

Pacific Citizen



VOLUME 4

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER, 1932

NUMBER 60

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE

The weakness of the Lytton Report lies in the fact that it tries to be practical. Of course, to be fair with the members, they could not have done otherwise in view of the facts. But to be consistent, if they found that Manchuria was part of China and that China was a sovereign nation in the sense that such a term is accepted, the commission should have recommended that Manchuria be returned to China and that Japan move out from the territory not covered by treaties. The plan for ultimate solution of this problem is most contradictory. It is a wonder that the Chinese and those who have been adhering to the technical, idealistic interpretation of the whole problem approved and accepted the report.

Everytime the "Tanaka Memorial" is mentioned, poor Mr. Chester Rowell has to come to the defense of Japan, whether he likes it or not. He discarded the document into the waste basket by saying that it was a forgery. To have a man like Mr. Rowell, who is denouncing Japan so vehemently and repeatedly as to give the impression that it has become an obsession with him, declare that the "Tanaka Memorial" is a fake should add to the authenticity of the Japanese stand. A perusal of the document itself should convince anyone that it is a wild dream contrived by the brains of a dreamer, and not by a practical man, such as Baron Tanaka.

The downward march of the "yen" is creating havoc. Most of the Japanese who had savings in the banks sent their money back to Japanese banks when the exchange rate had fallen to 40 to 35 cents. Immediately thereafter, credit stringency became acute in the United States. Business houses enjoying bank loans were either denied this privilege or the amounts curtailed. Upon turning to their reliable source, the individuals, they found that the dollars had been converted to yen and that the further drop in the value of the yen had made it impossible or impractical to convert it into dollar again. Consequently, the business houses are facing a crisis and those who have Japanese money as savings are crying, "Whereto yen?" Their hearts must be palpitating violently when they see quotations, such as 21 cents and predictions of going below 20 cents. It is a great life if you don't weaken!

The tanomoshiko has been shattered to pieces. Majority of them have defaulted. Collection through the courts are practically impossible because in most instances exorbitant interest rates have been charged. It is most pathetic to hear of hard working people losing thousands of dollars because of the failure of the tanomoshi. This most important means of credit among the Japanese people, who could not borrow from banks because they have no collaterals, such as real property, had its defects in that it depended entirely upon the honesty and good faith of the members. The legal phase was ignored entirely. Out of this sad experience, a better system with legal O. K. is bound to be instituted. Such is the only way in which protection can be assured the investors. The Morris Plan is based on the same principle so we do not see why the tanomoshi cannot be established on a sound basis.

Crime and suicide seems to be the children of depression. It makes us feel as if passing bum checks and jumping off tall buildings have be-

(Continued Page 7, Column 3)



The Next President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt



1932-1934 PROGRAM FOR THE J. A. C. L.

To bring about greater co-operation and to make all the chapters realize that they belong to one great, national body, a two years' program was adopted as the platform for the Japanese-American Citizens League. To make any progress on this program will require the untiring efforts of all the leaders of the chapters.

It will be interesting to note the results of the concerted work of the national organization, the first of its kind ever to be organized in this country.

The program is as follows:

1. That each district council be instructed to hold at least one district convention prior to the third Biennial Convention to be held in the City of San Francisco in 1934.

2. That the national council select a committee to make an extensive and detailed study on fraternal insurance and old age pension. The report of which is to be presented at the third Biennial Convention.

3. That the national council make plans to conduct a national oratorical contest on the general subject of "Good Citizenship" to be held at the third Biennial Convention.

4. That the national council exert every possible means and power on the following problems:

a. To straighten out any difficulties which may exist now or hereafter with reference to passports issued by the Department of State.

b. To have Congress grant citizenship to Japanese World War Veterans.

c. To have Congress admit alien wives, husbands and/or parents of American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the United States as non-quota immigrants.

The work outlined above is a very ambitious one. Even if twenty-five per cent progress is made, the results could be called a success.

THE 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

After twelve years of political disfavor, the Democrats finally have succeeded in gaining power. The spoils to be divided in the form of offices and so forth will make it worthwhile. It is not a good thing for any party to remain in power so long so this change may be for the good of our country.

In connection with this election, many have been wondering who the second generation voters supported. From a canvas of opinions, it appears as if both parties had their enthusiastic sponsors. To a great degree, the Republican Party was in disfavor because of the Stimson Policy towards the Manchurian crisis. Many believed that the stand taken by Mr. Stimson would be dangerous for both Japan and the United States. And citizens of Japanese ancestry have a great stake in the continuing of friendly relations between the two countries.

The prohibition issue had the tendency of influencing the dries towards Hoover. But this problem did not seem to have much consideration.

The most important factor in swinging the voters to Roosevelt was that a change may do good. Many realized and stated that no one could do more than what Hoover has tried and done to bring back normalcy, but they felt that a psychological effect for better times may come about with a new party and a new president at the helm of the affairs of this country.

CITIZENS' LEAGUES THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC COAST

State of Washington:

- Seattle Progressive Citizens' League.
- Valley Civic League.
- Puvallup Citizens' League.
- Yakima Valley Citizens' League.

State of Oregon:

- Portland Citizens' League.

State of California:

- American Loyalty League of Fresno.
- American Citizens' of Japanese Ancestry of Brawley.
- Citizens' League of Santa Maria Valley.
- Hollywood Citizens' League.
- Japanese - American Citizens' League of San Francisco.
- Japanese - American Citizens' League of Sacramento.
- Japanese - American Citizens' League of Stockton.
- Japanese - American Citizens' League of Los Angeles.
- Japanese - American Citizens' League of Alameda.
- Long Beach Citizens' League.
- Monterey Peninsula Citizens' League.
- Placer County Citizens' League.
- Salinas Valley Citizens' League.
- Santa Barbara Citizens' League.
- Santa Clara County Citizens' League.

JAPAN AT GENEVA

With her national honor at stake, Japan has her best brains concentrated at Geneva, combatting the findings of the Lytton report and trying to influence the League of Nations to understand her position. It is a hard task that Mr. Matsuoka has taken unto himself.

He is fluent in his command of English, and therefore is more able to debate with the Chinese delegates who are all American trained diplomats than his predecessors.

Japan's greatest difficulty from the outset has been the attitude of the small nations. The great powers, such as Great Britain and France, have important investments in the Orient so they are more sympathetic towards the Japanese cause. One reason for this, though a selfish one, is that unless they uphold Japan, they are liable to be placed in the same situation by the Chinese nationalist movement.

On the other hand, the small nations, who believe that their life and existence depends on the League of Nations and the covenants under which the protection is given to them, feel that Japan has taken a dangerous course. And if such a policy is sanctioned, they feel that their welfare will be endangered.

The small powers, consequently, want to make an example of Japan. To do this, economic sanctions or military actions are possibilities. Whichever method is adopted, the burden will have to be assumed by the great powers. The small nations have nothing to lose and all to gain, whereas, the great powers have all to lose and nothing to gain. This conflict of interests is what makes the procedure at Geneva interesting from a neutral's standpoint.

Japan has outlined her case at the Council meeting. She is basing her actions on self-defense. This is a position based on international law. There are many who think Japan's cause is right legally but that emotion and sentiment is going to be adverse to her for sympathy naturally goes to the underdog.

International law is a queer thing. It shows how independent nations have been heretofore. For under the existing interpretations of international law, each nation has the right to define for herself what "self defense" means. In other words, a nation's peculiar position and the particular circumstance under which she had to act will vary the meaning of "self defense."

From present indications, there seems little hope for vindication for Japan. The Lytton report has indirectly placed the responsibility upon Japan's shoulders. And after the debates before the Council meeting, Lord Lytton has stated the commission does not see any reason for changing its findings and recommendations.

As far as Japan is concerned, she seems to have decided the course she is to pursue. And that is that she will withdraw from the League of Nations. "Back to Asia" is what the young nationalists of Japan are demanding. This course may be for the good of Japan. Occidental influences have helped her industrially, but detrimental things have been taken in, also. Isolation will not be practical in this day and age, but return to the frugal, samurai spirit seems to be the best thing for a small and poor country like Nippon.

(Continued Page 8, Column 4)

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Subscription Rate: \$1.00 Per Year
Published Monthly by the New American Citizens
League of San Francisco

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Entered as second class matter February 27, 1931, at the Post Office at San Francisco, Calif. under the Act of March 3, 1897.

EDITORIAL

The Pacific Citizen commemorates its third anniversary with the publication of this issue. It doesn't seem possible that it has lasted this long; but here it is, very much alive.

We wish to thank our kind advertisers and subscribers for standing by us. We have had many trials and tribulations to overcome but somehow we have managed to go to press. We even had to cut down to a monthly; but we hope that when times get better, we can return to the semi-monthly or a weekly basis.

Perhaps, many of you find much to criticize in the paper, such as the articles, the delay in publishing and so forth. Well, we apologize and at the same time assure you that we shall try to do better during the forthcoming year.

The necessity of the Pacific Citizen to the cause of the citizens' league movement seems to be admitted by all. Very frequently our charter member subscribers write to us and say that it would be a shame if our publication should go out of existence.

Everything can't be done at once for growth is a slow process. It will require time and the whole hearted co-operation of all the friends to make this paper what we want. So we ask that you all support us; and in return we promise to do the best we can.

The American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast are not an important factor politically at the present; but statistics reveal the fact that within the next five or six years, they will have to be taken into consideration.

To guide these voters towards the best in American citizenship; and to make them realize their responsibilities and duties as citizens; and to unite them into one body in order that they may be able to attain their aims brought the citizens' leagues into existence throughout the communities of the Pacific Coast.

Year by year, the numbers have increased until today there are over twenty chapters throughout the coast. The membership has increased. And furthermore, the civic associations of Hawaii have taken an interest and have manifested their intention of becoming an integral part of the national organization.

The only danger lies in the jealousy and rivalry among the leaders for power and fame. As long as the leaders maintain their normal balance and continue to show an unselfish attitude, we have confidence that the future will be a bright one.

The growing generation is fortunate to face a depression at this time. They are being taught the lesson that prosperity is not an everlasting thing. There are bound to be the "ups and downs."

The importance of saving is being impressed upon everyone most effectively. Also, because of the scarcity of positions in the cities, the "back to the farm movement" is growing to be popular.

As we have often stated, the greatest opportunities lie in the agricultural field for the second generation. Up to date, encouragements were of no avail; but the depression is bringing about the desired results.

We believe that the citizens of Japanese ancestry should take advantage of this special economic condition and establish a sound foundation in farming, just as their parents did in the years gone by.

The question of the loyalty of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to the Stars and Stripes seems to be a favorite topic these days. It seems silly to us to be discussing such a matter when there is no alternative.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

In the years gone by, whenever the time for filing income tax returns came, most of us looked upon the parade with amusement and curiosity, intermingled with envy if the person filing had figures mounting into large net profits.

When the law exempted \$1500 for single persons and \$3500 for married persons, few second generation members were required to file returns. But now, any single person earning more than \$1000 and a married couple receiving more than \$2500 will have to file.

The following table gives an interesting picture of the income tax law and its workings.

TABLE SHOWING RATES AND AMOUNTS OF TAX ON INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE REVENUE ACT OF 1932

Table with columns for SINGLE PERSON (Exemption \$1,000) and MARRIED PERSON (Exemption \$2,500). Rows show Net Income, Normal Tax Rate, Surplus Rate, Total Tax Payable, and Ratio of Total Tax to Net Income for various income levels from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000.

The term "net income" as used in the above schedule includes the personal exemption credit of \$1,000 for a single person and \$2,500 for a married person.

AN URGENT PLEA

Advertisers, subscribers and friends, lend me your ear as well as eye. Comely attention please! If you don't like our articles and stories, why not send us some? We have heard complaints but no remedy ever is offered.

Perhaps, the embryo poets and writers want compensation for their work. The paper is not at present financially able to offer any but someday we hope that it will reach that stage.

Many of the would-be contributors are modest. Don't be afraid to send the manuscripts. We promise that it will be confidential. As long as the editor knows who wrote it, others need not know.

GOOD NEWS FOR HAWAII SUBSCRIBERS

The Hawaii subscribers may be interested to know that Mr. Larry Akashi has been made an associate editor for the Hawaiian section. Articles and news of interest will be printed for the Hawaiian section in an important one, and should the Hawaii league join the league federation, it will all be in the family.

Mr. Akashi has been attending an university on the mainland but is back in Hawaii after a motor trip over the continent. Perhaps, he will tell of the interesting places visited and give us his views on things that interested him on the trip.

Welcome, Larry! We hope that you help us boost the Pacific Citizen in the Paradise of the Pacific.

the young people would take the time to write their views on different things, then we would have a chance to know just which way the thought of the young people go. We want to know what the Americans of Japanese ancestry are thinking about on the various subjects of interest.

So we urge you to write to us and tell us. That would make interesting reading.

SUPPORT A WORTHY CAUSE—FOR PACIFIC PEACE AND SECOND GENERATION WELFARE

This publication is the official organ of the New American Citizen's League of San Francisco, an organization consisting of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The purpose of the paper is to try to create a cordial Japanese-American relation and to advocate the cause of the citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Believing that an instrument whereby unbiased news, representing views of all concerned will be of great value, the publication has been trying to fulfill its mission since its first issue of October 15, 1929.

The support of every interested person is urgently solicited. Subscriptions help to pay the expenses of printing and postage. The staff has been working without compensation and does not expect such.

Subscription Blank THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

I hereby subscribe for THE PACIFIC CITIZEN for one year and thereafter until ordered discontinued at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a year. Inclosed please find money for the first year's subscription.

FULL NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

A GOOD FRIEND LOST

One of the best friends that our league and the citizens of Japanese ancestry of this city has ever had was Mrs. Edith Walker Maddux, wife of Parker Maddux, a San Francisco banker. Our association with her began when we had her as our banquet speaker. Subsequent to that, she had a Valentine Party for our league, which she stated she proposed to make an annual affair. Her health, her various activities and other matters prevented her from holding another party though arrangements were being made to have one in the fall when her son returned from Harvard. Her advice and help was procured during the Cable Act Amendment movement.

Mrs. Maddux was considered as one of the best beloved leaders in California's world of organized women. At the time of her death she was president of the Republican Women's Federation of Northern California, which she founded; member on the national committee of Republican Women for the World Court; member of the City Planning Commission and Governor Rolph's Industrial Welfare Commission. She was formerly president of the San Francisco Center and president of the San Francisco Republican Women's organization. She was one of the first San Franciscans to be interested in the Institute of Pacific Relations and was a delegate to one of the gatherings of that body at Honolulu. She was an alumna of Radcliff.

The San Francisco chapter has lost a friend who had its interest at heart. She was constantly trying to find friends for us. The work must be carried on, but our chapter shall always have her memories.

TRUE PROFESSIONS

My lawyer friend claims that medicine and law are the only true professions. A man or woman will go to a doctor and confide to him their physical and mental ills. They will go to a lawyer and tell him the details of the innermost secrets of their moral lives. Men of the true professions will accept these confidences as such and act accordingly. They are ready at all times to serve their patients and clients to the best of their ability. They do not measure their services in terms of money for they are trying to serve humanity rather than trying to get a monetary return for a specific act.

My lawyer friend goes on to say that the dentist is not a member of a profession because he is no more than a skilled mechanic. He is in the class of the garage mechanic who looks into an engine, locates the trouble, fixes it and sends you a bill. People do not confide their secrets to a dentist. They go to him merely to have a tooth extracted or a pain in the gums eradicated.

The contention of my friend may be right, but in my opinion the dentist is or rather can be a member of a true profession. It is all a matter of the human element. Just as there are doctors who exist by selling illegal prescription and operations, and lawyers who are out and out shysters and ambulance chasers, in the same way there are dentists who make it a business to extract teeth get their two dollars and do no more.

The real dentist is an entirely different creature. He is widely-read, learned. He knows the place of the teeth in relation to the physical structure of man. He knows that his patient has feeling, a mind and a soul. He is interested in new methods, perfecting of old, and he accomplishes this through reading and research. He strives to educate people in the proper care of the teeth. The eternal dollar is not his goal. He aims for something higher—service to humanity by the relieving of pain.

I'm due at the dentist tomorrow. The ache in my second molar is one continuous pain that has caused me several sleepless nights. If he can stop that pain and send me a bill commensurate with my pocketbook I for one will hail him as a member of a true profession!



MRS. PARKER MADDUX

IN MEMORIAM

*How dark it was before we knew the light
That shone in kindness from your heart.
How loving were the hands that led us till
That tender clasp was rent apart.*

*How bright our pathway seems e'en thru our tears;
One treasure, ours, will not depart.
Far down the road you trod with us we'll sing—
We knew an understanding heart.*

By ALLAN OHARA.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

Slowly but surely, the cry of the Christmas shoppers is becoming louder. "What shall I buy for my presents," "What can I get cheaply," and "I am broke but I must buy something," and such comments are the common parlance everywhere.

If the buying and giving of presents is such a nuisance and creates such a hardship, why is it that so many go to all the trouble? Convention, obligation, the joy of giving and other reasons—some are good reasons whereas most of them are frivolous and should be faced squarely.

The business houses may lose business, but the individuals must consider their own means and circumstances. The Japanese people spend too freely during the Yuletide season and New Year's.

When unemployment is creating suffering and hardship in almost every family coffer; when every employee is afraid that the next pay day may mean their release or a reduction in pay or less working days, everyone must be honest with himself and only do what he can afford.

Christmas holidays should be made primarily for the kiddies and not for the grown-ups. The tradition of Santa Claus is worth retaining since it is in reality a hope for the children that their good behavior and conduct will bring them rewards at the end of the year. But for the grown-ups, the custom has reached such a point that it is going to crumble down through its own weight. The expense has become such that it is only because of obligations that most people are buying presents.

Christmas should be made a day of rejoicing, a sacred day. But what do we find? Stores are open almost all day, keeping their poor wage earners at their tasks; postmen continue delivering mails and packages for half day; and so forth. People are losing sight of the meaning of Christmas Day. Everyone is becoming too materialistic and superficial in friendly relations.

A CHALLENGE TO MUD SLINGERS AND DOUBTERS

By ASAYO KURAYA

Mud slingers and doubters, they range from radio sensation hunters to retired United States officers and others. If I were a stoic like the true Oriental and wise, perhaps I would sit and smile in a superior way and ignore such remarks. But instead my blood boils and I crave action against persons making derogatory remarks. I'm sure you white brethren would not sit supinely and let somebody insult you. The color of my skin maybe different but I'm willing to wager that my loyalty and love for country is on the par with any of you. Bring all your retired officers and radio sensation hunters and what nots, you can't tell me that their patriotism is one whit better than mine.

"Once a Japanese always a Japanese." "Every Japanese much to his credit, remains a patriotic Japanese to the day of his death, no matter what uniform he may wear," thus the articles of different people greet you when you pick up the papers. Well, I hardly think that is fair. How can any sensible person, who was born and raised in American environment, instilled with American ideals and taught to honor and love the United States, do anything but just that? It doesn't speak well for those earnest, white brethren who labored with us, to have their good work defamed. Nor is that a compliment to our intelligence and honor. From childhood, I have been taught and still think that the only country I owe allegiance is the United States. You, think that is mere talk? Well, here are some reasons: the love for one's native land is inborn, that is understood; when the United States gives me education and the privilege to live a free life and make the most of myself, surely the only thing that I could do in return would be to honor and love that country. There is such a thing as loyalty, honor, love and pride and gratitude among Japanese. When a country gives you everything, is it not

THE STRUCTURE OF THE J. A. C. L.

There may be confusion among our readers as to the nature and structure of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, so an explanation may not be amiss.

The Japanese-American Citizens' League is the national body. Under the present constitution, the affiliated chapters are free to select the names they desire. This was done to accommodate the chapters which had sentimental reasons attached to the names they had already been using. Of course, the new chapters were requested to adopt names which would be in uniformity. In other words, the chapters are designated by the name of the place said chapter is located in or the territory they include with the prefix "Japanese-American Citizens'" League.

The national body is governed by the National Council, which is composed of two representatives from each chapter.

The national convention is to be a biennial affair, but no city will be permitted to hold conventions in succession.

The chapters are grouped under three District Councils; the Northwest, includes the States of Washington and Oregon; Northern California, includes the northern counties; and the Southern California, includes the Southern Counties. All the rest shall be affiliated with the District Council closest to their headquarters.

The officers of the chapter which is to sponsor the next convention will be the officers of the national organization, excepting that the Vice-Presidents will be the various chairmen of the District Councils.

The District Councils are required to hold one meeting at least before the next convention is held.

right that you in turn should give your all? Surely these traits are not exclusive of the white brethren. Even among the white brethren, there are traitors. Don't forget that.

Japan is a fine country and has some fine qualities but she is different. Anyway, I expect to live and die in the United States, the only place to live as far as I am concerned. And yet the mud slingers and doubters expect me to be disloyal to my country. I'd like to meet some of your kind. There is something wrong somewhere to make you think that way.

Maybe all Japanese are not that way. Well, don't forget that all white people aren't loyal either. You are bound to find all kinds of people to make up this world. However, I resent your classing all Japanese as the same. They aren't.

You mud slingers and doubters don't give us a chance. Whatever the color of the skin, don't forget we are all human and therefore subject to human emotions of all kinds. You don't have the exclusive use of them. Well, I guess you doubters will go on talking just the same, no matter what we say. Let me tell you one thing, no matter what you say against me, you can't change my love and loyalty for the United States. Those ideals that the best men and women of our country have given us will always remain as long as I live. That, you can't destroy nor take away from me. And last but not least, I'll always be proud of my citizenship even if I am not a white American.

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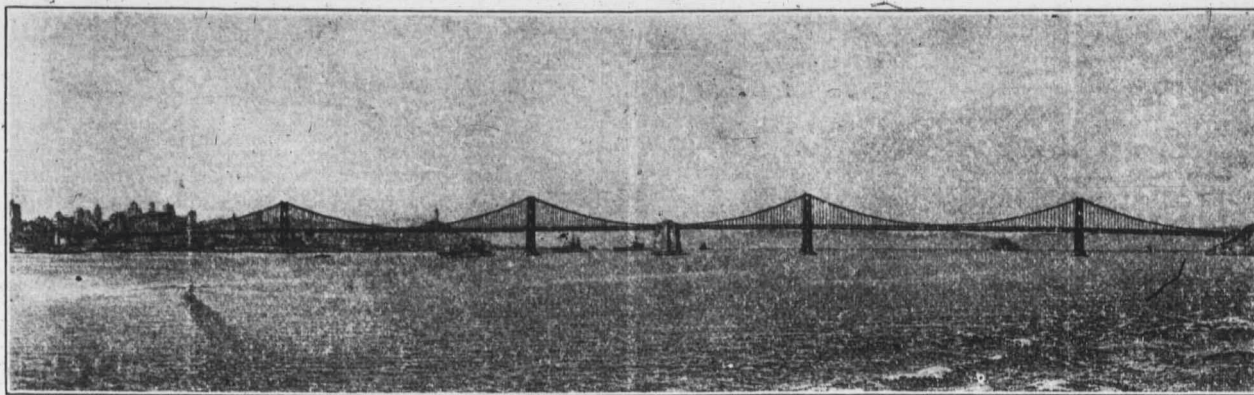
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Part of
Artist's sketch of
the San Francisco
Oakland Bay
Bridge:



the crossing of
bridge from
San Francisco to
Yerba Buena
Island (Goat Island)

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, construction of which was permitted by Act of Congress in February, 1931, will provide direct connection between a central point in San Francisco and the East Bay cities for (a) automobiles and trucks (six fast lanes and three slow lanes, two decks) and (b) interurban electric trains, (two tracks). The distance is four and one-half miles. The population located immediately at the western end is approximately 600,000; at the eastern end is approximately 500,000. In addition, the bridge will provide the principal automobile route to San Francisco from other points in California lying east and north of San Francisco. Estimates of bridge traffic are based on actual records of past and present ferry boat traffic over substantially the same route.

Upon funds becoming available bids can be advertised as follows:

- Within 24 hours:
Foundations, \$15,240,000.
- Within 30 days:
San Francisco anchorage, \$1,110,000.
Yerba Buena Island crossing, \$2,100,000.
- Dredging mole construction, \$450,000.
Total, \$3,660,000.
- Within 60 days:
West Bay superstructure, \$16,600,000.
- Within 90 days:
East Bay superstructure, \$8,900,000.
Grand Total, \$44,400,000.

The approximate amounts of major materials which will be used are:
170,000 tons of structural steel and wire.

- 20,000 tons of reinforcing steel.
- 200,000 gallons of paint.
- 40,000,000 B. M. of lumber.
- 1,000,000 barrels of cement.
- 1,000,000 cu. yards of concrete aggregates (sand and gravel).

Large quantities of pipe, electric signals, and lighting equipment, and approximately one and one-half million dollars of construction equipment.

Practically all of the structural steel and wire will be fabricated in Eastern and Central states. The steel members will be of such size and character that a large part of the steel will be shipped across the continent by rail to the bridge site. The forty million feet of lumber will come from the states of Oregon and Washington and will be shipped from there to the bridge site by boat.

The geographical distribution of the monies provided for bridge construction will be extraordinarily wide. Of the total amount, not less than 85 per cent will be paid to labor in various sections of the country.

The bridge on completion will be taken into the State Highway System and tolls will be charged until the

bonds issued for the cost of construction have been paid off.

Completion of the Bay Bridge will result in a great saving to those who cross the bay. The saving of time to travelers may be summarized as follows: Each commuter will save between ten and fifteen minutes on each train. Automobiles will save thirty minutes per trip. If this time saving is computed at 50 cents per hour for the 35,000,000 commuters crossing the Bay 1937, the saving will amount to at least \$3,000,000 per year. In addition, the 16,000,000 auto passengers will save \$4,000,000 or a total saving of \$7,000,000 per year over the first year of operation.

It is estimated the total tolls paid by both interurban and auto passengers during 1937 will be \$6,356,000. A comparison of these figures show that the traffic crossing the bay will actually save more money in time than it will cost them to cross the bay. This saving will increase during each successive year over which the bridge is being paid for. In addition to this saving, there will be a very large saving in actual tolls over those now paid.

The saving on account of reduced tolls over those now charged, assuming that ferry tolls would remain as at present will amount to approximately \$30,000,000 over the 20-year period during which time the bridge will be paid for, and will then become a free bridge.

In other words, it is stated, the public travel over the Bay will pay, through tolls, for this bridge in 20 years after it is opened, after which time the bridge will become free of tolls. During that time they will have saved more in time value than they will have spent for tolls, and in addition they will have saved \$30,000,000 in tolls as compared with the ferry tolls now being charged.

The timely loan of \$60,000,000 more or less to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will enable work to be commenced in the early months of next year. Only a few minor details must be attended to by the State Legislature before the money will be advanced.

When the superstructures begin to loom on the horizon, the wildest dreams of the San Francisco bay region leaders will have become a reality. For years, the leaders with vision have been talking and advocating such a means of transportation so that the development of the bay region may be more rapid. But many difficulties, such as the approval of the naval authorities, the army engineers, the matter of finance, the opposition of the ferry companies and so forth, has to be cleared away. All such obstructions, however, are things of the past now. Soon, the world's greatest bridge will be ours to boast about.

"EAT TO LIVE, NOT LIVE TO EAT"

"Eat and be merry, for tomorrow we may die." This is the favorite expression among young people who cannot look into the future and visualize the necessity of money when advanced in years. It is true that money saving is not the whole aim of our lives. It is, also, true that eating becomes almost an art if we include the preparation.

After all is said and done, however, the basic purpose of eating to live. Our life is one filled with ambitions to do things, render services to the community welfare, carry on business, professions and other activities. We do not live to eat.

Since we eat to live, it is a wonder how little attention is paid to the food we consume. Most of us scoff at the work of the dietitians. The mention of the word, calories, brings grins on to the faces of listeners. When money was in abundance and everyone was able to buy all he wanted, the food value of the various products did not matter. By eating a variety of foods, the necessary ingredients were fed to our systems. But times have changed. Everyone must get the most from his purchases.

Such being the present condition, a short discourse on food and their values may be help. Food serves four needs of the body essentially:

1. ENERGY-GIVING. Practically all foods give energy, which enables us to work and to keep warm. Those giving the most energy per ounce are the fats, including butter, cream and meat fat. Next come the sugars, including jellies, desserts and starchy foods, such as potatoes, rice, cereals and bread. Foods that give little energy are greens, like spinach and most vegetables and fruits. But all these are important for other reasons. Foods differ enormously in energy value. For instance, one pat (or less than half an ounce) of butter yields more energy than a pound of watermelon. Hard physical work needs a great amount of energy-giving food—mental work needs little.

2. BODY-BUILDING. The cells of which the body is made are always wearing out and need to be rebuilt. Milk, eggs, cheese, meat, fish and fowl build our muscles and bones.

3. SPECIAL AIDS. Milk and other dairy products are special aids. Milk is our best all-round food, the most perfect food we have. It is more than just a drink—it is the nearest perfect single food for older people as well as for children. Milk is not necessary for older people if other foods are perfectly selected, but it is generally wise to use milk to compensate for the deficiencies which may be in other foods we use. A child should be given at least four glasses each

day, and a grown-up should drink from a half pint to a pint each day. Although good, fresh milk may seem expensive, it is cheap food when we consider all the body needs it supplies.

Celery, tomatoes, oranges and greens are also special aids, in that they help our bodies to fight off disease.

4. REGULATING. Fruits, green vegetables and bran sweep out the intestines. Sauerkraut contains all the valuable food elements of the cabbage and has enough roughage for the bowels to regulate their natural movement, and thus relieve the body of wastes. It is highly beneficial to health, as only those who partake of this valuable food can know from experience. Sauerkraut juice used as a laxative is free from irritating substances. Generally, the most delicate digestive tract can handle it without distress.

How many of us know the values of the food products? Few examples are as follows:

BOTH BODY-BUILDING AND PROTECTIVE — Whole milk, skimmed milk, butter milk.

BODY-BUILDING—Cheese, eggs, nuts, fish, fowl and meat.

BOTH BODY-BUILDING AND ENERGY-GIVING — Oatmeal, whole wheat, cornmeal, wheat cereals, rice and prepared cereals.

ENERGY-GIVING — Sugar, oleomargarine, butter and cream.

VEGETABLE FOODS WHICH ARE ENERGY-GIVING — Beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, beets, other vegetables in season.

BOTH PROTECTIVE AND REGULATING — Onions, spinach, cabbage, lettuce, other greens in season.

FRUITS WHICH ARE PROTECTIVE AND REGULATING.— Prunes, apples, oranges, other fruits in season.

(Continued Page 6, Column 3)

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Second Biennial Convention of the Japanese American Citizens' League gathered at the City Hall, Los Angeles, July 27, 1932.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

The exact number of Japanese in the State of California is one of the most difficult matters to ascertain. The reason is that some return home to Japan without reporting to the proper authorities, some migrate to other parts of the country, and some enter into this country illegally, which makes it impossible to check their number. When the total population of the citizens of Japanese ancestry is considered, it is doubly difficult since many have gone to Japan with their parents and their return from other parts of entry besides San Francisco is impossible to check. Furthermore, hundreds of Hawaiian-borns have migrated and settled in this state.

Recently, in this connection, interesting statistics have been given in the book of Dr. Yamato Ichihashi of Stanford University, called the "Japanese in the United States," and by Mr. Tsutomu Obana in his article called "The Changing Japanese Situation in California," published in the Pacific Affairs. Dr. Ichihashi's book contains many interesting chapters and a review will be given soon. In this article, however, we shall reproduce many of Mr. Obana's findings since they give the answer to many of the questions we have been trying to ascertain heretofore.

The earliest statistics available on Japanese population in this country apparently commence from the year 1870. In that year, there were no Japanese in the State of California. Thereafter, the number increased annually.

Year	Total Japanese in the United States	Japanese in California
1870	55	none
1880	148	86
1890	2,039	1,147
1900	24,326	10,151
1910	72,157	41,356
1920	111,010	71,952
1930	138,834	97,456

The Japanese population in the State of California was equal to 2.03% of the total number of the state at its peak. The percentages briefly are as follows:

Year	Population of California	Per Cent of Japanese in California
1880	864,694	0.009
1890	1,213,398	0.094
1900	1,485,253	0.683
1910	2,377,549	1.73
1920	3,426,861	2.03
1930	5,677,251	1.71

In connection with the population of Japanese in this state, everyone is interested in the distribution geographically.

Geographic Division	Year	Population	Total State Population	Percentage
Northern Counties	1900	3,721	10,151	37
	1910	8,566	41,356	21
	1920	11,998	71,952	18
Central Counties	1900	5,729	10,151	56
	1910	19,071	41,356	46
	1920	31,870	71,952	44
Southern Counties	1900	701	10,151	7
	1910	13,719	41,356	33
	1920	28,084	71,952	38
Northern Counties	1930	15,412	97,456	16
	Central Counties	36,557	97,456	37
	Southern Counties	45,487	97,456	47

The above figures show the gradual movement of the Japanese population towards Southern California, and explains the presence of such a large center as Los Angeles.

The charge of Japanese being prolific as a race has been made constantly to throw fear into the public. The purpose was to create the impression that if the Japanese were permitted to come into this country without restriction, they would soon over-run the state, in fact the whole United States. Of course a little investigation and study of other immigrant groups would have revealed the same condition; that is, the births are large in first generation families, but that the second generation do not have such large families and thereby bring down the average number per family. Furthermore, the men and women were all young and in the prime of life. This has been the case with all nationalities which have migrated to this country.

Now let us see what made the anti-Japanese societies and propagandists get so excited about. The following are the birth table of the years commencing from 1910 to 1930:

Year	Total California	Number of Births	Percentage
1910	32,138	719	2.24
1911	34,828	995	2.86
1912	39,330	1,467	3.73
1913	43,852	2,215	5.05
1914	46,012	2,874	6.25
1915	48,075	3,342	6.95
1916	50,638	3,721	7.35
1917	52,230	4,108	7.87
1918	55,992	4,218	7.54
1919	56,521	4,458	7.82
1920	67,198	4,971	7.40
1921	72,438	5,275	7.28
1922	73,321	5,066	6.91
1924	86,899	4,481	5.16
1923	80,237	5,010	6.24
1925	85,492	4,408	5.15
1926	82,372	3,597	4.37
1927	84,334	3,241	3.85
1928	83,643	2,833	3.39
1929	81,498	2,353	2.89
1930	84,382	2,220	2.63

As the second generation members reach marriageable age and begin to have families, it is natural to assume that the birth rate of the Japanese as a race will begin to increase again. It may revive the old cry of large families for Japanese, provided the general public has not learned to study and realize the true facts.

The death rates afford another interesting comparison with the birth rates. They are as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths	Net Gain by Birth
1910	449	279
1911	472	523
1912	524	943
1913	613	1,602
1914	628	2,246
1915	663	2,675
1916	729	2,992
1917	910	3,198
1918	1,545	2,663
1919	1,113	3,345
1920	1,002	3,969
1921	896	4,379
1922	1,001	4,065
1923	979	4,031
1924	913	3,568
1925	856	3,552
1926	814	2,783
1927	787	2,454
1928	808	2,025
1929	769	1,584
1930	771	1,449

(Continued Page 6, Column 1)

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(Continued from Page 5)

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

The age distribution by sexes of Japanese in California is as follows:

Age Group	Year	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	1910	1,198	1,213	2,411
5-9	"	419	384	803
10-14	"	187	133	420
15-19	"	1,491	235	1,726
20-24	"	5,603	1,045	6,648
25-34	"	15,991	2,344	18,335
35-44	"	7,829	651	8,480
20-44	"
45 and over	"	1,922	117	2,039
Age Unknown	"	476	18	494
Total		35,116	6,240	41,356

Age Group	Year	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	1920	6,817	6,339	13,156
5-9	"	2,882	2,611	5,493
10-14	"	993	855	1,848
15-19	"	1,969	863	2,832
20-44	"	25,278	14,695	39,973
45 and over	"	7,345	1,124	8,469
Age Unknown	"	130	51	181
Total		45,414	26,538	71,952

Age Group	Year	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	1930	6,448	6,153	12,601
5-9	"	8,474	8,273	16,747
10-14	"	5,528	5,212	10,740
15-19	"	3,157	2,536	5,693
20-44	"	17,367	15,545	32,912
45 and over	"	15,397	3,266	18,663
Age Unknown	"	69	31	100
Total		56,440	41,016	97,456

Agriculture has been boosted as the "promised land" for the solution of the vocational problems of the second generation members in this state. Now, let us study the age distribution of Japanese and ratio of urban to rural age groups in 1930, for California.

Age Group	Number	Urban		Rural	
		Number	%	Number	%
Under 5 years	12,601	6,418	51	6,183	49
5-9	16,747	8,312	50	8,435	50
10-14	10,740	5,301	49	5,439	51
15-19	5,693	3,127	55	2,566	45
20-24	4,098	2,633	64	1,465	36
25-29	6,541	4,149	63	2,392	37
30-34	7,695	4,642	60	3,053	40
35-44	14,578	8,754	61	5,824	39
45-54	13,842	7,539	54	6,303	46
55-64	4,301	2,153	50	2,148	50
65-74	481	268	54	213	46
75 and over	39	21	53	18	47
Age Unknown	100	80	85	20	15

The final comparison of interest is that of the number of Japanese native born and American born and their percentages.

Population Composition	1910		1920		1930	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Japanese						
Population	54,980	100	73,924	100	92,390	100
Japan born	51,029	93	56,366	76	46,100	50
American born	3,951	7	17,558	24	46,290	50

Mr. Obana deserves our sincere appreciation for the data compiled on the Japanese population in California. Such statistics have been in great demand heretofore, but no one had taken the time and effort to complete. Now, when we have the question of Japanese in California to consider, we have a source to fall back upon.

Before concluding this article, it may be of value to quote figures from a report made by Mr. Tamezo Takimoto, general secretary of the Japanese Association of America, in 1930. At that time, he estimated that one-third of those born in California die or leave the state. Estimated on this basis, he figured that there would be the following number of voters in this state:

1932	2100
1933	2700
1934	3600
1935	5100

From all these figures, it is not difficult to visualize the fact that within the next few years, citizens of Japanese ancestry are going to be political factors in this state. With the large number of citizens returning from Japan and elsewhere to this state and with the influx of large numbers of Hawaiian-borns, the number of citizens of voting age will increase rapidly from now on.

The reign of the growing generation is soon to come. We do not have to predict. The figures make this fact obvious. When the time comes, will the young people be prepared to assume their role of leadership? Preparation — this is the most important thing. Everybody must co-operate to make the Japanese population of this state an important constructive factor.

(Continued from Page 4)

"EAT TO LIVE, NOT LIVE TO EAT"

Most Americans eat too much meat. No meats or other fresh foods would be necessary provided one ate a sufficient amount of other body-building foods, and plenty of iron-containing foods, such as greens, egg yolks and nuts. Red meats are rich in iron. It is dangerous to give up meats entirely unless an abundance of other iron-containing foods is used. Without enough iron and sunlight we will grow pale (anemic). Fish supplies iodine, an important preventive of goitre.

The chief errors of the American diet are too little bulk, too much body-building food, (especially meat) too little regulating and protective food, too much sugar, food too soft, use of white flour instead of whole wheat or graham flour. Mustard, pepper and other "hot" foods are irritating and if used are best used sparingly. Salt should be used sparingly.

When we have been resorting to manual labor it is a good plan when possible to rest twenty minutes before eating our meal. The reason for this is that at the time when we are working the blood of our body is in our tissues and muscles. It is very essential at this time to give the blood a chance to take care of the wants of the internal organs, particularly the stomach, in aiding the stomach to properly digest our food.

We should not eat a hearty meal when tired or exhausted, as indigestion often follows. Heavy work should be avoided immediately after a full meal.

All of what one eats is not absorbed in the digestive process to replace the used bodily tissues or to supply energy and heat; and much refuse remains. If these waste substances remain in the intestines, further decomposition results, and certain toxins or poisons are produced, which in turn are absorbed, resulting in the symptoms commonly attributed to constipation. Much can be done for the relief of this troublesome condition in the selection of the foods we eat. Bulky articles of diet, such as fruits and vegetables, especially the leafy kind, as, cabbage, spinach, lettuce, celery, etc., often relieve constipation.

This article is specially dedicated to the newlyweds, who may not have had any instructions in dietetics in schools. For after all, the surest way of winning and retaining the affections of a husband is through his stomach. This may be a crude way of weighing love and all that is presumed to be sacred in matrimony; but sages of the generations gone by have left us such advice, so there must be some truth. And a good health for the bread winner of the family means steady income. Good health among the members of the family means less doctor's bills. It may decrease the practice of the medical profession; but less illness per family may mean less uncertainty of paying doctor's bills. So the doctor may have less work, but he is at least assured of his pay, which ultimately means that he will have less work and have the same income as he is receiving now. Then, everyone will be satisfied.

Prospective brides should give this matter serious consideration. By memorizing the kindly advices given here, they may consider themselves as good housewives.

CHRISTMAS CLUBS

What joys among the consistent savers December 1st will bring. \$441,000,000 will be distributed among 10,500,000 individuals. This means that there will be an average of \$42 for Christmas shopping. Of course, this amount is not a good showing compared to 1931. Last year about 2,000,000 people saved \$600,000,000.

If all the money to be distributed from Christmas club savings were spent for purchases, it would provide important purchasing power. Not all of this result of thrift, however, will be spent for it is estimated that 28 per cent will be retained as permanent savings. Of the remainder, 38 per cent will go directly for Christmas purchases, 11 per cent for year end commitments, 10 per cent for takes, 6 per cent for mortgages and interest payments, and the other 7 per cent for miscellaneous purposes.

How many of our readers are going to be among the list of the fortunate? If you are not this year don't envy others. Anyone can become a member of the Christmas clubs. There are \$25 to \$50, \$100 and up groups. Choose the one which will not mean scrimping at too great a sacrifice. Christmas clubs teach the lesson of thrift in a painless manner. It shows what a weekly accumulation of small amounts will grow into.

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A TRUE THANKSGIVING DAY

The sky was overcast and rain seemed imminent yet a solitary one was abroad, oblivious of weather or time. Joan Nishi's mood equaled the weather. Joan was wallowing in self-pity. The world had tumbled down on her. Clifford Hani and she had built airy dreams of a happy future and now over a trifle fuss that she couldn't even recall how it started, they had parted with rash words. Cliff was slow to anger; but once aroused, he stayed angry and Joan's pride refused to humble herself. So she sat on a cold and cheerless November day on a park bench. The unemployed sat around but Joan heeded nothing. She merely sat and stared into space.

A pathetic crying pierced her misery and for the first time Joan looked around and took notice. Beside her sat a care worn young mother with a babe in arms and a little bit of youngster tugged at her skirt. This wee bit of humanity was crying while the poor mother with an armful did the best she could for him. Instantly Joan was all sympathy and asked if she could help.

"I guess he is tired and cold but I can't hold him and the baby," came the reply with a wan smile.

"Let me hold him," offered Joan and stretched her arms to the child. He cried a moment, stopped and looked at Joan and after a moment of silence and hesitation slowly went into her arms. Joan cuddled the cold child and wiped his tear stained face. There she sat all smiles holding the child and conversing with the mother.

Gathering her few bundles, the mother got ready to leave but little Willie refused to leave the warm lady's lap. Smiling, Joan rose and said, "Let me help you home, I'm not busy just now."

"Thank you so much, you are kind. I shouldn't have brought them out but I had to go on an errand and I had no one to leave them with," said the mother. "My name is Sueno Noda. My husband is out looking for work."

"I am Joan Nishi. Perhaps my father can help your husband. He owns an importing firm. I'll ask him tonight."

Tears filled Sue's eyes as she tried to thank the kind stranger. However dingy her home, Joan went in and laid Willie on the bed as he had fallen asleep. One room with a closet of a kitchenette comprised the home of Mary Noda.

The heavy problem of unemployment and care of two children that so tried the Noda family became Joan's chief interest. She had never dreamed that people could be in such a desperate situation. Two adults suffering was not so bad but with two little babies made it pretty bad. This desperate young couple were on the

verge of asking aid if the husband couldn't find something.

The happy accidental meeting of Joan and Sue was a red letter day for the Noda family. Joan persuaded her father to find work for Bill Noda. The friendship grew between these two and Joan adored little Willie. He in turn loved her, always watching for her arrival. Quite often she took Willie out with her.

The pressing need of the Noda family had engrossed Joan so that she had little time for her heartache. Occasionally she thought of Cliff with a pang in her heart but her pride refused to relent. Cliff had not even called nor tried to see her and that hurt. And so the situation remained when Thanksgiving came.

The Nishi family always had a Thanksgiving dinner inviting Joan's and her brother Neil's friends. Last Thanksgiving Cliff had come as a pal of Neil's for he was a stranger in town then. Neil being busy with his own affairs had not noticed the breach between Joan and Cliff.

"Neil, are you asking Cliff to our dinner," as casually as she could, Joan inquired.

"Sav—I thought you were inviting Cliff, so I hadn't asked," came the surprised reply.

"Like a good brother you ask him, will you?" was the equally unusual request that had Neil puzzled as he knew nothing of the breach. Before he could reply Joan was gone, blowing him an airy kiss and a smile.

"What the devil—funny kid, that sister of mine," muttered Neil.

The Thanksgiving dinner was a success, from the golden brown turkey with all the accessories to the mellow pumpkin pie. Only the coolness between Joan and Cliff unnoticed by others but keenly felt by both marred the dinner. However Joan was equal to the occasion and to all who saw she was the same jolly girl as ever.

The Noda family had not been forgotten for Joan had seen to it that they had turkey for their dinner.

After the dinner the young people gathered around the fireplace to talk or play cards as they chose. Two tables of bridge soon were underway while beside the fireplace Neil and Cliff pulled out their pipes and talked.

The tangle of a telephone pierced the cozy air. Neil reluctantly rose to answer it. It was for Joan.

Excusing herself from the table Joan answered. An excited and hardly audible voice greeted her.

"Joan, it's Sue calling from the emergency hospital, little Willie has been hurt. Can you come? I am so afraid. Bill had to stay at home with the baby."

"I'll be right there, what is the address? San Francisco Hospital? See you as fast as I can get there. Bye."

Calling Neil aside, Joan asked for the loan of his car, briefly explaining the need. Neil offered to drive her but she requested him to stay and entertain the guests and tell them to excuse her as she had to leave. Overhearing the remark about the car and judging from the pale and tense face of Joan that something serious was amiss, Cliff spoke to Neil and without so much as by your leave followed Joan to the street and guided her into his car and asked where to.

(Continued from Page 1)
JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE

come the fashion. If so, they are perverted fads all right. And yet, if the individual cases are studied, tragic circumstances will be uncovered in most of them. Human beings are honest by nature. It is only when they are pressed for money that the weak ones step off the straight path. Japanese are no exception. In fact, it appears as if the Japanese are gaining the reputation of being of the worst offenders as far as issuing "checks with no funds" are concerned. A state prison term of one to fourteen years does not seem to scare them. What false heroes they will turn out to be when they get behind the bars. The ones to suffer most are the wives, children and relatives. The same holds true with the suicides. Those who remain on this good "Mother Earth" have to face the scandals and disgrace.

"Government for the people, by the people and of the people" sounds sweet, but is a mere theory when some bull-headed member who is in control of the government desires a certain thing his own way. Consider what would have happened if Secretary Stimson had followed his own course and gone to war with Japan over Manchuria. Would it have represented the true attitude of the American people? It certainly would not because over seventy-five per cent were ignorant of facts and did not care to know. America got fooled once when she thought she was saving Humanity by defeating Germany. It is known now that our country was made the sucker and she has to hold the sack now. Ask any American Legion man and he will say that he will not fight another war for another's cause. And yet, America narrowly escaped war with Japan. It is dangerous to have such men in power as Mr. Stimson. He thinks he knows too much.

At the hospital Joan learned that Willie had fallen down and broken his arm. After getting the arm set, Cliff carried him to the car and there Joan held him while his mother sat by. At the Noda home, Cliff was duly introduced to the family and accepted.

After Willie was comfortably settled in bed and nothing more could be done for him, Joan and Cliff left. In silence Cliff drove to Land's End. After parking the car he turned to Joan, smiled and gathered her into his arms.

"Honey, you'll forgive me, won't you? I was such a nut the other time. I'm sorry."

"Cliff I'm sorry too. I was terrible myself," as she snuggled close.

"Don't you think Willie is so sweet?" asked Joan.

"He sure is," replied Cliff. "How did you ever meet them?"

Then she poured out her story of the day they quarreled and how she met Sue. As she confessed how badly felt, Cliff's arm tightened about her. And she felt better to learn that he cared so much.

"How about helping me plan a grand Xmas for Willie? I think I owe him lots for this happy moment, put in Cliff.

"I'll bet Willie will be tickled pink, and we'll have lots of fun doing it. That's settled then and we'll plan the details later," said Joan as they sealed the pact with a kiss. At this moment the fog parted and a shaft of sunlight cast a sunny glow as the sun sank into the ocean.

JAPANESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO

The young people of San Francisco have taken another forward step in organizing this new organization which is in reality a federation of all the representative clubs of this city. The primary purpose lies in the desire of the young people to co-operate and co-ordinate their activities and thereby bring about closer contact among themselves.

The first group to serve as officers are as follows:

- Chairman Saburo Kido
- Vice-Chairman George Muramoto
- Recording Secretary Kaoru Miura
- Cor. Secretary Ayame Ichiyasu

The council decided to hold first general meeting on the 7th of January, 1933, when all the members of the clubs affiliated with the council will be invited to a party at a place to be announced soon. A committee to arrange for this social gathering was appointed, consisting of the following members.

- David Yamakawa
- S. Nakano
- Sumi Miho
- Michivo Teramoto
- Tadashi Fujimoto

The clubs who have consented to become members of the Council are as following:

- Boy Scouts
- Camp Fire Girls' Council
- Friendahu Camp Fire Girls
- Hawaii Club
- Heald's College J. S. C.
- Japanese - American Citizens' League
- S. F. Gakuseikai
- Showa Athletic Club
- Older Scouts
- Y. M. B. A.
- Y. W. C. A.
- Hi-Y Club

All clubs joining the Council prior to January 7, 1933, are to be considered as charter members. Those who join subsequent to this date will be required to have at least twenty members before their application will be considered.

The Young People's Council will be a truly representative body of the young people of this community. They will voice the attitude and reactions of over 500 second generation members.

The work of the organization can be made a valuable one provided the officers realize their responsibilities and opportunities. It is sincerely hoped that every club will give its fullest support to this movement and bring about real co-operation among the young people, which will become the example and standard for the rest of the communities.

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The Pacific Citizen is expecting to bloom forth as the organ of the national body in the early part of next year if possible. The only worry of the sponsors of the publication is that the depression may deal greater hardships than the present. The semi-monthly issue has been changed into a monthly primarily, because of this reason. By continuing for a while as a monthly and increasing the subscription list in the meanwhile, the time will come when the publication may be changed into a semi-monthly or a weekly organ. The hope and the wishes of the staff members are that the paper concentrate on quality hereafter and prove its value.

The election of new officers is soon to take place amongst the various chapters. It is a foregone conclusion that many new faces will be seen on the rosters of every cabinet. No matter who they may be, here's hoping that they keep up the good work of the citizen's league movement.

The oyster beds of Moss Landing have had such a magnetic pull on Sim Togasaki that he can no longer be seen on the streets of San Francisco. It may be better for him to be out with the oysters for seeing romantic couples strolling the streets will make him miss Mrs. Togasaki more. As our readers may know, she left for Japan with the baby last April and is not expected to return to these shores until the spring of next year. Dream your dream in peace by the slough with the oysters as your companions, Sim. There will be no one to tease you about your lonesomeness et cetera.

The Big Game this year was a flop, nay disastrous for many. The ones who applied earliest got the worst seats, right behind the goal posts. Maybe the ticket departments considered those spots were the best places in the stadium though the spectators for years past have not had such opinions.

For that reason, many alumni who had applied for their seats early and found that traveling from Los Angeles to Berkeley and back was going to cost beyond their means were unable to dispose of their tickets. The public was able to buy better seats at the ticket agencies. Many gave away their tickets since they were unable to go and were unable to sell their tickets.

San Francisco is gradually becoming a student center, more so for the professional prospects. The largest number attends the University of California. The medics, dentists and pharmacists are attending the Parnassus Avenue schools in increasing numbers every year. And the Stanford Medical School also has a few.

These students are a welcome addition to the San Francisco community life. Many of them are "sheiky" and are adapt in the art of entertaining the ladies, but that is what we want. Now the ladies don't have to look longly across the bay to the Berkeley campus.

At the rate we are having doctors and dentists, it is obvious that within a few years, local graduates will replace the elders who have had their training in Japan. The last exam saw the admission of Dr. Walter Iriki, who is now looking after the welfare of the residents of Alameda and Oakland. Next year, Dr. Norman Kobayashi will take his place in the professional world.

As far as Dr. Kobayashi is concerned, he is better known among the second generation members as Allan Ohara. Many of his friends wonder whether he would have made a greater writer than a doctor. But the Doc says that literary aspirations are his avocation, and that medicine is his chief interest in life.

The TNT of the San Francisco chapter, Tamotsu Murayama, is now in Japan. He was once a very religious chap and a Sunday School teacher. Somehow his busy life as a newspaper reporter kept him away from his teaching field. Some of his friends were harping on him for his not being able to dance. Well, he must have been yearning to learn this art, but was bashful. Imagine Tamotsu being modest, but that is a fact.

While in Japan, he has stated that he will master this art and come back as an expert, just as good as the best of the "parlor lizards" we have around the Bay Region. We are awaiting his return to these shores.

An ambitious young lady has started the weekly called the Progressive Youth. Believing that our community needs something of refinement and a medium of expression, she has launched this venture. We have great admiration for her initiative and pluck. We wish to extend our congratulations to Miss Michi Oka and wish her all the success in the world. If we can help her, we shall be glad to do so. We have been wishing and hoping for a greater number of women leaders. We hope she will continue to retain her ideals and purposes and drive on towards her goal.

The journalistic world has a great future, but the climbing grade is a very steep one and requires lots of courage, determination and perseverance. We hope Michi will overcome all hardships and stand forth as one of the leading woman journalists of this country.

The dramatic group sponsoring plays in this community deserve the support of all young people. They are all interested in this phase of culture and are actively fostering activities so that the community may profit from their hard work.

We would suggest to them to broaden their field of work by including music study in their program. A chorus, lectures in opera, symphony and other phases of music would further add to their value and importance in the community.

We have been informed that Miss Stella Sato deserves the most credit for this work of the dramatic club.

We are proud of San Francisco young people. They do not know how to advertise themselves, but they make their deeds speak louder than words. The J. A. A. U. was organized here. The idea of young people's council originated here. Now, the dramatic club is organized and is actively carrying out its aims. There are many other activities, such as the oratorical contests, which were first sponsored by San Francisco young people. The first citizens' league movement in the form of the American Loyalty League had its inception here too. Here's hoping that the young people of this community will continue to exercise their initiative.

The return to San Francisco of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Takagi from Palo Alto is happy news. We shall be assured of their co-operation in our work once more.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hagiwara are keeping house near the Stow Lake in Golden Gate Park. In the evenings, if one should see a Japanese young lady enjoying herself feeding the ducks or gazing at the sunset, undoubtedly she is Aiko, alias Mrs. George Hagiwara. If a Japanese couple is taking a stroll around the lake, arm in arm, most likely, it is the newlywed. We hope that these two will join our league and take an active part in its future activities.

The San Francisco Matron's Club will have more prospective members year by year. Matron sounds old, but rest assured that they are all young madames, banded together to advance the cause of a good housewife. This club should not be mistaken with the men's clubs, which give the husbands the chance to blow off their steam which they have suppressed at home.

Our good friend and former editor, Iwao Kawakami, has deserted the journalistic world and is now in the business field. He has moved down to San Diego with the ambition to become a great "butter and egg" man. He expects to make writing his hobby and not bread winner.

Rumor is flying around that Mr. Shigeso Eimoto is returning home to these shores with a bride soon. We have tried to verify this news without success. Are there any sadness in California? We hope not. Shigs was busy on the gridiron so he had no time for the company of the ladies. If he comes back as a married man, the sporting world will have lost a good man. And yet we can't be playing all the time.

(Continued from Page 1)
JAPAN AT GENEVA

Japan's greatness lies in her people, and to have the people lose the qualities which helped to make them great will be a calamity. A little retrospection by the nation as a whole should not be amiss.

The Manchurian question is going to be turned over to the League Assembly. Japan has objected to this procedure and still has not given her consent; but the majority of the Council members have decided on this course.

The assembly is the dangerous place for Japan. There is where the small nations, due to their preponderance in number, will be controlling. The fact that the great powers will be reluctant in becoming the tools of these small nations may sober the assembly members. Also, the danger of Japan withdrawing if pushed against the wall may temper the proceedings.

No matter what is said and done, no one can overlook the fact that Japan has special interests in Manchuria. Furthermore, the underlying causes of the present Sino-Japanese breach can be said to be the desire of the Chinese to drive out foreign interests. Everyone agrees with the Chinese that their aspirations are admirable, but that they must not lose sight of the fact that the rights have been secured by treaties.

Japan has insisted that she be given a free hand to negotiate with China directly. Many leading papers of the European countries are coming to realize that the League should have heeded to Japan's suggestion. The final action by the League Assembly may be this very thing or postponement of definite recommendations to a future date.

China and Japan are the two nations of the Orient. They have many things in common. And it is to their mutual benefit that they co-operate. Manchuria has been a sore spot. A mutual understanding about this territory should go a long way towards bringing about co-operation. It is sincerely hoped that some tangible solution acceptable to both parties will be molded at Geneva.

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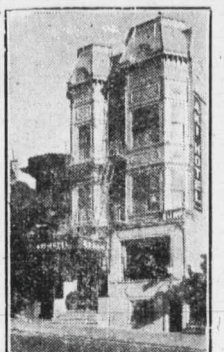
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