

Pacific Citizen

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WE PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

Reaffirm Loyalty

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Leaders called upon the thousands of Japanese in Southern California to reaffirm their allegiance to the United States as repercussions from the espionage case involving two-foreign born Japanese cast a shadow over loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their parents.

Realizing that the burden of proof of their loyalty is, through circumstances, forced upon them, heads of local and national Japanese associations have issued a call that all "must conduct themselves in accordance with the fundamental principles of the United States and also to give their full support and cooperation to the authority thereof."

Ken Matsumoto, national JACL president, and Fred Tayama, Los Angeles chapter's president, said that the "unfortunate incident" is one of the very things they have been fighting against.

"We are extremely indignant about it," Matsumoto declared, "and we realize it is up to us to do all in our power to in some way make up for this incident. We are loyal to our country and we will be more vigilant than ever before to prevent a recurrence of such an incident."

Buy Bonds

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — "To increase our civilian usefulness by proving ourselves to be good Americans, the Citizens League Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense urges Nisei to awareness of changing conditions in the world," in a statement issued by Chairman Joe Masaoka of the Bay District.

He says: "In his fireside chat and Proclamation of May 27, President Roosevelt definitized American foreign policy.

"Its eventual impact upon Japan will have repercussions upon resident Japanese and American citizens of Japanese extraction.

"To lessen that rebound and thus correspondingly increase our civilian usefulness by proving ourselves to be good Americans, the Citizens League Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense draws these pertinent conclusions:

"As individuals: (1) it devolves upon us to be more than ever of exemplary personal conduct, in business, on the highway, and socially;

(2) to cooperate publicly, even conspicuously if need be in various defense movements when bona fide requests are made;

(3) to buy United States defense bonds;

(4) to be inoculated against typhoid on your day off, in order to weather the attendant effects; your doctor will do this for the nominal cost of the vaccine;

(6) every able bodied man of draft age or 3-A should be prepared for official summons by gradually training wife, mother, father brothers or sisters in your occupation so that they may be prepared to be

Back U. S. O.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Representative members of the Japanese community attended the "bugle call" banquet which officially opened the campaign for funds launched by the United Service Organizations for national defense at the Ambassador Hotel.

Leading business and professional people of Southern California totaling more than a thousand gathered to hear Paul Jutt, who flew here from Washington, D. C., for the meeting.

Dr. A. P. Giannini is chairman locally, while Thomas Dewey is chairman of the National U. S. O.

Representing the Japanese community were the following:

Gongoro Nakamura, Fiji Tanabe, Minoru Hori, S. Nagata, H. T. Komai, Katsuma Mukaeda, S. Sasaki, Fred Tayama, Shigemi Aratani, Ken Matsumoto, Mrs. Yamasaki, Mrs. K. Mukaeda, Frank Kagiwada, Masao Satow.

The United Service Organization comprises the combined forces of six national groups—the Jewish and Catholic Bureaus, the YMCA, YWCA, Traveler's Air, and Salvation Army.

The U.S.O. is now conducting a national campaign to raise \$11,000,000 to maintain and administer the 350 recreational centers being built by the Government adjacent to army camps.

a substitute should the call come.

"Furthermore, in order to increase the organized effectiveness of nisei clubs, the Citizens League Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense will shortly issue a handbook for an accelerated program of public relations.

Americanization Program Urged For S.C. Issei

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Gongoro Nakamura, president of the Central Japanese Association, stressed the importance of the Americanization education among the Issei Japanese of Southern California during a radio address, the first in a series sponsored by the association's Welfare Committee.

His speech continues: "For instance, if you are a farmer, be a good farmer, stay on your farm; produce crops. You help feed the defenders of democracy.

"You can help national unity in living in peace and harmony with all peoples, irrespective of color or creed. You can help national unity and national defense in cultivating the spirit of fair play, tolerance and kindness by practicing good will to all men in America.

"Our American children can help national defense, for instance, if they are girls and have already attained their majority by joining the Red Cross as nurses.

"You can help National Defense by buying bonds, savings stamps. You can help national defense in assuming your share in the United Service Organization funds to provide the service clubhouse for soldiers and sailors and other members of the armed forces and defense workers for recreation purposes."

Citizens All

EL MONTE, Calif.—Juvenile needs of American, Japanese and Mexican youth were presented and discussed at the luncheon meeting at the El Monte Coordinating Council at the Golda Lee cafe on Tuesday.

Henry Kuwabara, San Gabriel Valley J.A.C.L. president said: "We are all good American citizens and love this country and what it stands for, and we hope that, regardless of what the future holds for us, our American friends will not forget this."

Kuwabara told of the plans for a public meeting to be held by the Japanese people of the valley, in which they hope to publicly express their loyalty and good citizenship to this country.

B. L. Bergstrom, Americanization chairman of the American Legion, immediately pledged the support of his organization.

Shout! Wherever You May Be— "I Am An American"

On the street, in the home,
In a crowd, or alone,
Shout! Wherever you may be,
I am an American.
I am, from the heart of me.

Rich or poor, young and old,
Let this message be told,
Shout! Wherever you may be,
I am an American.
I'm proud of my liberty.

In the factory, in the mill,
Through each valley, from each hill,
Raise your voice and give America a thrill!
On the farms, in the schools,
Let's have one set of rules,
Shout! Wherever you may be,
I am an American.
I am, every part of me.

From Alaska's snowy peaks,
To the Southland's muddy creeks,
Listen in, because America now speaks!
On the farms, in the schools,
Let's have one set of rules,
Shout! Wherever you may be,
I am an American.
I am, every part of me.

Monterey, Seattle Citizens Make Plans for Northern California, Northwest District Conventions

SEATTLE, Washington — The district convention, sponsored by the Northwest District board will be held in Seattle on Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1. Opening on Saturday, the program includes an outing on Sunday and business session on Monday.

The opening ceremony will be held at the Chamber of Commerce from 8 p.m. and will be followed by a dance.

Discussion groups will center on economic, social and civic problems. Under economic problems will come vocational opportunities, labor, agriculture, business, finance and investment; social will include Nisei juvenile delinquency, Issei welfare, home education and marriage.

Through discussion on civic problems, it was hoped that a better knowledge of the importance of voting and participation in such projects as Red Cross work could be brought to the 3,500 Nisei of Seattle as well as the other regions represented in the district.

A town meeting of all round tables was suggested to sum up all discussions.

The board recommended that all functions go according to schedule.

The American Legion will give the invocation while the services of the First Hill Drum and Bugle Corps will be secured for the entire convention.

A sports number on the convention calendar is the golf tournament under the chairmanship of Johnson

MONTEREY, Calif. — After extensive plans had been made to hold the convention at Asilomar-by-the-sea, the Monterey Peninsula JACL was forced to change the locale for the district conclave scheduled here on July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3.

The change was necessitated when the United States government unexpectedly stepped into the picture and annexed the well known resort spot for its important NYA movement.

Although there are but two months remaining before the opening date of the gathering, the executive committee, headed by Hal Higashi and Teru Esaki, emerged undismayed from the setback and early this month released the good news that the Hotel San Carlos was secured for convention headquarters.

The management of the Hotel San Carlos has assured the chapter heads that every facility and accommodation of the largest hostelry in Monterey will be at the disposal of the hundreds of Nisei who are expected to gather for the occasion. The fact that it is centrally located in the heart of the historic fishing village and the peninsula adds to its value as an ideal convention headquarters.

Present schedule calls for a barbecue at Big Sur Park, boat rides, deep sea fishing, golfing on the turf of the world-famed Pebble Beach course, bowling and hiking, dancing, and sightseeing.

Of especial interest are the pre-convention dinner-dances scheduled for Thursday ev-

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THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

American citizens of Japanese ancestry are girding themselves to take part in Uncle Sam's defense program. From every community are reported activities which will back the United States in its present and future needs.

Among the first to recognize the need of Nisei awareness in the changing conditions in the world were the Southern Californians. Their Citizens League Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense sets pertinent facts for every thinking Nisei to keep in mind in the days to come.

The Los Angeles chapter took active means to enlist in the United Service Organizations' drive for funds to ensure wholesome recreation for the Army boys, of whom so many are proud American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Another matter needing the attention of every loyal citizen is the purchase of defense bonds. The Northern California District Council voted the purchase of bonds from the various chapters' sinking funds at a recent meeting.

Other district councils will probably take similar action. Not only are the Nisei on the mainland awakening to a full realization of their duties, but citizens in Hawaii are also voting their full support to the United States.

When the smoke of battle clears, not a small portion of those who will have fought for democratic ideals will be loyal Nisei citizens.

Chapters have responded well to our project of the sale of Japanese food recipes. There are a few remaining which we have reserved for sale to members only. Those chapters who have not ordered must contact the Pacific Citizen office immediately in order to secure their copies.

By projects similar to these, it is the hope of the Pacific Citizen management that both the chapters and the publication may profit. Not only has the sale of the books benefited us monetarily, but the tasty Japanese recipes have won friends among the American public.

Thank you for your support, chapters; we hope to inaugurate more mutual-aid projects.

Membership lists are almost complete. The Pacific Citizen will continue to publish late comers. All chapters of the Northern California District Council have responded. Those who have had additional members since their initial lists are urged to send in those names immediately.

Southern California still has seven delinquent chapters; Northwest, two; and Intermountain, two.

The delinquent chapters are asked to make a response of some kind. Their delay is depriving members of their rightful copies of the Pacific Citizen. Let's try to clear up the 1941 membership lists before the next issue.

Chapter correspondents are responding consistently. In order to avoid confusion of addresses, the monthly blanks for the use of the reporters are sent to the chapter's headquarters, in turn to be forwarded to the proper person.

If there are any correspondents who have not received them from their presidents, they may either inquire at their chapters' offices or this office.

The blanks are not necessary, however, for the reporting of news. By such means, the staff merely hopes to remind the correspondent of the impending deadline.

Again, we must remind contributors, chapters and reporters that the Pacific Citizen deadline for material and news, except for last-minute meeting notices, is the tenth of each month. Several chapters have been sending in their notices about the 16th of each month, much too late for the current issue and much too early for the succeeding one.

A great deal of confusion is evident regarding monthly assessments. Every month each chapter must remit \$1 to the Pacific Citizen office or its equivalent in advertisements. Some chapters have been meeting their entire year's assessment by means of advertisements.

Whatever ads are secured in excess will result in the 30 per cent commission to swell the chapter's funds.

On Books

By ISAO FUKUBA

"HONORABLE ENEMY"
 By Ernest O. Hauser
 (Duell, Sloan & Pierce, Inc., \$2.50)

When Ernest O. Hauser, writer and explorer, revisited Japan in 1939, he accumulated first-hand information for an interesting book which recently came off the press with the title, "Honorable Enemy." In it, creditably enough, the author attempts an unprejudiced and accurate presentation of the Japanese people and existing conditions within the Island Empire of the Rising Sun, with two results.

Not unsympathetic in his treatment of his subject, Mr. Hauser strikes a more pleasant note than one usually found in reports about Japan during the past few years. But also, it is apparent he intends to hold no brief for the Japanese who face severe criticism throughout his book. His one purpose, as he states, " . . . to study the smart Japanese and to catch on to their peculiar wisdom. For we may as well be prepared for better tricks than they have pulled out of their kimono sleeve."

Nonetheless, this book is undeniably refreshing with the portrayal of a very individual, Sato-san, the Japanese Mr. Smith, who reveals the universal unity of the spirit and the essential similarity of all mankind. To this extent, "Honorable Enemy" is appreciably favorable to the Japanese.

In the difficult psycho-analysis of the "race temperament" of a whole nation, however, the unacademic Mr. Hauser enters unsound ground. The notations, on this point, of Dr. George Trumble Lodd, before his revealing study of the Japanese, might well be kept in mind: "There are few subjects where anything approaching scientific exactness is more difficult or even impossible, than those that fall under the general title of 'race psychology.'"

It is a warning the author of "Honorable Enemy" cannot escape. Clear-cut and subtly knowing as his opinions on things Japanese may appear, he never quite reaches a satisfactory explanation of the two dominant strains in the Japanese temperament, what professor Lodd, applying psychological interpretation, has termed as the "sentimental" and the "choleric."

It is peculiar to Mr. Hauser that, while "Sato-san may be efficient and ruthless as the Prussian sergeant—when he is in uniform—in his home, Sato-san is serene and tender. He loves animals and children." On one hand is the sensitive and emotional nature of the sentimental, on the other, the unswerving forceful drive and organizing ability of the choleric. Both characteristics are found among highly civilized people; there is nothing mystifying about it.

Although no theory is ad-

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Any doubts as to the support for the Pacific Citizen seems to have been dispelled by the splendid improvement which has taken place. A showdown, such as the suspension of last spring, has made one and all realize that without the full cooperation of the membership, the publication cannot make any headway. There is no doubt that a great deal of the credit belongs to the editor, Evelyn Kirimura, and the silent "man behind the scenes," Vernon Ichisaka.

The present and future appears rosy. And yet, there have been men who have kept the Pacific Citizen going during those days when the pros and cons raged the hottest. James Sakamoto, our past National President, made the greatest sacrifice and contribution. He pulled the organ through the days when debt was plaguing the management. Susumu Togasaki of San Francisco, the man who earned the nickname of "JACL's Alexander Hamilton," was his right-hand man. The league owes a great deal to these two and the staff members who worked month after month to meet the deadline and with hardly any compensation.

In any venture, once the ball starts rolling, it will gain momentum. The case of the Pacific Citizen seems to be following the same pattern. The membership has awakened from the lethargy which has been the stumbling block. The officers are beginning to give their support and cooperation. This means better financial condition; more contributions of articles; better publication; a satisfied membership; and greater interest all around. The day is coming when all of us will be really proud of our Pacific Citizen.

The National JACL Endowment Fund Drive has been slow in getting under way. It is a reflection upon the entire membership if we cannot reach our goal one of these days. \$100,000 is equivalent to millions for an organization supported by the American public. We have no wealthy men. The sum total will be accumulated through small sums, chiefly fives and tens, very few larger donations.

There seems to be little disagreement, if any, as to the desirability and necessity of this fund for National Headquarters. To agree is one thing; to work to attain this goal is another. A great deal of sacrifice; lots of boosting;

vanced, the writer meant certain of his comments to fit into a comprehensive picture of the Japanese and the general situation in Japan. More than the result of an outmoded "crusade" the China conflict, to him, is an attempt of the military to regain a dominant position in the national structure which it formerly held in the Tokugawa era.

Such an interpretation is to deny any logic to the policy of the Japanese Government in regards to China, a charge which has been ably refuted by more careful political observers, such as J. P. Bland in, "China, the Pity of It," and the economist, Albert E. Hindmarsh, in "The Economic Basis of Japanese Foreign Policy." Against these authorities, layman Hauser does not stack up well.

hours of campaigning; and a great deal of patience and perseverance will be necessary.

The first requisite is for the members themselves to become enthusiastic with the willingness to give. We are too prone to cry about the hard times. All the while, we are giving to this and for that cause. If we want to help build this Endowment Fund, we should not find a great deal of difficulty. It all depends upon whether we want to give or not.

Sooner or later, we are going to make a start. If we settle down to business this year, it will mean that much of a start. Whether the goal set by the Endowment Fund Committee can be reached on time is immaterial. The main thing is to start the drive and produce some result.

We expect to see the American people come out of this crisis with a greater tolerance of racial problems. This seems to be inevitable. Close association in military camps is bound to create better understanding. And when the soldier boys return and resume their places in normal society, they will win recognition as citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

Of course the process may be slow. Today it is a fact that important key industries are being shut to citizens of colored, Japanese, German, and Italian descent. This is particularly true with the Nisei. All this talk about boost in wages, overtime pay and so forth seem like stories from a fairy tale book.

It is no use kidding anyone by saying that we are pleased with discriminations. We find it most discouraging to see our young men and women become disillusioned to find that they are not being accorded "equality and justice" which they have learned in the schools as the American ideals.

At the same time, we cannot fail to notice the strong "inferiority complex" of the Nisei. No one can be blamed because such an attitude is the product of circumstance. But judgments become warped. Any act which may not be viewed with suspicion ordinarily is given the test of whether it was prompted by racial prejudice or not.

Once prejudice becomes obvious, we are willing to protest and demand our rights. On the other hand, we must be on the lookout so that we will not be too sensitive about things. No matter how undesirable, until time proves our utterances as sincere, the authorities are not going to risk any chance. In most instance, they may be having their first contacts with the Nisei. As the boys show their mettle, conditions are bound to improve. We shall have to be patient.

behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

The persistent behind-the-scenes reports from both Washington and Tokyo that there may shortly be launched steps looking toward some sort of a rapprochement between the two countries may be the result of wishful thinking, or they may indicate the beginnings of a genuine attempt at reconciliation.

In his forthright and characteristic manner, President Roosevelt unloaded some heavy artillery upon both Berlin and Rome, identifying them by name, in his address to the Nation on May 27, but he did not mention Japan. The report spread immediately in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt intentionally omitted Japan in his chastisement of the Axis nations in order to leave the door open for conciliation later.

This report persists in spite of Foreign Minister's subsequent pledge of "immutable" loyalty to Japan's obligations under the tripartite alliance and Secretary Hull's assertion that the policy of America toward Japan has not been changed. This suggests that Washington may think certain forces at work in Japan are now strong enough to reverse Mr. Matsuo's announced policies. Or the impression may be going the rounds that Japan is playing a game of Axis bluff and that Japan does not really intend to fight the United States in any show-down, and therefore can be weaned beforehand, if sufficiently attractive considerations were offered.

For a long time some of our most astute diplomats, including the former Undersecretary William Castle, had maintained that it was a mistake not to conciliate Japan and thus prevent her from joining the Berlin-Rome axis. Both Lloyd George, wartime British Premier, and Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States, have pointed out that the position of the Allies in the current conflict has been notably altered in one respect, that Japan, which had been on the side of the Allies in the last war, this time is arraigned on the side of the enemy.

If we are to pursue President Roosevelt's vigorous declaration of defeating Hitlerism, it is manifestly to our advantage to concentrate our energies upon this task without the dangers of an attack from the rear. To put it another way, we ought not to quarrel with a back-door neighbor when our front yard is on fire, if we can possibly avoid it.

The tendency of the public at large is to lump both Tokyo and Berlin under the one convenient term of "enemies of democracy." When we come to analyze this stock generalization, we find that there are

obvious differences between the two parties, not the least of them being that Hitler to most Americans, presents a genuine threat to this country, while no one considers Japan as a serious menace to our national security.

No realistic observer could attribute the capacity, even if there is the desire (which we dispute), on the part of the governing powers in Japan to invade any part of the Western Hemisphere. It would be absurd to carry out our national policy on the hypothesis that Japan, which has been unable even to liquidate the antiquated feudal powers of Chiang Kai-shek after four years of all-out effort, can or will invade our shores.

This thesis becomes all the more untenable if we realize the fact a huge ocean of 6000 miles wide stretches between us, that our fleet is superior at least three-to-five and will shortly be twice the strength of Japan's, that our productive capacity is overwhelmingly greater, our natural resources incomparably more abundant.

With Hitler and his puissant martial Reich, the problem is entirely different. If Great Britain falls, the menace of Hitler could be a grim reality and in the words of Mr. Roosevelt, "only incredibly simple people" can ignore this menace.

This is not to say that the United States can not eventually win out in any mortal combat with Hitler's forces. As Mr. Hoover has pointed out, we have the manpower, the material resources, and the will to destroy any enemy or combination of enemies attempting to subdue the Western Hemisphere. Leo Huasleiter, a German engineer, in 1933, in "Revolution der Weltwirtschaft" computed the mechanical horsepower disposed in the world. He gave the United States 896,000,000; the rest of the world, 193,000,000. This may not be a conclusive appraisal, but it gives you an idea.

All of which is to point out that the Nazi menace is very real to most Americans, and becoming more so each passing hour.

The battles from Poland to Greece in the momentous past year may prove to be only the preliminary to an Armageddon of such savage fury and widespread destruction as well nigh to destroy modern civilization. We may be sucked in willy-nilly, for the flames are already flying dangerously close to this continent. Such being the case, our strategic position would be immeasurably strengthened if we can achieve a settlement with Japan.

Unconfirmed reports say that the Washington Administration may be about to take

High School Honor Student Presents Nisei Position Before Convention Of History And Economic Teachers

Winning Better Understanding Through Speakers

(Editor's Note: Jun Yamamoto, honor student at the Roosevelt High School in Los Angeles, delivered the following speech at a convention of history and economic teachers at Alhambra.)

His speech is an idea of the part high school students can play in winning better understanding of the Nisei position.

Yamamoto is a member of the senior class, vice-president of the Junior Kiwanis Club, vice-president of the Guardsman Society and an active member of several extra-curricular activities. He was recently elected into the Epebian Society, highest honor that can be bestowed upon any graduating student, based upon scholarship, character and curricular activities.

He ends his speech with the Nisei Creed by Mike Masaoka, I.D.C. chairman, a document which has now become JACL history.)

Upon observation of this morning's paper I noticed the headlines stating victories for the nations at WAR in Europe, Asia, and Africa with greater tension arising in the Mediterranean and Pacific Areas. After reading each article of war news from over there, where big guns are blasting old frontiers, armies on the march, millions of men, women, and children changing their nationalities daily, bombs wiping out ancient and populous cities, destruction spouting from ingenious machines, and science, meant to serve life enlists in the service of death, and the wholesale slaughter of man by man on a scale unparalleled in human history, has given me a sense of appreciation of how fortunate I am to be able to live in a free land where liberty, justice, and equal rights are the key notes of this great and glorious land of ours.

Because of the growing tension of strained relationships between the United States and Japan, you are particularly interested in the status of the Japanese American or Nisei as they are called. We have in the United States approximately 96,000 American born Japanese, 38,000 of which reside right here in Southern California and of these 10,000 are voters in Los Angeles County.

As to the loyalty of the 96,000 Nisei in the Continental United States and an additional 115,000 in the Hawaiian Islands, we have yet to find an American Citizen of Japanese ancestry guilty of disloyalty to the United States in any shape or form. Accusatory attitude toward Japan, and that the Japanese on the other hand may be ready for a settlement. If true, this is welcome news.

tions and lot of talk by newspapers, national magazines, selfish politicians, and radio commentators are without a basic foundation, lest they would have come out with a specific case and a public court trial.

For some unknown reason, we Nisei have to swallow all the racial discriminations and unfound and unjust criticisms thrown against us whenever the going gets rough between United States and Japan. We Nisei are not responsible in any way whatsoever, as to the intentions of the Japanese government in the Far East.

In the Selective Service we have a little more than 800 already inducted, and this figure is growing larger each day. Each soldier of Japanese ancestry has pledged wholeheartedly and with complete loyalty to the government of the United States and to protect and fulfill the commands of the Commander-in-Chief to the best of his ability. There are thousands more waiting to shoulder a gun to defend the United States at any time against any aggressor nation whether it be Japan or not, it makes no difference.

At a recent dinner meeting of the Japanese American Citizens League, Captain E. R. Riordan of Fort MacArthur confirms the loyalty of the Nisei in America. He states, and I quote:

"I don't think there's any doubt as to your loyalty. However, you are going to be tried and tested, not because of you, but because of the position of the country of your ancestry has taken in this crisis."

"As for the Nisei in Selective Service I am glad to report that we have not had one case where a Nisei has gone wrong. We have given them opportunities and they have not failed us. It is your duty to come and see the training if you get improper reports. The public has a right to know." Unquote.

There is no question as to which flag the Nisei will fight under. The question, or problem is what the Nisei not of military age, who have to stay home will do during the duration of such a war? The answer lies with time and most important with you, the American citizens of the white race.

Because of the racial prejudice against the American-born Japanese, we have been forced to live and work together in territories granted to us. Thus, Lil' Tokio has developed in Los Angeles where the customers are Japanese and Japanese Americans, with a few of our American friends here and there. Yes, it is true that we have American friends who understand our position but the army of Americans who do not understand us and are prejudiced against us for some unknown reason, runs in to the millions throughout the United States.

question of segregation

The unfortunate press release which stated that the draftees of Oriental ancestry will be segregated with the colored soldiers has created a situation wherein every move is being watched closely to ascertain whether discrimination will be practiced or not. Despite the statement from Secretary of War Stimson that the color lines will not be drawn, the first impression has left a certain amount of doubt.

Lately rumors have been prevalent that segregation will soon start. And the transfer of about 24 Nisei soldiers from Camp McQuaide to Camp Ord seemed to confirm this in the minds of many.

In view of the seriousness of permitting unfounded stories from circulating through the Japanese communities, National JACL Headquarters requested Mr. Walter Tsukamoto of Sacramento, past National President, to investigate the matter. Interviews were held with Brigadier General J. O. Donovan, acting Director of the Selective Service Board for California, and Major Irwin E. Farrington. Both stated emphatically that the army policy has been to mix the Nisei soldiers without segregation and that there has been and will be no change from this rule.

National President Saburo Kido issued a special statement to the affiliated chapters regarding this matter. He stated:

"Utmost care must be taken to prevent unfounded rumors from being circulated on the treatment that the Nisei soldiers receive in the army. Those of us who are not in the service must do everything possible to support our soldier boys. We have had assurance from the army authorities that the Nisei will not be segregated and that every opportunity will be given them for advancement on the same basis as any other soldier.

"It is not fair to the army authorities or to the Nisei soldiers to view every act with suspicion. The commanders must act depending upon the condition and situation in the manner they deem best for the army and for the national defense. Such being the case, no matter what assignment is given, conscientious and diligent effort should be made to the best of one's ability. And since the Nisei soldiers are showing that they are trustworthy and good workers, they are winning recognition and respect.

"Nothing should be done to undermine the good morale that has been built. If there are any complaints which need attention or semblance of discrimination, National JACL will be glad to offer its services to straighten matters.

"The Nisei are being given the opportunity to meet the test. By the splendid showing of the soldiers in training and the support that the Japanese communities are giving, the confidence of the American public in the Japanese residents has increased many fold.

Flower Displays Win Honors



The Oakland JACL flower arrangements again took high honors at the National Hobby Show, sponsored by the Oakland Jr. Chamber of Commerce. Due to the exceptional display, each member received a gold medal award. In the top picture are seen some of the members in charge: left to right; Mieko Kuroiwa, President Kay Hirao, and Mrs. R. H. WeHara, chairman.

In the lower picture is the display. (Photos Courtesy New World-Sun and Japanese American News.)



view points of a nisei in hawaii

By Stanley Shimabukuro

Hawaiian-born Nisei are turning out to be indefatigable patriots. There are numerous reasons for their patriotism. The local Nisei are deeply aware of the fact that the American way of life is much superior to any other form of government. They are reaffirming their faith in American democracy and pledging their unswerving support of the government by sponsoring giant rallies on all the islands. They are volunteering eagerly to the Provisional Police Plan, America Red Cross, American Legion and its Auxiliary, Hawaii Educational Association, Lions and Rotary clubs and many other civic organizations.

As this is written, Governor Joseph B. Poindexter revealed that he has received from several clubs composed of Americans of Japanese parentage resolutions offering services of the members in any capacity in which they can be useful during the national emergency. In a signed statement, Governor Poindexter said: "All Americans, regardless of race, have their duties to perform and their jobs to do under the present emergency. I would not single out any race or any group. We are all alike, all Americans, and we must all do our part."

At a recent blackout, the Japanese communities were highly commended for their cooperation by General Walter C. Short, Commander of the Hawaiian Division of the U. S. Army.

The Provisional Police Plan which is conducted by all the police departments of the counties in the territory is another obstacle to the enemy force. In Oahu alone approximately fifty leading cit-

izens from the Japanese ancestry are giving their services to safeguard the public utilities which are likely to be disrupted by dangerous elements in time of national emergency. They have been sworn in with this in mind: the acute threat of sabotage or of anti-American actions by hostile elements of the local population prior to or during a war is a danger that would weaken the defense of the nation to an extent scarcely appreciated in time of peace. These volunteers will have unlimited police powers to cope with any situation in actual war-time.

Our fair sex has its place, too. The Nisei girls are admirably offering their cooperation to the local Red Cross, Ambulance Corps of Honolulu Women, Preparedness Committee of the Medical Society. By enlisting to these services, they learn the latest, scientific first-aid work. Some are assigned to ambulance training, while others are connected with stenographic, domestic and other tasks that are required in time of the actual hostilities.

The Oahu Citizens' Committee for Home Defense — comprising representatives of all sorts of clubs whose members are Americans of Japanese parentage — is now sponsoring huge, patriotic rallies. At a gigantic rally which is soon to be held at the auditorium of the McKinley high school, the committee has planned to invite high-ranking army and navy, as well as civic and territorial officials to speak. Resolutions will also be introduced to reaffirm the group's allegiance to the United States and pledging every cooperation in President Roosevelt's emergency and de-

1941 Nisei Week In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Nisei Week for 1941 will be held Aug. 3-10, it was announced by Fred Tayama, president of the local JACL chapter. Eiji Tanabe who will serve as this year's chairman has selected the following committee heads: Shizue Kobayashi, Queen selection; John Ando, business; George Saiki, food show; Yuichi Hirata, street dance; Fred Tayama, opening ceremonies; Shig Aratani, closing ceremonies; Jack Iwata, program

efforts. At a recent preliminary meeting, the chairman declared that "we, as true Americans, must take calm, intelligent action to aid in the emergency that is upon us. We must cooperate with the government in every possible way."

The representatives of the Committee are determined to instruct the Nisei in Hawaii to (1) maintain their reputed record as orderly, law-abiding citizens; (2) dispel all fears of unwholesome gossips; (3) cooperate with the government in all emergency measures; (4) prevent hysteria; (5) inform proper authorities of any scheme of sabotage or espionage; (6) encourage continuance of friendly relationships with the army and navy personnel by entertaining members of these groups.

In speaking about the word, "patriotism," we agree that loyalty to one's country is as natural and proper as loyalty to one's home and family. To a citizen of this democratic nation there is a special reason to be patriotic and loyal because it is not a question of obeying orders blindly, but the feeling of being a partner in a splendid, prosperous concern, whose transactions are creating the greatest good to the greatest number. Hawaii's Nisei Americans are cognizant of these facts. They are

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:

Some weeks ago the newspapers played up a bill in the Legislature which would prevent labor unions from barring persons from membership because of his race or color. What happened to the bill?

S.M.

Los Angeles

Dear S.M.:

Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles County introduced A. B. 119 in the present session of the Legislature which would make it a criminal offense for any labor organization to deny membership in its organization by reason of race, color or creed. This bill was recommended favorably by the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital on March 25, 1941 and passed by the Assembly on April 7, 1941. On April 10, 1941, however, the Senate Committee on Labor tabled the measure. Because of the strong opposition to the bill in the Senate, the bill has no chance of becoming law in the present session.

Dear Editor:

Of the thousands of bills pending in the Legislature, will you please list a few which directly affect the Nisei?

F. S. T.

Los Angeles

Dear F.S.T.:

It will be impossible to list all the bills now pending in the Legislature which will directly affect the Nisei, because practically every bill affects us directly — and there are 2643 bills in the Assembly and 1339 bills in the Senate!

Briefly, some of the more interesting are:

SENATE BILL 1253 by Senator DeLap: relating to the legal effect of copies of birth, marriage or death records which provides that any such copy when properly certified by the State or local registrar or the County Recorder to have been registered within a period of one year from the date of the event is PRIMA FACIE evidence in all courts and places of the facts stated in it. (At date of this writing, June 7, 1941 awaiting Governor's sig-

ever mindful of national safety and emergency!

nature).

ASSEMBLY BILL 268 by 10 Assembly co-authors: amends the present Health and Safety Code to provide that a petition to establish the fact of BIRTH, death or marriage, may be filed in either (1) the Superior Court of the County in which the BIRTH or death or marriage is alleged to have occurred, OR (1) the Superior Court of the County in which the person whose BIRTH or marriage it is sought to establish is residing, etc.

The old law required such petitions to be filed only in the County in which the birth occurred and resulted in a great deal of hardship upon persons who since birth had moved to a remote and different county. (Approved by the Governor on April 15, 1941)

ASSEMBLY BILL 1128 by Mr. Dilworth: amends the Fish and Game Code by requiring ALL persons applying for a commercial fishing license to submit photographs and consent to the taking of fingerprints. It designates prohibited areas within which fishing boats are forbidden to operate and provide for cancellation of licenses in proper cases. This bill was strongly supported by the JACL and the Japanese Commercial Fishermen's Associations of the entire State. (Approved by the Governor May 29, 1941)

ASSEMBLY BILL 2615 by Mr. Millington: as now amended grants the right of inspection of all text books used by foreign language schools to determine whether or not such text book creates or teaches disloyalty to the United States or creates or teaches allegiance to any foreign government. This bill as amended was likewise supported by the JACL and the Japanese foreign language schools of the State. (At date of this writing, June 7, 1941, pending Senate concurrence).

ASSEMBLY BILL 64 by Mr. Hawkins: adding a new section to the State Civil Service Act prohibiting the inclusion of any question or notation upon or in any application, examination paper or other paper, book, document or record indicating or in any wise suggesting or pertaining to the race, color or religion of any person whomsoever. (Signed by the Governor on May 10, 1941).

"May Freedom Never Cease"

(Editor's note: Following is Maye Oye's prize-winning oration, "Let Freedom Ring," which placed first in the recently-held JACL oratorical contest in Portland. Miss Oye will represent the Portland league chapter at the Northwest JACL finals in Seattle during Labor Day holidays.)

It is a lovely summer evening and the sun makes its slow descent—the western skies are tinted with gold. We are standing on the shores of New York and as we eagerly watch eastward, we hear a faint whistle and see the huge steamer outlined against the far horizon. It moves slowly toward us and finally sails into the dock. The passengers disembark one by one. Among the crowd we see a youth—a young sturdy youth. And as he walks slowly off the gang-plank, he raises his eyes and fixes his gaze upon the tri-colored flag fluttering in the skies. Tears slowly trickle down his cheeks and he utters, "Oh, Thank God for America—thank God for the land of freedom, liberty and happi-

ness."

Such is the scene that is witnessed in many eastern ports as the immigrants from the totalitarian states of Europe pour through the gates of liberty. It is then for the first time we stop to consider what the stars and stripes symbolize and what American democracy means to every American.

Liberty Praised Here

The United States of America has long been considered the "melting pot" of the world. We find people coming from all over the world into our nation. The reason is obvious. We do not find a government in Europe, in the Orient or in any other part of the world that gives one those liberties which every man should rightfully enjoy—the freedom of speech, the freedom of action, and the freedom of worship. In Germany we find—"men condemned, confined in concentration camps because they dared to think, to act, and to worship as they pleased." In China and Japan lives of hundreds of youths are given to military training. In all these nations

the government plans, directs and commands. They all have one harsh principle in common—compulsory cooperation—and one unjust method—coercion.

Democracy is based upon two basic principles. First, the rights and liberties of the individual and second, the liberties of the individual and second, the rights of self government. Democracy relies upon voluntary cooperation. Its success, therefore, depends upon good citizenship. Upon we the people rests the responsibility of maintaining the government of this nation. We are the government. Each and everyone of us must see to it that this government of the people, by the people and for the people will live on forever. We must exercise all our privileges and assume responsibilities and duties as true American citizens.

A good active citizen must always be well informed and must know the world about him. He must observe the public affairs of this world and this nation and be ready to express his views on the issue of the day. In a free country a difference of opinion is highly essential. If our power is to be exercised intelligently and effectively, we must be awake to the issues of the day. The government of today is the creature of public opinion and public opinion is vitally important and fundamental for it is the foundation of the continuing structure of the civilization of to-

morrow. And we, Japanese Americans must show that we as bona fide, unadulterated, 100 per cent Americans are awake to the issue of the day, to the problems that face the United States. Further, the citizen must obey the laws and show proper respect to constituted authority. Evading traffic regulations, tax laws, are the very roots from which racial discrimination develop. We, Japanese Americans must sell ourselves to our fellow Americans as true law abiding citizens.

Voting Pertinent

Properly voting is fundamental and essential part of the qualified citizens' duty to the government. The man who does not think it worthwhile to exercise his right to vote for public officers and on such public questions as are submitted to voters is strangely ignorant of the real duty, which rests upon him and the real basis of democracy. The person who will not take the trouble to vote or to study is a poor spirited parasite willing to live on the labor of others and to shirk the honorable obligations to do his share in reciprocation. Not only should one vote but he must vote intelligently. By voting intelligently we mean study the candidates and their platform and vote for the candidate who is best fitted for position—a person who will stand up for the ideals of Americanism and carry out the better plans to develop a greater nation.

Last but not the least, we must respect the rights

of others. Let us not destroy or mar what the general public has paid for by acts of selfish vandalism and indifference. Let us always consider the rights of others. If we are prone to disorderly conduct and general intolerance we cannot say that we are working toward a stronger democratic nation.

This is democracy and we the citizens are granted the privilege of governing—the success or fate of the government rests in the hands of the people; therefore, let us do our utmost to fulfill our duties as true American citizens. The government created by the people cannot best serve them unless they themselves fulfill their obligations as citizens. Let us be democratic in thought. If we keep our love for freedom and our democratic ideals alive, we can never submit to the false glitter of the "isms."

Preserve Our Rights

Keeping this in mind let us earnestly strive conscientiously to participate, to preserve our democracies, our liberty, our precious American heritage.

And may we raise our voices in sturdy unison to sing—
My country tis of thee
Sweet Land of Liberty
Of thee I sing
Land where my father died
Land of the Pilgrim's pride
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

And may it be our fervent prayer that freedom shall never cease its ringing.

Final Results Given for National JACL Pin Campaign; Gardena Valley, Oakland, Valley Civic League Win

With the conclusion of the national JACL pin drive in May, Gardena Valley took first prize, according to Kay Hirao, chairman of the campaign.

Oakland and Valley Civic League placed second and third with gross sales of \$177.67, \$129.66, and \$111.76, respectively. Credit is accorded to Sacramento, Tulare County and Santa Clara for their orders in view of the fact that they have purchased substantial numbers in previous years.

The gross sales for 1941 is \$853.81, whereas the figure for the past two and a half years ending in 1940 is \$1,053.38. Pins sold in 1941 total 529, and in previous

years, 644.

The total sold in 1941 is quite large, considering that the drive was sustained during the period of three months. Due to the number of complimentary pins, sales were also boosted.

The total sales of pins since their adoption in 1938 and up to June 9, 1941, is \$1,907.19, from the sale of 1,173 pins. Included in the number are four pearl-studded pins, three to Oakland and one to Sacramento.

Although the national drive is over, orders will be accepted throughout the year. Pins given as prizes during the national drive, however, will be discontinued.

The final results of the drive are as follows:

| | Gross Sales | Total Pins | CHAPTER | CHAIRMAN |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | \$177.67 | 96 | Gardena Valley | Masanobu Hata |
| 2. | 129.66 | 61 | Oakland | Haruki Kuroiwa |
| 3. | 111.76 | 80 | Valley Civic League | Setsuo Naito |
| 4. | 56.40 | 27 | Tulare | Tom Shimasaki |
| 5. | 47.98 | 35 | Washington Town. | James Hirabayashi |
| 6. | 47.70 | 27 | Santa Clara (San Jose) | Taeko Noda |
| 7. | 45.52 | 36 | Sacramento | Masako Matsunami |
| 8. | 32.92 | 21 | Y.S.B.C. | Jane Murata |
| 9. | 27.81 | 22 | Sonoma County | George Matsumoto |
| 10. | 25.80 | 22 | Seattle | Fred Takagi |
| 11. | 16.49 | 13 | Puyallup | Lefty Sasaki |
| 12. | 15.45 | 13 | Lodi | Fred Ouye |
| 13. | 14.68 | 9 | Portland | Alice Kawasaki |
| 14. | 12.90 | 11 | Long Beach | Josie Ikeda |
| 15. | 12.50 | 11 | Mid-Columbia | Masami Asai |
| 16. | 9.54 | 5 | San Francisco | Dr. Masako Moriya |
| 17. | 9.53 | 5 | San Diego | Tom Mukai |
| | | | | K. F. Nakagawa |
| 18. | 9.27 | 4 | Eden Township | Min Nakagawa |
| | | | | Yoshito Shibata |
| 19. | 9.27 | 4 | Delta | Tom Murakami |
| 20. | 9.03 | 7 | Yo-Solano | Harry Aoyagi |
| 21. | 7.74 | 6 | San Mateo | Joe Yamada |
| 22. | 6.96 | 3 | Alameda | Alice Iwataki |
| 23. | 6.44 | 5 | San Benito | Kay Kamimoto |
| 24. | 4.90 | 3 | Ogden | Yoshi Sato |
| 25. | 4.64 | 2 | Bay District | Alyce Asaka |
| 26. | 1.25 | 1 | Salt Lake | Joe Kurumada |

Buddhists of America Support U. S. Defense

Young Buddhists of America received a direct appeal from their president, Manabu Fukuda, to do their "part as American citizens, fully realizing the significance of your duties during the present world situation" in a message addressed to them. Fukuda wrote:

"Fellow Buddhists Of America:

"May I take this means of talking to you personally and asking you to make the Young Buddhist movement an integral part of your daily life in this land of religious freedom?"

Today we find ourselves in a very difficult role of trying to strengthen the foundation of our religion and at the same time trying to make our Occidental friends realize that the spirit of Buddhism shall in no way conflict with the ideals of the American Democracy and the American way of living.

"Buddhism has a great task in this world that is fast losing its sense of judgment, and it is here that the Bussei must carry on, not only for the future of Buddhism in America, but also for the welfare of our nation which has given us the liberty to keep our faith in the

teachings of Buddha.

"The Young Buddhists of America, through the various types of meetings and conventions, have pledged themselves to combine their strength in order to preserve the only democracy in the world today, the American way of living. However, it is not the beautiful wording of the resolutions that constitute the backbone of this vital movement, nor is it the inspirations alone that keep the spirit of Buddhism alive and the Torch of Freedom aflame. It is the earnest endeavor and honest devotion of each one of us that will bring results, the results that will truly express the spirit of Brotherhood in this world of unrest and continual strife.

"The Young Buddhist Federation of North America has given its hearty approval on the national defense program, especially on the acceptance of the nisei to serve in the United States Army. There are many Bussei who are already serving in the Army, winning the respect of their fellow trainees and the admiration of the American public.

"It is my sincere belief that the Army officials will not be

disappointed with any of the Bussei, since Buddhism has taught him to return the favor of his country at all times, at any cost. This is one of the doctrines of our religion, and I can assure the Administration that there will be no conscientious objectors to military training among the members of the Buddhist organizations. "I believe that we are very fortunate in being given an opportunity to prove our loyalty to the United States and to become better American citizens in the development of American civilization through the principles of Buddhism.

"I appeal to you, Young Buddhists of America, to do your part as American citizens, fully realizing the significance of your duties during the present world situation. No matter how small your individual effort may be, the combined results will not only be of benefit to our country, but it will form a bright future for Buddhism in America.

So, carry on, Bussei! Carry on, so that we may live in Unity, Peace and Eternal Happiness.

—Manabu Fukuda, President, Young Buddhists Federation of America."

TO THE FARMERS

Army To Procure Fresh Vegetables, Fruits Under New "Field Ration"

A new policy of Army procurement of fresh fruits and vegetables went into effect nationally about May 1. Known as the "field ration" system, it has been made necessary by the rapid increase in the size of the Army.

Under the new system, instead of buying such perishables through individual post Quartermasters or unit Mess Sergeants, purchase of requirements for all posts in a territory will be done through 30 purchasing centers. A commissioned officer of the Quartermaster Corps is to be in charge of each buying office. He will be advised by a civilian produce buyer—a "marketing specialist"—experienced in buying fresh fruits and vegetables on a large scale.

Under the "field ration" system, all units at an Army post or cantonment will get the same menu on the same day. Menus will be prescribed by Corps Area Commanders to all Quartermasters, who in turn, will be guided by these menus when requisitioning the buying office for his supply of fresh fruits and vegetables. Requisitioning will be done

sufficiently in advance to insure purchase and delivery to each post or camp.

Purchase by the buying office will be on a competitive basis for definite quantities, f. o. b. destination. Thus the buying office purchases for all posts in its jurisdiction, and the successful bidders deliver the produce to the various required destinations.

Inspection of carload lots will be done at the delivery point, as will inspection for less than carload lot purchases whenever possible. All purchases are to be made on Army specifications for grades and packaging. It is intended that the specifications will be flexible enough to meet general growing and marketing conditions.

Our source of information indicates a preference for purchase in carload lots whenever feasible, but not to the point where smaller dealers and growers cannot participate. Home-grown or locally produced commodities will be given full consideration providing sizable quantities can be furnished and Army specifications met.

Why grow crops to feed BUGS? It looks like good prices this year—CONTROL PESTS that attack Tomatoes, Peas, Melons, Lettuce and other crops, WITH:

Supercide-Agicide-Pyrocide-Cryolite

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- STOCKTON, Pacific Guano Co., 1740 East Channel St.
Phone: 3-0522
- SACRAMENTO, Pacific Guano Co., Front & L Sts.
Phone: 2-9276
- YUBA CITY, Pacific Guano Co., Southern Pacific Bldg.
Phone: Marysville 1425
- WATSONVILLE, Pacific Guano Co., Ford & Walker Sts.
Phone: 40
- SALINAS, P. J. Helgeson, 106 Lincoln Avenue
Phone: 4297
- GRIDLEY, Gridley Growers Supply Company
Phone: 55
- HOLLISTER, Fred Trowbridge, Rt. 1, Box 31
Phone: 41-F-3
- SAN JOSE, C. A. Stevens, 327 West Julian Street
Phone: Ballard 1478
- MOUNTAIN VIEW, Roy Tsuruda, Route 2, Box 464
Phone: 2202
- CONCORD, Russi & Sonner Company
Phone: 4671
- HAYWARD, Gorrie & Yeoman
Phone: 81
- SAN LEANDRO, A. C. Tarabini, 2nd & Hearst, Berkeley
Phone: Andover 9546

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY

2nd & Hearst Ave., Berkeley, California
Phone: Berkeley 7120

GROWTH IN FROZEN-FOOD TRADE NOTED

The remarkable growth in the frozen-food industry in the last 10 years had made more than 1,000,000 frozen-food lockers available, today to farm and city housewives, the Farm Credit Administration reports. Approximately 3,200 locker plants with an average capacity of 330 lockers are now in operation.

Three-fourths of the lockers now in service are used by farm families. States leading in the number of locker plants are Iowa, Washington, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, all of which are predominantly rural, it is pointed out. Rapid expansion is taking place in some of the Southern States, especially Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

A nation-wide survey made by the Farm Credit Administration shows that of the 2,500 plants in operation on Jan. 1, 1940, 85% had been opened since 1935 and 60% since 1937. Most of these plants provide, in addition to locker space, a chilling and aging room, a sharp freezer with temperatures from zero to 40 below; and cutting, grinding, and wrapping service. Many plants also furnish other services, such as lard rendering, curing, smoking, slaughtering sausage making, and fruit and vegetable processing.

U.S. "FOOD FOR DEFENSE"

Borrowers under the Farm Security Administration program in the Southeast are swinging into line with the Department of Agriculture's new "Food for Defense" program which is aimed to help farmers produce more meat, dairy, and poultry products.

Since one of the main reasons for Farm Security loans is to help small farmers raise more of their living right in their own back yards, many borrowers were already well started toward increased production. But now spurred by the necessity of raising produce for Britain and for our own defense, the 80,000 families in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina are going into the food business in a bigger way, planning to sell the increased production of "defense foods."

The aim is to have each of these 80,000 families increase livestock production this crop year by adding 50 more chickens, one more brood sow, and two more milk cows to its farm plan. Over and above any loans made already, the Farm Security Administration has released more than \$4,000,000 for loans to families to help them reach this goal and thus do their part in helping insure food enough for Britain and for home needs.

Need for Study of What Consumers Buy

By Dr. M. P. Rasmussen

(Continued from last issue)

There seems to be substantial agreement that over three-fourths of the families of the United States have relatively low incomes. Why, then, should the assumption be made that there are not roughly equivalent levels in demand for grades, qualities and services? It seems a reasonable interpretation of the data given so far that only a small proportion (not over 25 to 30 per cent) of our population can afford to use "high quality and well graded" products, even if they so desired.

The primary purpose of existing official grade standards for fruits and vegetables has been to serve as a basis for buying and selling fruits and vegetables at wholesale. The Federal grades for fruits and vegetables seem to have been generally accepted by the trade for such purposes. It is probable that existing grades are reasonably well adapted to such relations as growers or shippers have with the wholesale trade.

It has generally been assumed that grade standards, suitable for wholesale purposes, carried through and were adapted to retail and consumer purposes. This is certainly open to question.

It is unfortunate that so little is known concerning what consumers actually buy. The lack of facts may be the major reason why plans for increasing fruit and vegetable consumption have been less successful than was anticipated.

In the final analysis, the only "demand" worthy of

much consideration is that expressed in actual purchases. If it is desired to know what grade of automobiles consumers "demand," it does little good to ask what they prefer. The only way to get the practical answer is to find out what they actually own and drive. Many of us have "champagne appetites," but most of us have "beer incomes."

If grades and qualities are to be the means both of increasing net farm income and of satisfying consumers, such grades and qualities must bear clear-cut relationships to the economic needs of growers and consumers. Such grades must be based, first, on differences in levels of consumer purchasing power; second, on differences in preferences of individuals; and third, on differences in the purposes for which the product may be used.

There is as yet, little evidence available to indicate what grade characteristics consumers want and are willing to pay for. One of the most important jobs facing the vegetable growers of America is to see to it that such information is obtained as soon as possible.

If actual consumer purchases are studied in enough cities and for long enough periods, it should be possible to get a good picture of what they can and will pay for. If the vegetable growers of America will see to it that State and Federal appropriations are made available to research agencies, this information can be obtained. No funds are available today for such purposes.

(To be concluded)

Replanted Peach Orchards Show Poor Growth Due to Poison in Old Roots; Other Tips of Interest to Farmers

Experiments have shown that replanted peach orchards usually show poor growth, the trees are slow to come into bearing and the crops are small. This poor performance is due to an accumulation of a poisonous material in the root bark of old roots, not to depleted soil fertility.

Citrus production on adobe clay soils is about 50 per cent to 60 per cent of that on medium-textured soils.

Interesting series of tests on Pennsylvania Experiment Station recently uncovered the fact that the power needed to pull a fourteen-inch plow at a depth of eight inches in a clay soil containing 3/4 per cent organic matter was 25 per cent less than the draft of the same plow in similar ground having 2 1/4 per cent organic matter.

In Ohio it was found that within the greenhouse the

same variety of tomatoes contained somewhat more of vitamin C than those grown in the field.

Dehydrated castor oil has been found to be a very satisfactory substitute for tung oil, which has been long regarded as "tops" by the paint and varnish industry.

Permanent cover crops are growing in popularity. They cut down tillage costs, help maintain irrigation contours and provide a surface mat which helps water penetration and prevents runoff.

An orchard which has grown cover crops for a number of years will show in a majority of cases better trees than nearby orchards which have not used cover crops.

Reports indicate that while onion seed is short and prices higher than usual, there does not seem to be any shortage of onion sets this year.

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American Rural Fronts Undergo Change Agriculture and Defense

More aircraft armaments, machines, and soldiers—that's what the national defense program means to millions of Americans. But some of us forget that the farmer behind the plow plays as big a part in the defense program as the soldier behind a machine gun!

The iron hammer of war, now pounding in Europe, has also wrought many changes on the farm-front of America. These changes are vitally important to some thirty million Americans who live on farms. Let's find out what these changes are, how they affect the agricultural outlook, and what they mean in terms of jobs on the farm.

What Happened to Exports Item One: The decline of

exports. Up to the time World War II began, our farmers depended heavily on export markets. To Continental Europe, they shipped one-half of the fire-cured tobacco produced in the United States, one-half of our dried prunes, three-fifths of our dried pears, one-fifth of our cotton, one-fifth of our raisins, five per cent of our wheat, and about the same proportion of our apples and flue-cured tobacco.

To England went another big slice of our exports: one-third of our production of flue-cured tobacco, one-fifth of our raisins, one-quarter of our canned pears, one-tenth of our cotton and a similar proportion of our lard, five per cent of our apples, and three per cent of our wheat.

What is the situation today? The exports to Continental Europe have been lost almost completely. The exports to Britain have been cut heavily. And blockades, lack of exchange, and other conditions brought on by the war have reduced our exports to other parts of the world as well. A total of some fifteen million acres of land no longer has the foreign market for its products.

The farmers who formerly raised these products now have a man-sized problem on their hands—1) they may not be able to sell their wares; 2) if they do sell, they may have to accept lower-than-usual prices; 3) they may be required to raise non-export crops; 4) they may be forced to earn their living at occupations other than farming.

Item Two: Farm products

and the defense program. To offset declining exports, an increase in industrial production and a step-up in employment have resulted in a heavier demand for certain farm products. These are meat, poultry, some kinds of fruit, vegetables, and dairy products. Growers of cotton, wheat, and tobacco have been helped least by the upturn in consumption of farm products.

A cheerful note is struck by the fact that the average man in the Army eats 40 per cent more food than he ate at home. Every day the Army buys about one million pounds of meat and meat products. Into that same daily market basket go more than 600,000 pounds of potatoes, half a million pounds of fresh fruit, 500 tons of fresh vegetables, and \$50,000 worth of bread!

Up to now, Great Britain has been obtaining much of her agricultural imports from Empire sources. But if the war drags on she may have to turn to the United States for many of these products. This would open an export door to some producers of lard, tobacco, cotton and canned goods.

As our war machine picks up additional speed it will use more and more "strategic" farm products such as cattle hides, flax, cotton (for gun cotton), soybeans, rayon, wool, milk casein, castor oil (for airplanes), and cotton seed oil, to name only a few.

Item Three: The factory and the farm. The government has taken on the wartime task of building a number of new factories and plants needed by certain defense industries. Some of these plants are already located in farm sections, and the future holds a promise of more rural-area factories and the employment of many farm youths.

A smokeless powder plant being built at Radford, Virginia, is one example of a rural-area factory. When finished, some five thousand people will be employed at this establishment. Many of these workers will come, not from industrial cities, but from nearby rural areas. Similar types of factories which are being built include a powder plant in a rural area in Alabama, and shell loading plants in Tennessee and Iowa. Powder and shell plants to be built in Will County, Illinois, will take up

some 40,000 acres of farm land. In Portage County, Ohio, a munitions factory will go up; in Saint Charles County, Missouri—a TNT factory. Other powder or shell plants will be built in Des Moines County, Iowa, La Porte County, Indiana, and in other farm areas in various parts of the country.

Farm youth who would like to get work in these rural-area factories may be able to take some of the training courses now offered by the U. S. Office of Education. Some ten million dollars has been appropriated to give rural youth mechanical training which they can use on the farm as well as in defense industries. However, government authorities have been emphatic in advising rural youth not to leave their farms to seek jobs in far-away industrial centers, which are already overcrowded.

Latin America Has Surpluses, Too

Item Four: Increased trade with Latin America. As time goes on, our neighbors to the south may play a more important role in shaping the farm policies of the United States. Because of war conditions they will be unable to buy as many manufactured goods from European countries as formerly. In the future, the United States may not only sell more goods to Central and South America, but also it must buy more from them.

Stepping up such trade relations, however, isn't as simple as it sounds. A number of products, such as wheat, cattle, crude oil, corn, and cotton are turned out by Latin America in abundance. But the United States is not too anxious to buy any of these products because we also have more of them than can be sold at a profit.

Despite the fact that some of our surpluses are similar to Latin America's, the United States may have to buy up certain stocks of Latin American agricultural products in order to pave the way for the sale of manufactured goods. As a rough possibility, farmers might be asked to grow less wheat, corn or cotton so that the United States may better absorb domestic and Latin-American surpluses. No one knows exactly what changes will occur, or in which way they will affect the American farmer. But one thing is certain: the United States cannot at the same time be a military friend and an economic enemy of Latin America.

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USE OF ELECTRICITY RESULTS IN SAVINGS

Savings resulting from use of electricity on the farm are substantial in many instances, the U.S. Department of Agriculture finds. Dairymen, REA records show, find electrical milk cooling not only more efficient but less expensive than ice cooling, even in the North where ice can be cut from ponds and stored on the farm.

Similarly, farm records of electrical chick brooding show lower costs than with coal or oil as fuel — plus additional safety and convenience. Savings result, the REA reports,

from use of small electrically operated feed grinders. With automatic or semi-automatic operation, the savings include time, operating expense, and original investment in comparison with large mills for tractor operation. These examples of savings through the application of electricity to farm operations are suggestive, says the Department, of many other farm jobs which ingenious farmers are now doing at a saving of time or money or both, now that distribution lines have reached their farms.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT GAINS AMONG FLORIDANS

Although organized only about one year ago, the Florida Council of Farmer Co-operatives has in its membership cooperatives which represent more than 75 per cent of the business done cooperatively in Florida. Most of the larger associations and a large proportion of the smaller ones are members. Its membership includes every type of agricultural cooperative operating in Florida—citrus, vegetables, oil, purchasing groups such as fertilizer, spray, and crate materials, and service organizations.

Cooperation in Argentina grows to importance. After a rather slow start the agricultural cooperative movement in Argentina has grown to a point where it is a real factor in the production of staples.

The latest data made available by the Ministry of Agriculture in Buenos Aires give the number of agricultural cooperative societies which besides their main function of wheat marketing also provide for the joint purchase of the goods required for farming and domestic purposes in the country.

Seeds for 13 New Vegetables Available Soon in California

DAVIS, Calif. — Seed of thirteen newly developed vegetable varieties will be ready for planting in the state this year, according to a new bulletin published by the University of California College of Agriculture.

These varieties, seed of which may be obtained from commercial companies, include the powdery-mildew-resistant cantaloupe No. 45; a new Baby Persian melon; the Cal 55 and Peasong tomatoes; the California Klondike

R7, and Blue Ribbon watermelons; and the Red 21, Stockton G36, Lord Howe Island, and Brown 5 onions.

The bulletin, "Newly Developed Vegetable Varieties for Use in California," describes the varieties named and their uses, as well as other new varieties of which seed is not yet available. The bulletin may be obtained free of charge from the Publications Office, Room 3, Giannini Hall, on the Berkeley campus of the University.

Dust from Waste Walnut Shells Controls Insects

For several years the walnut growers have been trying to find some uses for waste walnut shells.

Recent experiments by California Walnut Growers Association show that waste walnut shells can be used in the making of insecticidal dusts for the control of several insects destructive to fruits and vegetables.

A coarser ground substance from the walnut shells has been found useful in the manufacture of roofing materials. The fine ground shell has been found useful in the manufacture of some rubber products.

Other uses of walnut shells are in the manufacture of explosives and plastics.



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June to Release 1,750,000 Youths Graduates' Job Outlook

This June will find approximately 1,750,000 youth entering the American Job Market. Graduates of colleges, high schools, and grammar schools will make up the bulk of this young, new labor force, the largest in our history. They will be joined, however, by many youths who have reached the end of their school days without graduating.

Of course, not all the graduates will form a part of the job-seeking army. About a third of the high school graduates will continue their studies in college. A good many of the girls will marry or stay at home to help their mothers keep house.

Who Are the Graduates?

But what about the group to whom this June marks both an end and a beginning—an end to school and a beginning of the adventure in career building? Let's take a moment to see what kind of people make up this group.

To begin with, they average about 18 years in age. Most of them are untrained for work. Some have little education beyond the "three R's." Others hold advanced university degrees. Some ask for nothing more than a "break" in life. Others want the moon. But differ as they may, they have one thing in common: they want jobs! In that respect, they are more fortunate than any other class since 1929, for today the nation is experiencing a job boom greater than any in history.

The big noise in this job boom is the national defense program. The government is pouring billions of dollars into the cash registers and pockets of the nation. The effect of this vast spending will be felt all along the line—benefiting employers and workers in non-defense, as well as in defense industries.

Suppose we look at some of the major job fields and examine the outlook for new workers.

Manufacturing — During 1940 alone, 640,000 men and women were added to the labor force of the country's manufacturing plants. In addition, the construction trade, hopping on the defense bandwagon, padded its payrolls with 450,000 more workers. Aircraft, shipbuilding, aluminum, chemical products, and many other industries are now hiring new workers steadily, building up to a in 1942.

Heavy industries, of course, are getting the greatest boost from the government's spending spree. These industries are keeping a sharp lookout for young, trained workers, and even those without training are finding job getting easier.

Retail Trade — The retail business is looking forward to one of its best years. With wages on the increase and men going back to work, record-breaking sales should be rung up. January, 1941, was the 26th consecutive month in which independent retail sales showed gains over corresponding months of the previous year! Conditions were seldom

better than they are now for those who would like to line up a selling job. Opportunities for opening little businesses are also on the upswing, but graduates planning to start out on their own will have to be careful. In most cases, it is best to spend a few years learning retailing as a salesman before investing time and money in your own business.

Some Other Job Fields

The Professions—The engineers of '41 will lead the job parade among college-trained professional workers. Many engineering students have already lined up jobs even before graduation. Others will find opportunities in both private and government employment at an all-time high.

For other professionals, however, the outlook is not especially promising. School teaching is still overcrowded, though vocational and junior college teaching jobs are increasing in number. Accountants, dentists, doctors and lawyers will find conditions pretty much as they have been in the past with a slight trend upward.

Agriculture—Agriculture is one of the big job fields which has a very uncertain future. The present world war has cut off many foreign markets, and the volume of agricultural exports in the latter part of 1940 was the lowest since 1869! Farmers are hoping increased home spending will take up the slack. However, the best that farm workers can expect in the near future is to go along on a fairly even keel.

Clerical Work — Clerical work is the fastest growing job field in the country, boasting an increase of 1,700,000 workers between 1930 and 1940. Although there are still more people who want clerical work than there are positions open, trained workers have a good chance of getting placed.

Public Service—Ranking second to clerical work in rate of growth are the public service occupations, with an increase of 25 per cent in employment during the last 10 years. Government payrolls get fatter every day, as national defense demands give jobs to more and more workers. By all indications, public service will continue to grow long after the grads of '41 start pounding the job-seeking pavement.

In other fields, such as transportation and communication, better times have already come. Trucking holds its position as one of the fastest growing fields of employment. There are more automobiles in the country today than ever before, and high school boys with mechanical training will find prospects looking up.

A factor that should be considered in any picture of the job outlook is the Selective Service Act. The draft, which will take 1,000,000 young men into the Army before the year is out, will naturally drain workers from the labor force. The government is deferring certain workers in vital defense indus-

tries, but others without dependents will have to undergo their year's training if and when they are called. This, of course, will provide openings for many unemployed youths.

The sunny skies of the job weather picture today are a welcome change from the storms of the depression years. But while the weather is fine now, the outlook for tomorrow may not be so pleasant. The best that a job weatherman can predict for the post-war days is: "unsettled, cloudy, probably storms." When national defense emergency is passed and war dollars are no longer pouring into the nation's coffers, many a job holder will be scurrying around looking for a depression-proof umbrella.

Without question, defense industries will suffer heavily if and when the war bubble bursts. New job seekers should keep this fact in mind when they make their job rounds. Very often, those workers who are first to be hired when a boom begins are first to be laid off when the boom is over.

But though prospects for far-off future may be somewhat clouded, the present outlook for June graduates is: "fair, moderate winds, and rising temperature."

—VOCATIONAL TRENDS

Employment Rise

Employment in all parts of the executive branch of the federal government reached 1,119,641 on December 31, 1940, a survey released this week discloses. However, figures for employment since that time are not available, and the total has swelled greatly in the four months.

The tabulation published last week by the U.S. Civil Service Commission shows that of the 1,119,642 federal employees, over 80 per cent are in the classified (or competitive) service.

Of the number of employees added since June, two-thirds were men, but the rate of increase among women at the same time was greater than among men. The rate of increase among women was 27 per cent, compared with 19 per cent for men.

In June, 1916, the year before the U.S. entered the war, the number of federal employees stood at 480,327. One year later the figure had increased to 517,805.

On Armistice Day, 1918, there were 917,760 U.S. employees—a record which stood unbroken until June, 1939.

Officials predict that within the next 12 months at least 200,000 and possibly 300,000 more workers will be added for the national defense program, and even at the beginning of 1942 the nation's rearming will not have reached a peak effort, so that employment figures are going to set records for months and even years to come.

S. and T. Tests

The new junior stenographer-typist test, which was announced recently, will be a straight practical exam. The test should be much easier than past S & T exams.

The exam will be held around July 1 and the Civil Service Commission expects to have the register set up by August 1. It is designed to recruit junior stenographers, both male and female, at salaries of \$1,440, and junior typists, both male and female, at salaries of \$1,260.

Those taking the typing test will be examined solely on their ability to type. Copying from plain copy will count 100 percent.

Those taking the stenography exam will be given dictation at the rate of 96 words a minute. This will count 50 percent. Time of exam will be 1 hour and 45 minutes. Previous tests took 3½ hours.

The Commission has eliminated completely the tricky general mental test counting 25 per cent in past exams.

Here's another important angle: persons who have attained eligibility on S and T exams held under announcement 97 of 1940 need not

take this test. The register set up under that exam won't be wiped out by this exam.

As stated above, the Commission fully expects to set up the registers from this exam by Aug. 1 and many hundreds who apply for this exam probably will be appointed before the register is set up. The examining division has devised a new application card which it believes will speed up the examining process. Applications blanks are yellow cards which will possess the least bit of information possible. The card is in three parts. One part will be torn off and filed in the permanent records of the Commission. These cards were formerly filled out by Commission employees which took weeks on end.

An average of 15,000 persons apply for S and T tests for some reason who never appear to compete. The cards will make it easier for the Commission to forget about those who don't show up.

Now, if you are eligible and want a job: please take this test. This will give you an example of the real need in Washington for stenos and typists.

Openings for Junior Custodial Officers Present Opportunities

Opening of the Junior Custodial Officer test for men and women by the United States Civil Service Commission presents excellent opportunities for those with a high school education who are interested in a \$35-a-week job, according to the announcement of the exam. This is what the Commission has to say:

"The Federal Prison Service consists of 29 institutions of various types.

GET TRAINING

"Persons appointed are given a prescribed course of training designed to familiarize them with the objectives and the program of the Federal Prison Service, with the duties and responsibilities of a custodial officer, and with general institutional problems.

Upon completion of this initial or basic training course, opportunities are available for advancement to supervisory or administrative positions in the custodial branch of the Service. It is the established policy of the Bureau of Prisons to use the custodial officer group as a source of supply to fill positions in some of the more specialized fields such as farming, culinary service, parole and social service, education and accounting. Persons appointed in the Prison Service as custodial officers who possess certain minimum qualifications of training or experience will have the opportunity from time to time to demonstrate their qualifications for the particular field of work in which they may be interested.

FACTS FOR ALL TO HEED WHEN NATIONAL ANTHEM IS PLAYED

There aren't any official rules or regulations on whether to rise when the national anthem is played. But the feeling of any audience or crowd usually makes it pretty obvious what to do.

The United States Flag Association, which keeps a weather eye out for the welfare of the national banner, also has some hints on the musical problem.

When walking down the street, one should stop and stand at attention as soon as he hears the national anthem. This is, of course, if the music is reasonably near and not merely a faint sound from afar.

If you are riding in an auto, the same rule pretty much prevails. The car should stop, conversation cease, the men

uncover, the women place the right hand over the heart. It is not at all necessary to jump out of the car to stand at attention.

The advent of the radio posed a new problem, but the flag association offers this solution: "If it is natural and not forced to stand and uncover, then do so." Otherwise no.

When to play the Star-Spangled Banner? Not at the slightest excuse. Not at every performance of a movie, though in England God Save the King is the finale of every performance.

A sound rule is to play the anthem at the close of public ceremonies of importance, or patriotic occasions, at places and under circumstances which could not be criticized as commercial or in bad taste.

Don't Let Your Children Cause Embarrassment!

Training Reflected In Child's "Play For Attention"

By Douglas A. Thom, M. D.

How often on a train, in a store, at the park, or some other public place we see a child between the ages of four and seven putting on a show and embarrassing the parents. "Yoo all keep still while I talk," said a little four-year-old girl to her grandparents and mother on a Pullman train recently.

Such conduct reflects the training which the child has received at home—or rather the lack of training. Although we have happily got away from the old idea that a child should be seen and not heard, there are homes where children are not only allowed but encouraged to occupy the center of the stage. And there are parents who get much satisfaction from putting their children on exhibition. Under such conditions, it is not surprising that children get an exaggerated idea of their own importance. These parental pets often become social pests.

It is important for this kind of parents to realize that they are creating future unhappiness for their children or child, and trouble for themselves and others. They are encouraging him to develop an appetite for such unhealthy satisfactions, and to become dependent on these undesirable ways of getting this kind of recognition.

Parental responsibility is not adequately met by simply loving your children. Helping them to acquire the kind of personality and the attitudes toward life which tend to make others love them equally important.

Training of the sort which allows a child to experience only joy, success, approval, and which protects him from failure, disappointment and grief gives him a false idea of what life is like. We must keep in mind that, as parents, we are training children to meet life, which makes rigid demands and gives and asks no favors. It falls upon most of us to play relatively simple roles in life. There are not many slated to play the leading parts, and big armies have only few generals.

So it behooves parents to help children learn the importance of cooperation. Team work requires that every player subordinate his personal interest for the welfare of the group. Life makes the same demands. It is, therefore, important for a child to learn at home that he is but one of the group, and that each member of it is entitled to a share of recognition and that each must also carry his share of burden. This attitude in no way prevents children with unusual ability or special talents from finding healthy avenues of expressing these talents. But it does prevent them from developing selfish, aggressive, domineering attitudes as they grow older.

How to be Well-Dressed

Limited Budget Decreases Clothes of Classic, Practical Styles With Definite Color Scheme

Recently a group of feminine fashion experts were conversing together and each was expressing her golden rule on how to be well-dressed on a limited budget. One woman gave the following rules as her guide:

Always buy a classic style—that is, styles that stay in fashion season after season, such as tailored suits, shirt-maker dresses, turban and bignons, and shoes without freak heels or toes. Highly styled clothes are out by mid-son, because "fads" definitely date a dress.

Buy for practicality. Always examine hems to make sure that they are deep enough to let down if hems go longer. Ask the saleslady if the fabric will 'sit out' or will show shine. See to it that trimmings that need to be laundered are basted on, not sewed. And when you see a fussy dress, or a too light-colored one grit your teeth and clench your fist and say, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

Try to buy everything with a definite color scheme in mind. For example, if your basic garment is your coat and the color is brown, buy dresses, hats, bags, and other accessories in shades of brown or tan, in green, dusty rose, and other colors that will blend with brown. In this way you are always sure of achieving color harmony.

When you walk around a store and see a bargain, remember. "That fifteen dollar dress marked down to five is no bargain—because you can't wear it with any shoes you own." . . . "That cocktail blouse at half price is no bargain—you'd have to have a new skirt to go with it" . . . "That black alligator bag is no bargain, even at three dollars—you can't carry it with your new brown suede shoes."

Remembering all this and you see yourself weakening, don't walk for the nearest entrance, but begin to run for it and out of that store.

Bureau of Home Economics Suggests Test to Insure Trim-Fitting Slip Covers for Chairs and Davenport

Good fit is essential in a trimly tailored slip cover for a chair or davenport. Looseness results in wrinkles. It pays to buy either a fabric labeled with a guaranty against much shrinkage or to test unguaranteed fabrics.

The Bureau of Home Economics suggests this practical test. Buy about two-thirds of a yard of the fabric. Mark off a square 18 inches each way and sew a colored thread on the marks. Wash the sample exactly as the slip cover will be washed. Dry, sprinkle lightly, and then smooth out gently so as not to stretch the cloth. Press by putting the iron down in one place, lifting it, and putting it down in another section. Measure the marked square again from side to side in both directions in at least three places and calculate the shrinkage.

Fabrics suitable for wash-

able slip covers should not shrink more than about two per cent. A slip cover made from such material could be used after laundering. Many manufacturers now stamp residual shrinkage information along the selvage of slip-cover fabrics.

Price is no guide to satisfaction in slip-cover fabrics, bureau finds. Some fabrics guaranteed not to shrink more than one to two per cent often cost no more, and sometimes less, than similar materials without the guaranty. In a study of typical materials, the bureau found great differences in shrinkage—warpwise and fillingwise. In some unlabeled materials, warp shrinkage ran as high as 11 per cent, about 4 inches to the yard, and fillingwise shrinkage; 6 per cent. In one novelty fabric the figures were 17 and 7 per cent.

GIFTS FOR THE INVALID

When selecting gifts for an invalid, remember two things: that a shut-in has no facilities for shopping, except by mail; and that life is almost normal but surrounded by four walls of a room.

Try to think of something which will engage the invalid's interest. Stamp collecting is a very good hobby; the novice collector needs an album, a packet of a thousand mixed stamps and the equipment for handling them. If he is an advanced collector he will appreciate new issues.

Scrapbooks, with the paste included; diaries; small construction ship models for the mechanically inclined, yarn with directions and the right

needles or crochet hook; and a miniature window garden—these are all good possibilities.

Give games and puzzles which do not require any physical effort, new cards if your friends play solitaire, books chosen to suit the recipient's taste, and a radio with records.

A writing portfolio well equipped, a desk calendar, a small address book; a variety of birthday, holiday or anniversary cards which the shut-in may send are just right for some people. It is thoughtful to include accessories with the major items. For example, with stationery, send stamps; with a fountain pen, send a bottle of ink.

about nisei in japan

By GORO MURATA

TOKYO — Approximately 10,000 men without a country will be turned out in Japan after July 13 this year if the recently passed Nationality Act is carried out as announced by the United States Consulate-General of Tokyo. It is generally estimated that that number of Nisei are resident in Japan. Most of them however are in their teens and still going to school.

In the Keihin district (Tokyo and Yokohama) alone, there are somewhere around 2,000 Nisei, although the number is diminishing with most of them leaving for homeland after the passage of the Nationality Act affecting

their status. Of this figure, only a handful are gainfully occupied. These are expected to stay; but they intend to keep their American citizenship irrespective of the law, since they believe they have done nothing that would jeopardize their own status as American citizens.

When the law first became known, there was considerable unrest among the Nisei Americans of the Japanese capital and elsewhere but the feeling rapidly subsided when it was learned that it might be possible to regain their American citizenship if proper steps, though difficult, are taken in the presence of the American consular officials in Japan.

According to the interpretation of the local consulate following repeated queries by the Young People's Federation of Tokyo (composed of leading Nisei organizations), "American citizens of Japanese parentage, resident in Japan from January 13, 1941, who continue to reside here will face the presumption of expatriation, from July 13, 1941, if they are over 18 years old and provided they are not employed by the United States Government. The rules under which the presumption of expatriation may be overcome have not as yet been prescribed."

It is not known exactly what will be the position of the 10,000 Nisei in Japan after July 13 this year. Some of them no doubt will take out the Japanese naturalization papers and become faithful subjects of the Empire. But the majority are expected to go on as they are since many believe that the law is not only unconstitutional but their loyalty for America remains unaffected.

"No Act of Congress can take away my citizenship and I can prove to Uncle Sam that I have been a good American citizen," said a prominent Nisei international merchant recently in Tokyo. Therefore he intends to overcome the presumption of expatriation when his business calls for his return to the United States after July 13. He and his wife are both American citizens and their children are Sansei Americans. Since the law does not affect their children because the land of their parents is America, the couple thinks it ridiculous for Uncle Sam to deprive the citizenship of good American parents.

In this connection, an N. Y. K. official revealed an interesting observation. He stated if a Nisei sails for America after July 13 or one of their boats and is refused entry into the United States on account of his presumed loss of citizenship and if he does not possess a Japanese visa either, what is he to do? He certainly cannot go back to Japan for that is not his country.

Niceties for Her to Remember

When you drop your compact, let him pick it up for you and thank him sweetly . . . (He would, if he is a gentleman.)

When dining out, tell your escort what you'd like to eat and drink, and let him give the order to the waiter—man to man. This gives your escort a chance to master the situation.

When entering a restaurant or club, follow boldly after the headwaiter and let your escort bring up the rear.

When the wheels of commerce are turning, when the check is arriving, don't look actively concerned. You're not supposed to know what the prices of tickets are or how much the dinner ran up to. Stand a few feet off when he's buying the theatre tickets and act nonchalant.

When he breaks your favorite dish or upsets a cup of coffee on your fine linen, assure him sweetly that it doesn't matter, (though it nearly kills you.)

When taking leave of your escort, a well-behaved girl always says a few words of appreciation to him (convincingly) in acknowledging his trying to please you.



NO MAN'S LAND

edited by

Hatsumi Hirao

Mikiko Hayashida



an interesting hobby . . . collecting bells

By MRS. C. J. FREDERICK

One only has to look at the painting, 'The Angeles,' which has been reproduced many times to realize what a collection of bells can mean to the owner and friends. We have enjoyed collecting bells very much and our friends are interested in them also.

The first ones in our collection excepting an old silver table bell was a group of 3 wind bells tied with leather to a branch manzanita; these we obtained at the Santa Barbara Mission. We have several of Mrs. Forbes' reproductions of Mission Bells and they have beautiful tones.

We also have several school bells; a large brass one with black handle and it is an antique one of the old England Town Crier type; also one of the small type and a desk-bell of the tap type.

Then we were completely lost; we began to collect in a very serious way. We have a lovely old Hames with five bells on a bar. This was used on the mule teams hauling ore in early California days. We were presented with a miniature Hames, hand made and using turkey bells on the bar. One of our prizes is a string of sleigh bells from Canada.

The old Japanese Temple bells are similar to a sleigh Bell. We are fortunate enough to own one. Also a windbell, two camel bells from the plains of Mongolia, and a small white bell which commemorates the present Emperor's 2600th anniversary. Japan has the second largest bell in the World, which was cast in 1902 for an ancient Buddhist Temple.

We have many Chinese bells of different designs and

made of brass. Some are struck with a hammer and others have clappers. Three antique camel bells complete this group.

English bells in our collection have beautiful tones. There are also many Elephant Bells from India of different sizes decorating our mantle. The one we call "Big Ben" has a lovely tone. We have an Indian bell of the tap type, too.

Most of our bells from Italy are porcelain but one is of coin-silver; the handle is a Lion standing on the World. One porcelain bell was given us by a friend whose mother won it at a card party given on the old steamship Baltic.

We have cow, sheep, goat, lamb and turkey bells from France, the Basque country, from Palastine, Mexico and our own country. Also a lovely Swiss cowbell with the date 1878 engraved on it.

Russia is the land of Bells. The largest ringing bell in the World is hung in the Ivan Tower at Moscow. We have a very old Harness bell from Russia—three bells on a bar with three clappers in each of them.

There are bells of glass—we have one from Germany, also France and Czechoslovakia. The prize bell is about 65 years old and was used in an old mill.

We have found that our friends have been anxious to help us and many have been sent to us from other lands and some by our friends here. Bell collecting is a very satisfying hobby and gives us much pleasure. We enjoy best the ones that have the most musical tones.

Why I Like Blue

I like the color blue because it's cool.
I bathe my heart in blue as in a pool
Where I may quench the fevers of the day
And wash all soiling memories away.

I like the color blue because it's clean
Like tropic seas where slim gray palm trees lean
To see their mirrored fronds as in a glass
Where clouds like white-sailed dream ships slowly pass.

I like the color blue because it's fresh,
As soothing as the rain on parched, sick flesh.
It heals my eyes when they are dark with pain
And lets me look on loveliness again.

The color blue is mystic as the dusk
When thoughts escape this tired fleshly husk
And flee unshackled into starry space,
Returning calmed by some celestial grace.

The desert skies are blue. The mesas stand
Like great blue gods that bless a lonely land.
A hundred reasons make me choose this hue,
But mostly I like blue because . . . it's blue.

DON BLANDING

On Girls

In attempting to determine what men actually think of women, a psychologist recently conducted a large survey. Ten thousand men have been examined in the effort.

Men, according to themselves, are "aggressive, brave, dependable, generous, good-natured, faithful, loyal." They are "more active than woman; possess more initiative; are bolder, more intelligent, and more creative." Men admitted that they might be "brutal, hardboiled, sometimes egotistical, cruel and self-seeking."

"The average woman," said the men, "is weak, fickle, mentally lazy, talkative, childish, petty, flighty, superficial and tricky."

Many a girl is proud of the "line" with which she secures worshipping admirers. She has probably acquired this line by imitating friends or admirers. She uses it like a stage dialogue when she goes out on dates. In a test of a college boy's reaction to a girl's "line," it was found that this standardized surface chatter merely evoked amusement and often contempt in masculine minds. Men are not fooled by "lines," it seems. They assume the girl who uses it is slightly simple-minded, or simply a flirt, who uses her "line" on unsophisticated males. Boys are shrewder than girls imagine about sizing up female technique.

Naturally, one would next come to the conclusion that girls have not been subtle in using their "line." Every girl has a "line" whether she adapts it from other people or not; however, all "lines" are not intriguing or interesting; some are very boring. When most girls act naturally, they prove to be much better company than if they affect a devastating "line."

TIMELY HINTS

To keep small scatter rugs from slipping, sew three preserving jar rubbers to the underside.

Pare fruit or vegetables on a paper, fold up and deposit in garbage can.

To prevent silver from becoming tarnished, put a camphor ball into each bag containing the silver.

If you are in a hurry to do your ironing, sprinkle the clothes with hot water. You can start in 15 minutes.

Drop the egg yolks left over from making Angel Cake into a pan of hot water and hard-boil them. When seasoned, they may be used for many things.

Cut notches near the ends of wooden hangers in which to place the loops on skirts to keep them from sliding off.

Play "Handies" Every Night to Win "His" Compliments; Care Brings Well-Groomed Appearance

One thing a woman must always remember when she puts a ring on her finger is that she is putting her hands on display, and they must be without fault if she is to be above criticism.

When a girl wears a ring—say a new ring or an engagement ring—she must expect her hands to be scrutinized. When her friends say, "Oh, what a lovely ring," they will notice whether her hands are smooth and white. If your hands are not in attractive shape, it is better to leave off your rings and hope that your defects will escape attention.

It is not difficult to have well-groomed hands. One effective method is: at night wash with a mild soap and a firm hand brush—a hand brush isn't quite necessary but you must apply a rich hand lotion and massage as if you were putting on a pair of gloves. After the massage, leave a small quantity of the cream and wear a pair of gloves to protect the bed linens.

To remove the stains on fingers and hands lemon juice has been found to be the best remedy. At the beginning of the day, after the hands are washed, give them a coating of hand lotion.

Thus you come to nail polish—the finishing touch to a well groomed hand. The following steps are recommended by most beauticians: (1) Remove polish with an oily remover; (2) File the nails into rounded, becoming shape; (3) If you find any stains on nail or skin around it, remove it with a skin remover or lemon juice as stated above; (4) Buff vigorously in one direction, massaging both the nail and the surrounding skin; (5) Soak hands in warm water and soap and scrub with a nail brush; (6) Push back cuticle, working away the dead part with an orange stick. If it is stub-

born use cuticle remover on a bit of cotton wrapped around the end of a stick; (7) Use the nail white pencil; (8) Apply liquid polish in smooth brush strokes, omitting half moon and wiping polish off the nail edge with the fingers to leave a thin white hairline at nail's edge; (9) Finish with a liberal amount of hand lotion.

The color of your polish must harmonize with your "costume jewelry." For example, you wear a sapphire ring; you will use polish with at least a trace of blue in it. If your ring has a ruby, your polish must harmonize for the red of the ruby is very marked and staccato. Coral blends very well with gold. You'll usually find that any nail color will go with a diamond and a platinum style, but if your diamond is set in yellow gold, it is best to watch the color combination. Another thing to remember is that conservatively ringed fingers can take brighter nail coloring than those which carry prominent jewel adornment.

Since your hands are your tools you must keep them polished, supple and shining. You must remember that they work for you and the more active they are the more active you must be in caring for them.

PROBLEMS

Hangnails—Do not file the sides of the nails too severely. Always apply a cuticle cream thoroughly around the nails after applying liquid polish. Use a good quality clipper to cut the hangnail. Never cut the cuticle. Apply plenty of hand lotion.

Little White Marks or Blemishes on Nail—Use cream, rather than transparents, liquid nail polish.

Short, Stubby Nails—File them in a pointed oval and bring polish out to the end of the nail. Use clear, pale shades rather than dark ones.

Between Cook Book Leaves

1. Keep a reminder pad in the kitchen for jotting down staples as soon as they're used up.
2. Avoid unnecessary leftovers by buying only what you need.
3. Buy staples in quantities as large as your storage space and your family's eating habits permit. Cocoa, baking powder, jams, salad dressings, vegetable shortenings, salad and olive oils, and canned foods are only a few of the items on which you can often save by buying in large-size cans or jars.
4. Don't buy low grade meats. Select meats that bear not only the government's purple stamp of wholesomeness but the packer's brand name, or government's quality stamp.
5. For your savory pot roasts, stews, meat pies, chopped meat dishes, meat loafs, etc., choose such thrifty cuts as chuck, neck, flank or rump of beef or breast of veal or lamb.
6. Always ask for meat trimmings. Simmered with vegetables they make luscious soups.
7. Buy beef or lamb's liver—it's cheaper and just as healthful as calves' liver.
8. Watch local market prices. Market vegetables are usually better and cheaper in their season of plenty.
9. You may use evaporated or dried milk for some of your cooking—you get the same food value for less money.
10. Use margarines interchangeably with butter, not only for the table, but in cooking and baking with excellent results. Margarines are pure-fat products and have the same energy value, weight for weight, as butter.

1941 JACL MEMBERSHIP

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, NORTHWEST DISTRICT COUNCILS CONVENE FOR BUSINESS AT HOOD RIVER, S.F.

HOOD RIVER, Oregon—The Northwest District Board recommended to national headquarters a nation-wide JACL week during which the various chapters could give benefit functions, proceeds of which would go to the endowment fund.

The recommendation was suggested at the board meeting held here recently. Suggested functions were movies, basket socials, skating parties, dances and carnivals.

In order to eliminate the loss of old members and to win the interest of newcomers, officials of the board discussed possibilities of a monthly bulletin containing news of interest, announcements and personal notes about local citizens.

Donations and ads could be one means of financing the project.

Another suggestion was a get-together of old officers of the JACL.

In reply to National President Saburo Kido's request, the board drew up a certificate to present to Nisei selectees. The certificate was sent to national headquarters for approval. It was understood that each chapter is to pay for certificates they receive.

Regarding the Portland plaque idea, Past National President James Sakamoto suggested that names be inscribed after the return of the draftee. He also stated that there are between 400 to 500 Nisei draftees, of which one out of five is a volunteer.

The matter of age limit and the codifying of the rules for the oratorical contest will be brought up at the district convention. The deadline for the contest was shifted from July 10 to Aug. 20.

Kay Takemoto
 Roy Takemoto
 Mrs. Nishizaki
 Mitsuaki Yabumoto
 T. Miyata
 Masato Shintaku
 Paul Makabe
 Saburo Hironaka
 Mrs. R. K. Asazawa
 Esam Asazawa
 Kazuo Asazawa
 Mrs. Kay Takemoto
 Mrs. Roy Takemoto
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ALL LINES OF INSURANCE

Northern California District Council officially went on record as favoring the purchase of defense bonds from the various chapters' sinking funds at the recent session in San Francisco.

The council will present the suggestion to the National Council which will in turn pass on the idea to the other districts.

Seventeen chapters which have paid their welfare fund assessments are as follows: Eden Township, San Benito County, San Francisco, Florin, Sonoma, Lodi, Tulare, YSBC, Reedley, Sacramento, Contra Costa, Delta, Washington Township, Fresno, Watsonville, Oakland and Alameda.

All chapters who are able were requested to pay assessments by the convention date. Others may make arrangements with the treasurer of the welfare fund for an extension of time.

Due to the dissolution of the Livingston chapter, the formation of a Stanislaus County chapter, combining the Turlock and Cortez districts, was suggested.

The following committee will be in charge: Al Kawasaki, Joe Omachi, Johnson Kebo and Dr. T. Yatabe.

The oratorical contest for this year was postponed. Regional contests will be held next spring for the finals to be held at the national convention in Oakland in 1942.

The council suggested that Monterey, Watsonville and Salinas organize a committee to apply to various chapters in their vicinity for funds to entertain youths in the army camps nearby.

The council recommended the appropriation of \$500 from the joint welfare fund of the Northern and Southern California District Council for a national publicity campaign. The recommendation will be sent to the Southern California District Council.

Togo Tanaka of Los Angeles will be in charge of the campaign.

I.D.C. Scholarship Medallion Awarded

OGDEN, Utah—Wataru Misaka, 17, received the Intermountain District Council scholarship medallion at the Ogden High School award day assembly on May 23. Misaka was adjudged the outstanding Japanese American high school graduate of the Intermountain region by Sen. Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the United States Committee on Education.

The Ogden High School from which the youth graduated received an inscribed gold trophy in conjunction with the individual award.

Isami Aoki, West High School, senior class president, of Salt Lake City, and Ruby Kasai, honor student from Bannock Independent High School, Pocatello, Idaho, were named second and third, respectively.

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OAKLAND CHAPTER SECURES 61 NEW MEMBERS IN DRIVE; COMPLETE LIST REVEALED

OAKLAND, Calif. — Though the national membership drive ended in April, the local JACL continued its campaign throughout the month of May, resulting in 61 neophytes.

The largest number was secured in the Berkeley section under the chairmanship of Haruki Kuroiwa, who was responsible for more than 40 members.

An initiation party will be given to the new members at an outing the early part of July.

Dr. Tad Tani, chairman for the drive, was assisted by Kuroiwa, Hatsumi Hirao, Betty Fujisaki, Shoichi Asazawa, Mrs. R. H. WeHara and Fred Nomura.

The new members are as follows: Misaye Watanabe, Chiyo Sato, Mrs. Margaret Utsumi, William Minami, Richard Ochiai, Tooru Kojima, Mrs. James Nagata, George Itaya, Morimoto, James M. Asami, Hatsuchi Makishima.

Shigeo Haraguchi, Mitsuru Haraguchi, Hana Kamiya, Henry N. Morita, Hiroshi Endo, Kimiye Nomura, Mike H. Hirose, Samuel M. Muramoto, Jimmy J. Yokomizo, Charles Hiroshi Kaneko, James Susumu Shinoda.

Ruth Y. Nakao, Tsugio Kuroiwa, George Shinagawa, Masayuki Iyama, Tatsuo Hat-

Ken Matsumoto to Speak at Loyalty Fete in San Gabriel

SAN GABRIEL, Calif. — Ken Matsumoto, national JACL vice-president, will be the guest speaker at the loyalty program to be sponsored by the San Gabriel Valley JACL on June 25 at the Columbia School auditorium.

The El Monte Coordinating Council comprising more than 20 civic, cultural, social and religious organizations of El Monte and vicinity has already pledged its support of the program. Other American groups in the valley are being contacted.

anaka, Sadao Nakagaki, Mr. and Mrs. M. Harano, Paul Yamauchi,

Lillian Nobuko Yamauchi, Toshio Konishi, Katsuji Harano, Seiichi Takaki, Satsuki Hatanaka, Hiromi Nakagaki, George Suzuki, Joe Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Furuta, Hiroshi Yamauchi, Mrs. Seiji Morioka, Henry Wada,

Harry Korematsu, Yukio Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tanbara, Haruko Oshima, Yuki Kimura, Saoko Kaneko, George Amano, Joe Toninaga, John Nakagaki, Yosuki Shinoda, Morio Kitagaki, Yasuko Tani, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Iki, and Fred Fukushima

Santa Barbara to Give Dance for Season's Grads

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Honoring the local summer high school graduates, the Santa Barbara J.A.C.L. will tender a graduation dance at the Recreation center, June 21 from 9 p. m. with Tadashi Yamamoto's 11-piece orchestra engaged for the dance.

The semi-formal affair will be a no-corsage dance.

Suyo Hirashima's design for the float entered by the JACL in the local Semana Nautica Independence Day parade was presented at the general meeting and accepted.

The league float will be entered in Class A of the "America and Democracy" theme parade. Taki Asakura and his committee will direct construction of the float.

Seattle to Offer Annual Play Day

SEATTLE, Wash. — The Seattle Progressive Citizens League annual Play Day at Playland will offer the equal in entertainment to last year's affair, according to Chairman Johnson Shimizu. The gala function has been set for July 29, Sunday.

A program of games, odors and athletic contests is scheduled. Nisei beauties will be in charge of the bazaar stands.

Competing against a field of three other Nisei orators, Ayako Sunada, 20, took first honors in the local JACL oratorical at the Japanese Methodist Church. Her speech, "Making Good Americans," stressed the principles of good citizenship and urged Nisei to mingle more with Americans.

In order of awards, the other three speakers were: George Takano of Bellevue, Kenji Okuda of Seattle, Roy Higashi of Sunnysdale.

Miss Sunada will represent the local chapter in the Northwest District convention in Seattle during the Labor Day holidays.

Japanese Citizens Give Wholehearted Aid to Nation-Wide Work of Red Cross

SEATTLE, Wash. — In an unobtrusive way, Japanese citizens of various communities are observing civic duties in such ways as aiding in Red Cross work.

For instance, 50 women of the Seattle chapter are getting started in sewing and knitting for the Red Cross. As the movement grows, many more young women of the vicinity are expected to offer their services.

As all Red Cross efforts to alleviate suffering in the whole world are a national obligation, Nisei could not join a worthier cause.

Red Cross duties must be shared by every citizen of the United States.

Local members spend two evenings a week at the Red Cross headquarters making surgical bandages. Most of the workers, however, sew and knit at their homes.

San Jose to Take Part in Flag Day

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose JACL has been conducting an active program of civic participation in such events as the Flag Day parade on June 14.

The chapter joined with the Mt. View chapter, together forming the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County, to take part in the Memorial Day ceremony at Oak Hill memorial park.

The local members borrowed the huge flag belonging to the Monterey chapter for the Flag Day parade. Boy scouts also marched.

The women's auxiliary, a recent chapter project, is now making plans to raise money for welfare work and to renovate the clubroom. Mitsue Miyata, chairman, invites more girls and married wo-

men to attend the meetings which are held after each regular monthly meeting.

Officers of the group, besides Miss Miyata, are: Tomiko Kawayoshi, vice-chr.; Taeko Noda, sec'y; Mutsuye Kawanami, treas.

Most of the activities of the organization will be based on the main body of the JACL. Some projects of special interest to the feminine members will round out the program.

The purposes of the auxiliary, besides to encourage larger memberships, center in welfare work, teas for prominent American women to acquaint them with the JACL, send-off parties for selectees, and participation in events of benefit to the community.

Northern California District Convention

(Continued from Page 1) ening, July 31st, in the Solarium of Hotel San Carlos which overlooks the Bay of Monterey, an "all-out" talent and theater party possibly combined with a carnival on Saturday evening, and, of course, the Sayonara Ball. For the talent show, professional entertainers who are stationed at Fort Ord are expected to be secured.

All hotels of the peninsula have given their assurance of cooperating in the housing situation, and under the circumstances, those who are planning to attend the convention are requested to make their reservations as soon as possible. Reservation blanks will be mailed out immediately, it was stated by the convention committee heads.

Chairmen in charge of the various committees are as follows: James Tabata, badges; Seizo Kodani, barbecue; Haru Esaki, boat rides; Hogume Ogawa, bowling tournament; Fumi Uyeda, Joe Ichijui, church services;

Fusako Kodani, closing ceremony; Luther Ogawa, discussion groups; Yoshio Tab-

ata, finance; Ishio Enokida, fishing parties; Jun Agari, golf tournament; Mrs. Lee Higashi, housing; Mrs. Ruby Tabata, information;

Mrs. Mamie Honda, ladies' tea; James Tabata, official luncheon; Toshio Enokida, official photographs; Masato Suyama, opening ceremony; James Tabata, pioneers' banquet; Sachi Higuchi, pre-convention dinner dance;

Kaz Oka, publicity; Yoshi Kodani, reception; Otsune Manaka, Hideko Takigawa, registration; Shizu Kawada, Fusako Kodani, Saturday Hi-Jinx; Yoneo Geta, Sayonara dance; Sachi Higuchi, Yasuko Fujimura, secretarial committee; Mickey Ichijui, sightseeing tours; Teruo Esaki, souvenir program; Harry Menda, transportation.

The committees meet every Thursday at 8 p. m. in preparation for the convention.

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Northwest District Convention

(Continued from Page 1) Shimizu for Sunday, August 31. Inglewood golf joust which will have five courses is being sought for these flights: championship, guest, AA, A, and B. The eight lowest gross players will qualify for the championship round. Trophies will be awarded to the five flight winners.

A tentative schedule for the three-day convention was introduced as follows:

Saturday, August 30
At Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

8 p. m. — Opening ceremony with rally dance to follow.

Saturday, August 31
At Inglewood (tentative)
6 a. m. — Golf tournament

At various churches
11 a. m. — Special services
In charge of White River Chapter

11 a. m. — Outing
Monday, September 1
At Seattle Chamber of Commerce

9-10:30 a. m. — Roundtable discussion.
10:30-12 — Oratorical contest

2 p. m. — Picture in front of new U. S. court house on Fifth and Madison street.

2-3 p. m. — Final round table discussion.

3-5 p. m. — Town Hall meeting with general assembly to follow.

6:15 p. m. — Banquet with Sayonara Ball at a place to be set.

Give to Nat'l Fund

The ultimate goal for the national JACL endowment fund has been set for \$100,000. The income only is to be used to finance the expense necessary for rent, staff members, traveling and other expenses for the national body.

The Endowment Fund Committee has set the goal of \$25,000 by convention time next year. This can be realized provided all the members are willing to help.

Any amount—50 cents, \$1 or more—will be welcomed. Do your share to help build up the National Endowment Fund.

JACL National Endowment Fund Committee
1623 Webster St.
San Francisco, Calif.

I am in hearty accord with the program of building up the Endowment Fund. Enclosed please find \$_____ as my contribution for this year.

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