

National Council Scheduled to Meet in April

Due to the cancellation of the 7th biennial National JACL Convention, the National Council will meet on the tentative dates of April 3, 4 and 5 in Oakland, California. No entertainments will be included in the program.

Although boosters will be welcome to attend the sessions, no special features will be arranged for them. Chapters will send two official delegates.

Sixty chapters will be represented. The National Board, upon the recommendations of their respective district councils, has approved the granting of charters to Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Ventura County, and Venice of the Southern District; Big Horn and North Platte of the Intermountain District; and Delano of the Northern California District.

J.A.C.L. Lauded For Stand on Language Schools

Lauding the resolution adopted by the National board of the Japanese American Citizens League recommending the closing of the Japanese language schools for the duration of the emergency, Sam H. Cohn, deputy superintendent of public instruction of California, told Mike Masaoka, National secretary and field executive, in a special conference in Sacramento recently that the suggestions of the organization were "both timely and very wise."

He declared that the temper of the public at large was such that many projects such as the re-opening of the language schools might result in violence to the Japanese community if not to the school children themselves.

"The protection of the children and the safeguarding of their welfare in relation to other children justifies the closing of the schools during the war. This is a bigger problem than just keeping a relatively few Japanese teachers out of work. This is a problem of social relations and community spirit and welfare."

He further stated that the Japanese could do nothing better to safeguard themselves and their children than to follow the suggestion of the National board and keep these schools closed during the duration of the war and publicize the fact that they would remain closed during the emergency.

During normal times, he stated, the reasons for Japanese language schools were easily understood but that in war times these considerations are non-existent.

To show his personal interest, as well as the interest of his department in the problem of fair treatment to the Japanese in this war, he pointed out that, time and time again, he and his colleagues had called upon various superintendents and teachers to see that fair treatment was accorded their pupils.

He declared: "There is little use to preach idealism and not practice it. We cannot logically fight to save liberty and freedom if you destroy it here at home."

Declaring his confidence in the Japanese American Citizens League, he announced that, if the league would notify him of any ill-treatment which had been accorded to Japanese children, he would personally see to it that it was corrected.

He added that although he doubted that any serious friction would arise between the Japanese and other children, he and his department were prepared to prevent any such friction by taking every step possible to promote goodwill and understanding between children.

Volume 14

NCDC ADDS THREE NEW CHAPTERS

Delegates to the Northern California District Council meeting in San Francisco on Feb. 8 heard a plea from National Secretary Mike Masaoka for more cooperation in handling problems arising in the present crisis.

Though the situation is not so serious in the Pacific Northwest or the Intermountain areas, repercussions from the coast may be felt in these regions, the official warned.

He also added pleas for more funds to aid in the maintenance of the National Headquarters.

During the early part of the session, the Council accepted the application of Berkeley, Mt. View and San Jose units as new chapters. The latter two formerly were divisions under the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County.

An election of officers resulted in the following: Henry Tanda, Salinas, 1st vice-pres.; Frank Nakamura, Marysville, secretary; and Kay Hirao, Oakland, treasurer.

Tom Shimasaki of Lindsay automatically retains his post for another term under the district constitution.

The \$1,000 appropriation collected from chapters in the NCDC for the 1942 National JACL convention was voted to defray part of the expenses for the secretary inasmuch as the convention has been cancelled. A national council meeting will be held instead in Oakland on April 3, 4 and 5.

The selection committee decided to appoint a Nisei expert on agricultural matters to make certain surveys immediately required to supply information for government use.

Following the completion of the preliminary surveys, the committee will act to make a permanent appointment for the post. Prominently mentioned for the post was Nobumitsu Takahashi who is now doing volunteer survey work under partial government supervision.

Special sessions were held for full-time and part-time executive secretaries of various chapters as well as delegates from areas chiefly affected by Federal restrictions.

Reassurances on Evacuation Fears

Heartening reassurances that the Federal Government, at least, does not contemplate the wholesale and indiscriminate evacuation of all Japanese from the Pacific Coast was given Saburo Kido, National President, and Mike Masaoka, National Secretary, of the JACL, in an informal conference with Richard M. Neustadt, Regional Director of the Federal Security Agency.

Only those Japanese nationals residing in those specific areas designated by the Department of Justice must move out by the 24th of February, according to Director Neustadt who is in charge of the evacuation of enemy aliens in the Western States. The Japanese will be treated in the same manner as all enemy aliens including those of Italy and Germany and no discrimination will be made, as far as they are concerned, because of their nationality. American citizens of Japanese extraction will not be involved in any of the contemplated evacuation movements.

The text of the statement prepared
(Continued on Page 2)

THE Pacific Citizen

February, 1942

Number 162

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.

February 6, 1942

Dear Mr. Masaoka:

The President has asked me to express his appreciation of the action of the Japanese American Citizens League in pledging support and assistance during the present emergency. Such assurances of cooperation are most gratifying to him.

Sincerely,
Wayne Coy (signed)
Wayne Coy,
Special Assistant
to the President.

Mr. Mike Masaoka
National Secretary, Japanese
American Citizens League
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

League Memorializes President to Disenfranchise Disloyal Citizens

Adopted by the Southern District Council and approved by the National Board, a JACL resolution memorializes "the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to disenfranchise disloyal citizens."

The resolution follows: "WHEREAS: We the members of the Japanese American Citizens League conceive it to be the absolute duty and privilege of an American citizen to honor, uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to bear true allegiance solely to the United States of America; and

"WHEREAS: It has come to our attention that certain American citizens have violated these obligations

by such acts as publicly advocating the principles of a foreign government with which the United States is at war or by rendering aid, comfort or advice to such governments or their representatives;

"Now, therefore, be it unanimously resolved by the National Board of the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America, representing its 20,000 American citizen members in sixty chapters in over 300 communities, that we do hereby memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to disenfranchise such persons as may be convicted of such acts by due process of law."

High Government Officials Praise Board's Action as Wise and Timely

Upon receipt of a copy of the resolution adopted by the National Board, recommending the closing of the Japanese language schools for the duration of the emergency, high officials have written the League letters of commendation.

Governor Charles A. Sprague of Oregon: "I believe under the circumstances that the action which has been taken is very wise."

David L. Fouz, secretary in charge of public relations, Governor's Office, Sacramento, Calif.: "Governor Olson has asked me to thank you for your letter and for the attached copy of resolution adopted by the Japanese American Citizens League regarding the Japanese language schools in California."

"The Governor has asked me to thank you for the action taken by your organization. He feels that the opening of these schools at this time would only create suspicion and bring undue criticism to American-born Japanese who are loyal to this country."

Governor Charles A. Clark of Idaho: "I wish to acknowledge receipt of the resolution adopted by the National Board of the Japanese American Citizens League. I was glad to know of the action taken."

Pearl A. Wanamaker, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Washington: "We do approve of your action recommending that all Japanese language schools remain closed and thank you for sending the information."

Rex Putnam, superintendent of public instruction, state department of education, Salem, Oregon: "This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter inclosing a resolution adopted by the National Board of the Japanese American Citizens League. It appears to me that this is a wise move and meets with my entire approval."

Governor Ralph L. Carr of Denver, Colorado: "I think, in view of the attitude of the public, that it may be the wisest act on your part. Anything you can do to cement friendship of the American people generally is a wise thing to do."

Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah: "I thank you for the resolution and letter you sent me. It seems it may have much to do with avoiding trouble at this strenuous time."

HEADS MEET GOV. OLSON

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Cooperation will be needed from California Japanese in carrying out evacuation plans, Governor Culbert L. Olson told a conference of Nisei leaders here recently.

The official declared he opposed mass evacuation, but that he would recommend the plan unless the Japanese showed their loyalty.

National JACL President Saburo Kido expressed the willingness of the Nisei in assisting America's war program.

At the conclusion of the two-hour conference, Gov. Olson announced he would appoint a committee of Japanese-Americans to work with the authorities in formulating plans for the evacuation program.

Among JACL leaders in attendance were: Mike Masaoka, Ken Matsumoto, James Sugioke and Walter Tsukamoto.

Members to Take Allegiance Oath

In order to aid in the identification of JACL members and to provide a voluntary method of renouncing Japanese citizenship, National Headquarters distributed the following forms:

1. Two mimeographed forms of an oath of allegiance, one to be filed by the individual, with the County Clerk and the other to be filed at the chapter offices. The forms are to be notarized, preferably by a Caucasian Notary Public. Should the member violate any of the provisions of this oath, he not only loses his membership in the League, together with a public notice of such loss, but also becomes liable for criminal prosecution by the state for perjury.

The oath of allegiance on the mimeographed form reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I do hereby forswear and repudiate any other allegiance which I knowingly or unknowingly may have held heretofore; and that I take these obligations freely, without any mental reservations whatsoever or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

These forms are to be properly notarized.

2. Certificates of Identification on card form, suitable for carrying in wallets. These cards are of the folding type, comparable to the alien registration cards issued by the Federal Government last year. On the front card are the words: "Member, Japanese American Citizens League, 1942." On the inside of that card is the oath of allegiance printed above. On the inside back card are spaces for a 2 by 2 inch photograph of the member and a place for a fingerprint. On the outside back is the certification of membership by the local chapter president and secretary, information concerning height and weight, distinguishing marks, and place and date of birth.

3. The costs of notarization, filing, photographs, etc., must be paid by the members, but the forms and cards are to be furnished by the National.

This oath and certificate will be sent to Washington for official sanction and approval.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Owing to the swiftness with which each day brings new regulations to Japanese communities, The Pacific Citizen will hereafter appear twice a month until such time as the need is past.

Included in the issues will be the latest bulletins from both the Federal Government and the National JACL Headquarters.

Copies of these bulletins are sent to chapter officials, but owing to expense, every member cannot be reached. These same bulletins will be printed in full to the extent which space allows.

From time to time, the National Headquarters has received encouraging letters from various government officials. These The Pacific Citizen will print to enable the general membership to gain an insight into the contents of some of the mail which pours in daily into the National Headquarters.

One of the greatest needs which the League and its National Headquarters has met these last two months has been the growing demand for accurate and swift information on questions which have arisen due to the present crisis.

In order to offer its facilities still further to the members, National Headquarters announces the opening of its Public Service and Information Department.

Members perplexed by problems are invited to write to this new department, at the National Headquarters, 2031 Bush Street, San Francisco. Answers will appear in The Pacific Citizen.

Urgent requests will be answered by telephone or telegraph, providing the inquiring member will assume the cost. National Headquarters' phones are Fillmore 8676 and 8677. The service is restricted to members only, in order that the supporters of the movement may secure the undivided attention of their leaders in time of need.

Keep the ball rolling! The National Headquarters has arisen to the need of all Nisei citizens and their parents in fine style. The officials have taken on added burdens which are taxing JACL funds to the limit.

That the work of aiding the needy and perplexed may not suffer, let every chapter and every member which is able donate to the National JACL. Every little bit helps!

Every day new regulations arise; our duty is to keep abreast of these, make certain of the provisions, and attempt to the best of our ability to both obey and aid others to do so.

By every act must we show our loyalty to our country; not the least of these is the prompt obedience to regulations which our government has seen fit to impose at this time.

Another of our war-time duties is that of supporting the United States through the purchase of defense bonds and savings stamps. These will aid in the successful prosecution of the war. Start your purchases now!

As has been repeatedly brought to the attention of civilians, another patriotic duty is that of observing discretion in conversations at all times. Such vigilance will protect secrets from enemy spies.

Above all, remember that nothing is gained by hysteria. Calmness throughout the crisis will see this difficult time passed and will point the way to justice.

Prohibited Areas Include Regions Near Military Sites, Public Works

The Army has surveyed and recommended 86 prohibited areas in California. Further areas have been studied and are being recommended in California, Washington, Oregon and other western states. The Attorney General has designated areas, upon the recommendation of the War Department, to be evacuated by all enemy aliens.

Announcement of the areas is made as soon as they are designated by the Attorney General. The areas include regions bordering on military installations, plants engaged in war production, public works such as aqueducts, bridges, pipelines and wharfs; and coastal points of strategic importance.

The Secretary of War and Lieut-

enant General DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command which includes the three west coast states and five additional states, have in addition recommended to the Attorney General that 12 large areas along the coast be restricted so that, in order to remain within the areas, all alien enemies must obtain permits which will be issued to them under regulations of the Department of Justice expressly limiting their persons and conduct therein.

Aliens in the Western Defense Command were registered during the period of February 2 and 9, inclusive. They were identified, photographed, fingerprinted and their residence and employment recorded.

Nationals' Court Rights . . .

Japanese nationals may now seek the recourse of the federal and state courts, according to a special release sent National JACL headquarters by Earl G. Harrison, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in Washington.

It was recalled by Mike Masaoka, national secretary, that much doubt existed on this point inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court ruled in a case involving a diplomatic official that agents of a government at war with the United States had no right to appear as a complainant in a court of the United States. Subsequently, several courts of lower jurisdiction held that Japanese nationals had no right to the courts for the redress of their wrongs.

The complete text of this vital release follows:

Text of Release

"Attorney General Francis Biddle today issued the following statement clarifying the right of natives, citizens or subjects of enemy countries, who are residing in the United States, to institute and prosecute suits in federal or state courts:

"Any person who is an 'enemy'

for purposes of the Trading with the Enemy act is prohibited by Section 7 (b) of that act from prosecuting suits in any court within the United States prior to the end of the war.

"For purposes of the Trading with the Enemy act, an 'enemy' is defined by Section 2 to mean any nationality, resident within the territory of, or the territory occupied by, any nation with which the United States is at war.

"Under subdivision (c) of that Section, the President is authorized by proclamation, to include within the term 'enemy' any individuals or class of individuals who may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, even though such individuals or class of individuals may be residing in the United States, if the President shall find that the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war so requires. No such proclamation under Section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy act has been issued.

Presidential Proclamations

"Proclamations have been issued by the President which govern the

conduct to be observed by alien enemies in this country and which delegate to the attorney general the authority to apprehend and detain specified alien enemies whom the attorney general deems dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States.

"These proclamations were issued under the authority granted by Section 21 of Title 50, United States code and careful note should be taken of the fact that they are not in any way an exercise of the power vested in the President by the above-mentioned Section 2 (c) of the Trading with the Enemy act.

"Accordingly, it is important to note that no native, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States is at war and who is residing in the United States is precluded by federal statute or regulations from suing in federal or state courts."

As the concluding paragraph in the letter containing the release, Harrison expressed the appreciation of the government for the cooperation offered them by the JACL in disseminating information about the identification procedure.

WHOLESALE EVACUATION NOT INTENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

by Director Neustadt follows:

"The United States Government wishes to help aliens avoid hardships in moving from prohibited areas. Aliens who must move and who are in need of work, advice or help should report to the nearest local office of the United States Employment Service.

"A visit should be made to the local office of the United States Employment Service only after 1 p.m. in the afternoon and only:

"(1) if aid in obtaining work is needed, or

"(2) if unemployment compensation claims are to be filed, or

"(3) if advice or other assistance are needed.

"Advice or other assistance will be provided by other agencies of the Federal Government temporarily located in these offices."

National headquarters is authorized to announce that should your local chapter be unable to secure the answers to specific questions which confront them from their local United States Employment Service Office that they write directly to Richard M. Neustadt, Regional Director, Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service, 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California. All questions should be submitted in writing and if the regional office cannot answer the question they will find the answers for you and

inform you directly. Furthermore, if it is necessary that the information be obtained immediately, telegraph your questions to the Regional Director and request that he reply by telegraph collect.

This is a special service arranged by the National Headquarters and we will appreciate it if you will utilize this arrangement to its fullest possible extent.

Caution: Be as specific as possible in your request for information, using hypothetical cases if necessary to illustrate your point. Furthermore, if it be a request for assurances that evacuation will not take place in order that they may receive bank credits to carry on their occupation, such as farming, we suggest that you write to the Regional Director, point out the necessity for this information as to assurances immediately, citing, for example the importance of food in national defense and the importance of a quick and definite answer which they might take to the proper authorities for final decision.

National Headquarters may be contacted by telephone at any time for details or collaborating information.

Some answers to various questions, as given by the Assistant to Director Neustadt, Davies, are as follows:

1. Matter of travel permits. United States Attorneys are studying this matter and a decision is expected

immediately.

2. Request for permit to travel, even those caused by evacuation, must be made individually and not by any members or by JACL officials.

3. Everyone must leave—the sick, the infirm, the aged if they are a national of Japan.

4. There is no age limit on children. They may go or stay with their adult brothers and sisters. This is purely a family matter.

5. To those who travel on government expense, only the bare essentials will be permitted to be taken. If you travel on your own, you may take everything and anything which legitimately belongs to you.

6. The government will be reasonable, but not generous in supplying funds for traveling and resettlement. One need not be totally destitute to apply for government aid.

7. On government expense, no evacuee may travel long distances without demonstrating that they have prospects for jobs or relatives or friends there who will help take care of them. If they go on their own, they may go as far as they wish.

8. On installment purchases which have not been completed, the provisions of the individual contract will govern. The Federal government is now considering special concessions on this matter.

If in doubt, write the Regional Director.

No General Dismissal of Government Workers

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — There will be no summary or arbitrary dismissal of Civil Service workers from state rolls, according to Dr. Malloy, president of the State Personnel Board, in an informal discussion with Saburo Kido, National President, and Mike Masaoka, National Secretary, of the JACL.

Although no general dismissal will occur, all American citizens of Japanese extraction working for the state will be thoroughly investigated as to their loyalty and allegiance. The State Personnel Board has taken no action on any individual; and they will not act unless evidence comes up regarding the individual status which indicates that he or she may not be loyal to this government or may have engaged in subversive activity at any time.

In the past, it was pointed out, the Board has tried to be fair to all people regardless of their race, creed or nationality. Although public pressure is now being exerted to oust all Japanese Americans from

their jobs, the Board will be as fair and as tolerant as possible in dealing with this matter.

Should any Japanese Americans be discharged because of his race, he is entitled to go before a court and to seek a remedy. The Personnel Board will hold no prejudice against such litigants and will treat them in the same manner as all other litigants are treated.

Senator E. H. Christian of Hayward, board member, and E. Vayne Miller, secretary of the State Personnel Board, participated in the informal discussion.

In the special meeting which followed, National President Kido, on behalf of the JACL members who are civil service workers in Sacramento, presented a formal resolution signed by some 175 workers offering their cooperation in ferreting out disloyal and suspicious civil service workers. The Declaration of Policy of the JACL and the Japanese American Creed were filed with the Board for their information by National Secretary Mike Masaoka.

The JACL National Headquarters will work with the State Civil Service workers in preparing special affidavits and references as to the loyalties of the individual workers as well as to devise ways and means of cooperation with the State Board.

Deadline Extended For Form TFR-300

The deadline for the filing of treasury form TFR-300, Series J, has been extended from February 15 to 23, due to the exhaustion of the proper forms.

Until new forms are printed and available, it will be difficult to secure any of them. Keep in touch with your local Federal Reserve Bank as to additional supplies of these forms.

Property interests of \$1,000 or more owned by Issei must be reported to the Federal Reserve Bank on Form TFR-300, Series J. Form TFR-1 calls for the filing of an affidavit on business enterprises over \$5,000.

Curfew Regions Revealed ...

Attorney General Francis Biddle designated as an area of sharply restricted movement for Germans, Japanese and Italian nationals, the California coast from 50 miles above Los Angeles and running inland 30 to 150 miles.

The order is effective Feb. 24. After that date, enemy aliens in that area must remain in their residence from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. and at all other times they must be at their homes or their place of employment or enroute between the two, or in any case within five miles of their residence.

Internment is the penalty for violation. United States attorneys may grant exceptions to the restrictions, Biddle said, "only in cases where a compelling reason exists and after completion of a suitable investigation."

The north-south length of the area in a straight line is approximately 500 miles, but the coast line is considerably longer. This major restricted area takes in many of the 66 prohibited areas, but does not alter the regulations banning enemy aliens from entering them.

In addition, the Attorney General listed 11 other restricted areas but all are rather small and relate in each instance to generating plants or dams.

The official descriptions of the restricted areas as furnished by the War Department are as follows:

Restricted Area No. 1: The area comprised within the boundaries of the Oregon-California State Line on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the west, the boundary between the Northern California Sector and the Southern California Sector on the south and on the east by a line running north and south beginning at the point where the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 crosses the Oregon-California State Line in Siskiyou County northeast of Hilt and ending at a point on Route No. 99 above Wheeler Ridge, Kern County.

There is excluded from this area, Prohibited Areas Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, which have been designated as Prohibited Areas. The north and south line representing the eastern boundary follows an irregular course and is described as follows: Commencing at the Oregon-California State Line and following the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 in a southerly direction to the point where the said easterly boundary line intersects the southerly boundary line of the right-of-way of the California State Highway No. 96, projected.

The line then runs in a westerly and southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of California State Highway No. 96 to the point where that Highway intersects the northerly boundary of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 299; it then follows in a southeasterly direction along U. S. Highway No. 299 to the point where the northerly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway 299 intersects the eastern boundary line of Humboldt County to the north boundary line of Mendocino County, California, then west along the north boundary of Mendocino County to the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 101.

The line follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary of U. S. Highway No. 101 to the point where it intersects the northerly boundary line of California State Highway No. 20 and then in an easterly direction along the California State Highway No. 20 northerly boundary line to the point where it intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 East at or near Marysville, California.

The line then follows in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 East to the point where it intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 in or near the city of Sacramento, California,

and then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 to the point where it intersects the southerly boundary line of California State Highway No. 120 in or near the town of Manteca, California.

It follows then in a westerly direction along the southerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 120 to the point where the same intersects the southerly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 50. It follows then in a westerly direction along the southerly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 50 to the point where the same intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 33, near Tracy, California.

It follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 33, near Tracy, California. It follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 33 to the point where it, if projected, intersects the southerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 152, in or near the town of Los Banos, California.

It follows then in a westerly direction along the southerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California Highway No. 152 to the point where the same intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California state highway No. 156. It follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 156 to the point where the same intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 25 in or near the town of Hollister, California.

It follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California Highway No. 25 to the point where it intersects the northerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 198 at or near the town of Priest Valley, California. It follows then in an easterly direction along the northerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 198 to the point where it intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 33, projected in or near the town of Coalinga, California.

It follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 33 to the point where it intersects the northerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 166 in or near the town of Maricopa, California. It follows then in an easterly direction along the northerly boundary line of the right-of-way of California State Highway No. 166 to the point where it, projected, intersects the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99.

It follows then in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary line of the right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 99 to the point where the same intersects the boundary between the Northern California Sector and the Southern California Sector of the Western Defense Command.

The boundary between the Northern California Sector and the Southern California Sector of the Western Defense Command commences at a point on the coast line slightly below Point Sal and follows in an east, northeast direction through Schuman, just below Lake View, just above Gates, just below Pattiway and ends at a point on U. S. Highway No. 99 slightly below California State Highway 166. The southern boundary of Restricted Area No. 1 commences at a point below 35 degrees latitude and extends west, northwest so as to cross the line of 35 degrees latitude and ends at a point above 35 degrees latitude.

Restricted Area No. 2: Shasta

Court Accepts Only Original Birth Records

Photostatic Copies Not Considered Legal Evidence

The United States Attorney's office in San Francisco has advised that while photostatic copies of birth certificates may be carried, they are not admissible in courts as evidence of one's birth. For such evidence, it is necessary that these photostatic copies be certified by proper authorities. It is recommended by National Headquarters that, while photostatic copies may be carried on one's person, the original copy of one's birth certificate should be kept in a safe place should it be necessary that it be produced as proof of citizenship.

County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Hat Creek No. 1 Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Post office address, Cassel, California.

Restricted Area No. 3: Shasta County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Hat Creek No. 2 Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Cassel, California.

Restricted Area No. 4: Shasta County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Coleman Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Cottonwood, California.

Restricted Area No. 5: Butte County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the De Salba Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, De Salba, California.

Restricted Area No. 6: Yuba County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Colgate Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Dobbins, California.

Restricted Area No. 7: Nevada and Placer Counties. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the Spaulding No. 1 Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Emigrant Gap, California.

Restricted Area No. 8: Nevada and Placer Counties. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the Spaulding No. 2 Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Emigrant Gap, California.

Restricted Area No. 9: Nevada and Placer Counties. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the Spaulding No. 3 Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Emigrant Gap, California.

Restricted Area No. 10: Placer County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Halsey Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Auburn, California.

Restricted Area No. 11: Placer County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Wise Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. O. Address, Auburn, California.

Restricted Area No. 12: Mono County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Big Creek Hydro Electric Generating Plant of the California Electric Pacific Company located 7 miles north of Bishop, California.

Oregon, Washington

31 Districts Prohibited to Aliens in Northwest; Attorney General Francis Biddle Announces Complete List

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that seven areas in Washington and 24 areas in Oregon, a total of 31, have been declared prohibited to Japanese aliens. The new regulation became effective on February 15, 1942, after which date no alien enemy may be found within the designated areas.

Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams, important sources of hydroelectric power for the Northwest, were among the sites covered in the order. Already, 86 areas in California have been declared prohibited to alien enemies, and in twelve others, curfew restrictions have been imposed.

The prohibited areas announced for the State of Washington area are as follows:

Prohibited Area No. 2. The area of approximately 8 sq. miles surrounding the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington.

Prohibited Area No. 3. The area within a circle having a radius of 1,000 ft. from the Long Lake Hydro Electric Plant on the Spokane River approximately 25 miles north-east of Spokane, Wash.

Prohibited Area No. 4. The areas within circles having radii of 1,000 ft. from the power house and from the lower dam located on the Skagit River in Whatcom County, Wash.

Prohibited Area No. 5. The area within a circle having a radius of 1 mile from the Diablo Dam located on the Skagit River in Whatcom County, Wash.

Prohibited Area No. 6. The area within a circle having a radius of 1 mile from the Ruby Dam located on the Skagit River in Whatcom County, Wash.

Prohibited Area No. 7. The area within a circle having a radius of 500 ft. from the Baker River Dam near Concrete, Skagit County, Wash.

Prohibited Area No. 8. The area within a circle having a radius of 500 ft. from the Electron hydroelectric plant at Electron, Pierce County, Wash.

Prohibited areas announced for the State of Oregon are as follows:

Prohibited Area No. 2. The area surrounding the City Water Supply Standby Pumping Station in Salem, Oregon, located at the corner of Trade and Commercial Streets.

Prohibited Area No. 3. The area surrounding the Reservoir and Elevated Steel Tank in Salem, Oregon, located at the junction of Rural and John Streets.

Prohibited Area No. 4. The area surrounding the Reservoir in Salem, Oregon, at Candelaria Heights.

Prohibited Area No. 5. The area surrounding the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at 740 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

Prohibited Area No. 6. The area in Salem, Oregon, bounded on the north by Court Street, on the east by Front Street, on the south by State Street and on the west by Fir Street.

Prohibited Area No. 7. The area in Albany, Oregon, bounded on the north by Water Street, on the east by Broadalbin Street, on the south by First Street and on the west by Ferry Street.

Prohibited Area No. 8. The area included within the limits of River View Park in Eugene, Oregon.

Prohibited Area No. 9. An area in Eugene, Oregon, bounded on the north by 22nd Street, on the east by Charlan Street, on the west by Washington Street and on the south by a line 1,000 ft. south of the Summit Street Reservoir.

Prohibited Area No. 10. The area within the limits of Hendricks Park, Eugene, Oregon.

Prohibited Area No. 11. The triangular area in Eugene, Oregon,

bounded on the south by Broadway, on the west by the Mill Race and on the northeast by the Willamette River.

Prohibited Area No. 13. The area in Eugene, Oregon, bounded on the north by the alley between 7th and 8th Streets, on the east by Mill Street, on the south by 13th Street and on the west by the alley between Olive and Charnelton Streets.

Prohibited Area No. 14. An area extending approximately 1,000 ft. on all sides from the C. A. A. Range Station 4½ miles north of the Aviation Field at Eugene, Oregon.

Prohibited Area No. 15. The area in Roseburg, Oregon, bounded on the northwest by the alley between Parrot and Flint Streets, on the northeast by Washington Street, on the southeast by Kane Street and on the southwest by Woodward Street.

Prohibited Area No. 17. The area in Marshfield, Oregon, bounded on the north by Central Street, on the east by Second Street, on the south by Anderson Street and on the west by Third Street.

Prohibited Area No. 18. The area in Grants Pass, Oregon, bounded on the north by E Street, on the east by Sixth Street, on the south by F Street and on the west by Fifth Street.

Prohibited Area No. 19. The area in Medford, Oregon, bounded on the north by Harrison Avenue, on the east by the east line of Block 1 Capital Hill addition; on the south by Capital Avenue and on the west by Valley View Drive.

Prohibited Area No. 20. The area in Medford, Oregon, bounded on the north by W. Main Street, on the east by S. Fir Street, on the south by Eleventh Street and on the west by South Front Street.

Prohibited Area No. 21. The area in Medford, Oregon, bounded on the north by Third Street, on the east by Bear Creek, on the south by Main Street and on the west by the Southern Pacific Railroad Tracks.

Prohibited Area No. 25. The area in Yumatella, Oregon, bounded on the north by Third Street, on the east by F Street, on the south by Railroad Avenue and on the west by E Street.

Prohibited Area No. 26. The area in Pendleton, Oregon, bounded on the northeast by Byers Avenue, on the southeast by South Main Street on the southwest by Southwest Court Avenue and on the northwest by First Street.

Prohibited Area No. 27. The area in La Grande, Oregon, bounded on the north by Jefferson Avenue, on the east by Depot Street, on the south by Adams Street and on the west by Chestnut Street.

Prohibited Area No. 29. The area within circles having radii of 1,000 ft. of the Armory located at Oak and Kane Streets in Roseburg, Oregon, and from the installation located across the Umpqua River on Northwest Oak Street in Roseburg, Oregon.

Prohibited Area No. 30. An area in the States of Washington and Oregon along the Columbia River above and below the Bonneville Dam and extending on each side of the river about ¼ mile inland from the bank of the river and extending downstream to a line drawn between Bridal Veil, Oregon, and Prindle, Washington, and extending upstream to a line drawn between Farley, Oregon, to Carson, Washington.

— Buy U. S. Defense Bonds —

behind the newsfront

by Kay Nishida

We are undoubtedly on the threshold of great social changes among the Japanese people in America. These changes will be brought about by the exigencies of the current war, and some of them may be blessings in disguise.

First and foremost of these changes will be a back-to-the-farm movement. For decades the Japanese population in the Pacific coast states have been drifting steadily from the rural areas to the metropolitan centers, especially congregating in the Los Angeles district. A great social upheaval, in the form of the current war, may reverse this tendency at one gigantic stroke, and may start a tide of resettlement in California's rich agrarian valleys.

Due to the war emergency and to the fact that Japan is our enemy, a large percentage of Japanese residents will be thrown out of work. This applies also in a measure to the Nisei citizens. This mass dislocation is unfortunate, but at this writing seems inevitable. And there should be no illusions as to the fact that this situation will most likely become much worse before the tide turns for better. This nation is now at war, and in time of such extreme stress many innocent ones are apt to be cruelly hurt and many injustices done, before the calmer days of the new peace heal the wounds.

The one overwhelming task before the nation is to win the war, and win it as quickly as possible. In spite of all that Nisei citizens may do to assist in this war effort, there will be times when they will be brought face to face with much suffering and privations in their homes. They will be, in a sense, sort of casualties of war. But they must not lose faith at such time of trial. Times may be hard, you may lose your job, your families may be separated, but there will always be peace after the storm.

In the meantime, those who are thrown out of work in the metropolitan areas such as San Francisco Bay region, Los Angeles, San Diego and Seattle will have an opportunity to serve the war effort in the farms of the interior valleys. All indications point to such boom in agriculture this year as we have not seen in decades and Japanese farmers are out to harvest a bumper crop. Food is a mighty important factor in winning war. Anything to increase food production by increasing farm yields may be regarded as a patriotic duty.

Unemployed Nisei in the metropolitan areas will be making valuable contributions to the war effort if they trek to the valley farms and help with the crops. Their labor will be especially welcome because the farmers this year will face a serious labor shortage due primarily to the fact that the armed forces have drained away much manpower and the tremendous war industries have taken other great slices from the normal agrarian labor supply.

The Japanese immigrants have been traditionally adept at farming. They have contributed much to the wealth of the Pacific Coast's farming area by their labors of the last three decades. They have reclaimed waste lands and added to the productivity of the West. Now, at this time of national peril, they can add further to this contribution by producing as they have never done before. We need food and more food. No nation can stand up for long without adequate food supply. No army can fight without food. We cannot maintain national morale without food. Food is the first essential, as necessary as planes and bullets, to a nation at war.

So we urge every Nisei wherever possible to join the legion of the farms, and thus become one of Uncle Sam's soldiers with the hoe.

To Gain New Inspiration for the Drive at Hand:

IN CHAPTER UNITY LIES OUR SALVATION

To gain new inspiration for the drive at hand and to rededicate ourselves to the principles of the JACL as originally laid down, the Pacific Citizen is reprinting a portion of Dr. T. T. Yatabe's first statement as printed in the Pacific Citizen for October 20, 1934. Dr. Yatabe of Fresno was the first president of the National JACL who was elected by the National Council.

Following is a portion of the statement:

"What we lacked in unity till now, today we must more than ever realize that the salvation of our JACL movement lies in forging the links of unity between all our component chapters. To that end let us fight on with a more concerted effort.

"I think we are old enough to see the rank evils of cliques. Our older generation has shown us that cliques mean the downfall of all organizations. Why should we follow in that trend when we already know such is the truth? Abolish them now and forever. Let each and every one of us denounce selfish individualism and work for the unity of the organization in order to preserve our rights as American citizens so that we may better fit ourselves in our respective communities. We must keep in mind the spirit and purpose of the JACL, in that we must strive and aim for our goal.

"Americanism, the keynote of

our last convention, is more than food for thought. Every American citizen, whether a member of the JACL or not, owes his or her undivided allegiance to this country. But what effect has an individual, no matter how loyal, unless they are banded together under one common organization. Until the JACL was organized, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry were never a factor in the eyes of the American public. Today, thanks to our leaders who had the foresight and vision to visualize the necessity of organized effort have made the JACL an important factor, and in some communities a very potent factor in the life of those communities.

"Anyone with common sense cannot help but see the benefits of the Citizens League; even our older generation members are getting to realize the necessity of the JACL. Then why is it that every American citizen of Japanese ancestry is not a member of the Citizens League in their community? This is no time to inculcate petty jealousies, greed and honor-seekers in our movement. If that is what our movement is leading to, rather than be a disgrace to our own race, let us quit and quit right here.

"No doubt criticisms have been hurled at us right and left. No organization is free of criticisms, for

without them we become stagnant. The faster they are hurled at us, the more cohesion is derived in our organization, for it really helps create more constructive thought. If there are criticisms, throw them at us, for it'll only make me fight that much harder for the welfare of the JACL and I surely enjoy eating it up.

"In this, my first message to my fellow citizens, I appeal for your wholehearted cooperation. After all, we are but one family; one for all and all for one. What we pour into the coffers of our family in service, that much more will our path be smoother. Let us make it our duty to enroll every eligible citizens as a member within our respective local chapters for the strength of our component chapters means the strength and unity of the JACL. Every individual member should become a salesman and sell the idea of JACL to non-members; if each one of us can do that by our next convention, the cornerstone of our League can be cemented in for good.

"With the atmosphere that permeated our last convention I'm sure that you will not shirk your duty, but carry on to loftier heights and perhaps leave a monument for those to come after us. After all it is exactly as Abraham Lincoln said, 'The world will little note nor long

remember what we say here, but it will never forget what we do here.'

"The San Francisco convention is now history and the various programs to which we pledged there must be put into action. Several of our younger chapters are getting into the swing and results will soon be seen. Notably so is the Placer County JACL in sponsoring the movement to beautify and dedicate the grave of Miss Okei, one of the pioneers of pioneers. Such a movement is really and truly a beautiful gesture on the part of the sponsoring chapter. To dedicate and consecrate the memory of one of our race creates a spiritual atmosphere not only amongst ourselves but to our older generation. Nothing has ever been undertaken towards such a movement by them and for us to go ahead places the spirit in the right place. Let us again doubly pledge ourselves to cooperate and assist the Placer County chapter in their splendid undertaking.

"The Pacific Citizen, our national organ, deserves the support of every member. It is the greatest medium to link us together; more so now than ever, our members and their local chapters are increasing. May I urge that every member become a subscriber and at the same time give us all the news available. It is your paper so give it your just share; with or without it we can either make or break."

women and war

Civilian Workers Take Places on America's Four Fighting Fronts.

From the farms, from the kitchens, from the offices, women are marching to their posts as civilian workers in America's victory program. The "weaker" sex is today a strong force on four fighting fronts: production of war materials, health, government service, and civilian defense.

Production of War Materials
Given the proper mechanical training, women can do almost any defense job that is not too heavy. In fact, the Federal Security Agency estimates that women can successfully perform two-thirds of 1,900 essential occupations in 21 important war industries!

Although the shift from peacetime to wartime production hits women as hard as men, more and more women are now being hired, as the lists of unemployed men keep shrinking, and as men are being drawn into the armed forces.

Both private and government controlled industries with war orders are using women in large numbers and often in new jobs. Half of the workers in one of the most important Army arsenals in the country are women.

Health
In August, 1941, there were almost 6,000 nurses in the Army—more than five times the number at the end of 1940! Now, however, the Army wants at least 5,000 additional nurses, and the Navy Nurse Corps also is recruiting. To fill these needs, the armed forces of Uncle Sam are taking 600 nurses a month out of private practice.

Booming war industries increase the need for nurses of all kinds, too. The government wants to boost the 24,000 total of public health nurses to at least 75,000 as soon as possible.

To help nursing schools train a greater number of students this year, Congress recently allotted more than a million dollars for nursing education. Surgeon General Thomas Parran hopes to see the enrollment of student nurses raised

from 40,000 to 50,000 a year. The WPA is helping by training 50,000 women to assist in hospitals.

Preparing for any emergency, the Red Cross is extending its list of "First Reserve" nurses who volunteer for emergency service in case of epidemic, disaster or war. Fifty thousand First Reserves is the Red Cross' goal to speed America's victory program!

Gov't Service
Women are working for Uncle Sam in arsenals and offices all over the country. In the 12 months from June, 1940, to June, 1941, employment of "government girls" jumped from 185,000 to more than 265,000. More than 187,000 of these jobs were outside Washington (7,000 of them in arsenals).

There is a steady call now for typists and stenographers to take exams for Civil Service jobs. Most of the openings are for office clerks, but women are wanted to fill jobs as factory machine operators and as professional workers, and for a few other occupations as well. And it may not be long before women are organized in auxiliary corps of the U.S. Army to handle the housekeeping and office work of the men in khaki. In this way, women will contribute essential services and release men in the armed forces for fighting, as has been done in England and Russia.

Civilian Defense
About 100,000 women are taking volunteer Nurse Aide training under the direction of the Office of Civilian Defense and the Red Cross. They will get 80 hours of supervised training, and then will be able to help professional nurses in overcrowded hospitals.

In their spare time, many knit for the Red Cross. Those who wish to serve still further enlist for ambulance driving and air-raid service or perform any one of a number of different jobs which are being organized by local Offices of Civilian Defense.—VOCATIONAL TRENDS

Secure Necessary Training to Serve Government, Commissioner Advises

By LUCILLE FOSTER McMILLIN
U. S. Civil Service Commissioner

Women who are especially interested in securing federal defense employment should appraise their individual abilities and should then acquire the necessary training and prepare to make their services available to the Government in the event that positions for which they are qualified are vacated by men or are created as the preparedness program grows.

Schools, colleges and universities are offering defense training courses in first aid, diet and canteen work, map making, emergency rationing, home economics, engineering, aerial photography, research, and social work.

Organizations such as the American Red Cross and the American Library Association, are conducting defense training courses in subjects pertinent to their activities.

The most popular examinations in which women compete are those given for the purpose of securing nurses, clerks, stenographers, and typists.

The best way to find out what defense jobs are available, and what

the qualifications are, is to contact the United States Civil Service representatives in the nearest first or second class post office, or visit the nearest office of the State Unemployment Service.

Many women already have gone from these training courses to vital defense industries. Many others have competed in civil service examinations and have qualified for jobs in government-operated defense establishments.

During the first year of the national defense program the employment horizon widened, revealing a variety of new jobs occupied by women in the federal service. From the valuable reserve of skilled labor created by the co-ordinated training agencies of the Government, the in-service training courses of industries, and the training activities of the schools and colleges of the country, thousands of skilled women workers will yet emerge and enter new jobs in Federal defense establishments. Thus, in the months to come, women will further expand the scope of their employment over the entire field of defense labor.

New Recruiting Procedure to Ban Discrimination in Civil Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Civil Service Commission is putting into effect a new streamlined recruiting procedure which is proving to be an all-powerful weapon against discrimination in the hiring of Federal workers.

A number of Federal agencies have agreed to take whatever personnel the Civil Service Commission recruits for them.

Under the standard system, an agency is permitted to take one of three eligibles and that system has led to wide discrimination. Under the new system recently inaugurated, an agency tells the Commission what it wants, say 10 stenographers, and the Commission produces those

10 stenographers. The agency must put up a powerful argument to eliminate any one of the 10.

Agencies that will hire large blocs of personnel within the next year are War, Navy, Civil Aeronautics, General Accounting Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Maritime Commission, Public Buildings Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and all the new war agencies.

The Post Office will add several thousand clerks and carriers. The number on regularly will be increased from 86,294 to 89,784. Counting regulars and substitutes, the number will be boosted from 110,244 to 114,696.

KEEP EYE ON FUTURE, BLACK SAYS

Farmers Advised To Reduce Debts, Provide Reserves

Due to the constant changes in agriculture and the bewilderment among farmers as to just what is around the corner, Governor Black of the Farm Credit Administration has issued a statement that is very apropos at the present time:

"During the present emergency and in the post-defense period organizations extending credit to agriculture have an opportunity to exercise significant leadership in preventing inflationary tendencies in farm land prices. As you will recall, the rise in prices of farm products and increases in farm income during the first world war were accompanied by a rapid rise in farm land prices and a great expansion in farm indebtedness.

"Later, in the post-war period, with the decline in prices and farm incomes, farmers found themselves shouldered with an impossible burden of fixed charges, and eventually thousands of farmers lost their farms as the result of the excessive debts. Creditors likewise were not immune to the devastating consequences of this period.

"Farm prices and farm incomes are again rising. This rise and the anticipation of further increases in farm incomes are causing a bidding up of farm land prices in some areas. It may be desirable from the standpoint of both farmers and their creditors that a substantial portion of the increase in farm earnings be used by farmers to reduce their debts and to provide reserves should a period of less favorable income lie ahead.

"Such a policy would seem particularly advisable in anticipation of the post-defense period and would certainly work more to the advantage of farmers and their ultimate welfare than the extension of credit in any manner that would give encouragement to the bidding up of land prices excessively and to the increasing of debts unwisely during this emergency period.

"Agriculture's experience during the first world war when debts and fixed charges were incurred on the basis of values that could not be supported by normal income over a period of years should prove valuable at this time in preventing a repetition of similar after-effects."

COST: ONE BILLION DOLLARS!

Damage From Insects, Rodents Equal to Value of Ten New Battleships

Insects and rodents that destroy food, clothing, furniture and housing materials annually cost the United States one billion dollars, about the cost of ten new battleships. This estimate was presented in San Francisco before the national Pest Control Operators' Convention by Professor W. B. Herms, head of the entomology and parasitology division of the University of California College of Agriculture.

In giving an analysis of his figures, Professor Herms pointed out that insects annually destroy \$300,000,000 worth of stored grain and milled products, clothes moths do damage estimated at more than \$20,000,000, and termite damage exceeds \$40,000,000. The nation, he added, is now supporting more than 250,000,

000 rats at an annual cost of from 50 cents to two dollars per rat.

In light of the present national defense drive, said Professor Herms, trained personnel should be provided to prevent such losses from insects and rodents. "Stores of milled products," he said, "are assembled at numerous canneries; there are enormous quantities of clothing and stocks of building materials, rows of barracks, all more or less vulnerable to weevils, moths and termites."

New methods of controlling these pests must be found, said the University scientist. At the College of Agriculture, he added, infra-red rays and radioactive materials produced by the cyclotron are already playing a part in the general program of research on pest control.

Retail Consumers Need Not Produce Preference Rating Certificates When Purchasing Finished Products

To correct a rather general misimpression among farmers in need of farm machinery, equipment and repair parts, the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management, Washington, D.C., points out that "retail consumers cannot and must not be expected to produce preference rating certificates, when placing normal orders for finished goods."

In the confusion incident to attacks upon the United States by Axis powers, says OPM, many distributors of consumers' goods have told their customers they cannot sell to them unless their orders are accompanied by preference rating

certificates. This seems to have been most prevalent among dealers who handle metal products, particularly in the farm machinery and hand-tool fields.

In the case of important civilian items, as for example, farm machinery and spare parts for privately owned automobiles and trucks, the Priorities Division has given assistance to manufacturers so that they may continue their production. Goods manufactured as a result of this assistance are then made available through the normal trade channels, and retail buyers in general do not need preference rating certificates, and such certificates have not been issued.

REFERENCE PURPOSES

University of California Offers Special Farm Publications

These publications of special interest to the Nisei farmers may be obtained from any county office of the Extension Service or from the Office of Publications, Room 3, Giannini Hall, University of California:

Plot Tests With Chemical Soil Sterilants in California (Bul. 648) by A. S. Crafts, H. D. Bruce, and R. N. Raynor.—Summarizes the observations on soil sterilization from over 1200 plots on 13 different soils. Contains valuable information in practical control of vegetation for fire prevention and in the elimination of noxious infestation from fertile agricultural lands.

Newly Developed Varieties for Use in California (Bul. 646) by D. R. Porter, H. A. Jones, and G. N. Davis.—Thirteen newly developed melon, tomato and onion varieties are described in this bulletin.

California Farms: To Buy or Not to Buy? By R. L. Adams.—A very timely and instructive mimeographed bulletin for those who want to buy a farm. Contains valuable information, and experienced farmers can learn much from it.

The bulletin attempts to answer the questions which farm buyers ask or should ask, and has interesting figures on average production, costs, yields, sizes of farms needed, capital required, how to appraise the value of farms, and how to look

for farms.

Types of Farming in California Analyzed by Enterprises (Bul. 654) by L. A. Crawford and Edgar B. Hurd.—Discusses the natural and economic factors, underlying and contributing to the development of California agricultural pattern.

California Farm Handbook—1941. U.S.D.A. in cooperation with the University of California.—A valuable reference for any farmer. Contains accurate, up-to-date information on all agricultural services available to farmers in California. Includes public services available from Federal, State, and county sources.

Perforated and ready to hang on the wall.

Fig Culture in California (Circular 77).—Traces the history of the fig industry, explains methods of establishing and managing the orchard, yields and handling of the fruit, and discusses pests and diseases affecting both the tree and fruit.

Following circulars were published by the California Agricultural Extension Service in connection with the Food-for-Defense Program:

1. "Home Vegetable Garden" summarized by H. M. Butterfield
2. "The Home Fruit Orchard" summarized by H. M. Butterfield
3. "Home Rabbit Production" by H. M. Butterfield
4. "The Home Poultry Flock" arranged by H. M. Butterfield
5. "Home Milk Production" by G. E. Gordon
6. "Home Pork Production" by D. T. Batchelder

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Conservation, Use of Bulk Methods Urged to Offset Critical Shortage In California's Burlap Bag Supply

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The situation created by the OPM order allocating the entire burlap supply will be especially critical to farmers in California and county defense council officials should use every means available to inform farmers of the steps necessary to harvest and market this year's crops in the face of the burlap bag shortage.

That necessity for a full understanding of the situation by farmers was emphasized today in a bulletin sent to all county defense councils by W. J. Cecil, chairman of the State Defense Council Committee on Agricultural Resources and Production.

"The Army has already requisitioned the entire output of burlap bags from San Quentin Prison," said Chairman Cecil. "It is estimated that less than 22,000,000 burlap sacks will be available to California farmers compared to the normal use of about 50,000,000."

Two principal methods of meeting the situation were suggested by Cecil: conservation of all used sacks and repair of those that require it; conversion to bulk methods of harvesting and storage of agricultural crops wherever possible.

"The most imperative action of all," the Committee Chairman wrote, "is for all farmers to begin preparations to deal with this shortage now. Necessary parts and equipment should be ordered without delay with a view to providing adequate farm storage. Farmers should

plan on a 'makeshift' arrangement if no other alternatives are possible.

"Farmers contemplating a shift to bulk handling methods may obtain helpful information from the county farm advisor.

"Conservation measures which should be urged upon all concerned include the following: avoid ripping bags open; use no hooks; handle with care to avoid dropping or rupturing the bags; hang all bags in the sun to prevent mildew or rot; store bags in a high, dry place and inspect frequently; sort into bundles all bags that can be used to repackage the same commodity.

"It is apparent that the production of new cotton bags cannot be increased sufficiently this year to offset much of the burlap shortage, despite the recent Federal order whereby three large textile mills are to be devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of cotton bags.

"The California U.S.D.A. War Board has a committee working upon the burlap problem, but the situation is not promising. One recommendation which has been made to Washington, D.C., calls for the immediate construction of one or more government-owned and operated large terminal elevators for the storage of bulk grain in California. However, the 1942 crop will be ready for market long before such an elevator could be completed, and as yet there has been no indication that the project would be approved."

Problem of Vanishing Automobiles Faces Families of Rural Regions

The old gray mare may come back, and American farmers may sing, "The old family bus, she ain't what she used to be," in the topsyturvy world at war. Horses, bicycles, bus lines, and plain walking are among possible substitutes for a vanishing automobile in open spaces.

Farm families will do more adjusting than most population groups, if war outlasts the automobile supply, it appears from results of a Consumer Purchase Study, "Family Expenditures for Automobiles and Other Transportation," by Dr. Day Monroe and associates of the Bureau of Home Economics, U.S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture. Nine-tenths of transportation money spent by families of farm operators is almost every section of the country has been going into automobile travel, the survey shows. Many farm, and also many village families, at present have little choice as to means of local travel. If they lack an automobile or horse and carriage, they go on foot. Bus and streetcar service are not generally available in these areas for trips to the shopping center, to church, school, or homes of friends. New England villages are found to be an exception.

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—BUY U.S. DEFENSE BONDS—

California Areas Restricted to Enemy Aliens

Chapters have gone to the aid of Japanese nationals who have been forced to evacuate prohibited areas. Surveys have been conducted to note every possible housing accommodation which might be used temporarily by the evacuated Japanese until a more permanent location might be found.

Listed below are the designated "A" areas in California which an "enemy alien" may not live, work, or be in at any time after Feb. 24, 1942. The complete list to date is given in order that nationals may avoid the mistake of leaving one restricted area for another. A supplementary list including Washington and Oregon may be found elsewhere in this issue.

This list is released by the National JACL after a conference with Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of the Federal Security Agency.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Prohibited Area No. 44 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Burbank. Beginning at intersection of South San Fernando boulevard and Providencia street, thence southwest along Providencia street to tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence southeast along the north side of the railroad tracks to Alameda street, thence northeast along Alameda street to San Fernando boulevard, thence northwest to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 45 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Los Angeles. Beginning at intersection of South Central avenue and East 16th street, thence southeast along East 16th street to Hooper street, thence northeast along Hooper street to East 15th street, thence northwest along East 15th street to South Central avenue, thence southwest along South Central avenue to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 46 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Burbank. Beginning at the intersection of Burbank drive and Victory boulevard, thence northwest to Empire avenue, thence west on Empire avenue to Lincoln street, thence south on Lincoln street to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, thence southeast along the north side of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 35 . . .

Los Angeles County. The area including part of West Hollywood comprising the area bounded by Almont, Melrose and San Vicente streets and Santa Monica boulevard.

Prohibited Area No. 37 . . .

Los Angeles County. The area in Los Angeles bounded by Western avenue, 62nd street, West Gage avenue and South St. Andrews place.

Prohibited Area No. 38 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Downey. Beginning at intersection of Imperial highway and Bellflower boulevard, thence north on Bellflower boulevard to Firestone boulevard, thence northwest on Firestone boulevard to Downey avenue, thence southwest on Downey avenue to Imperial highway, thence east on Imperial highway to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 39 . . .

Los Angeles County, including Long Beach Airport. Beginning at intersection of Cherry avenue and Spring street, thence east along Spring street to Clarke avenue, thence north on Clarke avenue to Carson street, thence west on Carson street to Cherry avenue, thence south on Cherry avenue to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 40 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Huntington Park. Beginning at intersection of Fast Slauson avenue and Regent street thence south along Regent street to Bellgrade avenue, then east along Bellgrade avenue to Santa Fe boulevard, thence north along Santa Fe boulevard to east Slauson avenue, thence west to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 41 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Vernon. Beginning at the intersection of East 27th street and Santa Fe avenue, north along Santa Fe avenue to entrance to trailer sales lot, thence west along fence to boundary of Consolidated Rock Products Co., thence south along fence to East 27th street, thence east to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 42 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of North Hollywood. Beginning at intersection of Van Owen street and Laurel Canyon boulevard, thence east along Van Owen street to Lankershim street, thence north along Lankershim street to Cohasset street, thence west along Cohasset street to Laurel Canyon boulevard, thence south along Laurel Canyon boulevard to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 43 . . .

Los Angeles County, beginning at intersection of Anaheim-Telegraph road and Union Pacific Railroad tracks, thence southwest along Anaheim-Telegraph road to Gaspar street, thence northeast along Gaspar street to Union Pacific Railroad tracks, thence along the south side of the tracks to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 47 . . .

Los Angeles County, including part of Burbank. Beginning at the intersection of San Fernando boulevard and Cohasset street, thence west along Cohasset street to Vineland avenue, thence south along Vineland avenue to Victory boulevard, thence east along Victory boulevard to Hollywood Way, thence north along Hollywood Way to Empire avenue, thence east on Empire avenue to Ontario street, thence north on Ontario street to San Fernando boulevard, thence northwest on San Fernando boulevard to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 78 . . .

Kern County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Magunden Substation of the Southern California Edison Company.

Prohibited Area No. 80 . . .

Kern County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Central Station of the California Electric Power Company.

Prohibited Area No. 81 . . .

The area a distance of 100 feet in any direction from the center line of the Parker Dam on the Colorado River and within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from the power plant of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California located at Parker Dam on the Colorado River.

Prohibited Area No. 82 . . .

The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the intake pumping station on the Colorado River of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California located two miles above Parker Dam.

Prohibited Area No. 83 . . .

The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from Gene reservoir pumping plant of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California located three miles west of Parker Dam.

Prohibited Area No. 84 . . .

Riverside County. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the center line of Copper Basin Dam of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California located two miles west of Gene reservoir pumping plant on the Colorado River. Aqueduct.

Prohibited Area No. 85 . . .

San Bernardino County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Iron Mountain pumping plant of Metropolitan Water District located 70 miles west of Parker Dam on the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Prohibited Area No. 86 . . .

Riverside County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from Eagle Mountain pumping plant on Metropolitan Water District located 110 miles west of Park-

er Dam on the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Prohibited Area No. 87 . . .

Riverside County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Hayfield Mountain pumping plant, 130 miles west of Aqueduct.

Prohibited Area No. 88 . . .

Keeler, Inyo County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from Keeler plant of the Sierra Talc Company.

Prohibited Area No. 34 . . .

San Luis Obispo County, including Piedras Blancas Point. The area embraced within a circle having a radius of one mile from Piedras Blancas Point Lighthouse.

IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Prohibited Area No. 1 . . .

Del Norte County, including Crescent City, commencing at the mouth of the Smith River and following up the Smith River to U. S. Highway No. 101; following southward on U. S. Highway No. 101 to crossing of Wilson Creek, then down Wilson Creek to the Pacific Ocean and north on the coast to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 2 . . .

Humboldt County, including Trinidad, commencing at the mouth of Redwood Creek going up Redwood Creek to U. S. Highway No. 101, then south on U. S. Highway No. 101 to Little River, then down Little River to the Pacific Ocean and back along the coast to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 4 . . .

Humboldt County, including Cape Mendocino and constituting the area embracing within a circle having a radius of 1/2 mile from Cape Mendocino Lighthouse.

Prohibited Area No. 5 . . .

Humboldt County, including Punta Gorda, constituting the area embracing within a circle having a radius of 1/2 mile from Punta Gorda Lighthouse.

Prohibited Area No. 7 . . .

Mendocino County, including Point Arena, commencing at the mouth of Alder Creek thence up Alder Creek to State Highway No. 1, thence south along State Highway No. 1 to Point Arena, thence west to Pacific Ocean, thence north along the coast to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 9 . . .

Sonoma County, all of Skaggs Island (bounded by Sonoma Creek, Napa Slough, Hudman Slough and Second Napa Slough.)

Prohibited Area No. 14 . . .

Marin County, including Tiburon Peninsula commencing at the junction of State Highway No. 1 and U. S. Highway No. 101 at Mansanita thence north along U. S. Highway No. 101 to Tiburon boulevard (east of Alto); thence east along Tiburon boulevard to Tiburon, thence north and northwest along the shore of Tiburon Peninsula to U. S. Highway No. 101 at San Clemente, thence along U. S. Highway No. 101 to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 17 . . .

Alameda County, including San Francisco Bay Airdrome, commencing at Neptune Beach running north along Webster street to Oakland Inner Harbor and thence westerly along the shore line of Oakland Inner Harbor to San Francisco Bay, thence along the shore line of San Francisco Bay to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 20 . . .

San Francisco County, commencing at the mouth of Islais Creek Channel running west to Third street, thence north on Third street to El Dorado street, thence east on El Dorado street to the shore, thence along the shore to the point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 21 . . .

San Francisco County, the area bounded by Islais Creek Channel, easterly line of Davids avenue to the intersection of Mandell street, thence east to the shore line, thence to the point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 22 . . .

San Francisco County, commencing at the intersection of the south-

west line of Donahue street with the shore line of San Francisco Bay, running southwest along Donahue street to Jerrold avenue, thence southeast along Jerrold avenue to the shore line, thence along the shore line to the point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 23 . . .

San Mateo County, including Point San Bruno, the area within 1/2 mile of the radio towers located on Point San Bruno.

Prohibited Area No. 24 . . .

San Mateo County, including part of the town of San Bruno being the area bounded on the north by Walnut street, on the east by Second avenue, on the south by San Bruno avenue, and on the west by San Mateo avenue.

Prohibited Area No. 25 . . .

San Mateo County, including part of Montara commencing at the mouth of San Vicente Creek, running up San Vicente Creek to State Highway No. 1 thence north on State Highway No. 1 to San Pedro Creek, thence down San Pedro Creek to Pacific Ocean, thence along shore line to point of beginning.

Prohibited Area No. 27 . . .

Santa Clara County, including Black Mountain. The area bounded on the northeast by the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks; on the north by El Monte avenue and Moody road; on the west by Page Mill road; on the southwest by the Monte Belle road, and the east by Stevens Creek Reservoir and Stevens Creek.

Prohibited Area No. 29 . . .

Monterey County, including Point Sur. The area embraced within a circle having a radius of one mile from Point Sur Lighthouse.

Prohibited Area No. 49 . . .

Fall River Mills, Shasta County, the area within 1000 feet in any direction from Pit No. 1, Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 50 . . .

Burney, Shasta County, the area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Pit No. 3, Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 51 . . .

Caribou, Plumas County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from the Caribou Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 52 . . .

Storrie, Plumas County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from the Bucks Creek Plant.

Prohibited Area No. 53 . . .

Las Plumas, Butte County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from the Big Bend Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 55 . . .

Placerville, El Dorado County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the El Dorado Plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 56 . . .

Jackson, Amador County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the electric plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 57 . . .

Jackson, Amador County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet from the Tiger Creek plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 58 . . .

Stanislaus, Tuolumne County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Stanislaus plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 59 . . .

Jamestown, Tuolumne County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the Melones plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 60 . . .

North Fork, Madera County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from A. G. Wishon plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 61 . . .

Auberry, Fresno County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any

direction from the Kerchoff plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 62 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from Balch plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 63 . . .

Shasta County. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the center line of the Lake Britton Dam of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 64 . . .

Plumas County. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the center line of the Lake Almanor Dam of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 65 . . .

Nevada County. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the center line of Lake Spaulding Dam of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 66 . . .

Plumas County. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the center line of Bucks Storage Dam of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 67 . . .

Plumas County. The area within a distance of 300 feet in any direction from the center line of the Butte Valley Dam of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Prohibited Area No. 68 . . .

Amador and Calaveras Counties. The area within a distance of 500 feet from the Pardee hydro-electric generating plant of East Bay Municipal Utility District on Mokelumne River.

Prohibited Area No. 69 . . .

Amador and Calaveras Counties. The area within a distance of 300 feet from the Jackson Dam of East Bay Municipal Utility District on Mokelumne River.

Prohibited Area No. 70 . . .

Tuolumne County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from the early intake hydro-electric generating plant of city and county of San Francisco, located on Middle Fork Tuolumne River.

Prohibited Area No. 71 . . .

Tuolumne County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Moccasin Creek hydro-electric generating plant of the city and county of San Francisco, located on Tuolumne River.

Prohibited Area No. 72 . . .

Tuolumne County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from O'Shaughnessy Dam hydro-electric generating plant of the city and county of San Francisco, located in the western end of Hetchy Hetchy Reservoir.

Prohibited Area No. 73 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Big Creek Hydro-electric Generating Plant No. 1 of the Southern California Edison Company.

Prohibited Area No. 74 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Big Creek Hydro-electric Generating Plant No. 2 of the Southern California Edison Company.

Prohibited Area No. 75 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Big Creek Hydro-electric Generating Plant No. 2A of the Southern California Edison Company.

Prohibited Area No. 76 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Big Creek Hydro-electric Generating Plant No. 8 of the Southern California Edison Company.

Prohibited Area No. 77 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 1000 feet in any direction from Big Creek Hydro-electric Generating Plant No. 3 of the Southern California Edison Company.

Prohibited Area No. 79 . . .

Fresno County. The area within a distance of 500 feet in any direction from Piedra Substation of the Southern California Edison Company.

NO MAN'S LAND

health for defense

The cook may spoil the vitamins, a new pamphlet, prepared by the Iowa State College extension service as part of the "health for defense" program warns.

Cooking too long and stirring too much may destroy much of the value of Vitamins B-1 and C in such foods as lima beans, cauliflowers, pork chops, eggs and string beans.

Freezing, however, protects the vitamin content of food.

More than half of B-1, the so-called nerve and digestion vitamin, may be destroyed by overcooking.

Too long storage of cabbage, ap-

ples and oranges may sharply lessen the content of growth-promoting Vitamin C.

The gardener also may reduce the vitamin content of foods by poor practices, and inferior quality vegetables have been found to have less vitamin content. Variety, soil fertility, growing season, etc., appear to have considerable influence on the amount of vitamins found in given foods.

The following five vitamins are listed as necessary for health:

Vitamin A, which is credited with maintaining healthy tissues in the eyes, mouth and intestinal tract;

edited by hatsumi hirao
and mikiko hayashida

B-1, or thiamin; C or ascorbic acid; Vitamin D which aids the body in making use of calcium and phosphorus for sound teeth and bones, and Vitamin G, or riboflavin, which is believed to prolong life.

Liver, cooked greens such as spinach, beet or turnip tops and dried apricots were reported high in A, B and C. Yeast, peanuts and pork chops were listed as excellent sources of B and G vitamins.

Raw tomatoes, cantaloupes, fresh strawberries and orange juice contain substantial quantities of Vitamin C.

Cod-liver oil is the traditional source of Vitamin D, which promotes growth and prevents rickets in children, but red salmon is an even better source, according to extension service charts. Pink salmon has a lower vitamin content.

ALL-OUT BATTLE AGAINST DIFFICULT STAINS ON RUGS

Removing stains from rugs is a matter of nip and tuck with time, for stains should be cleaned up as soon as they happen. That means having all sorts of items on hand to do any one of a number of jobs. The following are the most common stains:

Animal stains: These usually cause discoloration. Clean at once. Sponge thoroughly with salt solution (½ cup salt to 1 quart lukewarm water).

Candle wax: Use carbon tetrachloride or other dry cleaning fluid. Blot with absorbent cloth.

Chewing gum: Pour a little carbon tetrachloride over the gum and let it stand for a couple of minutes, then scrape off with a dull knife blade. Any remaining traces may be sponged with carbon tetrachloride.

Chocolate: Sprinkle with pow-

dered borax, then moisten with cold water. Remove with cloth and cold water. Brush up borax when dry.

Coffee and tea: Without cream, can be washed with mild soap and cold water. For stains with cream, use dry cleaning fluid.

Ink: Take up freshly spilled ink with blotting paper or soft cloth, being careful not to spread the stain. Sponge with lukewarm water. Stubborn stains require professional treatment.

Mud: Allow to dry, then brush out.

More difficult spots like fruit stains, iodine, dyes and running colors, old paint or old ink stains should be handled by a rug cleaning expert. When soap and water are used for any spot be careful not to get fabric too wet. Also be sure to rinse well, and brush pile erect before dry.

LEARNING TO DRIVE? HERE ARE FUNDAMENTAL RULES

Whether or not you've paid your insurance premium, you'll find it worthwhile to pay attention to the following startling statistics on automobile accidents during 1941, released by the National Safety Council.

Of 41,000 fatalities on the highways, only 2,500 were caused by women drivers.

But wait a minute, before you start waving this page in your husband's face as proof that women are safer drivers than men.

These figures do not allow for the indisputable fact that men drive much more than women, that most women drivers stay at home when the streets are slick from snow or rain, that few women handle the wheel on long distance trips.

The National Safety Council learned from a recent poll that 60 per cent of the people quizzed would rather ride in a car driven by a man, 8 per cent prefer a woman at

the wheel, and the remaining 32 per cent are either fatalists or pedestrians.

Driving tests in every state requiring a demonstration for license have shown that in general men react more quickly than women, show more skill and stay calmer in emergencies.

Here are four fundamental rules for women drivers recommended by the Safety Council:

1. Loose hair blowing in the face is dangerous.
2. Few women will put out their hands to give a signal when it is raining, which adds to danger.
3. Feminine raiment, sometimes adds to a woman's danger. You can't drive safely while trying to hold on to your hat, and flowing sleeves may tangle with gear shifts.
4. Women are likely to be more emotional than men. Stay calm. Don't allow irritation or panic to add to your danger and injure your health.

Cheery Notes in Laundry Room Aid In Routing Dreaded "Blue Mondays"

Have you ever stopped to think that perhaps the reason you dislike wash days, the reason they wear you out more than any other day in the week, is not so much what you do that day, as where you do it?

One sure way to brighten your "Blue Mondays" is to make your laundry room more attractive, and turn a dank dungeon into a pleasant work room.

Here's a check-list for an ideal laundry room, jotted down by a well-known economist:

Tubs and tables should be spotless.

Shelves should be handy for supplies.

The walls of the laundry room should be whitewashed.

If there is a window in the laundry room, flatter it with bright, neat curtains.

Add a few gay pictures to the walls. After all, you spend a lot of hours in the room each year. Why not make it as pleasant as possible?

SPICY AND SWEET-SOUR

This recipe has a spicy, sweet-sour taste. Be sure to close the kitchen door, if you do not want the odor of vinegar to permeate your house.

TONGUE A LA TOLMAN

Boil one large fresh tongue with onion until tender. Remove from water and peel off the skin. Place it in a well greased casserole and put over it the following:

- 1 cup vinegar
 - 1 cup brown sugar
 - Slices of lemon
 - Handful of raisins
- Bake in a covered dish and baste often. (About one hour in a quick oven.)

DELICIOUS LEFT-OVER HAM

- 1 cup ham, chopped
 - 1 cup corn
 - 2 tablespoon minced onion
 - 3 teaspoon milk
 - 3 eggs
 - 1 tablespoon bacon fat
- Melt fat and brown onions and corn in a large frying pan. Add beaten eggs, milk and ham and cook slowly stirring frequently for about ten to 15 minutes.—M.H.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Ugly fingernails are frequently caused by a lack of Vitamin D, which is found in sunshine, and of Vitamin G, contained in milk, cheese, buttermilk and fruit juice?

Your nails are susceptible to disease just like the rest of your body, and that many of their ailments are caused by mechanical injuries acquired while they were developing in the nail base, or matrix?

If your nails are blue, or have ridges, or white specks, there may be a systemic condition calling for medical attention?

It takes about five months for your nail to move forward from matrix to nail-tip, or approximately one thirty-second of an inch per week?

Contrary to popular belief, nail polish and polish dissolvants don't cause nails to break?

Nail polish does for the fingers what lipstick does for the lips? (In other words, it gives color and brilliance to their expression.)

In your kitchen are four natural, time-tested hand beautifiers? Vinegar and lemon juice, to counteract the caustic effects of ammonia, strong soaps, etc.; lemon juice, again, to remove discolorations and act as mild bleach; olive oil, to strengthen the nails; dairy cream to soften the skin texture.

A hand lotion is an investment in hand daintiness? It should be used twice daily.

Relaxed hands mean relaxed faces?

Betty Barclay's Food Facts No. 4 Milk



Milk is recognized as the most nearly complete and broadly nutritive of all foods. So rich is it in the nutritive values which supply the daily needs of the body that physicians and recognized nutritionists consider milk the basic food of a well-constructed diet.

For example, milk furnishes a type of protein of high biological value. It is abundant in carbohydrate and fat. It is one of the best sources of two most important mineral elements, calcium and phosphorus, needed for growth and maintenance of bones and teeth. It is one of the best sources of vitamins A and G (known as B2), which are so vital to growth and good nutrition. It is also a good source of vitamin B1.

Authorities unite in recommending for normal children about a quart of milk each day. For adults they advise a pint a day.

We think of milk as a liquid food. But it is really a solid food because when acted upon by the gastric juice of the stomach it forms rather large curds, which are sometimes quite difficult to digest.

There are a number of ways to obtain the food values of milk yet have softer, more readily digestible curds in the stomach—such as the use of condensed milk, homogenized milk and boiled milk.

One of the oldest and best-accepted methods is through the addition of rennet, which is nature's own way of forming soft milk curds. Fortunately, this is also one of the easiest because rennet powder and

rennet tablets are available almost everywhere—and are very inexpensive. By using them you can make milk into delicious rennet-custard desserts which tempt both children and adults to take more milk.

Apricot Presto Rennet-Custard

- ½ pound dried apricots
- 1 cup water
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 pint milk (not canned or soft curd)
- 1 package chocolate rennet powder
- ½ pint whipping cream
- ½ pound sweet wafers crushed

Wash apricots well and soak overnight in cold water. Simmer in same water until soft, remove at once and put through puree sieve. Stir in sugar and cool. Warm milk slowly, stirring constantly. Test a drop on inside of wrist frequently.

When comfortably warm, (120 degree F.) not hot, remove at once from stove. Stir rennet powder into milk briskly until dissolved—not over one minute. Pour at once, while still liquid, into sherbet glasses, filling to about ¾ inch from top. Do not move until firm—about 10 minutes. Chill in ice box.

When ready to serve, add cream or water to apricot puree, if necessary, until it will spread easily. Spread lightly over tops of rennet-custards to a depth of ¼ to ½ inch. Whip cream until stiff and heap lightly over puree, covering surface. Sprinkle with a generous amount of sweet wafer crumbs. Chill until ready to serve. Yield: 6 to 8 desserts.

VICTORY RESOLUTIONS

Rules of Conduct for Women to Follow to Support U. S. Defense Efforts

You've filed away those New Year's resolutions for another eleven months, but here are a brand new set of Victory Resolutions for every day in the year. They were propounded by Mrs. Sidney C. Berg, chairman of the Manhattan Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices, and apply to women everywhere, whether they live in the larger cities threatened by actual tokens of war, or in outlying hamlets where only the hysteria of fear forbodes.

- "1. I will immediately volunteer my services to do my part in the nation's defense.
- "2. I promise to co-operate wholeheartedly with defense authorities in preparing my home and family for any emergency.
- "3. I promise to do nothing that will spread uneasiness or panic among my neighbors, friends or family.
- "4. I will not create artificial scarcities of any commodity by hoarding or excess purchases, nor will I attempt to evade purchase limit set on any commodity by my government.
- "5. I promise to save and offer to the government such vitally needed defense materials as waste-paper, aluminum, etc.
- "6. I will help preserve America's heritage of tolerance by harboring no prejudices against aliens of whatever country without valid and sufficient reason.
- "7. I promise never to become panicky no matter what the circumstances or the cause.
- "8. I will aid America's victory program by purchasing to the limit of my ability National Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.
- "9. I will never lose faith in the ultimate victory of America over all its enemies."

"Optional Form" Facilitates Filing Of Income Tax Returns This Year

With the costs of operating our government increasing under war-time needs, it is the duty of every citizen to pay special heed to the filing of income tax returns this year.

Under the new tax law passed by Congress in September, 1941, personal exemptions are now reduced to \$750 for single persons and \$1,500 for a married couple living together.

On a weekly basis, \$750 a year is approximately \$14.42 per week. For married couples, the exemption of \$1,500 annually can be broken down to \$28.85 per week.

Husbands who have not lived with their wives for any part of the year are on the same basis as a single person. If both husband and wife have an income and their combined gross income amounts to \$1,500 or more, they must file even if the income of each is less than \$1,500. In such cases they may file joint or separate returns.

Two forms of the tax return are in use—Form 1040 which has been in use for many years and Form 1040A which is the "optional form" devised in connection with the new law.

For gross incomes over \$3,000, Form 1040 is the one to use. Others may use this form if they choose, or they may use the optional form.

All forms may be obtained from the local Collector of Internal Revenue or from local banks.

When the gross income is \$3,000 or less and consists wholly of salary, wages, compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rents, annuities or royalties, an optional form for reporting is permitted.

It may not be used if income exceeds \$3,000, or if income is from any other source.

The form was devised largely to simplify matters for the millions of new taxpayers this year.

If a husband and wife file separate returns, the limitation of \$3,000 applies to the gross income of each; if they file a joint return, the limitation applies to the combined gross income of the spouses.

The amount of the tax imposed is determined by reference to the schedule on the reverse of the optional form. Gross incomes are grouped in blocks of \$25.00 with the same tax payable for all incomes falling within the particular block. Those with dependents merely subtract \$400 for each dependent and find the block in which the reduced amount falls.

The table is figured roughly on the assumption that deductions amount to about 10% of the income. It is advisable to prepare the regular tax return first and compare the resulting tax with that of the optional table. In many cases, the savings secured will be worth the effort of filling out the regular form.

Certain rules are to be observed if the special form is used:

1. A married person who is not the head of a family and is not living with husband or wife on the last day of the taxable year is taxed as a single person.

2. The new rules do not apply to a nonresident alien individual, or an estate or trust. All of these use ordinary returns.

3. Only a married person living with husband or wife is to be deemed a "married person." The status is determined by the condition on the last day of the taxable year.

4. If a husband and wife live together and file separate returns, each is treated as a single person. They cannot divide the exemption as they choose as on the regular form.

The table is given below, up to and including the figures for the total income of \$2,500.

| If your total income is | | Your tax is | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| From | To | Single Person | Married Person |
| \$ 1 | \$ 750 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| 750 | 775 | 1 | 0 |
| 775 | 800 | 2 | 0 |
| 800 | 825 | 3 | 0 |
| 825 | 850 | 5 | 0 |
| 850 | 875 | 7 | 0 |
| 875 | 900 | 9 | 0 |
| 900 | 925 | 11 | 0 |
| 925 | 950 | 16 | 0 |
| 950 | 1,000 | 18 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 1,025 | 20 | 0 |
| 1,025 | 1,050 | 22 | 0 |
| 1,050 | 1,075 | 24 | 0 |
| 1,075 | 1,100 | 26 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 1,125 | 29 | 0 |
| 1,125 | 1,150 | 31 | 0 |
| 1,150 | 1,175 | 33 | 0 |
| 1,175 | 1,200 | 35 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 1,225 | 37 | 0 |
| 1,225 | 1,250 | 39 | 0 |
| 1,250 | 1,275 | 42 | 0 |
| 1,275 | 1,300 | 44 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 1,325 | 46 | 0 |
| 1,325 | 1,350 | 48 | 0 |
| 1,350 | 1,375 | 50 | 0 |
| 1,375 | 1,400 | 52 | 0 |
| 1,400 | 1,425 | 55 | 0 |
| 1,425 | 1,450 | 57 | 0 |
| 1,450 | 1,475 | 59 | 0 |
| 1,475 | 1,500 | 61 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 1,525 | 63 | 1 |
| 1,525 | 1,550 | 65 | 2 |
| 1,550 | 1,575 | 68 | 3 |
| 1,575 | 1,600 | 70 | 5 |
| 1,600 | 1,625 | 72 | 6 |
| 1,625 | 1,650 | 74 | 7 |
| 1,650 | 1,675 | 76 | 9 |
| 1,675 | 1,700 | 78 | 11 |
| 1,700 | 1,725 | 80 | 13 |
| 1,725 | 1,750 | 83 | 15 |
| 1,750 | 1,775 | 85 | 17 |
| 1,775 | 1,800 | 87 | 19 |
| 1,800 | 1,825 | 89 | 22 |
| 1,825 | 1,850 | 91 | 24 |
| 1,850 | 1,875 | 93 | 26 |
| 1,875 | 1,900 | 96 | 28 |
| 1,900 | 1,925 | 98 | 30 |
| 1,925 | 1,950 | 100 | 32 |
| 1,950 | 1,975 | 102 | 35 |
| 1,975 | 2,000 | 104 | 37 |
| 2,000 | 2,025 | 106 | 39 |
| 2,025 | 2,050 | 109 | 41 |
| 2,050 | 2,075 | 111 | 43 |
| 2,075 | 2,100 | 113 | 45 |
| 2,100 | 2,125 | 115 | 48 |
| 2,125 | 2,150 | 117 | 50 |
| 2,150 | 2,175 | 119 | 52 |
| 2,175 | 2,200 | 122 | 54 |
| 2,200 | 2,225 | 124 | 56 |
| 2,225 | 2,250 | 126 | 58 |
| 2,250 | 2,275 | 128 | 60 |
| 2,275 | 2,300 | 130 | 63 |
| 2,300 | 2,325 | 132 | 65 |
| 2,325 | 2,350 | 134 | 67 |
| 2,350 | 2,375 | 137 | 69 |
| 2,375 | 2,400 | 139 | 71 |
| 2,400 | 2,425 | 141 | 73 |
| 2,425 | 2,450 | 143 | 76 |
| 2,450 | 2,475 | 145 | 78 |
| 2,475 | 2,500 | 147 | 80 |
| 2,500 | 2,525 | 150 | 82 |

Contrary to the reports of many, income tax returns may be filled out by any individual and not just by certified public accountants or by attorneys. The JACL chapters may help fill these forms out.

Those who are interned and must make out reports may request an extension of time in writing to their local Internal Revenue Department.

—BUY U.S. DEFENSE BONDS—

Thomas Iseri to Head N. W. D. C.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Thomas Iseri of Auburn was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Northwest District Council of the JACL, while Clarence T. Aral of Seattle was voted secretary. George Yasumura of Auburn was named treasurer.

Civic League Names Yasumura.

AUBURN, Wash.—George Yasumura, prominent grower, was named president of the Valley Civic League at a recent election meeting. Others named to offices at this time were: vice-presidents, Frank Natsuhara, Auburn; Martin Hirabayashi, Thomas; and Johnny Okimoto, Kent;

Tomio Itabashi, treas.; Frances Itabashi, rec. sec.; Mary Arima, corres. sec.; Thomas Iseri, board delegate.

Volunteer members aided the postmasters at Kent and Auburn in registering the Valley Japanese aliens.

An appropriation was granted the Kent district to open an office to take care of the present emergency.

At a recent drive, the Auburn district contributed over \$100 to the Red Cross Emergency War Fund.

Koga Selected

OGDEN, Utah.—The newly elected officers of the Ogden JACL, headed by President Tatsuo Koga, have been announced as follows: Jiro Tsukamoto, vice-pres.; Michi Mayemura, rec. sec.; Michiyo Mukai, corres. sec.; Jake H. Koga, treas.; Yoshi Sato, reporter.

Otsuka, Leader

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Frank Otsuka was elected to succeed Fred Katsumata as the new president of the San Diego chapter of the JACL at a recent election. Members of his cabinet include: Fred Katsumata, 1st vice-pres.; Susie Mukai, 2nd vice-pres.; Sam Fujita, exec. sec.; Audrey Fujita, rec. sec.; Anna Morikawa, treas.; George Higuchi, treas.; Tetsu Hirasaki, Ted Yagade, Dr. Fukuyama, publicity; and Bernice Ohashi, historian.

New Chapter Set

VENICE, Calif.—More than 100 citizens have joined the newly organized Venice chapter of the JACL, an outgrowth of the Bay District chapter. John Aono was elected as the first president of the chapter. Others chosen to serve on the first cabinet are as follows: Thomas Kusuda, first vice-pres.; Fumi Utsuki, 2nd vice-pres.; Mie Utsuki, rec. sec.; Anna Wakamatsu, corres. sec.; Toru Takamatsu, treas.; Teruo Kamoto, auditor; Sachiko Takamatsu, historian; Kenso Kiyohiro, Yukio Okamoto, Dan Sugimoto, program chairmen.

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Changes Made

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Dave Tatsuno will succeed Henry Tani who resigned his post as president to accept the position of full-time executive secretary of the local chapter.

Dr. Tokuji Hedani will take over Tatsuno's office of treasurer while Dr. Carl Hirota will take over the chairmanship of the finance committee, also formerly held by the new president.

Mitsue Kono's team captured top honors in the recent membership drive. The members secured 190 new names. Wilbur Takiguchi's team was second with 102 new members, followed by Tane Ame-miya's group with 65.

The chapter is currently conducting first aid classes at its new headquarters. The cooperation of the members was also lauded in the successful registration of Japanese nationals.

Oakland Cabinet

OAKLAND, Calif.—Kay Hirao will head the war-time cabinet of the local JACL chapter, with the assistance of the following:

Frank Tsukamoto, 1st vice-pres.; Mikiko Hayashida, 2nd vice-pres.; Shoichi Asazawa, treas.; Jimmy Nagata, assistant treas.; Alice Kaneko, rec. sec.; and Mieko Akagi, corres. secretary.

The board of governors consists of: Mr. R. H. Wehara, Hiroshi Tatsu, Betty Fujisaki, Dr. Hikoyeda, Noboru Kaita, Dr. Tad Tani, Haruki Kuroiwa, Tad Hirota, Fred Nomura, Hayaji Oda and Joe Oishi.

Reorganization

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Mt. View and San Jose divisions of the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County will hereafter be reorganized as two independent chapters in order to facilitate the work of the members in this region.

\$75,000 Goal

FRESNO, Calif.—The American Loyalty League Defense Bond committee has set \$75,000 as the goal for a drive now underway. According to Dr. J. D. Sasaki, chairman of the committee, residents of Fresno have already purchased over \$40,000 worth of bonds.

Among the Japanese, the Fresno American Loyalty League was the first to purchase a \$500 bond in July, 1941, in support of the National Defense program.

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Alameda Board Coordinates City Defense Program

ALAMEDA, Calif.—As a result of activities of the local JACL emergency welfare board, efforts of local citizens have been coordinated into a central organization.

A summary of the accomplishments reveals that all of the divisions have contributed their share to a unified community.

Under the chairmanship of Haruo Imura, 11 bulletins have been issued to 160 homes. Led by Stanley Tsuchiya, the social welfare division has contacted the County Welfare Association, the California State Department of Employment, the Red Cross, and Japanese organizations on behalf of the needy.

Susumu Togasaki and his aides of the legal group have seen to the distribution of reports from the Federal Reserve Bank. Headed by John Yoshino, the correspondence group sent letters to 125 civic organizations of the city, pledging loyalty to the United States, and have also sent out letters of appreciation.

Through the efforts of Scotty Tsuchiya, 190 registrations were secured for Civilian Defense. Of these, 110 were citizens and 80 non-citizens. Other duties taken over by this group include Red Cross work and first aid classes.

Tsuchiya Named As New President

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Scotty Tsuchiya has been named to head the activities of the local chapter during the coming year. The remainder of the new cabinet consists of: Haruo Imura, vice-pres.; Katherine Kaneko, rec. sec.; Emily Yagyu, corres. sec.; Susumu Togasaki, treas.; Kenji Shikuma auditor; Osaki Kono, Sam Narahara, Tsugie Shiroishi, Stanley Tsuchiya, and John Yoshino, board of governors.

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