The Pacific Citizen

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A TALE OF TALES OF HUMANITY

By I, Thou *and* Them

Harriet and Richard Case were just a pair of love birds even if they had been married two years. Their home was a place of delight and harmony. In fact we unmarried friends were at times a bit envious of them. Ever affectionate and loving, they lived in a charmed circle.

"Say, I'm getting so sentimental that I just feel like getting married," said Ruth to her friend after spending an evening with the Cases.

"Ditto, here. But I guess you'll have to fall in love," was the response.

No matter how bad times were or how dreary the world, just [illegible] the Cases and one felt that life was worth while. How they did make heaven on earth was plainly to be seen. But didn't a snake crawl into Eden? In this case, nobody knew how it began but when contract bridge became popular everybody was enthusiastic. Of course the Cases and their friends were equally interested. As it turned out they both were good players.

"Darling, you should have not raised my last bid," was often showering you a stopper," reproached Harrie

-es, dearie but I have good support for your diamonds," countered Dick. "Yes, but——" interposed Harriet. "I was giving you last choice of the bid, thinking perhaps the spades were not good," explained Dick, his voice deadly calm, while in the heat of argument Harriet started to scream at Dick. Meanwhile consternation filled the opposing side; they were actually quarreling, these love birds.

Peace reigned and the game progressed. But arguments rent the air. They also held up the game, while the helpless guests sat in embarrassed silence while the two love birds argued and argued until their gentle loving voices became harsh and discordant.

"Say, just what became of the billing and cooing Cases? They still bill and coo but what hot arguments they can stage when playing bridge together," sighed Ruth. "By hook or crook, we must keep them apart in bridge."

But the next time they played, Harriet would say, "Dick, darling, we must practice together if we are to get anywhere." With sinking heart and despair the friends silently join in.

"Now, sweetheart, there you go, you told me I don't bid right, and when I do as you say, you go down," complained Harriet.

"But, dear, you should bid that way only when you have a biddable suit to fall back on, don't forget that," patiently explained Dick. So the battle rages while uncomfortable friends sit by disgusted.

So the snake in the form of bridge, keeps up the battle royal for these two. What to do? Perhaps they might read something like this about another couple and with plenty of sense of humor, read, laugh and resolve that they wont be in the same boat. Funny humans.

—o—

May Tani and Baron Hara were that way with each other. Just what makes them that way was the subject of all discussion. Their group couldn't see how Baron, the most eligible bachelor with the pick of the girls, could fall for a little nobody from nowhere. Secretly but avidly, the young folks talked pro and con of the affair. In spite of all gossips had to say, strangely the affair flourished.

May Tani was a pretty girl who liked a good time but no one could ever say her conduct was undesirable.

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RECOGNITION FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The J. A. C. L. has received a reply to its wire of congratulations from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, marking a new epoch in the history of the citizens' league movement in this country. The message is a friendly and encouraging one for all those interested in Japanese-American friendship. It reads as follows:

"On behalf of the President, I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous telegram of congratulations upon his inauguration, in which you pledge your co-operation in his efforts to establish a basis for permanent international amity. It gives me pleasure to convey to you the President's appreciation of your message, and to assure you of his complete concurrence in your hope that the long-standing friendship between the United States and Japan will be maintained."

FLASHES FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Every month hereafter, a program will be outlined for the various chapters to incorporate into their activities. A full report of their work is expected to be remitted to the National Headquarters. By adhering to the various studies and duties outlined for them, it is believed that a greater co-operation and spirit of unity will be developed. The national body's progress is contingent upon the support each chapter gives to the work outlined herein and to be given in the months to come:

1. Each chapter is requested to remit their annual dues of $10.00 to the National Headquarters. This money is to be accumulated as a sinking fund by the J. A. C. L. Only necessary expenses, such as stationery, telegrams and such other incidentals, will be defrayed from this fund. The expenses of the national convention will be paid by the chapter which sends delegates to attend the meeting.

2. Each chapter is requested to send in their membership list with the following data: (a) whether member is below or above 21 years; (b) occupation of each member; (c) sex; (d) and addresses of each member.

3. Each chapter is requested to compile a list of citizens of Japanese ancestry above 21 years of age residing within the community or in the neighborhood and to furnish the same data as requested in connection with the membership.

4. Each chapter is requested to send in their minutes by the 15th of each month commencing from May. The plan is to keep a record of what each chapter is doing. In this are events which do not go into the minutes, the secretaries are requested to supplement report.

J. A. C. L.
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YOUNG PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO WELCOME MIDSHIPMEN

For the first time in the history of San Francisco, the young people were given the privilege of entertaining the midshipmen of the visiting Japanese training squadron on the evening of April 15. And what a success it was. The young future admirals privately stated that it was the best time they have had since leaving Japan.

Two huge busses, with five motorcycle officers as escorts paraded up Market Street during the busy Saturday evening hour and on to the Golden Gate Institute. With a total attendance of about 400, the hall was rather congested. But everyone had a good time.

The evening started with social games. The committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry Takahashi had everything planned so one after another events were staged, such as clothes hanging contest, eating contest, musical chair and so forth. After the games, the young people took it upon themselves to teach the young midshipmen how to dance. The officers were bashful in the beginning, but they soon forgot the fact that they were Japanese navy officers and mixed in freely.

The guests were safely escorted back to their ships around 11 p. m.

N. Y. K. GIVES BOAT PARTY

A great treat was in store for the young people of the Bay Region when the N. Y. K. gave a boat party to commemorate the installing of a cabin class on the Taiyo Maru. The affair was held on the evening of April 18th. There were over 350 guests present on the Taiyo to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. S. Nakase, manager of the N. Y. K. office in San Francisco, and his courteous assistants.

The first part of the evening was spent in viewing movies of sceneries of Japan. The dance party did not get under way until 9 P. M. Everybody had a grand time, what with Mr. Lucas, the capable master of ceremonies, guiding the merry-makers.

The party did not disband until midnight. And it was with a reluctant feeling that all left. Everyone wanted to have the party extend a little longer. The cry is for more parties of this nature.

AMONGST THE CHAPTERS

What is the matter with the California chapters? Such would be the logical query which would emanate from our readers because the news we have these days concerns the Northwest chapters mainly. Hardly any news has been received from the California chapters during the past month. Better hustle, Californians. Don't let the Pacific Northwest show us up.

—o—

The Northwest

The Big Event of the year seems to be the District Council Convention to be held by the Northwest District Council on Labor Day of this year in Portland. At this gathering, the championship oratorical contest of the Northwest will be held. This contest is more or less of a preliminary for the national championship to be held in San Francisco during the national convention.

Seattle, Wapato, Portland, Fife and other centers are soon going to hold their own preliminaries to select their speakers for the Portland finals.

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Sacramento

The Sacramento chapter did yeoman's work during the hearings for the various fishing and game bills which would have been discriminatory to Japanese. Under President Tsukamoto's leadership, the committee hearings were attended and the plans for such legislation were killed. More Power!

Also, in May, Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, General Secretary of the California Federation of Labor is giving a talk on Manchuria under the sponsorship of the league.

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San Francisco

Because of the many events which kept the young people of this community busy, the monthly dinner was postponed. May will see the resumption of normal activities once again.

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Southern California

A new chapter has been organized in San Gabriel. And another chapter will be formed in San Diego soon. The Brawley chapter is co-operating with the young people of San Diego in organizing this new chapter.

MATSUOKA ADDRESSES JAPANESE AUDIENCE

Before an audience of more than 3,000 Japanese residents of Northern California, Yosuke Matsuoka, the returning chief delegate of Japan to the League of Nations meeting on the Sino-Japanese question gave a two-hour address on Japan's position at Geneva.

The speaker held his audience spell-bound throughout. And no one returned home with any feeling of disappointment for he frankly discussed the Manchurian question, Japanese-American relations and the problems of the Japanese residents in America.

The most encouraging bit of advice was given to the American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Matsuoka stated that he was envious of the Japanese-Americans because of the opportunities they have before them in serving their country as good American citizens and for helping preserve amicable relations between the United States and Japan.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE

Inflation Boom

Most of us are in a quandry trying to understand what the terms, "inflation, deflation and reflation," mean. At least, the obvious facts have been ascertained, such as deflation applies to the billions of dollars in the still closed banks. And inflation has boomed commodity and stock prices, creating the greatest stock market excitement in years. But on the whole, we are still wondering what effect these terms carried into practical workings by the President will mean to us.

—o—

Hail The Beer

The prodigal son has returned to the American homes with a smiling face. And he has entered through the front door. Up 'till this month, he was seen sneaking through the back doors, peddled by the bootleggers. But today, he is a proud man, hailed as one of the saviors of federal budget balancing and the symbol of the return of the proverbial American freedom. The guzzlers are crowding the old fashioned saloon bars and soda fountains. The quantity consumed by each individual makes the onlooker wonder where all that liquid is flowing into. One thing is certain: the government is going to receive more revenue than she expected.

—o—

Liberty Nonsense

Peace loving people are like any other group. They begin to stir themselves after actual fighting has commenced. They do not seem to be able to grasp the significance of articles which create suspicion and hatred, such as those which have appeared in the Liberty Magazine. We do not know what motive, excepting sensationalism for circulation purposes, prompted the publishers to print such outrageous editorial and article of recent dates. The editorial concerning the resident Japanese was a most vicious piece of writing. If cognizance is taken of the harm such writing does to the peaceful relations between two friendly nations and to the earning of livelihood by law abiding residents, undoubtedly greater discretion would be exercised. A continuation of such articles will be most dangerous and every peace loving citizen should take steps to advise the publishers of their unwise tactics. Wars do not arise unless the public permits itself to become war conscious.

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EDITORIAL

President Roosevelt is the man of the hour. He is the magician who seems to be performing the impossible. Through superhuman efforts, he brought this country safely out of the banking crisis. Any bungling would have brought upon our country one of the greatest calamities of modern history. And one after another, problems are being met and dealt with.

The confidence the public has placed in him is a marvelous tribute to him. The dictatorial powers granted to him by Congress are meeting with the approval of the people. Though such practices may be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, the emergency exists and must be met.

In every hour of need, our country has found a leader. Everyone was praying for the leader to appear. And history has once more repeated itself.

Roosevelt, the leader, has appeared. He is guiding the destinies of this country in a manner which brings joy and happiness to the mass. We are glad that our president is living up to all the expectations of the people. May his reign rise to greater achievements.

—o—

In diplomacy, it is not wise to say, "Yes," or "No" concerning the future. The Japanese army has learned its lesson since the first days of the Manchurian crisis.

—o—

The visit of the Japanese training squadron and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka to this country was a wonderful thing.

The American public had the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the type of men who were engaged in the Shanghai incident. And the conclusion was that they were not barbarians but human beings.

As for Mr. Matsuoka, his frankness won the confidence and popularity of the American press. And the American public were given a true picture of Japan's position in the Far East.

Regardless of what each individual believes or thinks as to the merits of the case, the American public undoubtedly has come to have a greater respect for Japan as a nation because of the fine type of representatives who visited them.

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Commodity and stock prices are zooming upward; but work and wages are still scarce and low.

—o—

There are many people who seem to think that there is only one side to the Sino-Japanese brawl across the Pacific. So if any American takes positive action to side with Japan, such as by publishing articles and magazines, such a person is branded as a paid propagandist of the Japanese government. Even second generation members entertain faint suspicions until they actually come in contact with the individual and become convinced of his sincerity. It is a peculiar state of affairs for a country boasting of freedom of speech and thought.

—o—

Associate with Americans to advance the cause of Japanese American amity — easily said but difficult to materialize.

—o—

The national headquarters cannot boast of its own achievements during the past year. But to make amends for its past failures, greater efforts will be made to bring about greater unity and co-operation among the chapters. But in order to make the program a success, each chapter must co-operate.

The value of the citizens' leagues and the national organization is being recognized. The framework is now complete; but there has been little life in it. The affiliated chapters must make use of the national headquarters and help it become a useful, active body.

Let us all unite and help build up the national organization. In order to do so, every chapter is requested to carry out the monthly program outlined to them.

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To a creditor, the only way in which a debtor can show his good faith is to flash the almighty dollar which he has not.

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Like every other enterprise, the depression has placed a crimp on the finances of this publication. An appeal will be mailed to all our subscribers so that we may be able to raise funds to pay and clear off our debts. We are hoping that our readers will recognize the efforts that have been expended to continue this publication during these past years and help with their subscriptions.

A whole hearted response to the statements to be mailed to our readers will be appreciated greatly by the staff.

WANDERINGS OF A CYCLOID

The recent earthquake in Los Angeles abruptly unclothed the serenity of our thoughts and brought once more to our mind the fact that we live in an earthquake area.

The quake in L. A. cannot be considered to be more than a flicker compared to what may happen. If this same earthquake had hit an unpopulated spot on our coast, it would not have warranted much more than a mere mention in our newspapers. The whole of California could very well sink into the ocean without causing much of a ripple. The earth ten million years from now would not be recognized by the present inhabitants. We must take catastrophe as a matter of course and learn to expect the unexpected.

THE PROHIBITION REPEAL

After practically fifteen years, the country is having the opportunity to decide whether the "noble experiment" was a failure or not.

The Eighteenth Amendment which reads as follows:

"1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

was passed by the Senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and by the House by a vote of 282 to 128 on December 17th. The law was proclaimed as part of the Constitution after Nebraska ratified it on January 16, 1919.

Now the repeal amendment reads as follows:

"1. The Eighteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the States by Congress."

Since most of the legislatures are in session now, many are expecting to see the sentiment of the people put to a test in the very near future throughout the Union. It is to be hoped that friends do not come to the parting of ways by taking this issue to heart. The wets abided their time so it may turn out that the drys will have to be in the minority until such time as public opinion changes.

To a 'City Dweller'; (responsive) greetings:

You manifested deep concern about the moratorium in your recent letter. I was amused. Pardon the use of the word 'amused.' It is apt or should I say expedient. Once a friend wrote to me he was amused because I asked him what seemed a silly question. Frankly, I didn't feel amused when I read it. So I tried it in the same manner on a friend and inquired about it later. The reaction there was not pleasing, I was assured. 'Sfunny how a little word like that can make you feel so uneasy. I hope, therefore, you won't be hurt, peeved, aggravated, exasperated, provoked, galled, nettled, chafed, vexed, irritated (or whatever expresses the sensation best) over the word.

The first I heard of the moratorium was through the papers. It neither impressed me any at the time nor affected me in its duration. And like an impersonal matter I didn't follow through to see how others were affected. So you see, your letter elucidating the hardships encountered by you people were rather amusing. Now that I have first hand information verbally I can about imagine the embarrassing incidents that must have occurred.

Where I am, at least, I never heard any great ballyhoo over the situation. Although I must say that once I saw the cashier of our local bank earnestly explaining something to a few people. That it was about the moratorium, I am content, but I couldn't be bothered. Our merchants seemed to have been making their usual business, it seemed to me.

Of course, that may have been due to our credit method of doing business. We, usually, buy throughout the year on credit and pay at harvest. And as this isn't harvest time in our locality, I suppose, we were fortunate. I presume we would have had a great time if all this happened at such a time. However, little is bought daily by us and so I do not think we would have suffered to any extent. As you said we could survive on what we raise on the farm: greens from our gardens or fields; meat from chicken or hog, etc.

As to my persistent writing it affords me a vent to appease my introspective nature, may I say? Modern educational system has its merits. Even a farmer these days may obtain a good education with a little effort. And with newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, booklets, leaflets, etc., available with little or no cost at all supplementary knowledge is just forced unto you no matter how you may despise learning. Listening in to a radio alone is educational — why, sometimes they tell how many strokes you should make with your brush in order to have sufficient lather for your daily shave. Who couldn't shave well after such instructions, I beg to ask?

Sincerely yours,
THE FARMER.

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ARGUMENT OPPOSED TO A JAPANESE QUOTA

By V. S. McClatchy

Executive Secretary California Joint Immigration Committee

The grant of a quota to the Japanese—and necessarily, in fairness, to other Asiatics ineligible to American citizenship—would confer on them the same rights of entry for permanent settlement in this country as are now granted to Europeans of the assimilable races, on whose standards American civilization has been based. It means automatic repeal of the present provision (Sub. C, Sec. 13, of the Immigration Restriction Act of 1924) excluding as immigrants all those ineligible to American citizenship, since the grant of a quota would confer upon the disqualified races the very rights which the present law denies them. It involves permanent abandonment of the basic principle of the law, since the privilege once granted may not be withdrawn.

That law offers the only logical and effective plan thus far suggested to provide a barrier against entrance of the unassimilable races of Asia under any and all possible future conditions. It is a necessary corollary of our naturalization law, which since 1790 has barred from citizenship the colored races of Asia. It is the only means by which we can prevent those races securing American citizenship for their children, equally unassimilable.

In Reality, Not Merely 185 Japanese, But Total of 1,000 Asiatics a Year Involved

Advocates of a quota for Japan concede the point of racial unassimilability and the necessity for restricting immigration from Asia, but urge that the proposed quota means practical exclusion, as under the present law it would restrict that immigration annually to 185 from Japan and a corresponding number from certain other Asiatic countries, say a total of 1,000 ineligibles. But in making that plea the real issue is evaded. Once the eligibility of these races is conceded, regardless of the number admitted, slight changes in the law, or in its operation, would admit larger numbers. For instance, a change from the "national origins" plan to the one temporarily used before would admit 2,000 Chinese annually; change to the "selective" plan would admit practically as many Asiatics as Europeans; a law admitting ineligible alien women for wives of men already here would increase rapidly our Chinese and Japanese population; Japan could consistently insist on as large an immigration quota as allowed any other first class power. *A quota cannot be granted to Japan as proposed and the barrier against ineligible Asiatics maintained.*

Any "Good Will" Gained Could Only Be Temporary

It is claimed that certain desirable results would follow abandonment of the present national policy and the grant of a quota to Asiatics who are now barred. It becomes necessary then to consider those results and the interests that would be benefited thereby, and finally to determine whether they should receive greater weight than such national interests as may depend on maintenance of the present policy and law. If agreement cannot be reached on this issue, at least the issue will have been clearly defined.

It is said that Japan's goodwill has been lost because of the present law and may be regained by a grant of quota. The real question, however, is not, "Does Japan feel aggrieved?", but rather, "Has she just cause for grievance?"; and also, "Will grant of the present demand insure permanent goodwill, or only encourage further demands?" Goodwill which must be bought by gifts will not perhaps survive when gifts are no longer offered. In a competing world neither individual nor nation can long survive whose actions are dictated by the wishes of others rather than by his own needs.

Japanese Quota Advocates Well Meaning But Misguided

It is suggested that Japan's goodwill, if secured now, will make for international understanding, insure peace on the Pacific, and prevent war between the United States and Japan. *But in the unlikely event that Japan is determined to consider as sufficient grounds for permanent ill will and future war the maintenance by us of a national policy similar to that which she herself rigidly follows, it were better to know that fact before we abandon the only logical and effective barrier against peaceful Asiatic invasion.*

Mentions Organizations Favoring Japanese Exclusion

It is significant that the organizations instrumental in securing passage of the present exclusion law, and which have since continuously defended it, while differing widely in membership and purposes and offering a representative cross section of American citizenry, have no selfish or class interest in this matter. They have been actuated by what they conceive to be the vital concern of the nation. Never before have these organizations thus co-operated in a great national movement. The organizations referred to include the national and California state bodies of the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, Grange, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. To the number has been added within the past few years the new American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, comprising over ninety affiliated organizations.

Having clearly defined the issues in this controversy, consideration may now be given to the facts. The ardent support given in good faith to Japan's cause in this matter may be ascribed in many cases to lack of accurate information. In this narration of facts, reiteration of matters sufficiently covered in the able report of the Chairman of the Immigration Section will be avoided so far as possible.

Asiatic Immigration Created New Danger

No factor is so necessary to the strength and life of a nation today as homogeneity in its citizenry. To that element and its one hundred per cent literacy Japan owes in large part her position today as a first class power. It was to maintain homogeneity in its future population that the founders of the American Republic in 1790 limited naturalization to free whites. The children of citizens were, of course, entitled to citizenship, and so also by inference were children born on the soil to parents eligible to citizenship; *but not children born to those ineligible to such citizenship.* After the Civil War blacks were made eligible for naturalization, while the colored races were still barred. The Fourteenth Amendment, however, conferred citizenship on all those born on the soil regardless of race or qualification—an oversight which was realized later. At that time there were few members of the Asiatic colored races in the United States.

With the entrance of colored Asiatics in numbers a new danger was created, because their children acquired citizenship by birth. Three immigration exclusion measures were adopted to prevent the further entrance and guard against increase of these unassimilable groups. One of these measures, the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan, failed to accomplish its declared purpose. The exclusion provision of the 1924 act was intended to take the place of all previous laws of this character and to establish a broad general principle applicable to all possible future conditions.

Partly through omission, partly through special provision and partly through executive operation the broad and plainly expressed intent of Section 13 and its promoters was modified. The Chinese Exclusion Act and the Barred Zone Act (which excludes Hindus, Malays and others) were retained in force. Filipinos, ineligible to our citizenship, were declared admissible, as were all citizens of Mexico, though about one-third of her population, as Indians, are also ineligible. Thus was created the ground for Japan's claim that Section 13 was discriminatory against her people, since in operation it is used only against the Japanese, while other races, equally ineligible, are barred or admitted under separate provisions.

The advocates of a quota for Japan, instead of demanding and attempting to secure such changes as would restore the full force and effect of Section 13, and thus do away with any appearance of discrimination, insist that the Section itself shall be repealed and its basic principle abandoned.

Such a course is clearly inimical to the best interests of this nation, as will appear from the facts.

Japanese and Other Asiatics Prove Grave Problem in Hawaii

For over fifty years California has determinedly fought against the peaceful invasion of the state and nation by unassimilable Asiatics. She contemplated the threatened fate of Hawaii and saw similar conditions developing in certain sections of the Golden State. *Today Hawaii is an Asiatic colony and will ever remain so, Asiatics already constituting over two-thirds of the total population.* In 1931, Governor Judd, Hawaiian born, vetoed a resolution of the Hawaiian Legislature petitioning Congress for statehood, and declared that Hawaii should not invite statehood until experience had demonstrated how her Asiatic population would use the Franchise.

Less than twenty years ago, finding that the Japanese in continental United States had multiplied in numbers, notwithstanding Japan's responsibility under the Gentlemen's Agreement, that they were maintaining in California a state within a state under Imperial direction, and that they had, in conjunction with the Chinese, obtained control by ownership or long lease of from fifty percent to eighty-five percent of the rich irrigated lands in four leading agricultural counties—California forced the attention of Congress to the situation by passage of an alien land law.

Missionaries Propagandize In Favor of Japanese Quota

About this time a powerful ally entered the field on behalf of Japan—the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It was convinced by Dr. Sidney Gulick, a missionary professor from the University of Doshisha, who came from Japan for the purpose in 1913, that its elaborate plans for evangelizing Japan would be materially advanced by securing for Japanese the same rights in immigration and citizenship as granted Europeans. Dr. Gulick was employed to manage a propaganda movement and has since acted in that capacity. The Council's President, Shailer Matthews, in 1915, made public promise in Japan that the Council would bend every effort to accomplish the purpose desired. It has done so since openly, or when that seemed unwise, then under cover through church, peace, civic and business organizations.

To be continued next issue.

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The reception tendered the midshipmen of the Japanese training squadron by the Young People's Council was a great thing. It gave the young people a further opportunity to cooperate and successfully achieve their aims. The finances involved was a large sum in proportion to the 35c admission charged to those who participated. Financially, the venture was a success and the guests were more than pleased.

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The Young People's Council was particularly pleased with the co-operation and support given to them by the police department of this city. Five motor cycle officers were detailed to escort the busses to the reception hall and then back to the ships. Some of the naval officers laughingly stated that there were more police officers to protect them than the admiral had at any time when on shore. The young people did not want any disturbances to mar their first attempt to entertain such distinguished visitors and so took every precaution necessary, though they were confident that nothing would happen.

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The worry that the committee and officers of the council had could be imagined. They certainly appeared happy after everything was over. It is an honor to be able to give such affairs, but to it is attached a great responsibility of looking after the safety of such guests.

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Even in this country of ours, we notice that all distinguished guests are guarded carefully. Our own President even was in danger so we do not blame such precaution. But we do feel it a shame to think that such steps are made necessary. This makes all of us wonder whether the price one pays for being a distinguished personage is worth the honor.

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The Sacramento Region took all three places in the U. C. Student Club oratorical. Florin, the little town took first place, and the remaining places were won by Sacramento young orators. It may be worthy of mention that two of the winners were women. The female sex lived up to the reputation that they are good talkers. Better stir yourselves, young men.

—o—

San Francisco has had visitors who have important connections with the leagues throughout the Pacific Coast. For one, Ayako Ohashi of Puyallup stopped over on her way back home. She remained in Sounthern California to convalesce after the unfortunate auto accident on the return trip from the Los Angeles Convention last year.

Another visitor was Goro Murata, the big newspaper man of Los Angeles. He was in town to cover the news of Mr. Matsuoka and of the training squadron. Goro certainly was a busy man while here.

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San Francisco has to congratulate itself for having such a promising person as Welly Shibata become one of its residents. Welly is going to be connected with the New World Daily News, supporting and supplementing the good work of Oski Taniwaki.

—o—

Tamotsu Murayama is not coming home to us in the near future. The latest information is that he is going to gallivant around Manchoukuo for a while. We hope Tamotsu will not be kidnapped by Chinese bandits since then we may have to help out to raise the ransom fund if we are to have him back with us alive to help put over the national convention.

—o—

The fine spirit of co-operation displayed by the U. C. Student Club, the Boy Scouts and the Player's Club of this city deserves special mention. The Young People's Council arranged to have the Midshipmen's Reception after all the aforementioned organizations had announced their programs for the Saturdays to follow in the month of April. But because of the fact that the event to be staged was a special one, all the organizations postponed their dates though such steps were to inconvenience their program very greatly. We believe that this spirit of co-operation was what made the reception such a grand success, one of the best socials ever staged in this city by the young people. We wish to extend our congratulations for their big hearted attitude.

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PAUSE AND MUSE

Like the refrain from an old loved song, once again it is springtime! Exquisite beauty of fruit blossoms vie with various other flowers while the green foliage clothe the earth. Ever new and yet old as the hills, this matchless beauty of springtime, enchants and enthralls us! Isn't it an ideal time to pause and muse? Yes, to enjoy the wonders of nature, meditate and relax, to appreciate the beauty and to get a better perspective on things. To realize that the world is run by a Supreme Being and not just haphazardly. You know that man does not live by bread alone.

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Why is it that the very thing we condemn in others, we in turn are guilty of? For instance, a certain person complains about the intolerance and mistreatment of some white people toward the Japanese, yet this person is guilty of the same thing toward other nationality than his own.

Racial animosity is an unfortunate thing. Too many people are afflicted with it. Perhaps it would lead a step higher toward world peace if we could all get rid of it. It would be a good idea for the various Citizens' Leagues to work for its extermination among their members.

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The affairs of men are in a chaotic state. But it is only that; for Nature continues to give abundantly of everything as ever. The things that man cannot control go on as usual. Man-made things are not lasting. But haven't you noticed certain sterling qualities in men that shine forth in these troublesome times? These same things make you feel that it is not such a bad world after all.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 1)

Racial Disturbances

Depression has aggravated racial animosity. Because of low wages, the Filipinos have gone on strike. Then others who work on the pea ranches have gone on strike. And we have incidents, such as the disturbances in the Yakima Valley, State of Washington, against Japanese farmers. Those who are out of employment become envious of those who are able to make a living. And if the fortunates are of other races, greater animosity resulting in direct action, like bombing stirs the community. It is fortunate for California that there have been few labor riots.

Oratorical Contests

The question asked, "What is the matter with San Francisco young people?" has served as a challenge to the youth of this community. It will be most disagreeable to local pride if the outside districts should take away all the prizes at the National Oratorical Contest to be staged by the I. A. C. L. in San Francisco in 1934. Here's hoping that greater interest will be shown by the Northern California orators, especially San Francisco members, so that they will not take a back seat when competing with the Southern California and Pacific Northwest contestants.

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Conflict in Dates

The time is coming when conflicts in dates will become inevitable because there will be more activities going on as the young people advance in years. The only possibility to prevent such a thing would be to combine the activities of organizations belonging to the council. This is particularly true of parties and affairs scheduled for Saturday evenings. Small organizations will have to make way for big events eventually or conflicts will become a common thing. This is food for thought for those who are guiding the affairs of the Young People's Council.

A TALE OF TALES OF HUMANITY

(Continued from Page 7)

She was an engaging person and had charm of her own. Perhaps the set was a bit envious of her, but whatever the cause, they did not fully receive May into their set, merely tolerating her because Baron championed her. Aside from being fond of her, the gossips said, Baron had no intention of letting it go deeper. Baron was fond of ladies, anyone could see that but so could they see that he showed much interest in May at present. The wags made the most of it. Just to listen in on their talk was enough to make ears scorch to cinders.

Eventually some gossip is bound to reach the ears of May and what she heard was even more exaggerated and unbelievable, but the absurdity never strikes her until too late. May turned pale and looked as if she'd faint, then she flamed forth but not a sound escaped her lips. So they were assailing her honor? Baron meant nothing but to kid her along?

To be continued next issue.

BEWARE OF RABBITS

'Tis said that in springtime young men's fancy turns to hunting. The following precautions should be rigidly observed by hunters, market men, housewives and others who handle wild rabbits if they would be absolutely safe from tularemia, or rabbit fever.

1. Never put your unprotected hands inside a wild rabbit.

2. Always wear rubber gloves when handling wild rabbits.

3. The rabbit must be thoroughly cooked, so well cooked that there is no red meat, nor any real juice, near the bones.

4. As at least one per cent of all the wild rabbits are infected, the hunters to be perfectly assured of safety, should not take home a wild rabbit that he shoots in the field if it seems sickly.

5. In order to minimize possible infection, rabbits which seem slow or sickly, can be run down, and killed with a club should be killed and preferably buried.

The germ, Bacillus tularense, also is killed by a temperature of 137 degrees Fahrenheit. Infection is possible even though the skin is unbroken. All rodents are liable to the infections.

It is true that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

MUSSEL AND CLAM POISONING

In 1932, forty-two cases of mussel poisoning were reported in California. It has been determined that these shellfish become toxic during the spring months, reaching a high state of toxicity during midsummer and becoming non-toxic during the winter months.

The quarantine area covers the coastal district from Monterey County to the Klamath River in Del Norte County.

It has been determined at the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research that if shellfish are cooked in one-quarter ounce of bi-carbonate of soda to each quart of water, eighty-five per cent of the poison is removed when cooked for twenty or thirty minutes. This procedure does not grant complete protection, but it provides partial protection. The coagulating protein substances retain about fifteen per cent of the poison in the tissue of the shellfish, which is only delivered by digestion in the stomach. Since most of the poison is found in the intestines of the shellfish, the intestines should be discarded.

As a result of these discoveries, it becomes apparent that if mussels are properly cooked with bi-carbonate of soda and if the intestines of clams are always removed and the remainder thoroughly cleaned, it is possible that the danger of shellfish poisoning on the Pacific Coast could be reduced greatly, if not entirely eliminated.

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