

THE Pacific Citizen

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Number 149

reply to gillette's charges

In answer to the serious charge of Senator Guy Gillette of the Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, D.C., to the effect that Japan is "conscripting" American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the west coast and Hawaii for espionage, national headquarters under President Saburo Kido sent the following letter of protest:

"Hon. Guy M. Gillette
"U.S. Senator from Iowa
"Washington, D.C.
"Dear Sir:

"A few days ago, according to a press release from Washington, D.C., we observed that you had issued a statement urging the State Department to investigate reports that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are being 'conscripted' on the West Coast and Hawaii for espionage and military purposes by Japan. Undoubtedly, your intention may have been to call attention to this matter because of the charge made by the Sino-Korean Peoples League.

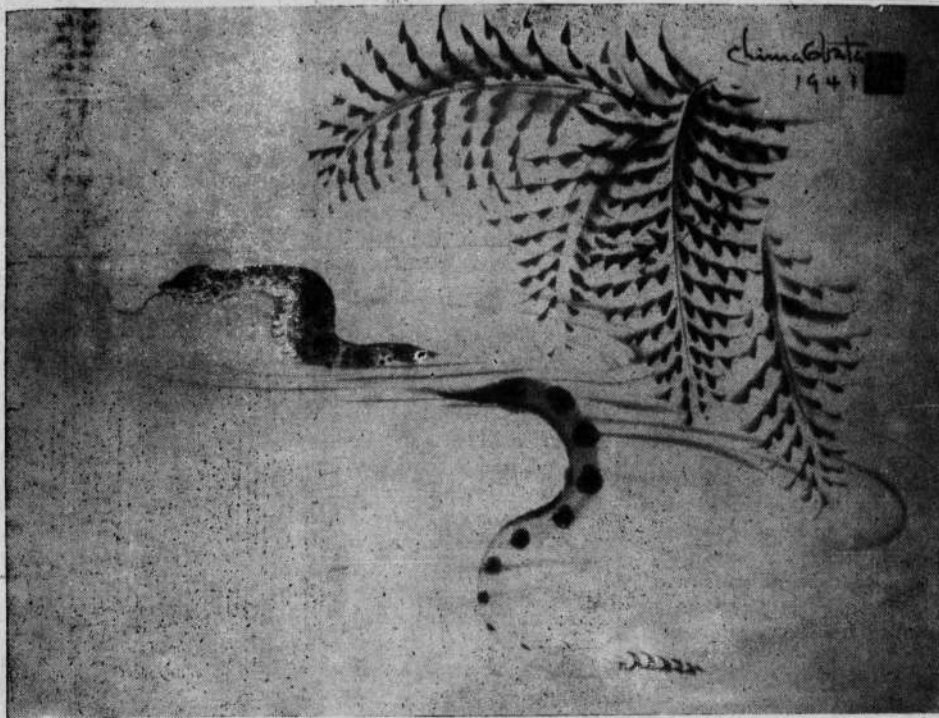
"The charge is of a most serious nature. It has placed the American citizens of Japanese ancestry in a most unfavorable light. Such being the case, we are just as much interested as you in ascertaining whether anything along the aforementioned lines have been carried on on the West Coast.

"As far as my personal knowledge is concerned, I have been unaware of such 'conscripting' on the West Coast. I am afraid that your informant has either misunderstood or is intentionally distorting and misrepresenting facts.

"I am writing you this letter because I am primarily interested in protecting the good name of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are doing their utmost to prove their loyalty to their country, the United States of America, and establish themselves as worthy of being entrusted with all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We hope we can have you understand our position. We wish to assure you that we shall be glad to give you our wholehearted cooperation if any investigation should be made because we are anxious to know the truth ourselves.

"Respectfully yours,
"Saburo Kido
"National President
"Japanese American Citizens League"



(Painting by Chiura Obata)

YEAR OF SNAKE

In Japan, the years, days and hours each have their distinctive signs of the zodiac (juni shi), whose order is as follows: rat, ox (or bull), tiger, hare (or rabbit), dragon, serpent (or snake), horse, sheep (or goat) monkey, cock (or bird) dog and wild boar.

The present 12-year cycle began with the year of the Rat (Ne) in 1936. The sixth year in the cycle, 1941, falls under the symbol of the snake or serpent.

In its use as a year name the snake is a fabulous creature often undistinguishable from the serpent, or the dragon, and is treated here in that sense. In Japan there are several harmless varieties of snakes and one poisonous snake called mamushi.

The serpent is especially associated with Benten, the Japanese Venus, sea goddess and goddess of love and beauty, one of the seven Gods of Good Luck. She is often represented with a serpent coiled around the rock on which she is seated. Due to this association, snakes are held sacred in some parts of Japan, especially on Enoshima Island, near Kamakura.

Huish, in his "Japan and Its Art," says that "snakes are favorites with the artists in metal-work who excel to a greater extent in portraying them than in anything else." Allen, in her "Japanese Art Motives," emphasizes the fact that "the snake is of symbolic importance in Japan. For instance, it is a symbol of woman's jealousy, as in the story of 'Kiyohime,' who revenged herself by becoming transformed into a dragon and destroying her lover."

There is an old superstition that, "if you cut a bamboo on a moonlit night, you will find a snake in the hollow of it between the third and fourth joints." The time of the hour of the snake is from 9 to 11 a.m.

Ja, another word for snake, appears in many combinations. For some reason, a mouthpiece is ja-guchi; for an obvious reason, a coiled pipe is ja-kan; a long bamboo basket filled with stones is called jakago; jabara is literally "snake's belly," and jakotsu, "snake's bones"; jabisen or jamisen, is a kind of musical instrument made

of snake's skin, and janome is literally "serpent's eye." Jasoku, "serpent's feet," is used in rhetoric for anything redundant.

The Japanese equivalent of a "thief to catch a thief" may be freely translated to "a snake to find a snake"; ja (hebi) no michi wa hebi. Another proverb is yabu wo tsutuite hebi wo dasu, which is often abbreviated into yabu-hebi, and means "poke a canebrake and drive out a snake" and is apparently the equivalent of the western expression about "letting sleeping dogs lie" and "stirring up a hornet's nest." Mekura hebi ni ojizu, "a blind man is not afraid of a snake," seems to be one version of the western saying, "where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise." Another proverb warns — "avoid three things: a snake, a smooth-tongued man, and a wanton woman." "The man who has once been bitten by a snake fears every piece of rope" is more suggestive than "the burnt child dreads the fire." These are only a few of the proverbs in which snakes figure.

—from "We Japanese" by Frederic de Garis

Japanese Float Wine Sheme Prize

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Not only the satisfaction of winning the theme prize at the annual New Year's Day event gratified sponsors of the Japanese float in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses parade, but the response to the open plea for understand-

ing and goodwill from other citizens of America added to a grand sum total.

The Central Japanese association, Pasadena American Japanese Civic League and the Los Angeles JACL chapter were responsible for the beautiful float carrying five

Nisei lovelies. The prize-winning float showed the capitol at Washington, D.C. It was entitled "Cherry Blossom Time in Washington."

The five Nisei girls who rode in the float were: Shizue Kobayashi, Mrs. Melba Matsura, Freda Fukuda, Lily

national program for 1941

JANUARY

- Election of officers
- Collection of 1941 dues
- Send in to National Treasurer due for National Membership Cards and Pacific Citizen subscription
- Appoint Pacific Citizen Committee
 - a. Correspondent
 - b. Drive for non-member subscription
 - c. Drive for advertisement

FEBRUARY

- National Pin Drive prize of:
 - one \$1.25 pin for each 10 sold;
 - one \$2.25 pin for each 15; jewelry company offer
- Collection of dues continued

MARCH

- Membership drive
- Survey of Nisei Voters
- Registration of Eligible Voters

APRIL

- National Endowment Fund Drive
- Welcome Party for New Members
- Expatriation Drive

MAY

- Second Generation Development Program
 - a. Vocational Survey
 - b. Nisei Census

JUNE

- National JACL Week
- Meetings to Discuss ways and means of:
 - a. increasing membership
 - b. additional source of income
 - c. interesting programs
 - d. projects to promote welfare of Nisei

JULY

- Participate in Patriotic Exercises

AUGUST

- National JACL Song Contest
- Preparation for District Convention

SEPTEMBER

- District Convention

OCTOBER

- Pacific Citizen Xmas Edition Advertisement

NOVEMBER

- Good Will Night
- Invite American friends
- Introduce Nisei Life and Problems

DECEMBER

- Election of 1942 Officers
- Notify National Headquarters of election results with names and addresses of new officers
- Christmas Parties

Arikawa and Emiko Hino.

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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OPENING A NEW YEAR

With the Christmas edition safely put away and a sizeable fund to show for the work and time expended, we hope to continue 1941 with the same fine cooperation which has been given to us in the past.

In order to facilitate the work of the bookkeeper, chapters which have not remitted balances owing for the Christmas advertisements and greetings are urged to do so at once. This will not only aid the bookkeeper but will expedite immediate disposal of commissions.

There are nine of these chapters delinquent. If those chapters will attend to this matter, the work of clearing accounts will proceed swiftly.

We note with interest the gradual increase of subscriptions from non-members. In order to make the publication more representative of the members and to be able to show these non-members the work that is being accomplished, we invite more of the membership to take advantage of their organ to express their opinions. We invite them to use these pages as a clearing house for suggestions and criticisms.

We are interested in special features which bring attention to particular chapters which have been enterprising and which have discovered new ideas.

Through the publicity given to these chapters, others will be encouraged to do the same.

One example of the type of article we mean is that written by Miss Tadako Tamura of the Puyallup Valley chapter. Her excellent article served to bring her chapter into prominence through the medium of the American press, The Tacoma Times.

If some enterprising young writer of each chapter could watch for those opportunities, or better still, make them, and send articles not only to us, but to the American papers of their community, the valuable work of securing publicity and recognition will be well on its way.

The national convention, it seems, has set a precedent for all our meetings to follow. The wide publicity given the Portland conclave has been duplicated in Salt Lake City.

Much of the credit can be given to Mike Masaoka, chairman of the Intermountain District Council and one of the strongest believers in the efficacy of publicity.

Bouquets to the intermountain Nisei for their huge and successful gathering. Most of the delegates came great distances to attend the sessions. Of such zeal are strongly-knit organizations made.

According to national headquarters, an ambitious program is being planned for the coming months. The various drives will be renewed and pushed so that 1941 will mark a huge milestone in achievements.

Let every chapter make a new year resolution to forget regional indifference and clashes in viewpoints; let every chapter realize the truth of "security through unity"; let every chapter contribute something concrete and constructive for the good of every American citizen of Japanese ancestry this year.

35c REMITTANCES DUE

Don't forget that 35 cents must be sent in together with the names and addresses of paid-up members to the national treasurer. This is one way to check up on the old members. The March issue will be the last Pacific Citizen to be sent to the 1940 members. Such being the case,

it is important that every chapter complete its drive for collecting old memberships before the end of March and report to the National Treasurer, Hito Okada, 416 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, or to National Headquarters with the remittance.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

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Alameda

Sakae Date, pres.; John Yoshino, 1st vice-pres.; Kenji Shikuma, 2nd vice-pres.; Osky Kono, 3rd vice-pres.; Mary Matsuura, rec. sec'ty; Chizu Kanda, corres. sec'ty; Taizo Imura, treas.; Tsugiyu Shiroishi, pub. chr.

Salinas

Henry Tanda, pres.; Oscar Itani, 1st vice-pres.; Chikara Iwamoto, 2nd vice-pres.; Dr. Heishiro Takao, 3rd vice-pres.; Toshi Nagano, corres. sec'ty; Sumiko Itani, rec. sec'ty; Dr. Masao Takeshita, official delegate; Harry Shirachi, alternate; Masao Yuki, treas.; Toshi Takeshita, Grace Sakasegawa, soc. chr.; Ida Nagano, historian; Gladys Onoye, pub. chr.; Kaoru Yagi, Harry Sakasegawa, Katashi Ninomiya, Harry Yamamoto, sgts.-at-arms.

American Loyalty League

Dr. Joseph Sasaki, pres.; George Abe, vice-pres.; Ena Okonogi, rec. sec'ty; Oscar Fujii, corres. sec'ty; Tom Nakamura, treas.; Bob Itanaga, Howard Hatayama, Y. Honda, trustees.

San Mateo

Fred Ochi, pres.; Dr. Shogo Takahashi, 1st vice-pres.; Sutei Sugaya, 2nd vice-pres.; Sally Kawakita, rec. sec'ty; Naoye Mayeda, corres. sec'ty; Hiroshi Ito, treas.; Hideo Kariya, historian; Joe Yamada, Moto Takahashi, English and Japanese publicity.

San Benito County Auxiliary

William Wakayama, pres.; Willie Obata, 1st vice-pres.; George Uyeno, 2nd vice-pres.; Dora Sugioka, rec. sec'ty; Ruby Miyana, corres. sec'ty; Satoshi Hane, treas.; Haruye Nishita, publicity.

San Francisco

Henry Uyeda, pres.; Henry Tani, Teiko Ishida, Yasuo Abiko, vice-pres.; Agnes Inouye, corres. sec'ty; Gertrude Sugioka, rec. sec'ty; Roy Nakatani, treas.; board of governors — Dr. George Baba, Minoru Endo, Torao Ichiyasu, Dr. Masayoshi Itatani, Chiyo Nonaka, Buddy Iwata, Mary Louise Seo, Scotty Tsuchiya and Takehiko Yoshihashi.

Yo-Solano

Harry Aoyagi, pres.; Bill Tsuji, 1st vice-pres.; Tom Egusa, 2nd vice-pres.; George Ichimoto, 3rd vice-pres.; Albert Hayashi, Japanese sec'ty; George Noguchi, Eng. sec'ty; Mary Obata, treas.; George Otsuji, historian.

M. G. MIYAMA

Executive Secretary
Japanese Association of Lodi
Special Representative of
California-Western States
Life Insurance Co.
Notary Public
25 N. Stockton Street
Lodi, California
Phone Lodi 80

The Xmas special edition of the Pacific Citizen was a grand success. It was the first time that an 18-page issue had been published. According to the comments from the "old timers," they all seemed to be pleased with the progress that has been made under the editorship of Evelyn Kirimura. I am certain that every JACL member appreciates the fine work she has done. The progress from this point on will depend a deal upon the cooperation and support of the general membership.

From personal experience, I can say that many of our friends were surprised when they learned that the Pacific Citizen prints 5000 copies for each issue. This places the publication among the tops as far as circulation goes. Won't it be wonderful if it can boast the largest number of readers of any Japanese newspaper or magazine in this country? Considering the membership of the JACL, this is not a difficult goal to attain.

The Nisei need something to look upon as their own. Something which has been built up through the united effort of a large number will be an inspiration. The message of "Security through Unity" can be driven home more impressively if we can show tangible results. I believe the Pacific Citizen is going to be one of the best means of driving home the value of cooperation.

Whenever new things are attempted, it is expecting too much for a 100% cooperation and support. Such being the case, although we were disappointed in the failure of some chapters to respond, we have hopes that they will make up when the next Xmas edition goes to press. With greater support, I believe the next Yuletide issue should be at least over 30 pages, with more reading material. San Francisco alone should double the space taken in the first special edition.

It was with great regret that I had to cancel my trip to attend the Intermountain District Convention held in conjunction with the annual Nisei Conference. The "flu" caused the doctor to advise me to take things easy and not to attempt the trip.

For the delegates, it was a lucky break because this enabled them to see and hear our past National President Walter Tsukamoto, who was kind enough to take my place.

Tom Yego and Walter did yeomen's work in spreading the gospel of the JACL to the gathering assembled from ten states. The American press all gave a splendid coverage.

This was the first JACL gathering to which a State Governor made a personal appearance. The Salt Lake City chapter deserves special mention for the success of the convention which was attended by about 485 registered delegates.

Now they are talking about bidding for the 1944 National Convention. Tom and Walter are going to be strong boosters to give the Salt Lake City the honors when the National Council considers this matter at Oakland in 1942.

National headquarters is trying a new experiment. A whole year's agenda has been drafted for the chapters to work in conjunction with the national organization. From time to time, other matters will be presented. In this manner, it is hoped that the individual chapters will be brought closer to the National JACL.

Some of the business should be easy. Others will require large committees to be organized. They will require concentrated effort to get the data. The results will be interesting in that they will reveal the type of leadership that the JACL chapters have.

When the whole year's work has been finished, I hope some contribution has been made by all of us toward building up our JACL and advancing the cause and welfare of the Nisei as a whole in this country.

The turnover of membership in some of the chapters is too large. It is important to secure new members, but it is just as important to keep the old ones if the membership roll is to show an increase. With this fact in mind, the first thing which is being urged is the collection of dues.

This question of dues should be a perplexing problem for most of the chapters. It appears that a majority of them charge only \$1 a year. But still they have the same difficulty as those charging more. The Oakland chapter furnishes one good example. They raised their dues to \$1.50 last year, but an aggressive campaign increased the membership.

San Francisco should be watched this year. The constitutional amendment has increased the dues to \$2 for single members and \$3 for married couples. Will there be a decided decrease? If the same number of members pay their dues, the chapter will have a larger amount of money to spend for its various activities.

Undoubtedly many of the chapters desiring to increase their membership dues will be guided by the results.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA

By SABURO KIDO

This is not the first time I have written on this subject. Because of numerous cases which have come to public attention recently, it may not be amiss to comment once again.

As far as the California law goes, it appears that there is a distinction drawn between citizens and non-citizens.

For instance, the Civil Code provides as follows:

SECTION 51

Section 51: All citizens within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, places where ice cream or soft drinks of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shops, bath houses, theaters, skating rinks, public conveyances and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to all citizens.

SECTION 52

Section 52: Whoever denies to any citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to every race or color, the full accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges enumerated in Section 51 of this code, or who aids, or incites, such denial, or whoever makes any discrimination, distinction or restriction on account of color or race, or except for good cause, applicable alike to citizens of every color or race whatsoever, in respect to the admission of any citizen to, or his treatment in, any inn, hotel, restaurant, eating house, place where ice cream or soft drinks are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shop, bath house, theater, skating rink, public conveyance, or other place of amusement or accommodation, whether such place is licensed or not, or whoever aids or incites such discrimination, distinction or restriction, for each and every such offense is liable in damages in an amount not less than one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action at law brought for that purpose.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the word, "citizen," is used. There may have been recourse for a liberal interpretation of that word if there were no Section 53 which reads as follows:

SECTION 53

"It is unlawful for any corporation, person, or association, or the proprietor, lessee, or the agents of either, of any opera-house, theater, melodeon, museum, circus, caravan, race-course, fair or other places of public amusement or entertainment, to refuse admittance to any person over the age

of twenty-one years, who presents a ticket of admission acquired by purchase, or who tenders the price thereof for such ticket, and who demands admission to such place. Any person under the influence of liquor, or who is guilty of boisterous conduct, or any person of lewd or immoral character, may be excluded from any such place of amusement."

Section 54 provides as follows:

SECTION 54

"Any person who is refused admission to any place of amusement contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, is entitled to recover from the proprietor, lessee, or their agents, or from any such person, corporation, or association, or the directors thereof, his actual damages, and one hundred dollars in addition thereto."

The fact that Section 53 mentions "any person over the age of twenty-one years" makes the provisions applicable to aliens as well as citizens. Such being the case, it becomes obvious that the broad terms of Sec-

tions 51 and 52 apply only to citizens and not to aliens.

The fact that a minimum damage of \$100 is set by law makes the law drastic for anyone who discriminates on grounds of race or color. If the terms should be known widely, there is no doubt that there will be less offense in this field as far as California is concerned.

In this connection, it may be interesting to read the opinion of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. It was written by Judge Homer Spence and concurred by the two other judges. Plaintiffs were two colored people and the defendant was a Chinese.

"Defendant operated a public establishment known as the New Shanghai Cafe. Plaintiffs entered the establishment and ordered drinks and sandwiches at the bar. It is conceded that they were refused such service. The testimony introduced by plaintiffs showed that they were told by the bartender and the floor manager that they could not be served at the bar because they were colored people. The testimony introduced by defendants tended to show that

the refusal of such service was based upon an alleged rule against serving food to anyone at the bar. The existence of any such rule was denied by the bartender when called as a witness and he testified that it was customary to serve food as well as drinks at the bar. There was also uncontradicted testimony showing that other persons were eating and drinking at the bar at the time that such service was denied to plaintiffs. There was therefore substantial evidence to sustain said findings of the trial court and under these circumstances, said findings may not be disturbed on appeal.

"Defendant apparently further contends that the refusal to serve a colored person

because of his color or race in a bar or saloon does not come within the purview of said sections 51 and 52 of the civil code. We believe, however, that said sections are plain and unambiguous. Said section 51 guarantees to all citizens 'full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, places where ice cream or soft drinks of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shops, bath houses, theatres, skating rinks, public conveyances and all other places of public accommodation or amusement . . .'. Such sweeping language as that emphasized obviously covers public bars or saloons."

FHA DIRECTS 1941 PROGRAM TOWARD LOW-PRICED HOMES IN AIM FOR BETTER LIVING

The Northern California district office of the Federal Housing Administration reports that it will be geared to meet the demands of what is expected to be the most pretentious spring home building program in recent years.

This, it was explained, is in accordance with the policy of Abner H. Ferguson, recently named FHA Administrator. He reported that, with the cooperation of manufacturers and distributors of building materials, an ambitious campaign is being launched to more thoroughly acquaint families in lower income groups with today's opportunity to acquire homes of their own.

The FHA program for 1941, it was said, will be directed primarily toward low-priced homes which now can be bought for a few hundred dollars down and paid for on terms of less than a dollar a day.

Administrator Ferguson predicted that no less than 200,000 families will acquire new homes during the coming year, financed through the FHA - insured mortgage plan; and that about 600,000 additional families will im-

prove or repair their present properties through the FHA property improvement credit plan.

During the past year, he said, approximately 180,000 new small homes were built or started under the FHA plan, representing an investment of almost \$900,000,000. Under the FHA modernization program some 625,000 separate loans aggregating more than \$250,000,000 were insured by the Federal Housing Administration for the repair and improvement of existing residential properties.

"As a direct result of Federal Housing activities for 1940," Ferguson said, "more than 800,000 families—representing 3,250,000 people—are enjoying better living conditions. There is every reason to believe 1941 will pass that record by a wide margin."

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SCDC, NWDC ELECTIONS

Orange County, San Pedro, San Luis Obispo,
Brawley, San Diego, Mid-Columbia

The following election results of JACL chapters have been received:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Orange County

Yoshiki Yoshida, pres.; Frank Nagamatsu, 1st vice-pres.; Henry Kanegae, 2nd vice-pres.; Helen Honda, rec. sec'y; Mary Watanuki, cor. res. sec'y; Charles Ishii, treas.; George Nagamatsu, auditor; Kosaku Tamura, finance chr.; Arthur Takahashi, membership chr.; Tsuyaki Watanuki, pub. chr.

San Pedro

Misako Ishii, pres.; Shiro Matsushita, 1st vice-pres.; Tatsu Fukuzaki, 2nd vice-pres.; Sadako Yoshida, rec. sec'y; Mrs. Katsumi Yoshizumi, cor. res. sec'y; Hisashi Hanamura, treas.; Katsumi Yoshizumi, auditor; members-at-large—Aiko Miyoshi, Mrs. Margaret Uyematsu, Yoshio Matsumoto, Drs. Nakamura and Fujikawa.

San Luis Obispo

Karl Taku, pres.; Ben Fuchiaki, vice-pres.; James Nakamura, cor. res. sec'y; Reiko Hori, rec. sec'y; Tomoye Tanaka, treas.

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Hatsuo Morita, pres.; Shig Imamura, 1st vice-pres.; Mrs. Miyamoto, 2nd vice-pres.; Yoshi Kuramoto, sec'y; Tom Miyamoto, treas.; Kiyoshi Izumi, auditor; board of directors—Ernest Fujimoto, Hidoko Morikawa, Eiichi Nakazono, Akira Aisawa.

San Diego

Fred Katsumata, pres.; Tom Mukai, Anna Morikawa, vice-pres.; Chikara Ito, Audrey Fujita, secretaries; Katsumi Nakagawa, treas.; Eunice Hirose, historian; and Moto Asakawa, pub. chr.

NORTHWEST

Mid-Columbia

Mark Sato, pres.; Kay Nakamoto, 1st vice-pres.; Dorothy Morita, 2nd vice-pres.; Min Asai, treas.; Mrs. Mits Takasumi, rec. sec'y; Humie Inukai, cor. res. sec'y; Mits Takasumi, board delegate; Taiko Norimatsu, soc. promoter.

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1940 PASSES IN REVIEW -- HAIL TO 1941

SIX CHAPTERS JOIN NATIONAL BODY; YEAR CLIMAXES WITH PORTLAND MEET

The new year of 1939 opened to a period of momentous events climaxed by the 6th biennial national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The twelve months of the past year saw six chapters added to the national organization, bringing the total up to fifty chapters with a membership of about 3,000.

Under the national presidency of Walter Tsukamoto of Sacramento, the league reached another fruitful milestone to record its steady progress over ten years.

The year opened to a sprinkling of holiday events, such as the Watsonville dinner-dance to welcome newly-elected officers and the Monterey Peninsula's 8th annual New Year's ball which drew some 300 young Nisei from various parts of northern California.

I.D.C. BEGINS

The Southeastern Idaho chapter which was encouraged by Walter Tsukamoto to form in December of 1938 took action in January, 1940, to not only apply for membership in the national organization, but to form an Intermountain District Council comprising the Utah-Idaho chapters. The chapter consisted of Nisei of Idaho Falls, Pocatello and Rexburg headed by Yukio Inouye, former Idaho Falls Kyowa Club leader.

Southland Nisei, Togo Tanaka, English editor of the Rafu Shimpō, and Eiji Tanabe, president of the Los Angeles JACL, took James K. Fisk, chairman of the California Joint Immigration Committee, to task for a letter the latter sent to leading publications asserting that "about 25,000 American-born Japanese" in California "threaten our protective laws." Said Tanaka and Tanabe:

"The American citizens of Japanese extraction ask only tolerance, fair play and understanding of the fact that they are 'New Americans,' newly arrived on the scene and are struggling under adverse circumstances to prove their loyalty and devotion to the only land they know as home."

SAKAMOTO PRAISED

Praise came to James Y. Sakamoto, former national JACL president, from the Japan Times Weekly. His editorship of the Japanese American Courier, English language weekly, published in Seattle, Washington, has aided in the promotion of better relations between the United States and Japan, the magazine stated.

The first rumblings of national convention preparations came from Portland with the announcement that Mamoru Wakasugi had been appointed to take the vacancy left by Willie Ito, chairman of the conclave.

The national headquarters of the JACL struck back on

Jan. 30 against the California Joint Immigration Committee for its attacks upon asserted activities of the Nisei citizens relative to anti-Japanese legislations. Chairman Fisk of the committee had sent a signed letter to all state senators and assemblymen declaring that the Nisei citizens are being used to "fight enactment of such laws as the alien fishing bill which is a national defense measure."

Walter T. Tsukamoto countered with the following notification to all chapters: "The action of this committee is undoubtedly calculated to be the first step in a well-organized plan to enact similar legislation in 1941 and realizing the important part the league has played in defeating unjust and discriminatory legislation in the past session, seeks to discredit the Nisei by questioning their allegiance to this country."

ARIZONA CHARTER

John Hirohata, president of the Arizona JACL, journeyed up to Sacramento to secure a charter from Tsukamoto. Henry Yonemoto, first vice-president of the chapter, accompanied him.

N.C.D.C.

New officers to support chairman Saburo Kido during his second term in office were installed at the council meeting in February at San Jose by Walter Tsukamoto. The latter stressed the accomplishments of the JACL movement at the luncheon.

The meeting served to launch the study of the history of the Japanese in Northern California under the chairmanship of Frank Nakamura.

Announcement of the membership drive under the chairmanship of Johnson Kebo was also inaugurated with the goal of 3,500 paid-up members by the date of the national convention, making the district the strongest in the national body.

A total of \$13,000 in cash was reported in the NCDC treasury. Of this amount \$8,000 was in the form of a sinking fund and the balance of \$5,000 in the general treasury.

The minimum as adopted at the district convention in July, 1938, at San Francisco was \$500. Henry Mitarai of Santa Clara was appointed to head the drive. The largest amount accumulated at the time was Sacramento with \$2,000; next, San Francisco with \$1,800; Fresno with \$854; Oakland with \$750; and Sonoma with \$523.

"NISEI OF YEAR"

A great deal of excitement ensued with the awarding of the "Nisei of the Year" trophy to Walter Tsukamoto. The Chicago Japanese Young Peoples Association, sponsor, culminated their search in April.

About this time Portland released its tentative national

convention program. Preparations had been going full blast under the chairmanship of Mamoru Wakasugi.

A convention which found many citizen leaguers in attendance was the State Japanese Farmers Convention in Los Angeles in the latter part of April. Tom Yego was named chairman of the newly formed Nisei Agricultural Federation of California.

Quite a bit of discussion was devoted to whether the Nisei farmers would join with the JACL or form an organization of their own. After heated arguments, the group agreed that a separate body would be better able to look after special farming interests.

Also decided at the convention was the sponsoring of Nisei agricultural missions to out-of-state areas.

In May, for the first time in Seattle history, four Nisei were named delegates to the County Republican conference. They were: Clarence T. Arai, Mrs. C. T. Arai, Dr. Robert Higashida, and Toshio Hoshide.

SALT LAKE JOINS

One of the features of the sixth annual Founder's Day Ball sponsored by the Salt Lake City JACL was the formal presentation of the charter signifying the affiliation of this chapter with the national JACL in May. Similar ceremonies were held at Ogden, Utah, and Southeastern Idaho when those localities were formally admitted into the Intermountain District Council.

May found the Pacific Citizen resumed, this time in San Francisco. The publication began as a four-page edition, on a temporary basis and with the understanding that chapters would not be assessed until permanent action had been taken at the national convention.

On May 23 came the welcome news that the Florin JACL had been instrumental in persuading the school board of that city to abandon segregation of Oriental pupils.

May 25 opened the San Francisco World's Fair after fanfare of celebrations in Alameda, Oakland and San Francisco. JACL chapters of the three cities took part in the fair opening parades. Oakland featured its new banner, "5TH COLUMN" PURGE.

The first of June saw America facing a "fifth column" purge in the midst of which the State Department clamped down rigid restrictions upon the admission of aliens. Entry was permitted only to aliens who could establish a "legitimate purpose or reasonable need" for coming into the nation.

Kings County and Lodi chapters were officially admitted into the Northern California District Council at a regular session at Fresno on June 9. Also, at this time the council officially went on re-

cord as against dual citizenship and reaffirmed without reservation its allegiance to the United States.

Storms of protests from civic organizations throughout the land arose upon the Presidential signature act the alien registration act the first part of July, but the mechanism proceeded in spite of the public indignation.

Realizing the vital need of confidence and support, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry pitched in and lent wholehearted aid to the movement.

By means of clerical work and by acting as interpreters, they simplified the work conducted by many Japanese Associations for the benefit of the Issei.

PROPORTIONATE ASSESSMENT

In order to whip plans into shape for the national convention at Portland, the Northern California and Southern California District Councils called meetings to discuss proportionate assessment. A plan was drawn up by the latter and accepted later at a special meeting in the north.

The northern citizens also went on favor for the continuance of the Pacific Citizen.

Reversal of the Los Angeles City Council against the Jefferson Park project, contemplated Nisei housing project, drew massed protests from Southland citizens. By the middle of September, however, so much public opinion had been directed to the plight of Nisei in seeking equality of housing opportunity, that opposition against the Jefferson Park project was swept away. Thus, one milestone against discrimination was successfully recorded.

THE CONVENTION

August 28 found all roads leading to Portland and well they might for 600 delegates converged at the City of Roses for a hectic five-day convention. From the opening National Council meeting to the last dance at the Sayonara Ball, delegates found perfection in a well-planned program.

Not only did the Portland hosts contribute freely of time and money, but they boosted the registration by 233.

President Tsukamoto made a ringing affirmation of Nisei loyalty in the cause of national defense in his opening address, declaring that the fervent love of the citizens for their country is equal to that of any other American and "certainly surpassed by no American of whatever racial origin."

He exhorted: "Let us keep foremost in our minds and hearts the blessed fact that we are Americans all, and that in the enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship we stand ready at all times to contribute to the progress of our American principles of democracy and that whenever the need should arise, we will be among the first for the preservation of these ideals."

Notable from the very first

day of the convention was the predominance of American reporters who flocked to the



WALTER TSUKAMOTO
"We Are Americans"

(Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

convention press room at Multnomah Hotel to pound out daily copy on the record gathering.

Not only did news stories appear but editorials praised the zeal of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry. All of Portland became suddenly JACL-conscious.

United and Associated Press agencies and radio news broadcasts also took up the cry before the convention closed.

Resolutions passed during the huge conclave were headed by the reaffirmation without any reservation, the loyalty of the Japanese American Citizens League "to the Constitution of the United States and to our American ideals and institutions."

The league also went on record as being unalterably opposed to any form of discrimination against any group of citizens based on race or color and urged that every effort be made to bring about national unity of all American citizens to face any emergency.

Also resolved at this time was the establishment of a medium to study and aid in the promotion of new ventures by Nisei and that each member chapter start the creation of a sinking fund of \$1,000 immediately.

Given official recognition into the national organization at this time was the Intermountain District Council.

NATIONAL ELECTION

The election which placed Saburo Kido, former Northern California District Council chairman, into office as the new national president, caused quite a stir. Listeners throughout the radius of the Richfield news broadcast from Hollywood suddenly became aware of the existence of the JACL with the announcement of the new prexy.

Ken Matsumoto of Los Angeles was re-elected vice-president, as was Portland's Hito Okada, treasurer. James Sugioka of Hollister completed the new cabinet in the capacity of executive secretary.

(Continued on Page 5)

"SUNNY CALIFORNIANS"



A group of California delegates to the national convention are seen here waiting for the Pioneer banquet to start. Left to right are: Roy Yoshida of Newcastle, Dr. Masako Moriya of San Francisco, Oscar Fujii of Fresno, Katherine Sasaki of Florin, and Dr. Harry Y. Kita of Salinas. (Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

... MORE MILESTONES SEEN

(Continued from Page 4)

Northern California District Council successfully bid for the 1942 national convention.

The grand climax, the Sayonara Ball, saw 600 formally-attired Nisei young people fill the spacious Masonic Temple for an impressive grand march and an evening of final merry-making.

ADAMIC'S VISIT

Louis Adamic, famed author, advised Nisei to encourage talent among their ranks, during a short visit with members of the San Francisco chapter. Those who attended the dinner given in honor of the visiting writer will be mentioned in a travelogue which Adamic will write this year.

CONSCRIPTION EFFECTS

In early September, President Roosevelt signed the conscription bill and definitely ended speculation by starting the huge machinery to rolling. About 15,000 Nisei in the United States were affected. About this time, Wendell L. Willkie began his barnstorming campaign for his candidacy for the highest office in the land.

September 29 definitely closed the San Francisco World's Fair, leaving only treasured memories of a successful undertaking.

Presidential approval of the new nationality act in October created a furore among the overseas Nisei, affected by

the six-month clause.

Under its new president, Saburo Kido, the national JACL offered its services to the government in the registration of draftees on Oct. 16.

On Oct. 11, newsstands in Japanese communities sold out on copies of Life magazine which devoted seven pages to Southern California Nisei at work and play.

Switching back to the draft, on Oct. 28 every radio in the country was tuned in to the national lottery at Washington. A part of history now is the first number drawn, 158.

OAKLAND FOR 1942

Oakland was officially awarded the 1942 national convention at the Northern California District Council meeting in Sacramento the latter portion of October.

Seeking to end the red tape of expatriation, Hawaii Nisei asked the cooperation of the mainland citizens in petitioning Secretary of State Hull to negotiate with the Japanese government. The national JACL extended its cooperation.

On Nov. 5, the people of the United States cast their vote and broke a famed precedent. Thus, Franklin Delano Roosevelt became America's first third-term president.

As we go to press, developments foretell 1941 will contain many more milestones in the history of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Drafted State Employees Entitled to Return to Jobs At End of Service

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — National defense military service has again called men from the Department of Natural Resources, according to information received today. Two state employees have

been granted leaves of absence for one year's military duty by the State Personnel Board in Sacramento. These men are entitled to return to their positions at the end of their military service, according to State Civil Service Law.

An Open Letter From Louis Adamic

Miss Evelyn Kirimura,
Editor, The Pacific Citizen,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Miss Kirimura:

I received your request for an article which you could publish in your Christmas issue. I wish I could have complied with it. Unfortunately, I could not. I am inhumanly busy, doing about six jobs: running my project, working on a documentary film about the new immigrant groups, acting as a consultant to the defense commission in Washington, D.C., editing the new magazine, COMMON GROUND, and starting on a new book which to follow From Many Lands.

Also, just now I have nothing special to say to the Nisei that is not implied in my story "A Young American with a Japanese Face" in From Many Lands. But, if you print this letter instead of a formal article, I should like to stress by quoting what my "hero" of the story says about the Oriental Americans in general.

"I spent my Easter vacation in 1938," he says, "trying to write an essay on the Oriental Americans. I held that the first thing for us to do was to realize that our situation, while difficult, was perfectly natural, in fact, inevitable. I saw it this way: we are of the most recent immigration, and so still in the acute stage of adjustment to the country, as the country is, in turn, in that stage in relation to us. We have our problem, to be sure; but what can we expect? We are marginal people, but more important than that fact is the need for us to see that we are that naturally. To cease being marginal, we must proceed from this realization, the only point from which we can proceed. We must look both within and outside ourselves, especially for the good and weak things within us. We must start working against our disadvantages — which, to repeat, are perfectly normal; but their being normal does not mean we need to put up with them. In America it means the exact opposite. It means we must try to overcome them. If we but try, we will do something. We must prove ourselves. All the people, groups and individuals who came here had to prove themselves. We must stand up and face the situation, and not withdraw from it and lie down, or sneak around it with various dodges . . ."

A few score of Nisei, after having read From Many Lands, have written me; in all cases approvingly, which somewhat disturbs me. Is there nothing wrong with my approach, with my presentation of the "Young American with a Japanese Face"? Or is it that only those of the Nisei who approve write to me?

NISEI IN JAPAN . . .

Caught In Cross Currents, They
Will Work to Smooth Relations

By GORO MURATA

TOKYO—Every ship sailing for the United States from Yokohama harbor these days carries a load of Nisei passengers. Ever since the U.S. State Department has issued an advice to all American residents in the Far East who have non-urgent business to evacuate, there has been a constant stream of Nisei transpacific traffic back to America. They go by N.Y.K. and some by President liners. There are others who take the cheaper mode of travel by taking passenger-freighters such as K.K.K., Mitsui, or Yamashita lines.

At any rate it is quite certain that the number of Nisei arrivals has been cut down due to restriction on passports. This coupled with the general exodus of Nisei, especially women and children, has cut down the Nisei population in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe considerably. One notices this phenomenon at parties and meetings when some of the familiar faces are missing.

Most of the Nisei in Japan, however, are determined to stay, provided they have some useful duties to perform. Many are engaged in journalistic work and it is their job to stick it out no matter what happens. Those connected

Are all you Nisei so polite? I really wish to hear from people who do not agree with me. I like to hear approval, of course, but it is more important in the long run to get criticism. My home or personal mail address is: R.F.D. 1, Milford, New Jersey.

I should like to say a few words in this letter also as editor of COMMON GROUND. The first issue of this new publication appeared in September, the second early in December. Both numbers have been given, both by the critics and the public, an extremely favorable reception, and I am sure the magazine is here to stay. The second issue contains two articles of special interest to the Nisei: one a report on the Portland convention of the Japanese American Citizens League and the other a very effective sketch entitled "Lil' Yokohama" by Toshio Mori, a young California-born Japanese American. I am eager to have an article or story or poem by a Nisei in every issue, and I ask Japanese-American writers and would-be writers to send their manuscripts to COMMON GROUND, 222 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. One ambition of the editorial staff of this new magazine is to give a start to potential writers who are immigrants or sons and daughters of immigrants. We pay for material.

Sincerely,

LOUIS ADAMIC

with the missionary institutions think they can continue to do their useful work in Japan instead of going back. As to teachers of English, literature and music, as long as the situation remains just uneasy, they will not abandon their posts. They have developed their own jobs and positions and are reluctant to leave just because the international tension is a little beyond normalcy.

Most of them feel like missionaries here. They have come to do something useful and serve in their own way to improve the Japanese-American relations which were none too good even at the time of their departure from the United States. Their sentiment can be summed up in the words of Bishop James Walsh, head of the Maryknoll Catholic Mission, who arrived in Japan to inspect the Catholic mission activities in the Orient. He said: "The Catholics are devoted primarily to the cause of religion and believe that it is an institution set apart from diplomacy and international disputes. Therefore, the Catholic missionaries are not planning to evacuate or to leave behind their well established convents, schools, hospitals and churches."

Many Nisei have established themselves in Japan as businessmen, social workers, teachers, technicians, journalists or radio artists. They feel they are not responsible for the present strained relations. But they are confident that there are some things within their influence to help solve the issues between the two countries. They believe their words will have weight when properly uttered in this country as well as in the United States.

Aside from those who are gainfully employed, there is a large number of students who are primarily here to study. One of the important motives for these Nisei students studying in Japan is to grasp the working knowledge of the Japanese tongue and psychology, so that they can become useful American citizens who understand Orient and her peoples. Certainly this is no time to suggest that they quit studying. They should be encouraged to continue their academic activities and break the deadlock that exists between America and Japan. Even if there will be a crisis, it will become their duty later on to make smooth the ruffled waters of the Pacific.

Such is the consensus of Nisei opinion in Japan today. They are now caught in the cross currents of a strained world situation but they are not so willing to give up their posts simply because the immediate future is not too bright.

Marketing Problems Too Little Attention Paid Low-Income Bracket

By Dr. M. P. Rasmussen
(Continued from last issue)

It is of paramount importance that we have in mind a clear picture of consumer ability to buy. Very few people realize how large a proportion of our population is in the low-income group, and how few constitute what most of us call the "quality market."

A few years ago, the U.S. Department of Labor analyzed the annual incomes of a large number of families in some 34 cities, including New York and Chicago. About 24 per cent of the families in New York City, and about 23 per cent in Chicago had incomes of less than \$1000 per year. You will all agree that this is a low income for city families.

Personally, I doubt very much whether any family with an income of less than \$2000 a year in a city like New York or Chicago can begin to buy such quantities and qualities of fruits and vegetables as it may desire. Yet 57 per cent of the families in New York, and 64 per cent of the families in Chicago had incomes of less than \$2000 a year. If such an assumption is true, it seems that the "quality market" which we talk so much about is probably limited in New York City to about 27 or 28 per cent of the population, and in Chicago to about 21 or 22 per cent.

Our survey showed that about 30 per cent of the families in New York City lived in high-income neighborhoods. If I interpret these figures correctly there are four or five classes of people at whom you should be aiming your marketing programs, and not merely at the top or

so-called quality group. It may well be that one reason why a better job of marketing vegetables has not been done is that too little attention has been paid to the economic needs of people with medium and low incomes, who make up about 70 per cent of the market.

I mentioned a while ago that one of the large chains in New York City permitted us to examine their records which showed what they sold in their stores, week by week, for an entire year. We do not know, of course, whether this is typical of all stores in New York City, since we had data from only this one chain, and none at all from the independent groceries, fruit and vegetable stands, wagon hucksters and others. However, since this chain has stores in all income areas, it probably is a reasonably good picture of what consumers bought in the way of vegetables during the year through chain stores.

It will surprise many of you to learn that potatoes made up 57 per cent of the total pounds of vegetables sold by these chain stores during the year. You will note that no other vegetable was nearly as important as potatoes. Onions which ranked second in pounds sold, was only one-tenth as important as potatoes. Despite all the misleading and untrue statements concerning its fattening qualities, the potato is still the most important vegetable in the dietary of the average family, and it is the one which probably competes most strongly with all other vegetables.

Carrots ranked third; cabbage, fourth; lettuce, fifth; tomatoes, sixth; green beans, seventh; turnips, eighth; and

spinach, ninth. Apparently all the help which "Pop-Eye the Sailor" has given spinach hasn't pushed that vegetable up to the place where most growers of spinach would like to see it. These figures cover the entire year, and of course, during some periods the ratio would change slightly. In no season, however, was the percentage of potatoes less than about 52 per cent. The greatest change came during the second quarter when consumption of tomatoes and sweet corn reached about 16 per cent of the total.

HOW MRS. CONSUMER SPENDS HER VEGETABLE DOLLAR

Even the most practical housewife cannot spend a dollar twice. If spent for broccoli, it just can't also be spent for spinach. It may, therefore, interest you to learn how housewives spent their dollars for vegetables in these chain outlets.

The proportion of the dollar used for a particular vegetable did not by any means agree with the number of pounds of each vegetable purchased. For example, although potatoes made up 57 per cent of the actual pounds of vegetables sold to customers by these retail stores, only 32 cents of each dollar spent for vegetables actually went for potatoes. The customers of these stores bought more pounds of onions than they did of tomatoes, but they spent 11 cents out of each vegetable dollar for tomatoes, and only 6 cents for onions. Lettuce ranked next with about 9 cents, string beans next with about 7 cents, carrots next with about 6 cents, and cabbage seventh with about 5 cents. These seven vegetables made up over 76

DEDICATED TO OUR FARMERS

cents out of each dollar paid out for vegetables by the customers who patronized these retail stores.

Of course, consumers with low incomes did not spend their dollars in the same way as consumers with high incomes. In the first place, the average number of vegetables offered for sale per store in the lowest income areas was only 17, whereas in the highest income neighborhoods, the average number was 39. Apparently the housewife in the high-income areas furnished a market for more than twice as many different vegetables as did the housewife in the lowest income neighborhoods.

Housewives in low-income areas apparently find it necessary to buy those vegetables which are cheapest—of which they get the most pounds for their dollar. This is strikingly shown by the fact that 55 per cent of all the money spent for vegetables by consumers in low-income areas was for potatoes, compared with less than 22 per cent in the highest income areas.

Similarly in the lowest income neighborhoods, almost 12 per cent was spent for onions, whereas in the highest income areas, less than 5 per cent was spent that way. After purchasing potatoes, onions, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, turnips and carrots, only 5 cents out of each dollar was left for other vegetables in low-income areas while in high-income areas the housewife had over 40 cents left out of her dollar for other vegetables.

DIFFERENCES IN AVERAGE PRICES OF VEGETABLES SHOWN

The average retail price of vegetables sold in low-income

neighborhoods was about 3 cents per pound compared with about 5¼ cents per pound in high-income areas. It is recognized, of course, that part of the difference in price for vegetables may be due to the vegetable itself, and part of it is due to differences in services. For example, many of the units of this chain store (particularly those in the high-income areas) gave both delivery and credit service; whereas in the low-income areas, there was very little of either credit or delivery offered. Part of the higher price for the vegetables in the high-income areas was due to the fact that the store manager gave both delivery and credit, and thus had to charge for the extra service.

All this may be a back-handed explanation of why we have apparent or real surpluses of some vegetables. Consumers in low-income areas are not refraining from buying these vegetables because they do not want the vegetables. At prices which are charged for grades and qualities under the existing system of distribution, consumers in low-income areas apparently do not have enough income to permit them to buy all the vegetables that they want. Furthermore, it should be recognized that if family incomes are increased (through full employment or some other means), it is probable that not all of the increase would be spent for more fruits and vegetables. The more money people have in their pockets, the more service they seem to expect.

(To be continued)

Seed of New Mildew-Resistant Melon Available In Imperial Valley

DAVIS, Calif. — Seed of the new Honeyball 306, a highly powdery mildew-resistant cantaloupe, will be available to Imperial Valley growers through commercial seed houses in time for this year's plantings, according to Dr. Glen N. Davis of the University of California College of Agriculture.

A limited amount of this seed was planted in the Valley during the past season in order to test the variety under field conditions. According to Dr. Davis, the melons brought premium prices on the eastern market.

Honeyball 306 was developed cooperatively by the College of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is a high producer, is more mildew resistant than Cantaloupe No. 8, and is smaller than that widely grown variety. This last characteristic, says Dr. Davis, gives an advantage in shipping and makes Honeyball

easier to sell.

The new variety was originally selected from test plots near Brawley. It has thick, light pinkish flesh and a small, dry seed cavity. The outside of the Honeyball melon is a lighter yellow than the ordinary cantaloupe and the side nearest the ground turns a salmon pink color when the fruit is ready to pick. The melons weigh from two to three pounds when ripe.

NEW CO-OP TRACTOR

The new Co-op tractor, to be distributed through Farm Bureau and affiliated cooperatives in nine or ten Midwestern states is scheduled to make its appearance shortly. Developed by the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, the "B-2," as the new streamlined tractor is called, goes into production in a new plant constructed at Shelbyville, Ind.

ALL COLOR MOTION PICTURE ON PROPER USE OF FERTILIZER

The National Fertilizer Association has completed an all-color motion picture which emphasizes the proper application and use of fertilizer. There are both sound and silent editions, adapted to both northern and southern agriculture.

Some ten State experimental stations and the U.S.A.A. have been cooperating. It shows how the work grew out of a few experiments in the 1920's to a national program in the 1930's, and from a few crops to many crops. It calls attention to some of the fundamental principles underlying proper fertilizer application. It also shows results attained in experiments on corns, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, the small grains and on a number of vegetables and fruits.

As the picture will be available for lending to extension workers and teachers, the Nisei farming groups will have the opportunity to have it arranged for their program.

1941 Domestic Demand for Farming Products Expected To Increase

Farmers brought to a close another year of abundant production. Prices are averaging a little higher than at the outbreak of the European War, cash farm income for 1940—estimated at approximately 9 billion dollars—is the second largest since 1929.

Domestic demand for farm

WASHINGTON WITH A LARGER CROP IN PROSPECT THAN IN 1940

Washington state apple advertising commission expects that the one cent per box assessment will make available \$190,000 to \$195,000 for apple promotion purposes this year.

Included also in this year's promotion program are a recipe booklet and a book of matches. The sale of apples in 10 cent stores, which was tried successfully last season with units of two, four or six apples wrapped in cellophane packages, will be encouraged.

products continues good, and is expected to increase in 1941. In best position are farmers producing chiefly for domestic market. Exports continue to decline as continental European markets have been cut off by war blockades. United States exports of farm products will continue to be small through 1941.

Plans for 1941 farm production are now being made, with prospects that the output of agricultural products will be about the same as in 1940. Favorable price and income outlook for 1941 is contingent upon maintenance of current agricultural adjustments by farmers in order to obtain maximum benefits from increased domestic demands. Supplies of food, feed and fibers are fully adequate for current needs plus carry-over. (The Agricultural Situation, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture).

SUCCESS VIA N. Y. A.

More and more needy Nisei young people are finding employment through the National Youth Administration. The latter provides a two-fold opportunity — aid to young people who are out of school and in need of jobs to work for wages on useful public projects and to acquire the background of experience they need for private employment; and assistance to students to work in schools and colleges and earn money needed for the continuance of education.

Up to June 30 of this year, the National Youth Administration will provide part-time jobs for approximately 500,000 out-of-school youth. This phase of NYA activities is known as the out-of-school program. In addition, the administration this year will provide jobs which will enable approximately 500,000 students to continue their education in schools, colleges and universities. This latter phase is known as the student work program.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL WORK PROGRAM

The out-of-school work program is currently operating in 2,903 of the 3,072 counties in the United States as well as in Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This program provides sorely needed wages to thousands of young men and women who have left school and who have been unable to find private employment. It gives these youth valuable work experience and related training which will improve their chances of getting jobs in private industry. It improves the health of youth and builds them up physically. At the same time, this program fills the needs of countless communities for services and facilities which they cannot provide within their regular budget.

TYPES OF WORK

Young people employed on NYA projects are constructing public buildings such as schools, community centers, libraries, hospitals and dormitories. They beautify and improve public parks and grounds around public buildings, lay out recreational areas, construct and repair highways, roads, streets and bridges, and conserve soil and forest resources. They build playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming and wading pools, ski jumps, skating rinks and baseball diamonds. NYA youths are employed as recreation leaders in community centers and on public playgrounds, provide much needed assistance to understaffed hospitals, clinics, libraries, museums and offices of governmental and service organizations. They make and serve hot lunches for school children, assist in nursery schools, and work on art and handicraft projects.

In over 3,600 workshops located throughout the nation, thousands of young men and women are getting basic experience in various mechanical pursuits. Insofar as

possible, young people employed on projects are given the opportunity to supplement the practical working experience they gain on the job by related training in classrooms. By agreement with the U.S. Office of Education, the administration relies on the schools to provide related training. The youth attend classes on non-paid time.

By developing classes of this kind, the NYA enables young people to coordinate practice and theory.

Young people employed on resident projects live at the job site, in quarters ranging from remodeled dwelling houses to large dormitories, and are provided with subsistence paid for by a deduction from their wages.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Wherever practicable, the NYA gives project employees a tryout experience in several types of work so that they can more intelligently select the occupations which best suit their interests and aptitudes. When first employed, young people are interviewed and assigned to projects as nearly in line with their interests and abilities as possible. A record of the work of each youth is kept and a record of the progress the employee makes, thereby enabling supervisors to assist young persons in finding the jobs for which they are best fitted.

For the benefit of youth, irrespective of their NYA employment status, the administration has prepared and published over 100 comprehensive industrial and occupational studies.

WAGES AND HOURS

NYA youth are employed on a part-time basis and their hours are fixed in each state by the State Youth Administrator within a minimum of 40 and a maximum of 100 hours each month. Monthly earnings of non-resident youth workers range between \$14 and \$24, depending on area and type of work. Monthly earnings of resident youths are somewhat higher but a deduction is made from these earnings to cover the cost of subsistence.

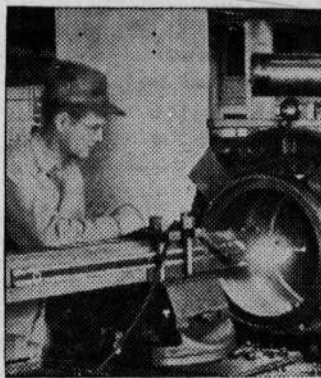
ELIGIBILITY

Young men and women who are out of school and who have reached their 18th and not their 25th birthday are eligible for jobs on the NYA Work Projects Program. Those desiring employment should make application either in person or by letter to the nearest NYA office or to the state NYA office. In communities where there are no local offices, the principal of a public high school or the county superintendent of schools can usually supply the address of the state office.

Only young people who are citizens of the United States are employed. All must make affidavits as to their citizenship and must take an oath of allegiance.

Students who have reached

AID FOR NEEDY YOUTH



their 16th birthday but not their 25th should make application directly to the head of the school or college they propose to attend, on an NYA student work application form which the school will provide.

RESIDENT PROJECTS

As listed in a recent release by the NYA, new resident projects are given as follows:

For Boys

MODESTO, Calif. — Youths will work 120 hours a month in building, construction and shop work. Ten hours a week of related training to be given in vocational courses at Modesto Junior College. High school graduates preferred. Youths will receive \$30 per month of which approximately \$19 will be deducted for subsistence. Recreation facilities of the junior college will be available. Placement opportunities in the building trades industry in Modesto and other communities are good at the present time.

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Youths will work 40 hours per week at the Sacramento Air Depot as helpers to skilled workmen in the engineering, quartermaster, depot supply, and signal corps department. Each youth will take from four to six hours a week of related training in the regularly established evening vocational courses of Grant Union High School. Training period will last approximately six months. Upon completion of training, youths will be eligible for civil service status as mechanics' helper.

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Live in San Diego and go to San Diego Vocational School 20 hours a week. Accommodations for 70 to 100 boys. Eighty hours per month is spent in productive work under the supervision of skilled instructors at the San Diego Vocational School. Eighty hours is spent in related aircraft training courses in sheet metal and riveting at the Vocational School. Each youth should have completed the 10th grade and must be able to furnish certain necessary tools, involving an expenditure of from \$8 to \$10. The course ordinarily takes from 5 to 8 weeks.

For Girls

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.

—Domestic service in a two-story building near Edgely Hotel; accommodations for 30 girls. Seventy hours a month on homemaking projects at residence. Instruction, lectures and demonstrations at project on child care, etc. Thirty dollars per month of which \$21 will be deducted for living expenses. Training period varies with the individual, usually three months.

BERKELEY, Calif. — Clerical, hospital attendant, diet kitchen, waitress training, cosmetology, nursery school work, commercial sewing, physical therapy. Twenty-room house. Fifty hours a month on projects in Alameda County. Thirty dollars per month with \$20 deducted for living expenses. Classes in vocational fields at schools in vicinity. Requirements of high school graduation or equivalent and three letters of recommendation.

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Trained attendants. Course offers 1,640 hours of hospital training under supervision of two graduate nurses on the premises of the Riverside County Hospital. Thirty dollars per month with \$20 deducted for living expenses. Must have completed high school, be at least 20 years unless have majored in pre-nursing at high school, then can be 18. Must be in excellent physical condition and free from skin disorders or blemishes. The hospital training includes practice and theory of attendant work in hospital wards, diet kitchen, laboratory and several other hospital departments. Youths will take a State Department of Health examination at the completion of the course to secure a state license.

Co-Educational

SHERMAN, Calif. — Project work in cosmetology and cooking and baking is offered. Sherman Indian Institute is six miles west of Riverside. Transportation from city to project is available. Every activity and facility is centralized on the campus. There are separate dormitories for boys and girls which are equipped with sleeping porches, living rooms, reading and recreational rooms, etc. Youths will work 8 hours a day except Saturdays (4 hours) and Sundays on project activities and related training. Classroom work related to project activity will be given from one to two hours daily. High school graduates preferred.

Thirty dollars per month with a subsistence deduction of \$15. Recreation will include softball, speedball, hockey, basketball, dances, house parties and two picture shows a week. Training period usually extends for a full year. The Institute has a placement department which contacts prospective employers for youths ready for employment. All youths recommended thus far by the institution have been placed.

Regional project covering several states

WEISER, Idaho — Home economics, business training at Regional Vocational School. Business course for youths with high school graduation and with a scholastic rating in the upper 50%. Work experience projects, correlated with class instruction, are developed in each division. Youths earn up to \$29.50 a month. Subsistence of room, board and medical care deducted leaves approximately \$10 for each youth's personal needs.

Activities include recreations and classes in typing, art, piano. Seventy-five girls and 325 boys will be accepted. Youths enroll for 12 months and may try out for different vocational fields. Certificates of completion are given to youths who satisfactorily complete a full term.

ALIEN COUNT

The task of collecting brief biographies and fingerprints of about 4,500,000 aliens living in every corner of the United States came to an end Dec. 26. For months a steady stream of non-citizens had flowed into postoffices scattered over the country. They had been met by a clerical force of 7,500, including many village postmasters. They had filled out two small white cards for filing with the Department of Justice. One card contained their answers to 15 questions; the other recorded the loops and whorls of their ten fingers. The registration had been ordered by a Congressional act passed last summer as a national defense measure against fifth-column activities.

The alien registration surprised officials on two grounds. (1) It showed almost a million more foreigners than had been anticipated; four-fifths of the total were found to live in ten industrial states, led by New York. (2) It proceeded with a minimum of confusion and hurt feelings; this result was ascribed to the government's publicity campaign assuring that no stigma was attached to the act of registration, and to the example of distinguished aliens who promptly and cheerfully complied with the law.

Curious and amusing sidelights were not lacking. A Mexican in Texas gave his age at 121 and declared himself a refugee from south of the Rio Grande in the days of Santa Ana. A 94-year-old Italian in Louisiana wondered if his residence in this country for 72 years did not make him a citizen without formality. A Hungarian in Ohio, who was 105 years old and a Civil War veteran, had never given a thought to becoming a citizen. A Negro in Georgia wanted to register because he thought being born in Georgia made him an alien; another Negro in Oklahoma had difficulty in convincing the authorities that he was not an alien though he was born in Africa.

INTERMOUNTAIN MEETING

Bid for '44 Meet

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Intermountain Nisei began preparations to present a bid to obtain the 1944 biennial national convention for Salt Lake City at a business session of the district convention on Dec. 28.

The action was taken at a morning meeting in the L. D. S. Twentieth ward chapel, Second avenue and G street.

Officers outlined a program to obtain the 1944 convention for Salt Lake City that includes beginning of work immediately, pointing out to national officers the advantages of Salt Lake City as a convention center, and attendance of district delegates at the 1942 biennial convention at Oakland, California.

Officers' reports were given by Y. W. Yamauchi of Pocatello, Idaho, secretary of the intermountain district, and Joe Kurumada of Salt Lake City, district treasurer.

Delegates also were considering revision of the district constitution to permit district chairmen to appoint supervisors over chapters in the seven states in the district.

Buy Land, Advice

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"Buy land to prove your loyalty to this country. For, by buying land you prove your loyalty to this country and you take greater part in it because you become a taxpayer and assume your share of supporting the government," Thomas M. Yego of Newcastle, president of the Nisei Farmers Federation of California, advised farmers of this region.

The speech featured a special agricultural section on the morning of Dec. 28, the second day of the Intermountain convention.

"You are citizens, and you should own land. Buy your land and then go into diversified farming. Get away from tenant farming and get away from specialized farming. Records show the diversified farmer is the one who is paying his way these days."

Yego also urged the young farmers to prepare themselves to aid the national defense program by educating themselves in the lines needed.

"It is sometimes difficult for us because there now exists a tense feeling between Japan and the United States," Yego said. "However, the defense program needs capable welders and electricians, and this is our chance to prepare ourselves to prove our loyalty. We want to make it clear that we are 100 per cent Americans."

"There has been spread propaganda saying there are spies and fifth columnists among us. That is nonsense and hokey."

The Californian also discussed opportunities for the

Salt Lake City Welcomes Delegates

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"We want to clarify our stand to fellow Americans. We have 18,000 able-bodied men of draft age in the United States and all have registered for selective service and are ready to join the United States armed forces if necessary," Walter Tsukamoto, past national president, declared at the opening ceremonies of the first Intermountain District Council convention and the eighth annual Intermountain Nisei conference.

Tsukamoto represented Saburo Kido, national president. The speaker outlined the purposes of the JACL movement and how it benefited not only members, but all Nisei.

He remarked that while there is "some suspicion" directed against Japanese-Americans on the west coast, he has found the intermountain area free from such suspicion.

"In this section, it is more taken for granted that we're 100 per cent Americans," he said.

"Our whole program is founded on making us better American citizens."

Governor Henry H. Blood welcomed the convention, declaring he had always found the Japanese good citizens. He recited the words of the state song to illustrate love of country and state.

Salt Lake members presented the governor with an antique bronze vase, "in appreciation of your many kindnesses and services to the Japanese people" during the past eight years.

The ideals of Americanism embodied in the Japanese creed of citizenship could be well adopted by all Americans, Mayor Ab

Jenkins said in his welcome address.

"I welcome you to Salt Lake and wish you success. I want to congratulate you on your high ideals and the faith and confidence you have in the future. I have read your Japanese American creed, and I wish all Americans would adopt the ideals embodied in this creed and make them part of their lives," he said.

A copy of this creed, in which the Japanese pledge themselves to "actively assume their duties and obligations as citizens," was presented to Mayor Jenkins on the opening day, Dec. 27, when members of the convention visited officials of city, state and civic bodies.

On their tour, which followed official registration at the chapel, the Japanese visited Gov. Henry H. Blood, Secretary of State E. E. Monson, Governor-elect Herbert B. Maw, Chamber of Commerce Secretary Gus B. Backman, Mayor Jenkins and others.

At the Chamber of Commerce, officials of the league assured Backman that every effort would be made to bring the national convention to Salt Lake in 1944.

Following the visits to the various officials, the delegation returned to the ward chapel for an informal get-together and dance. The first general meeting followed the dance.

As the delegates registered in this morning, they signed a loyalty pledge which will be sent to President Roosevelt.

A dinner honoring pioneer parents of Japanese Americans was held after the opening ceremony in Memorial house in Memory park, followed by a roller skating party.

Pledge Presented to Sec'y of State

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—E. E. Monson, Utah secretary of state thanked the 485 Nisei delegates to the Intermountain District convention for their loyalty pledge to the United States. The pledge was presented to the official by Shigeki Ushio at the farewell banquet in the Old Mill club, Big Cottonwood canyon, on the evening of Dec. 28.

The pledge, which will be forwarded to the President of the United States, follows:

"To the President of the United States:

"Whereas, in these times of strained international relationships and consequent rumors and instances of un-American activities among the residents of this country, a doubt may arise in the minds of the American public as to the loyalty of the American citizens who are of Japanese ancestry to this country; and, "Whereas, we, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, having been born into and

Japanese youths in various vocations at the afternoon sessions.

educated into the American way of life, to cherish its ideals and its institutions, to believe in the democratic system of government, to love the Stars and Stripes as the symbol of this great land of ours, sincerely wish to convey to the American public the fact that all our sympathies and thoughts are for America and that we are unreservedly loyal to her,

"Be it resolved by the undersigned American citizens of Japanese ancestry in convention assembled this 27th and 28th day of December, 1940, in Salt Lake City, Utah, that we do hereby reaffirm our allegiance, without any reservations whatever, to the United States of America and do hereby pledge our lives and fortunes to the preservation of the American way of life and government."

Secretary Monson urged his listeners to study and understand the democratic philosophy so they could do their

Special Service To Readers . . .

LEGAL FORUM



By WALTER TSUKAMOTO

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

Dear Editor:

While residing in Japan a child was born to us and although I understand that my child is an American citizen because both my wife and I are citizens I am unable to obtain a birth certificate or other evidence of his citizenship. I was working for an American concern at the time (1935-37) and returned to America on September 7, 1937 with my wife and child. We had no difficulty landing as American citizens. Will you please advise me how my child can be assured that my child's American citizenship will not be questioned?

-C.T.K.

Walnut Grove, Calif.

My dear Mr. K:

The law as it stands today makes no provision for registration of children born of American citizens while sojourning in a foreign country except that the various American Consuls will register the report of such births provided a report is personally made in such foreign country and prior to return to the United States. The latter is a recommended procedure and if the parents will present evidence of their citizenship (by certified birth certificates) at the time of making the report, the American Consul will make the following entry on the back thereof: "presented (date) at the American Consulate, Nagasaki, Japan (or any place of issue) in reporting the birth of (name of child) an American citizen born (date). John Doe, American Consul."

In your case it is doubtful if the Consul will make

part in assisting in the government and teaching those of their race who come to this country.

"The government of the United States is a government for the people wherein they enjoy its benefits and privileges, rather than a government for which the people exist for the government's glorification," he declared.

"We must strive to preserve this free government, particularly in dangerous times such as these when dictators are trying to force on the world their theory that might is right," he added.

an entry in view of the fact that you have already returned to the United States and it is suggested that you and your wife execute an affidavit setting forth the facts surrounding the fact of birth of your child, such as the date, name of steamship and port from which you left the United States, the nature of your employment and residence in Japan, the date of birth of your child, the facts necessary to show your nativity as an American citizen, and the date, name of steamship and port of return in the United States. Your child may then use this affidavit as proof of his American citizenship. In order to preclude the possibility of loss or destruction of such affidavit, it may be wise to record the document with the County Recorder of the county wherein you reside. If the original is thereafter lost, stolen or destroyed, a certified copy may be obtained from the Recorder upon payment of a small fee.

Dear Editor:

I desire to obtain a passport to go to Japan to see my father who is very old and is not expected to live very long. I am 32 years of age and of course registered for the draft. Can I get permission from the Draft Board to go to Japan under the circumstances?

G.Y.M.

Sacramento, Calif.

My dear Mr. M:

A large number of requests for information of a similar nature has been received by this department, and although a clear cut answer applicable to all such cases cannot be given, the best information as of this date (January 7th, 1941) is that even though consent to leave the United States may be granted by the Draft Board, the United States Department of State will not issue a passport for travel to Japan on the ground that abnormal conditions do not warrant such issuance. Under the present circumstances, it is highly improbable that a passport will be issued to you even though you may be able to obtain the Draft Board's consent.

PICTORIALLY YOURS

1941 Intermountain Heads Named

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Officers of the Intermountain District Council elected for 1941 and announced at the farewell banquet are as follows:

Mike Masaoka, reelected

chairman; Bill Yamauchi of Pocatello, first vice-chr.; Kay Terashima of Salt Lake City, second vice-chr.; Tatsuo Koga of Ogden, secretary; and Joe Kurumada of South Salt Lake, re-

elected treasurer.

The four-day convention closed on the afternoon of Dec. 29 after attendance at religious services and participation in bowling and ping pong tournaments.

HANDSHAKE OF SINCERE FRIENDSHIP



Symbolic of the friendly spirit which characterized the Intermountain convention was the warm hand-

shake of Gov. Henry H. Blood who greeted Walter Tsukamoto, past national president, on the opening

day. (Photo Courtesy of The Deseret News, Salt Lake City)

JACL CALLS ON SALT LAKE MAYOR



An official call upon Mayor Ab Jenkins of Salt Lake City afforded an opportunity to inspect His

Honor's boomerang, a gift from Australia. Past National President Walter Tsukamoto finds the object

of interest. (Photo Courtesy of The Salt Lake Telegram, Salt Lake City)

LOYALTY TO COUNTRY AMERICAN CITIZENS ALL



Secretary of State E. E. Monson, left, examines the JACL pledge of loyalty presented to him by Shigeki Ushio, chairman of the pledge committee. Looking on is Mary Tanimine, Rock Springs, Wyoming delegate. (Photo Courtesy of the Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City)

AGRICULTURAL LEADER COOPERATIVE MARKETING



Thomas M. Yego of Newcastle urged cooperative farm marketing during the special agricultural section attended by the delegates to the Intermountain convention. (Photo Courtesy of The Salt Lake Telegram, Salt Lake City)

SALT LAKE CITY NEWSPAPERS GIVE GENEROUS SUPPORT TO CONCLAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Notable for the daily coverage of the first Intermountain District Council convention and the eighth annual Intermount-

ain Nisei conference were the three local American newspapers, The Deseret News, the Salt Lake Telegram, and The Salt Lake Tribune.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PROJECT

SANTA CLARA, SALINAS,
AND SONOMA HISTORIESTHREE REPORTS
IN THIS ISSUE

(Editor's Note: Due to the brevity of the Salinas Valley, Sonoma County historical surveys for the Northern California District Council project, we are publishing all three in this month's issue.)

UNITED CITIZENS
LEAGUE OF SANTA
CLARA COUNTY

By Mitsuie Miyata, Historian

Prior to 1908, the first Japanese settlers succeeded in forming two organizations, the Kyogi Kai and the San Jose Doho Kai. On July 24, 1908, the Japanese Association of San Jose was formally inaugurated.

Occupations of the first settlers consisted mainly of work as commission bosses and ranch foremen. The Japanese added to their salaries through profits from board and meals supplied laborers employed in orchards owned by the Americans.

The approximate number of Japanese in 1908 was 300 of which number, 170 were members of the Japanese Association.

The first example of discrimination took place in 1900 when white laborers attacked a Japanese camp owned by Mr. Hume at Los Gatos. The attack took place, it was held, due to envy of the expansion of Japanese labor.

At the present time, the Issei male population consists of 535, Issei female population of 391. There are a total of 878 Nisei males and 787 Nisei females. The total is 2,591.

From the first few occupations, the list has grown to include the following: newspapers, drug store, physicians, midwife, grocery, dry goods, book store, art store, sake store, watch repair, candy store, fish market, fruit and vegetable market,

Farm supply, seed company, fertilizer company, shippers and transfers, insurance agency, laundry, tailor, dressmaker, photo service, printing, radio shop, food products, nursery, florist, hotel, restaurant, auto supply, bath, barber, beauty parlor, pool room, carpenter, tallow company and farming.

Total acreage owned by the farmers is 1,050; acres rented, 6,700. Acreage of food products produced is as follows: vegetables, 3,800; tomatoes, 550; fruits, 700; peas, 1,700; celery, 600; berries, 500.

One of the chief young people's organizations to join in the welfare of the Japanese community was the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County. The latter has cooperated with the Japanese Association in fostering good will with residents of other races.

Through its participa-

tion in civic duties such as purchase of American bonds during the World War, contributions to the Community Chest and cooperation in city festivals, the Japanese residents have gained the respect of their fellow townsmen and have laid the foundation for a sound relationship.

SONOMA COUNTY

By Saburo Sugawara, Chr. Minoru Matsuda, Frank Oda

The first Japanese to arrive in Sonoma County was Kanae Nagasawa in 1874. He settled two miles north of Santa Rosa and helped to open first friendships between Japanese and American residents.

The first settlers were either students or laborers. These people finally banded together to form the Japanese Association of Sonoma County.

As there was a steady flow of settlers, no definite number was recorded as to the Japanese residents. Nagasawa was chiefly responsible for the migration of early pioneers to this region.

No record exists of racial prejudice in Sonoma County. However, according to some old-timers, there was some discrimination. The extent was to call the Issei "Japs," but no physical violence was reported.

The total population of the Japanese in Sonoma County at present is 800, of which 500 are Issei and 300 Nisei.

The chief occupation is farming. There are several merchants and one dentist.

Organizations have grown as interests have varied and as the population has multiplied. There are now seven Issei organizations: Japanese Association, Hiroshima Kenjin Kai, Kumamoto Kenjin Kai, Togo Kai, Sonoma Buddhist Association, Bukkyo Fujin Kai, Nichiren Buddhist Churrrch. Besides, the Issei have opened language schools in Sebastopol and Petaluma.

Nisei groups are headed by the Japanese American Citizens League, followed by the Young Buddhist Association, Sakura Athletic Club, Sebastopol Boy Scout Troop 39 and the Petaluma Boy Scout Troop 20.

Residents have evidenced no discrimination in this region.

The Japanese are credited with having developed further the apple drying industry in the Sebastopol district and the poultry business in the Petaluma area.

The relationship between the Americans and Japanese have been extremely friendly. The latter have contributed freely to all types of worthy civic projects. The American residents, in turn, have donated to the various projects the Japanese have undertaken.

In order to create better understanding, the Japanese have presented cherry trees to the Anala and Santa Rosa high schools, the Sebastopol Grammar School and the Sonoma County hospital located in Santa Rosa.

The JACL and the YBA have taken active lead in participation in the county-wide Armistice Day parade and celebration. Japanese have volunteered wholeheartedly in donations for charities.

The Japanese Boy Scout troops have received favorable comments from civic leaders through outstanding work. The community is doing much to better relations at a time when such cooperation is greatly needed.

SALINAS VALLEY

By Harry Shirachi and Masao Takeshita

The first Japanese settled in this region in 1894 and took up farming. In 1898 they opened the Japanese Mission. At this time the Japanese population consisted of 100.

History does not record any racial discrimination in this period.

From the first 100, residents of the Japanese community have grown to the present 2,000 and have branched out into trades and professions.

Among the professionals are: physicians, surgeons, dentists, optometrists and druggists; trades—garage mechanics, service station attendant, carpenter, shoe mender, tailor, barber, beautician, insurance agent, electrician; farming—farmers, shed worker, shipper; miscellaneous—grocery, hotel, laundry, pool hall, restaurant, dry goods, celanizing and pressing.

The present Japanese organizations are: Japanese Association, Japanese American Citizens League, Athletic Club, Buddhist Church, YMWBA, Presbyterian Church, Christian Endeavor, Kenjin Kai, Japanese Schools, Sports Club, Kendo and Judo Club, and the Asahi Comrade Club.

Due to the limited public recreation grounds in the city, the problem of racial discrimination has not been very acute in this valley. Housing has brought a small amount of unwelcome feeling as to where Japanese may build homes, but no ordinances have been established as in many cities.

Among the many contributions which the Japanese have made to the community, perhaps the most important and helpful one is their participation in the annual Big Week and Rodeo. In the past, the Japanese Association has been entering a float in the Big Week parade and has always placed well in the prize-winning division.

From time to time, the Ja-

behind the
newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

AN ANSWER TO
AN UNSYMPATHETIC OBSERVER

AN INEPT QUIP

An unsympathetic observer of Nisei activities was reported to have remarked recently: "Why all these Nisei professions of loyalty to the United States? My advice to the Nisei citizens is to keep quiet, for people do not make protestations of loyalty unless they are not sure of themselves."

This remark, it seems to me, is more clever than wise, and it looks into the problems of the Nisei with no understanding. In a time of emotional stress approaching national war hysteria, when every innocent act of alien groups is looked upon with suspicion, when citizens of alien parentage are often suspected of un-American sympathies without cause or reason, it is most natural that citizens of Japanese ancestry should rise up as a body and express their convictions on the most vital question before them: their attitude toward their country.

Silence on their part may be taken as a tacit admission to the charges hurled at them with exasperating regularity by groups which tend to play one racial group against another, thus causing national disunity at a time when this country requires as never did before the united ef-

panese as individuals and as organizations have presented odors for the enjoyment of the public.

The Japanese Association took charge of decorations for a banquet held by the school teachers and executives of this city. Kimono-clad girls helped to serve at this time.

In the various drives and campaigns, such as those conducted by the YMCA, the Japanese have taken part wholeheartedly.

At the present time, the relations between the Japanese and the community are quite favorable. Many local prominent officials attend Japanese functions.

Many Japanese are in turn well acquainted with city officials, either through business or other relations. This factor has been an aid to keeping racial discrimination in the background. Most of the ill-feeling which does exist at times comes from the lower classes of people, due largely to Japanese success in farming.

Thus, discrimination has been the exception more than the rule, and is not expected to harm a relationship which is improving each year.

forts of all its people to prepare for defense.

Our answer to these cynics is simple. We say: "We express our faith and allegiance to America because we believe in it, and our words come from the heart."

No other justification is necessary.

GROSS INJUSTICE

An American newspaper recently carried an editorial deploring Nisei draft dodgers, and giving its readers the impression that American citizens of Japanese ancestry as a group are an unloyal lot. The fact of the matter is, the paper was citing the example of a certain Sacramento Nisei youth, who wanted to go to Japan and told the draft board so.

Without discussing the merits of the case, it is manifestly unfair to cite only one exceptional case, or even a dozen, to typify some 80,000 other Nisei who in the overwhelming proportion are loyal Americans. They are only ordinary citizens, engaged in no spectacular activities, and therefore they do not get publicity. They are, nevertheless, doing their best in a very difficult and complex situation to demonstrate their loyalty.

This one case of unfavorable publicity should teach the Nisei that each of them has a very responsible position to maintain, and that the mistake of even one of them may reflect upon the reputation of thousands of innocent persons.

VIGILANCE

We have had occasions to examine quite a number of letters to American editors written by Nisei readers. The latest of them is a masterpiece of its kind, written by Joe Oyama of Los Angeles to a paper in Fresno. A letter like that is bound to have its repercussions in the hearts of honest Americans everywhere, even in times like these. For at the core of the American heart is a love of truth and fair play, which are fundamental American characteristics.

We would like to see more Nisei express themselves on current topics in their local American papers. They have the education, the brains, and the will. And their active participation in journalistic forums should help spread the light of truth concerning the peculiar position of these Americans with Japanese faces.