flour once, measure, and add sugar and sift together 6 times. Add salt to egg whites and beat with rotary egg beater until foamy. Then add the cream of tartar and continue beating until stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Fold in the sifted dry ingredients a small amount at a time, using a flat wire whisk. Add flavoring, and turn into ungreased 10-inch angel cake pan and bake in slow oven (300 degree) for 1 hour or until done. Remove from oven and invert pan until cake is cooled. Spread with the following frosting:

BUTTER FROSTING

3 tbsp. butter
1/2 c. powdered sugar
1/2 tsp. vanilla
3 tbsp. milk or cream
Cream butter well, add sugar gradually, then vanilla. Thin with cream until of right consistency to spread.

GOLD CAKE

12 egg yolks (use left-over yolks from angel cake)
1 c. sugar
1/4 c. water
1 c. Swans Down cake flour
1 tsp. Calumet baking powder
1 tsp. vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, and sift together with baking powder 3 times. Beat egg yolk until thick and light, add sugar gradually beating well after each addition. Add vanilla, then fold in flour alternately with water. Bake in ungreased 10-inch tube pan slowly (300 degrees) for 1 hour or until done. Remove from oven and invert pan until cake is cold.

(All measurements are level.)

How To Handle A Husband

If opinions clash,
Do nothing rash;
Don't argue, storm, then freeze.
Be won over completely,
Agree with him sweetly—
Then turn round and do just as you please!

—MARIE CONNOLLY

For A Procrastinating Suitor

Dear Sir: It is with deep regret
That we must write you this:
A year ago you made a vow
And sealed it with a kiss.
We feel we've waited long enough,
Your statement is past due,
So please remit at once, or else
We shall be forced to sue.

—EVELN LOVE COOPER

Music for Relaxation



The ability to relax is the core to every successful beauty — regime, whether simple or elaborate, for the best cosmetics in the world can accomplish little if your nerves are constantly tense. A few moments of complete relaxation will smooth the lines from your face and ease that tight, keyed-up feeling that is the root of most headaches and nervous ailments.

If you are among the many modern women who have forgotten how to relax, turn to music for assistance. Experts agree that nothing is more conducive to restful relaxation than

music, whether you play an instrument or listen to "ready-made" music.

Virginia Carrington Thomas, director of the Hammond Organ School, in response to requests from hundreds of housewives and business women, has made a study of "relaxing music" and has found that a tired, distraught woman reacts favorably to organ music, especially to such selections as "On Wings of Song," "Claire de Lune" by Debussy, "The Lamp Is Low." Lullabies are equally effective, particularly Brahms' famous "Lullaby" and "Sweet and Low."

"I'll Tell the World" --- Shakespeare

"Nuts to you," said author John Byron in a novel 164 years ago, and thus was a modern wisecrack born.

The Bard of Avon, William Shakespeare could better have been known as the Card of Avon, for he was responsible for many of the snappy comebacks still in use today. Writing such expressions as "I'll tell the world" in "Measure for Measure," "The game is up" in "Cymbeline" and "Laugh yourself into stitches" in "Twelfth Night," led him 315 years ago to complain when writing "Winter's Tale" that things are "not so hot."

When puzzled students tell the teacher, "It's all Greek to

me," they are merely quoting Cicero. When you talk about "one foot in the grave," you are guilty of plagiarism, for Beaumont Fletcher thought of it first almost 300 years ago.

Philip James Bailey coined the phrase, "Beauty is but skin deep," in 1861, and Sir Philip Sidney called a wife "My better half" 352 years ago.

Sir Walter Scott advised "Telling it to the marines," and even staid William Thackeray cut loose in "Vanity Fair" and stated, "I'm no angel."

Little did he dream that Paramount would adopt it as a picture title.

Wooing With Flowers

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"—these are much-quoted words of wisdom. Is it not then fitting for a young man to express his affections with a bouquet of posies?

This is not a new idea; a flowery era existed during the eighties. For instance, a maiden would have been very pleased to receive a bouquet of lilies of the valley and ferns, for this combination translated into the language of the flowers by Webster meant, "Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me." A bouquet, however, consisting of yellow roses, broken straw and ivy was not as welcome for it meant, "Your jealousy has broken our friendship." Neither would the selection of columbine,

day lilies, broken straw, witch hazel and colored daisies please a fair damsel. This translated meant, "Your folly and coquetry have broken the spell of your beauty."

However, if a flower were offered upside down its original meaning was contradicted, and the opposite was implied.

A quotation concerning the irresistible eighties, "the flowery era," follows: "For instance, a man may tastefully arrange a handful of pansies around a fragrant full-blown rose, and then add to his posy a moss-rose bud. To the lady receiving these flowers, the pansies will say, 'You occupy my thoughts'; the white rose, 'I am worthy of you'; the moss rosebud, 'I now confess my love!'"

Traveler's Aid Bureau

A separate case for your dresses is invaluable if your luggage hasn't special provision for them. Here is an easy way to make them; take a strip of cretonne, fold back a scant third to make a pocket for a piece of cardboard slightly smaller than the suitcase. The remaining third of a strip folds over the dresses and ties at the corners with extensions of the binding tape. Dresses can be lifted out of the suitcase in single unit when some buried article must be found.

Keep toilet things in a portable container. It saves rummaging. If you prefer, you can make one at home with

pockets for soap, washcloth, toothbrush, comb, nail file and whatever your own ideas of grooming call for. Don't forget a clothes brush. Pack the case near your night-clothes to keep the rest of the contents neat.

Take along a small bottle of cleaning fluid, for emergencies. Put a folded towel underneath to absorb the spot as you sponge it and use the fluid sparingly. Spread the moist spot over your knee and stroke it dry with your bare palm. It's another good way to prevent that ring.

Another must is a small sewing kit with plenty of safety pins.

Remember that clean stockings and underwear dry in half the time if you roll them in a towel and knead before hanging them up. If you take your favorite packaged soap, you won't be tempted to use just any soap you find.

Hang dresses in a steamy bathroom to remove wrinkles. But don't overdo it; it makes things sag. Silks should be laundered or dry-cleaned after a sea trip.

SALMON FOR SALAD

Add flaked salmon to cold cooked diced string beans and potatoes. Grate a hint of onions and mix all with salad dressing.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

STENOGRAPHERS, ENGINEERS AMONG JOBS OPEN IN WASHINGTON TO NISEI WORKERS

Junior Stenographer, \$1,440 a year; Junior Typist \$1,260 a year. For appointment in Washington, D.C., Only. Open to men and women. Applications accepted until further notice.

Staff Dietitian, \$1,800 a year. Applications will be rated as received until further notice. Maximum age—48 years.

Alphabetic Card-Punch Operator, \$1,260 a year. Under Card-Punch Operator, \$1,260 a year. For appointment in Washington, D.C., Only. Applications received until further notice.

Junior Tabulating Machine Operator, \$1,440 a year; Under Tabulating Machine Operator, \$1,260 a year; Junior Alphabetic Tabulating Machine Operator, \$1,440 a year; Under Alphabetic Tabulating Machine Operator, \$1,260 a year. For appointment in Washington, D.C., Only. Applications received until further notice.

Junior Public Health Nurse, \$1,800. Requirements: Applicants must be registered graduate nurses, graduates of an accredited school of nursing with a daily average of 100 or more patients, must have successfully completed one academic year of college study in Public Health Nursing. Maximum age, 45. Applications received until further notice.

Junior Graduate Nurse, \$1,630 a year. U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency; Veterans' Administration and Indian Field Service, Depart-

ment of the Interior. Applications will be rated as received until further notice. Maximum age—35 years.

Public Health Nurse, \$2,000 a year. Graduate Nurse, General Staff Duty, \$1,800 a year. Indian Field Service, including Alaska, Department of the Interior. U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. Applications received until further notice. Maximum age—40 years.

Lens Grinder. Pay scales vary according to the place of employment, ranging from \$5.92 to \$8.00 a day. Appointments are to be made at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. Applications received until further notice.

Machinist. Pay scales vary according to place of employment, ranging from \$6.80 a day to \$1.10 an hour. Appointments are to be made at various ordnance and naval establishments throughout the country. Applications received until further notice.

Engineering Draftsman, \$1,800 a year; also, Chief, \$2,600; Principal, \$2,300; Senior, \$2,000; Assistant, \$1,620 a year. These positions are for work on ships. Applications received until further notice. Maximum age—For assistant, 45 years; for all other grades, 60 years.

Engineering Draftsman, \$1,800 a year; also, Chief, \$2,600; Principal, \$2,300; Senior, \$2,000; Assistant, \$1,620 a year. Optional branches: Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, heat-

ing and ventilating, lithographic, mechanical (machine design), ordnance, plumbing, radio, structural, topographic, general (any other branch except ship). Applications received until Dec. 31, 1941. Maximum age—55 years.

Engineer, \$3,800 a year; also, Principal, \$5,600; Senior, \$4,600; Associate, \$3,200; Assistant, \$2,600 a year. (All branches of engineering except chemical, metallurgical, marine and naval architecture). Applications received until June 30, 1942. Maximum age—60 years.

Metallurgical Engineer, \$3,800 a year; also, Principal, \$5,600; Senior, \$4,600; Associate, \$3,200 a year; Metallurgist, \$3,800 a year; also, Principal, \$5,600; Senior, \$4,600; Associate, \$3,200 a year. (There is urgent need for eligibles experienced in strategic mineral recovery). Applications received until Dec. 31, 1941. Maximum age—60 years.

Junior Engineer, \$2,000 a year. (There is urgent need for eligibles in the aeronautical option). Optional branches are: Aeronautical, and naval architecture and marine engineering. Applications will be rated as received until June 30, 1942. Maximum age—40 years.

Junior Engineer, \$2,000 a year. (Any branch of engineering. There is urgent need for eligibles in the civil, electrical and mechanical options). Applications will be rated as received until Dec. 31, 1941. Maximum age—35 years.

PERTAINING TO CALIFORNIA . . .

In Answer to Queries

Will Receive Reports

Question—Will all state employees receive copies of their reports of performance from now on?

Answer—Yes.

Age Limits

Question—Is there a minimum or maximum age limit for applicants for state civil service tests?

Answer—There are no age limits whatsoever.

Certificate Necessary

Question—Is a doctor's certificate required when you come back after taking a sick leave?

Answer—The certificate is required for an absence of over two days, unless the appointing power can certify as a matter of personal knowledge that a bonafide leave of absence existed.

Back on the List

Question—If a person resigns from a permanent position in the state service, is it possible to get back on the list?

Answer—Your resignation may be withdrawn and your name placed on the Reemployment lists within one year of a resignation, if it is so recommended by the department from which you resigned and approved by the State Personnel Board. At the request of an appointing authority and the approval of the Personnel Board, a person may be reinstated to a position within three years of a

resignation.

Mailing List

Question—If your name is on the Personnel Board Mailing List, are you notified of all civil service examinations that are given?

Answer—No. You are notified of only those examinations that you appear to be qualified for and have expressed your interest in.

National Defense

Question—What, if any, part will the State Civil Service lists have in the National Defense program?

Answer—There are no present plans for their use.

List Abolishment

Question—If a new examination is to be held for a job for which I already am on the eligible list, will it be necessary for me to take the new examination?

Answer—If the old list is to be abolished (which would make it necessary for you to take the new examination) you will be notified to do so. In any event, a list cannot be abolished until it is at least a year old. If the list is over a year old it may remain in effect as it stands or be merged with the new list. If anything is to be done that will change your eligibility or abolish your eligibility, you are always notified.

Promotional Eligibility

Question—How long must I work in a department before I am eligible to take any

promotional examination that may be scheduled?

Answer—Six months. After six months of service in the new department you would be eligible to take any promotional examinations in the next higher step in the work that you are doing. Your efficiency report, of course, would have to be 85% and you have to meet the entrance requirements regarding education and experience in the regular manner.

Review Specifications

Question—May we go to the State Personnel Board to see specifications for different jobs in the state service?

Answer—Yes.

No Withdrawals

Question—If an employee has been in state service for five years, has accumulated approximately \$2200 in retirement funds at the rate of 3.16% per month, and wishes to draw out half or all of the \$200 accumulated, what would be the amount in which it would be paid back into the fund?

Answer—The Retirement Act specifically prohibits the lending of any funds deposited by members. As there is no authority for a withdrawal of funds until the employee leaves the service, the answer must be that the employee cannot borrow any of his funds as long as he remains in state service.

Vocational Boom America Turns to Youth of Nation as Defense Plans Create Positions

Due to the defense boom there are many opportunities for Nisei in government positions in Washington, D.C., according to the National Japanese American Citizens League which has been conducting a study of the current vocational situation.

The study reveals that there is such a shortage of typists and stenographers in Washington at present that authorities are seriously considering lowering the minimum age limit to 16. Also under consideration is an extensive training division where prospective typists, stenographers and machine operators could be trained and thereby allevi-

ate the shortage.

The National Youth Administration has been designated by the Office of Production Management in Washington as an official training agency for the industries in national defense. The purpose is to prepare young people to fill essential jobs in defense industries. Industry wants youths with specific experience.

The State Employment Service will be supplied with all progress reports of the youth workers in the NYA program and will make every effort to place them in private industry as fast as the workers become ready.

Action Against Those Resigning During Emergency

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other defense agencies in Washington are starting to really crack down on their technical employees who resign to accept jobs elsewhere.

Technical and skilled employees who embarrass the Government now by their resignations are having "prejudice" written across their resignations. This means that employees whose resignations are accepted with prejudice may forever be barred from Federal employment and employees are naturally reluctant to put with "prejudice" hanging over their heads. In actual fact, however, prejudiced employees have rarely been forever barred from the service.

The Four Freedoms

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression — everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way — everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want — which translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants — everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear — which translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor — anywhere.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

Five Basic Rules Of Conduct For Every Citizen

Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion, reminds citizens of today that it would be well to keep foremost in mind fundamental principles—rules which are consistent with our tradition of living and government. He suggests five basics which he feels all American citizens may well follow in times of world storm. They are:

1. We should at all times consider the interests of the United States, first, last and always, and do nothing to destroy the national integrity or identity of our own country.

2. In the preparation of our national defenses and in our fight against those things that are threatening our country, let us at all times maintain and preserve the fundamental, basic concepts of our form of government, a constitutional democracy so created as not only to express but also to make effective the desires of the majority and at all times preserve the fundamental rights of the minorities.

3. The present-day problems of national defense lie above all questions of partisanship, personal prejudices or selfish interests. We must shuck off and cast aside all partisan and selfish viewpoints and motives.

4. We should be absolutely loyal to those whom we have placed in public office in our communities, our States, and in our Nation, for upon their shoulders in this time of emergency rests the official responsibility for our national defense efforts and we should support them. We have given them the job. Let every one of us assist them in the doing of it.

5. We should face the facts as they are, not as we should like to have them. We must be realistic, even though doing so gives us many a twinge. We must, of course, plan and look ahead to the future.

U. S. REVENUE PROGRAM

SAN JOSE CONTRIBUTES

New Taxes

Growing Nisei Awareness

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Nisei tax payers will join fellow Americans in supporting the largest single revenue program in the nation's history. Recently passed by the House Ways and Means Committee, the program includes many new taxes. Among those which will affect Japanese are:

Individual income taxes, \$1,154,500,000

Normal 4 per cent rate continued. Personal exemptions of \$800 single, \$2000 married and \$400 for each child retained except that a widowed head of a family cannot deduct \$400 for the dependent that makes him or her head of the family. New surtaxes begin at 5 per cent on the first taxable dollar of income, after exemptions and deductions. Man and wife living together must file joint return. Special defense tax, 10 per cent of normal, and surtaxes retained.

Miscellaneous Taxes

Automobile sales: Increased passenger cars and trailers from 3½ to 7 per cent; buses, trucks, parts and accessories from 2½ to 5 per cent.

Admissions: Exemption reduced from 20 to 9 cents.

Tires: Increased rates from 2½ to 5 per cent per pound. tubes 4½ to 9 per cent.

Telephone, telegraph and cable tolls: New rates starting at 25 instead of 50 cents of toll charges. The brackets: 25 to 49 cents, 5 cent tax; 50 to 99 cents, 10 cents tax; \$1 to \$1.49, 15 cents tax; \$1.50 to \$1.99, 20 cents tax; \$2.00 to \$2.49, 25 cents tax; each additional 50 cents, 5 cents tax.

Passenger transportation, rail, water, air, bus; 5 per cent of the fare (35 cent exemption).

Telephone bills: 5 per cent.

Jewelry, clocks, watches, etc.: 10 per cent on the retail value.

Photographic apparatus: 10 per cent.

Mechanical refrigerators, including commercial refrigerators and air conditioning equipment: Increased rates

from 5½ to 10 per cent.

Sporting goods: 10 per cent.

Matches: 2 per cent thousand.

Radios and parts: Increased rates from 5½ to 10 per cent.

Luggage: 10 per cent.

Phonographs and records: 10 per cent.

Candy and chewing gum: 5 per cent.

Musical instruments: 10 per cent.

Bowling alley, billiard and pool establishments: \$15 per alley or table.

Club dues: Lower exemptions; re-define base.

Playing cards: Increase rates from 11 to 13 cents a deck.

Safe deposit boxes: Increased rates from 11 to 20 per cent of annual rental.

Cabarets: 5 per cent of total charge.

Use of automobiles, yachts and airplanes, not including those operated by State or Federal Government, but including planes of commercial airlines: \$5.

Slot machines and pinball machines, exempting those taking only a penny and those actually vending merchandise such as cigarette machines: \$25 a year.

Optical instruments, other than eyeglasses: 10 per cent.

Office and store machines: 10 per cent.

Electrical appliances: 10 per cent.

Rubber products, not including footwear, tires and tubes, or surgical equipment: 10 per cent.

Electrical and metal signs: 10 per cent.

Washing machines for commercial laundries: 10 per cent.

Soft drinks: One-sixth cent a bottle.

Furs: 10 per cent of retail price.

Cosmetics: Revised base.

Cutlery: 10 per cent.

Withholding tax on non-resident aliens and non-resident foreign corporations: Increased from 16½ to 27½ per cent.

(Editor's Note: Though this essay was written by Phil Matsumura of the San Jose division of the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County in 1937, its timeliness warrants its publication in this month's issue. Titled "The Nisei Becomes Aware of the Changing World," the essay placed second in a newspaper contest at the time it was written.)

When the moving picture flashes scene after scene of the world progress, when the radio announcer dynamically broadcasts the day's developments, or when the newspaper literally screams out in bold headlines the news of world importance, the Nisei of today, jerked out of his isolation into the full glare of public scrutiny, no longer accepts the new condition with passive interest as of yesteryear, but, on the contrary, with deep concern attempts to learn about their ultimate effect upon him. As he nears the voting age and his mind is more developed for knowledge, reflective thinking and reasonable foresight and assisted by the efficacy and the conveniences of modern communication, transportation and educational system, his increasing awareness of the changing world and of his position in society is quite inevitable.

The universal progress has, unquestionably, revised the mode of living in many ways and to make the necessary adjustments the Nisei is retaliating with determination, initiative and definite plans toward achievement of the envisioned goal. As a result, handicaps be they physical, psychological, educational or racial prejudices which may become detrimental if allowed to exist unmolested, are being minimized through the efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League and the individuals themselves in daily intercourse with the Americans.

The JAACL, a product of

modern advancement, is certainly a progressive step to keep the Japanese from being trampled upon or misled by politicians, to inform and protect them from any legislative measures affecting the Orientals, the interpret all complicated terms of rules and laws, and to continue to intensify the friendly relationship with the Occidentals. It also gives the average Nipponese opportunity for social contacts with civic leaders and the Nisei of other localities. These are only a few of the functions of the Citizens League and in time to come this organization will be the governing body of the second generation.

In this area of economic instability, anti-Japanese atmosphere and rapid changes, the increasing responsibility shifted to the second generation upon passing adolescence, to provide for the family, to discharge faithfully the common duty as citizens for community welfare, to be altruistic toward his friends and to represent outstanding cultural qualities of the Japanese race, is probably the underlying cause for the Nisei to become aware of the hustling world and the part he is expected to fulfill. Our universe being fundamentally a system of relations, all are needed by each one; therefore whatever course upon which the Nisei chooses to concentrate his vocational attention, it will have influential bearing upon the community's and the state's forward movement. The rise in the acceptance of social responsibility proves Nisei are moving spiritually as well as materially.

How best to use the growing leisure hours is an individual problem in which the Issei's conception in many cases varies widely with that of the second generation. The Nisei is no exception; he has also been susceptible to the enticement by modern business through clever advertising and high pressure salesmanship to spend his leisure at the advertised places. As goes America, so goes the Nisei in spite of the inhibitional attitude taken by the parents.

Frankly, how can the appeals made by the churches, libraries, concerts and adult education for a goodly share in the growing leisure be made to compete effectively with the appeals of commercialized recreation? The choice is hardly free when one set of influence is active and the other quiescent. The youth of today would rather utilize his youthful energy in active recreation than "to spend the leisure time quietly at home" as today's recreation is provided in form of mass entertainment because of greater mobility of people and for profit-making reasons. This is one aspect of the changing world which the Nisei has adopted without much loss of time.

In spite of the fact that the Nisei is an American in training, language, ideals, ha-

bits, actions and culture, he is not overlooking his inherited obligation of upholding the prestige and goodwill created by elders and exhibiting the jovial, industrious, law-abiding, peaceful and generous traits which have characterized his predecessors. To this end, the second generation youth has not neglected his duty as evidenced by the outstanding scholastic achievements made in schools, brilliant performances shown on sports fronts, generous and willing contributions donated for worthy causes and little or no wrong deeds. Fortunately, the advancing world has failed to deprive the Japanese American youth of those distinguishing qualities.

In full realization that he cannot waste his most productive years looking for an opportunity nor can he lose the prime of life waiting for an inspiration, the Nisei is adhering to the formula that states: "Most successes are but the final results of a long series of smaller opportunities." Saturated into the mind of the young Nisei, after the bitter experience of his parents, is the fact that the kind of opportunity he craves for, that in a flash would lift a man from poverty to riches and from obscurity to fame, is beyond the realm of any fantastic anticipation.

The Nisei, now inspired by vision, encouraged through education and more confident of their own strength, ingenuity and courage, are responding to the calls of the challenging world to blaze new trails and produce their own security, thus:

Definite steps have been taken to keep in stride with the march of time. Institutions of higher learning now have increased enrollment of Japanese students; gains in the number of Nisei-operated commercial enterprises are noticeable; in metropolitan areas Nisei doctors, dentists and lawyers are establishing themselves in greater number; and talented persons are securing positions in musical, theatrical and athletic activities. All of these are indications of progress already made and the manifestations show potentialities that many more Nisei are in line to inscribe their names in the annals of those who have succeeded.

As soon as the majority of the Nisei pass their present transitory apprenticeship period and become acquainted with new conditions, they will be hustling around in their pursuit of happiness and security. Just how far they will advance in the face of adversity, only the future will unfold. It is gratifying, however, to note their cognizance of the changing world and preparation to meet the challenge.

PRESENTING YOUR VIEWS

Dear Editor:

The president of the United States declared a state of emergency. He expressed the dire necessity of cooperation of capital and labor in order to meet the needs of production of war materials to hasten our national defense program. It is now evident by the march of events that we must have tens of thousands of planes, many divisions of light and heavy tanks, and a greater standing army. Our country must be prepared to defend the entire Western Hemisphere.

Let us empower our national executive, Saburo Kido, to write to President Roosevelt assuring the backing of his policies. The JAACL's message will greatly hearten the great burden now placed upon the leaders at Washington. We must realize that our creed,

"Security through Unity," also applies to the nation-at-large.

Citizens, this is the time for sacrifices of human liberties and comforts. This is a national emergency. Our economic system, democratic principles and social standards are threatened. We contribute toward their destruction by maintaining all our democratic practices intact at home and also by remaining indifferent to the needs of our government.

For those young men now training in the army and those about to follow: you are the flower of the youth of this great nation. Things may be awfully strenuous at the army camps, especially for those accustomed to metropolitan existence. I believe it is your duty to refrain from presenting your grievances

while visiting people at home, and also while in camp. After all, you are training vigorously to meet the needs of the United States armed forces, and not attending a mere training school. The officers are preparing you physically and mentally to meet all developing eventualities. By perseverance, you are actually contributing towards the maintenance of high morale in the army and also at home. Any detrimental remarks about the army destroys that confidence we have in you. It also degrades the morale in your camp. So, stalwart Nisei trainees, let us contribute towards the preservation of a high moral standard in our great country during this emergency, like patriotic citizens.

SHIG AKAGI,
Mt. Eden, Calif.

AS ONE FARMER TO ANOTHER

Because of the increasing use of machinery on the farm within the past decade, agriculture has become one of the most hazardous industries in this country.

In 1940 the fatalities occurring from work accidents on the farms of the United States were more than those from the air battles that raged over England.

Of the accidents occurring on the farm, about 30 per cent of them are connected with machinery, especially tractors. Most of these accidents can be prevented by carefully observing certain simple and fundamental safety rules or precautions.

Following rules for safe tractor operation were prepared by the Farm Safety Committee of Farm Equipment Institute and approved by the National Safety Council, Inc.:

1. Be sure the gear shift lever is in neutral before cranking the engine.
 2. Always engage the clutch gently especially when going up a hill or pulling out of a ditch.
 3. When driving on highways, or to and from fields, be sure that both wheels are braked simultaneously when making an emergency stop.
 4. Always ride on seat or stand on platform of tractor. Never ride on drawbar of tractor or drawn implement.
 5. When tractor is hitched to a stump or heavy load, always hitch to drawbar and never take up the slack of chain with a jerk.
 6. Be extra careful when working on hillsides. Watch out for holes or ditches into which a wheel may drop and cause tractor to overturn.
 7. Always keep tractor in gear when going down steep hills or grades.
 8. Always drive tractor at speeds slow enough to insure safety, especially over rough ground or near ditches.
 9. Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes. The hazard of overturning the tractor increases four times when speed is doubled.
 10. Always stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor.
 11. Never dismount from tractor when it is in motion. Wait until it stops.
 12. Never permit persons other than the driver to ride on tractor when it is in operation.
 13. Never stand between tractor and drawn implement when hitching. Use an iron hook to handle drawbar.
 14. Do not put on or remove belt from pulley while the pulley is in motion.
 15. Should motor overheat, be careful when refilling radiator.
 16. Never refuel tractor while motor is running or extremely hot.
 17. When tractor is attached to a power implement, be sure that all power line shielding is in place.
- Remember: a careful operator always is the best insurance against an accident.

STOP MIGRATION OF RURAL YOUTH TO PROTECT FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IN U. S.

The importance of the farm as America's first line of defense is stressed in a speech delivered by Congressman Clifford Davis at the National Farm Youth Foundation in Dearborn, Michigan. He said:

"Since the foods we need are of a nature best produced

"During its lifetime, America has derived a majority of its leadership from men and women whose background is that of small towns and farms. They learned of the true values of life from the land.

"If our way of living is as important and essential to us



on the so-called family farm, it naturally becomes important that tools adaptable to general farming be made available as quickly as possible and in the greatest possible quantities. This cannot be accomplished unless everyone is acutely aware of the fact that practical plans must be made for our agricultural defense effort just as plans have been made for our industrial defense effort.

"Few are conscious of the fact that the real scarcity of production tools and materials has not yet occurred. There are two good reasons for this. The first is that industry has been busy tooling up with the result that the real demand for materials has not yet been felt. The second reason is the fact that management in general does not realize the difficult material conditions they are about to face. When this is realized, there will be a mad scramble for materials.

as we say it is, then we must continue all efforts to stop the migration from the farm of those to whom we look to carry on our American ideals—American farm youth.

"You ask, 'What part can youth, particularly farm youth, play in this movement?' Farm youth in the past has supplied the lifeblood to the great cities. The job now is to place these young people and the values they represent on family farms; in commercial businesses necessary to rural communities, and in industry made available to them in the heart of agricultural areas."

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The book "Weeds of California," by Dr. W. W. Robbins, Margaret K. Bellue and Walter S. Ball is now available for distribution from the Supervisor of Documents, Room 214, Capitol Building, Sacramento.

ON THE FOOD FRONT

Sweet Potatoes

Efforts to make the sweet potato crop an important raw material for industry have been going on for several years in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Chemists of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering showed how to make from sweet potatoes a good white starch equal to starches from imported tropical roots. Now engineers of the same Bureau are reporting progress in equipment and methods of producing, harvesting, marketing and storing.

Cherries

A new type of naturally flavored preserved cherry, decorative as the true maraschino, and definitely good to eat as well as to look at, has come from experiments by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion at Geneva, N.Y.

The fruit is described as a really edible preserved cherry suitable for garnishing drinks, ice cream, salads and other foods, and tasty enough to encourage eating as well as looking.

Oranges

Many oranges, though ripe, lack full yellow color. Discovery of the ethylene gas method of treating these green-colored oranges, which leaves the orange a beautiful, natural yellow, is cited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as an illustration that scientific research pays.

The research that established this method cost about \$4,000 and adds an estimated \$4,000,000 to the market value of Florida crop alone each year—and about the same to California growers, according to Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

Vocational Picture Berry Workers

Strawberries form a small but important part of the farm picture in almost every part of the United States. The senior partner of the shortcake is a truly national fruit which brings in anywhere from 20 to 50 million dollars a year to American farmers. It is grown from Florida to Washington, from New York to California. Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oregon, Michigan and Missouri lead in strawberry acreage.

Experts of the Department of Agriculture predict that this year will be America's biggest strawberry year—biggest in acreage and in the size of the crop. And with prices holding up fairly well, it is likely to be the richest year for strawberry growers.

When raised commercially, the strawberry is an intensely cultivated crop. It brings a very high gross return per acre, but costs of production are also high. Farmers took in \$171 for every acre of strawberries harvested in 1938, but out of this they had to spend large sums for plants, fertilizer and labor.

The farmer buys young strawberry plants, not seeds. These are planted shallowly, either by hand or machine, usually in matted rows, where their runners can solidly fill the whole row. An expert worker using good hand tools can set 5,000 or more plants a day. A strawberry planting machine, manned by four workers, can set as many as 30,000 plants a day!

In the South, strawberries can be planted in the fall or early winter; in the North, spring is the planting season. After a field of plants has grown two crops, it may need fertilizer. After from two or six crops, the plants lose their productivity and replanting may be necessary. Also, after several seasons, the

field may have to be planted in other crops for a time. Insect pests, which attack the strawberry, also make rotation advisable.

Strawberries can be grown in most soils, except sand, soggy bottomlands, and heavy clay. Strawberry cultivation calls for a fairly low original investment, since large farms and the best soil are not required. Profits vary greatly from year to year, and the amount of acreage harvested frequently changes 10 to 25 per cent from one year to another.

About 150,000 workers migrate through the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast with the strawberry harvest. They may start in Florida in December or January, work their way north and wind up in Michigan. Thousands of other migrants pick the berries in California, Oregon and other western states.

Pickers Are Poorly Paid

Pickers, who are paid between one and two cents a quart, can sometimes find strawberry harvest work for six months of the year. After this, many pick other fruits in the North, then return in the fall for the cotton harvest in the South.

Picking strawberries is hard, painstaking work, done on hands and knees. Hard as it is, workers generally prefer strawberry picking to cotton picking because they can earn more per day. Even at best, however, a migrant family may not average more than \$475 or \$500 a year!

Migratory workers usually travel in old "jalopies" and live in tents or flimsy shacks. Their way of life is extremely hard and uncertain. When they find work bringing in the strawberry crop, their children often work with them. Together they earn just enough to keep going.

—Vocational Trends

Good Condition

An Inducement for People to Eat More Apples

"One way of getting people to eat more apples," says the U.S. Department of Agriculture, "is to see that grocers and other retailers are supplied with fruit in first-class eating condition."

Ordinarily markets pay premiums for commercially important varieties while they are in relatively short supply. This tends to bring on the market, for example, Delicious and Northern Spy, and even later varieties, while the earlier varieties are in season and before the later ones are in good eating condition. Also, growers and distributors commonly make the mistake of holding fall and early winter apples in storage long past the normal marketing season for a particular variety.



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EFFECTS OF PRUNING UCLA CONDUCTS TESTS OF CALIFORNIA CITRUS TREES

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — What effect does pruning have on citrus trees? How long does it take the trees to produce new tops and resume fruiting?

Questions like these, which affect California's \$100,000,000 citrus industry, have been answered in a two-year experiment conducted on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California by Prof. Robert W. Hodgson and Prof. S. H. Cameron of the College of Agriculture.

Their studies concerned the top regeneration following light, medium and heavy pruning of 23 citrus trees, ten years old, representing two varieties of orange and one each of grapefruit and lemon. Light pruning took off 45 per cent of the top, medium pruning 65 per cent and heavy pruning 80 per cent.

The experimenters found that the rate of top regenera-

tion and resumption of fruiting during the first two years is inversely proportional to the severity of pruning. Severely pruned trees made more new growth the second year than they did the first, but lightly pruned trees made more new growth the first year than they did the second.

Prof. Hodgson and Prof. Cameron discovered that lightly pruned trees re-establish a full complement of leaves the first year after pruning. Heavily pruned trees, on the other hand, required two or more years to come back to normal.

It was also learned that under conditions where tree growth is uniform, an accurate calculation of the rate of top regeneration can be made on a basis of fresh weight of those parts of the tree above ground, or of branches and leaves only.

Official Urges Consideration of Co-Operative Insurance Movement

By M. D. LINCOLN
Sec., Ohio Farm Bureau
Federation

The cooperative insurance movement which addresses its efforts specifically at the heart of the problem of underinsurance of farmers has not received the consideration or the recognition which its merits warrant.

Cooperatives have demonstrated that they can reduce the price levels of the things people buy, and without monopoly of controls. They need to transact only enough business in any field—usually 10 to 15 per cent of the total is sufficient—to set up standards of price, quality and service.

What they have done in other lines, cooperatives can duplicate in life insurance. To provide adequate life insurance protection for low-income groups, for example, the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co., has just begun the writing of a low cost policy in units of \$500 each which costs only \$6.22 a year at the age of 35 and gives pure insurance protection.

This cost is only a fraction of the cost of conventional so-called industrial insurance. Its cost is so low that lapsation and surrenders should be infrequent even in times of disaster and economic depression. In low-income families the margin between the amount of income to purchase the necessities of life is small. Consequently, we regard it of utmost importance that insurance costs be as low as possible.

Finally, the secondary function of insurance is to serve as a reservoir of finance.

Cooperatives lend their funds, wherever possible, to the people who created them for the purchase of homes or farms, for investment in cooperative business, and for such other purposes as will benefit them which are sanctioned by law, by insurance regulation and sound business practice. The full import of such an investment policy can only be realized by those who have had loans called in time of stress, and who have lost farms and homes which they had labored a lifetime to create.

Overcrops Allowed to Decompose on Soil Aid Irrigation, Tests Reveal

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Tests carried on in 32 field basins have provided additional evidence that overcrops cut and allowed to decompose on the ground aid in preparing a soil for irrigation, according to Arthur Pillsbury and Martin Huberty of the irrigation division of the University of California College of Agriculture.

The experiments were conducted on Yolo loam soil. Pillsbury and Huberty found that with overcrop treatments the greatest effect on the rate at which water entered the soil was felt after the tops had been cut and decay had

started. Best results were obtained when the cut tops were not removed from the ground.

Cultivation of the soil after the overcrop had been cut was found to cause an appreciable drop in the ability of the soil to absorb water. Pillsbury and Huberty point out that cultivation turned under soil with a structure favorable to penetration of water and brought soil with less favorable structure to the surface.

The main influence of organic matter on the rate at which a soil will take water, they say, appears to be in its effect on the surface soil.

Keep a Cow

Families Save \$100
Each Year in
Dairy Needs

BERKELEY, Calif. — The family that keeps a cow may be able to make savings approaching \$100 annually through use of home-produced dairy products, according to G. E. Gordon, dairy specialist in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

Writing in a new emergency food production circular entitled Home Milk Production, Gordon says, a survey of possible savings in home food production in California has shown a potential saving of about \$200 per year is possible and almost half of this comes from use of dairy products supplied by the family cow.

The circular outlines the conditions under which home milk production might be undertaken, selection, care and management of the cow, pasteurization of milk, and preparation of butter and cottage cheese. It may be obtained through the county offices of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Dual Life

Good Soil Around
Fences Useful
For Plants

Most of the plants recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for soil conservation uses must be able to "take it" — able to grow in spite of poor soil. But not all — some plants, such as many of the berried shrubs and vines, which serve the double purpose of erosion control and food for wild life as well as humans, warrant planting on the best soils on the farm, according to studies at Soil Conservation Service nurseries.

Hugh A. Steavenson, manager of the Soil Conservation Service Nursery at Elsberry, Mo., finds that many farmers are glad to encourage birds and other forms of wildlife by using the more fertile, "out of way" places on the farm for the planting of hedge rows of berried shrubs.

By reason of long accumulating topsoil, turning fence rows afford ideal conditions for such plantings with little or no sacrifice of cultivated farm land. This applies to areas other than where old fences remain in place or to locations where fences have been removed and re-located to facilitate contour tillage. In either event, such places usually have most of the original good soil left, providing just the kind of fertility and moisture conditions required by berried plants that are especially useful yet do not thrive in poor soil.

San Mateo Nursery

416 N. El Camino Real
San Mateo, Calif

Successful Selling Program Consider Competition with Other Products on Agricultural Market

BERKELEY, Calif. — In planning and carrying out marketing programs for farm products consideration should be given to possible competition between these and other products on the market, according to Dr. Sidney Hoos of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California.

Reporting on a study carried out at the Foundation, Dr. Hoos says indications were found that pears compete with plums and peaches in the market. Evidence indicated, he explains, that large supplies and low prices of plums and peaches result in declining prices for pears. On the other hand, he adds, short supplies and high prices of plums and peaches may cause increased demand and higher prices for pears.

Such relationships, believes Dr. Hoos, may play a large part in the success or failure of marketing programs. "A price-raising pear marketing policy, formulated with reference to correlated demands between pears and peaches, or pears and plums," he says, "may result in consumers substituting plums and peaches for pears to such an extent that returns to growers are actually reduced."

"This is not to present a brief for or against marketing agreements, since their feasibility and success depend upon many additional considerations. But it is important that in the discussion, formulation and prosecution of marketing programs, consideration be given to the relations between various commodities."

Plentiful Domestic Production Promises Abundance of Spinach Seed to Overcome War Shortage

SPINACH — nss sieo Spinach seed was one of the items in which the United States faced a shortage when war disturbed the usual supplies. U. S. Department of Agriculture records showed we had been importing more than 13 pounds of seed for every pound home grown.

Home production promises a full supply this year for planting in 1942. An early spring survey of seed prospects issued in mid-April indicated that experienced seed growers were planning acreage to provide a full supply.

This report, according to

George C. Edler of the Agricultural Marketing Service, probably prevented considerable wasteful production by inexperienced producers.

Many fields of spinach that could not be harvested profitably for greens because of weather or market conditions probably would have been saved for seed, says Edler, had it not been for the April report which indicated that experienced growers already supplied with suitable harvesting, cleaning and storage equipment were prepared to furnish all the spinach seed required.

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First Official Announcement from Washington

Overcoming Presumption

Clearing the remaining doubts for many Nisei overseas, Washington released the first official announcement regarding the procedure for overcoming the presumption of expatriation under Section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940. The announcement states:

"Pursuant to the authority contained in section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940, the following regulations are hereby prescribed as part 315 of title 8, chapter I, Code of Federal Regulations:

"Sec. 315.1. Nationals subject to presumption of expatriation. Section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940 provides: A national of the United States who was born in the United States or who was born in any place outside of the jurisdiction of the United States of a parent who was born in the United States, shall be presumed to have expatriated himself under subsection (c) or (d) of section 401, when he shall remain for six months or longer within any foreign state of which he or either of his parents shall have been a national according to the laws of such foreign state, or within any place under control of such foreign state, and such presumption shall exist until overcome whether or not the individual has returned to the United States.

Such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or to an immigration officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State and the Department of Justice jointly prescribe. However, no such presumption shall arise with respect to any officer or employee of the United States while serving abroad as such officer or employee, nor to any accompanying member of his family.

"Subsections (c) and (d) of section 401 of the act provide that a person who is a national of the United States either by birth or naturalization shall lose his nationality by

"(c) Entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state unless expressly authorized by the laws of the United States, or he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or

"(d) Accepting, or performing the duties of any office, post or employment under the government of a foreign state of political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible.

"Subsection (b) of section 403 of the act provides: No national under 18 years of age can expatriate himself under subsections (b) to (g), inclusive, of section 401.

"Sec. 315.2. When presumption arises. The presumption that a person who was born in the United States or in any place outside of the jurisdiction of the United States of a parent who was born in the United States has committed the acts of expatriation specified in subsections (c) and (d) of section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940 will only arise under section 402 of the act when the person, while not an officer or employee of the United States serving abroad or an accompanying member of the family of such officer or employee, shall have remained for six months after the date stated in Sec. 315.3 of this part, in a foreign state or in any place within the control thereof of which he or either of his parents shall have been a national.

"Section 315.3. When six months' residence begins. The six months' residence referred to in section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940 cannot begin before Jan. 13, 1941 (the effective date of the act), nor before the person in question has reached the age of 18 years.

"Section 315.4. To whom evidence shall be presented to overcome presumption. Evidence intended to overcome the presumption of expatriation under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940 shall be presented (a) to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, if the person making a claim to nationality of the United States is in a foreign country; (b) to an immigration officer at a port of entry of the United States, if such person is applying for admission to the United States; (c) to the Department of State, Washington, D.C., if such person is residing in the United States and is applying for a passport or for protection abroad or for any other official assistance from that Department; and (d) to such immigration officer as required by regulations under the immigration or nationality laws relating to the right or privilege which the person residing in the United States who is seeking to avail himself of a right or privilege as a national thereof.

In the case of any other person residing in the United States who is seeking to avail himself of a right or privilege as a national thereof, if it appears that a presumption of expatriation has arisen against him under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., should be consulted.

"Sec. 315.5. Evidence required to overcome presumption. The presumption described in section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940 may be overcome by the presentation of satisfactory evidence that the person subject to the presumption has not, on or after Jan. 13, 1941, (a) entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state, or, if he has so entered or served, that he did not have and did not acquire the nationality of such foreign state; and (b) that he has not, on or after Jan. 13, 1941, accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or, if he has

accepted or performed any such duties, that nationality of such foreign state was not a prerequisite to eligibility therefor. A statement of the cause of his foreign residence which has given rise to such presumption, the place in the foreign state or states where he resided, and the occupations he followed in each such place shall be required.

"Section 315.6. Form of evidence. Evidence to overcome the presumption under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940 shall be in the form of statements made under oath or affirmation by the person seeking to overcome such presumption. The officer examining any case under sec. 315.2 of this part may, in his discretion, require additional evidence in support of any such statements.

When it appears that the person against whom the presumption has arisen has performed any of the acts specified in subsections (c) or (d) of section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940, a written statement by the appropriate officer of the foreign state shall be required, if practicable, showing whether such person at the time of performing such acts was a national of that state, whether only nationals of that state were eligible for such service, or whether by performing such acts he acquired its nationality. The statement of such foreign officer shall be accepted as prima facie correct.

"Sec. 315.7. When evidence is not satisfactory to diplomatic or consular officer. When the evidence presented is clearly not satisfactory to the diplomatic or consular officer of the United States to overcome the presumption of expatriation under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940, he shall refer his findings to the Department of State and if the latter concurs it shall inform the Department of Justice. In any case in which the evidence is not entirely satisfactory to such officer to show that the presumption of expatriation has arisen, or, if it has arisen, that it has been overcome by the evidence presented, he should consult the Department of State.

"Sec. 315.8. When evidence is not satisfactory to immigration officer. (a) When, in the case of a person applying at a port of the United States for admission as a national thereof, an immigration officer is not entirely satisfied that the presumption of expatriation under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940 has arisen, or, if it has arisen, he is not entirely satisfied that it has been overcome by the evidence presented, he shall refer the case to a board of special inquiry. Such board, if not satisfied that the presumption is overcome, and if such person is not admissible to the United States as an alien, shall exclude him from admission to the United States, and inform him of his right of appeal on

each question.

"(b) In any case in which a person residing in the United States seeks as a national thereof to avail himself of any right or privilege in connection with the administration of the immigration laws or the nationality laws, and the immigration officer is not entirely satisfied that it has been overcome by the evidence presented, the case shall be handled in the manner and in the channels as required by the regulations relating to the exercise of such right or privilege. If the final decision be such that such presumption has arisen and has not been overcome, the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall so inform the Department of State.

"Sec. 315.9. When evidence overcomes presumption; effect of decision. When the United States diplomatic or consular officer or immigration officer is satisfied that the evidence presented overcomes the presumption of expatriation under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940, the United States passport or other travel document of the person shall be endorsed by or on the part of such officer with a certificate as follows:

"I certify that the holder of this _____ has submitted to me evidence which I believe to be sufficient to overcome, as of this date, the presumption of expatriation under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940."

"If the person has not such passport or travel document the certificate shall be made in the form of a letter to him. The certificate shall be dated and signed by the officer making it, and he shall add thereto the title of his office and his station. Such certificate shall be accepted by diplomatic, consular and immigration officers of the United States as prima facie evidence that the presumption of expatriation has been overcome, but shall not preclude such officers or the United States from requiring satisfactory evidence that the certificate was not obtained through fraud or other illegality when there is reasonable cause to believe

(Continued on Page 11)

1941 MEMBERSHIP

SALINAS VALLEY

Kay Nakamura
Grace Sakasegawa
Eva Kubota
Brown Yoshioka
Grace Fujino
Sumio Nishi

SANTA MARIA VALLEY

Masao Inabu
Masasuke Oishi
Hideo Miyake
Masaharu Kashiwagi
Katsuo Goto
Robert S. Kurashita
Mineko Hamada
Eiko Hamada
George Y. Ishisaka
Tadao Kusudo
Kazue Yamada
Kikuye Yamada
Mrs. Yoshiko Miyake
Mrs. Toshiko Iriyama
Mrs. Ayako Sakamoto
Harry Miyata
Mrs. Florence Kamiya
Dr. John Koyama
Richard Kamon
Masao Minamide
Kiyoko Inouye
Ruth Hagiya
Robert Hiramatsu
Edward Hiramatsu

Dr. Yukio Miyauchi
Katsuji Ogura
Taro Wada
George N. Sakai
Yoshimi Yamamoto
Mitsugi Hirano
Ken Utsunomiya
Edward T. Okamoto
Mrs. Mary Oishi
Mrs. Kingyo Miyake
Haruteru Kashiwagi
James M. Nishino
Jimmie Suyehara
Shizue Hamada
Sam Uchiyumi
Kiyoko Oda
Tadao Yamada
Tazuko Koyama
Harry N. Miyake
Noboru Iriyama
Sam M. Sakamoto
Kiichiro Akasaka
Harry M. Kamiya
Shigeo Kawaguchi
Robert Utsunomiya
Tomoo Sakaji
Akira Ito
Grace Hagiya
Moses Hagiya
Mrs. Ruth Hiramatsu
Charles Hiramatsu
Mrs. Hatsuye Miyauchi
William S. Maeda
Masao Tani
Tatsuo Yamamoto
Kikuma Kikkawa
Kiyo Utsunomiya
Nimashi Oishi
Masayuki Goto
Chikayoshi Tomooka
Mitsuki Matsuoka
John S. Ura
Henry Suzuki
Isamu S. Yamamoto
Tom Fujioka
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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.

(Continued from July)

Section 300 provides that a soldier's dependents shall not be evicted from their dwelling if the rental is \$80 or less per month, except upon leave of court. Eviction proceedings may be delayed for not longer than 3 months, if the soldier proves that he cannot pay the rent by reason of his being in military service.

Sections 301 to 303 inclusive apply to real or personal property purchased on the installment plan, and to mortgages secured by real or personal property, and apply only where such obligations were incurred prior to October 17, 1940.

If the soldier is under such obligation and defaults on his payments after entering the military service, and is unable to reach an equitable agreement with his creditor, the creditor may not terminate or rescind the contract, repossess the property or foreclose the mortgage except by action in Court.

In such case the Court has wide discretionary powers to make such disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of both parties.

Relief is predicated upon the soldier's inability to meet his obligations by reason of being in the military service.

The Court is authorized, with certain exceptions, to postpone repossession or foreclosure until the soldier's return from military service.

If the creditor is permitted to resume possession of the property, the Court is authorized to order repayment of all, or any part, of the deposits or installments.

In the case of automobiles, tractors and accessories for either, the Court may not postpone repossession of such vehicles unless the soldier has paid 50 per cent or more of the purchase price.

In those cases where less than 50 per cent has been paid, and the creditor is permitted to repossess the property, the Court may require a refund of installments and may require the creditor to file a bond conditioned to indemnify the soldier against loss or damage.

Two things in these sections are worthy of note: (1) The contract may be cancelled, or the property repossessed, if the parties mutually

agree in writing after the period of military service has commenced;

(2) The soldier must be proved to show that his inability to meet the obligation is definitely impaired by reason of his service.

Sections 400 to 414, inclusive, refer to the soldier's life insurance policies which were in force prior to October 17, 1940, or not less than 30 days before his military service commenced.

If the soldier is unable to keep up his premium payments, he may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the benefits of this Article, who will make arrangements to guarantee payment of these premiums and prevent lapse of the soldier's insurance policies.

However, such advance of premiums will become a lien on the policies, which must be repaid sometime after the soldier leaves the service.

Section 500 affords a measure of relief to the soldier who may own real property and is unable, by reason of his military service, to pay the taxes and assessments thereon.

The soldier must file an affidavit with the collector of taxes setting forth his inability to pay. The tax collector must then apply to the Court for permission to sell the property for taxes.

Thereupon, the Court is authorized to postpone the sale for a period not more than 6 months after the soldier's discharge from active service.

In those cases where the existing laws require the sale of property to meet the tax, soldier will have the right to redeem the property within 6 months after he returns from military service.

The soldier is not relieved from payment of taxes, which must be paid upon his return from active service, but will only be liable for the tax or assessment plus 6 per cent interest.

Section 513 provides for deferment of payment of income taxes, without interest or penalty, for not longer than 6 months after the soldier's release from active duty.

However, bear in mind, that all relief granted to a person in military service is predicated upon his inability to meet his obligations because of his military service.



The Watsonville chapter's float took first honors in the Fourth of July parade. Designed by Shizu Matsuda, the

float was constructed by members under the direction of Bill Shirachi, chairman. (Photo by Dave Fujita)

Nationality Act

(Continued from Page 10)

that such is the case.

"Sec. 315.10. Proof of facts not relating to presumption under section 402. Nothing in this part shall relieve any person from complying with any requirements with respect to proof of facts which do not relate to overcoming the presumption under section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940.

"Sumner Welles
"Acting Sec'y of State."

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Long Beach Committees

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Committees responsible for the many preparations for the third biennial convention of the Southern California District of the JACL are as follows:

General Chairman — John K. Morooka

Gen. Arrangements chairman—Frank M. Ono

Reception Committee—Mrs. Josie Ikeda, chairman, Emmy Tsujimoto, Elaine Ikoma, Lily Arikawa, Harry Sabusawa, Ben Mitsuda, Miyeko Kurihara, Fumi Matsukawa, Tad Nomura, Mrs. Ruth Yomogida, and Mrs. Rose Koyanagi.

Oratorical—James H. Hashimoto, chairman, Mary Sabusawa, Mrs. Waseda Kamiya, Tamayo Mizota, Takeyo Mizota, Frank Hirashima, Kiyoko and Terumi Ogata.

Transportation — Frank I. Abe, chairman, Mrs. Josie Ikeda, Tom and Marion Tanamachi, Roy Kubota, Shuichi Wada, Harry Takahama, Tsuneo Imai, Shig Chakuno, Harry Sabusawa, Yutaka Hiratsuka, Masato Yoshimoto, and Tom Nakaji.

Registration — Mrs. Yayoi Ono, chairman, Mary Hirata, Lily Arikawa, Alyce Matsuoka, Tomi Okura, Mary Nojima, Mrs. Hisa Ishii, Kiyoko Chakuno, Laura Yamaguchi, and Mrs. Chiye Taniguchi.

Bowling — Frank M. Ono, chairman, Mary Yoshihara, Frank Hashimoto, Mrs. Ida Imai, Kinu Hirashima, James Karazawa, Fred Makimoto, Toshi Kawai, Jack and Fred Kato.

Beach Party—Mary Yoshihara, chairman, Lloyd Sato, Mits Sakaniwa, Kay Hirashima, Ruth Yoshihara, Mrs. Sakaye Kawasaki, Chiyoko, Elsie and Fred Kawanami, and Harry Sabusawa.

Registration Dance—Alyce Matsuoka, chairman, Kinu Hirashima, Mits Sakaniwa, Sally Kawabata, June Fujikawa, Max Matsuoka, Ko Kusaka, James Koga, Charles Hirata.

Luncheon—Amy Morooka, chairman, Clara Tomono, Mary Tokitsu, Shizu Iwahashi, Yoshiko and Yukie Hanato.

Banquet—Tom Minami and Ruth Yoshihara, co-chairmen, Mary Yamagata, Kinu Hirashima, Elaine Ikoma.

Music and Conference Pictures — Harry Sabusawa, chairman, Fred Makimoto, Mrs. Josie Ikeda and Yaeko Matsui.

Finance—James H. Hashimoto, chairman, George Yamagata, Kaei Kamiya, Henry C. Takeuchi, Joe Ishii, Mrs. Ruth Yomogida, and Mrs. Rose Koyanagi.

Housing—Aiko Nishikata, chairman, Martha Morooka.

Golf—George K. Yamagata, chairman, George Koyama, Ben Mitsuda, and Joe Ishii.

Round Table—Henry Ishizuka, chairman.

Sayonara Ball — George Ishizuka and Helen Yamagata, co-chairmen, Kay Hirashima, George Koyama, Frances Takahama, and Fumi Matsukawa.

Northwest Supports U. S. Defense Bonds Resolution Also Backs USO Drive



In line with the recommendations of the National JACL, the Puyallup Valley JACL invested \$500 in a United States defense bond at the National Bank of Washington's securities department in Tacoma, Washington.

Pictured from left to right, seated, are: Tadao Yoshida, chapter treasurer; Lefty S. Sasaki, president; Raymond West of the National Bank of Washington security department;

Standing, Betty Sato, 2nd vice-president; Dyke Itami, 1st vice-pres.; Tadao Tamura, corres. sec'y; and Lillian Mizukami, rec. sec'y.

(Photo Courtesy of Tacoma News Tribune)

Resolution Also Backs USO Drive

SEATTLE, Wash.—Unanimously approved by the Northwest District Council Board of the JACL, members officially went on record as supporting the sale of United States defense bonds and stamps and backing the United Service Organization.

The following is the resolution:

WHEREAS a state of national emergency whose limits cannot be predicted has been proclaimed by the President of the United States, and

WHEREAS the gravity of this situation as caused by the present world crisis demands the speedy advancement of our national defense work, and

WHEREAS this is a challenge to all Americans to exert their patriotic efforts toward the defense and protection of our nation, our institutions and our way of life, now

BE IT RESOLVED that the Northwest District Council Board of the Japanese American Citizens League in session at Seattle, Washington, on July 6, 1941, go on record as favoring and encouraging all chapters of the council to give full support to the present campaign for the sale of the United States Defense Bonds and Stamps, and to petition the National Board of the Japanese American Citizens League to request all other chapters to adopt similar action:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in connection with the adoption of this resolution that Northwest District Council chapters also bring their unstinting support to the United Service Organization in its work to afford wholesome and needed recreation to the men now serving with the United States Army.

Seattle Heads

Chairman W. Mambu In Charge of Conclave

SEATTLE, Wash.— Committee heads responsible for the smooth preparations for the 6th biennial northwest council convention are as follows:

Chairman, William Mambu; secretary, Yoshiko Nogaki; assistant sec'y, Mary Arima; treas., Charles Toshi; finance, Takeo Nogaki; gen. affairs, Tom Kanno; program, George Taketa; publicity, Bud Fukei; reception, Cora Uno; registration, Hide Morizumi; housing, Mike Iseri; souvenir program, Tura Nakamura, Mun Iseri; publication, Dick Takeuchi, Tony Gomes;

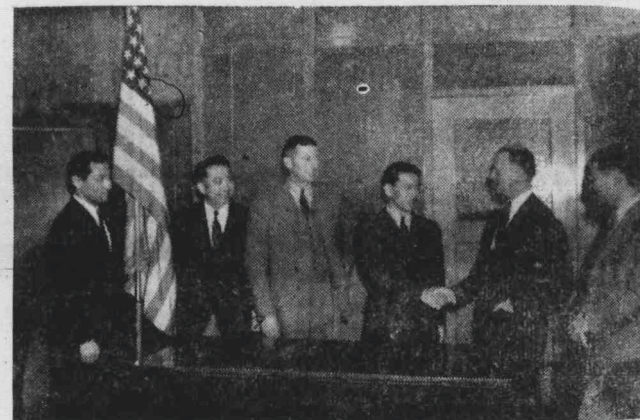
Transportation, Fred Takagi, Frank Okimoto; pictures, Tomio Itabashi; oratorical, Kenji Ito; sayonara ball, Jiro Aoki, outing, Koji Norikane; golf, Johnson Shimizu; banquet, Lily Soyejima, luncheon, Shigeo Tamaki, Toshiko Tsujikawa; pre-convention rally, Jiro Aoki; stenographic, Toshiko Fukano; tickets, Yoshio Takahashi; public relations, Toshio Hoshide, Tom Iseri.

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Setting a fitting example for every loyal citizen of America, the Seattle chapter purchased its \$500 defense savings bond with wholehearted support of every member. Shown on the occasion are the following, from left to right: Takeo Nogaki, Clarence T. Arai, William C. H. Lewis, deputy administrator of defense savings in Washington state; Kenji Ito, chap-

ter president; Earl T. Ross, field representative of the defense savings staff of the Treasury department; and James Y. Sakamoto, Nogaki, Arai and Sakamoto are past presidents of the Seattle JACL.

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