



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY EXCEPT THE LAST WEEK OF THE YEAR  
 1210 Webster St., Box 100, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012, MA 6-6471  
 JACL Headquarters, 1014 Post St., San Francisco 33, Calif.  
 Editorial Office: 918 - 10th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.  
 Receipt for the Director: Report, news and opinions expressed by contributors do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.  
 1210 Webster St., Los Angeles 10, Calif. (415) 462-1210  
 Entered as Second-Class Matter in Post Office, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Post Office No. 1014  
 Second-Class Postage Paid at Los Angeles, Calif.  
 James A. Yoshitani, National JACL President  
 Dr. David Maeda, Chairman, Pacific Citizens Board  
 BARRY K. MURPHY, Editor  
 CHARLES KAWAYATSU, Managing Editor  
 ADVERTISING

## Ye Editor's Desk

### THE JR. JACL AGE LIMIT

Called in for a Sunday afternoon conference to help re-draft the National JACL youth policy as it currently appears in the JACL President's Notebook, we found it an opportune time to unfurl a new idea which might answer some of the queries which have been in the air.

One Question: Shouldn't there be a separate organization within JACL to accommodate the 20-30 age group?

Sansei who are too old for the youth program as presently constituted prefer this intermediate stage in which to operate. They have seen the difficulties encountered by some who join the regular chapter and feel stifled by the situation wherein the "old guard" still wants to remain. Others flatly feel they don't belong in a chapter with their parents.

Another Question: The National JACL Constitution provides an age floor of 18, say the old-timers. Shouldn't the youth of 18 belong to the regular JACL chapter?

A Third Question: Some youth detest the reference as "Juniors"—especially in the name of their club. Is there a more acceptable name? But this would take time and lot of inspiration to decide.

At the time when the youth program was being discussed in the mid-1950s at national JACL conventions, the ultimate hope was for insuring JACL leadership. Noting that JACL in the earlier years served as a training ground for up and coming Issei, the thought was that the same might be passed on to the Sansei. As an opportunity for learning and gaining confidence in the art of leadership and persuasion, it is still not to be denied that JACL chapters are useful.

Today the Sansei has more outlets in practicing this art than their parents have had, but asserting leadership among their own ethnic group has its own peculiarities, I'm sure. It remains to be seen whether a successful Sansei student body president in high school or college can duplicate his achievements in a Jr. JACL chapter.

And judging from the longer lifespan of Americans today, the Nisei may not be as eager to relinquish their reins of leadership to the young Sansei adult. But they shouldn't be made to wait that long, especially in this age of super-sonic speeds. Hence, the idea we proposed was to raise the Jr. JACL age limit from 18 to 30.

This radical idea would render the JACL youth program with more substance from the age factor alone. An age span from 14 to 30 is 16 years during which time the participant can pace himself through the high school group, then through the college-age group and then really apply his know-how as a leader or adviser to youth as a young adult—within the Jr. JACL framework.

We feel the youth and under-18s are less likely to complain about the "junior" tag if the age span zoomed toward 30. At least, it doesn't have that belittling atmosphere when young adults are to be included.

The national JACL constitutional age requirement of 8 should be no bar for young adults to be regular dues-paying members at the national JACL level. A young adult in this expanded Jr. JACL program can be encouraged to sign as a regular member, enjoying all rights and privileges thereof, but who is engaged more actively in the work with youth.

The membership and budget-finance committees in JACL can determine whether such young adults up to age 30 should pay regular chapter dues or only Jr. JACL dues.

The Jr. JACL treasury would further appreciate token membership dues from those over age 30 directly or indirectly associated with the youth program. We noticed many in mid-twenties listed on the San Diego Jr. JACL roster.

Last June 10 we checked the U.S. census to find a breakdown of Mainland Japanese by age groups. It provided a projection for JACL to consider in terms of membership potential: The 1970s. If the Jr. JACL age limit can be raised to 30, the present supply of youth advisers could be greatly augmented.

The 15-19 age group of today (about 19,000) will be around the present 20-24 age group (about 15,000) in 1970 under the proposed Jr. JACL 14-30 age-plan. This combination can serve the present 10-14 age group (about 27,000) who will be in the 15-19 age group in 1970.

By 1975, the present 5-9 age group (about 35,000) will be of age for Jr. JACL as 15-19 year olds.

What we are trying to say here is that the present corps of Jr. JACLers (up to age 19) will have had sufficient leadership training to help their younger brothers and sisters a decade from now.

Since JACL is committed to spend sums of money for youth work, it seems reasonable to see it work for as long as 16 years instead of four. The current youth program involving youngsters for only four or five years seems like a shuttle run of what ought to be mainliner in terms of service and opportunity.

We signal this proposal now because the youth are coming in San Diego next year to discuss what Jr. JACL should be. Maybe we can have them switch tracks to the side line.



## New Immigration Law

Washington, Oct. 8, 1963. Will go down in history as the great moment when American immigration law returned to its basic principles of national order and sanctuary. For it was at this time, on that day, that President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended and passed in the 80th Congress, on September 20, which eliminated racism in our immigration code by abolishing the national quota system of 1924 and the Asia-Pacific Triangle discrimination. Since that time, beginning in the 1920s Chinese exclusion act, and most appropriately, the President signed the bill into law, special preference at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, the traditional cradle of opportunity to both the incoming immigrants and the returning natives. Ellis Island, the former immigration station, the United States in the years gone by, was in the background, with the historic customs and the backdrop for the historic service.

A brief picture being created the American flag to its greatest glory, as Metropolitan police star. The new Immigration and Nationality Act, which opened new doors for immigrants by signing "America, the New World."

Three President Johnson, without whose personal interest and leadership this legislation could not have been enacted, passed the year of perhaps in many more years, delivered his address, addressed the "truth" and the "truth" was being replaced by a measure that was not based on the two barriers of privilege and "privilege" but on the "basis of their skills and their race relations to the already here."

On board, we met Edward J. Ennis, who served as counsel to the Washington JACL Office during the immediate post-war years when the JACL was concentrating on securing naturalization privileges for the late immigrants and helped to secure the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. We also talked with many other officials, including the Chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, who played such a key role in drafting the bill that eventually became the new law.

We included in our conversations with many of the nation's national citizens, civil, right, labor, and nationally significant groups. We were pleased to see the past five years' hectic activity.

And, as we left, we said our respects to the JACL, which recently resigned as a Congressional member of the House in terms of continuous service, October 2 was a proud and happy day.

It was a busy day, but it will remain a most memorable one. And, on the next Monday, the 14th of the over-100,000, thereby terminating the program which began in July 1948 when the Congress passed the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act to compensate qualified evacuees in part for the real and property losses suffered as a consequence of the 1942 mass evacuation.

But this JACL, the Japanese American community, may be taken up in its next Newsletter.

Convention—Continued from Front Page  
 rank of Minister. One year later, he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium, while serving concurrently in the same post to Luxembourg. In 1967, he was named Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Germany.

In 1961, Mr. Matsuzaki was named Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, which is the highest responsibility in the Foreign Ministry of Japan for a career officer. His post was likened to that of the Undersecretary of State in the American government.

On April 25, 1962, he presented his credentials to the "late President John F. Kennedy" as Japan's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, which is considered to be Japan's most important foreign post because of her close partnership with this country.

After we were on the ferry that was to take us to Liberty Island, we witnessed some fifty Congressmen who had flown up to New York on an Air Force jet, together with Cabinet officers and White House staff members, board the ship.

While Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey received much applause from the crowd at the South Ferry landing area in downtown Manhattan, as did New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and New York City Mayor John Lindsay, it seemed that most of the applause was reserved for the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952.

We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952. We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952.

We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952. We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952.

We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952. We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952.

We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952. We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952.

We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952. We also had the opportunity to see the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 20, 1952.



Another Feather

PC LETTERBOX:  
 Thanks, for a Job Well Done, Mike

There is a broader implication from the immigration bill recently enacted, than just to favor a certain group of persons of the world. The elimination of the national origins quota and the elimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle in and of themselves are victories in favor of equality and fair play for all persons throughout the world.

I recall the many years of almost despairing efforts to get since the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 in order to prevent the further influx of the Japanese, and more broadly, the Oriental and Asiatic, to have a fair share of the immigration quota which will be derived a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

I also know the many thousands, literally, of hours which you spent in "providing" the case of the Japanese American Citizens League on behalf of all Asiatic and Oriental Americans who have been a worthy spokesman for that group and those groups and organizations which they represent. I know that you are happy at the results, especially the elimination of the two basic discriminatory features and the fact that you will derive a sense of personal satisfaction from the efforts which you have expended.

Business and Professional Guide  
 Your Business Card placed in our 3000+ listings...  
 Greater Los Angeles  
 Flower View Gardens Florist  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777  
 Tel. 461-7777  
 Tel. 461-7777

JOE MCDONALD  
 STEPHEN A. OKAMURA  
 300 E. 1st St., Suite 200  
 Tel. 461-7777

SEOBEE J. INAGAKI REALTY  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

MINORU INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL INC.  
 240 E. 1st St. (at 1st St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

NEW JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

WASH. FLORIST  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

DR. ROY M. KAWANAKA  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

YAMATO TRAVEL BUREAU  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

Imperial Lanes  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

Kinoshita Travel Service  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

Washington, D.C.  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

MASSACHUSETTS  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

Established 1936  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

Fullerton  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

Transfer Now!  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

485  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS CERTIFICATE DEPOSITS FOR ONE YEAR  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

485  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777

485  
 1401 W. 4th St. (at 4th St.)  
 Tel. 461-7777



THE SUMITOMO BANK OF CALIFORNIA  
 A BIG STEP TOWARDS BUILDING YOUR FINANCIAL SECURITY  
 REGULAR SAVINGS

The Sumitomo Bank of California  
 Head Office—San Francisco 345 California St. YU 3-3565  
 Sacramento Office 1400 Fourth Street 464-5741  
 San Jose Office 515 North First Street 278-4141  
 San Diego Office 3010 Broadway Blvd. SA 4-4321  
 San Francisco Office 1271 W. Franklin Blvd. SA 7-8811  
 Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE BANK OF TOKYO OF CALIFORNIA  
 SAN FRANCISCO HEAD OFFICE  
 400 California St. Phone YU 1-1028  
 S.F. JAPAN CREDIT BOARD  
 400 California St. Phone YU 1-1028  
 SAN JOSE BRANCH  
 515 North First Street Phone 278-4141  
 WESTERN LOS ANGELES BRANCH  
 421 California Street Phone 415-8111  
 Member Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

MERIT SAVINGS  
 AND LOAN ASSN.  
 324 E. First Street, L.A. 12  
 Phone: AM 4-7434  
 Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily  
 Saturdays: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
 Free Parking











# 'Ma' Kiefer of 100th Bn. fame dies, had befriended Hawaiians at her Wis. home

BY DIK GINA

HONOLULU—Mrs. Nellie Kiefer, of La Crosse, Wis., known as "Mother" or "Ma" Kiefer to the 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii, died Oct. 12 in La Crosse. She was about 81 years old.

In 1942 Mrs. Kiefer, aged 68, was in Wisconsin home to soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion, which was then stationed at Camp McCoy, Wis.

Ten years later the veterans in visited her in Hawaii as guests. She stayed here for about six weeks.

Mrs. Kiefer, a widow when she arrived with her only son, George, and daughter-in-law, Irene, both of whom survive her.

Explaining her hospitality to

ward the soldiers, Mrs. Kiefer

said, "God sent them to me for

a home away from home."

Directed for Hospitality

for the 100th Infantry Battalion

in 1942, Mrs. Kiefer, known as

"Mother" or "Ma" Kiefer to the

100th Infantry Battalion, which

was then stationed at Camp

McCoy, Wis.

Ten years later the veterans in

visited her in Hawaii as guests.

She stayed here for about six

weeks.

Mrs. Kiefer, a widow when she

arrived with her only son, George,

and daughter-in-law, Irene, both

of whom survive her.

Explaining her hospitality to

ward the soldiers, Mrs. Kiefer

said, "God sent them to me for

a home away from home."

Directed for Hospitality

for the 100th Infantry Battalion

in 1942, Mrs. Kiefer, known as

"Mother" or "Ma" Kiefer to the

100th Infantry Battalion, which

was then stationed at Camp

McCoy, Wis.

Ten years later the veterans in

visited her in Hawaii as guests.

She stayed here for about six

weeks.

Mrs. Kiefer, a widow when she

arrived with her only son, George,

and daughter-in-law, Irene, both

of whom survive her.

Explaining her hospitality to

ward the soldiers, Mrs. Kiefer

said, "God sent them to me for

a home away from home."

Directed for Hospitality

for the 100th Infantry Battalion

in 1942, Mrs. Kiefer, known as

"Mother" or "Ma" Kiefer to the

100th Infantry Battalion, which

was then stationed at Camp

McCoy, Wis.

Ten years later the veterans in

visited her in Hawaii as guests.

She stayed here for about six

weeks.

Mrs. Kiefer, a widow when she

arrived with her only son, George,

and daughter-in-law, Irene, both

of whom survive her.

Explaining her hospitality to

ward the soldiers, Mrs. Kiefer

said, "God sent them to me for

a home away from home."

Directed for Hospitality

for the 100th Infantry Battalion

in 1942, Mrs. Kiefer, known as

"Mother" or "Ma" Kiefer to the

100th Infantry Battalion, which

was then stationed at Camp

McCoy, Wis.

Ten years later the veterans in

visited her in Hawaii as guests.

She stayed here for about six

weeks.

Mrs. Kiefer, a widow when she

arrived with her only son, George,

and daughter-in-law, Irene, both

of whom survive her.

Explaining her hospitality to

ward the soldiers, Mrs. Kiefer

said, "God sent them to me for

a home away from home."

Directed for Hospitality

for the 100th Infantry Battalion

in 1942, Mrs. Kiefer, known as

"Mother" or "Ma" Kiefer to the

100th Infantry Battalion, which

was then stationed at Camp

McCoy, Wis.

Ten years later the veterans in

visited her in Hawaii as guests.

She stayed here for about six

weeks.

# Japanese mistreated in feudal Hawaii

BY ALLAN BEZMAN

Honolulu

Recently Sen. Dan Inouye made

news with an article wherein he

referred to the Japanese who

settled in Hawaii as "feudal

Hawaii."

The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

1964. The article was written

for the Pacific

magazine for September-October

in persuading them to accept em-

ployment in Hawaii.

In Hawaii, the laborers were

assigned to plantations and forbidden

to leave their employment under

penalty of the law. Descriptions of

their quarters are available.

For example, Yanktona Soga,

former publisher of the Honolulu

Nippo Jiji, writes in his memoirs

of the Japanese quarters at Wai-

alea, "The quarters were a

series of small, dark, and

unpleasantly located buildings

which were used as a place to

store the laborers. There was

no supply of drinking water, but

no sewage system whatever. The

sewage overflowed when it rained

and a certain unbearable

stench hung in the air.

In such circumstances illness

was common. Camp officials

who wanted to keep the laborers

from being sick, and those

figuring to be sick, and drove

them with kicks and blows to the

camp. The early Japanese labor-

ers with black skin and white

sumo found the best efforts of the

laborers.

At Waihuai Plantation a Japanese

with a high fever protested

that he was being mistreated, and

being sent to the fields. The physi-

cian sent him away, and in the

fields the man died.

Harsh Rule

The plantation manager was a

despot having almost literal power

of life and death over the labor-

ers. The Japanese laborers, who

were under the strictest control

and police all being under his con-

trol. Harsh treatment was the

rule on all the plantations. Any

laborer rash enough to complain

was severely punished—his griev-

ance being kept unrecorded.

Some plantations were reported

to be less humane than others.

And many laborers tried to escape

to plantations where they might

expect milder treatment. By

changing their names, some suc-

ceeded. Those who were captured

were fine and/or imprisoned.

The rule of the law for those

trying to escape was not always

sufficient to satisfy the plantation

authorities. Some of the men of

Ma Soga who tried to escape

was captured and thrown into

a room of the plantation office

in the middle of the day.

In the middle of the day of the

room's window, and the entrance

to the room was tightly

locked. The manager himself, a man

of color, came, gripping a

black leather lash, entered the

room.

After awhile Watanabe, his

shirt and his pants torn to rib-

bons, his back covered with blood,

crawled out.

Watanabe Under Laborers

Educated Japanese were apt to

refer to their countrymen on the

plantations as "slaves." But since

the laborers had small property

value, they were probably less re-

spected than slaves.

Some of the Japanese laborers

wrote of the Japanese laborers:

"that they were treated like beasts

of burden, but they were treated

as well as they could."

"For instance, there was a plan-

tation manager in the Honolulu re-

gion of Hawaii who prized his

men more than his laborers.

With complete unconcern he in-

formed his laborers that he would

be well take no notice of the

death of one of two Japanese

laborers, but that it would be

desirable if the laborer for which

he had paid hundreds of dollars, were

to be injured.

It was not a person who was

in plantation stable he would see

and of more big male lined up

and burned with life. It was

truly a grand sight. And these ani-

mal were crowded far and away

from the human laborers."

52 sign up for Col Nisei

Open at Pasatiempo course

SANTA CRUZ—A field of 52 chap-

ionship sign up for the 15th annual

Col Nisei Open tournament here

this weekend at Pasatiempo.

Back for another shot at the

championship are three former

champions: George Ua, 6 handicap,

Wahine, 7 handicap; Frank Sal-

da, 7 handicap; and Joe (196