



## Farmers Advised Not to Buy More Land for Profit

### Uncertainties Ahead Call for Caution by Small Capital Owners

In view of the uncertainties ahead, Japanese farmers with limited capital are advised not to buy additional farm land to increase their output of agricultural products, declared Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkai agriculture director.

Although the prospects in 1942 are for the highest farm income since 1919, farmers must guard against letting rising farm incomes become an instrument for the over-capitalization of agricultural and an undue expansion of farm debts, he said.

Certain steps must be considered ahead of any land purchase. First, all necessary farm improvements, such as making land more productive through better cultural practices, should be met.

All excessive debts should be paid off from the current higher income. Also, purchase of things needed for better living must not be overlooked.

Before ownership of land with its heavy obligations is undertaken, Japanese farmers should build up an adequate working capital in equipment and supplies.

Land should not be purchased for operating purposes if it involves the prospective purchaser in excessive debt and if such a farm is too heavily dependant for its success on commercial sales, on hired labor, and on heavy expenditures for equipment and supplies.

For the past few months, the United States Department of Agriculture has repeatedly warned the farmers against speculative increases in crop acreage.

Farmers have been asked not to plow up a lot of additional land to get increased production. They did in the first World War, and much of the land went into production of commodities not needed. The farmers realized this fact too late, and they have been paying for the mistake ever since.

Extra production can be obtained next year by more scientific methods and by shifting some of the land from crops which are not needed to crops which are needed.

NOV23 1941

### **County USDA Defense Boards Plan Canvass**

In order to complete by December 1 the preparation of individual 1942 farm defense plans for every farmer, the county USDA defense boards this week will launch an intensive farm - to - farm canvass throughout the state.

Dave Davidson, **chairman** of the California USDA defense board, said that while the department of agriculture is confident the farmers of the nation will respond to the appeal for increased production, it is essential that every farmer's intended 1942 operations be set forth by December 1.

He urged every farmer who has not already done so to call at his county agricultural conservation office to sign a 1942 farm defense plan during the next two weeks.

NOV 19 1941

## USDA Official Lauds Japanese Growers for Aid

### Good Cooperation Shown in Defense Program—Davidson

BERKELEY, Nov. 16—The California Defense board of the United States department of agriculture announced that the finest response to its appeal to farmers to enroll in the Farm Defense program has come in general from farmers of Japanese ancestry.

Dave Davidson, USDA defense board chairman, explained that the department's drive to sign up every farmer in the state to produce more food in 1942 began October 1.

Farmers were asked either to call at county AAA offices or attend community headquarter meetings for assistance in preparation of farm defense plans setting forth their intended in 1942 operations.

The response of Japanese farmers to this appeal, said Davidson, has been "practically 100 per cent." Although thousands of other farmers have signed up, he characterized the general response as "very spotted; in some counties, discouraging."

As a result, county USDA defense boards now must undertake an expensive farm-to-farm canvass during the ensuing two weeks to complete enrollment of all farmers by December 1.

That date is set as a deadline to enable government officials to forecast the amount of extra food which will be available for lend-lease shipment in 1942.

"It's going to cost a lot of money to go out and get the signatures of farmers who simply have neglected to respond, despite all of the volunteer help provided by AAA committeemen and other public-spirited farmers," said Davidson.

"Now, if all farmers would respond as did the Japanese, there would be nothing to it. Of course, there's still time before the first of December—"

The moral, if there be one, he said, has something to do with realization and appreciation of the blessings of American freedom.

NOV 17 1941



## **No Priority on Materials for Farm Structures**

### **Plumbing and Heating Equipment Under Control With Steel**

Japanese farmers should have no trouble getting materials to build houses, small barns, or any other small farm structures which do not use critical metals.

The United States department of agriculture pointed out that there is not priority control on lumber, concrete, stone, brick and glass.

The department, however, warned the farmers not to plan at this time to build any farm structures which require materials under priority control, unless a clear-cut case can be made that the structure is essential to the defense program.

In other words, any structure using plumbing or central heating equipment or structural steel or similar scarce materials would have to be examined very carefully under Office of Production Management orders.

NOV 16 1941

# Tomato Payments Sought

## SEEK TO SETTLE DIFFERENCE

### FSCC Urges Cannery To Pay Growers \$3 Per Ton Extra Now

In an effort to bring about speedy and satisfactory solution of the canning tomato situation, the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation last week-end asked Utah and California tomato canners to pay growers \$3 a ton more for this year's crop than is called for in the 1941 canner-grower contracts, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zai Nikkai agriculture bureau director.

Government officials have been quite concerned over the failure of the tomato purchase program to work out as anticipated in California and in Utah, Takahashi said.

For the purpose of solving this problem a special meeting attended by leading canners and government agricultural experts was recently held in San Francisco.

Porter Taylor, chief of the fruit and vegetable division of the Surplus Marketing Administration, gave a detailed statement covering the outline of the California situation and stating the government's position with regard to the canning tomato purchase program.

Taylor believed that canners who contracted with the Federal Surplus Commodity corporation should consider themselves obligated to increase the payment for tomatoes made to their growers.

He further stated that "if the situation in California is not corrected, the government may need to operate the 1942 program in this state in a different manner than in the rest of the country in order to assure growers receiving satisfactory prices. We do not propose to allow 1941 difficulties to occur again."

NOV 12 1941

## Immediate Repair Of All Machinery On Farms Urged

### Supplies Will Become Scarce Warns State Agriculture Expert

Every farmer in this state is urged to make immediate repair of all farm machinery while material is yet available, it was advised by the California USDA Defense board.

"California farmers can maintain their normal output and increase production under the Food-for-Freedom campaign but it will have to be done without the normal replacement of farm machinery," according to Dave Davidson, board chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

NOV 1 0 1941

## Select Group of Nisei Guests of Livestock Show

As an integral part of its educational program to further the agricultural knowledge of nisei farmers, the agricultural department of the Japanese Association of America will sponsor a project to stimulate interest in the livestock and dairy enterprises among the nisei farmers.

Through arrangements with the No. 1-A Agricultural district of San Francisco, a group of nisei agricultural students has been selected to attend the coming National Livestock Exposition as special guests of City of San Francisco.

During its visit to this livestock show, the group will be given opportunity to observe stock judging contests, demonstrations on scientific breeding and care of livestock.

NOV 9 1941

## Urge Farmers to Join in Federal Defense Registration Program

### Several Sign-up Meetings Being Held for This

The Japanese Association of America agricultural department strongly urges every Japanese farmer in this state to sign-up immediately for the Farm Defense program of 1942, declared Nobumitsu Takahashi, director, Tuesday.

For convenience of the farmers, several sign-up meetings are currently being held in most counties at various points.

"These farm plans must be filled out by December 1 and considering the large number of farmers in this

state, it is a tremendous job," he said.

Success of this sign-up campaign, therefore, calls for coordinated effort of all groups, both public and private, which have contacts with farmers.

"It is desirable that Japanese co-operatives, farm associations, and other organizations, such as the local JACL chapters and local Japanese associations, use every effort through contacts, letters, and meetings to inform their membership about the farm plan sign-up campaign," Takahashi added.

The purpose of this campaign is to determine what the American farmers can contribute to the production goals of 1942.

## Japanese Farmers Asked to Sign Up For Defense Plan

This Agricultural Department strongly urges every Japanese farmer in this State to sign up immediately for the Farm Defense Program of 1942. For convenience of the farmers, several sign-up meetings are currently being held in most counties at various points.

These farm plans must be filled out by the 1st of December, and considering the large number of farmers in this state, it is a tremendous job. Success of this sign-up campaign, therefore, calls for coordinated effort of all groups, both public and private, which have contacts with farmers.

It is desirable that Japanese cooperatives, farm associations, and other organizations, such as the local JAFL chapters and local Japanese Associations, use every effort through contacts, letters and meetings to inform their membership about the farm plan sign-up campaign.

The purpose of this campaign is to determine what the American farmers can contribute to the production goals of 1942.

NOV 4 1941

## What Every Nisei Farmer Should Know On Enterprise Management

Enterprise-management studies are conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with local group of growers for the purpose of helping local producers improve their management and profits. These studies are largely conducted by means of supervised records in the form of reports obtained and checked monthly by the farm advisors. They consist of the keeping of detailed cost and income records on a single crop or livestock enterprise by a group of producers in a county or region. These records are summarized, and the resulting information is made available in mimeographed form at the office of the county farm advisor conducting the study.

Studies on 45 different crop and livestock enterprises have been completed in one or more of the 42 counties having farm advisors since 1925, making a total of about 1,000 studies comprising 15,000 enterprise records. These studies furnish current information on physical inputs, yields, costs, returns, net income, and management for the enterprises covered.

### What Is The Purpose Of These Studies?

The chief purpose of these enterprise-management studies is to help local producers improve their farm management and profits. It is believed that keeping of these records also serves many other valuable purposes.

Cooperating growers can compare their detailed items of individual cost with other growers and with the average of the group and can often find ways of reducing some of their costs where they are unreasonably high, or above average.

Furthermore, a study of the details of management often indicates changes in management that would be very helpful.

In some cases, the results of these cost records also are valuable to growers in bargaining with canneries or other buyers as an accurate positive cost of production is established. These costs may also be used by marketing control groups, such as various prorate committees, to enable them to fix a minimum standard price toward which to work.

### How Can One Participate In these Studies?

Any interested producer can participate in these studies upon inquiring his county farm advisor. Although studies on several different crop and livestock enterprises are currently conducted in this State, no one county carries on studies for all enterprises.

In a county or locality where a study of certain crop or livestock enterprises is not available, one will be carried on if a group of at least 10 producers pledge themselves to participate over a period of years.

In the past only a very small number of Nisei farmers have participated in these studies. Generally speaking, they have been the more progressive, better-than-average farmers. Experiences of the participating growers have positively demonstrated the value of these studies.

The California Agricultural Extension Service is particularly interested in having more Nisei farmers included in these studies, especially in the truck crop enterprises. Nisei farmers desiring to participate should immediately contact their county farm advisors.

## Farmers called upon to aid Farm Defense drive

● Issei and nisei farmers of California are called upon to join all other farmers in the state to participate in the nation's "Food for Freedom" fight.

Through the Farm Defense Program set up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, American agriculture is called upon in 1942 for the greatest productive effort in the history of the nation. Specific quotas in the various farm products have been established for farmers under the plan.

● Of special interest to the Japanese are the goals for truck crops: minimum of 370,000 acres for the fresh market and 150,000 for processing.

Personal contact between every farmer in the state and county U.S.D.A. defense boards as well as the preparation of individual farm plans, in which are enumerated specifically the 1942 intended operations of each farm operator are necessary for the success of this plan in the state.

Through the agriculture division of the Japanese Association of America, under the supervision of sec'y Nobumitsu Takahashi, an appeal has been sent out to all Japanese farm leaders and all organizations having close contacts with Japanese farmers for their cooperation in contacting them and explaining the program to them.

Individual farmers are requested to call at their local A.A.A. office, or at other designated points, to sign their 1942 farm plans by Dec. 1, 1941. Results will then be tabulated by the California U.S.D.A. Defense Board to determine whether or not the state will be able to meet her production goals.

● Following is a list of Central and Southern California A.A.A. offices:

Fresno County: 518 Patterson Building, Fresno.

Imperial County: 530 State St., El Centro.

Kern County: Rm. 127, Hay Bldg., 1612-19th St., Bakersfield.

Kings County: 323 No. Duty St., Hanford.

Los Angeles County: 409 Union League Bldg., 2nd and Hill St., Los Angeles.

Orange County: 622 No. Main St., Rm. 203, Santa Ana.

Riverside County: 3646 Ninth St., Rm. 3, Riverside.

San Diego County: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., San Diego.

San Luis Obispo County: 779 Marsh St., San Luis Obispo.

Santa Barbara County: Rm. 11, P.O. Bldg., Santa Barbara.

Tulare County: 306 E. Main St., Visalia.

Ventura County: 46 No. Oak St., Ventura.

NOV 2 1941

## ***Japanese Farmers Face Shortage Of Commercial Fertilizers***

Next year Japanese farmers in this State will find it increasingly difficult to obtain commercial fertilizers, particularly those containing nitrogen.

To meet this anticipated shortage, growers should plant cover crops to add nitrogen to the soil, says Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Zai Nikkai agricultural department.

The deadline for planting these cover crops should be not later than November 1, just before the heavy winter rains begin.

Cover crops are important on almost all soils because they furnish an important source of plant foods and improve the structure of the soil.

Their value for green manure has long been recognized, and many growers, who now recognize that cover crops retard erosion on sloping lands, make every effort to establish the cover crop early so that it can stand guard against the heavy winter rains.

Farm advisors representing the Agricultural Extension service in the counties will be able to furnish information on the variety and amounts of cover crop seed to plant.

Under many conditions Japanese farmers planting cover crops will be able to obtain AAA payments. Definite information on payments can be secured from the county AAA secretary.

NOV 2 1941

## Readjustment of Tomato Canning Prices Seen

### Canners Planning Further Talks With Growers

Latest words from various agricultural agencies indicate that prospect for satisfactory readjustment of contract prices of canning tomatoes now looks more hopeful than it did a month ago, it was announced by Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zai-Bei Nikkai, agriculture director.

It is reported that leading canners in this state are now reconsidering further negotiations with the growers on the price matter.

Canning tomato industry today is about the only "black spot" in California agriculture. Certain canners, however, have already voluntarily offered higher prices, but the growers still feel that the increases are not sufficient to meet the rising costs of production.

In view of this year's price difficulties of canning tomatoes, Japanese growers should participate next year in the management-enterprise studies on tomatoes, being currently conducted in five counties by California Agricultural Extension service. The five counties included in the studies are Ventura, San Bernadino, Orange, Alameda, and Los Angeles.

There is no doubt that these studies will definitely assist the growers in analyzing their management practises and determining their effect on production and net returns. Further, they will be valuable to the growers in bargaining with canneries and other buyers, for through these studies accurate costs of production are established.

In counties where studies of tomatoes are not available, they will be carried on by the California Agricultural Extension Service if a group of at least ten Japanese producers within a well-defined community pledge themselves to participate over a period of years. For detailed information, interested growers are asked to contact their county farm advisors, Takahashi said.

NOV 2 1941

## FARM NEWS

### Prospects Brighten For Price Adjustment On Canning Tomatoes

Latest reports from various agricultural agencies indicate that prospects for a satisfactory readjustment of contract prices of canning tomatoes appear more hopeful than they did a month ago. Leading canners of this state are now reconsidering future negotiations with the growers on the price matter.

The canning tomato industry is about the only black spot in California agriculture. Certain canners, however, have already volunteered to offer higher prices, but the growers still feel that the increases are not sufficient to meet the rising cost of production.

In view of this year's price difficulties, Japanese growers should plan to participate next year in the management-enterprise studies on tomatoes being currently conducted in five counties by the California Agricultural Extension Service. The five counties included in the studies are Ventura, San Bernardino, Orange, Alameda and Los Angeles.

These studies are aimed at analyzing management practices to determine their effects on production and net returns. The accurate figures on costs of production can also be established.

In counties where such projects are not under way, the California Agricultural Extension Service will launch studies on tomatoes if a group of at least ten producers within a well defined community pledge themselves to participate over a period of years. For detailed information on this matter, interested growers are asked to contact their county farm advisors.

NOV 1 1941

### **Nisei Farm Boys, Girls Urged to Start Projects**

To contribute their share to the farm defense program for 1942, Nisei farm boys and girls are encouraged to increase supplies of food by starting projects in animal husbandry, poultry and home gardening. Ready to assist them are the Farm Credit and Farm Security Administrations, which make loans to members of 4-H clubs and similar rural youth movements. Those unaffiliated with any organization may apply for loans if recommended by a responsible supporter.

The FSA will make loans to children of its borrowers where funds are otherwise unavailable. Loans through local production credit associations will be made by the FCA. The Extension Service, in cooperation with the state agricultural colleges, will help to launch as many of these

projects as possible.

The farm youngsters' contribution of milk, eggs, pork and vegetables will not only add to supplies needed in National defense, but will make possible in many instances an improved diet for themselves and their families in line with the aims of the national nutrition program.

QCT 29 1941

## **Nikkai to Aid U. S. Food for Freedom Drive**

### **Agriculture Dept. Asks Association For Farm Data**

Under the direction of Nobumitsu Takahashi, farm expert of the Japanese Association of America with headquarters here, Japanese will join the United States Food for Freedom program, according to the announcement today.

As the Department of Agriculture has asked that a summary of Farm Plans be submitted to him early in December, a coordinated effort of all groups, both public and private, will be needed to explain the program to the farmers, Takahashi said. Japanese farmers will lend their full support in the campaign.

As a part of the national effort, California farmers are called upon to fill specific quotas in meeting goals set by the United States Department of Agriculture. Successful achievement of the goals set for California involves personal contact with every farmer in the state by county USDA defense boards and the preparation of individual farm plans.

Farmers not customarily contacted by normal operations of the AAA and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture must be reached. Farm cooperatives and other groups as well as public announcements will be utilized to urge farmers to call at the AAA office or at other designated points to sign their 1942 farm plans.

In most counties, farm plan signup meetings are being arranged at points convenient to farmers.

OCT 27 1941

## State Farmers Urged To Increase Production In Freedom Campaign

Every American, Issei included, is being called upon for an all-out effort to produce food which is essential in winning the war, together with ships, tanks, airplanes, guns and manpower.

To maintain an adequate standard of living for the U. S. and its millions of defense workers in terms of the right kinds of food in plentiful quantities; to provide vital food-stuffs for anti-Axis nations, American agriculture is called upon in 1942 for the greatest productive effort in the history of the nation.

California's versatile agriculture and fertile acres impose upon the farmers of this state the responsibility to make certain that these potentialities are utilized to capacity—that increased production efforts be directed in the line of those commodities for which there is critical need.

The following are the goals set for California:

**MILK** — A 10 per cent increase over 1941 production; 16 per cent over 1940.

**MILK COWS**—To make possible the increased milk production, an increase of 6 per cent in the number of cows milked will be necessary.

**EGGS**—Twenty-seven million dozen more eggs in 1942, an increase of 19 per cent over the estimated 1941 production. Feeding better poultry rations will achieve part of this increase; expanding flocks within present plant capacity will be the means of achieving the remainder.

**HOGS**—An increase of 8 per cent in farm slaughter and marketings in 1942; 12 per cent more pigs saved in the spring of 1942 for market in 1942.

**FRUITS**—Greater production needed for many fruits, especially those that can be dried, canned and juiced. Growers, however, are asked to cut down the production for plums, prunes and apples. Because the goals all represent production needed in 1942 no increased plantings are asked but better care and less waste should increase the production of orchards and vineyards.

**TRUCK CROPS**—It becomes increasingly evident that substantial increases in the production of vegetables, both for the fresh market and for processing, will be necessary to supply consumer and "stock-pile" requirements. Minimum goals of 370,000 acres for the fresh market and 150,000 acres for processing are set for California.

**HOME GARDENS**—At least 90,000 farm home gardens. This almost trebles the 1939 census

figure of 35,424. There should be at least one garden on each California farm in all counties.

In addition to the commodities enumerated above, continued production at 1941 levels, but no increase, is asked for the following: Sheep and lambs, corn, oats, dry edible beans, sweet potatoes, and rye.

OCT 25 1941

### **Farmers Need No Priority Rating For Equipment**

In order to clarify the position of individual farmers on the question of "priority rating," the United States department of agriculture recently announced that individual farmers are not required to have priority ratings of any kind under the defense program in order to purchase ordinary farm machinery, equipment, repair parts, fertilizers, insecticides, nails, fencing, roofing or similar items.

"Priority ratings on equipment and supplies such as these," the department explained, "are issued by the Office of Production Management to manufacturers, processors and warehousemen in order to avoid having individuals obtain ratings."

OCT 25 1941

## **Promise Priority For Manufacture of Farm Machinery**

Recent order of the Office of Production assigning a defense priority rating, A-9, to specified steel products should be of help to farmers in meeting their hardware needs during the remainder of the year.

Under this priority order, concerns handling metal roofing, pipes, fencing, nails, and similar steel products are allotted a certain percentage of their normal requirements without the necessity of getting priorities.

With the cooperation of warehouses, dealers and farmers, this order should take care of the most pressing needs of farmers for most of these metal products.

Japanese farmers who do have trouble getting nails, fencing, or any other material of this kind that is actually needed, should report their problems to their local county USDA defense board at the county AAA office.

OCT 22 1941

## Farmers to Face Insufficiency of Soil Fertilizers

By NOBUMITSU TAKAHASHI  
Nikkai Farm Expert

Next year Japanese farmers in this State will find it increasingly difficult to obtain commercial fertilizers, particularly those containing nitrogen. To meet this anticipated shortage, growers should plant covercrops to add nitrogen to the soil. The deadline for planting these covercrops should be not later than November 1, just before the heavy winter rains begin.

Cover crops are important on almost all soils because they furnish an important source of plant foods and improve the structure of the soil. Their value for green manure has long been recognized, and many growers, who now recognize that cover crops retard erosion on sloping lands, make every effort to establish the cover crop early so that it can stand guard against the heavy winter rains.

Farm advisors representing the Agricultural Extension Service in the counties will be able to furnish information on the variety and amounts of cover-crop seed to plant.

Under many conditions Japanese farmers planting cover crops will be able to obtain AAA payments. Definite information on payments can be secured from the county AAA secretary.

OCT 20 1941

### Defense Plans Call For Increasing Truck Farm Crops

Commercial truck crops for both fresh consumption and processing will be especially needed for the new all-out Farm Defense Program of 1942.

Since so much of the California agriculture is devoted to truck gardening, Japanese growers should be able to contribute generously to meet the state production goals for truck crops.

For fresh consumption, a goal of 370,000 acres, including an estimated 11,000 acres from market gardens, is asked for this state. This is about a 6 per cent increase over 1941 but still less than 1939. Heavy increases have been suggested for onions (39 per cent), green peas (14 per cent) and cabbage (8 per cent).

In the case of truck crops for processing, 149,000 acres are being requested for next year. This is only 2 per cent more than 1941 but a very large increase over 1939. Planted acreage for this year is estimated to be around 146,000 acres; for 1939, 109,960 acres.

For processing tomatoes, a goal of 83,000 acres has been set. The estimated acreage for this year is 80,620 acres; for 1939, 56,640 acres.

OCT 19 1941

# JAPANESE GROWERS ASKED TO INCREASE FRUIT PRODUCTION

By NORUMITSU TAKAHASHI  
Nikkai Farm Expert

For the first time in the history of American agriculture, production goals for all important fruits in this State have been established under the 1942 Farm Defense Program. To help meet these goals, Japanese growers, along with other producers of this State, are asked to step up the production of certain fruits, especially those that can be dried, canned and juiced.

No percentage of increase figure has been set for state or counties, but all indications

point to a need for more of most fruits, principally peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, grapes, strawberries, oranges grapefruit, and lemon. Growers, however, are asked to cut down the production for plums, prunes and apples.

Although the 1942 Farm Defense Program calls for increased production, it does not mean that the growers should expand their fruit acreage by plowing up non-productive land.

Because the goals all represent production needed in 1942, Japanese farmers are asked not to increase their

plantings of trees but to give better care to the orchards and vineyards. By increased applications of fertilizer and better orchard management practices, higher yields and larger total production will result. Furthermore, effort should be made by the growers to reduce to minimum the waste of fruit because of market or transportation difficulties.

Japanese growers should also give more careful attention to conservation farming and a more general use of soil-building and soil conserving practices. A

possible shortage of fertilizers can be offset to a material extent by increased use of legume cover and green manure crops. If suitable measures are taken by growers immediately, at least beginning this fall, fruit production as a whole during the coming season will be sufficient to meet the anticipated needs.

1942 outlook for most fruits is for increased demand and good prices. Prospective requirements for fruit in dry, canned and juice form will be larger than the volume produced in recent years.

## JAPANESE GROWERS URGED TO TAKE BETTER CARE OF FARMS TO INCREASE CROPS IN 1942

*California State Production Goals Set for Fruits Under Farm Defense Plan; Increased Planting Discouraged However in Program*

For the first time in the history of American agriculture, production goals for all important fruits in this state have been established under the 1942 farm defense program, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkal agriculture department director.

To help meet these goals Japanese growers, along with other producers of this state, are asked to step up the production of certain fruits, especially those that can be dried, canned and juiced, he declared.

No percentage of increased figure has been set for the state or counties, but all indications point to a need for more of most fruits, principally peaches, pears, apricots, grapes, strawberries, oranges, lemon and grapefruits.

Growers, however, are asked to

cut down the production for plums, prunes and apples.

Although the 1942 farm defense program calls for increased production, it does not mean that the grower should extend their fruit acreage by plowing up non-productive land, he said.

Because the goals all represent production needed for 1942, Japanese farmers are asked not to increase their plantings of trees but to give better care to their orchards and vineyards.

By increased applications of fertilizers and better orchard management practices, higher yields and larger total production will result. Furthermore, effort should be made by the growers to reduce to a minimum the waste of fruit because of market or transportation difficul-

ties.

Japanese growers should also give more careful attention to conservation farming and a more general use of soil-building and soil conserving practices, he said.

A possible shortage of fertilizers can be offset to a material extent by increased use of legume cover and green manure crops.

If suitable measures are taken by growers immediately, at least beginning this fall, fruit production as a whole during the coming season will be sufficient to meet the anticipated needs.

Outlook for 1942 for most fruits is for increased demand and good prices. Prospective requirements for fruit in dry, canned and juice form will be larger than the volume produced in recent years.

OCT 13 1941

## Farm Equipment Prices Will Rise

### Government Permits Boost; Materials Assured for Firms

From the Office of Price Administration in Washington comes the official announcement that the manufacturers of farm equipments will be allowed to advance their prices on their products.

Furthermore, they will be assured of the necessary materials by the Supply, Priorities and Allocation board.

The OPA spokesmen said this week that official word had gone out to the farm equipment manufacturers sanctioning advances on tractor models ranging from 6.5% to 10%.

They further stated that these advances are justified on the basis of cost data submitted by various farm equipment companies.

The OPA, however, refused to give out the price range, stating that this information will have to be obtained either from new company catalogues or from the company officials.

OCT 11 1941

## Paper Drives for Higher Price on Canning Tomatoes

### Farm Publication Lauds Farmers for Breaking Contract

One of the staunch supporters of the growers in their fight for higher prices for canning tomatoes is the Pacific Rural Press, a leading farm publication in this state, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Zaibei Nikkai agriculture department.

It recently endorsed the action of some tomato growers who have breached their contract to canners and are now selling their tomatoes to other canners in a competitive market which has paid up to \$18 per ton.

These growers who are breaking their old contracts are playing the hunch that the canners will not want to sue and run the risk of having their profits put on the front pages, it was said.

A recent government release indicates that the rise in the price of canned tomatoes is equivalent to \$8 to \$10 per ton more for the tomatoes in the cans.

Commenting on this recent action on the part of the growers, John E. Pickett, editor of the farm publication, stated "we are very happy to see some of the farmers breaking their contracts with the canners and finding a better market with competing canners.

"It is our feeling in this matter that the canners have broken faith and I rather doubt that they will want to make much of a public issue of it."

A survey of crop conditions of canning tomatoes shows that harvest is in full progress on acreage in all sections of the state.

In the Sacramento and Santa Clara valleys there seems to be a wide range in the fields and in a good many of the plantings the vines are going down rapidly.

Growers complain that cool weather has retarded maturity to a considerable extent and the crop is not ripening as fast as is normally expected at this time of the year.

The outcome of the canning tomato crop will depend upon the length of the harvest period, but it is not expected that the high yields of last season will be equalled.

OCT 10 1941

## Tomato Growers Aided by Survey Made in 5 Years

### Management Practice, Production Effect, Net Return Studied

BERKELEY, Oct. 8 — Five-year records of production costs for 241 tomato growers in five counties of this state showed average total costs for the period at \$112.95 per acre and an average cost per ton of \$13.68, according to Wallace Sullivan, farm management specialist in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

Records were kept by farm advisers' offices in San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura and Alameda counties for the period 1936-40. A total of more than 8000 acres was covered in the study. On this acreage the growers produced an average of 8.6 tons per acre and cleared an average management income of \$1.30 per ton. Average total income per ton was \$14.98.

Mimeographed reports have been prepared for each of the five counties and may be obtained by applying to the farm advisers offices in these counties. The purpose of the study was to aid tomato growers in analyzing their management practices and determining their effect on production and net returns.

OCT - 9 1941

## Seek Assurance To Manufacture Farm Materials

### Tools Needed to Produce 1942 Crops; Food Like Weapon

In an effort to assure the manufacture of the agricultural implements needed to produce 1942's prospective record food crops, the United States Department of Agriculture has recently asked the Supply Priorities and Allocations board to make specific allocations of raw materials for the manufacture of farm machinery and equipment as a substitute for the farm machinery and equipment rating plan now in effect.

Clifford Townsend, director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, said, "the farmers of this country are making plans to produce more food products in 1942 than in any other year in our history. Food is as much a defense weapon as munitions. We are already committed to supply Great Britain alone with about a fourth of its food supply, or enough food to feed 10,000,000 people.

"In order to produce the record supplies that will be needed, farmers must have the implements to do the job. The large prospective reduction in the farm labor supply, due to better jobs in factories and to Selective Service, will have to be offset, in part, by machinery."

OCT - 8 1941

## Definite Steps For Issei, Nisei Farm Unity Set

### Meeting Held in San Francisco Irons Out Growers Problems

Definite steps for closer cooperation between issei and nisei farmers were reported to have been taken Sunday at a meeting of representatives of both groups called by the Japanese Association of America.

Thomas Yego of Newcastle, president of the Nisei Farmers league, and Clarence Nishizu of Buena Park, vice-president, were present at the meeting.

It was reported that both issei and nisei farmer delegates agreed on a course of action to promote unity among Japanese farmers and Yego will contact Northern California nisei groups while Nishizu will take the plan Southland organizations.

## Nikkai, Nisei Farm Leaders Plan for Unity

### Good Prospects for Growers Seen Due To National Defense

Officers to the Japanese Association of America and the Nisei Farmers Federation of California met in San Francisco on Sunday to promote unity among farmers of the state.

Steps were taken to solve problems confronting both Issei and Nisei farmers of California.

Representing the Nisei farmers at the meeting were: Tom Yego of Newcastle, president of the federation; and Clarence Nishizu of Buena Park, vice-president.

The task of uniting the farmers of southern California was placed in the hands of Nishizu.

## 'Food for Defense' Program for California Mapped Out by Farmers

### Co-operation of Japanese Sought In 1942 Campaign

Over 400 Federal, State, and county farm leaders from all parts of California gathered in Berkeley Wednesday to map plans for California's production goals in the national "food-for-defense" campaign for 1942.

The task that California agriculture has to tackle next year is a tremendous one and calls for the cooperation of all farmers and all organizations connected with farming, said Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zai-Bei Nikkai agriculture department director, who attended the meeting.

Through very careful planning, state goals for virtually every farming enterprise have been determined. These goals are based in part upon what the markets of 1942 will take, and always upon what the United States must have for itself and for the nations it is aiding in the fight for freedom.

Furthermore, in 1942, the United States farmers face the problem of feeding 10,000,000 Britains, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the population of that island.

California's goals for "food-for-defense" campaign are large and require heavy increases in production of practically every crop except wheat and cotton. For milk, State production must be increased

14% and for eggs 19% over this year.

California farmers are asked to increase their cattle marketings 22% over those of 1940 and to increase their slaughter of hogs by 2%.

For home gardens, a state goal of 90,000 has been set. This is more than a 100% increase above the 1939 census figure of 35,424. There should be at least one garden on each California farm in all counties.

A 20,000 increase in land devoted to commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment is also one of the goals assigned to California and a nominal increase also is asked in the production of commercial truck crops for processing.

The achievements of these state goals will be sought through county USDA defense boards, which will contact every farmer personally during the course of a farm plan sign-up campaign and elicit information as to individual contributions which may be made in the increased production effort. Deadline for completion of the sign-up has already been set for December 1.

"Our department has been asked by the California USDA Defense board to do everything we can to aid in this farm production campaign for 1942," declared Takahashi.

"We, therefore, strongly urge every Japanese farmer in this state to do his part in this defense emergency production by cooperating with his local farmer committee-men."

## Production goal set at conclave OCT. 5

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—Seeking to contact every farmer in the state personally, over 400 Federal, State and country farm leaders from all parts of the state met in Berkeley Wednesday to map plans for California's production goals in the national "food-for-freedom" campaign for 1942.

A tremendous task, one calling for the cooperation of all farms and all organizations connected with farming, through careful planning, State goals for virtually every farming community have been determined.

These goals were based in part upon what Americans need for adequate standard of living, what the markets of 1942 will take and always upon what the United States must have for itself and for the nation in aiding the fight for freedom. Furthermore, in 1942 the U.S. farmers face the problem of feeding 10,000 Britains.

California's goals call for heavy increase in production of practically every crop except wheat and cotton. For milk, State production must increase 14% and eggs, 19% over this year. Farmers are asked to increase their cattle marketing 22% and increase their slaughter of hogs by 2%.

For home gardens, a state goal of 90,000 has been set, more than 100% increase above the 1939 census figures of 35,424. There should be at least one garden on each California farm in all counties. A 20,000 increase in land devoted to commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment is also one of the goals and a nominal increase also is asked in the production of commercial truck crops for processing.

The achievement of these State goals will be sought through coun-

ty USDA defense boards which will contact every farmer personally during the sign-up campaigning and elicit information as to individual contributions which may be made in the increased production effort. The deadline for the sign-up has been set for Dec. 1.

OCT 5 1941

## GROWERS FAIL TO OBTAIN RAISE IN TOMATO PRICES

By **NOBUMITSU TAKAHASHI**  
**Nikkai Farm Expert**

Recently a detailed report on California canning tomato situation was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture Wickard for the purpose of calling to his attention the necessity for a speedy and satisfactory solution. This report was result of an extensive survey conducted by California Farm Bureau Federation among tomato growers to get definite and helpful information to date.

The report stated that some California growers were receiving more and some less than 1940 price, with the average of all showing \$12.10 per ton in 1940 and \$12.14 per ton in 1941. Average cost of producing a ton of canning tomatoes in 1941 was estimated to be about \$2.50 per ton over costs in 1940. About 60 per cent of those who participated in the survey asserted that

they had increased planting or had applied fertilizer to increase the yield in response to the government's request.

The report also brought out the fact that close to 50 per cent of the growers had joined with other growers in different efforts to secure the price increase promised by the Secretary of Agriculture from contracting canners, but without any satisfaction.

The feeling of growers has recently become more intense on the existing price situation of canning tomatoes but as yet there is no positive assurance that the price will increase.

Where the canners have refused to increase the growers' contract price, it is reported that some of the producers have deliberately broken their contract agreements and are now delivering their tomatoes to canners who are offering higher prices.

OCT - 5 1941

## **Nikkai Writes to Sec. Wickard Demanding Action of Department In Restoring Full Price Parity**

### **Canned Tomato Situation Topic Of Negotiation**

In response to a recent letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard demanding action in restoring full price parity for canning tomatoes, the United States Department of Agriculture recently assured the Japanese Association of America that it is doing everything possible to inform the growers of the canned tomato market situation, so that they may be better prepared to negotiate an equitable adjustment of prices with their cannery buyers.

The Department furthermore stated that "cannery are now provided an outlet for canned tomatoes, as indicated by the announcement that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would receive bids from cannery each week throughout the remainder of the packing season.

Since only canned tomatoes, as opposed to fresh, are acceptable for these immediate requirements, it has been necessary to make all purchases direct from cannery as growers are not in position to deliver the finished product. Growers are, therefore, urged to look to the cannery buyer for full settlement of all tomatoes delivered to him."

OCT - 1 1941

## *As One Farmer To Another*

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

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

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

SEP 1941

## U. S. Defense Boom Expected to Boost Income of State Japanese Farmers; Export Needs to Increase Next Year

### Advance in Prices Offset by Higher Cost of Machinery

Japanese farmers in California are expected to enjoy a substantial increase in their income this year as compared with 1940 due largely to the current defense boom and rising prices of produce, it was indicated by U.S. government officials.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that as a result of higher prices and production of farm commodities, income from marketings in 1941 will total at least 10 billion dollars, compared with \$8,354,000,000 in 1940. This year's total farm income will be about 120 per cent of the 1910-14 average compared with 98 per cent in 1940.

Increased export needs, heavy military demands, a high level of domestic consumer buying power and strong speculative and storage demand will continue to support farm prices and income. But the recent rapid advance in prices paid by farmers for products and services has offset in part the effect on net income of rising prices for the products they sell.

Export needs for farm products next year, as disclosed recently by the Secretary of Agriculture in announcing goals of increased farm production for 1942 will, if fully met, require about double the volume of farm products exported this year.

SEP 28 1941

### **Higher Farm Income for 1941 Being Estimated**

Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently estimated that as a result of higher prices and production of farm commodities, income from marketing in 1941 will total at least \$10,000,000,000 compared with \$8,354,000,000 in 1940. This year's total farm income will be about 120 per cent of the 1910-14 average compared with 98 per cent in 1940, Nobumitsu Takahashi, Saibei Nikkai farm expert, reports.

Increased export needs, heavy military demands, a high level of domestic consumer buying power, and strong speculative and storage demand will continue to support farm prices and income, he reports. But the recent rapid advance in prices paid by farmers for products and services has offset in part the effect on net income of rising prices for the products they sell.

Export needs for farm products next year, as disclosed recently by the Secretary of Agriculture in announcing goals of increased farm production for 1942, will if fully met require about double the volume of farm products exported this year.

SEP 28 1941

## Huge Livestock Show Planned for S.F. Pavilion

Nisei farmers of Northern California will soon have an opportunity to observe one of the finest and most spectacular livestock shows in this country at San Francisco's first annual Grand National Livestock Exposition.

This show will be held from November 15 to 22 at the huge \$2,500,000 "Cow Palace," located in the heart of Visitacion valley in San Francisco and said to be the world's largest livestock pavilion.

Since this is San Francisco's first Grand National Livestock show, special attention will be given this year to educating the urban population of Northern California in the understanding of dairy and livestock business.

Included in the week's program are several outstanding demonstrations on scientific livestock breeding and cattle grading.

The show will represent a livestock investment of approximately \$1,000,000 in prize breeds.

SEP 28 1941

*Commercial Sale  
Of Canning  
Tomatoes Rises*

By NOBU TAKAHASHI

Recent press release from the United States department of agriculture stated that the market for normal commercial sales of canning tomatoes has advanced fully 15 cents per dozen for standard No. 2's since the government purchase program was announced.

In their opinion this increase in selling price is equivalent to a rise in the value of tomatoes for canning of \$8 to \$10 per ton and they hold that the price rise is ample to permit canners to pay growers the increased price for tomatoes as well as to cover other possible increases in costs of canning.

SEP 21 1941

## Operating Methods of Farmers' Co-operatives Decide Tax Pay-off

### Exemption of Federal Income Tax Not Automatic

Because of the trend toward higher income taxes, it is more than reasonable to assume that closer examination will be made by the Federal government into the operations of those farmers' co-operatives seeking to obtain exemption from the payment of Federal income tax.

With this in mind, the Japanese farmers' co-ops should carefully review their activities and operating methods to determine the effect on their tax-exempt status, declared Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Zaibei Nikkai agricultural bureau.

Exemption from Federal income tax is NOT AUTOMATIC but is obtained only by making claim therefor. The mere fact that an association qualifies under the exemption statute and is not organized and operated for profit does not relieve such association from the duty of filing returns of income and paying any tax shown to be due by such returns. An order granting exemption should be obtained.

Generally speaking, a farmers' co-

op to be exempt from Federal income tax liability must meet the following conditions and requirements:

1.—The association must be both organized and operated on a co-operative basis for the purpose of marketing products and returning proceeds, less necessary expenses, to producers on the basis of quantity or value of the products, or for distributing supplies at cost plus necessary expenses.

2.—The association must not do more business with non-members than with members.

3.—Dividends on capital stock must be limited to 8 per cent or the legal interest rate of the state in which the association is incorporated, whichever is greater.

4.—Members and non-members must be treated alike with reference to patronage dividends.

5.—The association must keep permanent patronage records.

6.—Purchases made for non-members must not exceed 15 per cent of the total.

7.—Substantially all the voting stock must be owned by producer members.

The failure of farmers' co-op to comply with any one of these conditions and requirements would deny the association exemption.

SEP 20 1941

## Need of Certain Adjustments in Japanese Farmers' Co-ops Told

### Shifting Economic Conditions Demand Sweeping Changes

The quickening tempo of our national defense program and the wide-sweeping changes in domestic and foreign situations will necessarily demand certain adjustments in the operation, management, and policy of a large number of Japanese farmers' co-ops in this state, declared Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkai agriculture department director.

They will be affected, however, in varying degrees according to the type of commodity handled and the nature of their cooperative policy, he said.

"One of the weaknesses of the Japanese farmers' co-ops has been their inability to change their structure to fit into the shifting economic conditions.

"Such inflexibility in co-op structure must necessitate, in certain cases, drastic and immediate adjustments if these co-ops expect to serve their memberships effectively through the present emergency period.

"These adjustments may mean broadening of activities involving additional new services for members or adding new products or changing marketing practices.

"It may also mean a closer coordination and consolidation of already existing local cooperative units. But whatever these adjustments may be, their rate of change will depend largely upon the ability, initiative, and foresight of the cooperative leaders of today.

"The cooperatives which are able to make the changes readily to fit into a new environment may well emerge stronger than ever to serve their memberships. Those which remain inflexible and refuse to meet the new situations will tend

to fall by the wayside.

"Because war and national defense program will throw a definite challenge to the flexibility of the Japanese co-op structure, every effort should be made by the co-ops to build stronger and more flexible organizations that can effectively meet the changes which already are being imposed by world-wide conditions," Takahashi concluded.

SEP 15 1941

## Seven Nisei Earn State Farmer Award at Fair

**Governor Olson  
Presents Outstanding  
Agricultural Prizes**

By NOBU TAKAHASHI

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 6—Selected from 10,000 members of the Future Farmers group throughout this state, 83 students, including seven nisei, were presented with the "State Farmer" award by Governor Olson last Thursday at the California State fair. This is the highest honor the state association can confer upon its members.

Each of these students has earned an average of \$1000 or more in high school vocational agriculture since the beginning of his course of study. Each has made an outstanding contribution to the advancement and activities of the Future Farmer organization.

These 83 students were selected on the basis of their applications showing establishment in a supervised farming program in the vocational agriculture work, community service and leadership, scholarship, agricultural earnings and investment and other attributes.

They are Roy Kurahara, Auburn; Bryan Mayeda, Auburn; Tom Yoshikawa, Auburn; George Kinoshita, Bakersfield; Sam Fujinaka, Lodi; George Taniguchi, Fowler, and James G. Mizuki, Sanger.

SEP 6 1941

# Nisei Farmers Cop FFA Awards At State Fair

## Winners Highlight In Field Crop, Fruit, Berry Divisions

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 5 — Nisei winners of Future Farmer premium awards at the California state fair here were announced as follows: (The list was compiled by Nobumitsu Takahashi, farm statistician and head of the Zaihei Nikkai department of agriculture.)

### Field Crops

A. Lettuce seed: 1st—G. Ishimoto, Clarksburg; 2nd—Y. Nishimura, Clarksburg; 3rd—T. Adachi, Rio Vista.

B. Onion seed: 1st—Kenzo Shimizu, Rio Vista; 2nd—Y. Okamoto, Rio Vista; 3rd—T. Yoshikawa, Auburn.

C. Pink beans: 3rd—S. Fujinaka, Lodi.

D. Tomatoes, commercial table: 1st—M. Kitani, Hayward; 2nd—S. Fujinaka, Lodi; 3rd—N. Hitomi, Clarksburg; 4th—K. Yamate, Modesto; 5th—Ira Kiyoi, Modesto; 6th—Sam Himoto, Rio Vista.

E. Tomatoes, preserving: 1st—Joji Ogawa, Rio Vista; 3rd—Kenzo Shimizu, Rio Vista; 5th—G. Matsuda, Rio Vista; 6th—R. Nakayama, Rio Vista.

F. Onions: 1st—Kenzo Shimizu, Rio Vista; 2nd—Guy Kiyoi, Modesto; 4th—H. Nishikawa, Rio Vista.

### Vegetables

A. Sweet corn: 1st—M. Kitani, Hayward.

B. Stringbeans: 1st—M. Kitani, Hayward; 4th—Sam Himoto, Rio Vista; 5th—Mas Himoto, Rio Vista; 6th—G. Inouye, Rio Vista.

C. Eggplant: 3rd—G. Inouye, Rio Vista; 4th—Sam Himoto, Rio Vista.

D. Garlic: 2nd—M. Kitani, Hayward; 4th—Tom Yoshikawa, Auburn.

E. Table beets: 1st—M. Kitani, Hayward.

G. Squash, yellow crooked neck: 2nd—M. Kitani, Hayward.

H. Squash, others: 1st—M. Kitani, Hayward.

I. Cucumbers: 1st—T. Shimada, Clarksburg; 2nd—M. Kitani, Hayward.

### Fresh Fruits, Berries

A. Apples: 1st—T. Kurahara, Auburn; 2nd—R. Kurahara, Auburn.

C. Pears, other varieties: 1st—K. Uratsu, Auburn.

D. Peaches, Freestone: 2nd—Tom Kiriu, Lodi; 3rd—Sam Sakata, Fresno.

E. Plums: 1st—Koichi Uyeno, Auburn; 2nd—M. Morishige, Auburn; 3rd—Roy Kurahara, Auburn.

F. Grapes, raisin, Thompson seedless: 1st—E. Fujimoto, Fowler; 3rd Yukio Morita, Fowler; 4th—S. Suku, Fresno.

G. Grapes, table, Tokay: 1st—Roy Kawamoto, Elk Grove; 2nd—T. Takahashi, Auburn.

H. Grapes, table, others: 1st—T. Takahashi, Auburn.

I. Grapes, juice, Alicante: 2nd—Roy Kurahara, Auburn; 3rd—Tom Kurahara, Auburn.

J. Grapes, juice, others: 1st—James Hatada, Lodi.

### Dried Fruits, Nuts

A. Raisins: 3rd—Yukio Morita, Fowler; 5th—S. Soku, Fresno.

### Sheep

Champion rambouillet ram: George Kai, Santa Rosa.

### Senior Boar Pig

(Spotted Poland) 2nd—George Yoshida, Elk Grove.

Junior Bear Pig (Berkshire) 2nd—Denji Kuniyoshi, Le Grand.

SEP 5 1941

## Canners and Growers Deadlocked At Advisory Session; Japanese Growers Faced With Serious Loss

### Takahashi and Nishikawa Attend Sac'to Session

The Growers and Canners advisory board, which met in Sacramento Tuesday to decide upon uniform prices for the 1941 tomato crops, got into a deadlock due to the inability of both the canners and growers to agree, it was revealed here Wednesday.

Nobumitsu Takahashi, expert of the Nihonjinkal's Farm department, attended in behalf of the State farm bureau. W. J. Kuhrt, chief of the bureau of markets, acted as chairman.

Also in attendance was Frank Nishikawa, a prominent Nishi grower of Stockton, who gave facts and figures to show that unless the canners agree to a raise of from 30 to 40 per cent in the prices of tomatoes, the growers would face disaster.

The trouble was caused by the fact that many growers have already signed contracts with canners earlier in the year when prices were relatively low. Since that time, however, the defense caused an upsurge in prices in all fields, and farmers would feel acutely the pinch if they must be satisfied with prices prevailing before the defense boom raised the cost of production.

Nishikawa was a member of the subcommittee representing the tomato growers. Another meeting is scheduled to take place next week. Unless something is done within a week or so, growers face immense loss, Takahashi said.

A total of 80,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes this year.

AUG 28 1941

## CANNERS, GROWERS UNABLE TO REACH CONCLUSION AT TOMATO PRICE ADVISORY MEETING

### Representatives Refuse to Speak For All Canners

A deadlock among representatives of the cannery at the canner-grower advisory board meeting in Sacramento Tuesday on the price of canning tomatoes prevented any move to alleviate the serious condition facing the canning tomato industry, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkal agricultural director who attended the session as an observer.

It was reported that canner representatives on the board declared they were not empowered to speak for all cannery and would report back to the board at a future date.

The future of the canning tomato industry is being jeopardized by the current low prices according to the grower representatives, many of whom declared that they would shift to other crops next year if some action is not taken to change present conditions.

It was pointed out by the growers that unless some sort of agreement is reached within a week the current canning tomato crop will result in great losses.

Frank Nishikawa, Stockton nisei grower, took an active part in the discussions at the board session.

AUG 28 1941

## Critical Year Looms for Growers As Gov't Inaction Lowers Prices In Face of Expanded 1941 Output

### State Advisory Board Summoned To Sift Problem

By N. TAKAHASHI  
Nikkai Farm Expert

In view of the deplorable price dislocations in canning tomatoes and in response to urgent requests from several Japanese tomato growers in California, the agricultural department of the Japanese Association of America recently took definite steps to bring additional pressure on the Federal government and canners.

In the interest of all the Japanese tomato growers in this State, the department sent a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, protesting government's inaction on the tomato purchase program which it announced last April and demanding immediate and definite action in restoring full price parity for canning tomatoes.

In addition, the department strongly recommended the State Department of Agriculture to call immediately a state-wide meeting of leading tomato growers and canners for the purpose of discussing price structure of canning tomatoes and of setting up a price schedule which will be in line with the economic conditions for the 1941 crops.

In response, the State Department of Agriculture informed the Japanese Association of America that it is calling a meeting of the grower and canning members of the Advisory board, tentatively set for Tuesday, Aug. 26, in Sacramento.

This advisory board represents growers and canners from all of the various districts and groups in the State and probably will be quite representative.

In response to the government's request for a 50 per cent increase of tomato production and in face of a very limited supply of tomato plants in this State, the California growers actually expanded their 1941 tomato acreage (since April) by 13 per cent. Meanwhile, the prices of plants rose from \$2 per thousand, to as much as \$8 per thousand.

To date canning tomatoes in California present one of the worst situations of the year. Canners had contracted for most of the crops at prices \$1.25 to \$1.50 a ton less than last year. The average price of canning tomatoes in California last year was \$12.50 per ton.

Recent studies of tomato production cost in this State reveal that to show a profit, a minimum yield of 8 tons of canning tomatoes per acre is necessary, at \$14 to \$15 per ton. The average yield in this State for the last ten years is slightly over 6 tons per acre.

In face of the rising costs of production, the prices offered by the canners to the growers are unjustifiably low and threaten to cause heavy losses to the growers. Obviously, unless immediate readjustment occurs in the price structure of canning tomatoes, most growers will go through an unprofitable season this year.

AUG 25 1941

## Tomato Growers, Canners to Seek State Assistance

### Proposed Marketing Plan to Be Mooted At Sacramento

The California state department of agriculture may soon call a meeting of growers and canners advisory board members recently named in the proposed marketing plan for canning tomato vote, it was learned Saturday. The meeting of this small but representative group has been tentatively arranged for Tuesday, August 26, in Sacramento.

This information was given to Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Japanese Association of America's agricultural department, in response to his recent request to the state agriculture department for immediate action on the current tomato prices.

The state office declared it is doing everything possible with respect to the establishment of a proper canning tomato price for growers.

AUG 24 1941

## Full Price Parity on Canning Tomatoes Demanded In Letter Sent to Secy. Wickard by JAA Official

In view of the deplorable price dislocations in canning tomatoes and in response to urgent requests from several Japanese tomato growers in California, the agricultural department of Japanese Association of America recently took definite steps to bring additional pressure on the Federal government and canners, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, director.

In the interest of all the Japanese tomato growers in this state, the department sent a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, protesting government's inaction on the tomato purchase program which it announced last April and demanding immediate and definite action in restoring full price parity for canning tomatoes.

In addition, the department strongly recommended the state department of agriculture to call immediately a state-wide meeting of leading tomato growers and canners for the purpose of discussing price structure of canning tomatoes and of setting up a price schedule which will be in line with the economic conditions for the 1941 crops.

### Clarifies Situation

Every effort was also made to

arouse the attention of various agricultural agencies in bringing heavy pressure on the canners and federal government, Takahashi said.

Amplifying on the growers' predicament, Takahashi explained the situation as follows:

"Last April, the U.S. department of agriculture announced a program encouraging the farmers of this nation to expand the production of tomatoes for canning by 50 per cent.

"According to the announcement, the canners were asked to submit offers to the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation for delivery of canned tomatoes after the new pack has been completed. Allowances were to be made for price increases ranging from \$2.75 to \$3 per ton over the 1940 contract paid to growers.

"But to date, the federal authorities have taken no definite action in carrying out this program. Furthermore, the canners have been very reluctant to lift the prices of tomatoes, stating that they have no government commitments to back them up.

"In response to the government's request for a 50 per cent increase of tomato production and in face of

very limited supply of tomato plants in this State, the California growers actually expanded its 1941 tomato acreage (since April) by 13 per cent. Meanwhile, the prices of plants rose from \$2 per thousand, to as much as \$8 per thousand."

To date, canning tomatoes in California present one of the worst price situations of the year. Canners had contracted for most of the crops at prices of \$1.25 to \$1.50 a ton less than last year. The average price of canning tomatoes in California last year was \$12.50 per ton.

"Recent studies on tomato production cost in this state reveal that to show a profit, a minimum yield of eight tons of canning tomatoes per acre is necessary, at \$14 to \$15 per ton. The average yield in this state for the last 10 years is slightly over six tons per acre.

"In face of the rising costs of production, the prices offered by the canners to the growers are unjustifiably low and threaten to cause heavy losses to the growers. Obviously, unless immediate readjustment occurs in the price structure of canning tomatoes, most growers will go through a very painful experience this year," Takahashi asserted.

AUG 22 1941

### ***Sound Farm Records Are Important***

With good indications next year for higher tax rates and further reduction of income-tax exemptions, Japanese growers should now give increasing attention to the problem of keeping sound farm records, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Zaibei Nikkai agricultural department. Adequate farm accounts will bring out all the facts that are necessary for the purpose of filing income tax statements.

Furthermore, these farm records will be of inestimable value to the growers next season in bargaining with canners and other buyers, for such records will help to establish accurate costs of production.

A very comprehensive, yet simple, farm record book can be purchased at the Associated Students' store, University of California, Berkeley. Special reduced rates are offered to those nisei farmers' organizations that are planning to purchase these record books in large quantity.

### **Growers Urged to Keep Records**

Japanese growers were urged to give increased attention to the problem of keeping sound farm records in face of indications that next year will bring higher tax rates and further shearing of income tax exemptions. Adequate farm accounts will bring out all facts needed for filing income tax statements.

Farm records will be also of inestimable value to the growers next season in bargaining with canners and buyers. Figures on accurate costs of production will show what prices to demand in order to stand a profit.

For keeping records, a very comprehensive and simple book can be secured at the Associated Students Store on the University of California campus at Berkeley. Special reduced rates are offered Nisei farmers' organizations that send in orders for large quantities of these record books.

AUG 18 1941

## Tractor Contest Will Be Held At State Fair

One of the novel features of this coming California State Fair, August 29 through September 7, will be a tractor-operating contest for the young farmers.

Nisei farmers who wish to enter this contest must apply in advance on an entry blank which may be obtained from tractor and implement dealers, county farm bureaus, county agents and farm advisors and from agricultural instructors in high schools and junior colleges.

The contestants will be judged on their skill, speed, dexterity and consistency in maneuvering and operating farm tractors in a special arena adjoining the Farm Machinery building. The tests will include the cultivation of row crops and orchards, belting up, backing four-wheeled and two-wheeled implements, turning and starting. All makes of tractors will be available for the use of contestants.

Merchandise and cash prizes will be offered young farmers according to age groups and membership in various farm organizations. Farm girls and women also may compete for prizes.

AUG 18 1941

OPPORTUNITY

### *Opportunity for Ambitious Nisei in Cooperative Field*

Any phase of agricultural cooperative field offers excellent opportunities for those ambitious nisei desiring to pursue an agricultural career, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Zaibei Nikkai agricultural department.

A recent survey of Japanese agriculture in this state indicates that there is a strong and immediate need for more trained nisei in the field of agricultural cooperation.

This need will become greater as Japanese farmers face possibility of further major economic dislocations, actual and anticipated, following and even during the present war.

The future of Japanese agriculture in this state will depend largely upon the ability, initiative, and foresight of the co-op leaders of tomorrow, Takahashi stated.

AUG 14 1941

# Fund to Aid Nisei Farmers

---

**\$5000 WILL  
BE RAISED**

---

**Zai Nikkai Group  
Starts Move With  
\$1,500 Pledge Friday**

---

Financial aid to foster agriculture among the nisei in this state was approved by the Japanese Association of America agriculture committee at a meeting Friday night in San Francisco.

A group of 28 prominent Japanese farm operators gathered for the meeting and adopted the plan to raise \$5000 for the work. A total of \$1500 was pledged immediately by those attending the meeting, according to Joseph S. Hikida, executive secretary of the Zai Nikkai.

Although one of the proposal had been to turn the fund over to the Federation of Nisei Farmers leagues, it was decided that the Zai Nikkai's own agricultural department would assume charge of the money and would allocate necessary funds to the nisei farm organization.

Work of Nobuyuki Takahashi, director of the Zai Nikkai agricultural department, since his appointment early this year was commended by the committee. With the additional funds, it was suggested that the staff be increased to provide greater service for Japanese growers, both issei and nisei.

AUG 1 0 1941

## Japanese Tomato Growers Urged to Vote on Marketing

Tomato growers in California will soon be asked to vote on the proposed marketing order for canning tomatoes, which was recently discussed at a public hearing called by the state department of agriculture and because it may have certain far-reaching effects on the present tomato situation, Japanese growers were strongly urged to vote on the issue, Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkai agriculture department director, declared this week.

Ballots will be mailed to every tomato producer and canner in California soon, it was reported.

Specifically, the order would provide for the inspection and grading of all tomatoes sent to California canneries and processing plants this season.

Furthermore, the order will establish canning tomato advisory board composed of seven growers, seven canners, and a representative of the director of agriculture.

JUL 24 1941

# 1941 Outlook of Raisin Growers Held Favorable

## Freight Rate Slash And Gov't Purchases To Aid Japanese

By N. TAKAHASHI  
Nihonjinkai Farm Expert

In view of the current development in agriculture, the outlook of the California grape industry is favorable, both in the vineyards and in the markets. The situation is perhaps one of the most favorable in many years.

Recent announcements of reduction in railway freight rates by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau and the government raisin purchase program will both contribute greatly to higher net returns to the grape growers.

Another bright side of the situation is the transfer of 1940 raisin crop tonnage from the surplus pool to the stabilization. This means that there will be no carry-over problems in the industry this year.

Furthermore, California harvest outlook in vineyards of July 1 indicates over-all yield, taken in combination, 5 to 6 per cent larger than last year. This forecast is significant in considering demand in view of the rising prices.

Under the government purchase program, the Surplus Marketing Administration will purchase the 1941 crop raisins "in unlimited amounts" at the following prices—\$85 per ton for golden bleached Thompson seedless raisins; \$75 per ton for standard quality, natural-condition Thompson seedless and Muscat raisins; \$70 for Sultanas. The average prices per ton received by the growers for all raisin varieties from 1936 to 1940 are \$69.65, \$62.70, \$42.00, \$48.50 and \$56.00.

Under the new freight rate reduction, the growers will save approximately \$40 per car in freight charge. Also they will re-

ceive benefits which will accrue because of the lowered minimum weight requirement. Shippers believe that lighter carloads will mean that fruit will reach destination in better condition.

### ***Farmers to Aid In Nation-wide Aluminum Hunt***

Along with other farmers in this state, Japanese growers will be expected to give every possible aid to the aluminum-gathering campaign announced by the Office of Civilian Defense for the week, beginning July 21, according to the Agricultural Extension service.

The campaign is part of a nationwide drive to contribute old and unneeded aluminum to supplement the vast supplies needed for production of defense equipments. Farm families will be called upon to contribute old aluminum utensils and unused aluminum parts of all sorts, including such items as pots and pans, toys, shakers, screening, old washing machine parts, kettles and double boilers.

JUL 18 1941

## THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED FOR FARMERS BY CALIFORNIA MARKET ENFORCEMENT OFFICE

### Japanese Growers Share in Benefits; Participation Urged

Thousands of dollars are being recovered annually for Japanese growers of California by the state department of agriculture through various complaints handled by the bureau of market enforcement, it was declared by Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkai farm department chief.

Takahashi pointed out that bureau has repeatedly urged for many years that more Japanese growers avail themselves of the services of the state organization.

The bureau is actively engaged in the enforcement of eight separate statutes of the California agricultural code.

Most of its activities, however are directed to investigations of complaints by growers. It discourages violation of marketing laws by means of citation, prosecution and injunctions.

It regulates the activities of the commission merchants, dealers, buyers, brokers and their agents operating in the state.

The bureau is also active in all proration programs.

Recent bureau reports show a definite increase in the activities in all phases of their work. In 1940, the bureau handled over 1200 complaints of state marketing law violations and recovered \$476,000 for California growers. During the same period, the bureau refused, cancelled or revoked over 100 licenses, including a few Japanese.

There are no charges for these services and no deductions will be made from the amount recovered by reason of filing the complaint. Forms for filing complaints are available at any office of the bureau.

Headquarters of the bureau of market enforcement are in the State Office building in Sacramento with branches at the Agricultural building, Embarcadero and Mission, San Francisco; Rowell building, Fresno; State building Los Angeles, and First National bank building, San Diego.

JUL 14 1941

# Advice Given to Farmers

## MAINTAIN DAIRY, HOGS ON FARMS

### Japanese Should Adopt More Interest For Cows—Takahashi

With the prospects for continued advancement of retail food prices at least for several months ahead, coupled with our national food-for-defense program and our increasing food aid to Britain, the Japanese farmers of this state should carefully adjust their farm program to include more home-raised food, especially dairy products, to help conserve cash and maintain adequate diet, Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkai agriculture department director, declared Friday.

Specifically, such a farm program should include at least one milk cow, a few hogs, several poultry birds and a patch of green vegetables, he said.

Though nearly every Japanese farm maintains a good supply of green vegetables for family use, only a mere handful throughout the state keep milk cows to provide the necessary dairy products, he pointed out.

In developing a home food supply for the farm family, it is important to have an adequate milk supply. Inasmuch as some authorities have stated that the majority of Japanese in this country do not use enough dairy products from the standpoint of health, keeping a cow may well overcome this situation also.

It is pointed out by many farm experts that the family that keeps a milk cow may be able to make substantial savings approaching \$100 annually through the use of home-produced dairy products. Further, it offers a means of subsistence even during adverse economic conditions, Takahashi said.

At present the Federal government is urging all the farmers to increase their milk and pork productions, but unfortunately, only a very small number of Japanese farmers can actually participate in this emergency food program, according to Takahashi.

It has been suggested that one way in which this unpleasant situation can be overcome is to have the Japanese farmers take a more active interest in the affairs of the dairy industry, studying and considering its possibilities as a farm enterprise, he said.

JUL 12 1941

## MORE HOME-RAISED FOOD

### Farmers Should Adjust Program to Help Conserve Funds, Keep Adequate Diet

"There is every prospect for continued advancement of retail food prices at least for several months ahead. Because of this and the food-for-defense program and our increasing food aid to Britain, the Japanese farmers of California should carefully adjust their farm program to include more home-raised food, especially dairy products, to help conserve cash and maintain adequate diet. Specifically such farm should have at least one milk cow, a few hogs,

several poultry birds, and a patch of green vegetables."

Such is the advice of N. Takahashi, of the Japanese Association's farm department. He counsels further:

"Though nearly every Japanese farm maintains a good supply of green vegetables for family use, only a mere handful keep milk cows to provide the necessary dairy products. In developing a home food supply for the farm family, it is important to have an adequate milk supply."

JUL 21 1941

## Enterprise Studies Conducted To Aid Growers in Management

### Japanese Farmers Urged to Participate In Projects

For several years the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with local growers has been conducting enterprise management studies for the purpose of helping local growers improve their management and profits, according to Nōbumitsu Takahashi, Zaihei Nikkai agriculture department head.

These studies are largely conducted by means of supervised records in the form of reports obtained and checked monthly by the farm advisors.

They are called enterprise studies because they cover only a single crop or livestock enterprise rather than the combination of enterprises

which makes up an entire farm business.

These studies are also called management studies because the inputs of labor and material are obtained and analyzed in detail with a view to improving the efficiency of the enterprise.

Of the thousands of growers included in these studies, only a handful of Japanese have participated in recent years.

The Agricultural Extension service, therefore, is encouraging more Japanese farmers to participate in these enterprise management studies which are primarily designed to provide help and guidance to the individual growers.

For further information, interested growers should see their county farm advisors, or write to Japanese Association of America, Agriculture department, 1619 Laguna street, San Francisco, Calif.

## New State Laws to Safeguard Grape Going Out of California

### Japanese Growers, Packers, Shippers Being Warned

Japanese growers, packers and shippers of grapes from California are requested by the state department of agriculture to acquaint themselves with the provisions of two laws enacted by the recent session of the legislature.

Assembly Bill No. 1323 is designed to prevent mislabeling and to require that the prospective purchaser to be informed of the variety of grapes in the container.

The law now requires that each container of grapes be marked with the name and address of the person who is responsible for the packing.

In addition, each container must be marked with the name of the variety of grapes in the container, in order that the consumer may know which variety is purchased.

Further, the law prohibits improper use of the term "girdled."

Assembly Bill No. 873 creates

standard containers for grapes which are intended for shipment out of the state and does not apply to those grapes which are marketed within the state.

The use of containers specified in this bill will eliminate many of those containers formerly used by the grape industry, and in that regard will eliminate much confusion among growers, packers, shippers, and receivers alike.

The enforcement of these recently enacted measures is to be administered by the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization of the state department of agriculture and the county agricultural commissioners in each county of the state.

It is suggested that growers and packers secure copies of these laws sufficiently in advance of the shipping season so that they can acquaint themselves of the containers required before the shock for this season's shipment is ordered.

Copies of these laws will be available at the various county agricultural commissioners' offices as well as the office of the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization at Sacramento.

## WHY FARM BOOKKEEPING?

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. To suggest ways to increase profits.

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

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

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

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

7. To obtain data for tax statements.

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

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

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

**For Better Farming Keep  
Farm Records**

Dept. of Agriculture  
Japanese Assn. of America  
Nobumitsu Takahashi

## Many New State Laws Will Affect Farm Operators

### Bills of Interest to Japanese Growers Listed by Official

Of the several hundred agricultural measures introduced at the state legislature which recently adjourned, the following bills were among the many that have passed both Houses and have been signed by the Governor, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zaibei Nikkai agriculture department chief.

The bills which should hold special interest to the Japanese growers of this state include:

Senate bill 45—Automatically terminates any proration program on filing of an application for termination signed by not less than 40% of the producers.

S.B. 649—Revises the tolerance on arsenic and fluorine allowed in spray residue to conform to new Federal tolerance.

S.B. 661—Requires that all containers of fruits, nuts and vegetable standards of the Agricultural Code be marked with the name and address of the party responsible for the pack unless such marking is already required in the standards established.

Assembly bill 673—Requires standard containers for grapes intended for shipment outside of the state.

A.B. 1088—Requires permits for portable seed cleaners, requirements on threshing apparatus having been deleted.

A.B. 1323—Prohibits the use of the term "girdled" on grape packages unless true.

A.B. 1552—Exempts non-profit, cooperative, agricultural marketing associations from being licensed as fertilizer salesmen.

A.B. 1311—Restores parents' rights to employ their minor children on their own farms.

JUN 27 1941

# **NISEI EXCEL IN WORK OF RURAL YOUTH**

## **JAPANESE MAKE GOOD STUDENTS**

### **State Educational Head Praises Record Of Future Farmers**

A number of Nisei youth are actively participating in various rural youth organizations and are making outstanding contributions to the development of better rural life, it was recently stated by Julian A. McPhee, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education of California.

"These boys," said McPhee, "have been among our outstanding vocational agricultural students, particularly in crops work, to some extent in poultry and occasionally in swine. Not many engage in dairying, sheep or beef cattle production."

"Many Japanese boys excel not only in the home farming programs, but in all types of leadership. Schools which have an appreciable enrollment of Japanese students usually have one or more Japanese officers of the Future Farmer chapter—many chapter presidents, and particularly secretaries, treasurers and reporters. This indicates that the boys of your race have made good reputations in accuracy, honesty and initiative."

McPhee stated that many Japanese boys and girls are also making excellent records in the rural youth activities of the 4-H clubs. Further, in about 40 areas of the state where Young Farmer groups are formed, many Japanese out-of-school youths are also participating.

JUN 26 1941

## NISEI FARM YOUTHS PRAISED FOR CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER RURAL LIFE BY STATE OFFICIAL

### Education Chief Urges Establishment Of Farm Projects

Several nisei youths are actively participating in various rural youth organizations and are making outstanding contributions to the development of better rural life, this was recently stated by Julian A. McPhee, chief of the state bureau of agricultural education in California.

"These boys," says McPhee, "have been among our outstanding vocational agricultural students, particularly in crops work, to some extent in poultry and occasionally in swine. Not many engage in dairying, sheep or beef cattle production.

"Many Japanese boys excel not only in the home farming programs, but in all type of leadership. Schools which have an appreciable enrollment of Japanese students usually have one or more Japanese officers of the Future Farmer chapter—many chapter presidents, and particularly secretaries, treasurers and reporters. This indicates that the boys of your race have made good reputations in accuracy, honesty and initiative."

McPhee stated that many Japanese boys and girls are also making excellent records in the rural youth activities of the 4-H Clubs. Further, in about 40 areas of the state where Young Farmers groups are formed many Japanese out-of-school youths are also participating.

He advanced the following arguments for encouraging more Japanese youth to participate in the existing youth activities:

1. Establishment of a vocational agriculture project is the first step in the establishment of a self-owned farming enterprise. Hundreds of boys each year who graduate from high school and do not continue college education, have their own farming program established. At first it may, or may not, be a full-time enterprise; but it can be expanded more rapidly when the boy is through school.

2. Establishment of a vocational agriculture enterprise promotes managerial responsibility and experience, develops the farm boy's credit in the community, teaches him how to buy and sell, brings him into contact with adult farmers, etc.

3. Most groups have some type of cooperative enterprises. Participation brings boys into these cooperatives and teaches them to work with each other.

4. Participation in the rural youth organizations teaches ability to organize group action, speak clearly and convincingly, conduct a meeting along the lines of correct parliamentary procedure, understand farm problems by listening to many excellent speakers, and generally prepare for rural leadership.

JUN 26 1941

## **Weather Records Available To The Farmers**

Weather records based on observations by experts should deserve special consideration by the farmers. Though the grower himself cannot materially change the weather, still he can do a great deal to adjust himself to it. By careful study of weather records of his vicinity and by intelligent observation, he may further his net returns for the season.

Two most valuable weather records available to the farmers in this State are the "Daily Weather Maps" and the weekly report, "Weather and Crop Conditions in California," both issued by the Weather Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

### **Weather Publications**

**"DAILY WEATHER MAPS**—issued daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Shows the weather conditions and forecasts at numerous stations throughout California. Forecasts for shippers of fruits and vegetables are also included.

Subscription rate: 20 cents a month, \$2.40 a year.

Weather Bureau U.S. Dept. of Commerce, San Francisco, California.

**"WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA"**—issued weekly.

Gives a synopsis of weather conditions and their effects on crops and farming operations in California, together with comparative temperature and precipitation data for various sections of California. Excellent and valuable information for the farmers.

This report may be obtained free of charge upon request at Weather Bureau U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Federal Office Bldg., San Francisco, California.

JUN 24 1941

## Valuable Weather Report Available For All Farmers

### Careful Study of Record May Increase Returns for Season

Weather records based on observations by experts should deserve special consideration by the farmers, according to the state department of agriculture.

It was pointed out that though the grower himself cannot materially change the weather, still he can do a great deal to adjust himself to it.

By careful study of weather records of his vicinity and by intelligent observation, he may further his net returns for the season.

Two most valuable weather records available to the farmers in this state are the "Daily Weather Maps" and the weekly report, "Weather and Crop Conditions in California," both issued by the weather bureau, U.S. department of commerce.

Daily weather maps, issued daily, except Sundays and holidays, show the weather conditions and forecasts at numerous stations throughout California. Forecasts for shippers of fruits and vegetables are also included.

Subscription rate are 20 cents a month, \$2.40 a year. Weather and crop conditions in California, issued weekly, gives a synopsis of weather conditions and their effects on crops and farming operations in California, together with comparative temperature and precipitation data for various sections of California.

This excellent and valuable information for the farmers may be obtained free of charge upon request.

Applications for either  
tion may be made to:  
Weather Bureau  
U.S. Dept. of Commerce  
Federal Office Building  
San Francisco, Calif.

JUN 23 1941

## Labor Shortage on California Farms Threatens; Wages at Highest

### Demand by Labor National Defense, Army Much Heavier

By NOBUMITSU TAKAHASHI

Serious agricultural labor shortage is at present threatening California farming despite the fact the farmers this year have been paying the highest wages in the last 10 years.

Further, the influx into this state of persons seeking manual employment has been 3000 greater than during the corresponding period of last year.

But the demand for more labor, both skilled and unskilled, in industrial plants and the draft upon manpower for military service have been withdrawing labor from farms at exceedingly rapid rate.

The farmers know that they cannot possibly compete with the rising wage scale of the common labor in national emergency construction and industrial plants. But the products of farm industry are also vitally significant in preparation of national defense.

It is said that of the men taken into the army, one-half come from the farms and farm communities. Of those drawn into industrial work in the cities, one-half come from the suburbs of the large cities. Fur-

thermore, one-half of these men come from families that are in the habit of raising their own vegetables. This food must now be supplied by the commercial growers.

Although certain types of farm labor will remain in the field because they will not be qualified for industrial work, yet the total demand for farm labor is much greater than the supply.

As of April 1 of this year, the supply of farm labor was 82% of the demand as contrasted with 109% a year earlier. This was the smallest supply-demand ratio in 21 years of government record.

Since agriculture is just as vital to national defense as any other industry, the present situation certainly calls for some immediate adjustments.

More intensive farming with use of more mechanical power has been pointed out as one possible solution to this serious problem.

In this present situation, so long as an adequate amount of labor is not available to meet the necessary labor requirement, the man power backed up on the farms must press toward more intensive uses of land with greater efficiency of labor.

The farmers should, therefore, make every effort to hold their laborers in the field. Increases in wage scale of the farm laborers has a measure of justification under the present condition of rising prices of farm products.

JUN 22 1941

## Seven Nisei Get Degrees of Future Farmers

Seven Nisei youth were awarded the degree of State Farmer at the State Convention of the Future Farmers of America now being held in San Luis Obispo, it was revealed here Tuesday by Nobumitsu Takahashi, farm expert of the Japanese Association of America.

Those awarded the degree include Sam Fujinaka of Lodi, George Kinoshita of Bakersfield, Roy Kuwahara of Auburn, Byran Maeda of Auburn, James J. Mizuki of Sanger, George Taniguchi of Fowler, Tom Yoshikawa of Auburn.

## Seven Nisei Win State Farmers Degrees at Poly

Seven nisei youths were awarded degrees of state farmers at the 13th State Future Farmers of America convention held recently in San Luis Obispo at California Polytechnical college, it was learned here.

Those receiving the honor together with 84 other young California farmers were:

Sam Fujinaka, Lodi; George Kinoshita, Bakersfield; James G. Mizuki, Sanger; George Taniguchi, Fowler; Roy Kurahara, Tom Yoshikawa and Bryan Maeda, all of Auburn.

The awards were made on the basis of community service, leadership, scholarship, agricultural earnings and other attributes, it was stated.

JUN 18 1941

# CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE OFFICE URGES ALL JAPANESE FARMERS TO KEEP RECORDS

## Only 5 Per Cent Have Proper System Of Bookkeeping Now

Japanese growers in California were urged to develop the habit of keeping farm records in a recent release by the state department of agriculture, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, Zai Nikkal agriculture department director.

The release which was mailed to all farm organizations and leaders pointed out experience shows that keeping adequate records means saving of both time and money, as well as eliminating uncertainties.

It has been repeatedly said that less than 5 per cent of the Japanese growers keep any form of farm record, according to the state bureau release.

Some of these growers have asserted that by casual observation and memory it is possible to determine the financial standing of their farm business at any given moment, but to depend upon these alone is to lose much valuable experience.

Unfortunately, memory tends to retain only the unusual, while it is the usual events, those which tend to repeat themselves, that are most significant in guiding the farm business.

Adequate and accurate farm records are necessary for the true analysis of a farm business, it was pointed out. They should form the basis of choice of enterprise or should be used as a basis for enlarging operations in one particular activity which is shown to be profitable by a study of the records or as a basis for curtailment of another activity shown to be operating either at a lesser profit or at a loss.

Records are similarly necessary these days for the preparation of income tax schedules. It is virtually impossible to transfer into operating costs capital outlay which has gone into improvements, equipment, etc., unless a bookkeeping system is used which takes into account an annual inventory and a distribution of depreciation.

Adequate farm records will be necessary for obtaining, using or repay credit; they will be of value in such arrangements as arise between the lessor and the lessee in determining adequate rental rates, etc.

For the convenience of the growers, the Agricultural Extension service, University of California, has prepared a very complete, yet com-

paratively simple, farm record book. It includes adequate instructions on the first two or three pages which should enable the average person to understand the keeping of at least the most simple kinds of records.

Labor, cash receipts, cash expenditures, complete inventory and depreciation forms for summaries of the year's business are all included. Blank columns are provided in all forms for use either for different orchards or for different enterprises such as livestock, hay or grain production, truck crop, etc.

This entire accumulation of bookkeeping forms is bound in a convenient size, and if kept year after year would constitute a very valuable record. The biggest difficulty in any bookkeeping system is that it is not automatic. In other words, the purchasing of a farm record book does not keep the records—it requires "pencil pushing" and persistence.

This California Farm Record book may be purchased at the Associated Students' store, University of California, Berkeley.

JUN 16 1941

## Japanese Farmers Urged to Grow Cork Oak; Seedlings Available

### Test Show Quality Of California-Grown Product Excellent

Japanese land owners in Northern and Central California may be interested in this offer of 10,000 cork oak seedlings expected to be available for distribution to qualified land owners during the coming fall and winter, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, agricultural department director at the Zai Nikkai.

There will be no charge for the trees to those who agree to plant at least fifty and give them the necessary care for the successful establishment. Interested persons may obtain application blanks from farm advisors or the rangers, and other forestry personnel in the state. These

applications should be in by October 1.

The trees are being grown at the State Forest nursery in Davis. It is pointed out that the cork oak will grow well in many coastal and valley sections of the state, that it is a beautiful ornamental, and that cork can be stripped from the trees after they are approximately 15 years.

Preliminary tests of cork stripped from trees in northern California counties during 1940 indicates that it is of equal quality with cork produced by trees of similar age in Spain and Portugal. During the coming fall trees will be stripped in southern California and the San Joaquin valley to test the quality of the cork produced there.

"I strongly urge the Japanese land owners to take advantage of this opportunity," Takahashi declared.

JUN 13 1941

## Seek Assistance In Nihonjikai Farming Survey

There are approximately 50 Japanese farm co-operative organizations in California, with approximately 40 of them in the southern section of the state, according to Nobumitsu Takahashi, agricultural expert of the Japanese Association of America.

Both the Farm Credit administration and Farm Security administration of the Department of Agriculture in Washington have taken a keen interest in these Japanese co-operatives, Takahashi stated.

He is now conducting a survey of these organizations through questionnaires. He asked all recipients of these questionnaires in Southern California and in the Santa Maria-Guadalupe region to fill out the blanks at once and mail them to the Japanese Association of America, 1619 Laguna Street, San Francisco.

## U.S. Farm Agencies Interested

### IN JAPANESE COOPERATIVES

#### More Support for Survey Sought from State Grower Groups

Two federal government agencies are taking great interest in the present survey of Japanese cooperatives being conducted by Nobumitsu Takahashi, director of the Japanese Association of America's agricultural department, it was learned.

The Federal Farm Credit administration and the Federal Farm Securities administration, both have much contact with the farm cooperative movement and officials of the two groups with headquarters in the Bay area have declared that results of the present Japanese survey will probably be included in the current year's report.

Most Northern and Central California Japanese groups have already answered to the questionnaire sent out last month, Takahashi said. However, response from Southern California where there are about 30 such groups and from the South Central Coast has been disappointing, he revealed.

"I hope the Japanese farmer and farm leaders can realize the importance of this work in gaining recognition for their groups from the federal agencies. At present only one group out of over 50 is affiliated with either of the two federal organizations.

"The federal authorities have also complained that the Japanese have not cooperated in the past in any of their surveys," Takahashi said.

"Much good for the Japanese farm cooperative movement and for all Japanese farmers can be derived from the federal government by a little effort on our part," Takahashi stated. "I hope that all groups that have not done so will fill out our questionnaire and return them immediately."

## Packing Rules

### Caution to Strawberry Growers in State

Japanese growers, especially strawberry farmers, were cautioned to abide by the state marketing regulations against deceptive packing, California department of agriculture officials announced this week.

In a communication sent to Nobumitsu Takahashi, new Zai Nikkai agriculture department director, it was pointed out that several farmers had already been arrested and fined in most districts including the Santa Clara valley, Florin-Sacramento area and a few in Fresno.

Strict state laws prohibit the formerly common practice of placing superior products on the top layer after putting a lower grade of fruit on the bottom of the basket.

JUN 4 1941

# Asks Aid for Nisei Training

## SEEK COOPERATION OF ISSEI GROUPS

### Takahashi Plans Farm Vocational Guidance Bureau

A call to the issei agriculturalists and farm associations to give the nisei agricultural course graduates an opportunity to gain further training in actual business was issued by Nobumitsu Takahashi, agriculture department director of the Japanese association of America here.

In a letter sent to many large Japanese growers and farm associations, Takahashi made this appeal and offered to conduct agricultural vocational guidance bureau.

His letter read in part:

"In recent years the number of nisei college graduates in agricultural field has been increasing at a tremendous rate until now its annual percentage increase ranks among the highest compared with all other fields pursued by the nisei college students.

"Over 100 Japanese have graduated from the field of agriculture within the thirty years—at Berkeley and at Davis. About 50 per cent of these graduated within the last two years.

"It is trite but true that these nisei graduates have faced discrimination in securing jobs in both American and Japanese firms. We regret that our recent survey of these graduates does not present a very pleasant picture. Some of the more fortunate ones have returned to their parents' farming activities.

"In spite of the fact that agriculture is the major industry of the Japanese people in this state, surprisingly, very few college-trained nisei have been placed in the Japanese farm associations.

"Primarily because the nisei lack resourcefulness and ability to speak fluent Japanese, the issei have been very reluctant in employing them in agricultural association.

"Nisei are not coming of age and must, within next few years, accept the full responsibilities of carrying on the activities of the issei. We do not believe that nisei should be suddenly thrown into any executive position without the proper training and experience.

"But we do believe that certain Japanese associations should pave the way by employing some capable nisei graduates as understudies of executive officers—training them and giving them the necessary experience.

"It is really useless for us to question the need of a bureau of vocational guidance for these nisei graduates. Much talk has been circulated during the past years concerning the establishment of a nisei vocational guidance bureau but no effective action has ever been brought about.

"Because of this, we are conducting an agricultural vocational guidance bureau, primarily to assist graduates of agricultural colleges in finding employment in their prepared fields.

"We firmly believe that issei farm leaders can greatly help the nisei group in alleviating some of the difficulties encountered by the nisei in their vocational adjustment problems. One of the ways they can help this department is to inform us from time to time of possible openings or opportunities for college agricultural graduates in Japanese farm associations or agencies."

MAY 26 1941

## Urge Employment Of Nisei Grads Of Farm Colleges

In an open letter to Issei farm leaders throughout California, the Agricultural department of the Japanese Association of America Saturday asked cooperation in solving the problem of employment for Nisei graduates of agricultural colleges.

"Over 100 Japanese have graduated from agricultural schools within the past thirty years—at Berkeley and Davis," the letter asserted. "About 50 per cent of this number graduated within the last two years. It is trite but true that these graduates have faced discrimination in securing jobs in both American and Japanese firms.

"In spite of the fact that agriculture is the major industry of the Japanese people in this state, surprisingly few college-trained Nisei have been placed in the Japanese farm associations.

"We believe that certain Japanese associations should pave the way by employing some capable Nisei graduates as understudies of executive officers—training them and giving them the necessary experience."

MAY 25 1941

# Survey of Japanese Farm Co-operatives in State Launched

## QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT

### JAA Agriculture Director Conducts Study of Associations

A state-wide survey on the co-operative associations among Japanese has been launched this week by the Japanese Association of America's new agriculture department director, Nobumitsu Takahashi.

"Recently various federal and state agricultural agencies and farm authorities have taken an increased interest in the development of Japanese farmers' cooperative associations in California," Takahashi disclosed.

"Unfortunately, because of lack of available data, this association has been unable to present any information. Realizing that more information is essential for the future progress of Japanese farm organizations, we are conducting a state-wide Japanese farmers' co-op survey by sending out questionnaires to every co-op manager," Takahashi said.

MAY 22 1941

***Rural Mail Box Improvement . . .***

**Postal Authorities Announce Week**

***Farmers Expected to Beautify Country  
Road With New P. O. Boxes***

By executive order, this week (May 5-10) has been declared by postal authorities as "Rural Mail Box Improvement Week," it was announced yesterday by Nobumitsu Takahashi, JAA farm chief.

Co-operation from farmers to improve their mail boxes to add beauty to the country road was

fully expected by authorities. It was suggested that government-approved types of boxes be used if the old boxes are to be replaced. Repainting the box and address, tightening up of boxes and strengthening of the supports were among the other suggestions made by the Post Office this week.

MAY 7 - 1941

# Better Cooperation of Japanese Farmers With State Sought

## MANY PROGRAMS BENEFICIAL

### State Agricultural Extension Director Urges Participation

Japanese farmers especially the young nisei growers, should take more advantage of the state agricultural programs in their own communities, B. H. Crocheron, director of the California Agricultural Extension service, told Nobumitsu Takahashi, new head of the Japanese Association of America farm department, it was learned.

"We have noted that Japanese look with suspicion on the activities of the government in behalf of the farmers and have not cooperated with the different programs," Crocheron said.

"Much of this can be justified in the case of the older Japanese who are not familiar with the English language, but there is no reason for the nisei who are all American farmers not taking advantage of the farm activities of the state."

According to Takahashi, the state agriculture director declared that if they could get the confidence and understanding of one single nisei in each community, the state could be of immense service to the Japanese farmers in California.

This has been demonstrated in the central coast counties and the Contra Costa county, it was said.

"We have noted that the Japanese as a rule are very reluctant also to bring complaints to the marketing enforcement bureau, Crocheron stated.

The director praised the work of the Nisei Farmers league and urged that they support the young peoples farm movements such as the 4-H clubs and the Future Farmers associations in the high schools.

## Nine Future Nisei Farmers Win Awards

### Two Gain Top Honors in Davis Agricultural Meet

Nine nisei Future Farmers were cited for their achievements submitted for exhibit at the Cal-Aggie fair held with the campus picnic recently, it was announced by Nobumitsu Takahashi, agricultural survey expert.

In a field of 500 competitors, James Yamura and Tom Tomita, both of Placer high, took one-two positions in the agronomy contest.

It was revealed that 500 competed in the various contests sponsored by the U. C. College of Agriculture at Davis. The Ripon high school team won the all-around event.

James Yamura and Tom Tomita, both of Placer high school, won the top two places in the agronomy division. Other place winners were announced as follows: George Ishimoto of Clarksburg, second in farm mechanics; Kiyoshi Yamate of Modesto, fourth in farm mechanics; Nobu Sorakura of Linden, fourth in tree judging; Tom Yoshikawa of Placer, first in entymology; Jim Kimura of Woodland, second in entymology; George Okusu of Placer, third in entymology; Jim Otsuka of Santa Rosa, third in milk judging; and H. Matsuyama of Colusa, fourth in poultry.

## Nisei Farmers Take Honors in Field Day at UC Aggies

Nisei young farmers took high honors in the various farm judging contests held in conjunction with the picnic and field day of the University of California Agricultural College at Davis on April 19.

The Nisei winners included:

Agronomy contest, James Yamura of Placer, first place; Tom Tomita of Placer, second place.

Entomology contest, Tom Yoshikawa, first place with 94.5 points; Jim Kimura of Woodland second with 92 points; George Okusu of Placer third with 91 points.

Tree judging contest, Nobuo Sorakuma of Linden, 4th place.

Poultry contest, H. Matsuyama of Colusa, 4th place.

Milk judging contest, Jim Otsuka of Santa Rosa, 3rd place.

Farm mechanics, George Ishimoto of Clarksburg, 2nd place; Kiyoshi Yamate of Modesto, 4th place.

## PRELIM SURVEY OF FARMING PROBLEMS ON

### Nikkai Affiliate To Push Co-operative Farm Movement

A preliminary personal survey into the different phases of endeavor in which the newly-established agricultural division of the Japanese association of America can be of service to the greatest number of issei and nisei farmers is being made now by Nobumitsu Takahashi, who was recently appointed director of the new department.

With headquarters at the association office at 1619 Laguna street, Takahashi will work with the Zai-bei Nikkai officials and Joseph S. Hikida, executive secretary of the association.

No definite outline of duties were specified by the association officials prior to his appointment, Takahashi revealed.

A graduate of the University of California, majoring in agricultural economy, Takahashi declared that he has considered many ways of approaching the work and hopes to discuss the matter further with farm leaders before launching any definite program.

However, he expressed hope that issei and nisei farmers would write to him if they are faced with any particular and immediate problem of any kind.

It has been suggested that he tour the entire Northern California area to become more familiar with the territory and the local problems and he may visit several Japanese communities in the near future to meet leading agriculturalists in each district.

Expressing great interest in the farm cooperatives movement, Takahashi declared that his department would strongly support any movement to form such groups properly in any area.

Essay contests, farm scholarships and other projects for nisei farm youths were said to be among the activities planned by the new Zai-bei Nikkai agricultural department, Takahashi revealed.

APR 13 1941