

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Membership Publication: Japanese American Citizens League, 125 Wilcox St., Los Angeles, Ca 90012 (213) 644-6472
Published Weekly Except Last Week of the Year — Second Class Postage Paid at Los Angeles, Calif.

VOL. 61 NO. 18

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1965

TEN CENTS

EDITORIAL OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Draft Dodgers

This weekend marks the 21st anniversary of the immortal rescue of the Lost Texas Battalion by elements of the 442nd Central Postal Directory Team in the Vosges Mountains of northeastern France.

To effect the rescue of less than 300 members of the 36th Texas Infantry Division, surrounded for more than a week by the German enemy, the Japanese American combat team, now famed as the most decorated unit in American military history for its size and length of service, suffered more than 1,500 casualties, including more killed in action than were saved in the rescue operation. On Oct. 31, 1944, one of the more heroic actions of World War II came to a successful conclusion, with Japanese American troops making contact with their beleaguered fellow soldiers.

In World War II, after Selective Service decreed that World War II men would not be called up for military duty, Japanese Americans, many through JACL, demanded the right to fight—and, if necessary, to die—for their country, knowing that only by demonstrating on the field of battle their complete loyalty to the United States would there be any future for those of similar ancestry in this "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Government, and the Army, finally agreed to this plea—and began by accepting only volunteers for combat duty—in Europe against the German enemy and in the Pacific against the Japanese enemy—subsequently reopening Selective Service to all qualified Japanese Americans because of the distinguished record compiled by the volunteers in every theater of war.

All in all, more than 38,000 Japanese Americans served in World War II, more—percentage-wise—than any other American nationality group. And, in the words of General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, "They (Japanese Americans) brought an awful bulk of America with their blood."

As a consequence of this publicized World War II record of service and sacrifice, today the future for all Japanese Americans is bright and promising.

As we read, and hear, and even witness those whom we consider to be misguided youth destroying their draft cards and attempting to avoid military service by resorting to illegal and shameful means, we are hopeful that none of Japanese ancestry will be so lacking in patriotism and loyalty. We trust that all will keep faith with their fathers and uncles and others of Japanese ancestry who proved with their blood and their lives that "Americanism is a matter of the mind and the heart, and not of race or ancestry." We are confident that none will dishonor that World War II record of Japanese Americans which was the subject of an unprecedented two-hour public tribute by members of the United States Congress just a few years ago.

There are many who may have misgivings about United States foreign policy, especially in Southeast Asia. But the way to express those doubts is not by deliberately burning draft cards or maliciously failing the mental and physical examinations. For the cause of peace and mankind is not served by acts that are tantamount to cowardice in the eyes of the majority.

Such acts as these, though perhaps calculated to speed peace in Vietnam only tend to prolong and intensify the hostilities. They only tend to provide Hanoi and Peking evidence with misinformation or excuses to continue the fighting in Vietnam, for they may now conclude that most Americans are opposed to their Government's policy there and are willing to withdraw.

We understand and appreciate the attitude of the bona fide conscientious objector. But, we cannot understand any Japanese American who is willing to risk all that was won at such a terrible cost in World War II for all persons of Japanese ancestry by trying to dodge the draft. For any such effort will not only reflect discredit upon him who tries but also upon all others of Japanese ancestry.

Frankly, we doubt that any Japanese American will allow himself to be so victimized that he will jeopardize the welfare and the future for his fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry.

1966 Membership Campaign

As the JACL braces itself for the 1966 membership campaign, members who have been reported in the Pacific Citizen in recent years that the Organization will be uplighted to 50% last.

★

AKIJI YOSHIMURA, Colusa, Calif.

"Public Relations (for JACL) is a continuing process involving more than a single effort to solve all problems for all time. Democracy to remain pure and meaningful must be taught anew by each succeeding generation and practiced by them."

★

—Renew Your Membership Today—
—Sign-up a New Member—

DR. WILSON

ACTIVE DIRECTOR OF 'ISSEI STORY'

Project Interviewers Cited as 'Real Heroes', Yet More Needed

LOS ANGELES—One of the most ambitious and exploratory studies of the Issei ever undertaken by any university in recent years is now going on under the auspices of the JACL and UCLA. Stated co-director Dr. T. S. Miyakawa, a professor of Far Eastern History at the UCLA campus.

Wilson has assumed active direction of the Japanese American Research Project in the temporary absence of director, T. S. Miyakawa, who has resumed his academic duties at Boston University, from which he had exhausted his leave of absence during his three-year work with the project.

Director Wilson warmly commended the project interviewers as the real heroes. It is they who are gathering the historical, sociological, and biographical data which will later be kept, punched, coded and processed by computers.

More Interviewers
In noting that the project is nearing its critical stage of the first field work, Wilson urged that more interviewers be recruited. He said that the project is now in a position to accept more interviewers for its field work.

He said that the project is now in a position to accept more interviewers for its field work. He said that the project is now in a position to accept more interviewers for its field work.

(Continued on Page 3)

Yen claimants pushing appeal

WASHINGTON—Argumentation by the state representative of deposit claimants who were frozen last year of almost 100 yen, settlement of their holdings in the prewar Yokohama Specie Bank was proposed in the U.S. Court of Appeals here.

Cases involving many depositors who did not and in their deposit certificates to the Office of Alien Property in 1942 and 1943. First class involved claimants who said they had not received a notice to submit claims.

The government contends the suits were properly dismissed by the trial court.

Foods from Japan
LOS ANGELES—Japanese food products yet to be introduced to the American market are being sold by the Japan Trade Center, 717 W. 7th. Among the new items are a golden yogurt, a mandarin orange drink, plum wine and a miso dip.

BY ALLAN BECKMAN
Hawaii
Japan's third most potent political group, the far right, has established itself as a serious proponent for the purchase of an estate at 2729 Pal Highway, Honolulu. President Dole, who has been in the office for 100 days, has presented it to the Hawaii Council.

All the money came from Japan. In Japan, Sakaguchi has been making a series of speeches about the total population of the nation. The cult is gaining converts at the rate of 100,000 a month.

Sakaguchi is bent on making Japan the state religion of Japan and dominating the world. According to the Hawaii Council, the cult is a religious language section, carried the story of the purchase of the land, about 1,000 families in Hawaii are members of the politico-religious cult.

Sakaguchi teaches a simplified, modernized version of the doctrine of the 12th century Buddhist reformer, Nichiren.

NC-WDC LEADERS—Jack Kuwaha of San Francisco (left) receives gavel from Dr. Tom Taketa of San Jose to chair the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council through 1966.

—Steve Doi Photo.

2nd Japanese awarded Nobel Prize in physics

STOCKHOLM—Two American and a Japanese (Dr. Shin-ichi Tomonaga of Tokyo University) were awarded the 1965 Nobel prize in physics this past week for their research contributing to the understanding of nuclear forces and elementary particles within high-energy physics.

The two Americans were Richard Feynman of the California Institute of Technology and Julian Schwinger of Harvard. The trio separately made discoveries on the interaction of the electron and the radiation field surrounding it.

The new post has civil service status. Dr. Murai took the civil service examination with all of the other collectors whose jobs were affected by the reorganization.

'Go for Broke' slogan for membership drive
SEATTLE—Dr. John Olin, former commander of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, is the first Issei veteran to be inducted into the League of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, which he founded. His membership drive is the first Issei veteran to be inducted into the League of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, which he founded.

1966 JACL membership drive
The JACL membership drive is the first Issei veteran to be inducted into the League of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, which he founded. His membership drive is the first Issei veteran to be inducted into the League of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, which he founded.

Cult bent on world domination in Hawaii
Hawaii
Japan's third most potent political group, the far right, has established itself as a serious proponent for the purchase of an estate at 2729 Pal Highway, Honolulu. President Dole, who has been in the office for 100 days, has presented it to the Hawaii Council.

BY ALLAN BECKMAN
Hawaii
Japan's third most potent political group, the far right, has established itself as a serious proponent for the purchase of an estate at 2729 Pal Highway, Honolulu. President Dole, who has been in the office for 100 days, has presented it to the Hawaii Council.

All the money came from Japan. In Japan, Sakaguchi has been making a series of speeches about the total population of the nation. The cult is gaining converts at the rate of 100,000 a month.

Sakaguchi is bent on making Japan the state religion of Japan and dominating the world. According to the Hawaii Council, the cult is a religious language section, carried the story of the purchase of the land, about 1,000 families in Hawaii are members of the politico-religious cult.

Sakaguchi teaches a simplified, modernized version of the doctrine of the 12th century Buddhist reformer, Nichiren.



NC-WDC LEADERS—Jack Kuwaha of San Francisco (left) receives gavel from Dr. Tom Taketa of San Jose to chair the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council through 1966.

—Steve Doi Photo.

Dr. Murai to keep customs post at Port of Honolulu

HONOLULU—Dr. Ernest I. Murai, collector of customs here, will retain his key position job under the reorganization of the Customs Service as the Honolulu office becomes one of six districts in the San Francisco customs district No. 1.

The Treasury Dept. announced Oct. 18 the appointment of Dr. Murai as district collector. Under the new setup, the Honolulu office will report directly to San Francisco instead of Washington. "We will be getting faster service," Dr. Murai explained.

The new post has civil service status. Dr. Murai took the civil service examination with all of the other collectors whose jobs were affected by the reorganization.

Nisei guests of U.S. Army touring Japan
TOKYO—Six prominent Issei Americans are currently visiting Japan on a two-week tour sponsored by the U.S. Army Pacific. They first called on the Justice Ministry, then visited the Tokyo Metropolitan government and called on U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer. The visitors are:

James Y. Sakaguchi, vice president of the Japanese American Citizens League; Dr. Shin-ichi Tomonaga, physicist; Dr. T. S. Miyakawa, professor of Far Eastern History at UCLA; and Dr. Ernest I. Murai, collector of customs.

Growth of the organization
The cult was founded by Nichiren, a Buddhist monk, in 1867, who was converted to the Nichiren sect at the age of 21. Three years later he published a book entitled "The Value-Creating Education." This work became the basic theory of Sakaguchi, who established the cult in Hawaii.

The cult grew until World War II when the military government in Hawaii banned the cult. It was revived after the war and is now active in Hawaii.

The cult does not preach atheism. Nichiren and his followers believe in the existence of a supreme being, Nichiren, who is the source of all life and energy.

Nevertheless, attempts are made to suppress the cult. The cult does not preach atheism. Nichiren and his followers believe in the existence of a supreme being, Nichiren, who is the source of all life and energy.

Nevertheless, attempts are made to suppress the cult. The cult does not preach atheism. Nichiren and his followers believe in the existence of a supreme being, Nichiren, who is the source of all life and energy.

22,100 members enrolled for JACL's nat'l all-time high

OLD HOTELS ON SKID-ROW IN SEATTLE EYED

Local Officials Start Movement to Raze or Up-Grade Buildings

BY ELMER OGAWA
SEATTLE—A great upheaval will take place in the little old city of Seattle when the city officials start to raze or upgrade the old hotels on Skid-Row.

Issei, and later Nisei, have long been prominent operators in this field, and earlier written record we can recall is from Miss Jui's book "Nisei Daughter" written about 1930.

It was a couple of years ago that a real estate group called the Build America Better Committee, and the report later that they were not a local group, reported that Seattle had the "Nisei Daughter" written about 1930.

This report called Yochiichi, a U. of W. close male (28) and active JACL member (1973 last year). San Francisco JACL rates the Urban honors with 1,782; San Jose JACL right behind with 1,333.

Sacramento in 1965
Sacramento JACL more than doubled its 1964 mark (440) to place third in chapter performance this year.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

SAN FRANCISCO—National JACL's active membership almost surged past the 20,000 mark for the first time in its 30-year history as the final tally announced by National Headquarters as of Oct. 13, 1965, was 22,100.

Three district councils and 37 chapters also achieved all-time highs during 1965, while three other districts and 26 other chapters exceeded their 1964 performances.

Northern California-Western Nevada district ranks as the highest with 10,113 members (1973 last year). San Francisco JACL rates the Urban honors with 1,782; San Jose JACL right behind with 1,333.

Sacramento in 1965
Sacramento JACL more than doubled its 1964 mark (440) to place third in chapter performance this year.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.

Need for JACL continues, so long as bigots active, says Portland Cler
BY REV. WANCH OTANAGI
Editor, PORTLAND JACL Newsletter

There was a time when some people were asking, "Is there a further need for the JACL?" The implications were that the Japanese in America were well accepted, and that they were no longer a threat to the American way of life.



PACIFIC CITIZEN

HARRY K. RONDA, Editor

Published weekly by the Japanese American Citizens League except the last week of the year.
 Known Trustees: Nat'l Pres. — Dr. David Sogata, Ed. Chmn. Editorial-Business Office: 330 Weller St., Los Angeles, Ca. 90012. Phone: (213) 264-8477. National Office: 1000 Post St., San Francisco, Ca. 94108 — Phone: (415) WE 1-6884.
 Entered as 2nd class matter at Los Angeles, Ca. — Subscriptions: Single copies 10¢. Annual subscription \$3.00 in advance. Foreign \$5.00 per year. U.S. airmail: \$3.00 additional per year. Foreign \$8.00 per year. — \$2.00 for JACL Membership.
 Except for December Report, news and opinions expressed by contributors do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

Friday, October 29, 1965

Ye Editor's Desk

FRENZY AND ANTICIPATION

Announcement of the Pacific Citizen converting from its flat-bed printing press to a high speed rotary had been made six weeks ago, but it has taken of October to get in harness for this week's issue from a production standpoint. And we hope everyone is pleased!

As we mentioned, the pages are narrower; consequently, the columns are. Where we averaged 35 words per column inch, it shall be 30 words per column inch. We shall lose a letter or two in the headline count. Our advertising display rates shall remain, but our classified rates go up a few pennies per word, depending upon the number of insertions. Because of the new production schedule, we must adhere to the Tuesday deadline for all news and advertising. If circumstances permit, late news reaching us Wednesday will be considered. The pages are generally made up late Tuesday night and locked up by Wednesday afternoon.

On the rotary schedule, the papers will be printed first thing Thursday morning and be made available for mailing before the end of the day. California readers should have their PCs as usual on Fridays.

This changeover to rotary has not been without its difficulties, as some may have noticed by the late arrival of their PC in recent weeks. The old flat-bed press has its stretch of weariness—but luckily, the PC had been able to avoid them. But in recent weeks, our battling average slipped somewhere and the PCs couldn't be readied for the mailers as per schedule.

In rolling out last week's issue, the flat-bed press must have sensed it was to be her last. She rebelled in the most brazen manner. And how does a printing press rebel, you might ask. There are a number of ways—but the most galling is to have the paper rip. The task of retreading the press is tedious—nothing automatic about that. She ripped the PC at least six times. The pressman gave up Wednesday night (actually it was 1 a.m. Thursday when all would have been bundled to go under normal conditions). He came back fresh later in the morning to tackle the last PC job.

The mailers didn't get to the PC till Friday morning, since it couldn't be picked up till 5 p.m. Thursday.

If you're wondering why a paper rips, it is the lack of control on the tension of paper as it rolls through the press. And tension is controlled by a brake on the shaft holding the roll of paper. Last week, a defective brake caused all that consternation.

The PC has been on that flat-bed since 1952. We remember the frenzy and anticipation in getting the first PC out. We remember the big task, too, of following Larry Tajiri's stewardship of this publication.

We were also aware of the counsel to keep on improving the PC.

Under the guidance of Sab Kido, the PC became self-sustaining. While part of the responsibility of the So. Calif. JACL regional director in the past had been to solicit advertising for the PC, it was until Charles Kamayatsu agreed to help on a commission basis that our advertising income started to climb. His work has been most noticeable this year when we have published six page issues twice a month.

Under George Inagaki's guidance, the PC turned its emphasis to JACL as a membership publication. And under Dr. David Mui's leadership, the PC subscription became an integral part of membership dues. That kicked our circulation threefold inside a year.

When circulation was a part-time operation, it is now full-time plus. We gave up trying to mail the PC ourselves after telling with three issues of the Holiday Edition with a voluntary crew.

This leap into rotary press is one that has taken the longest to negotiate. Dr. Roy Nishikawa, who's been on the PC Board all these years, has been the principal advocate for improving the printing quality. Now, we shall be able to include color. We can add pages when required. We expect inking to be 100 pct. throughout. We know we'll be happy with the results.

We want to acknowledge today the assistance of Larry Kido, general manager at Shin Nishibei, and the Midway Press for helping PC make this leap. We shall continue to do business with Shin Nishibei, which will set up our type. It can lock up the pages with less ink on our fingers. About the time the fingers are fairly clean, it would be time to get them black under the flat-bed method!

And with narrower columns, we hope our chapter correspondents will understand why their beautiful reports are edited to a bare bone. If we get more ads, we may be able to swing six-pagers every week and then we shall have room for all I'm sure.



Letters from Our Readers

Reno Sends Thanks

Those attending the NAC-WN District Council meeting in Reno, Oct. 16, are sure will agree that this venture by the smallest chapter was truly "amazing." The meeting was worked and planned for many months in this endeavor.

However, a very important factor not to be overlooked, and of which the Reno Chapter is very much aware, is the success of this convention was largely due to our many good and special friends outside of the chapter. To those who journeyed long distances participated in our special effort of TV, silver dollars, etc., encouraged friends to attend, wrote articles to PC, we wish to express our heartfelt appreciation and a most hearty Thank You!

RENO JACL

Remember Whipping

Alan Beckman's article (Oct. 13 PC) about the maltreatment of Japanese in Hawaii during the 1940s is a reminder of the struggles our folks used to tell about their experiences in Hawaii back then.

Around the turn of the century our parents were planters on hands on one of the islands. As Beckman mentioned, harsh treatment was meted out to them without mercy. My father Gempachi Suzuki rubbed over, pulled the white man off his horse, scratched his whip and threatened him within an inch of his life.

The plantation manager who heard her husband screaming and wailing the alarm.

Whereupon the entire crew climbed into a nearby motor vehicle and took off. But when they reached the end of the day, they found the engine so they had to jump for their lives.

Meanwhile back at the ranch, the bakujins had formed a posse and were searching for them with bloodhounds. Shades of Uncle Tom!

Eventually, after several narrow escapes when they were almost captured, Gempachi and his tomahawks managed to reach Honolulu where they found jobs as stevedores.

Thanks to Senator Dan Inouye, the truth about maltreatment of Japanese in Hawaii has reached the light.

Membership

(Continued from Front Page)

For 1966, National Director Mas Satoru decided that (PC) subscriptions for 1966 memberships will commence Jan. 1, 1966.

Special attention was also called to chapters which have members enrolled in group health plans. JACL national or chapter credit is given for such enrollment. Sponsors in these members must renew for 1966 by the end of December.

The 1966 National Bowling tournament deadline will be the latest of January, so it was advised that bowlers expecting to participate should be signed up by the middle of January.

District summaries:

Pacific Northwest	1,200	1,138
Central	1,244	1,138
Southwest	1,400	1,407
International	1,288	1,242
U.S. Airmail	1,288	1,242
Midwest	1,174	1,141
NATIONAL	12,511	12,442

Also the day's pay of \$1 to \$1.30 in miles and on railroads on the mainland attracted Japanese workers from the plantations, where they received 60 cents a day. From 1901 to 1907 more than 57,000 Japanese left for the mainland and it was quite a drain of the labor forces in the islands. (Only 23,048 Japanese were left in the islands in 1908.)

During the period of five years—1907 to 1912—Japanese laborers in Honolulu chartered extra ships to carry these Japanese immigrants to the mainland and charged \$120 for a ship ticket instead of the usual \$40. An excessive profit—

a "golden era for the hotel owners in Hawaii."

As to the maltreatment of the Japanese sugar workers—immigrants who came to Hawaii in 1908 were paid \$4 a month and their living quarters were also "run down." Many of them were fired for not obeying the foreman. One who protested the deduction of \$1 per month for clothing was jailed for one year. Three committed suicide.

There were 66 known strikes by the Japanese from 1908 to 1920. The big strike in Oahu took place in 1909 with 4,000 participants and 2,700 Filipino strikers. More than 130 Japanese were jailed, one was killed, one killed himself, and one died in the period of 30 years since 1908. These are facts and not exaggeration.

KARL G. YONEDA
San Francisco.

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

Washington Newsletter: Mike Masaoka

First Session Adjourns

At 12:30 Saturday morning, Oct. 23, the First Session of the 89th Congress officially adjourned sine die, until Monday, Jan. 19, 1966, when its Second, and final, Session convenes.

No matter what one may say about this First Session, there is little question that it will rank among the most productive in all history, with its enactments touching for good or ill the lives of every American in one way or another for decades to come.

President Johnson, who had returned to the White House only three days earlier after his operation at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, combined gratitude with a reminder that much unfinished work remains before his Great Society is fully realized.

Walls praising the session as "the greatest in the history of our nation," he wrote in his memoirs, "the House of Representatives and the Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said: 'The big job that remains before us is to make certain that Congress will move forward efficiently with dispatch and with economy and good sense.'"

Also the day's pay of \$1 to \$1.30 in miles and on railroads on the mainland attracted Japanese workers from the plantations, where they received 60 cents a day. From 1901 to 1907 more than 57,000 Japanese left for the mainland and it was quite a drain of the labor forces in the islands. (Only 23,048 Japanese were left in the islands in 1908.)

During the period of five years—1907 to 1912—Japanese laborers in Honolulu chartered extra ships to carry these Japanese immigrants to the mainland and charged \$120 for a ship ticket instead of the usual \$40. An excessive profit—

a "golden era for the hotel owners in Hawaii."

As to the maltreatment of the Japanese sugar workers—immigrants who came to Hawaii in 1908 were paid \$4 a month and their living quarters were also "run down." Many of them were fired for not obeying the foreman. One who protested the deduction of \$1 per month for clothing was jailed for one year. Three committed suicide.

There were 66 known strikes by the Japanese from 1908 to 1920. The big strike in Oahu took place in 1909 with 4,000 participants and 2,700 Filipino strikers. More than 130 Japanese were jailed, one was killed, one killed himself, and one died in the period of 30 years since 1908. These are facts and not exaggeration.

KARL G. YONEDA
San Francisco.

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

Major legislation of the 89th Congress officially adjourned sine die, until Monday, Jan. 19, 1966, when its Second, and final, Session convenes.

No matter what one may say about this First Session, there is little question that it will rank among the most productive in all history, with its enactments touching for good or ill the lives of every American in one way or another for decades to come.

President Johnson, who had returned to the White House only three days earlier after his operation at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, combined gratitude with a reminder that much unfinished work remains before his Great Society is fully realized.

Walls praising the session as "the greatest in the history of our nation," he wrote in his memoirs, "the House of Representatives and the Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said: 'The big job that remains before us is to make certain that Congress will move forward efficiently with dispatch and with economy and good sense.'"

Also the day's pay of \$1 to \$1.30 in miles and on railroads on the mainland attracted Japanese workers from the plantations, where they received 60 cents a day. From 1901 to 1907 more than 57,000 Japanese left for the mainland and it was quite a drain of the labor forces in the islands. (Only 23,048 Japanese were left in the islands in 1908.)

During the period of five years—1907 to 1912—Japanese laborers in Honolulu chartered extra ships to carry these Japanese immigrants to the mainland and charged \$120 for a ship ticket instead of the usual \$40. An excessive profit—

a "golden era for the hotel owners in Hawaii."

As to the maltreatment of the Japanese sugar workers—immigrants who came to Hawaii in 1908 were paid \$4 a month and their living quarters were also "run down." Many of them were fired for not obeying the foreman. One who protested the deduction of \$1 per month for clothing was jailed for one year. Three committed suicide.

There were 66 known strikes by the Japanese from 1908 to 1920. The big strike in Oahu took place in 1909 with 4,000 participants and 2,700 Filipino strikers. More than 130 Japanese were jailed, one was killed, one killed himself, and one died in the period of 30 years since 1908. These are facts and not exaggeration.

KARL G. YONEDA
San Francisco.

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

Major legislation of the 89th Congress officially adjourned sine die, until Monday, Jan. 19, 1966, when its Second, and final, Session convenes.

No matter what one may say about this First Session, there is little question that it will rank among the most productive in all history, with its enactments touching for good or ill the lives of every American in one way or another for decades to come.

President Johnson, who had returned to the White House only three days earlier after his operation at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, combined gratitude with a reminder that much unfinished work remains before his Great Society is fully realized.

Walls praising the session as "the greatest in the history of our nation," he wrote in his memoirs, "the House of Representatives and the Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said: 'The big job that remains before us is to make certain that Congress will move forward efficiently with dispatch and with economy and good sense.'"

Also the day's pay of \$1 to \$1.30 in miles and on railroads on the mainland attracted Japanese workers from the plantations, where they received 60 cents a day. From 1901 to 1907 more than 57,000 Japanese left for the mainland and it was quite a drain of the labor forces in the islands. (Only 23,048 Japanese were left in the islands in 1908.)

During the period of five years—1907 to 1912—Japanese laborers in Honolulu chartered extra ships to carry these Japanese immigrants to the mainland and charged \$120 for a ship ticket instead of the usual \$40. An excessive profit—

a "golden era for the hotel owners in Hawaii."

As to the maltreatment of the Japanese sugar workers—immigrants who came to Hawaii in 1908 were paid \$4 a month and their living quarters were also "run down." Many of them were fired for not obeying the foreman. One who protested the deduction of \$1 per month for clothing was jailed for one year. Three committed suicide.

There were 66 known strikes by the Japanese from 1908 to 1920. The big strike in Oahu took place in 1909 with 4,000 participants and 2,700 Filipino strikers. More than 130 Japanese were jailed, one was killed, one killed himself, and one died in the period of 30 years since 1908. These are facts and not exaggeration.

KARL G. YONEDA
San Francisco.

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

RENO JACL

Business and Professional Guide

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line. Each additional line \$4 per line.

