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# THE Pacific Citizen

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## Why Belong to the JACL?

I Agree With Its Aims; I Believe In Its  
Destiny; I Am Proud To Be a Member!

"AMERICA . . . is something only if it consists of all of us; and it can consist of all of us only as our spirits are banded together in a common enterprise . . . the enterprise of liberty and justice and right."

WOODROW WILSON.

### WHY BELONG? WELL . . .

. . . I BELONG to the Japanese American Citizens League because I am an American, and I want to become "A Better American In a Greater America." I know that it is the only national organization which is recognized in every local, state, and federal council chamber as the official spokesman for the welfare of the American citizens of Japanese extraction. I agree with their aims and declarations: "J" for Justice, "A" for Americanism, "C" for Citizenship, and "L" for Leadership. I believe that the future destiny of the Japanese in this great commonwealth lies in the hands of this fraternal body which seeks "Security Through Unity" for its members.

Its history is the story of the American-born Japanese and their growth into manhood. Its achievements are reflected in the comparatively enviable status which we Japanese enjoy today as a minority group. Were it not for the League, prejudice, discrimination and jingoism might still be rampant — and we might still be subjected to such humiliations as separate schools and rooms, inferior instructors, inadequate equipment; such injustices as passport difficulties, loss of citizenship simply by reason of marriage to a Japanese national, special days and sections in theatres, dance halls, roller skating rinks, hotels, cafes, swimming pools, etc.; such prohibitions as existed, and still exist, for the colored folk.

True, the international situation over which we have no control has made our position a most precarious one — and even darker days loom ahead. But consider what it might be had not the National done such effective work in public relations and education. Loss of citizenship rights and privileges, confiscation of property, arbitrary incarceration in concentration camps, unwarranted search and seizure; these and more might be our lot today had not the JACL won for the Japanese community at large the respect and admiration of other Americans by its untiring work in its behalf — work which has prevented unfavorable legislation from handicapping us in our daily life, work which has won recognition for us as exemplary citizens, work which has largely eliminated the obnoxious and irritating discriminations of the past.

. . . I BELONG to the JACL because I realize that I, as an individual, can't do much to safeguard my own and my people's future, but, as a member, I can contribute to that voice which speaks for 20,000 ci-

vic-minded Japanese Americans. I realize that today, more than ever before, it needs the membership of every thinking American Japanese in order that its prestige and authority can be enhanced — all to the greater good which it can do for all of us.

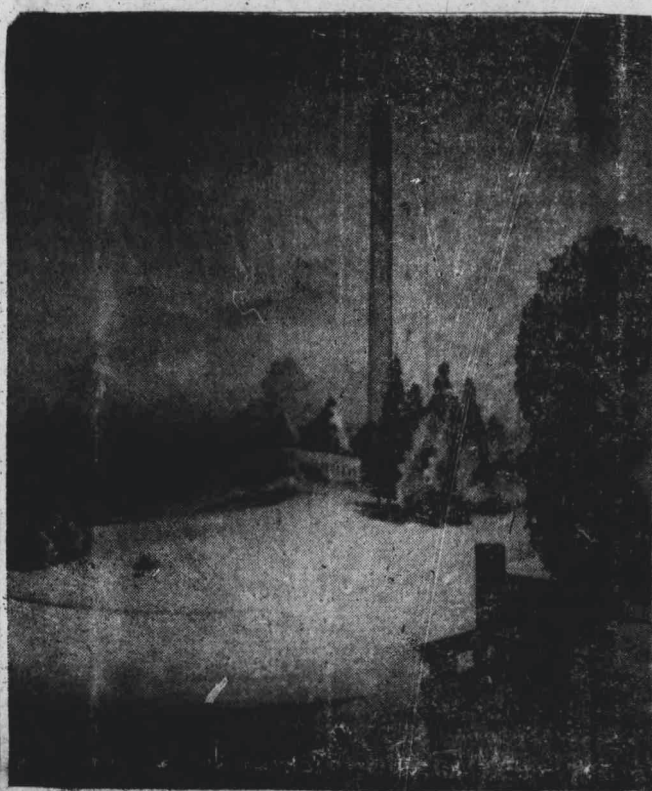
I appreciate the fact that we can't hide our collective heads in the sands of "don't-give-a-damness" and expect things to work out for, our betterment. I know that there are powerful forces which are determined to use us, along with certain other minority races as pawns in their game of power politics and war-mongering. I realize that to win our battles we must mobilize our forces into a grand army of freedom and justice.

I confess that I have been a parasite, as it were, on the JACL in the past in that I have "chiselled" in on many of the benefits which it has secured for the Japanese without meeting any of the obligations of membership. I realize now that its good works can't be measured in dollars and cents, for such treasures as freedom and liberty, opportunity and justice, can't be bought or sold or even seen, but I do know that they exist. Too many people don't care what happens so long as it doesn't happen to them — and then it's too late.

. . . I BELONG to the JACL because it has a constructive and planned program for the betterment of our conditions, from a personal as well as racial standpoint. It has just created more than 25 new national committees, bureaus, departments and boards whose tasks will be to scientifically and systematically work out solutions to those questions which continually plague us, such as employment, vocational possibilities, legal rights, public relations, favorable publicity, etc.

To supplement and com-

feature of art show



Prof. Chiura Obata's painting of the Campanile on the University of California campus was one of the highlights of the art exhibit of the San Francisco JACL.

The artist's fine work is familiar to readers of the Pacific Citizen. The cover of the Christmas edition will feature a painting by Prof. Obata. (Photo Courtesy New World-Sun)

plement their work, it has inaugurated six major national projects, each designed to grapple with the problems in that particular field of interest. Four national contests have been announced to spur the chapters into greater activity, as well as integrated, interesting and inspiring programs for the various local units. It is not only asking outstanding Japanese Americans to serve, but also leading authorities of other nationalities to act in advisory capacities. It has just appointed a full-time paid national secretary and field executive to supervise its multitudinous services. It sends the Pacific Citizen, its monthly national organ crammed full of interesting and informative data and information which no other medium carries, to me. Its membership card carries special identification privileges of inestimable intrinsic value. It offers me national services of a specialized and intimate nature which no other organization can offer, such as techniques and approaches to problems of discrimination, etc. Added to these, I receive the benefits which come to me from participating in the local chapter and District Council activities and services.

. . . I BELONG, and I am proud to belong, to the JACL because it is my organization, run by me, for me. It is a young and grow-

ing organization, just as we Japanese Americans are young and growing. I want to grow with the JACL, and in that process I know that I myself will grow. I want to contribute my little share to the future of America — and to the future security of my children and my children's children.

I know of no other organization which has higher aims and objectives, and has overcome so much in its history. I admit that it has many faults — what human group hasn't? — but show me a club whose leaders have voluntarily sacrificed so much for their fellowmen, whose membership is so diversified and disinterested in their own welfare, whose many duties included demonstrating aggressive Americanism to a doubting public, a more doubting membership, and a still more doubting parent generation — show me such an organization and I'll wager that it'll be the JACL!

I belong to the JACL because that's the least I can do as an American citizen of Japanese ancestry interested in the future of my people and my country. Just as I know America will not fail us, if we do not fail her first; so the JACL will not fail us, if we band together for "Security Through Unity!"

I BELONG! DO YOU?  
AND WHY NOT?

## Gillette: No Injustice to League Meant

Senator Answers  
Letter of Protest  
From Headquarters

Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa has assured the National Japanese American Citizens League that the resolution introduced by Senator Johnson and himself "has no purpose whatever of doing an injustice to your organization or to any loyal American citizens of any racial ancestry" in a letter addressed to headquarters in San Francisco.

He continues:

"We introduced the resolution referred to for the purpose of suggesting an investigation of the charges that had been repeatedly made, and for the purpose of determining through an agency of the Senate whether or not these charges had any foundation.

"In my statement on the floor at the time of introducing the resolution, I stated:

"In the western part of the United States there are some groups of American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are doing their earnest best to prove their loyalty to America by exposing un-American activities looking to possible hostilities conducted against the United States. These young American citizens have been left practically alone to face the united and tremendously powerful force of pro-Japanese organizations, composed of non-quota aliens and so-called dual citizens."

"Further quoting my statement, I said:

"It is specifically alleged that these subversive activities and others are largely due to the activities of Japanese consular officials in Hawaii and in the Western States. If the allegations are supported by facts developed on investigation, it would seem to be high time that this type of Japanese consular officials be accorded the same treatment that has been accorded by our State Department to German and Italian officials under similar conditions. Certainly these alleged un-American activities can be checked and, if verified, can be largely eliminated."

"You will note from these excerpts from my statement that I call specific attention to the fact that the purpose was to develop the truth or falsity of the allegations. I assure you that I shall be as anxious as anyone else could be, should an investigation be ordered, to clear the good name of yours or any  
(Continued on Page 12)



# THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS

"We have confidence in the loyalty of the members of the Japanese American Citizens League," is the comment we are receiving in increasing number lately. We are happy over this fact because it indicates that the public relations work of the individual chapters and National Headquarters is beginning to produce results.

Inasmuch as the JACL represents the American citizens of Japanese ancestry in this country, the program is to convince the American public and officialdom that we are all good, loyal and trustworthy citizens, including non-members. We may not have reached this point, but the fact that JACL members are receiving such recognition today shows that progress is being made.

The skeptics may say that the speakers are merely flattering us as a matter of courtesy. When we consider the existing conditions and the responsibility which goes with such statements, no one can utter them without sincere conviction. An example is that of the former state senator and assistant publisher of the Oakland Tribune, William F. Knowland. A man in his position would not say things unless he means them.

We believe that one of the most important functions which our citizens league can serve at this time is to enable our friends to point to our membership and organization as a proof of their faith in the loyalty of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry. If such a large group such as is represented by the JACL is loyal, then it should not be difficult to draw the conclusion that the others are just as loyal.

As a matter of policy, the JACL has adopted a course whereby it will loudly proclaim its loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. This is not the time to be modest. The trouble in the past has been that we have been too reticent in revealing our true emotions. It is true that a body such as the California Joint Immigration Committee may accuse us of being demonstrative because we may have some sinister motive. Those whose existence is based upon fault finding pertaining to Japanese will not give us credit for sincerity no matter what good we do. Such being the case, the JACL should continue to push its policy with greater vigor until all Americans are convinced of our true sentiments.

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Greater interest is being centered upon the second generation in this country than ever before. We recall the days when Dr. Edward Strong of Stanford University was working on the vocational survey back in 1930. The reports which were published attracted attention merely as an academic study. The reason was that there was no JACL or similar body to give cooperation and help.

Today, however the situation is different. Instead of only our friends being interested and working for our welfare, the JACL is aggressively calling the attention of the American public to the various problems confronting the citizens of Japanese ancestry, particularly in the employment field.

We believe that this is the opportune time to try to solve this problem of discrimination based on race or color. It is generally conceded that real national unity is not possible without all groups working together. Segregation or discrimination is not the American way of life.

The special President's Committee which held a hearing at Los Angeles at which time our National Secretary represented our organization expressed surprise and eventually keen sympathy to our problems. They realized that our situation was more acute because of the small number of the group in this country.

The NYA, the International Institute, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the various service clubs, the newspapers and others are taking notice of the plight the citizens of Japanese ancestry are facing in these unsettled times. And they are not viewing the problem merely from an academic standpoint. In other words, steps to help solve the unfortunate condition are being considered.

We have great hopes that the lot of the Nisei in this country will be greatly improved no matter what international complications arise to disturb the internal tranquility. We shall meet the acid test with flying colors.

## Itinerary for Month Tour of Nat'l Secretary

Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, will open his month's tour of the western states with participation in the Intermountain District Convention in Pocatello, Idaho, on Nov. 21 and 22. He is scheduled as the conclave's guest speaker.

While in Pocatello, Masaoka will hold the first of his conferences with the governor of each state which he visits. To each of them, he will present a book of valuable Japanese prints. He will also meet with the mayor of each community he visits and present a mounted Japanese print.

On Nov. 23, his itinerary is planned for him to meet with the Citizens League chapters of Yellowstone and Idaho Falls. During Nov. 24 to 26, he will be in his home town, Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will meet with Mayor Ab Jenkins and Governor Herbert B. Maw.

On Nov. 27, he will be in Ogden, Utah, to meet with the civic officials and members of the League chapter.

On Nov. 28 and 29, Masaoka will be in Denver, Colorado, where he will meet, in addition to his conferences with the governor, mayor, civic and League officials, with Wendell Bridwell, regional director of the National Youth Administration, to discuss the new relationship of direct League collaboration with the NYA.

His remaining itinerary is to be as follows: Nov. 30, Fort Lupton, Colorado, and in December — 1, Brighton, Colorado; 3, Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska; 4, North Platte, Nebraska; 5, Scottsbluff and Gering, Nebraska; 8, Cheyenne, Wyoming; 9-10, back in Salt Lake City; and 12, he will be back in San Francisco.

## Special Service to Our Readers

# LEGAL FORUM



By WALTER TSUKAMOTO

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

Dear Editor:

My friend and I engaged in a friendly argument over the recent "freezing" order of the President with regard to Japanese assets in this country. I maintain that this order only affects Japanese aliens in this country, but he claims it even affects American citizens of Japanese ancestry residing here under certain conditions. Will you please advise which is correct, and also explain some of the features of this law?

S. M. W.  
Portland, Oregon

## Drive for U.S.O. Fund Postponed To February 1

In the belief that the post-holiday season will be more favorable, the national JACL postponed the USO benefit "Appreciation Day" from Nov. 16-20 to February 1 of next year.

Enthusiastically endorsing the Citizens League project, the national office of the United Service Organization recommended the change in dates.

## N.Y.A. Consents to Use Nisei In Active Advisory Capacity

"One of our greatest achievements to-date," declared National Secretary Mike Masaoka of the decision of the National Youth Administration to use Nisei in an active advisory capacity.

Through a personal conference between William Gartin, regional director of the NYA in seven western states, and Masaoka, the arrangement was made whereby the JACL will make nominations for all employment appointments by the NYA which involve Nisei.

Recommendations are now being considered for the appointments of Nisei advisors to the state directors for each of these seven states: California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

During the coming trip of Masaoka to the Rocky Mountain area, he will meet with Wendell Brid-

well, the regional director for the states east of those mentioned above. The national secretary will endeavor to serve the interests of Japanese Americans in the following states: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming and New Mexico.

The work field covered by the NYA is four-fold: college employment, high school employment, out-of-school youth work, and national defense youth training. In all of these phases the JACL will make recommendations.

The policy evolved at the meeting between Gartin and Masaoka is the culmination of several months of intensive effort on the part of the JACL to have adequate Nisei representation in this national youth project.

My dear Mr. W:

On June 14, 1941, President Roosevelt amended an earlier Executive Order (designated Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended) and added Japan to a long list of countries whose assets in this country were frozen. The Order also prohibits money and property transactions by subjects of Japan residing here AS WELL AS American citizens (not only Nisei but all Americans) who have been domiciled in or resident in Japan since June 14, 1941. Any such transaction could be effected only after obtaining specific licenses therefore from the Secretary of the Treasury.

On July 26, 1941, a general license was granted to Japanese resident aliens who have been residing only in the United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940 to carry on normal domestic business. The effect of this license was to relieve those resident Japanese aliens who had not taken a trip to Japan since June 17, 1940, of the burden of obtaining specific licenses, and practically placed them in the same position as before the freezing order.

However, as to those resident Japanese aliens who had temporarily left the United States for a visit to Japan since June 17, 1940, every transaction with regard to money (except a maximum of \$500 per month to be used solely for living, traveling and similar personal expenses in the United States) and every property transaction was subject to control by the Secretary of the Treasury and only be effected after receipt of specific licenses authorizing the particular transaction.

Applications for such licenses must be made upon forms supplied by the Treasury Department. They must state in detail the nature, purpose and amount of the transaction, and the name, address, nationality and extent of interest of every party, including the applicant involved or interested in the transaction. These applications must be executed in triplicate and forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank for the district wherein the applicant resides.



## CARE IN CHOICE OF NEW CABINET ADVISED

Chapter election time draws near. Every chapter should be seriously considering whom their officers for next year should be. This is always one of the most important decisions which the individual members must make. It is doubly important today, for the coming year bids fair to be the most critical in all Nisei history.

The prospects of war loom closer day by day. Perhaps, at this very reading, we have already plunged into the bloody conflict. And even though war may not be declared in the years to come, the position of us Japanese Americans will be comparable to sitting upon an ignited powder keg. In times like these, the work of the National, District and Chapter organizations assume even added stature. We must not only carry on our usual activities but we must also take the leadership in guiding the destinies of all Japanese in this country. We must carry forward an aggressive public relations campaign to sell to the public-at-large the fact that we are loyal Americans, that our parents are loyal, too; to win concessions as to employment, education funds, etc., from the government; to prevent the passage of unwelcome and hysteria-inspired legislation; to do all in our power to secure the realization of our two national slogans: "Security Through Unity" and "For Better Americans In A Greater America." Yes, our greatest task today is to assume the leadership of all the Japanese in these United States.

The government in Washington has recognized that ours is the only group of Japanese which is in a position to take this leadership. After all, we are the only national organization of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Our record as an agency to promote Americanism is beyond reproach. Our contacts official or otherwise, in the nation's capital as well as in the capitals of every western state, are influential and personally interested in our problems. That we are the recognized leaders for the Japanese is seen in the cooperation which has been established between National Headquarters and the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, local, state and federal.

Because of our added responsibilities as the JACL and because of the value of local contacts in these times of stress, the problems of selecting proper officials for the local units becomes increasingly important. Chapter elections cannot be the haphazard, hit or miss propositions which some of them have been. They cannot be used as personal testing grounds for popularity.

They cannot be used as weapons in local religious or factional struggles for power. Today, the election of officers is the most important task of the individual members, for only by selecting the finest available leaders can the work of the League be carried on successfully. Today, personal or individual prejudices or hatreds, developed long ago or recently, must not be permitted to color the elections. The time for such pettiness and smallness is past; we must be big enough to realize that the welfare of the local chapter and the National means more than our personal likes and dislikes.

The Nominating Committees, or those individuals who may suggest candidates from the floor, are urged to examine the entire membership of their respective chapters carefully and without any bias whatsoever in order that they nominate the best person for each office. Some of the qualifications which a good officer should have are: (1) A genuine quality for leadership, which means that he has the type of personality and ability which makes others follow his guidance. (2) A sincere appreciation for the ideals and aims of the JACL and a burning desire to carry into action its programs and its projects. (3) A persistence and tactfulness necessary to win friends and to cause them to want to work for the JACL. (4) A spirit of sacrifice and service which will enable him to devote his time and energies to the welfare of this organization.

Because of the present crisis, if your officers for the past year have done a good job, and there are no better ones to take their places, renominate and reelect them, for the times ahead demand experienced leadership and clear vision. If the officers have not been of high calibre, replace them—this refers to the group individually and not collectively. If you have no new talent available and the present officers are not satisfactory, nominate your past officers who have proved their abilities. Whether they be in retirement or not is immaterial at this time—the important thing is that the JACL needs them today and that it is their duty to put their shoulders to the wheels and help lead us on our way towards "Security Through Unity."

We realize that this is a

## FRESNANS ENTER FLOAT IN ARMISTICE PARADE

The American Loyalty League of Fresno entered a patriotic float in the city's Armistice Day parade.

Pictured on the float are the Farmer, Isao Matsuyama; Nurse, Elaine Abe; and Soldier, Takumi Sunada.

The slogans on the JACL shield behind them read: "We Also Serve" and "Security Through Unity." (Photo Courtesy New World-Sun)



great thing we are asking of the present officers and our past officers, as well as of our future officers. But the times are such that we need the most inspiring and capable leadership that we can find in our respective chapters. Not only is 1942 a National Convention year, but it is also a year that may mean war or even worse for these United States. And in times like these, it is essential that the JACL should stand as a bulwark against the prejudices and discriminations which may be levied against us and to preserve and to protect the rights and privileges to which we are entitled as free born Americans.

The election of officers is the most important task confronting the individual members today. Their selection will determine to a great extent whether we will be able to carry out our avowed program of activity or not, and whether we will be able to do our duty as that bulwark of justice and equality which we claim to represent. Choose your officers carefully — and then support them to the limit, because, after all, you, the individual members are the strength and inspiration of the movement for Justice, Americanism, Citizenship, and Leadership.

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Lately, some criticism has been directed at National Headquarters because of the many requests made upon the local chapters. We realize that many of these requests seem to indicate that we are pushing our program too rapidly, but, in view of the fact that these are emergency times and that our organization is still in the organizational stage, there has been no other alternative. Such requests as the questionnaire, the bibliography, information concerning discrimination, and the like, are necessary in order to have information which we can give government officials and other influential persons who are interested in our program. If we want to explain our position and our cause, we must have certain facts and figures — and the only way we can get them is to appeal to the respective chapters to cooper-

ate with National Headquarters on these things. We must have all of this information if we are to convince the government that we are in a position to advise them as to our status and as to our wants and desires. If the local chapters expect National Headquarters to win governmental confidence for the JACL, they must cooperate promptly and completely with such requests as these. Up to the present time few of the chapters have complied. The work of National Headquarters is being stalemated and our projects hamstrung by indifferent chapters.

Cooperation with all projects outlined by National Headquarters is imperative to the continued growth of our organization. Up until this time, most of the chapters have decried the lack of National activity. When we have outlined programs for these respective chapters, they have suggested that we are overburdening and overworking them.

No one realizes more than those at National Headquarters the tremendous sacrifices which are necessary to carry on the good work being done by the average chapter group. And yet, no one knows what must be done in order to win government confidence at this time better than we here who are on the "firing line" and who are in a position to deal with these problems. It is only because of this knowledge that we are making constant demands upon the local leaders and local chapters. If we are to achieve "Security Through Unity," we must, at the present time, push these necessary projects more than ever before. There is work to be done and we must do it — else the JACL cannot retain its position as the one and only leader of the Japanese people.

We appeal to the officers and members to bear with us. The burden of all of the people in the United States is a heavy one these days, but our burden is even greater by virtue of the fact that we are Japanese Americans. But the burden itself is not important: what is important is manner in which we carry it. And that is what the JACL is interested in—that every citizen shall carry his burden as an American citizen proud and conscious

of his unique position as an American of Japanese ancestry.

Though we may be overburdened with work and the future looms dark and foreboding, let us bear with fortitude and confidence our responsibility in these times. Let us, this Thanksgiving season, be thankful that we are privileged to live in these United States and that we are American citizens. Let us be more than thankful — let us demonstrate our thankfulness and gratitude by putting into concrete action our desire to help preserve our American freedom and liberty for all the world to enjoy in the years to come when peace shall finally have come to this world. Let us do our best, however small, by not only cooperating with the government of the United States, but also with the Japanese American Citizens League, the hope and the light of the Japanese community today.

Let's go to town in '42 "For Better Americans In A Greater America"!

—MIKE MASAOKA,  
National Secretary.

## Orange Blossoms..

### YSBC Chapter

Miss Hatsue Honda and Frank Nakamura, president of the chapter, exchanged nuptial vows recently at the Marysville Buddhist temple. Both are active members. The groom has served as president for three consecutive terms.

### Eden Township

Minoru Nakagawa, well known in chapter circles, took for his bride Miss Edna Kai of Edenville at rites held recently at the Oakland Buddhist temple. Nakagawa is engaged in farming at Mt. Eden.

### San Benito County

Miss Masako Kodama of San Juan became Mrs. Matsuo Taoka of Hollister recently, thus uniting two prominent members of the chapter. Mrs. Taoka serves as secretary of the league.

### Tulare County

Orange blossoms were also in store for the bride-elect, Katherine Mitsumune, of active member George Okazaki. Another popular couple, Lily Abe and Edward Nagata, will be wed on Nov. 22 at Dinuba.

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## "Brotherhood of Races, All Combined" . . . .

### Americans in Hawaii

By ETHEL J. SPAULDING

We Americans in Hawaii have many problems of our own. Out here all of us are minority groups, all but one belong to racial minorities under the American flag and this one has far from a plurality in the local population figures. We read that many European countries have become a hell of minorities and yet we write into our McKinley High School Code of Honor "brotherhood of races, all combined" and practice it. Hawaii has had a long history of racial minorities living happily together. The kindly Hawaiian who welcomed the newcomer to his shores, irrespective of the direction from which he came, has set the example for the rest of us to follow.

Our students are puzzled as they learn that almost three quarters of a century after Jefferson wrote in our name, "All men are created equal," the Supreme Court decided in the Dred Scott case that the privileges of the Constitution were reserved for one race. Fortunately, this was rewritten by the Fourteenth Amendment which says that the Constitution is for all people born or naturalized here. Students are always interested in the struggle of minorities on the coast for social and economic equality.

Citizens of Oriental ancestry alone have to prove to the immigration authorities their American birth before they can go to the coast for travel or for the purposes of completing their education. High school students are frequently quite insistent that they are required to have passports before they can go to college on the mainland. They have passports confused with Federal Certificates of Citizenship given out by the Immigration Service.

People of oriental ancestry as well as their friends frequently become very indignant over this special require-

ment, particularly so when they learn that the United States immigration authorities refuse to recognize Hawaiian birth certificates. A little careful study, however, will reveal why this is true. Our Immigration law of 1924 bans all people as immigrants who are ineligible for citizenship. Therefore, everyone entering the mainland with an oriental name must prove he is a citizen and therefore not under immigration restrictions.

Hawaiian birth certificates in the past have had a dollar and cents basis. The immigration authorities believe that years ago the territory did not take proper precautions in all cases where statements of Hawaiian birth were given out. Some of us know of cases of people having birth certificates who were not born here. Also how much real proof is there in a territorial birth certificate? Certainly the immigration authorities would have to recognize that it was a birth certificate, but how could the individual prove it was his? It carries no picture or distinguishing marks. Anyway a likeness taken the day of birth could not be recognized by an immigration officer. What is there to prevent the birth certificates from being loaned to aliens so that they might illegally enter continental United States? Therefore Hawaiian birth must be proved by reputable witnesses before federal officers.

Most young people will have little difficulty now producing witnesses who can certify American birth in order to obtain their Certificates of Citizenship. However, the officials refuse to give them out unless one is going either to the Orient or the coast. If he is not ready to take that trip or trips until he is fifty, he may then find considerable difficulty proving his Hawaiian birth.

A year ago all people leaving Hawaii for the Orient

were urged to get passports before they left. Japan does not require passports and visas for her nationals who have not expatriated. Our local passport office explained that in a disturbed world one should have a proper means of identifying himself as a U.S. citizen should he want the protection of our government. This would not excuse him from foreign military service. Now we hear that most applications for passports are being rejected and President Roosevelt is calling all Americans out of the Orient.

The often referred to problem of dual citizenship is baffling. According to our law it doesn't exist. And yet we know that it does, else why would it stand in the way of future teachers? Also, why would the American Legion release to the newspapers answers to questionnaires sent to all candidates before election time asking if they were claimed by two governments, if there were no such problem here? The voters must recognize the existence of dual citizenship. The territorial as well as city and county civil service makes no distinction while private business frequently makes expatriation a requirement for employment.

We Americans in Hawaii have our spoken language problems. The New Englander is permitted the omission of his "r"s, the Southerner his draws, the middle-wester his flat "a"s, but we condemn Hawaii's youth for making his "i"s like "e"s and we don't like his "th"s. Mainlanders, who come here, find his dialect picturesque and try to carry back an imitation of his art. Two sets of schools are set up by the public school system so that the "bad" English may be quarantined.

The problem of the foreign language schools continues to be a subject for defense and argument. Should we regard them as necessary evils to be displaced when the use for them no longer exists? Would any boy or girl choose a foreign language school at the price of an American education? We see pictures taken in a Japanese language school of all children bowing to a picture of George Washington.

The position of a "dual" citizen is a difficult one. Yet the expatriated American citizen finds although he must have a passport and visa to go to Japan since he is no longer under their jurisdiction, the expatriation process has supplied him with nothing that the United States will recognize as proof of his citizenship here so that he can go to the mainland. He is frequently told he should not try to "straddle the fence," that he should decide on one definite allegiance. However, our government does not permit anyone born on American soil and continuing to live here to expatriate from A-

## behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

### NISEI JOURNALIST RECALLS THREE OUTSTANDING STORIES DURING 12 YEARS OF CAREER

Having achieved the dubious title of "dean" of Nisei newspapermen (meaning longest in point of service), we have often been asked to mention some of the outstanding news stories that we have handled during our more than dozen years with the Pacific Coast Nisei press. Offhand, we should name three cases. Here they are:

1. The Marie Kunitomo case. This incident had all the elements of a sensational and dramatic news story, and it is the kind of news for which all editors clamor. This Nisei girl, a pretty lassie out in Denver, was engaged to be married to a white lad, a fireman in the local Fire Department. Marie was the daughter of an Issei physician, and her mother was an American woman of Irish extraction.

A few days before the wedding, her young fiancée disappeared, evidently reluctant to go through with the ceremony with the Japanese girl. Meantime, this sweet little bride-to-be, being the daughter of a prominent physician, kept receiving wedding gifts from her many friends. The gifts came pouring in, but the groom-to-be could not be found. In a last and despairing gesture, she took her father's automobile, rode to a secluded spot, and ended her tragic life with a bullet through her soul-sick body.

The father, struck deeply by the enormity of the tragedy, returned all the gifts and had the body of Marie dressed in her wedding gown for the funeral. The American papers played up the story as another "Madame Butterfly." The runaway fiancée returned for the funeral, fully repentant.

Case No. 2. The Hagiwara Torch suicide. The story is so local and so familiar that it does not bear repeating.

Case No. 3. Assassination of Premier Yuko Hamaguchi, in Tokyo station, back in 1930. We were in Tokyo when the event occurred, although not on the immediate spot. Hamaguchi, a remark-

merica.

This isn't always an easy world in which to live. "We Americans in Hawaii" have much to be thankful for. Where else in the world can minorities be sure of better treatment? Let us not dwell too much on our difficulties. We have them; let's understand them and spend much time "counting our blessings."

ways comparable to Gladstone of the British annals, was nicknamed "The Lion" due to his leonine face. A fanatic shot him just as he stepped on the Central Station platform from a train.

Through incredible piece of luck, he was operated on and his life saved—at least, for a while. Nippon's No. 1 surgeon happened at that precise moment to be at home, where he could be reached. This fact probably saved the Premier's life.

In the confusion that reigned at the station, nobody knew precisely what the great Lion had said upon receiving the bullets in his abdomen. A flock of newspapermen rushed up to the stationmaster, and hammered away to get any bit of information.

The perplexed stationmaster didn't know, he was so excited; and when one newspaper reporter asked him whether the Premier said something, the stationmaster at first said, "No." They persisted. Then one reporter, as if struck by an inspiration, inquired slyly, "Did the Premier say, 'To die like this is for the glory of Japan?'"

The harassed stationmaster looked perplexed, never having heard anything so grandiloquent; so he hung his head and began stuttering.

"All right, all right!" shouted the reporters in a great, roaring satisfaction. And so all the metropolitan newspapers came out that night in huge headlines: "PREMIER SHOT, HIS LAST WORDS TO DIE FOR GLORY OF JAPAN."

Hamaguchi did not die at once, but lingered in ill health for many months afterwards. That he finally died was due entirely to the selfishness of his Minseito party, which insisted he be kept in office as Premier to continue the party in power, thus causing "The Lion's" final death due to over-exhaustion added to his mortal wounds.

We were not covering the story for any newspaper at the time, but a few days later we did meet some of the reporters who were present at the scene of the assassination. They seemed quite pleased that chance and the stutterings of a befuddled stationmaster started a legend which even today is solemnly believed as true by thousands, i.e., that Premier Hamaguchi, mortally wounded by bullets in his abdomen, shouted, "To die like this is for the glory of Nippon."

### S.F. JOINS PATRIOTIC PARADE



The San Francisco JACL joined others of the national organization in patriotic purchases of United States defense bonds. A delegation went recently to the Federal Reserve Bank in the city to purchase a \$300 bond. Shown receiving the

bond from Assistant Cashier Osmer is Roy Nakatani, treasurer. Other members of the delegation are: Dr. George Baba, member of the board of governors; and Dr. Eugenia Fujita. (Photo Courtesy The New World-Sun)



# Rating of Efficiency . . . Meeting Up to Par?

## START IMPROVEMENT, CHAPTERS!

(N.B. Introduced by the Coordinating Committee for Defense of the S.D.C. and adapted for use by the chapters in the National.)

G-Men keep their jobs by maintaining required standards of marksmanship; naval gunners are paid on the basis of their hits; manufacturers and businesses operate under quotas; retailers succeed when their selling habits are incessantly scrutinized; bankers grant loans to firms when the operations are demonstrably efficient. Does your chapter show efficiency in operation? Does it get better with each meeting? Here is a guide and target at which to aim.

Make two copies of the chart given below for every meeting. After rating your chapter honestly on all points, send one to National Headquarters and keep one for your own records. Watch the improvement in your chapter if all members religiously cooperate. Concentrate on your weakest points first, then gradually build them up.

Grade your chapter on all points, with A for Excellent; B for Superior; C for Good; D for Above Average; E for Average or Fair; F for Below Average; G for Passable; H for Poor; I for Bad; J for Very Bad. This wide scale of grading is necessary to take into account the various degrees of excellence, etc.

### 1. Planned Programs

Was your meeting planned for every minute?

Was your meeting planned to take advantage of the season or special occasion?

Was your meeting planned in terms of integration and balance with other previous programs?

### 2. Punctuality

Did your meeting start on time even if only a few were present?

Did your officers report before the meeting?

Were the hall or room arrangements complete by meeting time?

### 3. Attendance

Were three-fourths of the members present?

Were all members notified?

Were new and potential members present?

### 4. Worthwhile Meetings

Was the meeting interesting?

Did it present something worthwhile and valuable?

Did it make you want to come to other meetings?

### 5. Community Service

Since your last meeting, did you participate in any community activity?

At this meeting, did you plan for participation in community projects?

Are you aggressively seeking opportunities for service?

### 6. Publicity

Are you playing up news

concerning the local JACL in the local newspapers, Japanese American vernacular papers, Pacific Citizen, etc.?

Are you aggressively seeking publicity of a favorable nature for the JACL?

Have you a planned campaign for obtaining publicity?

### 7. Membership Increase

Are all your old members still registered with the National?

Are you constantly getting new members?

Have you a planned campaign for getting and keeping members?

### 8. Organization

Do your committees and officers work?

Do they know their individual duties and responsibilities?

Do you give credit for good work done?

Have you a committee seeking ways and means of improving the organization and/or the morale of the chapter?

### 9. New Leaders Development

Are you giving responsibilities to 20-year-oldsters?

Are you encouraging and welcoming suggestions and criticisms from the younger members?

Have you a planned program for leadership development and advancement for those who merit it?

### 10. Continuity of Old Leaders

Are you keeping retired leaders as advisers?

Do you consult them regularly?

Do you occasionally use them to help actively?

### 11. Visitors

Do you encourage visitors to your meetings?

Did any first generation members attend?

Did any Americans attend?

Do you invite influential and key people to attend?

### 12. Joint Meetings

Do you get together with other similar and dissimilar groups?

Have you a planned program of cooperating with others?

Do you court invitations from other groups to joint meetings?

### 13. Public Relations

Do you maintain contacts with American groups? Are you on speaking terms with public, police, civic, religious and business leaders? Editors and radio commentators?

Do you maintain a Speakers Bureau?

Do you have an aggressive policy of carrying JACL aims and projects before the public-at-large?

Do you consult with American leaders on matter of policy, procedure, etc.?

### 14. Cooperation and Unity

Do you cooperate promptly with all National and District requests?

Do you send in your minutes and bulletins to the Na-

tional Secretary; pay your National and District dues; send in reports to the Pacific Citizen; obtain advertisements for same; answer all questionnaires and requests promptly?

### 15. Informed Membership

Do you print periodic reports of activities and other news, including treasury balances? In the newspapers?

Do you invite your members to audit board or Cabinet meetings?

Do you have special newspapers or "scandal sheets" which contain social and other notes?

### 16. Library

Do you keep a neat and comprehensive scrapbook of all activities?

Do you keep files on Issei and Nisei facts and accomplishments, etc., including instances of discrimination, prejudice, housing and job difficulties caused by reason of race?

Do you keep up-to-date bibliography of all available materials on the JACL, Japanese Americans, resident aliens?

### 17. Espirit D'Corps

Are you experiencing rich traditions and ideals; common experiences of worthwhile things: warm comradeships and loyal friendships into the lives of your members?

Are your members proud to belong?

Are your members willing to work for JACL?

N.B. Organizations, like individuals, can achieve three kinds of happiness: (1) Pleasure that comes from play; (2) Joy that comes from work well done; and (3) Blessedness that comes from service to others. May yours be an association of Japanese Americans whose members can be proudly happy in these attainments!

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS

OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933 OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN published monthly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1941.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—Jss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Evelyn Kirimura, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of THE PACIFIC CITIZEN, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Japanese American Citizens League, 1623 Webster

## Effective and Simple . . . NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SUGGESTS CHAPTER RITUAL

Due to the present international situation when all eyes are focused upon the Japanese American for signs of un-Americanism, and as a simple and effective ritual which should lend dignity and prestige to all chapter meetings, the following order of business is recommended:

1. Call to order. (N.B. Every chapter should have a gavel which the president or chairman may use.)

2. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. (N.B. Every chapter should have a suitable flag for such occasions as this: a table flag for the presiding officer's table is very appropriate and inexpensive. Chapters should also have chapter banners.)

3. Group singing of "America" or "America the Beautiful." (N.B. Because of the comparatively embarrassing experiences which many groups have had with the "Star Spangled Banner," it is suggested that a soloist sing it. Incidentally, there is a recommendation from some national patriotic organization or some section of the law naming this song as the national anthem of this country which states that at least the first and third stanza must be sung.)

4. Reading of "The Japanese American Creed" or "The Declaration of Policy." (N.B. It is recommended a different member of the group do the reading at each meeting. Reading of the above at alternate meetings is suggested, unless there are influential people who might like to hear our expressions of Americanism in the audience when both should be read. All chapters may now use the "Creed" and have it printed at their own expense for distribution without mentioning the Intermountain District Council, which has graciously transferred their copyright to the National. The name of the author and

the fact that it has been read in the United States Senate and printed in the Congressional Record, together with the chapter name, should be printed on all reproductions. Non-JACL groups may not use the "Creed" without written permission from the National.)

5. Reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting.

6. Reading and approval of the treasurer's report.

7. Guest speaker or program.

8. Important business. (N.B. Routine and general business matters should be passed by the Board or Cabinet and only the most important items should be presented to the membership at large, for they are too often bored by the gory details of organization. The meetings are much too long anyway. Necessary business matters should be brought up after the guest speaker or program participant has finished so that he may be excused. After all, he might be busy too.)

9. Close meeting by singing a JACL song or two and finally "God Bless America."

N.B. The chairman or president should notify all persons who must play the piano accompaniment for the songs, the song leaders, the reader of the "Creed" or "Declaration," and the leader of the pledge in advance so that confusion and embarrassment will be avoided.

N.B. The National Colors are Red, White, and Blue.

All chapter secretaries are reminded that they must send in minutes of every general and cabinet meeting, together with all printed or mimeographed bulletins, newspapers, scandal sheets, etc., to the National Secretary immediately after every meeting or publication release date.

St., San Francisco, California.  
Editor: Miss Evelyn Kirimura  
Managing Editor: Vernon Ichisaka.

Business Managers: None.

2. That the owner is (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Japanese American Citizens League (non-profit corporation, 1623 Webster St., San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or secur-

ity holder appears, upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the names of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by her.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 5000.

(Signed) Evelyn Kirimura

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1941.

Agnes C. Otto

Notary Public, City and County of San Francisco, Calif.

(My commission expires December 10, 1943.)



## Cranberry Pies Take the Cake



By BETTY BARCLAY

Cranberry season is a good time to combine a popular dessert with a good supply of vitamins. Cranberries are excellent for cold control as they are high in Vitamin A. What more can be desired than a health-giving pie?

Shown above are three varieties, using cranberries; they are all delicious. Starting from the top is the horn o' plenty pie topped with meringue, next the cranberry mince pie crisscrossed with strips of pie crust, and finally the cranberry chiffon pie.

Here is the recipe for the chiffon pie:

2 cups raw cranberries  
1/2 cup water  
3 eggs separated

1 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon gelatin  
1/4 cup cold water  
Dash of salt  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
Baked pie shell  
1/2 cup cream, whipped

Cook cranberries in water until all the skins pop open. Put through sieve and add to egg yolks beaten together with half the sugar. Cook over hot water until thickened. Add gelatin, softened in cold water, salt and lemon juice. Cool. Fold in egg whites, whipped stiff with remaining half cup of sugar. Transfer to baked pie shell and chill until firm. Spread top with whipped cream just before serving. Makes 1 8-inch pie.

## EAT IN PEACE

Scientists have proved that the food you consume affects your looks for good or ill—just as you may pile on weight if you eat too much of the heavy varieties. You know that the food you eat and its digestion affect your skin and your hair, but do you ever think of food in relation to emotional disturbances?

The desire for food is closely related to our emotions. Recall for example your puppy love state when you couldn't eat for love of the boy you probably forgot six months later. When we are in a terrible dither over something, or our temper has just exploded on some unfortunate member of the family,

the appetite is affected. Or if we have a more legitimate reason for the appetite being affected, such as worry over a sick member or over a recent bereavement, the emotional disturbance ruins our interest in eating.

Perhaps the latter emotions can't be completely controlled, but there are emotions that can be controlled. Especially those emotions which dictate nagging and scolding at the table, picking on some one there, and heated arguments as well. These can be avoided at the table.

That is what the women of today should practice—control of disturbing emotions at the table. EAT IN PEACE.

## FLORAL COMPLEMENTS

Today the trend is toward stressing the use of flowers as accessories to be worn with your day or evening costume. The right colored flowers (either real or artificial) do a great deal to give romantic accent to your attire. They make your hair, eyes and complexion a much prettier picture. There's nothing lovelier than a woman who knows how to wear flowers becomingly. It adds to your femininity.

The "knowing how" is very simple. Yet, for fear some of you may be taken in by certain flower colors, without considering whether or not they are most becoming ones for you, here are a few rules to follow to make your flow-

er choice easy:

Wear flowers whose color harmonizes with or complements your makeup. If, for instance, you are wearing true-red, or blue-red rouge, lipstick and nail polish, flowers in the following colors would be becoming: Red, violet, pink, lavender or white. Assuming, of course, that you would be wearing a becoming costume color. Should you be wearing a golden-red rouge, lipstick and nail polish, your most becoming flower colors are: Yellow, gold, orange, tearose pink or white. Again it is taken for granted that your costume colors harmonize with your own color type.

Neutral costume colors,

such as black, grey and beige, look well on many women and the artful use of flowers will give you a distinctive air if you harmonize them with your makeup. At least they'll make you look more feminine than you've looked in many a season.

Flowers worn in the hair should be placed at the most becoming angle. If you have a round face, which we as Japanese girls mostly possess, wear the flower to one side, or on top of your head. If you have a long face, wear them to the side, or tucked under your hair at the nape of the neck. For very young girls there is nothing sweeter than the fluffy party dress with a necklace and bracelet made of real flower buds.

## NO MAN'S LAND

edited by

Hatsumi Hirao

Mikiko Hayashida

Improve Posture  
By Association  
With ObjectsChoose Certain  
Chair or Hall Each  
Day for Practice

Most of you have heard how to improve your memory by association. Perhaps you have even taken memory courses. If you don't stand or walk correctly, you can improve your posture and carriage by association, too.

If you resolve to stand or walk in perfect form all day long, the chances are that you will tire and slump back into your old ways. Don't try to be perfect every minute.

Select a certain chair on which to sit properly. Remember when you hold yourself in the correct sitting posture, an imaginary marble can be dropped through the top of your head to the chair in a straight line.

Here's a test to make sure you have the right posture. Raise each knee in turn a few inches from the chair. If you are living up to your resolution you can manage this without shifting your weight from the bones you sit upon.

Decide you will sit properly at lunch, during dictation, or at some regular task.

Choose a street to walk on every day. On that street always hold your head in balance, your hips tucked in behind as you walk. Or pick a door and make it an unvarying rule to walk through it gracefully. Allot a certain hall as a route for correct carriage.

Stand correctly every morning while waiting for a bus or train, or lay down a rule that you will observe correct posture and carriage unconsciously, all the time.

## Why Join P.T.A.?

By MRS. HENRY TAKAHASHI

When a Nisei mother is approached regarding her support of the P.T.A., the inevitable question is asked: "What can I get out of P.T.A.?"

Through my personal participation in the Longfellow P.T.A. in Berkeley, may I answer this question?

Aside from personal acquaintanceship with the principal, teachers and mothers of the school, I have learned to know each member of my children's classes as a "room-mother." As the latter I am privileged to attend social functions of the class. In this way my child's everyday school activities seem real to me. One of my greatest joys is to have my children's classmates come running to me and take my hand whenever I visit the school yard. A better knowledge of the school program has guided me in preparing my child's future activities. For example, wishing my child to take part in the school orchestra, I was able to prepare her in that direction.

Since most of the Japanese mothers were hesitant about attending P.T.A. meetings, our principal suggested forming a P.T.A. auxiliary patterned after another school in this locality where there are many Japanese pupils. Mrs. Mary Izuno and I investigated this auxiliary and realized that such an auxiliary was defeating the real essence of P.T.A. Since that time we have made every effort to take active part in the P.T.A.

Last March, we were asked to take charge of one of the meetings and put on a Japanese program. The atmosphere of the program was arranged by Mrs. Y. Hayashi who displayed her matchless set of "Chinaman." Madame Obata demonstrated in her inimitable manner the art of the Japanese flower arrangement. Tea and senbei were

served by the Japanese mothers.

For the first time in the history of the school, classes were dismissed earlier to enable the teachers to attend the program. The principal and others remarked that this was the largest and most interesting regular meeting ever held in this school. The following day, I received many anonymous telephone calls from P.T.A. members of other schools who attended this program.

Another activity in which we have taken part is the yearly school carnival to raise fund for special school activities. The Japanese booths serving tea and senbei, and selling potted plants, flowers and goldfishes (generously donated by the Japanese parents) have proved to be the most picturesque spot in the carnival.

One of the pioneers among the Japanese in P.T.A. work has been Mrs. T. Yamamoto of San Francisco. She served as the President of the Raphael Weill School P.T.A., and as a historian of that P.T.A. her scrapbook won first prize in the State competition. This spring a banquet recognizing her good work was held in her honor. Highest tribute was paid to her by the members of the San Francisco Board of Education as well as by her P.T.A. colleagues. I hope that her unselfish work will serve as an inspiration to us. In our busy lives as homemakers, the least we can do is to show our appreciation for the wonderful American school system with which our children are blessed, by attending the P.T.A.

Mothers, take along your mending and knitting and attend the next P.T.A. meeting!

## Self Control

It may be hard to keep your head amid confusion,  
And when men doubt you, pay no heed at all;  
To wait, if wait you must, without impatience,  
To trust yourself—to come at other's call.

It may be hard, when lied about, to hold your silence,  
When hated, not to hate but send good will;  
To hear your words of truth reduced to fiction,  
And not grow angry when you should be still.

But if you learn to place yourself above contention,  
And do not try to be too good or wise  
There is no one in all the world can hurt you:  
You need not fear—your star will surely rise.

—CARYL DE VOE



# Lack of Skilled Workers Revealed; Why Don't Eligibles Receive Jobs?

## Government Needs More Architects

Uncle Sam is busily engaged in coping with a shortage of skilled workers, such as architects and engineers. With defense needs booming production, opportunities beckon in every direction for the persons with trades on their fingertips.

The government needs architects and engineers who have had experience in estimating building costs and preparing specifications for large structures. These men are needed by the War and Navy departments, Federal Works Agency, and the Office of Emergency Management.

Civil Service Commission admits frankly that its supply of eligibles is depleted. Its examiners are going over applications for engineer tests in an effort to find some who have had adequate experience in estimating and specification writers.

The recent architect test produced less than 200 eligibles in the two needed phases of construction work. Most of the eligibles have refused to accept government jobs.

The commission has asked engineering and architectural organizations to help it recruit.

The shortage in nurses is also a serious problem, according to Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health.

He reports that, "with \$1,250,000 recently appropriated by Congress, hospitals and nursing schools all over the country are expanding nurses' training along three major lines.

"Eighty-eight of the nation's nursing schools can accept 2,000 more students this year. These schools are in 36 of our states, in Hawaii and in Porto Rico. In addition, 67 schools in 32 states will offer brief, fresher courses to 3,000 inactive registered nurses who want to return to duty.

"Through Federal aid 25 institutions will be able to give postgraduate courses to 500 additional nurses; the majority of these are preparing to become head nurses and teachers, the leaders in the new nursing army.

"The response of the nursing schools has been tremendous. Unfortunately the funds at our disposal made it possible to select only a few schools for Federal aid. But many of the best schools in the country were able to expand without our help, and I am happy to say they have done so."

The nursing army, numbering now some 300,000, needs to increase its ranks by 10,000—and more. Dr. Parran stated that "even in normal times there are 10,000 nurses needed who are not there. Never before in our peacetime history has America had 2,000,000 men under arms. Every month, more than 600 nurses are drawn from civilian life to serve the Army and Navy. Defense industries

## Agencies Dislike Old Registers

Why, on some occasions, are U.S. exams announced when there are eligibles on existing lists with high ratings who haven't received appointment?

There are a number of reasons for this situation occasionally arising. When a person takes a civil service examination there is no complete assurance, of course, that he will receive an appointment. The regulations provide that an appointing officer has the choice of one person out of three, and it may very easily happen that a number of appointing officers will pass over the name of a given individual.

A second situation which sometimes arises is that an eligible register may not be used very extensively, and many months pass. After a long period, although there may be occasional appointments made, agencies dislike to use a very old register.

The regulations provide that registers should not be continued after they have been in existence for more than a stated period, usually a year, although the year period is sometimes extended.

In this situation, even though there are a considerable number of eligibles who have passed the examination, it sometimes becomes necessary to hold another examination, in which event eligibles on the register are at liberty to compete in the new examination if they wish to do so.

A third situation which arises quite frequently is that the commission must necessarily announce an examination considerably prior to the time the register will actually be used. In some exams, 75,000 to 100,000 persons may compete; and the process of receiving the applications, holding the examination, rating the papers, and establishing the list may take a long time.

In some such instances, it is necessary to hold the exams far in advance of the time that the current list is entirely used up. Otherwise, there would be a transition period during which almost all eligibles would be used up and there would be no names to certify to the agencies.

and Army camps are drawing people from one section of the country to another. Towns that housed a thousand have become the homes of tens of thousands. These new citizens bring with them all the health problems of the swift growing congested areas."

In conclusion, Dr. Parran emphasized the fact that the thousands of student nurses in this country can look forward to jobs that will not end with present emergency.

(Young women interested in nursing may refer to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.)

# LIFE OF AN ARMY NURSE

Like the West Point graduate the nurse enters the Army as a second lieutenant. Her rank, however, is "relative." The West Point officer earns almost twice as much money as she does. Although he might become a general she never can rise above the rank of major, and if she were a major she neither would command a battalion nor spend \$60 on a pair of cavalry boots. The Secretary of War would appoint her Superintendent of the Nurse Corps.

To qualify for the corps all the army nurse must be a registered nurse, graduate of an approved nursing school, and she has to pass a rigid physical examination. She must be single, although she may be either divorced or widowed.

There are roughly three types of nurses in the Army corps: the few who are really

extraordinary women, the average and finally the gallant older war horses.

The nurse's work in the Army is both easier and harder than civilian nursing. She arises at 6 a.m. and is on duty by 7. Mornings she works two hours; afternoons five. In the Army a soldier is either well enough for duty or fit for the hospital. No quarter is given the in-between.

As a "mobile unit" the army nurse may see America traveling from post to post.

East, west, north, south, the army nurse travels without financial worries. Her expenses are low. At the "PX" (post exchange) she may buy cigarettes at only \$1.20 a carton. Off duty, if traveling in officer's uniform, her railroad fare is reduced; on duty, the government pays her way.

The salary of army nurses starts at \$840 a year, rising every three years to \$1,030,

\$1,380, \$1,560. Each year the army nurse, has not a two-week vacation but a whole month's vacation — and a month's sick leave. If she becomes ill, she may retire on three-fourths of her salary. After only twenty years in the service she may retire if she is 50. She'll retire anyway after thirty years' service.

Being an officer she may leave her card at the White House and expect an invitation to the President's Spring reception for the Army and Navy. When she dies, she will be given services with military honors; if a war veteran, with a United States flag officially provided by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs; if "destitute," free services in a national cemetery. And finally the army nurse has every hero's fighting chance of winning that highest military distinction, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

# UNASSEMBLED U. S. EXAMS

These unassembled Federal exams are open until further notice unless a closing date is specified after the title. By an unassembled exam is meant one where no written test is given. The candidate is rated on the basis of training and experience.

**Issued in 1939**  
No. 99 — Engineering Draftsman; also Chief, Principal, Senior, and Assistant.

**Issued in 1941**  
No. 2 — Chemist (Explosives); also Principal, Senior, Associate and Assistant. Closing date: November 30, 1941.

No. 10 — Metallurgist; also Principal, Senior and Associate. Metallurgical Engineer; also

Principal, Senior, and Associate. Closing date: December 31, 1941.

No. 20 — High-Speed Radio Equipment Operator.

No. 25 — Pharmacologist; also Senior, Associate and Assistant. Closing date: December 31, 1941.

No. 30 — Technologist; also Principal, Senior, Associate and Assistant. Closing date: December 31, 1941.

No. 38 — Public Health Nurse. Graduate Nurse, General Staff Duty.

No. 42 — Chemical Engineer; also Principal, Senior, Associate and Assistant. Closing date: December 31, 1941.

also Principal, Senior, Associate and Assistant.

No. 44 — Staff Dietitian. Closing date: December 31, 1941.

No. 83 — Medical Technician; also Senior, Assistant, Junior Laboratory Helper.

No. 86 — Alphabetic Card-Punch Operator.

No. 87 — Under Tabulating Machine Operator; also Junior Under Alphabetic Tabulating Machine Operator; also Junior.

No. 88 — Junior Graduate Nurse.

No. 111 — Dental Hygienist.

No. 114 — Medical Guard-Attendant and Medical Technical Assistant.

## OPENINGS AVAILABLE IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

POSITIONS	SALARY	MAXIMUM AGE LIMIT	LOCATION
NAVY DEPARTMENT			
Aircraft Mechanic (General)	1.00 an hour	62	Alameda, Cal., Naval Air Station
Aircraft Mechanics (Motor)	1.00 an hour	62	
Aircraft Fabric Worker, Jr.	0.66 an hour	62	San Diego, Cal. Eleventh U.S. Naval District
Mechanic, Bombsight	1.08 an hour	62	
Metalsmith (Aviation)	1.08 an hour	62	
Wireworker (Aviation)	0.84 an hour	62	
Aircraft Fabric Worker, Jr.	0.66 an hour	62	Vallejo, Cal. Mare Island Navy Yard
Aircraft Instrument Mechanic	0.99 an hour	62	
Mechanic, Bombsight	1.08 an hour	62	
Metalsmith (Aviation)	1.07 an hour	62	
Boatbuilder	1.07 an hour	62	Bremerton, Wash., Puget Sound Navy Yard
Coppersmith	1.06 an hour	62	
Machinist	1.06 an hour	62	
Shipfitter	1.06 an hour	62	
Shipwright	1.07 an hour	62	
Loftsmen	8.64 a day	62	
Machinist	8.00 a day	62	
Sheet Metal Worker	8.64 a day	62	
Shipfitter	8.24 a day	62	
Toolmaker	8.64 a day	62	
WAR DEPARTMENT			
Aircraft Mechanic	1,860 a year	62	Sacramento, Cal., Sacramento Air Depot (and various points throughout California, Arizona, and Nevada)
Aircraft Mechanic, Jr.	1,680 a year	62	
Aircraft Propeller Mechanic	1,860 a year	62	
Aircraft Propeller Mechanic, Jr.	1,680 a year	62	
Aircraft Sheet Metal Worker	1,860 a year	62	Territory of Hawaii, Hawaiian Air Depot, Hickman Field
Aircraft Sheet Metal Worker, Jr.	1,680 a year	62	
Aircraft Welder	1,860 a year	62	
Machinist	1,860 a year	62	
Machinist, Jr.	1,680 a year	62	
Aircraft Electrician	2,000 a year	55	
Aircraft Engine Mechanic	2,000 a year	55	
Aircraft Instrument Mechanic	2,000 a year	55	
Aircraft Mechanic	2,000 a year	55	
Aircraft Sheet Metal Worker	2,000 a year	55	
Aircraft Welder	2,000 a year	55	

### WHERE TO OBTAIN APPLICATIONS

Obtain Application Form 6 from the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service examiners, at any first or second class post office. Form 14 (blue) must also be filed if veteran preference is claimed.

### WHERE TO FILE APPLICATIONS

For Navy Department positions: File with Recorder, Labor Board, at establishment where employment is desired.

For Aircraft Electrician and Aircraft Engine Mechanic, Hawaiian Air Depot, Hickman Field, Territory of Hawaii: File with the Assistant Manager in Charge, Branch Office, Twelfth U.S. Civil Service District, Room 354, Federal Building, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

For all other positions: File with the Secretary, Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners, at the establishment where employment is desired.

### EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING REQUIRED

Applicants will not be given a written test. They will be rated on their experience or training for the job as shown in their applications, subject to checking by the Commission.



# Agriculture and defense

## After-war adjustments needed

BERKELEY, Calif. — The most important problems facing American agriculture today are heading off of an inflation such as occurred during the last war and getting ready for the adjustments that will inevitably be necessary after the war or defense effort is over.

This statement was made by Dr. John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard University, in an address presented under the auspices of the Giannini Found-

ation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California.

The problem of adjustment following the war or defense effort, said Dr. Black, will be incalculably more difficult than the period immediately ahead and agriculture should be vigorously preparing for it now. The defense boards, as well as the state and county planning boards, Dr. Black pointed out, will have to concern themselves with these adjustments.

The largest single factor in post-war adjustment, according to Dr. Black, is found not in agriculture but in industry. A way must be found to make the transition from war-time to peace-time industrial activity, he said, not only to keep up demand for farm products but also to provide employment for millions of rural people who will have left the farms and country villages. The kind of transition needed can be planned, he added, and the plans can be executed.

## Priority on farm equipments

DAVIS, Calif.—Action of the office of Production Management, in assigning preference ratings to materials needed for production of new farm machinery and repair parts comes as a welcome indication that the need for mechanized farm equipment is being recognized, J. P. Fairbank, specialist in agricultural engineering in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service, revealed.

The Office of Production Management assigned a defense rating to materials for parts needed for repair and

maintenance of existing farm equipment and the highest civilian rating to materials needed for manufacture of new machines.

The order, said Fairbank, was particularly important to California since production of all the state's major crops depends upon machinery and a prospective shortage of labor will require more than average use of machines next year. If California agriculture is going to do its part for national defense, Fairbank added, it is vital that the state's farmers have machinery in good condition.

Issuance of the preference ratings, Fairbank pointed out, cannot make available materials which do not exist but it does assure that agriculture shall have its share of the materials available.

"An appreciable amount of California's farm machinery, repair parts and special equipment is made by small factories or local shops within the state," said Fairbank. "These shops are needed by California agriculture for making and repairing farm machinery. They should be assisted by these new preference rating orders."

## CALIFORNIA TO BOOST CROPS

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California farmers are ready to enlist for the duration of the present emergency in producing more crops to meet defense needs but their efforts could be seriously hampered if certain materials necessary to processing and marketing are not provided or substituted through this operation of priorities.

That is the belief of W. J. Cecil, Acting State Director of Agriculture, commenting upon the "Food for Defense" campaign in which all growers are asked to participate.

"Food production requires not only soil, water and sunshine, but also vast quantities of machinery, equipment, chemicals, and a host of miscellaneous supplies, such as boxes, bags and petroleum products," said Mr. Cecil.

"In California, our needs in that respect bring farmers

face to face with the increasing pinch of priorities upon availability of such products and materials and upon the operation of dealers and handlers in all industries vitally related to agriculture.

"The most serious shortages which our farmers face are in metals and packaging. From the farm standpoint, the most important metals are iron, steel, aluminum, copper, nickel, tin and zinc.

"With the exception of tin, there is a scarcity of all of them, and our supply of tin could be cut off at any time.

"In California, farmers depend upon mechanization for successful operations. A large part of our orchard and truck crop acreage requires irrigation if crops are to be grown. Our problem, however, is not the installation of new equipment but rather the repair and maintenance of that which we have now."

## U.S. FOOD FOR FREEDOM DRIVE

The State and County Agricultural Defense Boards will be the spearhead of the campaign to adjust upward the production of farm products needed in defense. Representing, as they do, all the agricultural agencies of the county, State, and Federal governments, the Defense Boards provide a great force in organizing the drive for increased production, says Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

Triple-A committee will visit every farm and work out a complete farm plan with the operator. Can you keep more chickens? Do you have a couple omre heifers that will freshen next spring? Can you market more of your beef cattle during 1942? That's the sort of questions the farmer and the committeemen

will answer together during this Food for Freedom mobilization. And when the first big push is over, the results will be assembled. Then we'll know where we stand. Before 1941 ends, we'll have a pretty good idea of how much we are likely to produce in 1942.

On the income side, reaching these goals will pay farmers. Added to the demands here at home, we have our commitments to the British, whose requests for food have increased greatly since last March when the Lend-Lease Act was passed. The purchases by this government for shipment to Britain, under terms of the Lend-Lease Act, have served to put a floor under the prices of pork, dairy products, and eggs and poultry.

## Cooperative Studies Best Methods Of Shipping Plums, Pears to East

DAVIS, Calif. — Plums and pears in technicolor are among the features of a cooperative test being conducted now to study factors affecting the quality of these fruits when shipped to eastern markets. Cooperating in the study are the pomology division of the University of California College of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the AAA Tree Fruits Agreement.

Object of the test is to determine proper maturity standards for picking leading commercial varieties of plum and of Bartlett pears and establish the best precooling and refrigeration practices for fruit shipped east. F. W. Allen, associate professor of pomology, is supervising the work for the College of Agriculture.

Colored photographs of

fruit shipped in test packages are being made under identical lighting conditions both before shipment and after arrival in New York. Comparable crates of fruit are placed in the warmest and coldest portions of the cars with recording thermometers which give a complete record of temperatures in transit. All test crates shipped to the east are held and examined in the U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratory in New York City.

Various methods of precooling and refrigeration are being tested. The fruit is picked at different stages of maturity. Comparable lots of the fruit are held in cold storage on the Davis campus of the University and also at Fresno for a ten-day period, then are examined and records made of their condition.

## Common American Trees Revealed as Natural Source of Essential Vitamin

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Large quantities of vitamin B1, the "morale vitamin" which exercises a beneficial effect on the human nervous system, have been found in the buds and leaves of common American trees by Yale University botanists.

Using a constant temperature tissue culture laboratory for experiments, the scientists found heavy concentrations

of the substance in the buds of oak, red maple, horse chestnut, elm, sycamore and white pine trees.

"Although Vitamin B1 is now produced by synthetic chemical processes, this discovery points to a large natural source," stated Prof. Paul R. Burkholder. "This finding may offer a clue to the source of essential vitamins for many forest animals."

## Careful Handling

### Needed to Solve

### Huge Losses of Eggs

HONOLULU, T. H.—A bad egg is just a good egg gone wrong, but when 175 million dozen eggs go bad—as they do each each year in the United States — that's something to worry about, says B. A. Tower, University of Hawaii specialist in poultry husbandry.

The way to prevent much of this tremendous egg loss is to follow good production methods on the farm, and good methods of handling eggs from the nest to the consumer.

In a revised bulletin on marketing eggs, the United States department of agriculture gives a number of suggestions on how producers can handle their flocks and eggs to help cut down this loss, and save food for defense.

Some of the suggestions on egg production are: keep strong, healthy, vigorous hens and care for them properly; produce infertile eggs after the hatching season is over; rather eggs at least twice a day in cool weather and not less than three times a day in hot; keep eggs clean and in a cool, fairly moist place; and market eggs frequently.

In marketing eggs, Tower recommends that all cracked, dirty and very small or extra large eggs be sorted out. Eggs should not be washed. They should be packed when cool—never with the animal heat in them—and they should be packed with the large end up. Egg quality is essential for better prices, and selling on a quality or graded basis encourages production of better eggs.

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## ENTERPRISE-MANAGEMENT STUDIES TO AID GROWERS

Enterprise-management studies are conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with local group of growers for the purpose of helping local producers improve their management and profits. These studies are largely conducted by means of supervised records in the form of reports obtained and checked monthly by the farm advisors. They consist of the keeping of detailed cost and income records on a single crop or livestock enterprise by a group of producers in a county or region. These records are summarized and the resulting information is made available in mimeographed form at the office of the county farm advisor conducting the study.

Studies on 45 different crop and livestock enterprises have been completed in one or more of the 42 counties having farm advisors since 1925, making a total of about 1,000 studies comprising 15,000 enterprise records. These studies furnish current information on physical inputs, yields, costs, returns, net income, and management for the enterprises covered.

### WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?

The chief purpose of these enterprise-management studies is to help local producers improve their farm management and profits. It is believed that keeping of these records also serves many other valuable purposes.

Cooperating growers can compare their detailed items of individual cost with other growers and with the average of the group and can often find ways of reducing some of their costs where they are unreasonably high, or above average.

Furthermore, a study of the details of management often indicates changes in management that would be very helpful.

In some cases, the results of these cost records also are valuable to growers in bargaining with canneries or other buyers as an accurate positive cost of production is established. These costs may also be used by marketing control groups, such as various prorate committees, to enable them to fix a minimum standard price toward which to work.

### WHO CAN PARTICIPATE?

Any interested producer can participate in these studies upon inquiring of his county farm advisor. Although studies on several different crop and livestock enterprises are currently conducted in this State, no one county carries on studies for all enterprises.

In a county or locality where a study of certain crops or livestock enterprises is not available, one will be carried on if a group of at least 10 producers pledge themselves to participate over a period of years.

## DEVOTED TO OUR FARMERS

### BRIGHT OUTLOOK SEEN

Producers of vegetables in general may expect to receive higher prices and incomes from their crops next year than in 1941, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Increased plantings of most of these food crops are in prospect for 1942, and if yields average close to those of 1941 production will be somewhat larger. It is expected, however, that demand will be sufficiently improved to more than offset the influence on prices

of the larger supplies.

It is probable that both production and marketing costs of all of the vegetable crops will be increased during the coming year. These costs include labor and other production items, certain types of containers and some marketing charges. Higher costs are likely to be important factors in the production program for 1942, and may possibly result in restricting acreage expansion to some extent. It is likely that increased

demand for vegetables in general will offset these added costs. Some difficulty may be encountered in obtaining high quality seed, fertilizers, sprays and containers for 1942 operations.

On the basis of present prospects and provided weather conditions are favorable, the crops most likely to be increased are snap beans, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons.

## Federal Land Bank Inaugurates New Plan to Protect Future of Borrowers; Also Aids Defense

BERKELEY, Calif. — A new plan whereby farmer-borrowers can protect their future by making payments into a new future payment fund has been inaugurated by the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley. President Charles Parker announced. These funds are designed specifically to protect the farmer against future lean years and will not be applied on the loan until the farmer so instructs the land bank, unless he is unable to make his regular payments. In that case the fund will be applied automatically.

"Future payment funds will draw interest at the same rate the farmer pays on his mortgage loans," Mr. Parker said. In addition President Parker also pointed out that such funds would make a real

contribution to national defense. "A future payment fund created by farmers under this plan will increase the amount available for the Federal Land Bank to invest in government securities. That means that while the farmer is protecting his farm and home for the future, and while his money is earning a good rate interest, he is also doing service for national defense through reinvestment by the land bank."

"With today's improved farm prices," Mr. Parker said, "most farmers are now enjoying a higher income than they have in a great number of years. It is now, when times are bright, that farmers should commence preparing for the time when conditions may be less favorable."

## sizes

Agreement of pattern companies on a revision of standards for both boys and girls is the latest reported commercial change in sizing, made on the basis of the child measurement study conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with other agencies.

Mail order firms are also revising their table of sizes. Manufacturers, retailers and consumers, meeting under the auspices of the American Standards Association, have agreed upon an American Standard of body measurements suitable for seven different sizes in boys' clothing.

In their study of children's measurements, the specialists found that garments should be sized according to height and hip circumference rather than by age. They found that age is the poorest predictor of body measurements. Recommendations by the bureau calling for a new standard system of sizing based on height and hip measure are included in a complete report of the study now in press.

## limit

Many farmers are complaining to the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations that local dealers have told them they needed a "priority rating" to buy certain things. To correct this situation, OADR Director Townsend has broadcast the information that all farmers are in the privileged class and require no priority rating of any kind to purchase ordinary farm machinery.

Food production is a part of the defense program and no restrictions prevent the farmer from buying his equipment, repair parts, fertilizers, insecticides, nails, fencing, roofing and the like. Of course, there may be some things he cannot get, such as aluminum cookers, because the manufacturers are affected by priority ratings. Special classes of machinery, such as heavy duty electric motors, which are not limited to farm use, may require a preference rating. This, however, can be applied for at the OPM on Form PD-1.

## '42 PRODUCTION PLANS

The cooperation of every Japanese farmer has been requested for the Defense Program of 1942 which calls for the largest production in the history of American agriculture.

In order that he may know how the program is coming along, the Secretary of Agriculture has asked that a summary of the Farm Plans be submitted to him early in December. This means that wholehearted cooperation of all groups will be needed in order that the farmers may understand what is required.

Successful achievement of the goals set for California involves personal contact with every farmer in the state by county USDA defense boards and the preparation of individual farm plans, in which are enumerated specifically the 1942 intended operations of each farm operator.

Many of these contacts will be made in the course of normal operations by the AAA and other agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers not customarily contacted by these means must also be reached.

Vocational agricultural teachers, farm cooperatives, and other groups, as well as public announcements through the press and radio, will be utilized to urge farmers to

call at the AAA office, or at other designated points, to sign up their 1942 farm plans. In most counties, farm plan sign-up meetings are being arranged at points convenient to farmers, and they may be repeated if the situation so warrants.

The sign-up of individual farm plans is to be completed by December 1, 1941. The results will then be tabulated and a determination will be made by the California USDA Defense Boards as to whether the preliminary work has brought response from farmers sufficient to meet the production goals established for the state.

Then will come a period of intensive follow-up work, extending through the entire 1942 crop year, directed toward actual achievement of the production indicated on farm plans. Farmers will be advised on most effective methods of bringing about more efficient and profitable production, and farm equipment, labor and other problems must be solved.

Throughout the campaign it will be kept in mind that the objectives must be attained so that the farmers of California will fulfill their obligations to the nation in this time of need.

The defense effort must

succeed. The interests of any economic group must be subservient to it. Our national point of view must be animated and inspired by a willingness to give rather than a desire to take. However, California farmers are not expected to take a loss through their cooperation in the national Food for Freedom campaign.

As a matter of fact, in entering upon the increased production effort of the "key" commodities — certain dairy products, eggs, chickens, and pork — they are assured of reasonable returns when their production comes to market during 1942. Public Law No. 147 of the 77th Congress, approved July 1, 1941, makes mandatory within the limits of available funds, a price support of at least 85 per cent of parity for those agricultural commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture publicly proclaims the need for expanded production. To-date, these include only cheese, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, hogs, chickens and eggs. The list may be added to, however, by public proclamation by the Secretary, thus automatically extending price support to other commodities.

The greatest need is for increased dairy production, to provide the immense quanti-

ties of cheese, evaporated milk and dried skim milk required to fill lend-lease commitments. Sharp increases in egg, pork and chicken production also are essential to supply concentrated food for shipment abroad and to supplement domestic consumption of highly nutritious foods, for which there is increasing demand as consumer purchasing power mounts rapidly under the impetus of defense industrial activity.

This same demand places responsibility upon the cattle-men to increase marketing of beef cattle, to fill immediate needs, and upon fruit growers to improve orchard care, with a view to increasing 1942 yields. Vegetables, both for the fresh market and for canning, will be in greater demand, foreshadowing the need for a home garden on every farm.

California farmers have more than an economic stake in making this Food for Freedom campaign an outstanding success. It is not that they should produce more because in so doing they will profit; it becomes their plain duty as free American citizens to further agriculture's contribution to the fight for freedom.



## Tentative Program Given for Intermountain Conclave

POCATELLO, Idaho — The second annual Intermountain District Japanese American Citizens League convention will be held in Pocatello, Idaho, under the sponsorship of the local chapter on Nov. 21 and 22.

A large attendance is expected from adjoining states to discuss the various problems confronting the American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The chapter is particularly interested in securing a large outside attendance. An invitation has been extended to non-members as well as members.

Among the outstanding speakers invited are: Governor Chase Clark; Richard Wells; J. A. Balderston, State Commissioner of Law En-

forcement; Bert Miller, State Attorney General; Mayor Robert M. Terrell; Saburo Kido, National JACL president; Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary; Togo Tanaka and Eiji Tanabe, well-known Nisei leaders.

The tentative program follows:

### Friday, Nov. 21

11:00 a.m.—Registration  
2:00-5:00 p.m. — Get Acquainted Dance

5:00-7:30 p.m.—Free Period

8:00 p.m. — Opening Ceremonies

Call to Order

Presentation of Colors

Pledge Allegiance

National Anthem — Pep Band

Invocation

Greetings — Mayor Robert

M. Terrell; Host Chapter Musical Number

Introduction of Panel — Opening of Panel Discussion; 5-minute talk by each panel member; one-hour discussion on "What We Americans Can Do In This Crisis"

Band Music

Song "God Bless America"

Retiring of Colors

Benediction

### Saturday, Nov. 22

Intermountain District 10 a.m.—Registration (continued); Intermountain District Special Meeting

Noon-2 p.m.—Free Period

2:00-4:00 p.m.—Discussion on Nisei Problems in the Present Crisis

4:00-6:30 p.m. — Free Period

6:30-8:00 p.m.—Banquet

9:00 p.m.—Sayonara Ball

## PUYALLUP VALLEY SETS ANNUAL CARNIVAL-BAZAAR

FIFE, Wash.—As an annual expression of goodwill between American and Japanese residents, the fifth anniversary carnival-bazaar and dance of the Puyallup Valley JACL is scheduled on Nov. 29 in the Fife High School auditorium.

The affair annually enjoys the fullest support of both the American and Japanese public as well as the business firms of Tacoma and the valley who cooperate with generous donations.

Heading the general committee will be Fumi Yoshida and Pete Nishikawa of the league's social body. Other heads are:

George Egusa, John Sasaki, carnival games; Lefty Sasaki, Sumie Itami, program; Shizu Fujita, Tom Takemura, stage decoration; Ray Yamamoto, Tad Yoshida, general tickets; Masao Yaguchi, bazaar tickets; Jim Egusa, Yoshio Fujita, decoration; Daiichi Yoshioka, Ray Yama-

moto, donations; Hatayo Sagami, hostesses; Toshiko Kurimoto, Taeko Sakahara, waitresses; George Kawasaki, Lillian Mizukami, dance; Sumie Itami, Japanese publicity; Tadako Tamura, English publicity.

Latest selective service inductee from the Puyallup Valley is Tadashi Sasaki of Orting who is now stationed at Camp Roberts, California. Mid-summer inductees were Kozo Kuroda and Tero Tamura of Fife and Joe Mochizuki of Sumner, all of whom have completed their 13 weeks of basic training at Camp Grant, Illinois. Pvt. Kuroda has been transferred to Fort Robinson in Arkansas while Pvt. Tamura is now stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

President Lefty S. Sasaki of the Puyallup Valley JACL left on a business trip to Flint, Michigan. He is expected to return toward the latter part of this month.

## Masaoka to Speak At Placer 13th Anniversary Dinner

NEWCASTLE, Calif. — Mike Masaoka, national secretary, has been scheduled, as the main speaker at the 13th anniversary dinner of the Placer County chapter early in December at Roseville. General arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Harriet Hayashi.

The event was advanced from January to December to give the incoming cabinet sufficient time to prepare its year's program and start activities without delay.

## Oakland Meeting

OAKLAND, Calif. — On Nov. 5, the Oakland chapter will call a general meeting for the announcement of the nominating committee and to hear plans for the national convention. Dec. 16 has been set aside for a general meeting for the purpose of election and arrangements for a tentatively slated Christmas party.

## Citrus Prunings Seen as Valuable Source of Lignin

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Citrus prunings and trees that are no longer productive may have value as sources of lignin, a substance which can be converted into a number of different products having industrial uses.

This discovery is revealed in the California Citrograph by F. M. Turrell, junior plant pathologist at the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, and P. L. Fisher of Riverside Junior College.

Lignin, a substance related to cellulose, is one of the essential constituents of woody tissue. Turrell and Fisher point out that lignin can be treated with hydrogen under pressure to obtain glycol, an organic solvent; wood alcohol; and two compounds suitable for toughening and thickening agents for varnish.

## SAN JOSE CITIZENS TAKE PART IN ARMISTICE DAY PARADE, FETE SECRETARY

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose division of the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County entered a decorated car in the Armistice Day parade under the chairmanship of Esau Shimizu.

Among other activities, the chapter provided entertainment at a dinner given by American Legion Post No. 89 on Nov. 13 at the Eagle's Hall. Odori, judo exhibition, and vocal numbers were part of the program.

Committee members who arranged the program with Legionnaires John Sansone and Earl Adams were Mitsue Miyata, Sud Mouri, Phil Matsumura and Yoshiye Kawana.

Through arrangements made by Phil Matsumura, public relations chairman, Mike Masaoka, national secretary, spoke before the San Jose State College classes in race

relations and recent economic trends on Nov. 7. Faculty members were also present.

Masaoka also spoke before the Chamber of Commerce's forum group.

The national secretary addressed the chapter's second annual goodwill banquet recently at the Hotel De Anza. Judge Percy O'Connor greeted the citizens on behalf of City Manager C. B. Goodwin. Councilman Harry Young also was a guest speaker.

About 200 persons attended the dinner which was followed by a musicale presented by Jun Okamoto, Masaye Uriu and Masako Miyake.

Masao Kanemoto served as toastmaster while Roy Ozawa, president of the San Jose division, greeted the guests on behalf of the League.

Guests included city officials and officers of the American Legion.

## Seattle Junior Volunteer Hostesses

SEATTLE, Wash. — The girls of the Seattle chapter have organized what is believed to be the first group of its kind—a Nisei Junior Volunteer Hostesses Group.

A number of potential hostesses have already been registered at chapter headquarters and the goal of 200 girls is expected to be reached in the near future. The married couples in the Seattle Progressive Citizens League will act as senior hosts and hostesses at all functions sponsored by the Junior Hostesses.

It is the sincere hope of these hostesses that girls in other cities will also organize Junior Volunteer Hostesses.

The Annual Entertainment Program has been set for Jan. 3 and 4 with the highlights of the affair to be plays with the cast consisting of members. Featured also on the program will be acts put on by Sansei. Chairman Jiro Aoki will announce his committee in the near future.

The fall program will include the annual Thanksgiving Eve Dance and an ice skating party. It has also been announced that the Seattle chapter will sponsor a Japanese movie for the purpose of raising their share of the NWDC quota for the maintenance of the National Secretary's office.

## Eden Township Members Vow Loyalty

MT. EDEN, Calif. — The Eden Township JACL members avowed their sincere patriotism to the United States at a defense rally held at the Ashland Japanese School last month. The resolutions they adopted at this time follow:

"First: That we uphold and defend the ever cherished principles of American democracy;

Second: That we purchase National Defense Bonds; and

"Third: That we give unlimited cooperation to the Civilian Defense Corps and other general defense agencies."

## Fowler Autumn Festival Float . . .



With the theme of "Food for Defense," Japanese of Fowler area entered a float in the Fowler Autumn Harvest festival parade. Another Japanese-sponsored float featured a patriotic flag day motif. (Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

## Draftees Honored At Banquet Given In Rexburg Hall

### Yellowstone JACL Gives Send-Off For Latest Group

REXBURG, Idaho — The Yellowstone JACL chapter honored the two draftees, Togo Hikida and Yoshi Ugaki, at a farewell banquet on Nov. 8 at the Yakuen hall. The youths left Rexburg on Nov. 12.

These inductees comprise the fourth group of Nisei to be drafted. Four other boys are already at camps.

The JACL chapter also sponsored a send-off party in October in honor of Selectee Teruo Odow.

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# National Citizenship Education Program

As a direct result of the attendance of Togo Tanaka, national JACL representative, at the New York conference of the National Citizenship Education Program, a federal project sponsored by the Department of Justice and W. PA, resident Japanese, Chi and Koreans will be included in the Americanization drive.

The headquarters expressed appreciation to Dr. William F. Russell, national director of the N.C.E.P., Department of Interior, Washington, D.C., for his cooperation with the league representative, Togo Tanaka.

Dr. Russell acknowledged the Japanese American point of view after the three-hour session at Columbia University in New York.

He stated at the meeting:

"All Asiatics are necessarily excluded from this program because it would be unfair to them to invite them, when we know that they are ineligible to American citizenship."

Tanaka countered with the suggestion that the so-called "Asiatics," particularly Japanese, are permanent residents, with children who are American citizens. He stressed the need for national unity.

During the course of the meeting, Tanaka introduced one of the so-called alien Japanese, who is a permanent resident and father of three American citizens, Gongoro Nakamura.

As a result of the meeting, Dr. Russell announced, "We have discovered at the

bottom of our program policy a statement permitting us to extend our activities among ALL FOREIGN BORN. Because you two gentlemen have seen fit to make this plea, we are including, not excluding Asiatics from our program."

Read Lewis, executive director of the Common Council for American Unity, aided Tanaka in his work with the conference.

The national JACL headquarters' letter to Dr. Russell stated:

"May we offer the facilities of our organization in aiding you in your work with particular reference to the matter which pertains to the Japanese in our country. As you may know by this time, we are the only national or-

ganization of Japanese in this country.

"Moreover, we are an organization composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and because those who will be affected by your program are our parents, I am confident that we are in an excellent position to be of material aid to you and your committee.

"Please rest assured that we stand ready to cooperate with you at any and all times and that every bit of information which we have available is ready for you to examine. We are happy to know that a committee such as yours has recognized our problems and this thought alone will do much to renew a greater feeling of love and respect for these United States on

the part of our parents. Up until this time, they have been people without a country, as it were, for they are not citizens of the United States and yet are not really citizens of Japan, for in the main they have been in the United States some 40 or 50 years.

"For them to know that the government of the United States has taken cognizance of their position will do much to restore whatever faith they have lost in the country of their adoption. These are particularly trying times for them and this new-found knowledge will do much more than we can calculate in making them citizens in fact, if not in name."

## J. A. C. L. Achievement of the Month

Due to the JACL's participation in the Presidential committee hearings on Fair Employment Practices, a method of close cooperation between the government and league representatives has resulted, according to the announcement recently from National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League in San Francisco.

The following concerns which appeared at the hearings promised to do everything in their power to aid the qualified Japanese obtain jobs: Lockheed, Vultee, Douglas, North American and Consolidated aircraft companies; Bethlehem, United States and California shipbuilding yards.

Every company representative was asked the following questions relative to the employment of Japanese Americans: As a company policy, do you discriminate against Japanese? The answer in every case was "No." How many Japanese are now employed? This answer varied from about ten in the Douglas to none in the Lockheed.

What kind of jobs do they have? Clerical, mechanical, janitorial, etc.? The answers included only mechanics. How many Japanese applicants have applied? The first company to answer this question replied none — Bethlehem Steel.

The JACL, represented by National Secretary Mike Masaoka, produced affidavits to show that a number of Japanese Americans had applied. It was finally brought out that records of applications by Japanese were either not kept or accepted. The companies which followed admitted that no records were kept on the Japanese. All promised to do so in the future.

The following recommendations were made relative to the employment of Japanese in defense jobs: a board of reviews to pass upon rejected applications of Japanese who are turned down by the preliminary interviewers to insure that no racial discrimination entered in the decision; that

the matter of religion be waived insofar as the Japanese applicants are concerned; that every company personnel and employment director be instructed by the company heads to give all Japanese applicants every possible break.

The case for the American-born Japanese was presented by briefs on the experiences of Sosumi Minari, Frank A. Hashimoto, Arthur M. Tsuneishi, Charles Mayeda and Irving Yamasaki.

As a result of the hearing, every company which receives a government defense contract will be especially instructed to give Japanese every possible consideration. Special boards of review to pass upon rejected Japanese applicants will be recommended to every company. The National JACL is now officially on record as seeking fair employment for American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Another result of the hearings is that Nisei will be able to enroll in all trade schools. Heretofore, many trade schools have refused admittance to Japanese Americans on the claim that Nisei would not be able to secure jobs after completion of the course.

Now that all firms are pledged to show no discrimination, the trade schools which are partially supported by government funds cannot reject Japanese Americans.

Additional committee recommendations vitally affecting Japanese is the President's order for the American Federation of Labor International representative to appear before him to explain the reason for the union ban against colored and Oriental peoples.

Masaoka was commended for his prepared statement by Chairman Mark F. Ethridge of the committee. The chairman declared that it was a "masterful presentation, concise and clear," of the problem of the Nisei. Earl B. Dickerson, Councilman of

Chicago, praised the statement as the "outstanding one of the morning and one of which the Japanese should be proud."

The statement submitted by Masaoka at this time follows:

"The Japanese American Citizens League submits the following statement regarding discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry in various national defense industries and begs your Committee to give serious consideration to this problem:

"Even in normal times, the lot of the Japanese Americans in securing and retaining employment is a difficult one, largely because of certain marked physical characteristics and because of a seeming bias against the hiring of Orientals due to a fear that we may force other Americans out of work by reason of our alleged lower standard of living.

"In these critical days when an unfortunate international situation over which we have no control colors the employment field, our position is even more difficult, for not only are we up against a fallacious type of reasoning which either suspects our loyalty and allegiance to the United States or assumes that we are responsible for the activities of the Imperial Japanese government. Because of our physical make-up, we cannot camouflage our racial identity by changing our names, as certain other nationality groups may have done, and so we are branded wherever we may go. Thus, certain color lines and other distinctions are drawn, and we, as Japanese Americans, submit that such practices as these are un-American and un-democratic.

"During this national emergency when the labor market is presumably unable to fill the demands of industry, we find that qualified and competent applicants of Japanese extraction are denied positions by reason of racial stock. We have cases on file which indicate that some

firms frankly confess that their policy is not to hire Orientals, especially those of Japanese extraction. Others refuse to grant interviews or reply to applications. Still others reject Japanese after giving oral examinations of technical and difficult nature on unrelated subjects, the basis of rejection being that they had not passed the oral portion of the examination.

"We have found that certain trade schools will not permit Japanese to enroll while others tell Japanese applicants that it is of no use to register, for even if they should be fortunate enough to complete the courses their chances for jobs are nil. Federal, state and local employment agencies seemingly are not enthusiastic about recommending Japanese Americans for important positions.

"Furthermore, we find that it is necessary to belong to labor unions in order to apply for certain jobs, and it is our experience that most unions refuse membership to Orientals. But more contradictory than this is the position taken by some unions which insist, on one hand, that we must belong in order to carry on our businesses and jobs, and on the other hand, refuse our membership pleas.

"As stated previously, we have numerous cases on file, but practically all those listed have requested that their names be kept confidential. Investigations reveal that most of these persons are afraid of unfavorable publicity, personal embarrassment, and future repercussions. While we regret exceedingly this deplorable condition in which we can find few, if any, persons who are willing to testify as to discriminatory practices there is nothing which we can do about the matter except to try to educate them to the necessity of such action.

"These are times when national unity, solidarity and mutual confidence and respect are most vital to the common cause of preserving liberty and freedom

here in these United States. In this great task, there cannot be race, color or creed—there can be only Americans. But we cannot expect unstinted loyalty and allegiance from those to whom we refuse the right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' We cannot expect a unified nation when we discriminate against certain individuals and races on the basis of color and creed, and not on the basis of personal merit and worth. True, in times like these, we must make great sacrifices—but these sacrifices must be, as our great President once said, of the 'privileges and not the rights' of the democratic way of life and government. Today, we Japanese Americans ask for the right to live, to earn a living, on an equal basis with all other Americans. We ask for no special privileges or grants, just the same opportunity as that afforded any other individual in the United States.

"The Japanese American Citizens League feels that in this great crisis we American citizens of Japanese ancestry have an equal responsibility and an equal obligation. We humbly request that we be given the same chance to serve our country in the national defense industries as we have been granted the opportunity to serve our country's armed forces. We ask that your committee do all in your power to eliminate discrimination in employment and thereby materially aid in unification of all the groups in this country by granting everyone the primary right to live—and work—as an American.

"We have gained new faith in the spirit of America since your committee was appointed. May you justify that confidence which not only we Japanese Americans but also every nationality group have in your integrity, sincerity and ability."



## Former State Senator Addresses Chapter



William F. Knowland, former state senator, delivered the main address before 150 members who attended the seventh anniversary banquet of the Oakland JACL chapter recently.

Shown at the speakers' table are: from left to right—Etsu Mineta; Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary; Frank Tsukamoto, toastmaster; Mrs. John Slavich, wife of Mayor Slavich of Oakland; and Kay Hirao, chapter president, chatting with Mrs. W. F. Knowland. (Photo Courtesy New World-Sun)

## JACL Represented in House Hearings On Bill Against Dual Citizenship

As a representative of the JACL, Togo Tanaka of Los Angeles attended hearings of the dual citizenship bill now under study by the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee in Washington.

The national headquarters expressed the appreciation of the chapters to R. S. Bratton, chief of the Far Eastern section of the War Department for the kindnesses extended to Tanaka during his stay at the capital.

Col. Bratton invited Tanaka to participate in the revision of the dual citizenship bill, H. R. 5879, before final enactment.

Following a three-hour hearing, the citizenship bill was referred to a House Immigration and Naturalization sub-committee. The sub-committee headed by Representative Charles Kramer (D.) of Los Angeles, including Hawaii delegate, Samuel King, is collaborating with the War Department on the revision.

Through his participation at this time, Tanaka established the League as the logical authority for accurate reports about resident Japanese.

Tanaka submitted extensive data, statistics and reports relative to the JACL, the sentiments of the League, and activities and position of the Nisei. He read the Japanese American Creed.

HR 5879 states:

"Any national of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized, who is considered under the laws of any other country to be a citizen or subject of such country or to owe allegiance to such country or to any potentate or sovereign thereof, may be re-

quired by the Commissioner, if he has reasonable grounds to believe that such person recognizes the obligation of any such law as to him, either (1) to make a formal renunciation of his United States nationality before the clerk of any naturalization court upon a form to be prescribed, or (2) to take in open court in any naturalization court the formal oath of allegiance to the United States in the form prescribed by subsection (b) of section 335, whichever such national elects.

"(b) Every national of the category described in subsection (a) of this section who either (1) makes a formal renunciation of his United States nationality, or (2) refuses to take the formal oath of allegiance to the United States as provided in this section, shall in addition to aliens who are deportable under other provisions of law, upon warrant of the Attorney General be taken into custody and deported to the foreign country of which he is a national."

## NWDC to Sponsor Movies to Raise Funds for Future

SEATTLE, Wash. — To raise funds to meet current expenses arising from the creation of several national JACL positions, the Northwest District Council is sponsoring Japanese movie nights. The Seattle chapter has already shown the movie; the White River group will be next on schedule.

## two chapters enter sdc

TORRANCE, Calif. — Two new JACL chapters, Pasadena and Santa Barbara, were formally admitted into the Southern District Council at the final district meeting of the year at the Torrance American Legion hall.

The new members bring the total of chapters in the Southern District Council to 15.

They will officially be admitted into the national organization with several other new chapters at the next national convention in Oakland in 1942.

The Southern District members will sponsor a float in the Pasadena Rose parade on New Year's day, with the support of the national headquarters if possible.

Nobu Kawai, president of the Pasadena chapter, was appointed chairman.

Other important decisions made at the meeting include the immediate launching of a membership drive with Ken Utsunomiya of Santa Maria as chairman and the establishment of a speakers' bureau for the council with Masao Sa-

tow as head.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, was selected as the date for the annual Float Ball in the spacious Pasadena Civic auditorium.

Treasurer Frank Ono reported that half of the \$1,400 to finance the national secretary's office has been paid.

Paid-up chapters include Bay District, San Pedro, Long Beach, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Gardena and San Diego. The total sum required of all chapters in the national body is \$5,000.

## Gillette Answers League Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

other organization of loyal Americans of Japanese origin from any connection of complicity in un-American activities. It is for the protection of loyal Americans and organizations, as well as for the uncovering of those of disloyal tendencies, that I introduced the resolution, together with Senator Johnson. If such investigation is ordered, your organization and any other will be accorded full opportunity of presenting any matter you may wish to present to the committee, if I am in position to have anything to say with reference to the committee's work.

"Our thought is to relieve the loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry of charges such as this as much as it is to prevent the activities of those who are disloyal."

National Secretary Mike Masaoka sent letters refuting charges made on the Senate floor against the Japanese American Citizens League to all the senators. Over half of them have already sent replies to the League.

Sen. D. Worth Clark of Idaho declares: "It is unfortunate that unproved allegations can be made in this land of ours. But as you also state in your 'Japanese American Creed,' the American

people do not judge on unfounded accusations and usually wait until some one is proved guilty before censuring him.

"The sincerity and Americanism your communications display will help to keep alive in America just such justice and fair play as you are seeking."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado stated: "I am certain that no one in the Senate desires to cast any aspersions upon any person or upon any group which are loyal to the United States of American."

"I do not believe in hypenated Americans or in dual citizenship and I hope that a way can be found to entirely eliminate it.

"During these times of intense feeling and suspicion, good patriotic Americans may temporarily be placed in an embarrassing position which only patience and understanding can rectify. This is a time for alertness on the part of all who love America to see that no one here violates our hospitality. At the same time we must be humane and tolerant."

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## Long Beach Heads

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The local chapter's election meeting has been set for Dec. 4, 8:15 p.m., at the YWCA. Declinations must be in written form and sent to the chairman of the nominating committee prior to the meeting.

## L.A. Election

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Los Angeles citizens will select new leaders at a meeting scheduled on the first Tuesday of December.

## Portland Bazaar

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland chapter will sponsor a carnival-bazaar at the Nichiren Church on Sunday, Nov. 30, featuring a talented revue as well as many food concessions.

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