

Pacific Citizen



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'We Stand Ready to Uphold Us'

(Editor's Note: In a broadcast over KMTR from Los Angeles, Ken Matsumoto, national JACL vice-president, spoke before the Huntington Park Methodist Church audience of 800 on a YMCA Forum program. He represented the Los Angeles JACL Speakers' Bureau. His was the only see-h broadcast. The speech Matsumoto delivered is printed below.)

In the midst of America's concern over the tensions in the Pacific, an alert nation has been called to watch 145,000 people of Japanese origin who inhabit the Pacific slopes of continental United States.

Of this figure, about 35,000 are our alien parents, who like other foreign-born Orientals are ineligible for citizenship due to existing laws.

The other 110,000 are the second and third generation American citizens by right of birth. All summed up, this total constitutes a little more than one-tenth of one percent of the entire population of the United States.

Swept helplessly into this deep current of strained international relations between the country of their adoption and birth and the country of their ancestry, this small group of Americans are by circumstances faced with stark realities.

Like a bolt from the skies, the showdown has come. Where does our loyalty lie? In these crucial times it is perfectly natural that foreign agents will attempt to solicit active support from us. This logical possibility has already classified us as questionable.

Unlike the Schmidts, the Kellys, the Browns and many other Americans of Caucasian ancestry, whose eminent places in American life were won by action and deeds in other critical times in American history, these new Americans as a group are of unknown quality. But on the other hand, we live in the belief that we are no different from other Americans, and that Americans will judge citizenship and patriotism upon the basis of achievement and deed.

In view of our present national emergency, we feel that the important thing is not what our racial background may be, but what we can do as Americans. We ask no special favors, but we are anxious for equal opportunity to serve our nation, so that we may prove ourselves worthy of equal recognition.

Today there are 1200 of our young men in the armed forces of the United

RESPONSE TO USO, DEFENSE BOND DRIVES

Chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League have been tried and not found wanting. Their participation in the United Service Organizations' drive and their purchases of defense bonds have received much favorable comment. Besides pledging support to city-wide campaigns, chapters have gone ahead on their own initiative and conducted individual drives.

Among the chapters which have taken part are the Watsonville members who donated all net proceeds from their Fourth of July dance at the Veterans Memorial Hall to the USO fund, the Eden Township JACL which pledged its cooperation to the Eden Japanese Association to aid the Hayward area USO goal of \$4,000, and the Alameda citizens who accumulated the sum of \$95.25 in their USO drive.

Notable chapters to appropriate sums for the purchase of defense bonds are Eden Township, \$250, and Monterey Peninsula, \$200.

Hail, the organizations which know how!

States. Army authorities tell us that their record to date has been spotless, and we are mighty proud of them. The authorities have told us, too, that they are on trial.

It is true that there have been grounds for questioning our loyalty and status, and I wish to report to you that we are bending every effort to correct them.

Ironically, though, for all of our concerted efforts to promote friendly understanding between ourselves and our fellow Americans of other racial extractions, it takes one unfortunate incident, such as that which occurred here recently involving a resident Japanese and a foreign agent, to poison American public opinion regarding the sincere intentions of the American Japanese.

"Well, then," you may ask, "in the event of war between the United States and Japan how will we know what to expect from you?" My only answer would be this: you must first make an honest effort to know and understand us better and apply the principles of democracy as they were meant to be. As the love of parent for child, we would be grateful for a similar love of the people of this country for a group of new neighbors who have come to know America as their home.

In any eventuality, we stand ready as one to sacrifice our lives if necessary to maintain and uphold the pillars of democratic ideals and principles. To that end, WE DEDICATE OURSELVES.



William C. H. Lewis, left, deputy administrator of defense savings in Washington state, and Earl T. Ross, right, field representative of the defense savings staff of the Treasury Department, are shown congratulating Kenji Ito, president of the Seattle JACL,

for the purchase of a \$500 defense bond in behalf of the league. Ross told Ito he hoped the National JACL members will follow the Seattle chapter's example. He also urged the purchase of defense savings stamps. (Photo Courtesy of Seattle Daily Times)

'On To Monterey'

MONTEREY, Calif.—The Monterey Peninsula JACL chapter's executive convention committee swung into the final stretch to complete all plans for a successful NCDC Convention here July 31, Aug. 1-2-3.

Selecting "I Pledge Allegiance" as the official convention theme, the committee has made preparations for at least 300 delegates to attend the convention to reaffirm their faith in Americanism and to enjoy "vacation-land" qualities of the Monterey Peninsula.

The committee, headed by Hat Higashi and Teruo Esaki, has worked energetically and sacrificed much time during the past three months to assure all attending delegates, boosters and officials alike, the maximum of enjoyable events crowded into the brief four-day gathering. They have made every effort to secure every accommodation and facilities of the peninsula in the way of recreational, social and business resorts at their disposal to ensure a successful and memorable fourth biennial convention.

As has been announced before, Hotel San Carlos, Monterey's largest and leading hostelry, will be the convention headquarters. Located in the heart of Old Monterey, the convention center is ideally situated for convention purposes and its facilities for business meetings and social

events are such as to make it of utmost convenience.

The program follows:

Thursday, July 31
1:00-6:00 p.m. — Registration, Hotel San Carlos
7:00-9:00 p.m. — Dinner-Dance, El Dorado Room
9:00 p.m.-1 a.m. — Pre-Convention Ball, Solarium, Hotel San Carlos

Friday, August 1
(For Officials)
10:00-11:30 a.m. — NCDC Meeting, Solarium
12:00 m.-1:30 p.m. — Delegates' Luncheon
1:30-3:00 p.m. — NCDC Meeting

(For Boosters)
10:00 a.m.-12:00 m. — Circle Tour of Historic Spots in Monterey
1:30-3:00 p.m. — Discussion Groups, Hotel San Carlos
(Special Events)
3:30-5:30 p.m. — Opening Ceremony, Walter Colton School
6:30 p.m. — Pioneers' Banquet, San Carlos Aquarium Room
9:00 p.m. — Bowling Tournament, Monterey Bowl

Saturday, August 2
(For Officials)
9:00-10:30 a.m. — NCDC Meeting, Solarium
(For Boosters)
9:00-10:30 a.m. — Discussion Groups, Hotel San Carlos

(Special Events)
11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. — Sightseeing Tour of Monterey Peninsula, including box lunches at Indian Village

'They Make Splendid Soldiers'

Editor of Monterey Newspaper Praises Fine Nisei Record

(Editor's Note: Submitted by a member of the Monterey JACL chapter, Hiraio Sakurada, the following is an excerpt from the column, "News Comments," written by the editor, William O'Donnell, in his paper, the Monterey Peninsula Herald.)

Other members are invited to send in comments pertaining to Nisei in their local papers.)

By William O'Donnell
Editor, Monterey Peninsula Herald

From various sources this editor has heard some especial compliments paid to those young men of Japanese origin known among their people as "Nisei."

Japanese born in the "old country," who settled here, are known as "Issei." (Pronounced ES - SAY). Their children, second generation American-born are "Nisei" (NE - SAY), while the third generation in this country is called "Sansei" (SAN-SAY). It is customary for persons of Japanese derivation to speak of members of their families in these terms.

We've had many "Nisei" in the schools in Monterey County, where the smartest and handiest among them set high records for scholarship and athletics.

They are setting similar high records as good American soldier material.

Draft boards will tell you that the "Nisei" are proud to be drafted, keen to make the best possible record, resort to no evasions, accept their obligations with enthusiasm. In that demonstration of patriotism to the country their parents adopted they stand second to none. Their parents also are proud to see them go, considering it an honor for their sons to be drafted.

Army sources say that these young men make the finest sort of soldiers. They are mentally and physically alert and quick. They are strong and handle themselves well, accept discipline as a matter of course, are well mannered, keen to learn, ambitious, and steer clear of bad company. "I'd like to have a company entirely composed of 'Nisei,'" said one officer. "I'll bet we could go places faster and better than any other outfit in the division."

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

As announced at the last Northern California District Council meeting in San Francisco, chapters are requested to turn in their historical surveys to the Pacific Citizen as soon as possible.

Not very many chapters have responded. As the project was started some time ago, by this late date the responses should be just about 100 per cent complete. As it is, we cannot say that even 50 per cent have complied.

The surveys are very important records. Many comments have reached us from readers of the various localities for which we have already printed the reports.

Our American readers have expressed surprise at the early date of the first Japanese settlers in their respective localities. These reports are of much value. Chapters should see that their histories are not omitted from the pages of their official organ.

Of much gratification to us this month was the receipt of an essay from the San Jose division of the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County. The accompanying letter said: "As we do not have any club or personal news from our club, we are sending the enclosed article as our contribution." The letter is from Miss Ayako Kanemoto, reporter for the district.

We are particularly pleased with the interest that the chapter is showing in comparison to some of the other regions. Not only are they careful to give us complete coverage on news, but lacking that, they give us a contribution of another nature.

Members of other chapters have also been conscientious in this way, clipping articles of interest and sending them in for inclusion in this paper. Only by such cooperation may we hope to best serve the interests of the members-at-large.

From the amount of copy which has been pouring in from Kaz Oka, publicity director of the Northern California District Convention in Monterey, it appears that a great number of events are scheduled for the benefit of the delegates.

The program is varied enough to cater to the interests of every delegate. There will be fishing, boating, bowling, and every other recreation under the sun.

The convention should be ideal for those seeking a vacation. Even official delegates should have no trouble enjoying themselves.

There are still a few chapters who have failed to turn in their 1941 membership dues. They are: Kings County, Arizona, Brawley, El Centro, Orange County, San Pedro and Santa Maria.

As lack of response on the part of these chapters deprives the members of the Pacific Citizen, we urge them to conclude their membership drives at the earliest date and send in their names. Due to the approach of convention time and due to many momentous issues which may loom for the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, every member will want to receive his copy of the official organ regularly.

We would like to receive comments on our editions from the members so that we may make improvements. Probably some improvements which are quite obvious to you may not be as evident to us. We are interested in your viewpoints so send them in.

Whenever there is a matter of some sort you wish to bring to the attention of members of other chapters, we are also here to serve you. Let "Your Viewpoint" of the Pacific Citizen be your safety valve.

Support of USO Lauded

Again we are glad to note the spirit displayed by a group of American-Japanese.

In Alameda whole-hearted support of the United Service Organization campaign has been pledged by the Japanese American Citizens League.

"Americans of Japanese ancestry," said the president, "are proud to do their part in the present crisis."

A committee has been appointed and has begun the

About Nisei in Hawaii

By Stanley Shimabukuro

Through the national defense preparation, Honolulu has been transformed into a real "boom town" these days. What was once known as the "tropical paradise" in the language of the Tourist Bureau, Hawaii is now the mighty, formidable rampart of Uncle Sam. Through drastic Federal appropriations for the defense projects, tremendous numbers of workers in many occupations are in demand to accelerate the construction. With such a huge undertaking pushed forward by the Federal Government to strengthen the bulwark of the Western Hemisphere, the Nisei in Hawaii are receiving their "lion's share" in the highly paid defense works.

Their economic lives have changed so suddenly, generally speaking, that it seems it would be a heavy concern on the shoulders of the Department of Public Welfare and the Chamber of Commerce after the artificial, temporary prosperity in Hawaii. Thousands of Nisei are throwing away their old jobs to obtain defense works which remunerate three times more than the ones they held previously. Shortage of trained workers among the Japanese business in the Territory is so great that the Japanese Chamber of Commerce is confronted by the necessity of solving a vital problem. As thousands of youths pour into Oahu, the principal island, to improve their economic status, the merchants and employers of the sugar and pineapple plantations find themselves hard-hit by the situation. It has resulted not only from the boom of the defense industries, but also from the selective service training and the season of the pineapple canneries.

In marked contrast to last summer, the Nisei in Hawaii are feeling fortunate this season. For the first time in local history, students on summer vacation are not confronted with the problem of obtaining employment. The pineapple and tuna canneries are in the midst of the season with higher wages for their workers. Sugar and pineapple plantations are faced with the higher annual output resulting from the national defense preparation. To meet the situation they must have men, and more men, to run the production machinery smoothly.

Recent plea of President Roosevelt that no citizen should be singled for discrimination because of his race, color or creed is well finding its mark to a certain if not full extent. The Nisei are employed in the defense in-

(Continued on Page 11)

job of collecting funds.

This is a highly commendable attitude and one which, we hope, is prevalent among larger groups of Japanese living in this country. At a time when Japanese-American relations are in a critical stage, when Japan is bent on conquest in the Pacific, when war may develop between the two countries, Japanese must decide where their ultimate loyalty lies. We believe it belongs to the United States, and we are pleased to note that so many of Japanese ancestry agree.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

A visitor from Hawaii inquired about the origin and significance of the word, "Nisei." It seems that this term has become popular in Hawaii since the Life Magazine depicted the conditions and problems of the Japanese in continental United States.

The visitor thought it most unfortunate to have the Hawaiian-born use this term since it tended to create race distinction whereas every effort should be made to eliminate such ideas. He was of the opinion that the sooner the public forgot the ancestral background of its citizens, the better it would be for all concerned.

There seems to be considerable food for thought in his statements.

The other day we went to lunch with a friend whose son has just graduated from high school. The young man had obtained a job at one of the shipbuilding plants. His pay was 80 cents an hour. As a father, he had advised his son that his compensation was out of proportion to his qualification; and that he should not expect such lucrative positions after he finished college.

This incident made us wonder how many of our group are being employed in the national defense industry. Indications are that the barrier is being eliminated slowly but gradually.

As far as jobs are concerned, we have come to the conclusion that the old saying, "Heaven helps those who help themselves" has a great deal of truth in it. For those who expect the jobs to come to them, there is little future. One must not believe the experience of a friend who may have been turned down because of his race. Initiative and aggressive spirit may win a position. What may have been true a few years ago or even a few months ago may not be true today. Conditions are changing rapidly. With the scarcity of helpers, a qualified person, even though of Japanese extraction, may find a welcome hand ready for him.

The purchasing of National Defense bonds, the Red Cross, and Community Chest and United Service Organizations have received the wholehearted support of the chapters. Many have received favorable editorial comments in the American press. All these activities serve to impress upon the public's mind that we are an integral part of the community wherein we reside.

We are doing what we are expected to do and therefore take things as a matter of course. But these activities have served as eye-openers to many who have been associating the Japanese only with geisha girls, "hara-kiri," and militarism. They are discovering for the first time that we are human beings, too.

The American press deserves our vote of thanks for

giving us the limelight in a favorable way. Without such help, feelings against us may have been heightened by this time.

The first generation parents of San Francisco are going to boost the National Endowment Fund Drive. They are going to solicit two types of members: (1) \$1 a month for three years, and (2) those who make \$50 or more in donations. This movement should encourage us to work that much harder.

The significance of this latest development is the recognition that has been extended to the JAAC as the representative body of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry in this country. As the elders begin to have a new understanding of the activities and purposes of our league, they will help to swell our membership.

The impression that the JAAC is purely a social organization has been dispelled.

The money our parents will help to raise as part of Endowment Fund is supposed to be the "final bequest" from the pioneer generation to serve as a "perpetual testimonial" of their interest in our welfare.

If this movement started in San Francisco should spread everywhere, the realization of our dream of attaining the goal of \$100,000 will not be far away.

The question is: Are the JAAC members going to match what the first generation parents raise?

Convention time is here. Only those with 1941 membership cards will be registered as members. We are hoping for a large attendance. The opening ceremonies should afford a splendid opportunity for a patriotic rally.

In this connection, host chapters are reminded that 50 cents must be collected from each registrant for the national treasury. This is one of the sources of income to finance the national headquarters.

All soldiers in uniforms should be admitted on the same basis as a regular member. We hope they can have their weekends off to attend the conventions held near their camps.

Northern California will hold the convention at Monterey from July 31 to and including Aug. 3. Southern California and the Northwest will hold theirs during the Labor Day holidays. The Intermountain District most likely will hold the convention during the Thanksgiving holidays.

—OAKLAND TRIBUNE

Special Service to Our Readers

LEGAL FORUM



By WALTER TSUKAMOTO

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

DRAFTEE'S QUERY ANSWERED IN CONTENTS OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

Dear Editor:

I believe I will be called to serve some time in August. I have certain obligations and business matters which I would like to clear before starting my training, and would appreciate an explanation of the laws or regulations pertaining to persons who are selected to serve in the Army.

T. T.
Los Angeles

Dear Mr. T.:

I believe the context of the law dealing with persons inducted into military service was reproduced in earlier issues of the Pacific Citizen. However, because of the importance of this law, designated and known as "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940," an attempt will be made to explain the Act in two installments in this column.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 became a part of the laws of this country on October 17, 1940, and will remain in effect until May 15, 1945, the date now set for the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

It superceded, on October 17, 1940, similar provisions of the law, which were incorporated in the National Guard Act and the Selective Service Act.

The purpose of the Act is to free persons in the military service from harassment and injury to their civil rights during their term of military service and to enable them to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the nation.

Generally, the method of the Act is to provide for adequate representation of the soldier during his absence, or to authorize the postponement of certain proceedings and transactions until his return from military service.

There is nothing in the Act which relieves a soldier from the actual payment of debts or other obligations

which he may have incurred before entering the military service.

It is only when the soldier's ability to meet his obligations has been impaired because of his military service that the relief is afforded, and this relief is principally against the penalties that would be imposed for non-payment of such obligations.

Section 200 of the Act provides that if a soldier is made defendant in a court action and is unable to appear in Court, the Court shall appoint an attorney to represent the soldier and protect his interests. It further provides that if judgment is rendered against the soldier, he shall have an opportunity to reopen the case and present his defense, if meritorious, within 90 days after he is discharged from active service.

Section 201 contains a general provision which authorizes a court to postpone any court proceedings, if a soldier is a party thereto and unable to participate by reason of being in the military service.

Section 202 provides for the relief against fines or penalties when a Court proceeding, involving a soldier, is postponed or when the fines or penalties are incurred for failure to perform any obligation. In the latter case, relief depends upon whether the soldier's ability to pay or perform is materially affected by his being in the military service.

Section 203 contains a general provision which authorizes a Court to postpone the execution of judgment against a soldier.

Section 204 authorizes a Court to postpone proceedings for the period of military service and for three months thereafter or any part thereof.

Section 205 excludes the period of military service from computing time under existing or future statutes of limitation.

(To be concluded)

One Cause

By THOMAS ISERI
(Chairman of the JAACL
Northwest District
Council Board)

With observance of Independence Day and conditions of national import emphasized, it becomes apparent that the need for unity is greater than ever.

A united nation always is an asset, but there are times such as those we are now experiencing when this becomes vital. To attain that end we must all join as we have never joined before in upholding the principles on which this nation is founded.

Says All Can Assist

No matter what our position in life, every man, woman and child in the United States can contribute a part, with such a program as now faces us. All must be united for the common defense, that this nation founded on just principles and for freedom and liberty shall prevail and extend its blessings to other lands now less fortunate than ourselves.

To this end, let each and every one examine his condition and see what he can bring to the common cause.

Appeals to Young People

We Americans of Japanese ancestry right now are given an opportunity to show our loyalty as never before. Indications are that the second generation are meeting their obligations bravely and efficiently. This must not only continue, but our efforts must be accelerated.

We shall in this program join with all our other fellow Americans to contribute our part, and that part must be greater than we have ever contributed before.

At the national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League in Portland last year we pledged our support to the utmost for the flag. Now, as never before, we have the opportunity to show that those were no idle words.

Some may remark that it is all very well to talk about contributing our part, but ask just how we may do it.

There are opportunities on every hand if we will only look about us and study conditions. Here are a few concrete suggestions:

In such a situation as now confronts the nation, the needs reach into every corner and affects persons in every walk of life.

Give Your Best Skill

Whatever your occupation or position, give your best. This will be encouraging to you and others. Let us say you are a farmer. Then be a good farmer and produce to the utmost that the food supply shall be ample for the people at home and the men in the front ranks. We must feed the defenders of democracy.

The merchant in his store, the artisan at his bench, the professional man in his office—all have a part to play and it must be the best.

National unity can be supported and encouraged by our conduct in our daily lives. Let us live in peace with our neighbors. Let us

Behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

Perhaps the most controversial personage appearing in the newspaper headlines today is Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. He is violently hated and violently liked, both in Japan and abroad. One thing seemed to be assured: His star is now in the ascendancy, and may ultimately catapult him to the Premiership of Japan, a coveted plum in Japanese eyes.

The Japanese in America particularly have interest in Matsuoka because, like many another, he started life from a humble position as a school boy in Oakland and Portland. His life, in fact, is a Japanese version of Horatio Alger. And in spite of the considerable success he has achieved since his humble days, he does not disdain to recall his early period in the United States, and even now sends flowers to decorate the grave of his benefactor, an American lady in Portland who had him sent through school.

Like a host of other San Franciscans, we saw Matsuoka in San Francisco some nine years ago when he stopped here briefly while en route home from Geneva, where he walked out on the League of Nations Assembly when that body voted to condemn Japan for intervention in Manchuria. He appeared to us at that time as a man of considerable personal magnetism and eloquence.

What are the future prospects for Matsuoka? The answer to this question will largely stem out of two factors; namely, his own character and the exigencies of the world situation. Like many successful leaders, he is not afraid to take risks. This characteristic, and his other quality of appeal to the imagination, his love of the dramatic, will enormously assist him in his personal ambition,

thereby cultivate a spirit of national harmony.

Our young men can help by joining the defense organizations and other groups devoted to unity and upholding the hands of those in authority.

Our young women may assist by joining in the work being carried on by the Red Cross and such groups.

Can Help Financially

Finance is needed urgently. Right now the government is seeking funds to carry on the national defense program. We can buy defense savings stamps and bonds. The denominations are such that anyone can help, from the highest to the lowest.

Some of our JAACL chapters are buying bonds from their sinking funds or reserve resources. These are good investments. Let's all join the parade.

which is to become the Premier of Japan.

An astute opportunist, he is at present waiting and watching for the right moment. He has even constructed an enormous mansion for his own use with a yard roomy enough for automobiles galore, in anticipation of the time when he is summoned by the Emperor to form a cabinet. At such occasion, the mansion of the Premier-designate becomes the headquarters for the formation of the cabinet and will thus be subject to calls by the Nation's leading dignitaries.

As Foreign Minister, Matsuoka is right now walking on an extremely hazardous diplomatic tight-rope. He has cemented a military alliance with Germany and Italy, while on the other hand he has concluded a neutrality pact with Soviet Russia and has given what amounts to a personal assurance to Dictator Stalin that Japan would not attack Soviet Russia in the event that country is involved in a war with Germany. The Reich is now at war with the Soviet. What now will be Japan's attitude?

If Matsuoka can convince his government and the Army clique that Japan should remain neutral in view of the pact with Soviet Russia, then Matsuoka must remain a potent figure in Japanese statescraft. If, on the other hand, the ultra-nationalist group in the Army takes matters into its own hands and starts moving into Northern Saghalien and the Maritime province of Siberia, Matsuoka would probably be forced to resign from the Cabinet and his star will thus be eclipsed, at least temporarily.

Matsuoka has abounding energy and power of decision. Against these favorable qualities must be laid his inordinate loquacity which has sometime tricked him into indiscretions. He also has only a small personal following, although he is now reported to be striving to rectify this situation with his characteristic vigor.

And lastly, is he patient enough? Can he bide his time for the opportunity that is bound to come to him? Many a Japanese statesman has rushed matters to a head, thus missing his mark due to sheer impatience. One of these was the late Viscount Goto who, champing at delay in recognition, rushed helter-skelter over the political field, aligning himself with this or that group, until finally no one supported him in a final showdown.

Goto, many times a cabinet member and mayor of Tokyo, was a great man. But Matsuoka has one advantage over him. He knows why Goto missed the bus. But can Matsuoka benefit from that knowledge? That is the question.

- Liberty in Times of Crises -

FACTS SECURED IN ALIEN REGISTRATION TO EASE LOT OF FOREIGN-BORN IN U.S.

4-Point Program Given to Eliminate Unequal Treatment

By Earle G. Harrison
• Special Assistant to Attorney General

In attempting to reach conclusion concerning present-day attitudes toward alienage, we have many factual situations to consider. On the bright side, I think we are agreed, is our recent experience of alien registration. Thanks to an amazing cooperative program, in which social agencies the country over played an outstanding part, our government has gathered invaluable data pertaining to our non-citizen population.

Eschewing the methods and procedures which undoubtedly would have been used in some other countries, our government and local communities joined forces and resources in encouraging non-citizens to place their case histories and identifications on record. And in a good many situations, where personal problems and difficulties were disclosed by the registration, assistance has been given in adjusting them. This closer relationship between the non-citizen and the government has already produced beneficial results. This is all to the good.

More people in this country now know more of the real facts than they knew before about our aliens. It is more widely realized that the 3½ per cent of our population which is alien represents the smallest percentage of non-citizens the United States has ever had; that the "alien problem" is a rapidly diminishing one; and that consequently it is more patently absurd to place the blame for such national ills as unemployment upon the aliens.

In speaking of aliens, more people now know that they are referring to and including about a half million persons who are sixty-five years of age or older—scarcely a dangerous group—rather a group needing and deserving our respect and protection. More citizens now know that, in speaking broadly of aliens, they are referring to people, four out of every five of whom have family ties in this country—in most cases American born children, in other words, United States citizens.

Has this greater and more widespread knowledge of the facts had any tangible results? In my opinion it has. There is more confident opposition or at least more determined inaction with respect to crackpot legislation or other efforts aimed indiscriminately at all aliens. It is less popular nowadays to jump on the bandwagon of the

ever-present alien baiters.

Will it stand up if the times become increasingly difficult? Whatever we may think of alienage generally, whatever views we may have with respect to it in normal times, we realize that it has been psychologically bound up with nearly every period of crisis we have had in this country. It seems to be the fate of aliens to become "scapegoats" and "whipping boys" as soon as a nation gets the jitters. The attention of the nation was focused on its aliens during the last war to an unhealthy and dangerous degree.

The test is yet ahead as to whether we can avoid at least some of the injustices, incident to the last war and which now must be recognized as being unnecessary mistakes.

What constitutes a constructive program—one that is calculated to prevent danger and injustice insofar as our alien population is concerned? These are a few:

1. The present efforts to inform aliens, other foreign born and citizens concerning the policies and attitudes of our government on these questions should be extended.

2. Our efforts to increase Americanism work must be intensified.

3. Help aliens and other foreign-born, who are victims of discrimination, find jobs. As I say this, I am aware, first, that it is easier said than accomplished, and, secondly that in spite of the difficulties a good deal is being done in that direction. But we all know that it remains the nub of perhaps the greatest source of potential danger.

4. Support alien legislation that is constructive and realistic; by the same token, be on the alert to oppose anti-alien legislation that would endanger our national unity.

As the talk of war has increased in this country, more and more persons have asked this question: Is there any practical way of determining the loyalty of aliens and foreign born through the cooperation of reliable local agencies and groups? This question presents a delicate and difficult problem, for if certain agencies are asked to check on the loyalty or disloyalty of aliens, it is extremely difficult to exclude other private groups, whose judgments are likely to be based on false or tenuous premises, from doing the same. We might easily bring about the undesirable situation of having private groups of citizens assuming functions that legally belong only to our law-enforcement agencies. Nothing could be more disastrous to our morale than to



"justice for all"

have a large number of self-appointed detectives snooping into the affairs of our neighbors. Aliens would, of course, be among the first to be victimized by such a state of affairs; in the long run, we would all be victimized, for such activity would only serve to undermine confidence in our government and its law-enforcement agencies and cultivate hates and differences among our population—the last thing we would desire—but the first thing the enemy would like.

As a result of the alien registration, I believe we have less to fear from our alien population than we do from other sections of our population. In Washington we have records of nearly every alien in the United States. We know their whereabouts, their activities and their occupations. We can, more than at any other time in our history, confidently leave the problem of law-enforcement among aliens to the various agencies of the Government geared to that purpose. It would be most helpful if more citizens could realize this fact so that in the event times become more stringent, we shall not have some of those unhappy recurrences of the last World War.

We must persist in our efforts to prevent witch-hunting, not only for humanitarian reasons, but also for the purpose of achieving internal national security. But despite our best precautionary efforts, we know that a certain amount of witch-hunting will be attempted, and much of it will be directed against the aliens.

The social agencies must enlist support in acting to stamp out persecution as soon as it becomes apparent at any place in the country. This, again, is a real challenge to all social agencies—not alone those, I venture to suggest, dealing with naturalization and citizenship problems. The groundwork for a sane and constructive attitude toward

AMERICANS UNITE TO FIGHT CRITICAL PERIOD WITH LAWS TO PROTECT EVERY CITIZEN

Draft, Nationality Act Among Notable Measures Passed

By Edward J. Shaughnessy
U.S. Deputy Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

There was never a greater need for unity in the United States than exists today, and there have been events within the past few months which have given concrete evidence that it exists. Three highly important legislative measures were enacted in 1940. They were: (1) the Alien Registration Act of June 28, 1940, (2) the Selective Service and Training Act of September 16, 1940, and (3) the Nationality Act of October 14, 1940.

Under the registration act, all aliens in the United States were required to register and be fingerprinted. This they did with such a fine spirit of good will that it was possible within a period of about four months to record nearly five million non-citizens in the United States.

The Selective Service and Training Act made aliens declarant liable for training and service. There is no reason to doubt their favorable response to the calls of the colors.

Under the Nationality Act of 1940 many hundreds of thousands of aliens are applying for citizenship and the usual very high percentage of all who apply will probably be granted that privilege upon proof that they are worthy.

The Nationality Code brings all of the material on the subject of nationality into a single law containing five chapters, arranged in logical and systematic form. Some of the outstanding features of the Code are:

Children

Prior to the Code, foreign-born children acquired citizenship of the United States through the citizenship of their parents, provided the children were under the age of 21 years and were admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The Code reduces to 18 years the age-up to which the foreign-born children may automatically acquire citizenship by parentage.

Illegitimate children in the past have suffered both from their origin; for which they had no responsibility, and from the lack of recognition of illegitimate children under the naturalization and citizenship laws. The court accommodates the position of legitimate children to illegitimate children, provided their paternity is established during minority by legitima-

aliens and all foreign-born has been laid by our Government. Let us build on that as rapidly as we can.

tion or by adjudication of a competent court.

Adopted children under the laws of the various States have practically the same status in relation to their adoptive parents as blood children. However, until the Nationality Act of 1940, the citizenship of adopted children was not affected by the status of their adoptive parents. The new law permits children who are adopted to be naturalized upon the petition for naturalization of the adoptive parent or parents, if the latter are citizens of the United States. The child must have been lawfully admitted to this country for permanent residence, must have been adopted before reaching the age of 16 years and must have been adopted and in the legal custody of the parent or parents for at least two years prior to filing the petition for the child's naturalization.

Former Citizens

Special provisions are made for the expeditious naturalization with freedom from the usual requirements as to residence and a previous declaration of intention of former citizens of the United States, whether they are women who had lost American nationality through marriage to aliens or are soldiers who had taken an oath of allegiance to the forces allied with the United States during the first World War.

Married Persons

For a number of years aliens married to citizens of the United States had been exempted from the requirements of the usual period of residence and from a declaration of intention. The Nationality Act of 1940 sets up three special groups of married persons who may be naturalized after one, two or three years' residence in the United States instead of the usual five years' residence, depending upon the date of marriage.

Other Special Classes of Persons

Special exemptions are also offered to persons who have served honorably for at least three years in the United States armed forces, those persons who had been misinformed as to their citizenship because of such misinformation, sailors who had served in the Merchant Marine of the United States, and those inhabitants of our outlying possessions, otherwise qualified, who are nationals but not citizens of this country.

No legislation probably will ever be the "end-all" of nationality questions and problems. However, recent legislation has been the most progressive this field has known for some time. While the Nationality Act of 1940 probably will not prove a cure for all the ills of the nationality problems, it is the first step toward a solution.

A Million Cash Pay Checks

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

. Nisei Citizens, Why Not You?

More than a million civilian workers cash pay checks issued by Uncle Sam. All types of workers, from unskilled laborers to highly trained scientists, are on his payroll. He has jobs for men and women with only a grammar school education as well as for high school and university graduates. And he is hiring more workers every day!

Ten years ago there were about 615,000 civilians working for the federal government. Today there are almost twice as many. Before this year is out, defense hiring will probably boost the number of civilian employees in the national government's service to more than double the 1931 figure! Most of these workers are men, but approximately 20 per cent of civil service jobs are held by women.

The great hiring agency for the government is the United States Civil Service Commission. About two-thirds of the civilian employees of the national government are known as "classified" (under the rules of the civil service merit system). Many of the "unclassified" employees, however are hired from the eligibility lists which the Commission sets up by holding competitive examinations. The first step toward getting a job with Uncle Sam is to win a place on one of these eligibility lists.

How do you go about getting your name on the list of persons eligible for civil service jobs? The first thing to do is to find out when an examination is going to be given for a job you are qualified to hold. One way of finding out about examinations is to watch the post-office bulletin boards for notices. You can get an application form at large post offices or by writing to the nearest office of the Civil

Service Commission. If possible, inform the Commission of the titles of the examination in which you are interested, and ask them to mail you a notice when any of these examinations are announced.

Your next step, after finding out about the examination, is to fill out the application correctly. Mistakes in filling out the application may delay your opportunity for employment, and intentional misrepresentations may disqualify you. When you have filled out the application form mail it so it will reach Washington on time.

Some examinations are "assembled" and some are "unassembled." In an assembled examination, competitors assemble in a room for a written test. In an unassembled examination, applicants are not required to take a written test. They are rated on their education and experience.

Procedure

If the examination in which you are interested is "assembled," the Commission will determine from your application whether or not you meet the requirements for admission to the examination. If you meet the requirements, an admission card, stating the time and place of the examination, will be sent to you.

In the meantime, it is a good idea to brush up on the subjects which will be covered in the exam. However, you should be very cautious about paying money for courses claiming to "prepare you for jobs in the civil service."

Getting An Appointment

After you have taken and passed the examination there is not much you can do but sit back and wait for your appointment. Political influence will rarely do you any good. Your paper will be graded by the Commission and your name entered on an eligibility list if you pass. How soon your appointment will

come depends, of course, on how near you are to the top of the list, how rapidly new workers are being hired, and how well you impress the appointing official who interviews you. Your appointment may come within a few weeks or it may not come for a year or more.

The table on this page lists the major groups of civil service jobs in the federal government. It gives some of the most common jobs, together with entering salaries and educational and experience requirements.

The pay scale of the civil service is relatively high for "rank and file" positions. Entering salaries for typists, office machine operators, messengers, skilled and unskilled workers, and beginners in professional work are quite a bit higher than for persons doing similar work in private industry. However, the top positions may not pay nearly so much as comparable posts with private employers.

Security while on the job, and a retirement pension plan are other advantages in federal civil service. A deduction of three and a half per cent is made from employees' salaries and placed in a retirement fund. An employee who reaches the retirement age (62, 65, or 70, depending upon the nature of the position) with at least 15 years of service to his credit is eligible for retirement. Also, an employee is eligible for retirement two years before reaching the retirement age if he has had at least 30 years of service. Employees may retire upon an annuity if they become disabled, provided they have served at least five years. The average pension of retired federal civil service employees is around \$980 a year.

—Vocational Trends

Conflict in Laws Blamed for Dual Citizenship Status of Japanese Residing in Hawaii

By ETHEL J. SPAULDING

(Editor's Note: "We Americans in Hawaii," a study of Territorial citizenship problems, issued in pamphlet form, treats on various phases of citizenship, expatriation, dual citizenship and allied problems.

Miss Ethel J. Spaulding, author, was aided by many young leaders in Honolulu, among them, Dr. Shunzo Sakamaki of the University of Hawaii, Shigeo Yoshida of the Central Intermediate School, and Katsuro Miho of the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association.

The pamphlet is a supplement to "The Daily Pinion," newspaper of the McKinley High School in Honolulu.

From time to time, The Pacific Citizen, will carry excerpts from this valuable pamphlet.)

Are you an American citizen? Can you prove it? Do you have an American birth certificate? Can you prove exactly that no other nation claims you? Can you prove that both of your parents were American born or were naturalized? In other words, are you sure that you are not a dual citizen?

When was the first complaint raised against dual citizenship in Hawaii? The answer is not known but it is suspected that it was directed against the haoles (whites) who came from the mainland in the days of the old Hawaiian monarchy. Liliuokalani in her book, "The Story of Hawaii, Told by Hawaii's Queen," complains bitterly, after her overthrow, of dual citizens who were Hawaiian subjects one minute—intent on dominating all things government—and then the next minute claiming all rights of American citizenship under the protection of the United States consul.

Delegate King during his last visit here estimated that perhaps one-fourth of all Americans might be claimed by other nations. Most countries claim people of their blood even though born elsewhere. We are generous in our claims; we include people born on our soil as well as those born to our nationals abroad.

Why in Hawaii have we used the word "dual citizen" to mean only the American born Japanese? Probably there are several reasons: first, he belongs to the only group that is carefully registered by a foreign government, one that takes a census every five years. Also, that government is probably the only one that has made possible a plan of expatriation. Therefore, we have the opportunity of blaming him only if he does not avail himself of the prescribed procedure. His parents who are usually foreign born are not eligible to naturalization. Another reason is that he represents a large minority group in a farflung area of the Uni-

ted States, which is regarded as our Pacific stronghold. To make matters more difficult for him, relations are strained between the two governments that claim him.

Many of our young people in high school have become very conscious of citizenship status. It is not something they have chosen. The greater percentage of our people of Japanese ancestry were born before 1924 and thus were registered by the community with the Japanese consulate. These young people have been learning that two governments claim them. Student committees have attacked the problem as one that needed understanding and study.

Editorial Quoted

I shall include a student opinion editorial that appeared in the 1939-1940 Daily Pinion written by Yoshio Ogamori, a member of the editorial staff, and chairman of the Expatriation committee appointed by the McKinley Government president. This committee was appointed to cooperate with the expatriation drive of the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association.

"The basic root of the dual citizenship problem in Hawaii is the conflict of the laws on which citizenship is based. Japan claims her citizens through 'jus sanguinis,' the law of blood or descendency, while the United States determines citizenship through both 'jus sanguinis' and the 'jus soli,' the law of the blood, and the law of the place of birth. With this situation existing, a great number of people are placed in the predicament of being claimed by two countries. To what country will you be loyal in case of war?" is the question asked of these dual citizens.

"Realizing the graveness of the situation, the Japanese government in 1924 endeavored to remedy it by providing expatriation for these dual citizens. Henceforth, the law stated, 'Children of Japanese subjects must be registered within 14 days after birth to be recognized as Japanese nationals.' Japan thus released her claim to all others. A procedure was provided for the expatriation of those already claimed. This was to be the long sought solution to the dual citizenship problem.

"Leaders of the expatriation movement realized, however, that the Japanese were reluctant to have their children expatriate. The Rev. Okamura, probably the greatest exponent of true Americanism among the second-generation Japanese here, related in his article, The Age of Second Generation, that the parents 'say that to strike off the name of their youngsters from their family registry and expatriate them is an unpardonable act to their ancestors and is an act of disloyalty to Japan.' This, then, was to be the chief obstruction to the expatriation of the citizens of Japanese ancestry."

TYPICAL JOBS IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

Job Group (% of total)	Typical Jobs in Group	Entering Salary	Education & Experience
CLERICAL (44%)	typist	\$1,260 - \$1,440	No definite requirements. Familiarity with whatever machines are used and ability to pass certain tests.
	stenographer	\$1,440 - \$1,620	
	calculating machine operator	\$1,440	
	post-office clerk	\$1,700	
MECHANICAL AND MANUAL (23%)	automotive mechanic	\$120 - \$150 a mo.	3 yrs. experience in repair work. Credit for special courses.
	electric welder	\$.80 - \$1.00 hr.	2 yrs. experience in arc-welding. Some experience.
	machinist	\$34 a week	
CUSTODIAL (7%)	janitor	\$1,080 - \$1,320	Some experience.
	custodial officer (guard)	\$1,860	High school graduation. Credit for some special college courses
SUB-PROFESSIONAL (6½%)	scientific aid	\$1,440 - \$1,800	Some college training. Ability to assist in laboratory work. Must be Registered Graduate Nurse
	junior graduate nurse	\$1,620	
PROFESSIONAL & SCIENTIFIC (9½%)	junior agronomist	\$2,000	College graduation. Major in agronomy and soils.
	junior economist	\$2,000	College graduation. Major in economics or political science.
	junior social worker	\$1,800	College training in social work.
	assistant engineer	\$2,600	College training & practical experience.
	medical officer	\$3,800	Graduation from medical school & 12 mos. of internship.
MANAGERIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (10%)	junior administrative technician	\$2,000	College training with courses in political science and public administration.
	forest supervisor	\$3,200	College training with at least 20 hours of forestry. Several years experience in the Forest Service.



NO MAN'S LAND

edited by

Hatsumi Hirao Mikiko Hayashida



Use More Canned Salmon to Add Valuable Minerals, Vitamin D, Fat to the Family's Daily Diet

Have you tried using canned salmon lately in your menu? It has such a delicate flavor and it is a great body builder. Because of its high percentage of fat, it is an energy producer. It contains these valuable minerals—phosphorous, calcium, iodine and iron—and it is also said to be unusually good food source of Vitamin D.

When buying salmon, it is well to remember that you are selecting different species rather than different qualities.

Topping the list for quality, flavor and texture is Chinook, or king salmon. It varies from red to a deep pink in color and is rich in oil. Then comes the red, or sock-eye, salmon, which is red in color, firm in texture and rich in natural oil. Coho

salmon, also known as medium red and as silver salmon, is lighter in color and less costly.

Pink salmon ranks fourth in quality, and chum salmon, which is also light pink in color, is the least expensive.

The scarcity of the Chinook and red salmons accounts largely for their higher price. But as far as nutritive value and palatability go, the pink varieties are just as good as those of deeper hue and good for casserole dishes and loaves.

The juice in canned salmon may be added to fish sauces, chowder or any other dishes. Since it contains much food value, do not throw it away.

Incidentally, did you know that salmon belongs to the same family as the trout and the whitefish?

SALMON BISQUE An entree soup

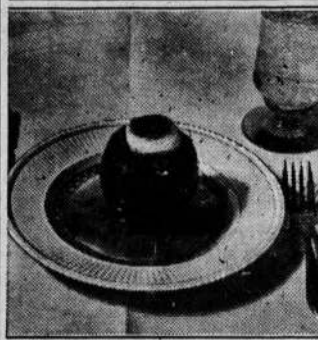
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 tbsps. finely diced onion | 1 tsp. salt |
| 4 tbsps. butter | 1/8 tsp. pepper |
| 1/3 cup flour | 6 cups milk |
| 2 beef bouillon cubes | 1 one lb. can salmon |
| 1/4 tsp. celery salt | 1/2 cup coffee or table cream |

- a. Saute onion in hot butter in heavy kettle until limp but not brown.
- b. Add flour, bouillon cubes, and seasonings. Stir until well blended.
- c. Add milk and cook until slightly thickened, stirring occasionally.
- d. Remove skin and bones from salmon and flake.
- e. Add salmon and cream; heat. Serves 6, allowing about 1 cup per serving. —The Family Circle.

PLAN YOUR MEALS

1. Keep a list of foods your family needs daily to keep fit.
2. Refer to your recipe and menu files. A card file of menus (in their season) that your family likes best, and one of the recipes they prefer, will help when ideas come slowly.
3. Check your refrigerator for leftovers daily. Deliberately work them into your menus.
4. The smaller your food budget, the more important it is to serve cereals at least once a day with some of the whole-grain variety.
5. Be sure each child gets 1 quart of milk daily to drink, in or on cereals, or in cooked foods. Adults need 1 pint each. (Cheese may supply part of this.)
6. When oranges, grapefruits, or tangerines are inexpensive, serve them daily as juice, in salads, fruit cups, drinks, desserts, etc. Use lemons, bananas, apples, canned and dried fruits often, too.
7. Work plenty of fresh or canned tomatoes or tomato juice into your daily menu. Add them to your soups, scalloped dishes, salads, etc.
8. Serve shredded or green cabbage frequently, alone or with other vegetables or fruits in salads. Or cook it quickly—8 to 10 minutes is enough.
9. Other thrifty vegetable purchases are greens, salad greens, yellow turnips, winter squash, potatoes, string beans, carrots, peas, etc.
10. Use canned and quick frozen vegetables whenever you can. They're richer in minerals and vitamins than many market vegetables.
11. Keep perishable vegetables in your refrigerator to conserve vitamin C.

Baked Orange Marie



By BETTY BARCLAY
(Serves 4)

4 Sunkist oranges

With a sharp knife cut off tops and remove meat from oranges, leaving shells clean. Combine orange meat with: 8 dates, stoned and shredded 4 teaspoons chopped walnuts 4 teaspoons seeded raisins 4 teaspoons grated coconut Sweeten to taste. Fill orange shells. Bake in a dish with 1/2 inch of water in bottom, in a slow oven for 45 minutes. Take out of oven and top oranges with a meringue made from:

- 1 egg white, stiffly beaten with
- 2 tablespoons sugar

Sprinkle meringue with coconut and return oranges to oven to brown. Serve hot or cold. A marshmallow may be used to top each orange in place of meringue.

HANDY HINTS

Ticking sewed on the inner sides of the corners of feather pillow coverings reinforces them.

Table linen that begins to show wear may be easily converted into runners, place mats, and napkins.

Clothing expenses take a smaller share of the money spent for living by farm families than it does for those in cities, the United States Bureau of Home Economics reports.

To make sure that a fabric can be washed without harm to color, texture, or finish, squeeze a sample (or an inconspicuous part of the garment) in lukewarm suds for five minutes; then rinse, dry and compare it with the unwashed material.

Any unusual behavior in a child, such as shyness or marked aggressiveness may denote insecurity, say child specialists; fatigue or undernourishment may be one of the causes, as a tired person is never sure of himself.

Today people eat more of the protective foods, such as milk, green leafy vegetables, tomatoes and citrus fruits, than they did 500 years ago, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

A piano is usually less noticeable in a room, when it is framed by some wall space

6 Do's and Don'ts

Do dig your nails into a piece of soap before doing house cleaning. This fills in the space behind your nails and all the little crevices with soap instead of grit and dirt. Soap is much easier to remove, when you are all finished with your household chores.

Do use rubber gloves whenever you must put your hands into water for any length of time. They're easy to get used to, if you persist, and they do so much toward keeping your hands smooth and youthful looking. For dishes, there are rubber gloves with rough fingers, which don't slip in case you are afraid of breaking your best chinaware.

Don't use the towel with which you dried your freshly shampooed hair on your face. There are liable to be particles

of dandruff in the towel which you must not rub into your skin.

Do twist around and inspect the seams of your stockings before leaving the house. Nothing is so ruinous to a well-groomed appearance as stocking seams which are not as straight as they can be.

Do brush your hair every night as faithfully as you cream your skin. It has been said, and rightly so, that a woman's hair is her crowning beauty. Hair that is never brushed is dull and unmanageable. Hair that is given nightly brushing as part of its care will be glossy and pretty.

Don't be guilty of letting your lifts run down on your shoes. And do be careful to brush your suede shoes and shine your leather shoes before each wearing.

Wear Right Jewelry

By SYLVIA BLYTHE

A woman expects her personal ornaments, whether gay baubles or precious gems, to add to her beauty. Yet, what many women overlook is the fact that jewelry, by virtue of its dominant color, metallic splendor, or striking design, creates powerful lines which affect the proportions of face and figure.

So, knowing this, why not make your pretty ornaments do double duty—add sparkle, color or dash to your appearance, yet if need be, also improve outlines?

First, each ornament you wear should be considered primarily in relation to your figure; second, as a device for idealizing the shape of your face.

If, for instance, you have the petite type of figure, choose jewelry that is small-sized, dainty and even fragile looking. But, on the other hand, if you have impressive height or size, choose the more massive, heavy, or chunky ornaments. Where your size falls in between these two extremes, keep the size of your jewelry scaled to your proportions.

Now let us see what structural lines we need for idealizing a face. Where a face is full, for example, a necklace, a clip or a pin can create the illusion of a more pleasing oval, or one weighted with a

on both sides. Cold water should be used for soaking dishes in which egg, milk, sugar, or starch have been cooked.

pendant, medallion or other decorative device to make a long V below the face. For a pin or a clip to add apparent length to your face, the ornament must be placed at the center point of a V-shaped or U-shaped neckline. A lapel ornament is yet another slenderizing device. This should be placed close to the neckline. Such jewelry aids also to slenderize a short or too-full neck.

What you want to avoid, because of their widening effect on both neck and face, are choker necklaces and twin ornaments balancing a neckline. Either device leads the onlookers' eyes into a horizontal line, and for your best purpose they should be directed in an up-and-down view.

If your face is a perfect oval, and your neck is a lovely slender column you can use jewelry to show both to a better advantage. A short oval necklace makes a perfect frame for such a face and neck. Earrings in all of their tricky designs can serve you, like little jeweled arrows, to direct attention to your lovely contours.

Next, comes jewelry for the hands. Hands should never be too conspicuously jeweled. When they are, they compete with the face for interest. To keep down competition, wear jewelry only on one hand at any given moment. That can be bracelet and a ring, if the two are properly harmonious in color, design or material. If they are not harmonious, make a choice between a bracelet or ring.

Lines To A Crybaby

Girls who weep are out of fashion,
Gayety's the thing, be gay!
Laugh at unrequited passion,
Love will come another day.

If you found him faithless, lying,
Never let him know you care,
Pillows are the place for crying,
Tilt your hat, be debonair.

Modern girls are poised and fearless,
Following a newer code,
Partings must be casual, tearless,
Hearts on sleeves are not the mode!

—NATALIE MARCIN

situation of japanese in united state today

By SABURO KIDO
National President

During the last World War, Japan being an ally of Great Britain, the Japanese in the United States did not suffer any special inconveniences; but as we all know, Japanese-American relationship has deteriorated during the past few years to the point where some have come to believe that hostilities between the two countries have become inevitable.

The international relations have served to increase the problems confronting the Japanese residents in this country. Despite all our condemnation of Hitler for his persecution of non-Aryans, we find in this country elements who still maintain the position that America belongs to the whites. They maintain that since the Japanese came to this country uninvited, they have only themselves to blame for whatever problems confronting them and furthermore if they do not like the discriminations and persecutions, they should go back to their native land.

In the years gone by, because all Japanese fell within the category of "aliens ineligible to citizenship," the discrimination against the Japanese could have been classified as being anti-alien. Today, however, racial discrimination takes on a new phase in that there are children of these aliens who are American citizens by virtue of their birth in this country. When we talk so much about national unity, it is amazing to see how some of these so-called patriotic groups hide behind such a cloak of patriotism and continue racial discrimination which inevitably leads to dissatisfaction and animosity.

As the tension in the Pacific increases, we find that in every Japanese home there is a most unnatural situation. The parents are "aliens ineligible to citizenship" whether they want to become American citizens or not. On the other hand, their children are American citizens by virtue of birth. Here we have a situation of a house divided.

To offset the prospect of racial trouble in case of war has been the drafting of many American citizens of Japanese ancestry. In typical Japanese style, huge send-off parties have been held in many localities and have included the draftees of other nationality groups of the community. This demonstration of loyalty which is being participated in by the parent Japanese and their children has made the American public take an entirely new attitude toward these so-called "alien Japanese." If more of these events are scheduled in every community, it would be a splendid thing. However, in large cities, it is impossible to try to cover everyone who is drafted.

Even this question of holding mass meetings to pledge our loyalty to the United States is being misconstrued by those who desire to picture the Japanese as a sinister force. They claim that anyone who protests his loyalty too vigorously must have something to hide and for that reason proclaims his loyalty so loudly. I have talked to some government officials who claim that we have been too backward regarding this matter. So you have the two views; one which suspects our motive for

(Editor's Note: Saburo Kido delivered the speech, of which excerpts appear here, at the race round table of the Institute of International Relations at Mills College in Oakland on June 25.)

expressing our loyalty, and the other for being too silent about it.

Unfortunately for the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, we have skilled publicity directed against us. The loyalty of the Japanese people to their country which was considered a virtue under ordinary conditions has been used against the Japanese Americans. The contention is that since the parents are so fanatically loyal, it is only natural to expect their children to follow in their footsteps. No one stops to consider the possibility of the children becoming fanatically loyal to the land of their birth instead of to the country of their parents.

The same holds true with the much-publicized question of dual citizenship. According to a study made by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, it appears that dual citizenship is not anything special. It is only because the Japanese Americans have had so much publicity and emphasis placed on this question in connection with them that it has assumed such prominence. Almost every country considers the children of its citizens as subjects of its own. Such being the case, anyone born of alien parentage in this country would have dual citizenship.

I believe that the best evidence of the tendency regarding dual citizenship would be the number of Japanese births which are being reported to the state and also the number being reported to the Japanese government. In 1930, when I obtained the statistics from the State of California and the Japanese Consulate, I found that only 20 per cent of the Japanese births were being reported to the Japanese government. Thus, those children acquiring dual citizenship was only 20 per cent. Even among these it is a possibility that the parents registered the children in or-

der that the name may be placed in the family record to show that such a child was born into the family and then to expatriate such a child from his Japanese citizenship. As more and more second generation become parents, the number of children who will acquire dual citizenship undoubtedly will become less.

With tension between Japan and the United States as it stands, there has been a great increase in expatriation. More and more, the parents as well as the citizens have come to realize that they can no longer be indifferent on this question. A decision must be made. In some instances, this means a great sacrifice because when the oldest son expatriates, he loses his right of succession under Japanese law. In other words, his ancestral home as well as any property which his parent may have accumulated in Japan will have to go to some other member of the family and if all the members of the family should expatriate, then some relative whom they have not seen in their life will be successor to the family fortune. Of course, the father could get rid of his Japanese estate if he were living in this country. But such a procedure would be difficult in case the parents are living in Japan today.

Those who try to discredit the loyalty of the Japanese Americans claim that expatriation is very simple. They quote a statement of Dr. Y. Ichihashi, a professor of Stanford University, who states that expatriation is possible by filing a petition. It is true that the procedure to expatriate is started by filing a petition, but the various other requirements are ignored. For instance, the Japanese government requires a certified copy of the birth certificate of the petitioner. In California, the first generation was ignorant of the laws of this state and therefore did not report the birth of their child to the local board of health but reported to the Japanese consulate. In order to obtain a certified copy of the birth certificate, a court procedure is necessary. A judgment of the court establishing fact of birth requires a minimum fee of around \$50 to \$75, depending upon the locality. In some counties, the publication of the notice of the hearing alone costs around \$25.

We have great hopes that regardless of what comes about in the Pacific, the American public will have a better understanding of the position of the American citizen of Japanese ancestry. We have the utmost confidence that the American citizens of Japanese ancestry will prove their loyalty to their country, the United States of America.

about nisei in japan

Status Clarified

By GORO MURATA

TOKYO — Uneasiness regarding the future of the Nisei's status in Japan vanished recently when the United States State Department in its special instructions to the American Consulate - General in Tokyo clarified the position of the Nisei American residents in Japan. According to the new interpretation, the Nisei will not lose their American citizenship because of their residence in the country of their parents.

This announcement was made by G. A. Makinson, Consul-General, in the following statement:

"The American Consulate-General at Tokyo has been instructed by the Department of State of the United States Government to inform American citizens of Japanese parentage who are resident in Japan that they will not lose their American citizenship because of their residence in Japan.

"Under the Nationality Act of 1940, a presumption of expatriation will rise against American citizens when they possess dual nationality or if they are of Japanese parentage after six months' residence in Japan (commencing January 13, 1941) and such citizens will be required to present satisfactory evidence that they have not entered or served in the Japanese armed forces or taken a position in the Japanese Government for which only Japanese subjects are eligible. Citizens who have not performed any such act need have no apprehension as regards possible loss of their citizenship."

This being the first official Washington pronouncement regarding the Nisei's status in Japan after July 13,

Mistaken Belief FHA Seeks to Enter Building Business

Although the Federal Housing Administration is extending every possible cooperation to the national defense program, and under recently enacted legislation is authorized to insure home loans in defense industrial areas, FHA is not building low-priced houses either for sale or rate, it was announced by D. C. McGinness, Northern California district director.

"Because there seems to be some confusion as to the purpose of new Title VI, I wish to stress the fact that it is not the intent of the Federal Housing Administration ever to enter into the building business," Mr. McGinness said. "This governmental agency is not in any in competition with private industry or private capital. In fact, its function is entirely opposite."

1941, it relieves considerable anxiety among Nisei Americans who intend to remain in Japan for some years more in order to maintain their present position or to finish their schooling in the institutions of higher learning.

Since most Nisei remain loyal to the Stars and Stripes and some have even gone back to the United States in order to retain their American citizenship (due to misinterpretation of the Nationality Act which led to the fear of losing their citizenship) the new interpretation was big news to many. Not a few persons are reported to have cancelled their passage on the last "evacuation" ship which is scheduled to sail in time to reach America by July 13.

Another good news for the Nisei in Tokyo last month was the Government ban placed on the scheduled production of a drama entitled "Blood" which attempted to portray the struggle of the Nisei in America.

Originally written by Tadamoto Tokita of Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, the play was to be staged by an experimental theater group called the Geijutsu Shogekijo under the direction of Kihachi Kitamura, the well-known producer. The settings had been designed by Kiyaku Ito, a brother to Michio Ito, the dancer, who studied for a short time at the Pasadena Community Playhouse.

The plot of "Blood" is based on a college romance between a Nisei girl and her American sweetheart which hits a snag due to family opposition. In the play she commits suicide and more or less proves that race consciousness is still a strong factor in preventing intermarriage between Japanese and Americans. The author claims that the story is based on an actual incident that occurred in Tacoma, Washington, some years ago.

On first reading, the play seems harmless and acceptable even to the Nisei themselves, but it is found to contain many unfavorable references to the Nisei throughout the entire script, thus giving the general impression that the Nisei are carefree and thoughtless people.

For this reason, the authorities who are acquainted intimately with the Nisei leaders in Tokyo thought it unwise to present the play and urged the theater people to drop the production. The advice was taken by the theatrical interests in a good spirit and all preparations were abandoned.

Mr. Tokita, the playwright also wholeheartedly expressed his cooperation with the Nisei and promised to revise it so that the next version would be acceptable to the Nisei.

To The Farmers

Marketing Problems . . .

. . . Final Installment

By Dr. M. P. Rasmussen

(Continued from Last Issue)

To indicate what may develop, I shall take time to cite just one illustration. In our New York City fruit study last August, we found more apples of the Greening variety were bought than of any other variety. Weekly sales of over 108,000 pounds of these apples were analyzed. This table shows what consumers actually bought, as reported by these retailers.

Two things stand out in this picture of consumer demand. One is that only 27 per cent of those apples were of U. S. No. 1 or better grade, while 66 per cent were sold as ungraded or of an unknown grade. Does this indicate that consumers want and are able and willing to pay for high quality? Surprisingly enough, the answer is both "yes" and "no." It is "yes" in the highest income neighborhoods, and "no" in the lowest income areas.

In the lowest income areas only 4 per cent of the Greening apples sold were U. S. No. 11 or better, but in the highest income areas 48 per cent were U. S. No. 1 or better. Consumers in all areas wanted and bought apples, but their ideas of what they could and would pay for seemed to vary greatly.

These differences probably occur with every fruit and vegetable sold, and the whole industry needs desperately to know these variations if it is to place itself on a more businesslike and prosperous basis.

PACKAGING

The fruit and vegetable trade seems to be going through a spasm of enthusiasm for better packaging, and particularly consumer packages. Some of this enthusiasm is justifiable; much of it is not. Some interesting statistics on this subject could be produced, but you have already had enough figures thrown at you for one day.

I know of no better way to concluding my remarks than to take the liberty of quoting from an article which appeared in the New York Packer, issue of August 10, 1940. The article was written by Elmer Hartner, President of the United Fruit and Vegetable Association, and a leading grower and shipper. I hope you may all have the pleasure of reading it. I quote a few paragraphs from it as follows:

"Let us not delude our-

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selves into believing that, by increasing package costs, we are increasing consumption. A fancy innovation may give one wholesale distributor a good selling point for a brief period. Then along comes another shipper with a pack just as fancy, or even fancier, and the old status quo has been re-established with the shipper holding the sack for whatever extra it cost him.

"Sometimes I wonder if our industry is trying to sell fresh fruits and vegetables, or if it is trying to promote the greater use of cellophane, fancy paper, costly liners, expensive containers, and a whole raft of trick services from which the ultimate consumer will get no benefit, satisfaction, or food value.

"To keep an even and liberal volume of fruits and vegetables moving into consumption, prices must be maintained at a level where people in any stage of economic ability can buy them freely. Putting out a super-extra-fancy package that only a few of the 'crumbs from the upper crust' can afford to buy appeals to me as a sure way to defeat our own ends.

"So this vicious circle of 'something for nothing' comes right back at the producer and shipper. When everybody jumps in and adopts the costly innovations, nobody is any better off as to the volume of business he can do, and everybody digs down for a lot of extra money to cover the extra cost of materials and labor that weren't needed or wanted in the first place.

"What we need most of all is—first, to keep the quality of our products up to the highest possible standard; second, to reduce operating costs as far as possible in keeping with prime quality; third, to make the retailer a more expert and conscientious marketer of fruits and vegetables; fourth, to tell the American public all we can about the nutritive qualities, the health values and the appetite appeal of the commodities we grow and sell."

After that last paragraph by Mr. Hartner, any further comment by me seems superfluous. In the vernacular of the street, my personal view is that Mr. Hartner "has got something there." (The End)

ATTENTION, STRAWBERRY GROWERS!

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How to Obtain Summer Comfort In Rural Kitchens

The kitchen in summer is the hottest room in the house, particularly if a wood stove is used for cooking. Building a house, say engineers of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, calls for special care to provide summer comfort in the kitchen. Some of the factors that go toward making a kitchen comfortable, they say, are locating it at a corner of the house, preferably on the shady side, and providing enough windows and doors so there can be good cross ventilation.

Further, it is important to have the stove in the part of the kitchen where cross ventilation is strongest. In one-story houses more kitchen comfort can be attained by having a ventilation opening in the ceiling directly above the stove—an opening of at least 2 or 3 square feet. From this a stack made of wood or metal should extend through the roof and should have a hood over the top to keep out rain. Such a ventilator ought to have a screen or grill in it, and a hinged lid in the ceiling which can be closed in winter.

U.C. Offers Free Book on Fruit Plant Propagation

DAVIS, Calif. —Methods of propagating both deciduous and subtropical fruits are covered in a new free circular published by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. The circular, No. 96, Propagation of Fruit Plants, is written by C. J. Hansen, associate in pomology, and E. R. Eggers, associate in subtropical horticulture, in the College of Agriculture.

Subjects covered in the circular include building, grafting, layering, runners, cuttings and suckers, rootstocks, stratification and planting of seeds, and vegetative methods of propagation. Each of the sub-tropical fruits grown in California is treated under a separate heading.

The circular may be obtained from any county office of the Extension Service or from the Public Service Office, 108 Giannini Hall, on the Berkeley campus of the University.

WHY FARM BOOKKEEPING?

Few Recognize Need of Adequate Record To Save Time, Money; Well-Known Economist Gives 9 Reasons

Scientific workers and search men in all fields have long recognized the prime importance of keeping accurate records and notes to guide them in their work. More and more farmers of today are discovering it pays to spend a few minutes each day in keeping adequate accounts.

Strange, however, the Japanese farmers have been particularly slow in recognizing the necessity of keeping accounts of their enterprise. Some have asserted that by casual observation and memory it is possible to determine the financial standing of the farm business at any given moment, but to depend upon these alone is to lose much valuable experience. Unfortunately, memory tends to retain only the unusual, while it is the usual events, those which tend to repeat themselves, that are most important in guiding the farm business.

Experience shows that keeping adequate records certainly means saving of both time and money, as well as eliminating uncertainties of a general impression without the essential details in recorded form. Adequate farm record means telling the facts and telling them in such a way that the farmer is kept well informed of the condition of his farm business.

Following objectives of farm-record-keeping have been listed by a well-known agricultural economist:

1. To determine earnings of a given farm. To find out at the end of the farm year, or some other definite period, what sum the farming operations have netted.

2. To suggest ways to increase profits.

3. To provide a statement for use when soliciting loans.

4. To help in setting a selling price for the farm.

5. To find out how much money is invested, current amount of capital, and how it is distributed in land, buildings, workstock, implements, special equipment.

6. To provide a memorandum of bills owed by or to the farm.

7. To obtain data for tax statements.

8. To provide a record of operations for future guidance.

9. To furnish specific information, as the amount of feed fed to livestock, amount of production, and efficiency of methods used in production.

Every Nisei grower, whether he leases a two-acre berry patch or owns a 1000-acre fruit orchard, should form the habit of keeping adequate farm record. Even a simple record of cash receipts and expenditures from day to day tends to improve management of the farm business and to conserve funds and supplies. Technical training in bookkeeping is not necessary to keep farm records. As a matter of fact, methods of procedure can be easily mastered by any high school student. For an average sized farm, only a few minutes daily are required to make entries in the book and a few hours at the beginning and the end of the year for farm inventory and summarizing.

For Better Farming Keep Farm Records

Dept. of Agriculture
Japanese Assn. of America
Nobumitsu Takahashi

No Rise in Citrus Fruit Prices . . .

BERKELEY, Calif. — Increasing production is likely to prevent prices of citrus fruits and returns to citrus growers from rising materially during the next two or three years, despite a favorable home market, according to a report by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California.

Written by Drs. H. R. Wellman and Sidney Hoos, the report indicates the same fundamental problem confronting growers of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit: large supplies keeping prices down, even in the face of an expected rise in domestic consumer demand

that should more than balance the loss of export markets due to the war.

Under the impetus of the national defense program, points out the report, national income is rising and will probably continue upward for some time. However, it concludes even a material increase in domestic demand for citrus fruits may not cause prices to growers to rise appreciably. The trends of production of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit are sharply rising and pressure of larger supplies may be sufficient to counteract the influence of larger domestic demand.

Apple-Raspberry Juice Perfected

Apple-raspberry juice is a new product recently perfected by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

Nearly equal quantities of black and purple raspberries were frozen with 10 per cent of added sugar and kept until apple harvest. The berries were then thawed and pressed

immediately. The pomace—the pressed pulp—was then mixed with apple juice, and pressed again. The final blend consisted of 75.8 per cent apple juice, 20.3 per cent raspberry juice and 3.9 per cent added sugar. Better flavor resulted when the berry juice was added to the apple juice immediately after the second pressing.

U.S. LAW REQUIRING TOP QUALITY IN VEGETABLE SEEDS PROTECTS FARMERS

Home gardeners and truck farmers will be offered less so-called "bargain seed" this season than in previous years because of the Federal Seed Act's requirements. This law says that all seed sold or handled in interstate commerce must be completely and correctly labeled.

Officials of the Agricultural Marketing Service which administers the Federal Seed Act, say farmers and gardeners will not have to worry much about low quality in vegetable seed being concealed through the absence of statements with respect to germination and weed seed. The law requires that all vegetable seeds moving across any State line must meet the legally required germination standards or must be labeled in easy-to-read style — "Below

Standard." In addition, each package of these vegetable seeds, even though they are up to the standard set for germination, must be labeled to show the kind and variety, and the name of the shipper or the person to whom they are consigned.

The new Federal Seed Act and State seed laws make it increasingly difficult for "fly-by-night" truckers and careless merchants to sell low quality or unlabeled seeds. To take full advantage of the protection afforded by these laws, however, vegetable growers need to read and understand the labels they find on seed packages. All vegetable seed handled in interstate commerce must have those labels.

The law does not apply to flower seeds.

Machinery Shortage

California Farmers Warned To Prepare For Defense Priority

DAVIS, Calif. — California farmers have been able in general to obtain farm machinery and parts without delay even though national defense priorities on materials has taken effect, but a serious shortage may develop next year.

This is the conclusion of H. B. Walker, head of the Division of Agricultural Engineering of the University of California, who has recently made a preliminary survey of the farm equipment situation in California.

Walker said that although farmers have been able to obtain machinery thus far, "there is evidence that precautionary measures may be needed to insure a proper balance between farm and industrial priorities inasmuch as a continuous agricultural productivity is imperative to national defense."

Shortages are already beginning to appear in certain harvester units, as for flax and potatoes, and some types and sizes of plows, hay tools, disks, various wheel tractors

and more particularly the larger sizes of both wheel and track types.

"One of the most important factors disclosed by the survey," Walker said, "is that used equipment in the hands of dealers is negligible, so that future farmer requirements must be filled largely by new machines."

"If California farmers are to maintain present standards of crop production, a normal supply of new agricultural equipment will be needed. Distributors of machinery believe the farm demand in 1942 may be above normal and the supply may be considerably reduced."

"In the interests of national defense farmers are urged to estimate their future needs as far in advance as possible in order that local dealers may be able to fulfill their requirements without disturbance to other phases of the defense program."

Serious Labor Shortage Faces Californians

National Defense Causes Drain In Workers

Serious agricultural labor shortage is at present threatening California farming activities despite the fact that farmers this year have been paying the highest wages in the last 10 years. Further, the influx into this state of persons seeking manual employment has been 3000 greater than during the corresponding period last year. But the demand for more labor, both skilled and unskilled, in industrial plants and the draft upon manpower for military service have been withdrawing labor from farms at exceedingly rapid rate. The farmers know that they cannot possibly compete with the rising wage scale of the common labor in national emergency construction and industrial plants. But the products of farm industry are also vitally significant in preparation of national defense.

It is said that of the men taken into the army, one-half come from the farms and farm communities. Of those drawn into industrial work in the cities, one-half come from the suburbs of the large cities. Furthermore, one-half of these men come from families that are in the habit of raising their own vegetables. This food must now be supplied by the commercial growers.

Although certain types of farm labor will remain in the field because they will not be qualified for industrial work, yet the total demand for farm labor is much greater than the supply. As of April 1 of this year, the supply of farm labor was 82 per cent of the demand as contrasted with 109 per cent a year earlier. This was the smallest supply demand ratio in 21 years of government record.

Department of Agriculture Studies Domestic Culture of Dwarf Apple Trees as War Diminishes Imports

Dwarf apple trees, formerly grown on European rootstocks, may soon join the ranks of the All-Americans, if preliminary work by Federal fruit tree specialists is confirmed.

Dwarf fruit trees are usually propagated by budding rather than by grafting to produce the desired variety. This method prevents the stem from "striking roots" and thus nullifying the dwarfing effects of the rootstock. Gardeners and home owners who have limited space are quick to see the advantages

in growing fruit trees which come into bearing quickly and which can be sprayed, pruned and in general "handled" from the ground.

With the supply of apple seed from France shut off by war, E. A. Siegler and J. J. Bowman of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been studying the root systems of seedlings grown from seeds of domestic varieties, because the root system largely determines whether a tree will develop to normal size or become a dwarf.

No Volume Proration of Canning Olives for 1941-1942 Season in California, State Director Says

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — In answer to numerous inquiries received from California olive growers, State Director of Agriculture, W. B. Parker, today announced that, under existing economic conditions relating to olives, there would definitely not be any volume proration of canning olives for the 1941-1942 season.

In explanation of this announcement, Director Parker stated that it was based upon a resolution recently adopted by the olive proration program committee and concur-

red in by the Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission.

Olive Prorate Zone No. 1, comprising the entire State, was instituted late in 1936, and conducted an active proration program on both the 1936 and 1938 olive crops.

During 1939 and 1940 litigation before the California Supreme Court prevented the operation of the program.

On January 31, 1941, the Supreme Court issued an order to reinstate the olive program.

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- 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
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Phone: Berkeley 7120

Egg Yolk Not Always Rich In Vitamin A

Although many foods having a yellow or orange color are rich in vitamin A, this is not necessarily true of an egg yolk.

If the hen has had abundant green leafy feed, her eggs will have dark yolks and a high concentration of "provitamin A," which can be converted into vitamin A in the human body.

Yellow corn in the diet also increases the color of the yolks but provides less provitamin A than green leafy feed.

On the other hand, eggs from hens getting a diet that is low in pigments but high in fish-liver oil will have light-colored yolk rich in vitamin A.



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