

'WE PLEDGE OUR SERVICES TO AMERICA'

"We pledge the facilities of our entire organization and our individual services to our government in this great crisis."

"We pledge our unequivocal repudiation of Japan and bend our energies to the common objective of an American victory and the defeat of the Axis powers."

These were the purposes as announced by the recently formed Anti-Axis Committee of the Southern District Council.

The committee is composed of various divisions, such as the advisory board, family welfare group, newspapers, economic adjustment, civilian defense, finance, public information, education of the Japanese group, and others.

Objectives of the group are:

- 1 To cooperate with all national, state, and local government agencies in their program in this emergency.
- 2 To coordinate the activities of all citizens and alien residents in the successful prosecution of this war.
- 3 To secure National unity by fair treatment of loyal Americans.

The organization will take charge of all press releases, send mimeographed programs to all government agencies and Nisei and alien residents organizations, and to inform and instruct Nisei and resident aliens as to their course of conduct as groups and as individuals and how they may serve for the best interest of our government.

Chairman Fred Tayama states: "We must and will mobilize our maximum energies to facilitate America's War Program. Every loyal American must be permitted to render his services. The enemy will try to sabotage our usefulness by inciting race hysteria. Let us be vigilant."

N. C. D. C. Rallies

Following the example set by the Southern District Council, northern California chapters organized a Coordinating Committee, consisting of four main divisions, at a special meeting held in San Francisco on Dec. 21.

The need of a special organization arose with the realization of the inadequacy of the present Council system in meeting problems that arise.

The divisions of the committee—Central, Coastal, Bay Region and Sacramento Valley—will meet often and discuss the problems that arise in the various regions and eliminate the necessity of chapters working individually.

The following were appointed to head divisions of the committee: Walter Tsukamoto, general chairman; Dr. T. Yatabe, Central; Dr. Harry Kita, Coastal; Dr. Carl Hirota, Bay Region; Thomas Yego, Sacramento Valley.

The district officers are nominally in charge with a general chairman actively coordinating the activities and the problems of the various chapters. The national secretary will cooperate with the general chairman in his program.

The district council is divided into geographical regions for convenience's sake as well as to save travelling expenses and time. Too, conditions are more or less similar in sections but divergent throughout a huge district. Each region has a chairman and a regional secretary, both from the same chapter in order to facilitate the work.

Each chapter will send two representatives to serve on the regional committee, one will be the chapter chairman. This committee meets at least once a week to discuss all problems which have come up during the past seven days.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asks Tolerance



During a recent conference with Civilian Defense heads in Tacoma, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt graciously received a group of Nisei and heard first-hand the situation of both the second and first generation Japanese.

Shigeo Wakamatsu, spokesman, pledged the whole-hearted support of the Japanese community to the defense program. In turn, Mrs. Roosevelt reassured American citizens of Japanese ancestry and sympathized with the undeserved plight of the Issei.

The 20-minute interview was made possible through the efforts of Prof. Ralph Shaeffer, head of the sociology department of the College of Puget Sound.

Shown with Mrs. Roosevelt are: Shigeo Wakamatsu and Waichi Oyonagi, both students at the College of Puget Sound; Shigeo Takaki, who represented the women of Tacoma; and Ted Nakamura, who represented the Puyallup Valley JACL.

(Photo Courtesy The Nichi Bei.)

UNITING FOR DEMOCRACY

Emergency Council Coordinates Efforts of Citizens Throughout Northwest

SEATTLE, Wash.—Americans of Japanese descent in this Northwest center rallied to the defense of their nation immediately after the start of war with the formation of an Emergency Defense Council. One month after its organization the Council has proven its worth to the community and has become firmly established as the leader to be looked up to in this emergency.

At the same time the Council has gained recognition and unstinting co-operation from the federal and local agencies engaged in various phases of the defense work.

A full-time secretary, as well as volunteer workers, direct the activities of five different corps. James Y. Sakamoto, publisher, heads the Council as general chairman and is assisted by Bill Hosokawa, secretary.

The different corps and their leaders are: general welfare, Takeo Nogaki; civilian protection, George Ishihara; Red Cross, Mrs. Yone Arai; defense bonds and stamps sales, Thomas I. Motozaka; Intelligence, Clarence T. Arai.

Toshio Hoshida is fiscal agent, and Julius Fujiyama was named recently as personnel director.

The Council began its activities at an Americanism rally in December when the largest crowd in the Japanese community's history, more than 1,500 persons, jammed its way into the new Buddhist church and overflowed into an unfinished gymnasium where they heard the program through a public address system.

Mayor Earl Millikin and Superior Court Judge Clay Allen were principal speakers.

Council representatives have been

in conference with the Executive Director of Seattle's Municipal Defense Commission, with leaders of the Red Cross, Civilian Protection Division, church groups and the University of Washington faculty on the various problems confronting the community.

JACL headquarters are crowded every day with both first and second generation individuals seeking advice, information or assistance. The General Welfare corps has interpreted and released the texts of all official restrictions and their local rulings against aliens. It has assisted various individuals in filling out government forms and the restoration of business and economic normalcy in general.

The corps has also interceded in some cases for individuals who have lost employment because of the war. It is now in the midst of an unemployment survey to collect the facts so they may be presented to the proper authorities. Another phase includes an economic survey to assist families in need.

The Civilian Protection corps is working with local officials in organizing ambulance units, air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and police and messenger boys.

The Red Cross corps has collected more than \$10 in the community

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Let This Be Our Vow for 1942: To Serve America

My Fellow Americans:

A year ago, although dark clouds loomed on the horizon, few—if any—of us anticipated a war, least of all with Japan, the land whence our parents came. We stoutly and vociferously insisted that we were all one hundred per cent Americans and that we only wanted a chance to prove it.

Today, we are at war. Today, the chance to prove that boast is ours. Today, we are on the proverbial "spot."

Since Japan's treacherous attack upon American lives and territory some four weeks ago, the American public at large has been most considerate and sympathetic of our precarious position. The time has come when we must show our appreciation to our government and our true friends who went out of their way to demonstrate their trust and confidence in us as one hundred per cent Americans. We cannot let them down. We cannot let America down—for these exemplify the finest spirit of American goodwill and sportsmanship. America is our only home. We are pledged to her preservation and perpetuation.

Just because many of the restrictions against the Japanese are being relaxed and conditions seem to be returning to normalcy, we must not dismiss the troubles of the past month as a horrible nightmare and confidently await a return to our former status. Actually, conditions are becoming worse. The longer the war drags on—and casualty lists are published, west coast cities are shelled or bombed, atrocities are committed—the tougher our situation will become. Public sympathy may wear away and, perhaps, hate and prejudice will replace the present tolerance and forbearance.

We must gird our loins, as it were, tighten our belts, and prepare for the hardest fight in our generation—a fight to maintain our status as exemplary Americans, who, realizing that modern war demands great sacrifices, will not become bitter or lose faith in the heritage which is ours as Americans in spite of what may come; a fight that will not be won in a week, or a month, or even a year; a fight which will test our mettle and our courage; a fight in which we must not only make heroic sacrifices equal to or greater than those made on the battlefield but also a fight in which we will be subjected to suspicions, persecutions, and possibly down-right injustices.

Ours is a difficult task; and yet, the very tragedy of our position becomes a great challenge: a challenge to win our way through the ordeals ahead in such a commendable manner that we shall win for ourselves and our posterity a pinnacle in American society from which no one can ever dislodge us, or question our loyalty, or doubt our sincerity. Yes, we are on the "spot." But, being on that "spot," we are in a position to gain the noblest triumph that ever fell to our lot: to survive this baptism of fire and to emerge a better American for it.

During these first days of the most portentous new year in history, let us solemnly resolve, with full cognizance of those awful times, that we shall direct and devote our entire efforts to the great task that lies ahead: the preservation of liberty and the sovereignty of humanity through the utter and absolute rout of tyranny's menace. For this great task, we must rally every American, regardless of his race, color, or national origin. For this great task, we must be prepared to

pay the supreme price, if need be, that the dignity of mankind may be consecrated for all eternity.

The old year and its days of speech-making, wishful-thinking, and program-planning are done and behind us. This is the year for deeds, for tackling the biggest job of all time in an earnest, sincere, all-out defense of our beloved land.

We must realize that this is a serious and deadly conflict—not a picnic. We must not underestimate the desperate strength of an enemy who has already indicated that they are out to win regardless of the foul means to which they need stoop.

Any inconveniences that come our way must be borne cheerfully and graciously in the knowledge that it is essential to the successful waging of this terrible struggle for survival between slavery and democracy; that our hardships and distress are inconsequential to those borne by those in actual battle, and certainly to those endured by the oppressed peoples of the old world.

Our priceless birthright of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are dearer to us now than ever before. For their preservation for future generations of humanity, anything which we are called upon to do is not too high a price.

Let this, then, be our vow for 1942:

Thankful for the more-than-fair attitude of our government and the public at large towards us in these trying days when war-mad maniacs storm the citadels of freedom; grateful for the innumerable and incomparable privileges and opportunities offered us by our United States; appreciative of the heroic sacrifices which have been made and are now being made to keep us free from bondage; we swear by all we hold dear to serve our country by dedicating every waking moment to live and labor for our America—on the far-flung battlefields, in the bustling factories, on the needed farms, in the distressful homes; to forego our own selfish and petty concerns for the common good and welfare; to keep faith with our glorious heritage and to accept without bitterness or rancor the necessary restrictions imposed by a benevolent government; to motivate our beings to the end that "this government, under God, shall enjoy a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Mike Masaoka
National Secretary



BUY

DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS

The Pacific Citizen

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Today we are being put to the test; ours is the task of proving our loyalty to America. No longer does the occasion call only for renewals of pledges through the spoken word only, but now the opportunity for action is ours.

In every region where our members are scattered, zealous workers are supporting in every possible way the sales of defense bonds, the drives to secure Red Cross funds, and other civic duties.

They have undertaken the enormous task of reassuring their parents who now face a bewildering period of restrictions. Theirs has been the duty of maintaining calm by disseminating correct information, theirs has been the work of forming the contact between nationals and the government agencies, theirs has been leadership of Nisei Americanism programs.

The coordination of these activities has been facilitated by the formation of various district groups to handle problems peculiar to their regions.

These various groups have all been unanimous in their support of the national body and have carried through all requested projects in fine style. Thus, one of the first needs of the present times—a united front—has been met. Solidly, the huge organization which comprises the National Japanese American Citizens League has moved toward that common goal, the successful prosecution of the war.

Needless to say, such action on all fronts is dipping deeply into J. A. C. L. funds. The National Body, upon which the bulk of the burden rests, has been especially taxed. Though local chapters have also been heavily burdened, those who are able are urged to aid the load of the National Headquarters through donations and prompt payment of assessments and dues.

In order to bring up-to-the-minute developments to the immediate use of all of its members, National Headquarters has been in close communication with Washington officials. Through such speedy means, the League has been able to alleviate much of the suffering caused by rumors and false reports.

Such services are costly and deserve the support of every chapter capable of extending aid. To those who have already cooperated, National Headquarters extends its appreciation.

Again a temporary publication, pending the re-opening of the printing shop, the January issue of The Pacific Citizen appears later than its usual deadline.

A certain amount of changes were necessitated. We were forced to abandon the magazine edition. Chapters were asked to contact the office in regards to changes in advertisements. Some failed to comply, in which case we took the silence as indication that no changes were necessary.

In view of the lateness of the date, and also due to the need for economy, the staff undertook to cut the pages to the minimum.

We present this issue in the hopes that it may help to bring normalcy to the chapter routines.

A few chapters have complained of not receiving their December copies. Our publication was disrupted to the extent that we were only able to issue mimeographed sheets for our December issue. To cut costs, we mailed these in bundles to the various chapter presidents, who were in turn asked to undertake their distribution.

Members who did not receive these copies are asked to contact their presidents. The regular subscription lists were followed in the distribution of the sheets, so every member should have received one.

A vote of appreciation from the membership-at-large is due our National President, Saburo Kido, and National Secretary, Mike Masaoka, for their splendid and level-headed leadership and actions in behalf of the J. A. C. L. during the last two months.

They have made many sacrifices to bring every agency possible to the aid of stricken nationals and citizens alike; they have given of time and labor to relieve the tension and to alleviate suffering.

Our two leaders have traveled extensively in their efforts to advise and help chapters requesting their presence.

Such untiring and sincere leadership deserves more than a simple "thank you"; for such leadership, there is no more deserved reward than wholehearted cooperation in every request.

This year, more than ever, the need for a larger membership supporting the JACL movement is evident.

Capable leaders such as ours deserve unstinting support, concretely testified by a 100 per cent membership roster.

Membership drives are progressing in great style in every region. Chapters are reporting gains which are in many cases doubling the present membership. Such avowals of faith will only serve to spur on our hard-working leaders to greater heights. They will forge ahead in the cause of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, heartened by the confidence of those they serve.

Let's all get behind them! Join the J. A. C. L. today!

U. S. Gov't Beckons Workers

With war conditions forcing many Nisei to seek other employment, more are seeking positions with the Federal government. Probably the greatest opportunity in this field at present is the huge need for stenographers at Washington, D. C.

The United States Civil Service Commission is calling into Washington hundreds of trained stenographers who possess the necessary qualifications for the job. The Commission is getting them wherever and whenever they are needed by defense agencies. Most stenographers receive entrance appointment at salaries of \$120 a month.

There are very few stenographers in Washington who are not already assigned to defense activities of some description. Therefore, when a new stenographer is needed, it is usually necessary to bring one in from outside the District of Columbia.

The stenographer examination itself is practical, consisting of a typing test in copying a page of printed material, and an exercise in taking dictation at 96 words a min-

ute and transcribing it. This is exactly what the stenographers have to do on the job, so if they can pass the examination, they can do the work, although there are many things to learn after they are assigned to duty.

One of them is that Government stenographers must keep secrets.

The examination announced by the Civil Service Commission for stenographers is open until further notice. The examinations are held at several hundred cities throughout the United States. In order to arrange for greater convenience to applicants, the Commission is planning to increase the number of places where the examinations will be held.

The proper application may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

To provide more living quarters for Government employees, especially for those in the lower-income groups, there has begun, under government sponsorship, a building program for constructing thousands

of apartments, dormitories and homes. So, say Washington officials, don't let stories about the housing shortage keep you from applying.

Other U. S. tests are as follows: printer-proofreader, \$1.32 an hour; applications must be filed by Feb. 5; file until further notice—alphabetic card-punch operator, \$1.24; junior stenographer, junior typist, Washington, D. C., only; junior stenographer, \$1.44, and junior typist, \$1.20, open for men only for employment in the various government agencies in the State of New York.

Horizontal sorting machine operator, \$1.26, appointment in Washington, D. C., only; tabulating machine operator, \$1.26 to \$1.44 a year; under mimeograph operator, \$1.26; under tabulating machine operator, \$1.26; under mimeograph operator, \$1.26, for appointment in Washington, D. C., only; junior public health nurse, \$2.00; graduate nurse, general staff duty, \$1.80;

Applications for engineer, \$3.00, may be filed by June 30, 1942, for junior engineer, \$2.00, also by the same date.

LEGISLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Affecting both nationals and citizens of California was the latest information received by National Secretary Mike Masaoka during a recent trip to Sacramento.

The official received clarification of regulations relative to the transfer of vehicles by Japanese nationals and also conferred with Arthur H. Brown, chairman of the State Personnel Board, on the concurrent Swan-Metzger resolution adopted by the California State Legislature.

The resolution calls for preventive steps to be taken to safeguard the state civil service lists from those of questionable loyalty.

"Unless the legislature gives the board power to abolish civil service lists, its hands are tied," Brown stated. In the future, he added, the board may make those who take civil service examinations swear they are loyal only to the United States, thus forcing Japanese who hold dual citizenship to publicly renounce their loyalty to Japan.

He further expressed the opinion that the legislature would be giving the board "too much power" if it gave it authority to abolish existing lists.

Expressing the sentiment of the minority opposition votes, Assemblyman Lee T. Bashore and Speaker of the Assembly Gordon H. Garland, placed in the records this explanation of their votes:

"We voted against this resolution, as we are emphatically opposed to intolerance of any form. It is our fear that legislation of this character will lead to intolerance. Further, this resolution simply directs a governmental agency to do what the law already requires it to do. We have full confidence in the FBI having the situation under complete control.

The final text of the resolution introduced by Senators John Swan of Sacramento and Jack Metzger of Red Bluff reads:

"WHEREAS, During times of war it is particularly important that all employees of the State of California be loyal to the United States and to the State; and

"WHEREAS, It appears that there are employees of the State of California who may possess dual citizenship; and

"WHEREAS, It appears that many State civil service lists are almost completely filled with the names of children of enemy alien nationals who may not have renounced their dual citizenship; now therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, The Assembly thereof concurring, That the State Personnel Board be requested to take every proper means to prevent anyone securing a position on the eligible list of the State civil service or from being certified to a

civil service position in the State service who is not loyal to the United States and to further make such rules as may be necessary to provide for the dismissal from the service of such persons as may be proved to be disloyal to the United States of America in this present war."

According to the California Department of Motor Vehicles, under General License 68A of the Federal Treasury Department, an application for transfer to, through, or from a Japanese national of a vehicle registered with the Department is possible if the issei national has been continuously residing in the continental United States at all times on and since June 14, 1940.

Expected from the group eligible to make application for transfer of ownership are:

(a)—any national who on or since the effective date of this Order (Dec. 15, 1941) has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of Japan,

(b)—anyone who is a national by virtue of some fact other than that he has been domiciled in, or a subject or citizen of, a foreign government at any time on or since the ef-

fective date of the Order.

(c)—any business institution involving Japanese and which the Treasury Department has taken control of,

(d)—any Japanese bank, trust company, shipping concern, steamship agency, or insurance company,

(e)—representatives in this country of concerns located abroad and owned and controlled by persons located abroad.

Subject to these definitions, the Japanese issei national may apply for such transfer of motor vehicles by submitting a properly filled out document.

The last part of this statement provides the channel through which Japanese alien nationals may transact the transfer of motor vehicles, provided the issei fulfills the stipulations necessary to be licensed under 68A.

Such transfers must be conducted as sales in which the car is sold for full blue book listing or an equitable sum, declared Masaoka. Careful compliance with all stated adjuncts is advised, and every cooperation should be extended to the local office of the State Motor Vehicles Department.

WARNING!

Citizens Cautioned Against Danger of Carelessly Revealing Information

All citizens are warned by Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade against the danger of unwittingly revealing vital information to enemy agents in careless conversations.

The commandant of the Twelfth Naval District issued the following statement detailing the dangers—and penalties—of such indiscretions:

"To the residents of the Twelfth Naval District:

"You are violating the security of the United States and endangering the lives of your fellow Americans if you fail to observe these precautions.

"1. Don't discuss movements or concentrations of our Navy or merchant ships.

"2. Don't discuss new military techniques or new weapons.

"3. Don't discuss defense plant production capacities.

"4. Don't discuss movements or concentrations of Naval personnel or Marines.

"5. Don't discuss Naval shore construction projects.

"This is a modern war. The enemy will utilize every conceivable means to obtain information on these subjects.

"His spies will be listening for the stray spoken word, watching avidly for the chance clue in the printed story, listening attentively for the radio announcer who will blunderingly reveal, in one innocently sounding phrase, enough information to sink a troop packed transport or blast a shipyard.

"This is a total war, and every civilian is in it. It is the responsibility of every civilian to keep from the enemy and his agents that information they will be constantly seeking.

"This is a harsh war. There is an Espionage Act which provides drastic wartime penalties for divulgence of information of these types to the enemy.

"Before you speak consider: Could the enemy translate this information into a torpedo attack on one of our ships, or a bomb attack on a defense plant? If it could, DON'T DIVULGE IT.

"Think before you talk."

"Truly as American as the Rest of Us"

Pressing Need for Solidarity...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

It is useless to think of a complete defense of this Nation without the wholehearted support of all of our citizens. Each individual must see the long-range view of the pattern of our national life. He must see and understand his stake, his share, in that future, and the part he, as an individual, must play to insure the common welfare.

I note that your organization, The Japanese American Citizens League, has banded together some fifteen thousand young American citizens of Japanese ancestry to promote that spirit of patriotic co-operation—that your motto is: "Better Americans in a Greater America," and your purpose is "to stand behind your country, the United States of America, throughout any and every emergency."

Such concerted activity in the present emergency confronting our Nation is noble and needed; and it is highly gratifying to me, as Director of the Selective Service System which is recruiting the young manhood of America for National Defense, to have this opportunity to commend and encourage it.

Never before in the history of our Nation has there been more pressing need for solidarity—for unanimity of thought and concerted cooperative action by its citizenry. In recent years there has been a trend toward crystallization of groups in this Country of ours. There must be developed instead, an understanding on the part of all of the necessity for us, as individuals and as a people, to unite—to unite in our objectives, to unite in our thoughts, to unite in our actions.

A trend toward stratification is a trend toward national demoralization. It must be ended promptly if we are to make successful defense of democracy against the ruthless and powerful totalitarian forces that now seek its destruction throughout the world. That accomplishment demands progressive, patriotic leadership in the various groups—social, economic, political, religious, or racial—that tend to become stratified. Barriers between such groups must be broken down, and they can be removed by intelligent, unselfish, patriotic, but forceful action such as that which your association is directing.

When these barriers are down, we will have a unified people—a strong and always free people, who can produce whatever is necessary for their armed forces to protect their freedom, and whatever is needed for the health, the safety, and the interest of all our people.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey
Director of Selective Service

Nisei Join Bomber Campaign...



Among the first groups to contribute to San Francisco's "Give a Bomber to Uncle Sam" patriotic campaign was this group of Nisei, representing the San Francisco

JACL chapter. Presenting their \$100 check to the San Francisco Examiner are, left to right, in front: Henry Tani, president; Agnes Inouye, Yo Kiwata and Mike

Masaoka, national JACL secretary. Behind them are Yasuo Ko and Minoru Endo. (INS photo reprinted by courtesy of The Chi Bei).

They Are Loyal, Anxious to Please...

To All Loyal American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry:

The war against Japan places you in a most difficult situation. On the one hand you can so easily, and through no fault of your own, be made the objects of unfair discrimination or even of bodily harm by other overzealous, but perhaps emotionally irresponsible, citizens who, because of their hatred and distrust of the Japanese government, feel compelled to vent that hatred and distrust upon any Japanese racial with whom they may come in contact.

On the other hand, as loyal Americans, you are anxious to give every support to our government in the war against Japan. And, very naturally and very properly, you want your loyalty and your services to be recognized and accepted for their true value.

As I view it, you are in a position to render extraordinary and unique services which could not possibly be rendered by those of other races.

You can render unique service to and within our military and naval intelligence departments as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You can help public officials in dealing with non-citizen Japanese racials. And you can help solve the general problem of production by working hard at your regular daily tasks.

As for the relatively very small number of Japanese persons who are or may be disloyal to our country or who may be engaged in sabotage or Fifth Column activities, I am reminding the citizens of California that, although their help is wanted in apprehending such persons, their arrest, restraint and punishment are the business of the F. B. I. and other military, naval and civil authorities and not the business of lay citizens.

I have every confidence that the F. B. I. and other agencies are fully capable of handling the problems presented by the presence of disloyal persons, whether they be Japanese or German or Italian.

They have been watching these persons a long time; therefore they were ready to act promptly and effectively in the first few days of hostilities.

I am reminding the citizens of California that the vast majority of Japanese in California are native born American citizens and completely loyal to the government of the United States; also, that the non-citizen Japanese, for the most part, are likewise loyal and anxious to serve our country, although they themselves are not eligible for citizenship.

I, therefore, have called upon the citizens of California, to exercise the virtues of fairness, restraint, tolerance and, if need be, forbearance in their contacts and dealings with you.

In doing this, I also call upon you to deport yourselves with the utmost circumspection, in a manner calculated to avoid arousing friction, animosity and hysteria in those with whom you come in contact.

I also call upon you, as loyal Americans, to report to the authorities any signs of disloyalty, treason, sabotage and Fifth Column activities coming to your attention and to help in the apprehension of persons engaging therein.

The observance of such simple virtues in the spirit of mutual respect will, I am sure, contribute much to public safety and peaceful living and enable us all to help most effectively to push the war against the Japanese government to a quick and successful conclusion.

Culbert L. Olson
Governor of California

JACL Declaration Of Policy Lauded

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

I am glad, indeed, to receive the declaration of policy by the Japanese American Citizens League. It is a declaration in which every citizen, regardless of his racial origin, may take pride, and gives gratifying assurance in these trying times that the confidence and esteem in which our citizens of Japanese origin are held, will continue.

With kind personal regards and with every good wish for the success of the efforts of the League to encourage and strengthen the friendly relations of the two races:

Harian E. Stone,
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of
the United States.

Commendation

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

It is a real pleasure to extend a brief message to the members of the Japanese American Citizens League.

America needs the wholesome and patriotic support of all its citizens in order that it may be possible for our institutions of freedom to be preserved to us.

Your offer of service to the National Government, and to the several states, is worthy of the highest commendation and recommendation, and your slogan "Better Americans in a Greater America" is worthy of emulation of all the people and all the organizations of our Nation.

I wish you real happiness and enjoyment in your activities toward better Americanism, and assure you of the appreciation of all the patriotic citizens of our nation for the work you are doing.

Nels H. Smith
Governor of Wyoming

Urgent Call to Civilian Defense...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

A new kind of war is being fought. The Axis dictators call it to war—all-out war. It gives no thought to the rights of civilian populations but reaches down to the old and young, to peace-loving men, women and children in their homes. The family doorstep becomes a front line trench and bombed terror rains down from the skies.

Thus it becomes the duty of us all—regardless of race, creed, or politics—to unite in preparing our country for whatever dangers may ahead. Our Army and Navy are being raised to full strength and "Arsenal of Democracy" is building fast. But more is needed—a protective force that shall avail itself of the strength of the whole civilian population. We call this new force Civilian Defense and in it all of rich or poor, man or woman, young and old, may find the part they should play.

Civilian Defense has two tasks:

1.—The first is to prepare for the day we pray may never come when bombs and artillery fire fall on our cities, towns, and the countryside, and when men, women and children must stand prepared to defend their homes and liberties.

2.—The second is to better the health, economic security, and well-being of our people, to make our country strong.

President Roosevelt has said that "when we join together to defend our local community, we add strength not only to our local community but to our national community as well—we help fortify our whole union."

The job is tremendous but it can and must be done.

Each and every citizen can be used.

F. H. LaGuardia
U. S. Director, Civilian Defense

"A Time That Tries Men's Souls"...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

We have come to a time that tries men's souls. On the part of many there comes the necessity for patience, fortitude and great courage. On the part of others, for understanding, tolerance and kindness.

America is made up of men and women from the four corners of the earth, of every racial origin and nationality. It is truly the melting pot of the world. There is no place here for the man who thinks that his people or those who speak his language are in turn entitled to preference over any others. When we reach the United States, we have been transformed into new people, and we have left behind us everything but our memories and our relatives. We have become new men and

women with new interests and new devotions and new loyalties.

To the American born citizen of Japanese parentage, we look for example and guidance. To those who have not been so fortunate as to have been born in this country, we offer the hand of friendship, secure in the knowledge that they will be as truly American as the rest of us.

This is a difficult time for all Japanese-speaking people. We must work together for the preservation of our American system, for the continuation of our theory of universal brotherhood. I know what the Japanese-American Citizens League wants to do, and I am sure that you will receive the hearty cooperation of all others. We are Americans.

Ralph L. Carr
Governor of Colorado

Congratulations on Caliber of Members

Sincere Thanks...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:
Let me commend the League upon its aim to "create better Americans in a Greater America."
In a time of crisis in a Nation there is no place for a divided loyalty. Paraphrasing a declaration in Holy Writ we may say that who is not with us is against us, and therefore it is cheering to have the League declare its loyalty to our country in no uncertain terms.

It is my profoundest hope that the present portentous cloud may be dissipated. It is good to know that you and your fifteen thousand Leaguers propose to stand loyally by the land of your adoption.

By proffering your organization's support in any service it can perform through its Montana membership, I thank you sincerely.

Sam C. Ford
Governor of Montana

Duty to Be Alert...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:
The outbreak of war between Japan and the United States intensifies, I know, the difficulties for living of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. On several occasions I have emphasized the fact that these citizens should not be molested in the exercise of their rights.

The mere declaration of legal rights, however, is not adequate unless there can be developed a public attitude sustaining such rights. Fortunately, the press and public leaders have urged fair dealing for Japanese Americans which is bearing fruit. The frank and sincere expressions from the Japanese American Citizens League groups have also helped the public to understand their position.

I feel I must give this word of warning that any evidence of disloyalty on the part of any Japanese American citizens will invite reprisals on the whole group.

It, therefore, is the duty of your League to be alert and to stop promptly any tendency in that direction, in cooperation with regular authorities.

This war will be a time of grave trial for all of us. War excites passions and prejudices. Let us try our utmost to preserve goodwill and unity among all Americans regardless of race or creed.

Charles A. Sprague
Governor of Oregon

Law-Abiding...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:
It gives me great pleasure to report to you that the members of the Japanese American Citizens League who reside in Utah are classed among the most loyal and industrious citizens of our state. Investigations show that they uphold with enthusiasm and sincerity the government of both the state and the nation. Their industry is shown by the fact that not one of them is on relief. They look out for the welfare of each other. They are as law-abiding a group as we have in the state. Their leaders have repeatedly offered to me the services of all members of the Japanese American Citizens League in Utah in any endeavor worthy of loyal citizens. Your organization is to be congratulated on the caliber of its membership here.

Best wishes for success in your efforts to create "Better Americans in a Greater America."
Herbert B. Maw
Governor of Utah

"Let Us Each One Be - American Citizenship at Its Best"

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:
The hour has struck when all of our countrymen should come to the aid of their country!

During the present emergency, American - born Japanese whose minds and hearts are right, will stand ready to prove their loyalty to America by their deeds.

No real man or woman can forget the blessings of freedom which America has brought to her sons and daughters. Grateful souls are not slow to prove their gratitude.

I am confident that our American - born Japanese, realizing what life in America truly means, will do their utmost to indicate their loyalty.

It has been said, with emphasis, that undoubtedly the greatest American achievement is the integration within the boundaries of a single unified nation, of the variety of racial, cultural, economic and geographic elements of the scene that constitutes the United States.

This is indeed a modern miracle! Inspired by the four great freedoms that are hardly known in many of the homelands of our immigrants, their American born children have risen to heights of achievement in the arts and sciences, in social and economic pursuits, that are soul-stirring to us all.

And, indeed, that's exactly the way it should be. There's no doubt in this wide world that, as a part of the American scene, a boy and a girl have the best chance to grow, available anywhere in the universe.

That fact should always linger in the hearts of these young people.

A democracy like that of the United States, however, didn't just happen. The freedom, which make America, America, must be continually fought for and defended.

But, first, they must be appreciated. What good is the freedom of worship, if we never worship? Of what value is the freedom of assembly, if we personally are not present at gatherings to participate with our influence, when we should be on hand? What does freedom of

speech mean to us, if we don't know how to use our American language effectively and if we don't even care?

Of what significance to any of us is freedom of the press, if we don't read and study the outstanding newspapers of our great country?

These divine gifts are priceless to us only in the degree that we realize their worth and use them.

I would, therefore, bring to my fellow-countrymen as a gift for the great seasons of thanksgiving and good-will which we annually celebrate as the year opens, the plea that these wondrous freedoms which we have at our very doors be treasured as never before.

Let's cultivate an adequate understanding of these freedoms. Let's pray to high heaven that we may never misuse them.

If is my earnest conviction that intelligence applied in the direction of what life in America really affords, in terms of liberty and freedom, will go a long way to bring about a more far-reaching understanding among men.

Usually where there is understanding there is friendship.

Men with smiles on their faces and songs in their hearts generally don't quarrel and fight.

And so, the important assignment

for all of us in the vital days ahead is to learn how best to use our great blessing of being Americans. I would, therefore, submit for the sincere consideration of all of us the following:

Men are as important to the government as the things for which they truly feel responsible.

The humblest citizen who earnestly feels the responsibility of being exemplary in his personal conduct and who weighs carefully what he says, is a very important person in our beloved country.

For this reason, the loyal, private citizen is a very vital part of our body politic.

If all of us could only do our respective assignments as citizens as well as they were ever done before, ours would be happy days. If we could perform those assignments better than they were ever done before, we would have the millennium here on earth.

Let each one of us be the living exemplars of American citizenship at its best and loyal. Then we shall all be - kind, considerate, enterprising, truly worthy of living in the United States of America, the land of the free!

Earl J. Glade, Vice-President
Radio Station KSL
Salt Lake City, Utah

Full Confidence... Trust in Courage

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

Here in the United States we are depending upon our Japanese citizens to give us unusual help in this great national and world crisis. I have full confidence in the fifteen thousand members of the Japanese American Citizens League.

For years they have shown their desire to be good Americans and have acted accordingly. There is a special responsibility now upon every Japanese citizen. I think that each one will rise to the emergency and the responsibility and make good.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Pres.
Stanford University

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

I am glad to send my greetings to the 15,000 members of the Japanese American Citizens League. The American citizens of Japanese ancestry are faced with trying times but I trust to their courage and their loyalty to the United States of America to help us carry through to peace and mutual happiness.

The Japanese American students here at the University of Oregon have shown themselves to be good students and responsible citizens of this community. We will all join in the highest efforts for the victory of this nation.

Donald M. Erb, President
University of Oregon

"To the End That Government of the People May Not Perish"

As adopted at the special meeting of the Northern California District Council in San Francisco on Dec. 21, a resolution urges and directs "every American citizen of Japanese extraction to volunteer for the military and the civilian defense of our beloved land." The resolution was addressed to the President and the Congress of the United States.

The resolution states:

"Whereas, we American citizens of Japanese ancestry, appreciative of our priceless heritage of American traditions and ideals of liberty, fair play, and sportsmanship, do unanimously condemn the infamous and perfidious attack of the Imperial Japanese Government upon our American soil; and

"Whereas, it is the sacred privilege of every American, regardless of race, color, and national origin, to uphold our country in our lives and defend it with our lives against all enemies, foreign or domestic, who are obsessed with those dogmas of might, treachery, and the annihilation of those truths which we hold so dear;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the unanimous action of the twenty-seven chapters of the Northern California District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, convened in special session in San Francisco, California, this twenty-first day of December, 1941, that we do hereby urge and direct every American citizen of Japanese extraction to volunteer for the military and the civilian defense of our beloved land;

"To purchase United States defense bonds and stamps to help

finance the defeat of the Axis powers;

"To cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Navy and Army intelligence services, and every other constituted agency in the ferreting out of subversive and inimical activities and elements;

"To support the state and local government officials and organizations in their efforts to preserve law and order;

"To participate in the Red Cross, community chest, and other social service agencies dedicated to the furtherance of the common welfare;

"To conserve as well as to pro-

mote the production of those vital materials necessary to the national defense;

"To do everything possible to insure the complete and ultimate victory of freedom's forces over those of greed, hate and tyranny;

"That we do hereby offer, unreservedly, our organizational and individual services and facilities to our government in any capacity which they may deem necessary and proper; and

"That we do hereby pledge 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor' to the end that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Change in League Name Opposed

In reply to the suggestion that a more appropriate name might be advisable, National Headquarters announced its opposition to any changes in its title, "The Japanese American Citizens League."

Through years of patient and sincere work, persevering members have built the prestige of the JACL movement under its present name; a change now would not only incur confusion requiring constant explanation but would suggest an endeavor to hide the identity and possibly bring on allegations of evasion, officials held.

It was stressed that the name does not connote a hyphenated American, but that the word, "Japanese," merely is an adjective modifying the noun, "American"—to distinguish this group from others.

Reasons, as cited by Mike Masaoka, National Secretary, against the change in the League name are as follows:

1.—We have for a great number of years struggled for recognition as the Japanese American Citizens League. We have contacted the President, members of the Cabinet, the mayors, etc., and have implanted in them confidence in the Japanese American Citizens League.

2.—The identity, Japanese Americans, is very necessary. We have special problems of our own, and in order to solve them, we need an identifying tag; otherwise, our problems will not be considered specially.

Prejudice Pitfall

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:
We Americans, in spite of our democratic ideals, too often allow unreasonable prejudice to deprive people of races other than white, of the full privileges that should be theirs as native-born citizens of the United States.

This continuing problem threatens to become more acute since the beginning of Japanese-American hostilities. The American citizen of Japanese ancestry is likely to be discriminated against because of superficial, physical characteristics that have no influence whatsoever on the quality of his mind, the strength of his character, or the depth of his loyalty to the United States.

Every good citizen should recognize this danger and do all in his power to counteract it, regardless of the struggle on the other side of the Pacific.

Robert G. Sproul, Pres.
University of California

Dispel Doubts...

To the Members of the J.A.C.L.:

Early in December the United States was plunged into war in an attack matched for treachery only by the activities of other war-maddened nations. Unfortunately, that attack was made by the nation in which the ancestors of members of your League originated.

American citizens of Japanese blood have been placed in an unenviable position. On the other hand, they have been given the opportunity to dispel once and for all any questions concerning their loyalty to the United States.

I am confident that the great majority will prove loyal. Many of them will die in the service of this country, but all must be on the alert to expose any disloyal activities which would prove detrimental to the welfare of all citizens of the United States and to the activities of our armed forces.

As I have written before, the motto of your League, "Better Americans in a Greater America," could well be adopted by all Americans regardless of origin, creed, or color, for all times and for all occasions. I believe it will be followed even more ardently under present conditions.

I have full faith that all true Americans, whether of Japanese, Chinese, Polish, French, Russian, or any other origin, will do their duty to bring this conflict to a successful end.

L. P. Sieg, President
University of Washington

'We Also Serve'...

In an effort to aid in the identification of its members, the National Headquarters is now issuing celluloid buttons inscribed with the words, "We Also Serve", and bearing an American flag, throughout northern California.

The buttons may be obtained through various chapter representatives or from the National Headquarters in San Francisco at 25 cents each.

For each button sold, the chapter is to retain 10 cents and 15 cents is to be forwarded to the NCDC. The chapters will use the sum they retain to relieve those in want in their communities.

The district will retain the 15 cents for emergency uses as well as for the entertainment and comfort of Nisei selectees.

Originally, as a Southern District project, the buttons were to be used solely for the benefit of Nisei selectees. The purpose was changed to meet present needs.

—BUY U.S. DEFENSE BONDS—

\$185 Collected for Red Cross Drive

CENTERVILLE, Calif. — The Washington Township JACL women's auxiliary collected \$185 in the recent Red Cross drive, it was revealed today. Cooperating in the drive were Mrs. Yasuto Kato, Warm Springs; Nora Sakaki, Irvington; Mrs. Asakawa, Yasue Inouye, Centerville; and Eiko Egashira, Alvarado.

Proceeds from the drive were turned over to Mr. Mathieson, local chairman.

The welfare committee headed by Vernon Ichisaka is now conducting an emergency fund drive to boost the treasury. To date, the committee has collected approximately

\$300. Assisting the chairman are: James Hirabayashi, Yasuto Kato, Toshio Ikeda, Tsuyako Kataoka, Tom Kitashima, Harry Konda, Kazuo Shikane, Akira Tsuno, Tom Kubota and Mitsuo Nakamura.

At a recent general meeting, the membership dues were set at \$2.

Election of the 1942 cabinet was held with the following results:

Yasuto Kato, pres.; Yoshimi Kawaguchi, 1st vice-pres.; Harry Sakata, 2nd vice-pres.; Kiyoko Nakamura, rec. sec.; Eiko Egashira, cor. sec.; Mac Komatsu, treas.; Tom Kitashima, Harry Konda, Tsuyako Kataoka, Nora Sakaki, Kazuo Shikano, board of governors; James Hirabayashi, ex-officio.

First Chapter Donates to Blood Bank

MONTEREY, Calif. — Believed to be the first chapter of the JACL and the first organization on the Monterey peninsula to take such action, 21 members of the Monterey peninsula league offered their blood to the local Red Cross agency to start the ball rolling for a Red Cross blood bank.

The chapter also voted to sponsor a series of pot-luck dinners featuring the sales of Defense stamps and campaigning for the Red Cross. The first of these dinners was held on Jan. 24. George Nakaji and Anita Takigawa, chairmen of the chap-

ter's Anti-Axis committee and the social committee, respectively, headed preparations.

Kaz Oka was chosen president of the chapter at a recent meeting. Cabinet members voted into office with him were: Teruo Esaki, 1st vice-pres.; Yasuko Fujimura, rec. sec.; Fusako Kodani, cor. sec.; Yoshio Tabata, treas.; Takeko Kodani, historian; Anita Takigawa, soc. chr.; Hoagy Ogawa, publicity.

The chapter now maintains its offices permanently at 424 Adams St., with Fusako Kodani, secretary, observing daily office hours.

San Mateans Drive for 350 Members

SAN MATEO, Calif. — With the fighting words, "350 members in the San Mateo JACL chapter or bust!" the 1942 membership drive of the peninsula chapter was launched on January 11.

In order to foster competition, the drive was divided into two competing teams captained by Ray Oka-

mura of Palo Alto and Saiki Yamaguchi of San Mateo.

All Nisei in the peninsula were advised to have their birth certificates available during the drive.

The drive was scheduled to end on Jan. 31. Membership fee is \$2. Any family of three or more may pay \$5.

Justice Promised Innocent

True Americans have rallied to ease the unfortunate plight of aliens helplessly caught in war hysteria. They have recognized the great need of protecting innocent persons from the threat of undemocratic treatment, along with the gigantic task of safeguarding the nation from fifth-column activity.

In an address before the Conference of Mayors at Washington, D. C., on January 12, Attorney General Francis Biddle stressed the dangers of discrimination in industries, home neighborhoods, assemblages and schools.

He urged the mayors of large industrial centers to impress employers in their communities of their obligation in keeping aliens employed, wherever such employment is feasible. In their hiring practices, employers in defense industries have been forbidden to bar qualified applicants from jobs regardless of their country of origin.

"To keep these people employed now is to perform double service for the national well-being," Attorney General Biddle stated.

In schools, he added, it will be necessary to guard against the spread, from a few maladjusted persons, of hysteria which under certain circumstances can infect a wide area. The official continues:

"Only those enemy aliens whose presence at large is considered harmful to the security of the nation have been apprehended. Wholesale internment, without hearing and irrespective of the merits of individual cases, is the long and costly way around; for by that method not only are guiltless aliens themselves demoralized, but the nation is deprived of a valuable source of labor supply at a time when every available man must be at work."

"In order to assure a fair hearing to those enemy aliens who have been apprehended, the Department

of Justice has called upon several hundred prominent citizens throughout the country to serve as members of civilian hearing boards. At least one such board, consisting of three members, will function in every judicial district and will be charged with the duty of interrogating apprehended aliens, accepting affidavits, and recommending to me one of three possible dispositions of each case—namely, unconditional release, parole, or internment. Final decisions in each case will be mine.

"In the creation of this set-up, the aim has been to provide the broadest avenue of appeal possible under the difficult circumstances with which the whole problem of treatment of enemy aliens is beset. The objective is a double check, both on the safety of the nation and on justice to the individual. Of these two, of course the safety of the nation comes first, and all procedures have been designed so to provide.

"As for the assurance of justice to the individual, the success or failure of the mechanism will depend primarily upon the character of the men who comprise it. That being so, I am confident that this new set-up will do the job in the fairest, the most American way possible. The personnel of the boards has been chosen with the greatest care. The names on that list carry the assurance of fair dealing in every part of the country."

"In the hope that publication of instructions to the alien enemy hearing boards may give the general public an understanding of government policy, the Attorney General released a full text.

The instructions reveal that cases shall be heard in the order in which aliens are apprehended so far as completion of the investigation and availability of the evidence permits, provided, however, that a preference may be allowed in cases of actual hardship or other exceptional circumstances.

In order to give the alien enemy a hearing by a board of citizens from his community, the general policy is to have the hearing by the board appointed for the district of his residence or the district in

which he was apprehended rather than in the district in which he is temporarily detained.

All alien enemies are subject to detention and internment for the duration of the war without hearing, which hearing has however been provided, not as a matter of right, but in order to permit them to present facts in their behalf. Evidence on behalf of the alien may be presented by affidavits or by oral testimony.

Every paroled alien enemy is required to report in person semi-weekly or at such other intervals may be recommended by the Board or directed by the order of the Attorney General, to a loyal citizen known as the sponsor chosen by the board.

The paroled alien enemy will also be required to report weekly or at such intervals as may be directed by the order of the Attorney General, to the District Parole Office of the Immigration Service in charge of his case.

Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to the Attorney General, in a radio address also appeals to employers who have the mistaken impression that they cannot hire aliens in their industries, particularly if they are turning out defense products. He emphasizes that the laws of the United States "contain no absolute prohibitions against the employment of aliens by private employers in national defense industries."

"The laws do provide that in the case of secret or confidential government contracts, and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts, aeronautical accessories, the employer must secure permission for the employment of aliens from the head of the government department concerned.

"There are no other Federal laws which restrict the employment of aliens by private employers in national defense industries, and there are no Federal laws restricting the employment of foreign-born American citizens of any national origin."

"It should be remembered that shortages of labor are developing in many industries vital in the present emergency, and that our country needs the skills and services of all able-bodied persons — citizens and aliens alike."

Attorney General Biddle on Dec. 10 reassured aliens with the words:

"There are living in the United States today aliens who make up only 3 1/2 per cent of our total population. These aliens for the most part are here legally and are loyal to this country's institutions. Many of them are 'aliens' in the technical sense of the word only. Four out of five of them have family ties in this country — in most cases, American-born children."

"So long as the alien in this country conducts himself in accordance with law, they need fear no interference by the Department of Justice or by any other agency of the Federal government. They may be assured, indeed, that every effort will be made to protect them from any discrimination or abuse."

DR. R. H. WEHARA & STAFF

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Hideo Kariya
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President, K. Inouye
Manager, J. I. Rikimaru

Redwood City

California

Palo Alto Laundry

A. Okano

Palo Alto, California

NO MAN'S LAND

Favorite Recipes of Our Members...

DUCKY PEACH SALAD

By Emily Yagyu
Alameda Chapter

Place a canned peach half, cut side down, on a small mound of cottage cheese on a lettuce-covered salad plate. Using a tooth-pick, stick a white or yellow marshmallow on at one end for the duck's head, inserting raisins for eyes and a blanched almond for a bill. Stick a few more almonds in the peach at the other end to make a perky tail, and there is a little Mr. Duck sailing serenely among green lettuce waves.

NEW ENGLISH CLAM CHOWDER

By Mrs. Sallie Dean Yamada
Oakland Chapter

Ingredients:
3 strips of bacon, chopped
1 onion, minced
1 cup boiling water
1 cup diced potatoes
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 can (No. 1) minced clams
2 cups milk, scalded
3 soda crackers
Fry out bacon in large saucepan; add onions and salt until browned; add boiling water, potatoes and seasoning, and boil about 15 minutes, or until potatoes are soft. Add clams and milk to soup mixture and again bring to boil. Pour chowder over plain or crumbled crackers in serving bowls. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

MEAT IN CABBAGE ROLLS

By Mrs. Gitchi Yoshioka
Mount Eden Chapter

Ingredients:
1 cup boiled rice
1 large head cabbage
1 lb. ground beef
1/4 lb. ground pork
1 cup milk
2 teaspoons salt

1/4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons brown sugar
1/2 cup hot water

Remove cabbage leaves from head and immerse in boiling, salted water; cook until leaves are partially transparent and pliable; drain. Combine meats with 1 cup milk, seasonings and cooked rice; mix thoroughly. Trim center vein of cabbage leaves; spoon meat mixture on each leaf; roll and tie securely or fasten with tooth picks. Brown in fat; sprinkle with brown sugar; add water; cover and cook slowly about two hours. Thicken broth for gravy. Serves six.

(Often your butcher has a prepared meat mixture consisting of veal and pork, already seasoned, that can be used very satisfactorily in this recipe. Also browning the rolls in bacon dripping will add a different touch.)

BUTTERSCOTCH COOKIES

By Mrs. Bessie Nishimura
Oakland Chapter

Ingredients:
3 1/2 cups sifted flour
1/2 tablespoon soda
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 tablespoon vanilla
1/2 cup butter or other shortening

2 cups sifted brown sugar
2 eggs, beaten
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Sift together flour, soda, cream of tartar and cinnamon. Cream shortening. Add sugar and cream thoroughly. Add eggs and beat well. Add nuts. Shape in round or square loaf. Wrap in waxed paper and let it stand in cool place, like refrigerator, overnight. Cut in thin slices and bake in hot oven (275 degrees F.) 8 minutes.

DATE COOKIES

Ingredients:

edited by hatsumi hirao
and mikiko hayashida

1 cup shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 1/2 cups sugar
2 eggs, beaten
3 1/2 cups sifted flour
3/4 teaspoon soda
5 tablespoon milk
2 cups dates, pitted and cut
1/2 cup nuts, cut

Blend shortening, salt and vanilla. Add sugar gradually and cream well. Add eggs and mix well. Sift flour with soda and add to creamed mixture, alternating with milk, mixing thoroughly. Add dates and nuts and blend. Drop from teaspoon on baking sheets which have been well greased. Let stand a few minutes. Then flatten cookies by pressing with a glass (bottom) covered with a damp cloth. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

CHOCOLATE ROLL

By Misaye Watanabe
Oakland Chapter

Ingredients:
6 eggs
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar
3 tablespoon cocoa
1/4 cup whipping cream
Separate eggs and beat whites until foamy; add half of the sugar and beat well until stiff. Then add rest

GREETINGS . . .

Wm. Zenji Tsuji

WINTERS CALIFORNIA

Yo-Solano Greetings . . .

Mary Obata
Tom Egusa
Tom Okahara
George Otsuji

"For Better
Americans in a
Greater America"

Yo-Solano JACL

Dixon California

Aoyagi Family

Allen & Kiyoko
Harry
Shun & Teruko
Toru (Fort Ord)
and Joe

Dixon California

Greetings from . . .

Eden Township
J. A. C. L.

P. O. Box 576
Hayward - California

of sugar. Beat yolks; add cocoa and beat well. Add to whites. Bake in a waxed paper-lined pan (about 10" by 14"), 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Remove from pan, cool; spread whipped cream; and roll. Serve with warm sauce.

(Sauce)

1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon flour
1 teaspoon butter
3 teaspoons cocoa
1/4 cup sugar
Vanilla to taste

Boil the above ingredients until they thicken, preferably in the top of a double-boiler.

GRAHAM CRACKER CUSTARD PIE

By Emily Yagyu
Alameda Chapter

Ingredients:

(Crust)

16 Graham crackers, rolled fine
1 teaspoon flour
1/2 cup butter, melted
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup sugar
Mix as for pie crust, take half of mixture and pack in pie pan, other half to be spread over meringue.

(Custard)

3 egg yolks
1/4 cup sugar
2 cups milk
4 teaspoons corn starch
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cook together until this coats the spoon. Pour into the pie pan.

(Meringue)

3 egg whites
3 teaspoons sugar
Beat until stiff. Spread over the custard smoothly and spread the graham cracker crumbs over egg whites. Bake in moderate oven (325 degrees) until meringue is brown, or about one-half hour.

Salinas Greetings . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tanda
Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Endo
Gladys Onoye
Alyce Hirabayashi
Harry Sakasagawa
Chikara David Iwamoto

Dr. T. T. Yatabe

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Fresno

California

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Bill Ishida
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Lily Yamasaki
Sam Nakano
Sam Yamasaki
Oscar Fujii
Howard Hatayama
Tom Nakamura
Eddie Nakatsuma
Dr. T. Yatabe

Dr. Joseph D. Sasaki
Dr. George Miyake
Dr. Fusaji Inada
Dr. George Nishio
Dr. Ernest Takahashi
Dr. Kikuo Taira
Bob Itanaga
Kelly Ishimoto
Noble Maekawa
Bill Nikaïdo

New Year Greetings from . . .

ALAMEDA J. A. C. L.

Sakae Date
Mr. and Mrs. James Hanamura
Bud Mitomi
Alice Iwataki
Harto Imura
Pvt. Taizo Imura
Yoshie Imura
Mr. and Mrs. Mas Iwahara
Toshiko Kako
Baer Kawakami
Mrs. Shigeko Koga
Mary Matsuura
Johnny Mikami
Sam Miki

Grace Nomura
Mitsue Ozeki
Mr. and Mrs. George Rokutani
Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Shikuma
Samiko Shiroishi
Tsugiy Shiroishi
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Taketa
Johnny Towata
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Teuchiya
Susumu Togasaki
Tazuko Wakabayashi
Tomoe Yamashita
John Yoshino
Ruby Yoshino

Greetings from the Members of

Salinas Valley Chapter JACL

P. O. Box 184

Salinas

California

Young Men Prove Loyalty to Uncle Sam . . .



Pictured are four of the five American-born Japanese who enlisted in the army at Spokane, Washington, recently. From left to right are: Matthew Wakabayashi, accepted as a flying cadet; Masuo

Akiyama, Setsuo Matsuura, and Spady Koyama. Monse Takahashi is the fifth member of the group. All are of Spokane, except Matsuura who is from Pocatello, Idaho.

Bainbridge Island Sets Bond Drive

WINSLOW, Wash.—Members of the Bainbridge Island sub-committee of the Seattle JACL favored sponsorship of a defense bond drive under the chairmanship of Sam Nakata.

At a recent election, Ichiro Naga-

tani was elected chairman. Other officers are: Masaaki Nakata, 1st vice-chr.; Sam Nakao, 2nd vice-chr.; Arthur Koura, sec.-treas.; Ritsuko Terayama, rec. sec.; Sadako Nakata, corres. sec.

Greetings for a Happy New Year from . . .

PORTLAND J. A. C. L.

President . . . Dr. Newton K. Uyesugi
Vice-President . . . Sumi Kobayashi
Vice-President . . . Tom Kosobayashi
Vice-President . . . Dr. Nakata
Treasurer . . . Smith Morimoto
Corres. Sec. . . . Mary Marumoto
Rec. Sec. . . . Sumiye Kogiso
Board Delegate . . . Henry Kato

Season's Greetings from . . .

Valley Civic League

President . . . Thomas Iseri
Vice-Pres. . . . Mike Iseri
Vice-Pres. . . . Frank Natsuhara
Vice-Pres. . . . George Taketa
Rec. Sec. . . . Frances Itabashi
Corres. Sec. . . . Mary Arima
Treasurer . . . Frank Okimoto
Board Delegate . . . Charles Toshi

Officials Laud JACL Defense Council

SEATTLE, Wash. — Letters acknowledging the efforts of the JACL Emergency Defense Council in national defense work have been received recently from various local and state leaders.

Excerpts from these letters, addressed to James Y. Sakamoto as general chairman of the Emergency Defense Council, follow:

Fred M. Fueker, Department Adjutant, American Legion:

"We will be very glad at any time to work in cooperation with the organization which you represent and with other patriotic and civic organizations in the promotion of the common good of this nation toward building up our national defense and internal security.

"In case we can assist in the organization or give you information at various times which may be of assistance, please get in touch with me."

James A. Pryde, Acting Chief, Washington State Patrol:

"I wish to thank you for your offer of service and you may be assured should this department have occasion to use the services which you have outlined the same will be asked for. You and your friends are to be commended for their splendid effort in doing your share in the prosecution of this war to a successful conclusion."

Arthur A. Guild, Executive Director, Seattle Municipal Defense Commission:

"We deeply appreciate your letter of December 27 in which you offer the services of the Japanese American Citizens League, Seattle Chapter, to work with the Seattle Municipal Defense Commission."

Mayor Earl Millikin:
"I wish to assure you that it was a pleasure and privilege for me to appear at the inspiring meeting held December 22nd. Judge Allen and I were especially moved by the patriotic showing of the Japanese American citizens gathered there."

SEATTLE TIMES URGES JUST TREATMENT

Cognizant of the plight of the Japanese in their midst, the Seattle Times urged justice in the public's treatment. In an editorial on Jan. 8, the newspaper stated:

"When four American-born Japanese residents of Seattle, arrested by the FBI for subversive activities, were first taken to court a few days ago, United States Commission-

er Elliott admonished them on the seriousness of the offense with which they were charged, and kindly expressed hope that they might prove themselves guiltless.

"Most of the people of Seattle, among whom these men have lived for many years, will join in that hope if it can be made to seem tenable. There is no doubt, of course,

that agents of the Tokyo government have been engaged in espionage and other subversive doings in all parts of the United States. But the relations between the Japanese in Seattle and the rest of the community have always been friendly. Nothing could have been more remote from the community mind than the thought of possible betrayal by Japanese born to the privileges of American citizenship.

"If the four men held to account are proved guilty, there will be nothing that can be said in their behalf. Meanwhile, consideration must be given other resident Japanese, especially the large number of native-born, whose manifestations of American loyalty leave no room for question of sincerity. There must be no incitement of groundless suspicion; no interruption of friendliness for any cause short of positive proof."

Thomas T. Masuda

Seattle

Washington

William Mambu

Seattle

Washington

Seattle Greetings . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Jiro E. Aoki
Bud Fukey
Dr. and Mrs. Robert R. Higashida
Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Hoshida
George S. Kashiwagi
Ralph S. Ochi

George Hara
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Arai
Fred T. Takagi
Mr. and Mrs. Tura Nakamura

Season's Greetings from . . .

Seattle Progressive Citizens League

President . . . Kenji Ito
Vice-Pres. . . . Cora Uno
2nd Vice-Pres. . . . Johnson Shimizu
Board Delegate . . . Takeo Nogaki
Treasurer . . . Toshiko Fukano
Rec. Sec. . . . Lily Soyeyima
Corres. Sec. . . . Hide Morimizu

Greetings for a Happy New Year from . . .

TACOMA J. A. C. L.

President . . . Tsuyoshi Nakamura
Vice-President . . . Ken Hayashi
Board Delegate . . . Kaz Yamane
Treasurer . . . Tsuyoshi Horike
Rec. Sec. . . . Yoshiko Fujimoto
Corres. Sec. . . . Hannah Nakagawa

Bainbridge Division SEATTLE

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Mo Nakata
Masako Nishimori
Ritsuko Terayama

Tokio Sukiyaki

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Masaki Nakata, Prop.

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Grocery

Ph. Port Blakely 491-W
Port Blakely, Wash.

National Headquarters Moves to Larger Quarters; Local Leagues Establish Offices, Hire Staffs

Meeting the expanded need of these times, the National Headquarters of the JACL moved into larger and more commodious quarters at 2031 Bush street in San Francisco, California.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive, will maintain his offices at the new locale, as will Henry Tani, newly named executive secretary of the San Francisco chapter.

The move of the San Francisco chapter follows on the heels of other chapters who have felt the need for an office and paid secretaries.

San Diego announced its new office at 418 Island Avenue with Sam Fujita as its full-time executive secretary. Mid-Columbia chapter up in Hood River, Oregon, occupies office room 15 in the Hall Building and has retained John N. Mohr, attorney at law, to give legal counsel and has an office corps of Miss Mika Asai, Mrs. Mikio K. Yasui and Ray T. Yasui augmented by the chapter officers.

The Progressive Citizens League of Seattle has a paid staff in its office at 517 Main street. Tacoma chapter has its headquarters at 1715 So. Tacoma Avenue. Sacramento has just announced its new full-time secretary, Miekio Inbe at its office at 1309 1/2 Fourth street.

The Stockton chapter is looking for a competent candidate to be employed for that area and the United Citizens League through the San Jose division is also seeking such a secretary.

Delano chapter was among the first to add an executive secretary to its roster when it named Ben Yabuno to the post. Other chapters have voluntary staffs at a regularly established office and have issued periodical bulletins. These include Salinas at 510 Lincoln Avenue and Alameda at 2320 Buena Vista.

—BUY U. S. DEFENSE BONDS—

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Greetings from . . .

Los Angeles
J. A. C. L.

124 S. San Pedro St.
Los Angeles, California

Greetings from . . .

Bay District
J. A. C. L.

Santa Monica, California

Chapters Place Emphasis Upon More Members

Chapters this year will launch even greater efforts toward increasing membership rolls. Emphasis will be placed this year on citizenship as a requisite for membership.

Regardless of whether they have been members in the past, all will be required to show their birth certificates or some other certified proof of citizenship before admission into the League.

Another change in the regulations will require money for membership and the Pacific Citizen to be turned in directly to National Headquarters instead of to the national treasurer, as in some cases heretofore.

The 1942 membership cards will be sent out directly from headquarters. Cards will be sent to each chapter as the names and dues are received.

To expedite matters this year, the pink slips containing the necessary information must be sent to National Headquarters. Upon receipt of these slips, together with the 10 cents per member and the 25 cents per family for the Pacific Citizen, National Headquarters will send the chapters the proper amount of membership cards, which this year are white.

The national annual dues of \$10 per chapter must be sent to the national treasurer, Hito Okada, 707 Journal Building, Portland, Oregon.

Greetings from . . .

Gardena Valley
J. A. C. L.

Gardena California

Greetings from . . .

Ogden J. A. C. L.
Geo. Yoshida, Pres.

Ogden Utah

New Year Greetings from . . .
SALT LAKE J. A. C. L.

Ichiro Doi
Mitsuo Hagio
Yukus Inouye
Russell Kano
Woodrow Kasuga
Michiko Katayama
Tomiko Kimura
Yuriko Kimura
Mrs. Miye Kurumada
Mrs. Helen Kurumada
Dr. Jun Kurumada
Joseph Kurumada
Ruth Matsuda

Tom Matsumori
Atsuko Mori
Kay Nakashima
Tadao Sako
Albert Sasaki
Frank Tashima
Mrs. Chiyoko Terashima
Kay Terashima
James Ushio
Shigeki Ushio
Ben Terashima
John Yasukochi
Tsuruko Iwata

Greetings for a Happy New Year
from

YELLOWSTONE J. A. C. L.

Rexburg

Idaho

Intermountain Meet Lauded

POCATELLO, Idaho—Highlighting the first biennial Intermountain District Convention of the JACL, the host chapter sponsored a huge patriotic rally for delegates and guests.

More than 1,500 persons were in attendance during the special event of the November convention.

With such notables as Governor Chase A. Clark of Idaho participating, panel participants discussed the subject of "What We Americans Can Do in This Crisis" during the rally.

A radio broadcast over Station KSEI of a portion of the panel discussion climaxed the gala affair.

The appearance of the Pocatello High School Band was the first at a JACL affair.

Acclaimed as the "best ever" by National Secretary Mike Masaoka, National Treasurer Hito Okada and S. D. C. Chairman Fred Tayama, who were in attendance, the convention drew an attendance of 300 registered delegates.

Reelection of Bill Yamauchi of

Springville, Utah, as the executive chairman was greeted with favor by both delegates and guests. Cabinet members who will aid at the helm are: George Shiozawa, Pocatello, 1st vice-chairman; George Yoshida, Ogden, 2nd vice-chairman; Tatsuo Koga, Ogden, executive secretary; and Joe Kurumada, Salt Lake City, treasurer.

Newspapers of Pocatello lent whole-hearted cooperation in publicizing the affair for the Japanese Americans. For the first time in the history of the city, advertisers of the city's newspapers mentioned the convention and greeted the delegates.

Ogden was selected for the second biennial convention in 1943.

During the farewell banquet, Mike Masaoka and Tomiko Kimura of Salt Lake City were presented with awards for "meritorious service to the Japanese American cause during the past year." Chart-ers were presented to newly-formed chapters of the league at Idaho Falls, Rexburg and Pocatello.

The convention passed only one resolution, a unanimous declaration calling for all members to pledge themselves "unequivocally and without any reservations whatsoever to exercise extraordinary vigilance and to report any and all cases of espionage and sabotage which may come to our attention, and we do hereby create committees which will stand ready at all times to serve our government in any capacity to which we may be called, to the end that we may carry our share of responsibility and trust in the civilian as well as the military defense of our country."

Typical of the sentiments of public officials present were those of the panel participants. Governor Clark declared that there was no reason to doubt the loyalty of any American group, including, of course, the Japanese Americans.

"We all now have a common duty, the preservation of the American way of life," declared the chief executive.

Red Cross Drive

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The JACL chapter of San Diego County opened its Red Cross membership drive under the chairmanship of Susie Mukai on January 12.

Committee members were named for the important activities of the chapter as follows: J. K. Sano, Joe Owashi, Frank Otsuka, legal; George Ohashi, Fred Katsumata, pub. rel.; Susie Mukai, Red Cross; Anna Morikawa, unemployment and relief; Fred Katsumata, Hayao Abe, bulletin; Jimmie Takashima, Ted Yagade, translators; Tom Mukai, Dr. R. K. Tanaka, J. K. Sano, speakers' bureau.

Bay District Pledges All-Out Aid

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—The Santa Monica-Ocean Park unit of the Bay District JACL adopted a resolution pledging all-out aid in the national defense program at a recent meeting.

The resolution further pledged the league to assist the Issei in promoting defense projects and furthering the purchase of defense

bonds and stamps.

George Fukasawa was appointed chairman of the Red Cross drive to canvass Japanese homes. Those trained in first aid will serve as first aid reinforcements for the chapter's first aid division if needed.

More than 120 men and women enrolled in Red Cross classes during the general meeting while \$133.50 in donations were collected.

New Year Greetings from . . .

Pocatello J. A. C. L.

President . . . George Shiozawa
Vice Pres. . . . Harvey Yamashita
Rec. Sec. . . . May Tanabe
Corres. Sec. . . . Paul Okamura
Treas. . . . Mary Nishisaki
Soc. Chr. . . . Ellen Ogawa

Sr. Rep.-Member-at-Large

Arthur Yamashita

Official Delegate

Harvey Yamashita

♦ Alternate Delegate
Kiyo Morimoto

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Alameda Women Join in Red Cross Work . . .



One of the most active groups in Alameda is the JACL sewing unit which has already made close to 200 garments for Red Cross war

relief. Scores of Issei volunteers are also aiding in this project. Mrs. Saku Mitani is shown above operating the sewing machine. The Nisei girls in the picture are

Toshiko Kako (left) and Tasuko Wakabayashi, both JACL members. — Photo courtesy Oakland Tribune.

S. F. Greetings . . .

Mary Louise Seo
Agnes Inouye
Gertrude Sugioh
Chiyo Nonaka
Henry Tani
Henry Uyeda
Teiko Ishida

Juliet Florist

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Aliens Over 14 Required to File For Certificates of Identification

In order to strengthen internal safety and protect the loyal alien even though, technically, he has become an enemy alien, the President on January 14 ordered all Japanese aliens who are 14 years of age or older to file applications for a certificate of identification.

The new regulations require the aliens to apply at the nearest first or second class, or county seat, post office for a Certificate of Identification. The regulations provide for two separate periods for the submitting of applications for identity certificates, as follows:

1—All nationals residing in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Utah and Idaho are required to file applications between February 2 and 7, inclusive.

2—All nationals residing elsewhere in the continental United States are required to file applications between February 9 and 23, inclusive.

Aliens filing applications in San Francisco must bring with them their alien registration receipt card, and three unmounted photographs of themselves, with light background, not larger than 2 x 2 inches in size, printed on thin paper.

These photographs must have been taken not more than 30 days prior to the time the alien presents his application and must be taken

front view and without a hat.

Aliens of other regions should consult their local authorities.

Aliens filing applications may take a member of their family or a friend to the post office. If they cannot write, they are advised to take someone with them who writes plainly. If such a person is not available, clerks at the post office will help them with their application.

Certificates of identification will be delivered to the aliens personally at their residence address. Aliens are asked to cooperate in every way possible with the post office carriers to facilitate delivery and acceptance.

The requirements should involve no expense to the aliens except for the photographs. It is not necessary to pay any person or organization for assistance. The Government, which includes the Post Office, will assist the alien as much as possible.

Failure to comply with the new regulations may be punished by severe penalties, including possible internment of the enemy alien for the duration of the war.

The regulations provide that after a careful check has been made of each application, the applicant will be provided with a Certificate of Identification bearing his photograph, index fingerprint and signature. He will thereafter be required to carry the certificate with him at all times.

Aliens of enemy nationalities who fail to produce their Alien Registration Receipt Card when applying for Certificates of Identification run the risk of either incurring considerable delay in obtaining their Certificates, or of failing to obtain

(Continued on Page 15)

California Flower Market

171—5th Street
San Francisco California
Phone: DOuglas 4719

Federal Gov't Rulings . . .

Contraband Articles . . . Traveling Property Interests . . . General License Espionage . . . Telephones, Telegraphs

Through the dissemination of accurate and timely information, the Japanese American Citizens League was able, in part, to alleviate the fears and doubts which arose during the first few weeks following the outbreak of war.

The following is a summary of developments concerning citizens and their parents:

CONTRABANDS

By Presidential proclamation, "no alien shall have in his possession, custody or control at any time or place or use or operate any of the following enumerated articles":

Firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, bombs, explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

Shortwave radio receiving sets, transmitting sets, signal devices, codes or ciphers, cameras, or

Papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing, photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map or graphical representation of any military or naval installations or equipment or any arms, ammunition, implements of war, device or thing used or intended to be used in the combat equipment of the land or naval forces of the United States or of any military or naval post, camp or station.

All such property found in the possession of any alien in the violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

TRAVELLING

Also by Presidential proclamation, no alien shall undertake any air flight or ascent into the air in any airplane, aircraft or balloon of any sort whether owned governmentally, commercially or privately, except that travel authorized by the Attorney General.

No alien shall land in, enter or leave the United States, except under rules prescribed in the Presidential Proclamation of Nov. 14, 1941.

An alien shall not change his place of abode or occupation or otherwise travel or move from place to place without full compliance with any such regulations as the Attorney General may from time to time declare.

No alien shall enter or be found in or upon any highway, waterway, airway, railway, railroad, subway, public utility building, place or thing not open and accessible to the public generally, and not generally used by the public.

No Japanese national may travel on any public conveyance at any time to any point without special clearance from Washington, D. C. All American citizens may travel on any conveyance so long as they can produce birth certificates and other identification on demand.

American citizens may drive private automobiles to any point within the continental United States provided that they can produce birth certificates, other identification, driver's license, and owner's certificate.

PROPERTY INTERESTS

Property interests of every national of Japan must be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on Form TFR-300.

However, because these forms have not yet come from Washington and are not available for distribution and use, the original deadline for these reports, January 15, has been extended to February 15.

As soon as these forms arrive, they will be forwarded to National JACL Headquarters to expedite distribution among the member chapters.

According to current information all issei who have been residing in

the continental United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940, are affected by this regulation.

Length of residence prior to June 17, 1940 does not affect this regulation, but any departure subsequent to that time, if only for a temporary visit south or north of the border, disqualifies the alien national from applying for this general license No. 69-A, released a month ago, and for the report on this specific form.

All assets and property owned and or controlled by issei aliens that total one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more must be reported on this form TFR-300. Japanese bonds are to be evaluated to the date the report is filed.

Failure to report will make such assets liable to freezing and further penalties for the individual. Latest instructions relevant to this form are anticipated to be received concurrently. As soon as this information is available, it will be made available to the communities through the various JACL chapters.

Form TFR-1 calls for the filing of an affidavit with a Federal Reserve bank by alien nationals licensed under General License No. 68-A whose business enterprise has a total property interest value in excess of \$5,000.00.

These affidavits are due on February 15.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

Only citizens of the United States who can show satisfactory evidence of that citizenship are permitted to send telegraphs or make long distance telephone calls. These cannot be sent collect or charges reversed; copies of all messages should be kept for your own protection. Telegraphs and telephone calls may not be delivered or put through, subject to orders from Washington. The same rule applies to first class mail to certain addresses.

ESPIONAGE

The United States imposes a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years or both against persons unlawfully obtaining or permitting to be obtained information affecting national defense. Unlawful disclosure of information affecting national defense is subject to death or imprisonment of not more than 30 years. Any seditious or disloyal acts or words in time of war will render the offender open to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both. Harboring or concealing violators of law is liable to punishment of not more than \$10,000 fine or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

GENERAL LICENSE

The Treasury issued a general license which unblocked the account of Japanese nationals who have resided continuously within the continental United States since June 17, 1940, and permits business enterprises within the continental United States owned and controlled by such Japanese nationals to continue to operate, except in those cases in which Treasury representatives are maintained on the premises or an official Treasury notice is posted, indicating that such premises are under government control.

Special business operating licenses will be issued to many enterprises in which Treasury representatives are continued to be maintained allowing such enterprises to operate under government surveillance.

Representatives in this country of concerns located abroad or owned and controlled by persons located abroad are excluded from the privileges of the general license.

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QUIZ

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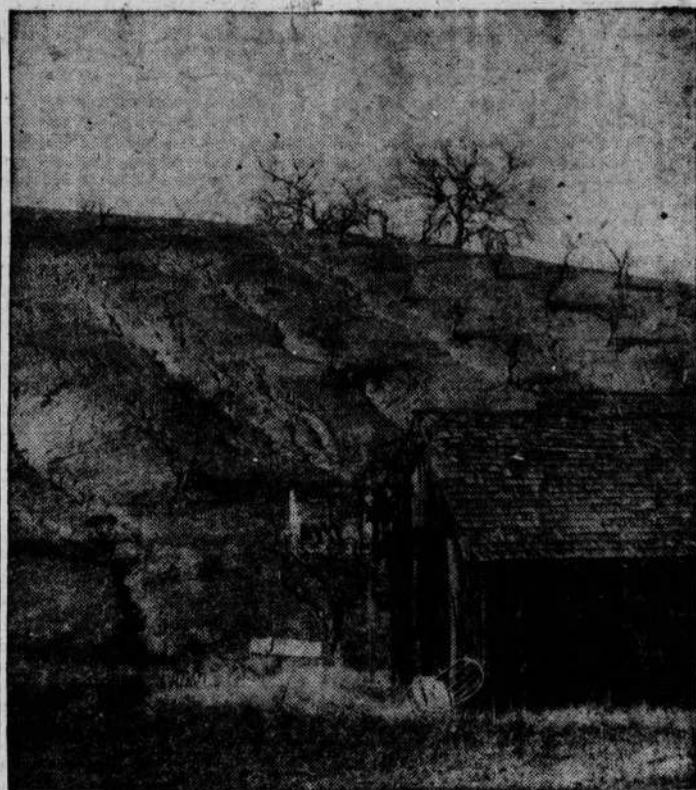
QUESTIONS:

- 1.—What did Secretary of Agriculture Wickard recently say concerning Food, War and Peace?
- 2.—What is the Farm Defense Program?
- 3.—How have the farm production goals for 1942 been established?
- 4.—How are the prices of agricultural products safeguarded under this program?
- 5.—Is it necessary to plow up additional land to get increased production?
- 6.—Does the Farm Defense Program call for increased production of every commodity?
- 7.—What commodities are needed most for defense?

ANSWERS:

- 1.—"Food will win the war and write the Peace."
- 2.—It is a program providing for a complete mobilization of American agriculture to adjust agricultural production to domestic needs of our nation and the needs of other nations resisting aggression.
- 3.—They have been established in part on the basis of what Americans need for an improved nutrition, in part upon what the markets of 1942 will take, and in each case on the basis of what the United States must have for itself and for the fight for freedom.
- 4.—Public Law No. 147 of the 77th Congress, approved July 1, 1941, makes mandatory, within the limits of available funds, a price support of at least 85 per cent of parity for those agricultural commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture publicly proclaims the need for expanded production. To date, these include only cheese, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, hogs, eggs, and chickens. The list may be added to, however, by public proclamation by the Secretary of Agriculture, thus automatically extending price support to other commodities.
- 5.—No. Farmers can get extra production by shifting some of the land from crops which are not needed to crops which are needed. Additional production can be also obtained by more scientific methods.
- 6.—No. Production of certain commodities will be increased, the production of others will be curtailed, and that of others will be kept steady. It is just as important to national defense and the future national welfare that production of some commodities be held in check as that supplies of others be increased.
- 7.—Commodities most needed are milk, dairy products, eggs, meats, vegetables and fruits.

Soil Erosion . . .



How much is soil erosion costing the Nation? According to estimates made by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, erosion of the soil costs the United States about \$3,844,000,000 yearly. Survey shows that ONE HALF of the land in this country has been damaged by erosion. — Photo shows an eroded, abandoned California orchard.

Department of Agriculture Warns Against Speculation in Acreage

The mounting prices of farm products and the spending of billions for defense work should be a welcome relief to the farmers who after years of low land values and rock-bottom prices are finally getting a break. But the farmers must guard against letting the rising farm incomes become once more an instrument for the overcapitalization of agriculture and an undue expansion of farm debts.

In war time, there is likely to be a tendency to grab while the grabbing seems good. War time profits and prices can look very appealing, and temptation will be great for the farmers to buy additional land on borrowed capital in order to increase their output of agricultural products. A lot of

(Continued on Page 12)

Farmerettes . . .

In order to train young women to replace men of the farm called for military or defense - industry since the National Farm Youth Foundation throws open its doors to Farmerettes, as a contribution to national defense.

Announcement of this new policy was recently made by Roger M. Keyes, director of the foundation, which is sponsored by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation with the cooperation of Henry and Edsel Ford.

The course will include training in what to grow, how to grow it and a course in the use of and maintenance of farm equipment in addition to the topics taught last year. The work of girls and women will in every respect be the same as that given to young men.

Any women, between the ages of 17 and 26, who lives or works on an American farm and who can convince the local representative of the foundation of the sincerity of her plan to obtain an education, is eligible for membership.

Random Notes . . .

A large majority of the nisei farmers do not keep books on their farm operations. Such records will be valuable this year because rising farm income and lowered exemptions will force many additional farmers to file income-tax returns. All this should give a boost to the keeping of farm records. If costs and income from each operation are on hand, farmers will find it easier to make accurate returns.

Nisei farmers are urged to use the California Farm Record Book which has been especially prepared to assist farmers in keeping records of cost and income. This booklet may be purchased at your local farm advisor's office for a nominal sum.

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New Year Greetings From . . .

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Warning on Speculation . . .

(Continued from Page 11)
self-restraint will have to be practiced by the farmers if they are to prevent a land boom similar to the one that occurred following the last war.

Determined to prevent a repetition of what did happen, the United States Department of Agriculture is warning the farmers against speculative increases of farm acreage. Contrary to the experience in the last war, it will not be necessary to plow-up thousands of sub-marginal acres to meet the new demands. Extra production can be obtained by more scientific methods of farming and by shifting some of the land from crops which are not needed to crops which are needed.

Although there seems little reason to expect a repetition of the violent speculative land boom which characterized 1919 and 1920, better farm prices are already beginning to cause more demand for land with some signs of unsound bidding up of its values. This situation, however, has not yet reached a dangerous point, but it is time to put the brakes on. Farmers must now be put on the alert to the possible dangers ahead.

In the light of the uncertainties ahead, it is vitally important that

the nisei farmers consider certain necessary steps before plunging into land buying. First, it is highly desirable that they use a substantial portion of their increased net earnings, now available, to reduce their existing debt. This is the time to get out of debt, not to get further into it.

Secondly, all necessary farm improvements, such as making land more productive, should be met. Greater attention should be given to cultural problems, fertilization, cultivation, irrigation and pest control, of fruit and vegetable crops. Likewise, purchases of things needed for better living must not be overlooked.

Then, if possible, farmers should build up cash reserves out of higher incomes today to bridge the period when incomes may not be so high. No one knows how temporary present prices and demand for farm products may be.

To encourage farmers in accumulating savings during good times, the Farm Credit Administration is now offering its borrowers inducements to set up a "future payment fund." Money placed in this fund can be used by farmers either for a more rapid retirement of loans or be held to meet payments at a later date

when times may be harder. The fund will draw interest at the rate at which borrowers pay interest on their loans, which in most cases amounts to 3 1/4 per cent. This plan offers an excellent opportunity for the farmers to provide a reserve for the time when crops and prices may be unfavorable.

If nisei farmers take upon themselves to follow these steps, they will be better able to survive the inevitable let-down when the present defense and war splurge has subsided. Agriculture cannot afford another period of unsound exploitation of land with the accompanying economic maladjustments which followed the last war.

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Conservation of Farm Machinery

Aware that farm equipment is growing scarce because of defense metal demands, a large number of small operators are now purchasing and using farm equipment on a co-operative basis.

Under this plan of joint ownership, a small group of farmers agrees to buy a piece of farm equipment by sharing the cost. These owners then charge themselves a small fee for use of the machine, to cover depreciation. A small allowance is paid to the member who acts as manager, who also manages the schedule of use.

By this plan, farmers are not only ensuring their own production, but are also cutting sharply their claims on metal also needed for military use.

Immediate repair of all farm material which is yet available is strongly urged upon every farmer by the California USDA Defense Board.

"California farmers can maintain their normal output and increase production under the Food-for-

Freedom campaign but it will have to be done without the normal replacement of farm machinery," according to Dave Davidson, board chairman.

"Farmers, too, must make their patriotic contribution. New farm machinery will be produced in much smaller volume in 1942. The Office of Production Management assures us, however, that necessary repair parts and materials to keep farm machinery rolling in the fields will be forthcoming if we submit our requirements immediately.

"Now—not tomorrow—is the time to overhaul your farm machinery," Davidson admonishes farmers.

"We have more time for repair work at this season of the year. If your discs are too worn down, order new ones today. And how about new sickle blades for your mower? Are your harrow teeth worn out?"

"If your tractor is pumping oil badly, load it on to your trailer and take it to your repair shop, if you can't do the job yourself, and have new rings put in. Put new points on your plowshares now so you won't be delayed in the spring.

"Oil and paint form equipment after you repair it. In this way we can conserve our machinery, increase our production efficiency, and make our patriotic contribution to defense."

The following suggestions for get-

ting longer service out of farm machinery in the face of possible machinery shortages are offered by J. P. Fairbank, agricultural engineering specialist in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service:

1.—All machinery should be stored under cover. When mowing machines are stored, the sickle should be removed and greased and new sections ordered to replace any broken or missing. The mower should be blocked up and the tongue supported on a block to keep it straight.

2.—After harvest binder and combine canvases should be taken off and stored in a dry place safe from rat damage. Torn or worn canvas should be repaired or replaced, all bent or sprung parts straightened, and new parts ordered to replace broken ones or badly damaged ones.

3.—Plows and discs should be cleaned, wearing parts greased or covered with old crankcase oil, and shares sharpened. Cultivator shovels should be removed, sharpened, and greased. Loose or defective parts should be tightened or replaced.

4.—During cold weather, water should be drained from the cooling system of the tractor when it is not in use or anti-freeze mixture added. The ignition system and inlet and exhaust—valve clearance should be checked.

Priority Ratings Needed in Special Cases

Individual farmers do not need priority ratings. There is confusion on this point in some localities, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture finds. Where farmers are in doubt on this subject, they should take notice that they are not required to have priority ratings of any kind to purchase ordinary farm machinery, equip-

ment, repair parts, fertilizers, fencing, nails, roofing or similar items.

Priorities on such items are issued to manufacturers, processors, and warehousemen. Any farmer asked to obtain "priority ratings" before making purchases of ordinary equipment or supplies should report facts to USDA immediately, says the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations. (A farmer needs a preference rating only for purchases of special classes of machinery not ordinarily used for farming. For instance a rating would have to be obtained from OPM to purchase a heavy duty electric motor.)

Planning More Defense Foods



Farmers in this State and elsewhere in America are beginning to make plans for producing more "defense foods" in 1942. Among the highly-nutritious foods needed in greater quantity are milk, cheese, eggs, meats, and vegetables. Good market prices for the year are assured. Every farmer in the nation will be visited this fall by an AAA farm program committeeman who will assist in planning the increases.

Struggle to Defend Democracy . . .

Pro: Cooperatives

By CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Secretary of Agriculture

In this country public opinion favors cooperatives and the law of the land gives them preferential treatment. As Secretary of Agriculture, it is my duty to favor true farmer cooperatives.

For me, it is a very pleasant duty. I have helped organize and operate at least two farmer cooperatives. They were comparatively small ones back in Indiana, but they have been very successful financially and have served their members and the public interest well.

Today in the United States some three million members belong to about 10,700 agricultural marketing and purchasing cooperatives. My experience with the Indiana cooperatives taught me that a successful cooperative means more than talking about the blessings of cooperation. It means work, hard and unselfish work. It means democracy on a practical basis.

Nowadays I have more regard for farmer cooperatives than I used to have. This is not because I ever had a poor opinion of cooperatives. Quite the contrary. It is because I have a good deal more appreciation of all things democratic than I once had. In common with millions of other Americans I have always taken democracy for granted. Lately I have realized that the blessings of democracy are privileges, not rights, and that these privileges must be guarded carefully if we do not wish

to lose them.

The cooperative movement is a democratic movement and it has the weaknesses and strength of democracy. Like other democratic institutions, the cooperative movement changes with the times. For example, the activities of cooperatives operating in certain fields have been altered by the bringing of public powers, such as the milk marketing agreements, into this field. This in no way diminishes the need for true cooperatives. It simply gives the cooperatives new responsibilities.

In our democracy there will always be a place for voluntary group action. This place cannot be filled by individual action or by government action. The public interest is served when government agencies and farmer agencies work together. Working hand in hand, the two supplement each other.

Every so often a democracy has to make certain that it is still a democracy. This test is a simple one—do the people still rule? And every so often a cooperative has to make certain that it is still a cooperative. This test also is a simple one—do the members rule?

Finally, a cooperative, like a democracy, must meet the most important test of all—is it in the public interest? Does it really serve its members and through them the general public? If a cooperative serves its members well, it is almost certain to serve the public interest well.

I sincerely hope to see the cooperative movement greatly strengthened in the years to come. For the cooperative movement flourishes with democracy and it can help to keep democracy vital and dynamic. The cooperative movement in the United States is still young. It is still growing. It has almost unlimited possibilities. But we might as well recognize that its future, like the future of so many of the institutions we love, is bound up with future of democracy.

Today this country is deeply involved in the struggle to defend democracy.

The American farmer has a vital part in this struggle to defend democracy, a place that is likely to prove decisive, just as it proved decisive in the first World War.

Some farmers remember the beat-

(Continued on Page 14)

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Pro: Cooperatives

(Continued from Page 13)

ing agriculture took after the first World War and are afraid this may happen again if they produce more. They forget that we had no national farm programs in 1917 and 1918—nothing to prevent unbridled expansion and waste of soil fertility. Today farmers have the machinery to control expanded production of foods that are needed and to control marketing as well. There's no reason now to be afraid of burdensome surpluses of vital foods.

My fears are of an entirely different sort. I am afraid that we will not be able to produce enough of the foods we need. From some standpoints, food reserves are more important than reserves of guns, munitions, planes, and ships.

(Editor's Note: Permission for the use of the article by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, was granted the Pacific Citizen by Paul Parker, Information director of the Federal Credit Administration.)

Ed Morihiro

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Conservation of Farm Resources Now Necessary

Soil-Building Practices Urged During War Time

Under the present war-time economy, Nisei farmers must give increasing attention to the use of soil-building and soil conserving practices. Wise use of the land and conservation of agricultural resources are essential to this country's defense. More than ever before, the AAA Program in 1942 will place a premium on good farming practice.

Under the 1942 Conservation Agricultural Program, farmers may earn payments for carrying out approved soil-building practices. A soil-building allowance is established for each farm cooperating in this program, irrespective of whether such a farm has special crop acreage allotment. This allowance is computed on the basis of the following rates:

1.—70 cents for each acre of cropland excluding the acreage for which special crop allotments (wheat, cotton, rice, potatoes, and peanuts), are determined and the acreage devoted to the growing of sugar beets.

2.—\$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards.

3.—\$1.00 for each acre devoted to the growing of commercial vegetables (not applicable if less than 5 acres of commercial vegetables are grown).

Irrespective of the above, the total payment for any farm may be at least \$20.00; that is, the operator of any farm, no matter how small, may receive \$20.00 by carrying out approved soil-building practices. An additional allowance of \$15 may be earned by planting forest trees. Further, a group of adjacent farms may, by unanimous consent of the operators involved, pool their individual soil-building allowances to make possible the carrying out of a community project on one or more of such farms. Such pooling of allowances, however, requires the prior approval of the County and State Committees.

Wherever practicable, super-phosphate, seeds and borax may be furnished (in lieu of payments) for carrying out approved soil-building practices. The soil-building allowance for a farm is the maximum amount which may be earned, and payment is made only for carrying out approved soil-building practices, credit being given at the rate applicable for each practice.

Although over 60 soil-building practices are included in the 1942 Conservation Program, the following practices and rates of payment are listed for special interest to the Nisei farmers:

1.—Practice: green manure crops. Rate of payment: summer non-legumes—75 cents per acre; other green manure crops—\$1.50 per acre; winter legumes—75 cents per acre.

2.—Practice: cover crops. Rate of payment: same as for green manure crops (payment cannot be made for the same crop both as a green manure and as a cover crop).

3.—Practice: changing to contour regulation in orchards and vineyards.

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

4.—Practice: growing a home vegetable garden.

Rate of payment: \$1.50 for garden at least 2000 square feet on open land or 200 square feet of continuous frame garden.

All these practices must be performed in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with good farming practice for the locality.

Additional information on this soil-building allowance program should be obtained from the County Agricultural Conservation Association.

—BUY U.S. DEFENSE BONDS—

BEHIND THE NEWSFRONT

by Kay Nishida

The United States is engaged in a great war, of tremendous proportion, with formidable foes battling us on both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The enemies arrayed against this country are shrewd and daring, backed by considerable manpower and the weight of long and thorough preparations. If we are to win and thus preserve our American way of life, we must all unite in a total war effort. To this end all American citizens of Japanese parentage should devote all their energies, so that the acquisitive warlords of the aggressor nations in Tokyo and Berlin may be eliminated once and for all and peace brought back to a war-weary world.

We are confident that Nisei citizens will demonstrate their loyalty in this hour of our country's great peril. The war will be a long one. It will be fraught with reverses, hardships, sacrifices, and uncertainties. But in the end the united nations will win. Their overpowering material resources, in manpower and equipments, will count in the long run. Their valor in the fight for a free way of life and for decency and honor will triumph over totalitarian ruthlessness.

Every Nisei can assist in Uncle Sam's total war efforts. Already more than a thousand Nisei boys

are in training, and thousands more are expected to join the armed forces. They are ready and eager to avenge Pearl Harbor. Nisei in civilian life can also assist by buying defense bonds, contributing to the Red Cross, or enrolling in the civilian defense corps.

And they can also assist in the highly important crusade against one of America's greatest weakness—gossipy chatter. In this connection, we quote from a recent issue of Life magazine:

"In peace, gossip is sometimes fun, more often a waste of time. Wartime gossip, however, can be a military hazard of grave importance to curtail its own traffic in rumors. But it is on the Pacific Coast, where military movements have immediate significance, that the problem of unwary speech is greatest."

Every Nisei can help this crusade by refraining from circulating reports of troop movements or any other information which may give aid or comfort to the enemy. We must remember that our main task of the moment is to defeat the military forces of Japan now rampant in the Western Pacific. To do this we must exercise our utmost vigilance at all times. It is well to remember that:

"A Slip of the Lip May Sink a Ship."

CONTRIBUTIONS . . .

Tips to Feminine Teams

By S. A.

A galaxy of Nisei girls participate in the ever-popular sport of basketball and are really producing some high-scoring teams with the aid of masculine coaches. Swish, swish goes the net. The crack team we remember so well is Coach Pop Suzuki's Busy Bees of Stockton. Brilliant coaches really teach girls some tricks which make men basket ballers gasp for breath.

Here are some essential factors which help produce winning teams:

1.—Constant practice in shooting and passing.
2.—The ability to master numerous ways of passing, pivoting and shooting. (The latter: pivot shot, under-the-basket shot, long distance shot, one-hand shot, fake-pass hook-shot, and the tip-in shot immediately following a jump-ball).
3.—Learn to return all types of plays.

4.—Cooperation and sacrifice. (Cooperation among players and with the system of the coach—sacrifice of individual glory by passing to teammates).

5.—The ability of a team to check the opponent's ace-scorer.

6.—Know various types of defenses to fit the peculiarities of different teams.

7.—Learn maneuvers to penetrate various types of defenses employed.

8.—Learn good pointers of other stars and practice them during spare time.

9.—The ability of a team to rise to the occasion during closely contested games.

10.—It may require two or three seasons of constant playing to build a championship team.

POINTERS IN TENNIS AND PING PONG

1.—Learn consistency.

2.—Learn opponent's weak points while warming up. (Usually the backhand.)

3.—Learn to return all types of shots at different positions of the court or table.

4.—Speedy serving is necessary.

5.—Outstrategy opponent. (Slow player-hit rapidly; fast player-hit slowly to unnerve opponent temporarily to gain the upper hand, then resume your favorite style of play).

6.—Learn to keep ball close to net.

7.—Learn to hit ball deep on the court and table.

8.—Learn to place shots everywhere on the court and table.

9.—Patient and constant practice.

Nisei in Buenos Aires

By EL JAPONESITO

Have you ever been in a city where "Pullman" means a seat in the balcony of a movie theater, where streets are named "July 9th, May 25th, etc.", where you can enjoy a juicy beef steak luncheon for forty cents, where dinner is served around 21 o'clock (9 p.m. to you), where traffic goes to the left, and where one cannot get a divorce? This city lying along an immense estuary called the "Rio de la Plata" and ranking as the third largest in the western hemisphere behind our own New York and Chicago, is Buenos Aires, located six thousand miles from New York in the Republic of Argentina, the country of the "pampas" and cattle, the gauchos and the tango.

Many Japanese have gone there to make new homes; and old-timers relate stories of hardy immigrants who came with pack mules across

the forbidding Andes from Peru, where they had originally landed.

Their children, the Nisei, are younger than those in the United States; and they have not progressed as far. They lack the organized activities such as the JACL, the religious groups, and the athletic leagues, so popular over here. Their economic, educational, and social standards leave much to be desired. However, this is only a problem among the Japanese themselves, and yet, is not a problem to the city of Buenos Aires as a whole. Practically they are too insignificant in number to create any sort of a problem.

In a sense, these Nisei of Latin America are our brothers and in another sense they are not. One group owes allegiance to the leading country in North America whereas the other owes it to that in South America.

JACL INFLUENCE SPREADS AS MORE CHAPTERS JOIN TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL BODY

In the general streamlining of the Japanese American Citizens league in local operations as well as in the national organization, several new chapters are now awaiting formal induction following their official recognition by the regional district council and consequent recommendation to the national board.

Pasadena held a Charter Day dinner on Jan. 25, to celebrate its union with the National Citizens League.

Other communities in the Southern District Council which anticipate induction as chapters are San-

ta Barbara, Ventura County and Venice.

Intermountain District recommends Big Horn Mountains (encompassing the southern Montana and Wyoming area) and North Platte, Nebraska, as new chapters. Northern California District Council will be augmented by Delano as the neophyte chapter.

Several other localities including Bakersfield, Lompoc, West Los Angeles, San Fernando in California, Denver and Fort Lupton in Colorado and others are looking forward to participation in the national JACL activities in 1942.

Watsonville, Portland Move to Support Defense Drives to Aid Red Cross, Push Sales of Defense Bonds

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—The local citizens league launched a house to house campaign to sell United States defense bonds. The goal for the campaign was set at \$25,000.

Albert Umino heads the drive committee which includes Jimmy Hirokawa, Min Hamada, Bill Shirachi, and Louis Waki.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The local JACL and the presidents' council will function as a unit in such projects as defense saving stamps, Red Cross funds, and Sunshine division.

The following are the committee heads of the various divisions: Yuji Hiromura and Portland basketball association, Sunshine division; Newton Uyesugi, Red Cross war fund; Hito Okada, defense saving stamps; Sumi Kobayashi, Masao Iga, Jimmy Sugimura, division of Japanese community; Ina Takei, welfare division.

The Sunshine drive for cash donations or canned foodstuffs for the needy ended earlier this month.

The chapter ended its five-day American Red Cross war fund drive with a total of \$972.

Lindsay District Citizens Merge Into One Group

LINDSAY, Calif.—A more unified front resulted in the merging of the Nisei Civic League and the district JACL into the Lindsay district JACL. The new organization, with the support of all Nisei in the community, is assuming its full share in the city's defense activities.

A meeting of Nisei leaders with city and Civilian Defense officials resulted in the pledging of full support by the new group to the raising of funds for the Red Cross and to national defense work.

Officers for 1942 were elected as follows: Chorge Kaku, chr.; Hiyo-shi Imoto, vice-chr.; Ira Shimasaki, 2nd vice-chr.; George Yagi, treas.; Takeko Yamamoto, sec.; Atsuko Shimasaki, lit. chr.

Registration

(Continued from Page 9)

Aliens who failed to get receipt cards due to failure to notify the Department of Justice of change of address, may do so now and receive their cards. Printed change of address cards are available to all aliens at any post office.

In the event the applicant for a Certificate of Identification does not have his Alien Registration Receipt Card, he is required to write the Alien Registration Division, immediately, stating (a) whether he lost it or never had one, and (b) his nationality, present address and where he registered—whether in the United States or outside the United States at a Consular Office, or as a seaman.

In announcing the new regulations, Attorney General Francis Biddle said:

"I want to make it clear that in no sense will our issuance of identification certificates be a re-registration of a portion of the alien population. We are entirely satisfied with the results of the 1940 national registration of aliens, and this new procedure will not duplicate it. We deem it essential however, for the protection of loyal alien enemies as well as for our own national safety, to obtain supplementary information

FROM YOUR VIEWPOINT

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

I am among the first of my race, Swedish, to be born in America and am now getting a good education on how to treat my fellow man. The situation in Oakland does not look bad at all. I have contacted many of my fellow workers, in an honest endeavor to quiet them down. We do not wish to have to face a race riot, in which innocent men and women are shot to death, as has occurred in Stockton, El Centro, and Gilroy, California.

That is all wrong. Smashing windows, insulting Orientals on the streets is not patriotism!

I, as a Civilian Defense warden for my district, go on record against that action.

For my part, I am trying to do the very best that I can, here in Oakland, by contacting Filipinos and quieting them down.

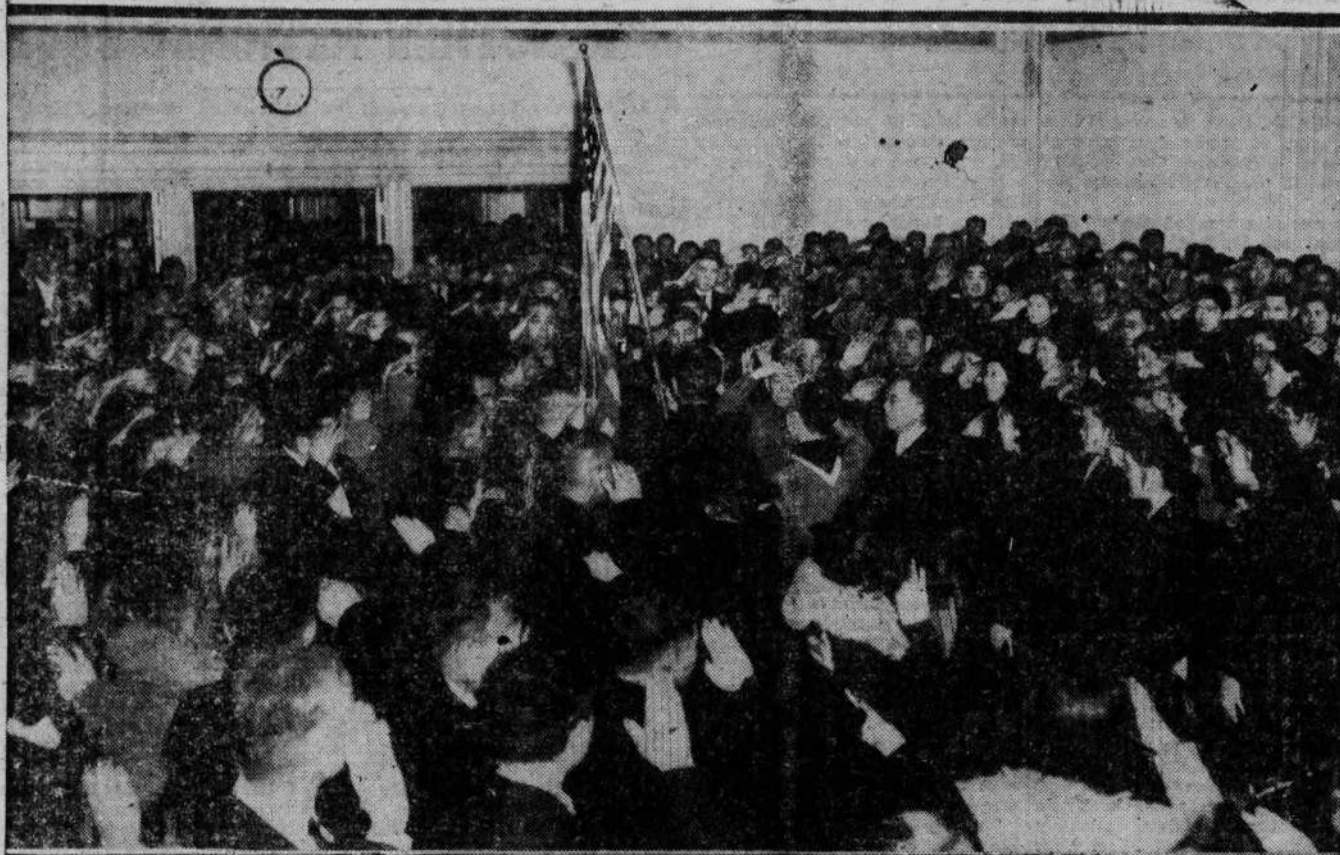
Also, in my little way, I have visited, here in West Oakland, quite a number of old country Japanese people to give them a kind word or a little gift. This is a very little thing but it means so much to a little family who does not deserve to suffer for a terrible thing that has happened in our world.

In conclusion, I desire to state that any thing that I can do for you, my, or I should better say, our people, our loved ones, I will be at your humble service.

Sincerely,
George A. Ericson

of all German, Italian and Japanese non-citizens and provide them with identification certificates bearing their photographs."

1,300 SEATTLE JAPANESE PLEDGE LOYALTY



About 1,300 persons jammed their way into the new Buddhist Church in Seattle for the Americanism rally sponsored by the

JACL Emergency Defense Council. They professed their loyalty in ringing voices and supported the views of the principal speak-

ers, Mayor Earl Millikin and Superior Court Judge Clay Allen. The rally in December launched the Council upon its busy pro-

gram of aiding the welfare of the Japanese community. — (Photo Courtesy Seattle Times).

Fresnans Adopt War-Time Pace For Emergency

FRESNO, Calif. — The American Loyalty League adopted many emergency measures in order to facilitate vital activities of the JACL during the critical days following the outbreak of war.

The chapter is keeping in constant touch with city, county, state, and federal officials to coordinate defense programs.

Among the first emergency measures taken by the chapter was the establishment of a full-time office at 1431 Tulare street to concentrate all league activities and to act as information and welfare center for the Japanese residents of Fresno County. Miss Ida Otomo is the present office secretary.

Civilian Defense sign-ups and a Red Cross drive were successfully undertaken. The Japanese community was one of the first groups to reach its quota in the Red Cross drive. Under the sponsorship of the League, all Fresno organizations were mobilized into one united front of Defense and Red Cross work. Over 200 women capable of turning out 1,000 working hours per week have been organized.

The membership campaign under the chairmanship of William Ishida is still under way. Up to date, approximately 250 new members were enlisted. With several more districts yet to be canvassed, the Fresno chapter will have well over 400 citizens on its 1942 membership roster.

In the past year, several outlying communities have requested the local chapter to aid them in organizing their Nisei citizens. With the outbreak of the war, some of the larger districts are now realizing the need for a citizens group in their own localities. The Loyalty League is now working on a plan which will be presented to the interested communities for their acceptance within the next few weeks.

The new cabinet which was unanimously elected on Dec. 17 consists of the following: Dr. T. T. Yatabe, president; Howard Hatayama, 1st vice-pres.; Fred Hirasuna, 2nd vice-pres.; Dr. E. S. Takahashi, 3rd vice-pres.; Sam Nakano, rec. sec.; Dr. Joseph Sasaki, corres. sec.; Johnson Kebo, treas.; William T. Ishida, past worthy pres.; Dr. K. H. Taira, Tom Nakamura, Fred Yoshikawa, board of trustees; Bob Itanaga, member-at-large; standing committees—William T. Ishida, membership; Dr. G. M. Miyake, Pacific Citizen; Johnson Kebo, finance; Dr. E. S. Takahashi, publicity; Dr. T. T. Yatabe, pub. relations.

Over 200 Pledge Allegiance to U.S. at Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash. — More than 200 members of the local chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League renewed pledges of loyalty and allegiance to the United States at a dinner meeting early this month in the Desert Hotel.

Chairman Joe Okamoto told the attentive audience:

"Until Dec. 7, 1941, we have never had the opportunity to prove that peace-time good citizenship would stand true in a war with Japan. The testing time is here and our conduct will be judged. America is sound and the population, with only few exceptions, is fair and just."

Okamoto offered a resolution pledging the group's allegiance and efforts toward vigorous prosecution by America of the war. The resolution also pledged unstinting co-operation of the Japanese to the President of the United States; enlistment in the United States military forces and purchase of Defense Bonds and Stamps.

Following the rally, everyone present signed a pledge to engage in some of Civilian Defense work.

JACL Rallies to America's Defense

San Diego Citizens Plead:

'Give Us a Chance to Do Our Share'

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Local citizens recently personally called upon Mayor P. J. Benbough and delivered a communication which pledged "full and unstinted support to any measure taken by our office, the city of San Diego, and other agencies responsible for the defense of our country and we place ourselves in readiness for any service to us."

League members and Lt. Max I. Plack, city defense council executive director, grouped themselves around the mayor as he read off: "May we ask the people of San Diego, through the good graces of

your office, that they be tolerant and considerate to our parents who are indignant over this infamous attack. Since words alone will not win this war, we, too, are ready to sacrifice our lives to bring a clean-cut victory to the United States. Fellow Americans, give us a chance to do our share to make this world a better place to live in."

Tom Mukai, treasurer, and Fred Katsumata, president, at this time voiced the plea of the chapter's 200 members for the public's understanding that "we are American citizens and as such, desire to co-operate with the government in this emergency."

They Set Policies

Puyallup Valley

FIFE, Wash. — The members of the Puyallup Valley JACL re-elected Lefty Sasaki of Orting to his third year as president. Others on the cabinet are: George Egusa, Riverside, 1st vice-pres.; Betty Sato, Sumner, 2nd vice-pres.; Morrie Yamaguchi, Puyallup, 3rd vice-pres.; Tad Yoshida, Fife, treas.; Lillian Mizukami, Fife, rec. sec.; Tadako Tamura, Fife, corres. sec.; Sumie Itami, Fife, associate corres. sec.; George Kawasaki, Fife, board delegate; Fumi Yoshida, Fife, and Pete Nishikawa, Firwood, soc. chr.; Sumie Itami, Fife, historian.

The local chapter is pushing the Red Cross War Fund drive toward raising \$1,000 as its share of the \$4,000 quota set for the Pierce County Japanese groups.

vice-pres.; Takeo Nogaki, board delegate; Suye Kurosaka, rec. sec.; Alice Hashitani, corres. sec.; Lily Soyejima, treas.

Long Beach

LONG BEACH, Calif. — New cabinet members of the local JACL were installed at a recent emergency meeting. They are: James Hashimoto, pres.; John Morooka, vice-pres.; Helen Yamagata, rec. sec.; Mary Sabuzawa, corres. sec.; George Yamagata, treas.; and Mary Yoshihara, new member-at-large.

John Morooka heads the Red Cross work. He is aided by the following: Marian Tanamachi, east side; Gunji Watanebe, downtown; Alyce Matsuoka, west side; Frances Takahama, northeast; Mary Yoshihara, northwest.

San Pedro

TERMINAL ISLAND, Calif. — President Kiyoshi Higashi heads the new cabinet of the San Pedro JACL chapter. His cabinet includes: Hisashi Hanamura, 1st vice-pres.; Aiko Miyoshi, 2nd vice-pres.; Iwao Shiroyama, 3rd vice-pres.; Miyeko Jo, rec. sec.; Misako Shigekawa, corres. sec.; Shiro Matsushita, treas.; Katsumi Yoshizumi, auditor; Yoshio Nakamura, Frank Takeuchi, Fred Fujikawa, George Fukugaki, Yasu Sakimoto, members-at-large.

Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash. — Clarence T. Arai, pioneer JACL leader, will head the war-time cabinet of the Seattle JACL for 1942. Arai was the first president of the reorganized Seattle chapter, chairman of the National Council, and chairman of the organization convention of the League in 1930 at Seattle.

Other officers are: Tom Kanno, 1st vice-pres.; Hide Morimizu, 2nd

Yakima Valley

WAPATO, Wash. — Jesse Nishi of Zillah, well known in the local Nisei circles, was named president of the Yakima Valley JACL at a recent election meeting.

In view of the present emergency and the need for closer co-ordination in the group, three vice-presidents, one from each main district, were selected.

They are: Yoshio Hata, Wapato; Roy Nishimura, Yakima; and Ichiro Yama, Toppenish.

Other officers named at this time were: Sumio Sakai, delegate-at-large; Mamoru Matsumura, treas.; Hirono Takehara, corres. sec.; Mrs. Mamoru Matsumura, rec. sec.

The Red Cross committee appointed by the new president includes: Mary Nakamura, Yakima; Mary Sakimura, Wapato; Edith Kasai, Toppenish. Kara Matsushita was named th scribe.

—BUY U.S. DEFENSE BONDS—

UNITING FOR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 1)

and the drive is continuing. Early in the new year, this corps sponsored the first large social in the community since the beginning of the war with a Red Cross benefit dance. Some \$128 was cleared, all of it being turned over to the Red Cross.

One Red Cross first aid school has been started and at least four more are ready to begin whenever instructors become available. Besides, a large amount of sewing is being undertaken by members of the community and yarn is being distributed for home knitting.

Practically all Japanese business firms in Seattle are aiding in the work of the defense bonds and stamps sales corps in one way or another. The Japanese grocers' association, dye works association and retail florists' association, more than 300 retail outlets in all, are distributing savings stamps. The corps itself has handled more than \$12,000 directly in defense bonds to date, and an undetermined amount has been realized indirectly.

The intelligence unit is working in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to uncover subversive activities.

Generally speaking, the entire community has rallied behind the JACL defense effort, financially as well as morally. Contributions for defense work have rolled in from the very beginning, and now a concerted funds drive is under way to meet the defense council budget of \$200 monthly, plus \$100 more to keep the JACL office open.

Partially through the work of the JACL defense council, and partially because of the fine citizenship record of local Japanese, both public and officials have been understanding of the community's problems. The newspapers have been co-operative and city and federal officials have gone out of their way to aid the JACL defense council.

The most pressing problem is that of unemployment, and its exact nature, as well as steps which might be taken to remedy it, should become known soon after the present survey is finished.