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# THE Pacific Citizen

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## Long Beach Mayor Greet S. C. Convention Delegates



"If you don't get what you want, holler," Mayor Francis H. Gentry cheerfully is telling a delegation from the Japanese American Citizens League prior to the opening of the

three-day Southern California district convention in Long Beach.

Photographed are: Frank S. Tsukamoto, Oakland, chairman for the 1942 national convention; Tom

Shimasaki, Lindsay, chairman of the Northern California district council; Frank M. Ono, vice-president of the Long Beach chapter; Frank Ishii, president of the Long Beach

chapter; Dr. Yoshio Nakajiri, San Pedro, chairman of the Southern California district council; Mayor Gentry; Saburo Kido, San Francisco, national presi-

dent; Mike Masaoka, Salt Lake City, national secretary.

(Photo Courtesy Press-Telegram, Long Beach)

## FRED TAYAMA SELECTED TO HEAD S.C.D.C. CABINET AT CONVENTION IN LONG BEACH

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Fred Tayama, Los Angeles JACL chapter president, was elected chairman of the Southern California District Council at the biennial convention in Long Beach over the Labor Day holidays.

Re-elected vice-chairman was Frank Ishii of Long Beach, while Frank Ono, also of Long Beach, is treasurer. The executive secretary will be appointed by the chairman.

Members of the newly created board of governors of the council, all past chair-

men of the body, are: John Ando, Lyle Kurisaki, Henry Tsurutani, Kiyoshi Higashi, and Dr. Yoshio Nakaji.

### 1943 LOCALE

The Bay District chapter was awarded the convention in 1943. George Inagaki, president of the chapter, made the successful bid.

### RESOLUTION

The council urged all Nisei and their parents who are permanent residents to express their undivided loyalty to America by purchasing U.S. defense bonds and suggested formation of (Continued on Page 11)

## S.F. Mayor Accepts Offer of Statue

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Mayor Angelo J. Rossi accepted the offer of Beniamino Bufano's 34-foot statue, "Tolerance," presented by members of the San Francisco JACL at a special meeting with the official.

The mayor said:

"The city's art commission must approve the statue and the park commission must select a site before it can be formally accepted by the city, but I will forward your offer to these groups.

"I think this is a fine gesture on the part of the Japanese residents of San Francisco and I will support the project wholeheartedly.

"Being born in Italy, I can understand some of the problems your group faces. We cannot help what happens across the seas, but we can be good Americans."

The plaza between the Memorial Opera House and Veterans building on Van Ness Avenue is considered a suitable site for the figure of a woman.

## San Mateo Next Host To N.C.D.C.

Office of Nat'l Secretary Approved At Special Session

STOCKTON, Calif.—The next Northern California District Council meeting will be held in November with the San Mateo JACL as hosts, according to the announcement made at the special council session in Stockton on Aug. 24.

San Jose will be the site for the 1943 Northern California District Convention.

### National Convention

Frank Tsukamoto of Berkeley, 1942 national convention chairman, requested that the sum of \$500 of the N.C.D.C. \$1,000 appropriation toward the convention be remitted by the end of November and the remainder at least by the end of February.

### Annual Deficit

The annual deficit assessments amount to \$408.01, which the chapters will pay proportionately.

### Constitution Amendment

Headed by Kay Hirao of Oakland, the constitutional committee presented the following amendment which was subsequently seconded: "Travelling expenses plus train (Continued on Page 3)

## HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SET AS HOST CHAPTER FOR '43 NORTHWEST DISTRICT MEET

SEATTLE, Wash.—Selection of Hood River, Oregon, as the 1943 Northwest District Convention site was announced at the Adjournment Banquet of this year's conclave over the Labor Day holidays.

The choice was made by the council which considered bids from Roy Nishimura, representing the Yakima chapter; Mark Sato of the Mid-Columbia league; and Satoru Sasaki of the Puyallup Paley and Tacoma chapters.

### ORATORICAL

Ayako Sunada of Seattle was awarded the gold trophy for her fine speech in the convention oratorical. "There can be no dual citizenship, no division of allegiance between our two countries," she said. "Our country is America; our allegiance undivided. As Americans we pledge our faith."

Others who placed are: Amy Hanada of Kent, second; and May Oye of Portland, third.

Miss Sunada will represent the district at the coming national convention.

### GOLF TOURNEY

Setting what fellow players asserted was a course record for Japanese, Jimmy Okimo-

to of Seattle finished two rounds of 18 holes at Earlington with 152 to walk off with the handsome silver tea set, first prize in the Northwest District Convention golf tournament.

Idaho's Roy Hashitani proved the tourney's surprise when he bested Sparky Kono, Ted Nakashima and Frank Hattori by coming in second with 160 over the Seattle favorites. Dr. T. Uchida won first honors in the guest flight.

### RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, in connection with what we must see as an obligation in the national defense program as our plain duty to aid in stamping out any subversive activities or propaganda wherever they may exist, and,

WHEREAS, while there may be enemies without, we must not be caught unaware by the enemies within that gnaw into the very vitals of our national spirit and defense works, now be it

RESOLVED, that the Northwest District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League encourage all its chapters and members to maintain vigilance against any subversive

(Continued on Page 11)



# THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS

If requests for information are any evidence, it would seem that our members are still in doubt as to the advertising rates in the Pacific Citizen.

Rates are as follows: \$1.00 per inch by one column. Chapters securing advertisements are allowed either one of two commissions: a straight 30% or substitution of each \$1.00 of advertisement for a month's assessment, that is, for each \$1.00 of advertisement secured, the chapter will not have to pay the assessment for one month.

Thus, chapters have been able to earn their whole year's assessment with a \$12.00 ad or ads.

Whatever advertisements the chapter secures over the \$12.00 amount will be based on the 30% commission rate.

As our special Christian edition will be here before we know it, it is not too soon for chapters to begin lining up the various firms and individuals from whom they hope to secure advertisements.

With enough advance campaigning, it is our hope that even better results will be obtained this year than last. As a much larger edition is planned, redoubled effort on your part is necessary to put the paper across.

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This past month has seen a frenzy of activities on the JAACL calendar; what with the crowning of two queens, both everything the name implies, and the Northwest and Southern California conventions.

Both conventions received much favorable publicity in American papers, following the policy set at the last national convention.

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A movement worthy of example for every chapter is the speakers' bureau inaugurated by the Los Angeles chapter. Under the chairmanship of Masao Satow, the bureau has filled some 30 odd speaking engagements, reaching directly an audience of over 25,000 persons.

The Los Angeles bureau also has on call Nisei talent as entertainment to accompany the speakers. Singers, pianists, and a dancer have gone over well, lending variety to the program.

The speakers' bureau in the southern city is financed by an appropriation from the league. The speakers' and entertainers' transportation expenses are paid by the bureau.

The San Francisco chapter has made preliminary plans to start a similar bureau. A movement such as this would do much good throughout the entire coast.

## There Are Also Americans in Japan

It is not necessary to dwell upon relations between the white Americans and Japanese on the Pacific slope, following the mutual freezing of the credits of each nation by the leaders of the other.

We Americans have a good reputation for tolerance, and it is not likely that leaders in any Oregon community will permit a shadow to be cast upon this reputation by any untoward incident.

The fault of the near break between Japan and the United States cannot be credited to any actions of Japanese in our country, any more than it can be credited to the actions of American residents of Japan—and it will be recalled that Americans living in Dai Nippon, only a few months ago, signed a petition urging our government to work for peaceful relations between the two countries, a petition which our own ambassador at Tokyo refused to sign.

These are troublesome times, but there is not the slightest reason why these troubles, which were not provoked or even acceded to by the common people of either nation, should be used as an excuse to create more trouble.

Some day this war will end and friendly relations will replace the hate aroused by war-mongers. The fewer wounds there are to be healed, the easier will it be for peoples of all nations to be at peace.

—Hood River News, Hood River, Oregon

## TO LOCAL JAPANESE

The crisis between Japan and the United States makes it rather difficult for you — even though most of you are American-born and a large proportion of the remainder are

## "No War, No Tension"

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By Kate Archibald  
(In Christian Science Monitor)

The Japanese on the West Coast during this time of tension are seen with intensified interest and there come memories of impressions, pictures and relationships which make any thought of enmity difficult to accept.

It is not only the Nisei, those born in this country, but the older Japanese that make a pull upon the affection. There are those who sell in the public market, one grandfather who picks out the best ears of corn for each new customer, a little wiry woman who tries so ineffectually to call her wares after the pattern set by lively youths at the fruit stalls, and a young farm woman with a hearty laugh who sells "sweet cantaloupes, lady, sweet, see!"

There are farmers in the valleys with neat, productive plants, not, as some suspect, because they are subtle in their methods of farming, but because they sweat under the hot sun all the day long under wide straw hats just as all good farmers do.

There are children who go to school alongside Yankee children and become friends, and high school and college graduates who win an amazing percentage of honor awards as salutatorians and valedictorians. They are the Nisei who have become Christians and are living according to ideals of Christianity, living through what they see as racial prejudice. And the Japanese American Citizens League teaching the young good citizenship, living so as to be accounted as good Americans.

Memories come of tea ceremonies, flower arrangements, boys' festivals and the carp that swims against the current, lovely Japanese dances, and grand formal given by the Japan Society.

There are Japanese meeting each other and bowing low and bowing often, there is the funny shuffling step of old-country Japanese women, the way Japanese men giggle when embarrassed, their sense of humor and readiness to laugh. And a Japanese can sing.

There are Japanese children, like dolls, dainty and loved, Japanese families at picnics, caring for their young, Japanese maidens preparing Sukiyaki dinners, young college Nisei binned from higher vocations, doing housework, waiting on tables, shoveling fish.

And there is the Japanese windbell that hangs on many a West Coast porch, a flimsy thing by American standards, but dainty, dripping wistaria, and making sweet, far-off music, bringing some message from the wind in which there is no war, not even tension.

permanent residents and good Americans of long standing. The rest of the good Americans around here have enough to worry about without letting unfounded prejudice mar the excellent business and personal relationships you've built up here. We only hope we can all prove as good citizens as most Japanese-Americans we know.

—Watsonville Register Pajaronia

## Living by Budget

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California in Berkeley, California, has prepared a budget for dependent families in San Francisco which includes articles and costs necessary for adults and for children from infancy through adolescence, as well as those essential for the family as a whole, such as heating and lighting.

The housing standard contemplates a residence that is cheap but which conforms to the requirements of sanitation and hygiene, affording one room per person until the family exceeds five. It provides electricity for lighting and

natural gas for cooking and for heating water. The amount of current allowed provides for lighting, for an electric iron, and for a radio but not for other electrical appliances. Heat is provided during the winter months by an air-tight stove in one room.

The budget is estimated from prices prevailing March 1 of this year. The budget report is contained in a University of California Press publication. The Heller Committee makes an annual report on budgets for families in several income groups, based on prevailing prices.

The monthly budget follows:

1. General household expenses (electricity, fuel, minimum cleaning supplies, etc.) All prices include state sales tax.	
a. Families of from 3 to 6 or more	\$ 8.81
2. Rent	
a. Families of 3 to 4	\$25.00
b. Families of 5 or more	29.50
3. All other expenses (including individual's share of fuel, etc.)	
Mtn, employed	22.62
a. Man, employed	22.62
c. Women, housewife	16.30
d. Boy, 18-20, employed	31.01
e. Girl, 18-20, employed	30.53
f. Boy, 16-17, high school	21.95
g. Girl, 16-17, high school	19.74
h. Boy, 13-15, jr. high	19.28
i. Girl, 13-15, jr. high	17.50
j. Boy, 9-12, grammar school	14.50
k. Girl, 9-12, grammar school	14.29
l. Boy, 6-8, grammar school	11.55
m. Girls, 6-8, grammar school	11.18
n. Child, 3-5, pre-school	9.57
o. Child, 1-2, pre-school	9.08
p. Infant under 1 year	
diet for 8 months	9.10
diet for 4 months	8.27
initial cost	51.58
Leisure-time activities provided under the budget are:	
movies—adults, 1 a month at 37 cents; working children, aged 18-20, 1 a week at 37 cents; children, aged 13-17, 1 a month at 37 cents; children, aged 9-12, 1 a month at 12 cents;	
Gifts, toys, etc., for each person in family, \$1 a year; excursions for persons aged 6 or more, twice a month, carfare 14 cents; evening newspaper for every family, 90 cents; spending money—working children aged 18-20, \$1 a week; children aged 16-17, 15 cents a week; children aged 13-15, 10 cents a week; children aged 6-12, 5 cents a week;	
Tobacco, for man or boy 18 or older, 2 cans a week at 12 cents, plus \$1 a year for pipes.	
The allowance for the initial cost for a baby born in a dependent family is also suitable for an infant in a wage-earner's or clerk's family. The allowance follows:	
Total cost	\$51.58
Clothing	17.54
Layette	10.09
Additions to layette for child aged 6 months to 1 year	7.45
Furniture, furnishings and supplies	34.04

TACOMA, Wash. — The Puyallup Valley chapter's purchase of a \$500 defense bond was the occasion for personal coverage by James A. Frye, assistant city editor of the Tacoma News Tribune.

## NIKKO

Sukiyaki-Chop Sued Noodles Tempura (Fried Shrimp)  
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Sacramento California



## Citizenship Must Prove of Sterner Material -- Iseri

Northwest Chairman Delivers Keynote Address at Meet

(Tom Iseri, chairman of the Northwest District Council, delivered the keynote address at the opening of the 6th biennial district convention in Seattle over the Labor Day holidays. He stressed the principles of the league and outlined its program for the future. Excerpts from his speech are printed here.)

Today, as we look out upon the world we are made more fully aware of the terrors of war and subsequent suffering inflicted upon humanity, it brings home to us with deeper appreciation and consciousness the security that is ours and the country of abundance in which we live and wherein the light of freedom and liberty and law and order still prevail.

It is not enough today in this great hour of world stress merely to accept our citizenship as an identification with a country and a franchise by which we are entitled to certain rights and privileges which may be received through that identification. It is, indeed a time when that citizenship must prove that it is made of sterner stuff and lends to that identification the real meaning of duty, responsibility and loyalty. It is, indeed, a time when the obligations of that citizenship must be discharged, first, with a broad view of our national welfare and security and the privileges to be accepted only after we have fulfilled our responsibilities.

While we Americans of Japanese ancestry are a minority among minorities in this great program of national unity and defense, we have as great and as equal part, in the spirit of contribution as other racial stock Americans, to contribute to this immediate need.

I am happy and satisfied to know that our young Americans of Japanese ancestry realize and appreciate the emergency and its needs, and are extending willing support and cooperation to the national defense program in the Northwest as well as in many other localities throughout the United States. It is gratifying to note that approximately 2,000 of our boys are in training camps today, with more thousands soon to join them. It has been reported as a matter of record that this number in the training camps today is larger in proportion to the number from any other racial group and has, as well in proportion, a larger number of volunteers.

Incidentally, it is well to remember here that this is a new experience to these boys, as well as to their parents who have shown the utmost willingness to see that their

## Los Angeles Hails Cream of Nisei Beauty



One of the highlights of the Nisei Festival Week in Los Angeles was the crown-

ing of Queen Reiko Inouye, center, and her four attendants, left to right, Ma-

ye Noma, Dorothy Iijima, Masa Fujioka and Shizuyo Ishino. (Photo Courtesy

New World-Sun.)

## NORTHWEST FETES FIRST QUEEN AT RITES



The first Nisei Queen of the Northwest, Sakiko Shiga, is pictured in the midst of her court and their escorts during the Coronation Dance at the recent district convention in Seattle.

Seated from left to right are: Princess Yuriko Takahashi, Esther Kambe, Queen Sakiko, and Princesses Rosemary Hidaka and Ruth Nishino.

Standing are: Charles Toshi, Hito Okada, Cora

Uno, Thomas Iseri, James Sugioka, Kenji Ito and William Mimbu.

Iseri, Northwest District chairman, and National Executive Secretary Sugioka conducted the coronation ceremony.

## We Will Give of Ourselves to America--Sugioka

SEATTLE, Wash.—"Basically and actually we are Americans. We will give our own flesh and blood. Our duty is not to wave flags but to be damn good Yankees," James Sugioka, national executive secretary, told delegates to the Northwest district convention.

His words were carried all over the nation through the United Press wires following his address.

Sugioka pledged the league to expose any "disloyalty within our ranks" should hostilities arise between this country and Japan. He emphasized that the present Far Eastern crisis "is unfortunate — but out of our control."

## LA Talent Revue Gets Call for Repeat Program

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Probably one of the most popular features of the recent Nisei Festival week was the Talent Revue which gave a repeat performance after hundreds were turned away from the scheduled two-night stands.

Mariko Mukai, guest artist from Seattle, received thundering ovations on her lovely voice.

tary, and the choice of Mike Masaoka of Salt Lake City were approved at this time. Northern California will raise \$2,650.

### Welfare Fund

The welfare fund will be left untouched for emergency in the legislative field.

### Absent Chapters

A committee will be appointed to make a study of those chapters who fail to send delegates to council meetings.

## N.C.D.C. Meeting

(Continued from Page 1) fare shall be paid to district council chairman for attending all meetings and all official business of the N.C.D.C. Drafted Entertainment Fund Teiko Ishida of San Francisco reported that sufficient funds had been secured for the entertainment of draftees for the next three months' program.

### Endowment Fund

San Benito was announced as the first chapter in the Northern California district to respond with its contribution. The fund at the date of the council session was reported as \$2,800. Both San Francisco's method of an Issei supporters organization and San Benito's of a house-to-house canvass were explained and recommended to other chapters.

### National Secretary

The office of national secretary, the years' budget of \$5,000 for the national secre-

sons depart for duty to the training camps.

The manner in which these boys and their parents have accepted the call has been encouraging. It is hoped that every effort will be made by all chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League and by all individuals of our Japanese communities toward encouraging our boys within the selective service age limits to volunteer or to respond cheerfully to the call.

It has also been gratifying to note that an increasing number of Japanese American Citizens League chapters of the Northwest District Council and of other district councils and individuals of Japanese parentage, have purchased and are further encouraging the purchase of United States defense bonds and stamps. This purchase of these bonds at this time means an investment that

will return on its maturity a substantial earning. It means at the same time that the purchaser is in active partnership with the government to finance one of the most gigantic national projects to make secure for him and all other Americans those things which were bought dearly by the forefathers of this nation and left to us as a heritage to be maintained and perpetuated as a sacred trust. Truly, we are at a moment now when we must "save America by saving with Uncle Sam."

In the staunch purpose we hold to now, to show ourselves as true and straight-thinking Americans, we have been invariably supported to the fullest degree by our parent generation who from the the consideration of their ties with us and their record as pioneer home-builders of their race in this country now intend to bury their bones here.



# \* "J. A. C. L. Signifies Loyalty" \*

(Editor's Note: Governor Olson addressed delegates to the Southern California District Convention at a banquet at Hotel Hilton in Long Beach on Aug. 31 under the auspices of the Central Japanese Association of America. The complete text of his speech is given here.)

I am always glad to address a meeting of men and women—of whatever race or nationality—who gather together to declare their belief in democratic principles, and their allegiance to those principles and to the Government of the United States of America; who gather together to organize their support of our government. Such meetings are of special importance—at this time—when democratic principles and institutions and the governments professing them are under both psychological and military attack; because our own nation is in danger of attack and war; because such a war, if it finally comes about, will turn upon our determination not only to preserve our government but also to aid other democracies and extend the application of democratic principles.

It seems to me that this particular meeting, at this particular time, and perhaps even my presence here, are of more than ordinary importance and significance. This is true for a number of reasons.

First, because relations between the governments of the United States and of Japan have become severely strained, due to a long series of acts and developments which may—perhaps very soon—lead these two nations into war against one another.

Second, this meeting is significant because, while I believe there are few people in the United States, or in Japan, who want such a war, at the same time, if it shall come, then Japanese racials in America, even those who, like you, are citizens, may have a most difficult time of it. This will be unfortunate and, I may say, unnecessary; but true nevertheless, largely because of an extremely small number of people of unstable emotions whose ungovernable tempers lead them into irresponsible acts, of intolerance and violence in times of international crisis.

Third, this meeting is important because the great majority of Japanese racials in America reside in California, and we may therefore expect to see intensified in California any and all of the racial frictions generated by war or unfriendly relations between the United States and Japan. I speak so bluntly about this friction because, in the first place, it must be recognized as a probability; in the second place, I, as the responsible head of civil government in California, shall have it to deal with if such fric-

## Gov. Olson Addresses SCDC Conclave



"Your meeting is an act of courage and separation; because it means, quite definitely, that in the event of war you stand ready to defend the United States against the government of your forefathers.

"It signifies the allegiance of the Japanese-American citizens to the government of the United States of America and to the principles upon which it is founded."

(Photo Courtesy of the New World-Sun)

tions generate much heat. In dealing with them, I shall rely most upon the sound common sense of the vast majority of the people of the United States, and upon the fact that recognition and protection of the rights and safety of minorities has always been a basic tenet of American government and the American sense and practice of fair play.

Of all of this, you, of all people, must be very sensitive. I dare say that all of you are completely informed about the causes, the events and developments that have led to the world's present unhappy state; especially to the strained relations between the Japanese government and our own. You are completely aware of the extraordinary burdens and responsibilities that will devolve upon you, as American citizens, if these strained relations shall become war. On the one hand you are all too likely to be subjected to the oburgations and insults of intolerant or ignorant people, and with these you will have to put up. But on the other hand, by reason of your race, you will be in a position to make an extraordinary contribution to the cause of democracy and to demonstrate your loyalty to your American citizenship, a contribution which you will be called upon to make to our winning of such a war.

This meeting, the very fact of your meeting here, therefore "marks" you from now on; sets you apart from Japanese non-citizens and especially from those Japanese who, whether openly or secretly, swear fealty to the Japanese government.

Considered in this light, your meeting here tonight is more than an ordinary act of allegiance to democracy and to the government of the United States. It is an act of courage and of separation; because I take it that it means, quite definitely, that in event of war you stand ready to defend the United States against the government of your forefathers.

For THIS, you are entitled, and I gladly extend to you the compliments

and thanks of the people of California.

As I have said, you are quite familiar with the causes, events and developments which have worked together to produce the present situation. I shall therefore not attempt their enumeration for your benefit.

No one who makes an honest and objective comparison can fail to feel some sympathy for Japan in her desire for more spacious, more generous, more productive living room and richer resources. We can feel even greater sympathy for the Japanese people themselves; for their natural and wholly proper desire to improve their living conditions which, by any comparison, are so much poorer than we in the United States enjoy.

But the imperialistic ventures of the Japanese government in recent years, invading the lands and destroying the lives of other peoples for exploitation and profit, has met with distinct disfavor in the minds of the American people.

Sentiment and support would readily be given in America's foreign relation policies to a recognition of the needs of the Japanese people for more room—more resources upon which to sustain their economic requirements and to find a way by peaceful means to that end.

But attempts at expansion by means of the cruelties of wars of aggression and alliances with other aggressor governments bent upon marching through blood and tears to world conquest naturally arouses the firm opposition of the American people and their government.

Japan's imperialistic invasion started in a world in transition; in a world groping its way to the great plenty that engineers and scientists have made possible; in a world which some day shall be free from the pressures productive of monopolistic exploitation, concentration of wealth and power, imperialism and all of the other tensions which force nations to war upon one another. And what has Japan gained by such a course? Nothing but sorrow for her people; nothing but the desperation and

futility into which she has been plunged by her war party government. Manchuria, in the "conquering" of which Japan ten years ago began the disturbance of the peace of the world has produced only grief and expense.

So, considering these things and considering the American ingrained opposition to imperialistic wars, it is easy to understand American sentiment against Japan's imperialistic invasions of recent years. It is easy to understand the inspiration given to that sentiment by Japan's declared attachment to Hitler and Mussolini.

I must say, however, that it has not yet been sufficiently aroused. Nor yet is there sufficient apprehension on the part of the American people to force our government to take the steps which, in my opinion, should have been taken long ago to bring Japan's aggressions to a halt. I refer to our too-long-continued policy of appeasement. I refer to our easy-going, business-as-usual policy of supplying Japan with the oil, the planes, the metals and the machinery without which she could not have embarked upon, much less pursued, her present suicidal course of empire. This is now being stopped. A firm policy against further Japanese acts of aggression has been announced by our government. Japan seems now to be confronted by the Oriental's adherence to and necessity for "face-saving."

There can be no doubt now—but that the Japanese government is "on the spot." Her Chinese venture has turned out badly. Her separate bargains with Hitler and with Stalin are mutually antagonistic and impossible of fulfillment; themselves so full of the necessity for face-saving as to almost completely frustrate her leaders.

She would like to attack the USSR, but dare not attempt it. She would like, also, to attack and absorb the British, Dutch and American possessions in the Far East—but she dare not attempt; at least not unless the battle of Russia and the battle of Britain are won by Hitler. Her more recent thrust into French Indo-China and her threatening feints at Thailand are moves of desperation.

The further pursuit of such policies will, almost certainly, lead to war; war which will involve us, war which will most assuredly destroy her government and even her ruling dynasty, and leave her people exhausted and stripped of resources.

Practical considerations would seem to tell Japan to halt her aggression, to come to terms with China, to withdraw from her fatal Axis partnership and to bargain peacefully with the other nations of the world for the trade and materials by which her people might hope to live

and flourish.

But Japan may do none of these things, because by so doing she would "lose face."

It looks, therefore, as if Japan shall have to "learn the hard way." It looks as if the Japanese government may follow through to its own destruction; perhaps to the very destruction of the Japanese people.

Our own government, it seems to me, should call a complete halt to all shipments of oil, steel, cotton, metals, machinery; in short, the materials with which Japan makes her aggressions; the materials without which she could not make them.

I am very sensitive of the effects upon some very important sections of America's economy of shutting off such trade with Japan. For example, its effect upon the California oil and cotton-growing industries will be pronounced.

But I am even more apprehensive of the even worse eventual effects upon the rights and the whole economic and social fabric of America if we keep on supplying Japan with the weapons of aggression; weapons which we know will be used to destroy democracy; weapons which might be used in an attempt to destroy us.

Whole nations, almost the whole world, suffer from the most pernicious of all international maladies—war psychosis—which Japan is guilty of initiating when she began her war against China ten years ago. It would seem as if governments, nations, peoples; as if man himself were intent upon race suicide; not by failure to reproduce his kind, but by outright wholesale self-destruction.

The disastrous experience of trying to appease the governments seized with this psychosis should have taught us long ago that such nations so seized can neither understand nor respect anything but a show of resistance, and the strength to make that resistance good. Therefore, our present course of aiding the anti-axis powers, our present re-armament program is necessary; because it proves to Japan, Hitler and Mussolini that we mean business. Such a course is necessary because we mean not only to protect our national security, but also to serve mankind in bringing about a world peace in which peoples may live without enslavement. It is our only hope of working out our own destiny; a better destiny, let us hope, in the better and brighter world which is the promise of science.

In closing, let me again acknowledge the importance, the historic significance I attach to this meeting; signifying as it does the loyalty and allegiance of Japanese-American citizens to the government of the United States of America and to the principles upon which it is founded.



# HISTORY OF JAPANESE IN S. F.

By Historical Survey  
Committee  
San Francisco JACL

With the arrival of the first group of hardy young pioneers during the early Eighties, the San Francisco Japanese community opened a long and colorful history.

The actual census of 1900 is 1,781 for the Japanese population of San Francisco.

The growth of the Japanese population of San Francisco is indicated by the following tabulation: 1900, 1,781; 1910, 4,518; 1920, 5,385; 1930, 6,250.

The majority of the first settlers engaged in housecleaning. Other occupations were: importing business—Japanese provisions, bamboo, straw goods, kangerines, art goods; laundries, hotels, restaurants, florists.

Among the first Japanese organizations were the Japanese Kyo Gi Kai, which had a function similar to the Japanese Association; and the Japanese Seinen Kai. The latter met at a building on Haight Street where the first Christian group met for worship and friendly gathering.

Also in existence at this time was the Gakusei Kai on Pine Street. This was the oldest student group in San Francisco.

Churches were the Japanese Methodist and Buddhist denominations. The Methodist Church maintained a dormitory. The Buddhist church was located on Pine Street.

## Racial Prejudices

The general public attitude towards the Japanese during the period prior to and immediately after the turn of the century, 1900, was rough and hostile compared to what is it today.

The real pioneer Issei were the targets of direct verbal attacks on the streets, mostly in the sense of ridicule rather than racial sentiments.

Many are the incidents recalled by hardier adventurous Issei who were chased on dark streets and even some who have stood their ground and wound up in actual combats with pranksters and vandals.

Racial segregation in the educational institutions was prevalent. Much credit must be given to the Issei leaders of early days for expending generous amounts of time and money to gain equal schooling opportunities for the Nisei.

The unwillingness of the general public to associate with the majority of the Issei could easily be laid to the fact that the Issei neither could understand the American language nor feel the spirit of the American customs and traditions. And, too, most Issei were too desperately engaged in gaining menial livelihoods to have the luxury of improving personal appearances.

At present, the total Japanese population in San Francisco consists of about 7,000, of which number, 4,000 are Nisei. It is estimated that 1,000 of the total Nisei population are of voting age.

In this connection it is interesting to note the trend in the Issei-Nisei ratio in California shown in census reports of 1910, 1920 and 1930. The totals, both Issei and Nisei, for those years are as follows: 1910, 41,356; 1920, 71,952; and 1930, 97,456.

In 1910, the Issei, numbering some 38,184, composed 92% of the total Japanese population in the state. In 1920, their number, 51,138, though greater than in 1910, was only 71% of the total population. In 1930, 48,977 Issei not only numbered less than 1920, but also composed exactly half of the Japanese in the state.

On the other hand, there were only 3,172 Nisei in 1910, or exactly 8%; in 1920, the Nisei population jumped to 20,814, or 29%; while 1930 brought another jump of 48,979, or 50 per cent.

## Present Occupations

Occupations of the present residents of San Francisco are varied. They are: fishermen, chauffeurs, professionals (physicians, dentists, lawyers, optometrists), salesman, journalists, artists, musicians, dancers, photographers, and clerical, educational, social and religious workers.

Others are occupied in commerce, hotels, domestic service, transportation, communication and camera supply stores.

There are five types of organizations in the present Nihonmachi setup: religious, business, educational, civic and athletic.

Among the religious organizations are: Christian, Buddhist, YMCA, YWCA, Catholic and others; business—Chamber of Commerce, Art Dealers, Grocers, Laundry and Cleaners, Flower Growers and Wholesalers' Associations, etc.;

Educational—college alumni associations, high school clubs, camera, stamp collectors clubs and others; civic—Japanese Association, Japanese American Citizens League, Kenjin Kais, Fujinkais; athletic—basketball, golf, bowling, badminton and tennis clubs.

Residential restrictions are the most glaring evidences of racial discriminations. The Chinese suffer equally in this accepted real estate practice.

Public dance halls do not encourage Oriental attendance. However, the large hotels and the Class A night clubs are patronized by the Nisei.

Oriental are restricted from the exclusive bowling alleys.

At the beginning of the Japanese-Chinese trouble, the S.F. labor unions as well as the S.F. Church Federation proposed the boycott of the "Made in Japan" goods.

At present, there are far too many countries to boycott during the current European war so no particular nation really feels the brunt

of sharp public sentiments.

## Contributions

Great effort and activity by the Japanese YMCA and YWCA have created many congenial group meetings with similar American organizations.

Participation by the Japanese community through the Japanese Association in civic affairs such as parades and celebrations have made them a portion of the colorful Bohemian San Francisco atmosphere.

The Japanese art goods stores, food and sundry importers, florists, eating places, laundries, cleaners, day workers, and fish and bait stores have all added to comfort and betterment of the general public.

The Japanese are particularly proud of the fact that there is very little illegal business conducted in their community.

The Nisei should be proud of the deeds of the Issei of the early days. Trials and hardships are the usual obstacles for any group which strives for constant improvement. Figures prove that the future becomes brighter year by year in the long-time calculation. Let it never be forgotten that America is still the land of freedom, equal rights and opportunities. The final denouement of the Nisei's problems lies in each individual's courage and determination.

## from the viewpoint of a hawaii nisei

By Stanley Shimabukuro

Approximately 56 years have elapsed since the Pacific Mail vessel, City of Tokyo, first brought 948 Japanese immigrants into the then small harbor of Honolulu. It was the marking of the history of the Japanese people in Hawaii. These pioneers of Hawaii despite great odds, such as difficulties in language and culture, have toiled unceasingly to contribute their share towards building up the "Crossroad of the Pacific." They have been willing to start from the very bottom in order to build a steady foundation.

With rare exceptions, all those still living who came on the first and second ships are now aged, and many of them are under the care of their descendants. By far the greater portion of those of Japanese race now living in Hawaii are American citizens; truly loyal to the land of their birth and proud to exercise and demonstrate their understanding of American citizenship.

As the days went by, one by one the barriers to each man's participation in the public institutions have vanished. Property restrictions on the right to vote disappeared with the formation of the territory under the American flag in 1900. Under the stimulus of American traditions the Japanese indefatigably assisted materialization of a civilization which proved a benefit to all races in Hawaii.

These pioneer Issei have lived in the islands for many years under the influence of democratic ideals, have raised their American-born children on American soil, and feel that Hawaii is almost their native land. Under the present grave Pacific crisis, if repatriation of Japanese nationals in Hawaii were to be enforced by both nations, undoubtedly 99 per cent of the Issei population would vehemently protest at the proposition. They are so deeply rooted in their communities that even if they return to their native land they would not feel at home.

It is needless to point out that these pioneers gave their offspring unprejudiced American education. Consequently, Americans of Japanese parentage are well cultured with democratic ideas and highly respect and honor the fine and noble spirit of the early pioneers. There is a record of growth along traditional American lines. Their record should prove that they not only have a valuable contribution to make to this land of all races, but are a guiding light to the amicable relations between these two great powers.

Despite the comments heard time and again against the population of 125,000 young Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii who are sincerely and courageously striving to accept the responsibilities of true Americans, these sturdy elements have moved on bravely toward that one priceless goal. In the fields of politics, business, education, religion and industry they have proved themselves capable of shouldering their responsibilities; many of them have gained recognition and respect, confidence and praise from numerous top-ranking civic, territorial, army and navy officials.

The Hawaii's Nisei Americans are mighty proud of the fact that the military authorities are eagerly accepting them as soldiers, training them to defend the nation for preservation of the good, old Yankee spirit. In fact, 60 per cent of the total draftees in the territory who are now undergoing military training at the Schofield Barracks are of the Japanese ancestry.

At this time of critical Japanese-American relations Nisei in general are put on a tough spot. The Nisei leaders in Hawaii are actively engaged nowadays in interpreting the situation of these young Americans. One can readily agree when Jack K. Wakayama, president of the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association, advises that consistent effort should be applied to Nisei problems. "Dual citizenship, foreign language schools, loyalty and employment are some of the serious problems which confront the Nisei of America in this critical period of national and international turmoil," says Wakayama, an outstanding Nisei leader. "These problems cannot be solved immediately," he opines, "for it takes time and consistent effort on the part of true and conscientious Nisei. In the meantime, we should so live and conduct ourselves as good American citizens, so that the rest of our fellow countrymen will recognize our sincerity and loyalty."

The reaction of a visitor from Hawaii pertaining to the usage of a word "Nisei" that appeared in Mr. Saburo Kido's column in the Pacific Citizen has raised the point admirably. It's quite natural that the visitor thought it tended to create race distinction. Hawaii is known to the world as a "melting pot" and anthropologists' fertile experimental laboratory. We must also be aware that every race has been endowed with certain inalienable rights to racial unity to the extent circumstances permit.

Unfortunately the Orientals are discriminated against racially in many vital necessities of life. Some of them are: exclusion law of 1924, ineligibility to citizenship, restrictions against aliens in the fishing industry, and California land laws. The Americans of Japanese parentage must always give a helping hand to alien parents against any and all discriminatory legislations.

It is true that Nisei life in Hawaii differs widely from that of their racial brothers on the mainland. They have friendly relations here in Hawaii with many of them holding important governmental offices. Quite a number of them have served in the territorial legislature without encountering any racial animosity.

If Hawaii were to be included in the "Nisei of the Year" contest, no doubt many in the islands would be considered for the honors. However, no matter how different their life problems may seem to be, the Nisei in general must have closer mutual understanding and affiliations among themselves. There are numerous problems that affect both groups in a similar manner. They can work together to solve their mutual problems and to realize their ambitions and aspirations. In times of Pacific crises, it is their duty to solidify their common aims.



## As One Farmer To Another

The quickening tempo of our national defense program and the wide-sweeping changes in domestic and foreign situations will necessarily demand certain adjustments in the operation, management, and policy of a large number of Japanese farmers' co-ops in this State. They will be effected, however, in varying degrees according to the type of commodity handled and the nature of their cooperative policy.

One of the weaknesses of the Japanese farmers' co-ops has been their inability to change their structure to fit into the shifting conditions. Such inflexibility in co-op structure must necessitate, in certain cases, drastic and immediate adjustments if these co-ops expect to serve their memberships effectively through the present emergency period. These adjustments may mean broadening of activities involving additional new services for members or adding new products or changing marketing practices. It may also mean a closer coordination and consolidation of already existing local cooperative units. But whatever these adjustments may be, their rate of change will depend largely upon the ability, initiative, and foresight of the cooperative leaders of today.

The cooperatives which are able to make the changes readily to fit into a new environment may well emerge stronger than ever to serve their memberships. Those which remain inflexible and refuse to meet the new situation will tend to fall by the wayside. Because war and national defense program will mean a definite challenge to the flexibility of the Japanese co-op structure, every effort should be made by the co-ops to build stronger and more flexible organizations that can effectively meet the changes which already are being imposed by world-wide conditions. —N.T.

## California Growers In Defense Program

Although, in the present emergency, California may be known more widely for its key rôle in aircraft production, shipbuilding, and as a major training center for army draftees, its part in supplying food products, an essential weapon of modern warfare, is equally significant. No other state in the country has such a varied agricultural economy or one that is more important. Furthermore, during the past four-year period, California's farm income averaged higher than any other state's.

In spite of this preeminence, California depends on agriculture for her economic strength to a far lesser extent than other leading agricultural states do. Of all sources of California income agriculture supplies but 15 per cent. The largest single source of income payments is found in the trade industries, wholesale and retail, to which agriculture ranks second.

### Farm Income

From the sale of agricultural products, but not including government payments, California farmers received an average income of \$622,389,000 a year during the past four-year period. This was higher than the average enjoyed by any other state in the same period.

Crops are the major source of farm income in California, providing about 65 per cent of the total, with livestock and livestock products accounting for the remainder. Just the reverse relationship is true for the country as a whole and for all other major agricultural states, with the exception of Texas.

### Farm Population

Although California's farm income accounts for 7.5 per cent and the value of its farm land and buildings 6.4

per cent of the country's total, its farm population is just 2.2 per cent of the nation's total farm population. These figures show indirectly that the average California farmer is far better off than those in most other areas of the country. More direct is the evidence that in 1940 income per farm in California was \$4,741 as compared with a national average of \$1,339.

For a state to rank as a leading agricultural state, it is presumable that a fairly large proportion of the people in that state should be engaged in farming. California, however, is an exception; less than 10 per cent of her people are classified as farmers.

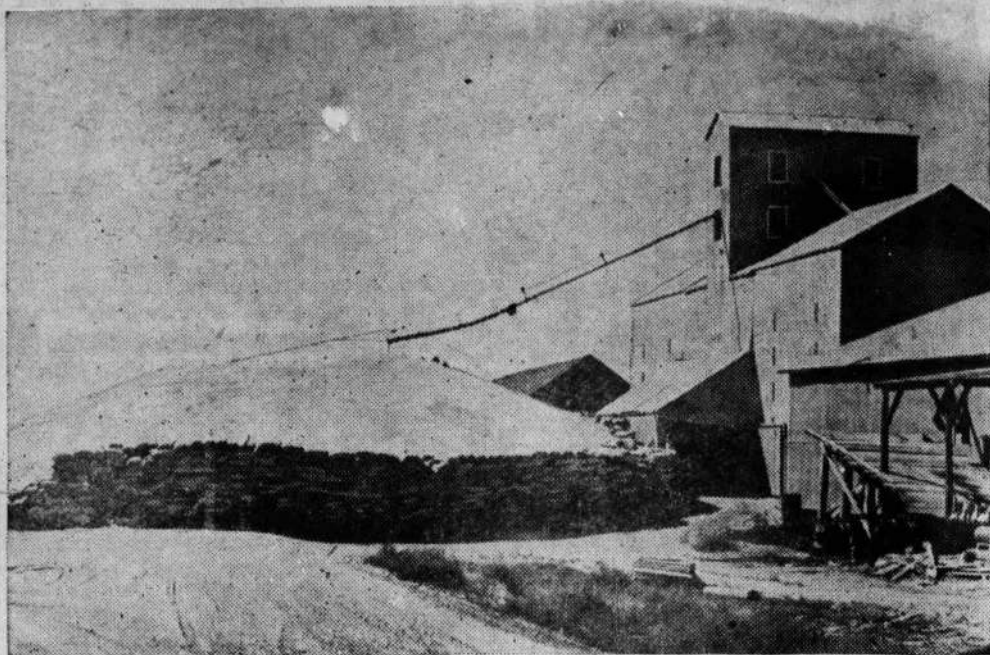
### Diversification Noted

California's varied farm products fall into four major groups: fruit and nut, field crops, vegetables, livestock and livestock products. Of the state's total farm income fruits and nuts contribute about 26 per cent, field crops about the same, vegetables 13 per cent, and livestock and livestock products, 35 per cent. As already stated, total farm income accounts for only 15 per cent of the state's income payments from all sources.

Fruit and nut crops contribute about 4 per cent of total income from all sources, field crops a like amount, vegetables 2 per cent, and livestock and livestock products 5 per cent.

Consequently, if any one major group of farm products were adversely affected, the effect on total income would be comparatively small. But very rarely does it happen that whole groups of crops suffer disaster in the same year. As a result, the failure of any single crop in California has but a slight effect upon the state's total economy.

## Wheat Shortage? There's No Evidence of It in Northwest



Indicative of a three-times normal yield throughout the rich eastern Washington Big Bend country is

this picture of thousands of bushels of wheat piled outside a huge warehouse behind parapets of sacked

wheat near Spokane. Wheat elevators in many places were filled to overflowing.

## Finance Plan for Future

By BERT L. SMITH  
Assistant to the General  
Agent and Field Service  
Coordinator

Most farm families are in the moderate income class. The struggle to keep the family clothed and fed challenges the ingenuity of most people and makes careful planning essential to the continued welfare of the family. Over half the farm families in the four western states have less than \$1,000 in cash each year to pay their cash living expenses. In order to have a thousand left over above operating expenses, farm finances have to be carefully managed.

Financial management in the good old days was not of as much importance as it is now. Why the change? The increase in specialization, the use of more machinery, the use of gasoline for power and the use of trucks and automobiles have increased the need for cash in farm operations. Depreciation on machinery, trucks and autos, together with operating expenses, is now taking a little less than a third of the cash farm income. Even when a decrease in the labor bill through labor-saving equipment is considered, the annual charge for equipment totals almost 30 per cent of the cash farm income.

The decline in the cost of the wage bill relative to receipts in the period since 1900 has been offset by the increase in depreciation of farm machinery. Farmers have thus added the cost of operating mechanized equipment to other costs of production for which they must show compensating increase in productivity, reduction in other costs, or increases in farm income.

### URBAN IDEAS INVADE THE FARM

Urban ideas prove another factor in the farm problem. Sometimes farm families believe they are entitled to luxury living when the farm will only support a moderate scale of living. Farmers are usual-

ly contented with moderate conveniences, but the continued pressure on families everywhere — both city and country — to buy things they don't absolutely need has resulted in obligations which take cash beyond the ability of the farm to produce. It's a case of choosing what can be afforded, or a case of substitution—a new washing machine this year and a new radio next year; if we buy both now there will not be enough money to make the interest payment on the mortgage and pay the doctor.

### PLANNING IS OPTIMISTIC APPROACH

Financial planning for the year ahead is a positive approach—the year ahead is always brighter than the past. The first approach to financial planning could be a simple list of important cash operating costs, and family finances. Such a statement would include taxes, electricity, interest and payments on the mortgage, gasoline, water costs, insurance, groceries,

crop production costs of various kinds, and other items which past experience shows will require cash. Another list might be prepared of estimated receipts from the sale of farm products. If the analysis is carried far enough, conclusions should be reached which will result in making adjustments in farm and family activities—that's progress.

There are three items which families should take into account: the cost of running the family car, the cost of adequate medical and dental care for the whole family, and water costs.

### GENERAL RULES

During recent months State Land Use Planning Committees have been discussing the impacts of war and defense on farmers and rural life. Emphasis has been placed on the desirability of avoiding the mistakes of the past war period. In Nevada the Committee agreed that general farm operators should think along the following lines:

1. Reduce indebtedness
  - a. This means better living for farm families.
  - b. Farmer experience shows it is desirable to reduce debts during times of high prices.
  - c. Reducing debts tends to maintain credit standing.
2. Improvements to farm and family setup when no additional debt is involved.
  - a. In order to make the farm a better place to live, and to make the family more content.
  - b. To increase efficiency of operation.
  - c. To provide a cushion for future difficulties.
3. Exercise caution in expansion of operation by use of additional credit.
  - a. History has shown that expansion by credit during high prices often results in later difficulties.
  - b. High prices seem to have a psychological influence on expansion tendencies.
  - c. The inflationary period is likely to be short in comparison with the long-time trend.
4. Maintain productive capacity of plant, and bring the unit into physical and economic balance.
  - a. Response to national demand for certain farm products.
  - b. It is in the interest of future welfare of the nation that the land should be maintained at a high state of productivity.
  - c. To better enable farmers to withstand favorable conditions that may follow.
5. Invest surplus income in liquid assets.
  - a. As insurance for deflated returns later.
  - b. This avoids over-expansion and over-capitalization of the farm plan.



## Apples Healthful FRUIT RATED AMONG BEST PREVENTATIVE FOODS IN EVERY AMERICAN'S DIET

Twelve reasons why apples are among the best preventative foods and therefore should be used extensively by the nation's armed forces and defense workers are given by Dr. Ira A. Manville, clinical associate professor of medicine and director of nutritional research laboratory at the University of Oregon medical school, and noted authority on the food values of apples. His 12 reasons as given to the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission to send to Army and Navy officials are:

1. Apples contain 110 international units of vitamin A per 100 grams of edible substance. An average apple would provide 220 units of vitamin A a day or, if two were eaten, 440 units. Four thousand units are recommended for an adult's daily consumption. Thus this fruit alone will supply one-ninth of the needs for this vitamin. This vitamin must be supplied in modern warfare to prevent night-blindness.

2. Apples contain 120 I. U. of vitamin C, or 240 per one good sized apple. It is recommended that the adult have 1,000 units of this vitamin daily. Thus two apples a day will supply half the requirements of this vitamin. Scurvy is always a menace among large groups being fed on a ration basis. Vitamin C is important in overcoming toxins.

3. Apples will contribute to vitamins B1 and G intake.

4. Apples contribute to the alkaline reserve, thus helping to keep the urine, perspiration and saliva from becoming too acid.

5. Apples have an acid tart flavor and reaction, thus stimulating the flow of an alkaline saliva which promotes better oral hygiene and the digestion of foods containing

proteins and fats.

6. The firmness of apple flesh provides necessary resistance in chewing which is of value in keeping the teeth and gums in good condition.

7. The apple provides a supplemental source of calcium, phosphorus, iron and copper. The iron and copper alone is sufficient to prevent anemia from developing in rats being fed an anemia producing diet.

8. The acid reaction of the apple and its content of malic acid provides a means for correcting improper calcium-phosphorus ratios and thus promotes better calcium utilization.

9. A large apple will provide 120 calories. On the retail market, 1c will buy 648 calories from cornmeal, 227 from oatmeal and 154 from apples. Eggs provide 124 calories for a penny and bread 118. Thus apples rank high per cost.

10. Apples are good sources of pectin and hemicellulose, colloidal substances which because of their ability to take up and hold water, convert liquid stools to formed stools and stimulate or maintain normal intestinal activity. Strangely enough this interesting ability means that both constipation and diarrhea can be corrected by apples.

11. Apples because of chemical values of their contained uronic acid and the physical values of the colloidal substances, exert a very pronounced effect in overcoming diarrheas and dysenteries of many origins. In army and navy experience this should be a very valuable function to be considered.

12. Apple sauce dressing for ulcerations of various types is proving to be an excellent mode of treatment for these disorders.

## Knowledge Required to Manage Farms, Professor Warns Prospective Buyers

Business and professional men interested in investing now in farms and farming activities must realize that no time is a good time to buy a farm for investment or other purposes unless the buyer knows what he is doing, according to R. L. Adams, professor of farm management in the University of California College of Agriculture.

"Farming is a complex business," says Adams; "it calls for full information concerning crop or livestock techniques, ability to market products to advantage, economy of operation, and ability to select and direct workers if hired help is a factor."

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## no tools

Farmers should inform dealers now of their probable next year's needs for farm machinery parts, according to J. P. Fairbank, specialist in agricultural engineering in the U.C. Agricultural Extension Service.

As yet, says Fairbank, there is no serious general shortage of farm machinery and repair parts, but 1942 may tell a different story. Consequently, he points out, farmers will be wise to get orders in as early as possible.

In 1942, says Fairbank, more manufacturing plant capacity, labor and materials may be diverted to production of arms and munitions. In addition, diversion of labor from farms to defense industries, together with the need for larger supplies of some agricultural crops will raise a greater need for machinery to produce the required food supplies.

If new equipment is not available, old machines will require adequate repairing before operations start and facilities for repair during the season. He expects accidents and breakage of equipment to increase next year because many experienced farm laborers are finding employment in defense industries and their places will be taken by men less familiar with the handling of farm machinery.

## Eggs Rich

Emphasis under the nutrition-for-defense program will be on the protective foods, M. L. Wilson, director of extension work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, commented at a recent meeting of poultrymen.

Eggs, he said, "are both rich in food elements and protective qualities and low in heat production. They are an important source of several of the essential vitamins and minerals. The yolk contains vitamins A, B1 (thiamin), D, E, G (riboflavin); nicotinic acid (the pellagra-preventing factor); and small quantities of vitamin K (the anti-hemorrhagic factor). The white of eggs also contains some riboflavin."

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To Keep Down Family Living Expenses

A home poultry flock with an average of fifteen hens should supply enough eggs annually to meet the requirements of a family of four, according to Harry M. Butterfield, specialist in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

To aid in maintaining health and yet keep down living expenses, a family of four should allow about five eggs a day or 35 a week. This will amount to 1,825 eggs per year. A home flock with an average of 15 hens should supply this number of eggs, and hens of high production would supply many more.

In addition, the small flock might furnish a total of 200 pounds of dressed poultry meat each year. Cull hens, fryers and roasters would provide this meat.

## RABBIT FLOCKS

Home rabbit production can constitute an integral part in the present farm emergency food program, according to H. M. Butterfield of U.C. Agricultural Extension Service.

The average farm family of four might consume up to about 800 pounds of meat in a year, representing a retail value of about \$125 to \$150. Allowing for a reasonable variety, the family could use at least 200 pounds of rabbit meat with a retail value of \$35 to \$40.

Children can help look after the rabbits so that the actual cost of labor is a small item. Sometimes part of the feed can be raised at home to help reduce cost of production. Where all feed has to be purchased, the net saving will likely be small, possibly under \$10 a year; however, any such saving is worth considering when trying to reduce family expenses.

Most farm families could raise their own pigs and supply their own pork simply by using the feed wasted each year, according to D. T. Batchelder, specialist in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

Production of pork for home consumption does not necessitate going into the hog business on a commercial scale. Two hogs weighing approximately 200 pounds each will yield from 300 to 320 pounds of carcass, practically all of which is edible. Such a supply would meet the minimum requirements of a family of five.

## Wilt Resistant Tomato Created

Pan-America, a new fine quality tomato with high resistance to fusarium wilt, is one of the latest achievements of plant breeders in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Department has no seed for distribution, but dealers should be able to supply seed by next spring.

The new tomato was developed from a cross between Marglobe, the variety most widely grown in the United States, and a wild species known as the red currant tomato, collected in Peru. The wild parent is practically immune from fusarium wilt and has passed this character along to the hybrid Pan-America. Fusarium wilt has been one of the most costly tomato diseases in the eastern and southern United States.

In addition to its remarkable resistance to wilt, Pan-America is highly productive. It usually reaches maturity a few days earlier than Marglobe, and appears suitable, says the Bureau of Plant Industry, for canning, manufacturing of tomato products, or for marketing fresh.

## Smaller Turkeys

In its experiments in developing small-type white turkeys, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is not trying to displace the larger varieties. The Department is showing that it is possible to supply small birds to fit the needs of small families as well as large birds for large households, hotels, restaurants, and institutions. As a matter of fact, the wild turkey which supplied meat for early pioneer families was — and is — a small turkey.

The investigators conclude that there is room for the small type and medium-sized turkeys on the market as well as for the large birds, and that some growers will find it advantageous to specialize on small turkeys to fit small ovens.



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# NO MAN'S LAND

edited by

Hatsumi Hirao

Mikiko Hayashida



## Why Don't They?

Make all house screens out of spunglass wire? These would be more transparent than the ordinary wire screens, easier to clean, and rustproof.

Equip ovens of all electric ranges with an automatic self-opening door controlled by a thermostat which would push the oven racks half out when the baking was done. This would make it possible for the cook to leave cakes and pies in the oven without fear that they would be spoiled by overbaking.

Sell all children's clothing according to weight and height rather than according to age?

Work out a formula for a liquid that can be applied to the hands in place of rubber gloves when dirty work is to be done, and can be removed easily, taking the dirt with it?

Package waxed paper in different colors for use in wrapping a variety of sandwiches—red for ham, green for lettuce, white for chicken, etc.?

Score the sides of all brick ice cream, so that it can readily be divided into equal portions? There could be six scorings on one side and eight on the other to provide for large or small portions.

## New Work Garb . . .

New designs in work clothes for women, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, combine comfort, safety and attractiveness, and help solve the eternal, feminine problem of what to wear, says the Bureau of Home Economics.

Many women work actively and until recently little has been done to create appropriate dress. Now with still more women turning their efforts to work on farms and in defense industries, suitable clothes deserve more consideration, textile specialists point out.

The Bureau's experts, whose designs are now in the hands of pattern companies, claim that any outfit practical for work has to be quick-to-put-on, cool, washable, cut full for freedom of action, comfortable for the type of work to be done—as well as neat in appearance, an essential that women never forget.

Their new coverette, to illustrate these points, is a one-

piece garment with a surplice closing. To don the outfit takes only long enough to step into the trouser legs, pull the garment up, and tie the sash ends. It is suitable for such work as housecleaning, washing, tending chickens, and gardening.

It allows plenty of room for stooping and reaching. The bottoms of the trouser legs can be buttoned over at the ankle when desirable, so that when climbing a ladder, for instance, there is no danger of catching a loose trouser leg, thus causing a fall. With the trouser legs buttoned close around the ankles, there is plenty of fullness, and in the right place, for the knee to bend.

The Bureau recommends seersucker as a suitable material—cool, easy to wash, and requiring little pressing. Since it is non-transparent, the worker can wear fewer clothes and so be more comfortable, and save laundry.

## GETTING HOME

'Tis good to get back home again  
To pipe, to slippers and to books!  
That cosy corner in my den  
How calm and still it looks!  
There is no malice whispering there;  
No noisy bickering of trade;  
No laughter, cruel and unfair  
About the blunders made.

'Tis good to get back home again  
Warm—welcomed from the town!  
To leave the wearying world of men  
Up bound or slipping down.  
The door swings open to a smile  
And shuts to fretful care.  
For all in life that seems worth while  
Is held securely there.

'Tis good to get back home again  
And drop the robes of pride;  
To pass the door of peace and then  
Leave bitterness outside.  
Against the clamor all day long  
For place and fame and things,  
How restful seems the cheery song  
The supper kettle sings!

—EDGAR GUEST

## Economical Delicacies



By BETTY BARCLAY

It is not necessary to prepare an elaborate or expensive dish in order to present your family or your guests with something that may rightly be termed a "delicacy."

Some of the most attractive and healthful delicacies imaginable may be served regularly by those who must at all times practice economy.

The illustration shows a dish of tomatoes stuffed with Lima beans. The only ingredients called for are tomatoes, lettuce, dried Lima beans and a little mayonnaise dressing — yet the result is not only a "delicacy" but a very healthful well-balanced delicacy at that.

Lima beans are one of our most important protein foods and stand at the top of the list of popular foods so far as percentage of alkalinity is concerned.

Here is the simple recipe, followed by another that you will find equally desirable:

### Tomatoes Stuffed with Limas

Peel potatoes, remove centers and fill with cooked, dried Limas mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Place on lettuce, cover top with mayonnaise dressing and place a row of cooked Limas around the tomato.

### Limas with Sausage

1/2 pound sausage  
1 medium-sized onion  
1 cup cooked, dried Limas  
1 cup tomatoes  
1/2 teaspoon chili  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
Fry onion and sausage until well done. Add other ingredients and simmer for 30 minutes.

## HANDY HINTS

If your windows stick, rub paraffin on the ropes.

To save part of a can of paint, enamel or varnish for furniture use, pour paraffin over it (like you would over your jam) and it will not harden.

When hanging curtains, place a small thimble over the end of the rod, thus preventing snagging your lace or net curtains.

## Bird Photography

## AMATEUR FINDS RELAXATION IN SCIENCE OF ORNITHOLOGY

By MISAYE WATANABE

Living with a family whose chief hobbies are bird photography and bird study, it is only natural that one be exposed to much "bird" talk.

A little more than two years ago an occasion arose when there was need for someone to hold a mirror and reflect light on a bird nest. The photographer drafted me and discovered that my steady hands were an asset, and thereafter, often called upon me to help.

I couldn't help but acquire an interest in birds, for bird photography requires much time and patience. Birds, unlike movie players, do not act or pose for their pictures; and we would often have to sit or stand quietly for hours for just one "shot." Because of these "waiting spells" I started to watch the various antics of our subject and note the coloring and different characteristics of each bird. Assisting with bird photography made an amateur researcher of me. Gradually, the day came when I was able to identify the many birds that visited our garden and often to know which birds were here by their individual calls.

By now, the little that I knew about ornithology was giving me much pleasure. The thrill of being able to point out this bird and that was fun. Of course, there were times when the wrong name was given an unsuspecting bird—much to my embarrassment and to the bird's disgust, if he only knew.

I was initiated to real "birding" when on a Sunday

the family and I motored to the salt-marshes near Palo Alto. The memorable thing about this trip was that we hiked and hiked in the hot sun — sometimes in snail-infested mud above our knees, but mostly through the sharp-bladed grass that is common to salt-water marshes, and finally had to swim across a slough in order to get back to the car. A personal check-up disclosed that my back ached, my feet were tired, and my face was sunburned and windburned. Yes, we saw many birds.

During the Golden Gate International Exposition Mrs. T. Eric Reynolds, due to illness, was unable to appear at the first showing of her bird movies at Pacific House; and I was called upon to substitute. That evening was one that I shall always remember as very delightful and exciting. For it was then that the incentive to make "birding" my favorite hobby grew deeper. The field trips are fun; but the thrill of having a wild bird feed from your hand—trusting you in his little bird heart — is truly a great compliment.

In this topsy-turvy world of today, when there are endless depressions and crises, the need for escape at times is very urgent in order to maintain sanity. Most of us need something spiritual where we can enjoy complete relaxation; and a nature hobby can give you this. In "birding" I find my escape, for birds to me express the joy, the beauty, and the freedom that is in nature.

## Count Sheep?

## Modern Insomniacs Listen to Music Box Lullaby; Other Sleep-Inducers

Here are some of the latest inventions to induce sleep and add to your bedroom comfort:

A new alarm device will wake you up without disturbing anybody else in the same room. It goes under your pillow; a soft buzzing plus mild vibrations waken you gently. Or maybe you'd prefer a new alarm clock which plays gentle Strauss waltzes.

Mattresses are now made in any infinite variety of hardnesses, ranging from "foam soft" to "board hard." For husbands and wives who disagree on mattresses, there's the "Jack Spratt" type. One half is hard, the other is soft.

Snorers usually sleep on their backs, breathe through their mouths. So there's an anti-snore ball which, clipped to the back of your pajama, won't let you sleep on your back. It's soft enough not to awaken you and hard enough to make you roll over. If this fails, you can use a light celluloid plate that fits over your teeth so you can't breathe through your mouth. Or a shotgun.

Pillows now come in a wide variety of shapes and

softnesses. One is cut to fit the neck and shoulders perfectly, without bunching. Another is filled with a soporific balsam scent. Strangest of all is the "weeping pillow," heart-shaped, moisture proof, designed especially to cry on. No fooling.

Twin enemies of sleep are noise and light. To lick noise, you can get special ear stoppers, or noise-absorbing curtains for your windows. Eye masks keep out every ray of light, as do special light-proof Venetian blinds.

An expert has collected 12 recipes for sleep-inducing nightcaps, ranging from warm milk to an exotic concoction of peppermint and elder blossoms.

Safe bedtime smoking is now possible with a new gadget which holds the cigarette on the floor or near-by table, and you smoke through a long, flexible tube.

Sheep-counting is out for modern insomniacs, who can use instead a new music-box arrangement which has a sleepy dwarf playing the Brahms "Lullaby" or a phonograph record made by a sleep expert with a soft voice to tell you how to relax.



# VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE...

## For the Air - Minded

For the young man of limited education, who cannot pass the rigid physical examination required of flying cadet candidates, and who is equally or more interested in the mechanical side of aviation, there are opportunities to receive aviation training. Well-balanced technical instruction and training in the operation, repair and maintenance of modern aircraft and its accessories are available to every young man through the Army, through the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and through a number of excellent private schools.

Young men who desire training as mechanics with the Army should apply to the nearest Army recruiting office. Suitably qualified men, citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, are eligible for original enlistment.

Upon enlistment, each man is paid \$21 a month, plus board, uniforms and other clothing, and is assigned to an Air Corps station where he is given basic training in the duties of a soldier.

During this training, the soldier makes application to attend any one of a number of schools giving training in special trades and is given tests to insure that he has the ability to pursue the course which he has selected. Subjects in which the applicant is tested include mental alertness, arithmetic and algebra.

If, upon completion of these tests, the applicant is selected to attend the mechanical school and receive training in one of these courses, he is placed upon the school eligibility list and will be sent to one of the schools for training as vacancies occur. (The capacity of these schools is being rapidly expanded to accommodate the additional personnel which must be trained.)

Upon completion of his technical training, each man is eligible for promotion within the Army; but if he does not care to remain in the service, he can be discharged at the end of the 3-year period and return to civil life as a competent technician in his chosen line of work.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

### Is Youth at Fault for Unemployment Problem? Are Schools, Homes?

Each year about 500,000 additional young people are seeking jobs. It is important to know whether there are enough jobs available, and if so, what kind of jobs and where they are.

Here are the results of a survey made in 1938 among 13,500 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 in the state of Maryland. This survey reveals that youth generally do not receive the vocational guidance or the training in skills necessary to meet the requirements of our present-day industrial civilization.

Compare the figures below:

Out of every 25 who had requested vocational guidance:

9 desired training for one of the professions

6 desired training for business

6 desired training for trade, crafts or commercial work

2 desired training in domestic or personal service

2 desired training in other fields

Out of every 25 who were out of school:

1 worked in the professions

1 worked in business for himself

9 worked in clerical or sales positions

5 worked in semi-skilled trades

2 worked as unskilled labor

2 worked as domestics or in personal service

5 were unemployed.

Furthermore, the study showed that only 8 out of 20 of the young people finished high school, (the national average is 11 out of 20). This means that they probably entered the labor market ill-equipped for any work except unskilled or semi-skilled labor. We hear a great deal about the unemployment problems of youth. Is youth itself to blame? Are our schools and homes failing to equip youth properly for the world in which they must make a living? Are our schools and universities turning out graduates without regard for the needs of modern business?

## Life of an Interior Decorator

Let me introduce myself. I am an interior decorator, and I thought you might like to know a little about the work of mine, my background, and the way I got my job.

When I was in high school I went to see my vocational counselor. I wanted to find out just what my talents were and into what occupations they fitted. The counselor discovered that I had good judgment and a feeling for color. I was imaginative, original, and chuck full of creative ideas. Art seemed to be my long suit. I had a special yen for changing furniture around — and I didn't want to be a furniture mover.

According to my counselor this combination suggested the possibility of interior decoration as a career. So I planned the rest of my high school courses and higher education with that field in mind. In high school I went in for such courses as free-hand drawing, mechanical drawing, architecture, and some business course.

Then I went to college for two years for general background courses in the history of art, psychology, applied arts, and other beginning college subjects. After two years of college I accepted the advice of the American Institute of Decorators and took three years of work at a school of design. There are a few universities where you can major in interior design, and in that way get all of your education in a four-year course. At the school of design I took more drawing courses, learned about materials—wood, glass and textiles—and studied the use of

color.

After all this training I thought I could fall right off of the school platform, diploma in hand, into a top-salaried interior decorating job.

Well, I was never more wrong in my life! Do you know what my first job was? After pounding the pavements for almost a month, canvassing every interior decorating shop in town, I was happy to break into the home furnishings section of a large department store as a salesclerk. I've learned since then that although some schools of design place their students right after graduation, most experts feel that the best way to get into the business is "from the ground up" — through selling or stenographic work.

No, my salary wasn't what I expected. I earned from \$15 to \$20 a week at first. But it was first experience. I learned things that I really needed for a well-rounded training. I began to know the people who buy, and I learned about the stock of the store, costs of materials, and something about quality in merchandise.

Another beginning job is that of stenographer. And the next step from both "first jobs" in the field is the job of decorator's shopper. It was my next step, too.

As a decorator's shopper, I was just what the job title indicates. I did all of the routine shopping and buying for the decorator. I hunted down everything from a grandfather's clock to a ship's rudder if the room plans called for them. The

shopper must know quality, beauty and service in an article. She must know the price ranges of different kinds of furniture, antiques, wallpaper, electrical fixtures, and knick-knacks in most of the wholesale, importing and manufacturing houses in the city.

And then came one more step up my ladder. This time it was a promotion to decorator's assistant. I met most of the customers, drew up many of the simpler plans, matched draperies, rugs and other furnishings. Sometimes I figured out the costs on easier jobs. Salaries for assistant decorators vary, but they may go as high as \$50 or \$100 a week.

And now I've finally reached the top of my ladder—I'm a full-fledged decorator in a department store. That means I'm responsible for every job whether it's for a one-room apartment or for a 400-room hotel. I often consult with architects on big jobs, and sometimes supervise the work of some of the craftsmen.

I have most of the direct contact with my customers, and must find out their likes and dislikes. That often means keeping my own tastes under cover. I have to "see" completed designs before they've started. My hours do not often run over the usual five o'clock bell. But independent decorators must fit their time to their customers' convenience. Salaries of decorators range anywhere from \$2,000 to \$40,000 a year. My own salary comes to about \$3,000 a year, if you include my commissions on the fur-

nishings I sell.

You know, there are more than 20,000 decorators in the country. It's estimated that at least half of them are women. There are just about twice as many women decorators now as there were 10 years ago — and almost 10 times as many as there were in 1920!

Because housewives and business men are feeling the need for professional decorating of homes and offices, interior decoration is becoming more and more popular. But it is a crowded field, and full of competition.

Besides the competition, there is one other drawback. Our work is seasonal. We work like bears between May and July when everyone wants to throw off the winter drabness and put on plenty of spring color. Then we have a slack period in the hot weather when most housewives don't even have enough energy to dust the living room furniture. They get that dress-up-your-home urge again in September, and it continues on through February.

I love my work. I meet interesting people, and go into beautiful homes. And I get so much satisfaction out of turning a dirty old attic into a spotless, attractive recreation room or a lovely airy bedroom! The furniture in my own apartment hasn't had the same arrangement for two weeks in a row. After all, I've got to practice on somebody's furniture besides my customers!

—Vocational Trends

## U.S. Civil Service

### HORIZONTAL SORTING MACHINE OPERATOR

Salary, \$1,260 a year. For appointment in Washington, D.C., only. Applications can be filed till further notice. Applicants who received eligible ratings in the 1940 examination do not have to file for this examination. Age limits: 18 to 53.

#### Duties

To operate a horizontal sorting machine, such as the International (Hollerith) or the Remington Rand (Powers). This is a machine used to numerical or alphabetical sequence or other predetermined groupings in connection with punched-card tabulating equipment.

#### Requirements

At least three months' paid experience in the operation of horizontal sorting machines.

#### Basis of Ratings

Candidates will be rated on the extent and quality of their experience relevant to the duties of the position as determined by sworn statements made in the application.

### UNDER GRAPHOTYPE OPERATOR

\$1,260 per year. For appointment in Washington, D.C., only. Applications must be filed by September 30.

#### DUTIES

To operate a graphotype machine in embossing names, addresses and other information on metal plates for use in an addressograph machine; to make minor repairs and adjustments to the machine and to perform other work as assigned.

#### Requirements

At least three months' full time paid experience in the operation of a graphotype machine. Additional credit will be given for proofreading and filing graphotype plates.

#### Basis of Ratings

No examination. Candidates will be rated on their experience as outlined by sworn statements made in their application.

### PHOTOGRAPHER

Salary, \$1,260 to \$2,600, according to grade. Age limit, 60. Optional branches: (1) Dry-Plate Photography, (2) Wet-Plate Photography. Applications will be rated at the Washington office of the United States Civil Service Commission until June 30, 1942, and certification made as the needs of the service require. If sufficient eligibles are obtained, the receipt of applications may be closed before this date, in which case due notice will be given.

No written examination is required. Applicants will be rated on the length and quality of their experience. Your application must include a complete and detailed description of your photographic experience.

The Commission especially desires applications from photographers with experience in the following types of photography: Wet Plate Photography, Process Photography, Photographic Mapping, General Commercial Photography.

#### Junior Graduate Nurse

\$1,620 a year. U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency; Veterans' Administration; and Indian Field Service, Department of the Interior. Applications will be rated as received until further notice. Maximum age—35 years.

#### Public Health Nurse

\$2,000 a year. Graduate Nurse, General Staff Duty, \$1,800 a year. Indian Field Service, including Alaska, Department of the Interior, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. Applications accepted until further notice. Maximum age—40 years.

#### Senior Medical Technician

\$2,000 a year. Optional subjects: (1) General; (2) Roentgenology. Medical Technician, \$1,800 a year. Assistant Medical Technician, \$620 a year. Optional Subjects: (1) General; (2) Roentgenology; (3) Surgery. Junior Laboratory Helper, \$1,440 a year. Optional subjects: (1) General; (2) Roentgenology. Applications accepted until further notice.



Special Service to Our Readers . . .

## LEGAL FORUM



By WALTER TSUKAMOTO

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

Dear Editor:

A friend of mine states that an alien may be deported if he becomes a public charge. I always understood that there are only three circumstances upon which an alien may be deported, namely: (1) an unlawful entry into the United States, (2) conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude, and (3) engaging in activities inimical to national welfare—such as subversive activities and belonging to some organization advocating the overthrow of an existing government by force and violence.

As a matter of fact I know of many aliens who are on relief and none of these people are subjected to deportation.

Will you please tell me if I am right?

H. S.

Los Angeles

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Dear Mr. H.S.:

You are correct in stating that you know of many aliens who are public charges who are not being deported. The whole question of whether or not aliens may be deported on the ground of becoming a public charge depends upon how soon after their admission to this country these people became a public charge.

The Immigration Act provides for the deportation of an alien who WITHIN FIVE YEARS after entry becomes a public charge from causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to landing. In construing this language the Courts have held that an alien is not to be considered a public charge where a person who is under a legal duty to care for the alien and under a legal liability for such alien's maintenance in the public institution is able to pay for his support.

There are many grounds under which an alien may be deported in addition to the above. They are:

1. Conviction of crimes involving moral turpitude.
2. Anarchy and opposition to existing forms of government.
3. Illegally entering and remaining in general.
4. Entry without proper visa, permit or passport.
5. Entry without inspection.

6. Entry at other than designated place or time.
7. Entry in violation of quota provisions.
8. Physical or mental disease or disability.
9. Prostitution and other immoral practices.
10. Receiving assistance to come and coming as contract laborer.
11. Overstaying period for which admitted.
12. Loss, change or acquisition of status (notwithstanding a lawful original entry, an alien may become subject to deportation by failure to maintain the status which permitted entry. In general, an alien does not gain the right to remain and avoid deportation by acquiring an exempt status while unlawfully in the United States.)

## More Women Enter Industry

The increasing degree with which women are entering industry is well illustrated by the Census Bureau analysis of employment respecting the 1,770,355 retail establishments of the United States.

Even during 1939, before the impact of military demands began to be felt, there were evidences of the growing volume of female workers. In that year retail stores employed an average total of 4,600,217, not including 1,613,673 proprietors and family workers without salary. Of the regular hired workers, 34.1 per cent were women, compared with 30.5 per cent in 1935. While total retail employment increased approximately 700,000 in five years, female employment in this group increased almost 400,000.

In the retail field, department stores are the greatest employers of men—374,600. Eating places come next with 254,940; variety stores, 182,865 and women's ready-to-wear stores, 115,525. More than one-half of all the women engaged in retail trade find employment in these businesses. Greatest employment for men in the retail field is found in grocery and meat stores with 355,252. Filling stations employ more than 200,000 men, as do eating places.

## National Organizes Legal Body

The National JACL Headquarters has launched a movement to organize a Legal Committee consisting of all the Nisei attorneys of the Pacific Coast. The purpose is to organize the members of the legal profession and help the Japanese people in case of any disturbances which may jeopardize their rights and privileges as law-abiding residents of this country.

Excerpts of the letter sent to the various attorneys were as follows:

"In view of the uncertainties confronting the Japanese people in this country today, the National Japanese American Citizens League is soliciting the cooperation of all Nisei attorneys who have offices in communities where chapters are located. The league proposes to organize a Legal Committee which will serve whenever there are any matters which might disrupt or disturb the general welfare.

"During the course of legal practice, Nisei attorneys have enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the Japanese community at large. Now that friends and clients are confronted with a situation in which they may be subjected to unjust discrimination and other unfair tactics as innocent victims of an unfortunate international crisis over which they have no control, it seems that Nisei attorneys owe a duty to them and that duty implies an obligation to protect legitimate and lawful rights and privileges as law-abiding residents of this country.

"The National JACL is taking this opportunity to ask cooperation on this vital matter. If all attorneys sincerely and conscientiously work together to promote the general welfare of the Japanese community, the National Board is confident that the Japanese people in the various communities will feel more secure and be comforted by reason of interest in them."

## Draftee Returns To What? Gov't Protects Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In a very few weeks many federal employees who are in military service will be returning to their old jobs — mainly those who are over 28 years old.

What will these employees find? He will find his old job waiting for him to fill it if he makes formal application for it within 40 days after his honorable discharge. He will find that he hasn't lost his seniority, or status and that he can claim veterans' preference in the hiring and firing of Federal employees. Moreover, that he has his job for at least a year — come what may — and that he can't be fired except for a cause.

## behind the newsfront

By KAY NISHIDA

A tide of resentment has swept this country, and justly so, against the racial persecution of Adolf Hitler's ruling clique and more particularly against the regimentation and degradation of learning in Germany.

Now it can be demonstrated that perversion of education by indoctrination and inculcation of racial hatred can be and usually is a dangerous weapon. German suppression of Jewish contributions to culture, particularly in music and literature, reflects the uncouth mind of an intolerant autocrat. It becomes the tragedy of an age that this autocrat, by some quirk of personal idiosyncrasy, had been afflicted with this anti-Semitic malady. He may just as well have been afflicted with measles or smallpox, or even a withered arm as the late Kaiser Wilhelm; but the chance that brought racial complex into the mind of Adolf Hitler also turned back the pages of history in the progress of mankind's road to culture.

All this is evident to most Americans, now safe from Europe's conflagration. But will they be able to so serenely maintain their liberal views much longer? That is the great question. And the answer to this question will also involve the welfare of the Nisei as well as the well-being of our American heritage of free education.

In the last World War of 1914-18, the mass hysteria that swept the country against Germany was deliber-

## TIPS TO SENIORS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Here's a tip for senior students entering their final collegiate year: don't make plans to remain a full year; Uncle Sam may need you.

Uncle Sam already has designs on the senior students who are engaged in professional studies. And he is quietly preparing to induce them to join the Federal service by making them attractive offers. In brief, the offer will be to join the Federal service, complete your studies, get your degree, and be paid for your time and trouble.

The Civil Service Commission is working on a plan that would permit senior students in some engineering and architectural courses and in some scientific courses such as chemistry, physics and the like, and even medical doctors and dentists to work for the Federal government during their final half year of college training. The colleges and the universities will be asked to recognize this government work as credit toward their degrees.

ately sown, under the direction of a special propaganda bureau. So intense and so effective was this propaganda that the American people began to believe the "Huns," as the Germans were then called, to be a race apart in its savagery and bestiality.

As a consequence of this hate-begging campaign, German language was banned from our schools.

A similar situation may be developing here in the United States. While the country should be unified behind the President in upholding the defense of the democracies, the American people should not be stampeded into that confusion of thought which identifies Adolf Hitler and his politicians with the German culture. It may be necessary, as President Roosevelt has said, to crush Hitlerism, but that does not mean that the great German culture, as exemplified by Wagner, Nietzsche and Goethe, should be extirpated.

Here on the Pacific Coast, the public sentiment so far has been surprisingly sympathetic toward Japanese American citizens. As the crisis in the Pacific mounts, especially in the event of an open break of hostilities between this country and Japan, some reaction is bound to be reflected upon the Nisei, however innocent they may be as to the cause of the international differences.

And it is easy to see how an agitation may be launched against all teaching of Japanese language in this country, in the confusion of ideas existing in times of hysteria that such suppression of teaching is somehow a patriotic duty and thus serves the welfare of this country.

As a matter of fact, such an action would have the opposite effect. Any Japanese-American tension is bound to come to an end sooner or later, and when that time comes knowledge of the Japanese tongue will assist the Nisei mightily in healing the scars of strife, and in promoting the friendship of the two powers on the Pacific which should, by their natural geographic positions, be good neighbors.

Nisei in the United States are citizens of this country. As such they owe political allegiance to their government and their flag. No one with full information seriously questions their loyalty. At the same time, we believe that any attempt to ban the teaching of Japanese language as such in this state should be opposed, not only on purely utilitarian grounds, but also because such suppression is opposed to the basic American concept of scholastic freedom. For, in suppressing such teaching, we are doing the very thing for which we are so vigorously condemning Adolf Hitler.



## Rites for Pvt. Kozaki



Full military rites were performed at the funeral services for the late Pvt. Tommy Yatami Kozaki of Inglewood who was killed during maneuvers in Washington.

An army bugler from Fort MacArthur sounded

taps. In the above picture a squad of honor guards is shown firing a final salute for the Nisei soldier at Evergreen cemetery. Rinban Kasai of the Los Angeles Nishi Hongwanji temple officiated at the rites. (Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

## Clarification of Alien Land Census

U.S. Treasury freeze authorities today clarified a number of questions which have arisen regarding TFR-300, the census of alien property in this country which is now under way.

The following statement was released:

"The Treasury Department is conducting a census of all property within the jurisdiction of the United States in which there is any alien interest. Reports are required on special forms known as TFR-300 from everybody who is concerned with such property. These reports must be filed by September 30, 1941.

"Anybody who fails to comply is subject to specific penalties under the order.

"Copies of the form on which the reports are to be made and a booklet containing detailed instructions may be obtained from Federal Reserve banks."

Specific questions which may perplex those affected are answered as follows.

Q—Where and how are reports to be filed?

A—Reports are to be filed with the near Federal Reserve bank in quadruplicate under oath on the forms provided for this purpose.

Q—Will the information in these reports be made public?

A—No, all reports will be held in strict confidence.

Q—Who must file a report?

A—Every alien must file a report who had property of the value of one thousand dollars or more on June 1, 1940 and/or June 14, 1941. In addition to the two dates

mentioned, Japanese and Chinese must report property owned on July 26, 1941. Partnership interests must be reported regardless of value.

It is also to be noted that in determining whether a report must be filed, the value of the property is to be taken without a deduction of debts, liens or other claims. However, reports are not required of aliens who have been domiciled in the United States on and since June 17, 1940 and Japanese and Chinese who have resided continuously in the United States on and since that date.

Q—Are reports required from non-alien?

A—Yes. Every person must file a report with respect to all property held by him or under his control, all contracts to which he was a party, and all debts and obligations in which an alien had an interest on any of the above dates. Every agent or representative of an alien must also file a report concerning all property of his principal about which he has information. Property of United States citizens who are now residents abroad must likewise be reported.

Q—Is there more than one form to be filed?

A—Yes. There are nine different forms under TFR-300, but generally not more than two will be required of any individual. The others are for special reports by banks and others reporting the property of aliens. The proper forms to be filed can be ascertained by consulting the instructions booklet (Public Circular No. 4) or inquiring of your bank.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT MEETING

(Continued from Page 1) savings clubs for this purpose.

### FUND PROPOSAL

The council also passed on the proposal to contribute to the \$5,000 fund to maintain the national JACL secretary. District share will be \$1,400.

### ORATORICAL

Mary Sabusawa of Long

Beach won the Southern District JACL oratorical contest with her talk on "What Is Our Part in the Present Emergency?" Joe Ikeguchi of Gardena Valley won second place.

(See full text of Gov. Olson's speech delivered at convention on Page 4.)

## SEATTLE NISEI GENERATION ALMOST READY TO TAKE LEAD FROM ELDERS, SURVEY SHOWS

The Nisei generation in Seattle is almost ready to take the foreground in community life, according to the Japanese American Courier, Seattle weekly, edited by James Y. Sakamoto, former national president of the JACL.

The statement is based on results of a survey made last year. Figures indicate that the average age of the first generation in Seattle at the time of the survey was 58 to 60 years of age for the men and 50 to 52 years for the women.

On the other hand, the average age of the younger generation is 18 to 20 years.

The survey indicated that there were about 1,800 young Americans of Japanese ancestry in Seattle who have attained the age of majority.

There were about 1,000 in the high schools, and at that time was the same number in the grammar schools.

The survey showed there were about 100 in Seattle who have their own business or professional office. This number has of course showed an increase in the past year. It is believed to be considerable.

This figure did not, of

course, take into consideration the number of second generation employed in the various business houses and offices, but it was estimated to number something more than 100. This has likewise been increased during the present year.

### Wide Range of Activity

An interesting fact in connection with the census of those who have their own business was that the young people are engaged in almost every line of activity in which people earn a livelihood. As practically complete it shows the following lines:

Accountants, architects, attorneys, automobile salesmen, barbers, beauty shops, beer and wine distributors, beverage stores.

Commercial art, creameries, dentists, dressmakers, express companies, druggists, florists, flowers wholesale, gas stations and auto repair shops, groceries, haberdasheries, hotels.

Importing and exporting, insurance, laundry, market stands, nursery, optometrists.

Piano teachers, printing, radio, real estate and bonds, publications, shoe store, violin teachers, watchmakers.

## U.S. Attorney Defends Rights of Nisei Citizens to Equal Privileges

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — William Fleet Palmer, United States attorney, defends rights of every citizen to equal treatment under provisions of the Constitution in a speech made before the Welfare Committee of the Central Japanese Association recently. He said:

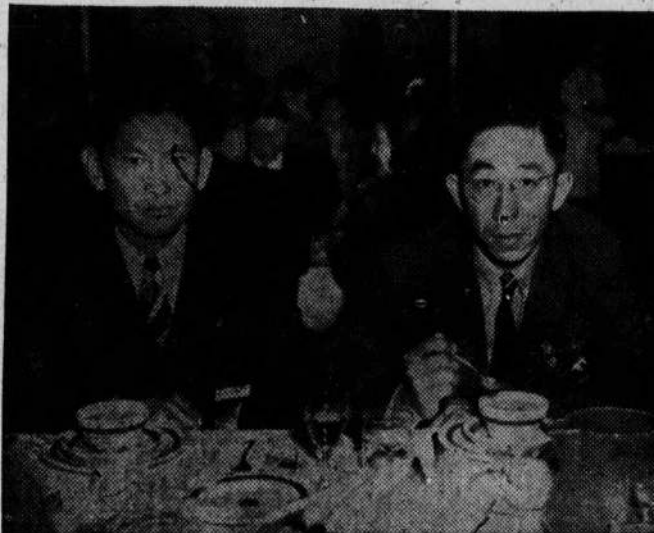
"Under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States it is declared: nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty and property without due process of law: nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

"Our courts have held that

this protection applies to every person whatever within the United States without regard to whether or not such person is a citizen or an inhabitant or just merely an itinerant in the country. The provision is very broad and covers every individual of any race or color or nationality.

"Our country being a country where the law is recognized as supreme, the universality of this provision must be recognized as an intention that no man whatever shall be subjected to any treatment by the citizens or officers of the law that is in violation of his rights as an individual."

## Attend Southern Parley . . .



Tom Shimasaki of Strathmore, left, chairman of the Northern California JACL district council, and Frank Tsukamoto of Oakland, chairman of the 1942 national convention,

were among the Northern California delegates to the southern district convention in Long Beach over the Labor Day weekend. (Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

## Soldiers

## S. C. D.C. to Raise Fund

## Pasadena Enters Council at Special Session in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Southern California District Council voted to sponsor a drive to sell buttons to raise funds for the entertainment of Nisei soldiers at a special meeting held here on Aug. 14.

The buttons will sell at 25 cents each and will be extensively distributed through various clubs and organizations.

Highlight of the opening business session was the announcement of Pasadena's entry into the district council. The entry may foreshadow similar action in the near future by both Santa Barbara and Ventura County.

Attendance of the entire Board of Governors featured the initial gathering under Chairman Fred Tayama. Present were: Henry Tsurutani, John Ando, Lyle Kurisaki, and Dr. Yoshio Nakaji.

Honored guest at the meeting was Lieut. Commander Kenneth Ringle, chief of the naval intelligence in this area, who said:

"The best way to demonstrate your Americanism and loyalty to this country is by standing on your own feet, economically, financially in every way . . . whatever help you receive should be accepted on the basis of how it will affect your standing with your fellow Americans."

National Secretary Mike Masaoaka set forth the objectives of the new Southern district program.

## Northwest Conclave

(Continued from Page 1) ivity or propaganda inimical to our national safety, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Northwest District Council Convention go on record as reaffirming the resolutions adopted by the National Board of the Japanese American Citizens League on:

1. To encourage each chapter and each member to purchase national defense stamps and bonds;
2. To subscribe to the support of the United Service Organizations;
3. To participate in the American Red Cross work, and
4. To support every form of activities which will promote the best interest of Americanism.

## BEST TIME TO CUT FLOWERS

Flowers used for making perfume are picked when their scent is the strongest. For example, roses must be cut between daybreak and ten o'clock, while jasmine is gathered in the evening during July and August and in the early morning.

—Kay Butt



## SAN FRANCISCO CITIZENS MEET MAYOR

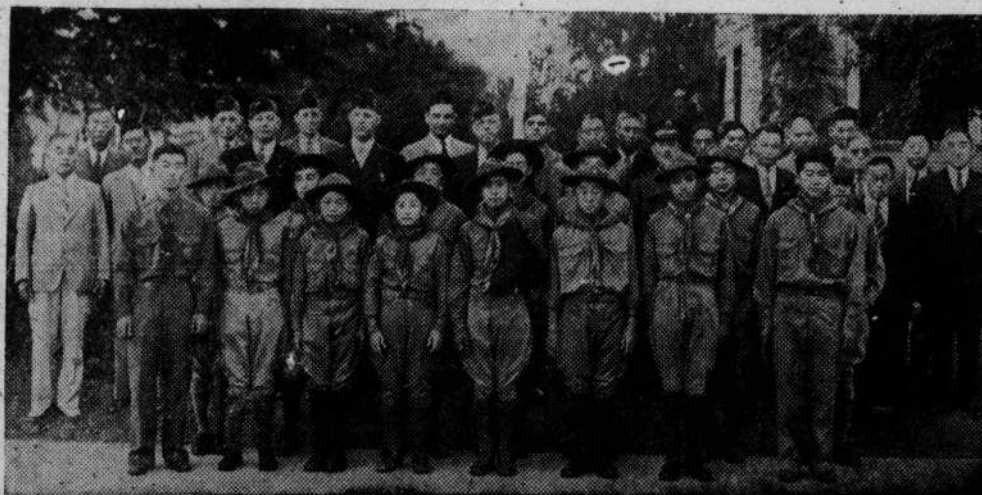


Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco accepted the offer of Beniamino Bufano's statue from a delegation of Japanese resi-

dents. The committee from the sponsoring San Francisco citizens league is shown as follows: Saburo Kido, Dr. Eugenia Fujita,

Mayor Rossi, Fumi Hanyu, Chiyo Nonaka, George Fukui and Torao Ichiyasu. (Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

### Stars and Stripes Forever . . .



San Jose JACL members, boy scouts, legionnaires and Issei of San Jose participated in the

program during which the American Legion Post No. 89 presented an American flag to the citizens league

chapter. (Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

## Sac'to Bee Praises Chapter

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Sacramento Bee highly commended the local JACL chapter's purchase of \$2,000 in defense bonds in a recent edition. The newspaper wrote: "The Sacramento chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League has expressed its loyalty to the United States by making a substan-

tial investment in defense bonds. The league is composed of American citizens of Japanese extraction.

"Dr. George G. Muramoto, president of the chapter, purchased the bonds at the main office of the Bank of America at Eighth and J streets.

"He said the 350 members of the organization voted in

favor of the investment at the last meeting as an expression of loyalty and patriotism to the United States of America.

"The league has been in existence here for ten years. Its purpose is to foster better relations between Americans and citizens of Japanese extraction."

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### Goodwill Offer to City



**BUFANO STATUE**  
(Photo Courtesy Japanese American News)

### Centerville Maps Fall Schedule

By NORA SAKAKI  
CENTERVILLE, Calif.

Busy leaders will be even busier according to the fall agenda mapped out at a recent board meeting of the Wash-ton Township JACL. With the benefit movie grossing \$372.75, various committees are ready to launch other drives in the near future.

The Endowment Fund drive was to have been in action in September, according to Vernon Ichisaka, chairman. He will be assisted in the drive by Toshio Ikeda, George Ushijima, Masako Sekigahama, Yoshimi Kawaguchi and Tom Kitashima.

Cause for deeper digging into pocket books will be the Boy Scout and the Red Cross drives to begin soon. Since the local chapter's Women's Auxiliary has been actively engaged in Red Cross work, this drive may be handled by the women members of the JACL.

Daintily sipping tea recently were several male members of the JACL, guests at the Centerville Library, which they moved to a new location. The moving of books was conducted by Harry Konda, who was assisted by Tom Kitashima, Toshio Ikeda, James Kataoka, Noboru Hayashi, Satoru Ikeda, Shigeo Oku, Noboru Hikido, and Jim and George Toda. Miss A. Ormsby, Centerville librarian, commented on the efficiency of the workers.

Special efforts will be made by the committees toward having more interesting meetings. A guest speaker will make his appearance at the general meeting of the lea-

## OF NOTE

#### San Francisco

Besides the inauguration of a speakers' bureau, the coming program of the San Francisco chapter features a welcome banquet for Mike Masaoka, national secretary, this month; results of the survey headed by Henry Tani at the October meeting; annual International Night under the chairmanship of Yasuo Abiko in November; and the election in December.

Heading preparations for the welcome dinner are: Teiko Ishida, banquet; Yasuo Abiko, invitations; Roy Nakatani, finance.

#### United Citizens League of Santa Clara Co. (San Jose)

Oct. 3 and 4 were definitely set for the first benefit movie. Ayako Kanemoto will head the women's auxiliary in the sale of refreshments.

The second annual good will dinner will be held sometime in November with county officials as honored guests. Etsu Mineta, Avako Kanemoto, Chiriko Hamasaki, Etsu Shimizu and Phil Matsu-mura will be in charge.

#### Eden Township

For the purpose of increasing the treasury fund, the Eden Township chapter will sponsor a benefit fukubiki on Oct. 11 at the Ashland Gakuen from 8 p.m. A handsome table radio will be offered as first prize. Numerous other valuable awards will be made. Giichi Yosrioka is general chairman.

#### San Mateo

Dr. George Takahashi was appointed chairman in preparation for the district council meeting to be held in November in San Mateo. The chapter entered an exhibit in the San Mateo County Floral Fiesta closing on Sept. 21. Sam Kariya of Belmont obtained the flowers.

#### Los Angeles

The Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense will issue correspondence from the War, Navy and State departments on the activities of Kilsoo K. Haan, propaganda agent from Hawaii, in a public report soon. The release will also contain activities of the Nisei and Issei in the southland, according to Chairman Joe Masaoka.

### About Persons

#### Ogden

Sam Tateoka, Maki Oka, Toshio Koga and George Watanabe, privates stationed at Fort Lewis and Presidio of San Francisco, have returned to camp after spending their furloughs here.

Emma Oka departed for Los Angeles to attend school. Akio Kato is now employed in civil service work in southern Utah.

#### Puyallup Valley

Charles Kariya of Los Angeles claimed Mable Nomura of Sumner, Wash., as his bride recently.

gue in the near future. Full cooperation of the members is asked to make these meetings successful.