

Timeline

The 1st period 1853 – 1884

Year	Era	
1853	Kaei 6	The "Black Ships" arrived in Uruga. Commodore Perry urged the Bakufu to open the country.
1854	Kaei 7	The "Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States and Japan" was concluded between the Bakufu and Commodore Perry.
1856	Ansei 3	The United States Consul General, Townsend Harris, arrived in Shimoda.
1858	Ansei 5	The Treaty of Amity and Commerce (the "unequal Ansei treaty") was signed between the Bakufu on the one side and the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, and Russia on the other.
1859	Ansei 6	The Bakufu opened the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, and Hakodate to start trade with the treaty countries.
1861	Bunkyu 1	The first "immigrant from Japan" recorded in the "Statistical Report on Immigrants" of the U.S. State Department was a 20-25 year-old male servant who landed in San Francisco somewhere between January and March.
1866	Keio 2	The Bakufu provided a notification regarding the issuance of " <i>gomen-no-insho</i> " (passport) for persons who desired to go abroad, and began issuing <i>gomen-no-insho</i> for students to study abroad, servants hired by foreigners, and acrobatic performers.
1868	Keio 4	The start of the <i>Boshin War</i> (the <i>Ishin War</i>).
1868	Meiji 1	An American man named Van Reed shipped a few more than 150 Japanese (" <i>gannen-mono</i> ," the Japanese immigrants of 1868) who were gathered in the Foreign Settlement in Kanagawa (Yokohama) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) without approval of the Japanese restoration government. Likewise, Van Reed sent 42 Japanese who were gathered in the Foreign Settlement in Kanagawa to Spanish Guam Islands, which was not a treaty country. The Meiji Government, however, did not acknowledge the deed.
1869	Meiji 2	Henry Schnell, a Dutch living in Japan planned to build a "colony" in Gold Hill, El Dorado County, California, in the United States, with about 15 Japanese. However, Schnell gave up his plan. The San Francisco <i>Chronicle</i> of June 17th, posted an article about the whereabouts of an ex-General Foreign Affairs Commissioner, Tsukahara Tajima-no-kami Masayoshi, the Lord of Tajima in exile in the United States.
1870	Meiji 3	Sixty " <i>gannen-mono</i> " who had emigrated to Hawaii left for the West Coast of the United States for <i>dekasegi</i> (migrant labor) with the approval of the Meiji Government, and 40 of them returned to Japan. An American named Gertner submitted an application for permission to the Meiji Government to hire 250 Japanese for planting and growing sugarcane in Louisiana, in the United States. However, his application was not approved by the government.
1871	Meiji 4	The Dutch Minister to Japan requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nobuyoshi Sawa, to dispatch 500 Japanese private soldiers to a Dutch colony as mercenaries. The request was rejected by the Minister.
1872	Meiji 5	The "Maria Luz Incident" occurred in Yokohama. The Meiji Government set free the Chinese "coolies" on board the Maria Luz and sent them back home. The government declared its determined intention to oppose the "Coolie Trade." The Meiji Government enacted the "Law against Human Trafficking." At the same time the government set a one-year limit on the period to stay abroad for the Japanese laborers leaving Japan to be hired by foreigners.
1874	Meiji 7	According to a report of the Japanese Consulate in San Francisco, the Japanese then residing in California, U.S. consisted of 67 males, 8 females, and 4 young children.
1876	Meiji 9	The "Oceanic Group," a party of 5 persons led by Momotaro Sato, went to America to start direct sales of Japanese silk and general merchandise in New York City.
1880	Meiji 13	The Japanese residing in San Francisco, in the United States, held a welcome party for the crew of the Japanese naval ship " <i>Tsukuba</i> " calling at the Port of San Francisco. Eighty crew members attended the party.
1882	Meiji 15	The United States Congress enacted the "Chinese Immigrant Law" to restrict Chinese laborers entering the country for 10 years.
1883	Meiji 16	The Meiji Government amended the "Conscription Ordinance" to allow students overseas to defer conscription. As a result, the number of young males who desired to study overseas increased from this year onward in order to be granted a conscription deferment. An Englishman, John Miller submitted an application to the Meiji Government for permission to hire Japanese divers for pearl diving in Thursday Island in the Torres Strait in Australia. The application was approved by the government.
1884	Meiji 17	The government of the Kingdom of Hawaii appointed Consul-General Robert Irwin as representative of the Immigration Bureau of the Government to provide assistance to Japanese contract laborers to migrate to the Hawaiian Islands. Yukichi Fukuzawa placed " <i>Beikoku wa shishi no sumika nari</i> (America is the home for men of high hope)" and " <i>Ijuron no ben</i> (Understanding emigration)" in the <i>Jiji Shinpo</i> to encourage young people to go to the United States.

The 2nd period 1885 – 1907

Year	Era		
1885	Meiji 18	Jan.28th	The first 945 "Hawaii <i>Kan-yaku imin</i> (Government Contract Laborers)" left Yokohama.
		February	The United States Congress enacted the "Contract Labor Law" to prohibit contract laborers from entering the United States. According to the December 4th <i>Official Gazette</i> , "557 Japanese were residing around the Port of San Francisco and in the vicinity thereof."
1886	Meiji 19	January	Japan and the government of the Kingdom of Hawaii concluded the "Immigration Agreement."
1887	Meiji 20	Shigetaka Shiga's <i>Nanyo Jiji</i> (South Pacific Affairs) and Sanji Muto's <i>Beikoku Ijuron</i> (On Migration to America) encouraged the need for emigration of "excess population."	
1891	Meiji 24	March	The United States Congress enacted the "Immigration Act" and established the Federal Office of Immigration.
		April	English-language newspapers issued in San Francisco started attacking Japanese laborers.
		June	" <i>Dai Nihonjinkai</i> (the Great Japanese Association)" was established in San Francisco.
		August	The Emigration Division was established within the Foreign Minister's Secretariat to encourage emigration.
		September	Moriyuki Tsuneya published " <i>Kaigai Shokumin ron</i> (On Overseas Expansion of the Japanese)," in which he encouraged overseas expansion of Japanese.
December	"Japan Kissa Emigration Company" was established.		
1892	Meiji 25	March	Foreign Minister, Takeaki Enomoto planned development in Mexico.
1893	Meiji 26	January	A revolution broke out in the Kingdom of Hawaii, and the kingdom was overthrown in February.
		February	The "Japan Colonial Association" was established, and Takeaki Enomoto became its first chairman.
		March	The San Francisco Board of Education in the United States adopted a resolution to create a separate schooling system for Japanese students. However, the resolution was rescinded by protest of <i>Dai Nihonjinkai</i> in the city.
1894	Meiji 27	April	The "Emigrant Protection Regulation" was enacted in Japan to authorize business activities of emigration companies.
		June	Emigration to Hawaii through the " <i>Kan-yaku imin</i> system" was replaced with so-called " <i>Shiyaku imin</i> (private emigration)."
		July	The "U.K.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce" was concluded and the "unequal treaty" was amended.
		August	The outbreak of the First Sino-Japanese War
1895	Meiji 28	November	The "Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation" was concluded between Japan and Brazil.
1896	Meiji 29	January	The "Emigrant Protection Regulation" was replaced with the "Emigrant Protection Law."
		August	Nippon Yusen Company established a sea route to Seattle.
1897	Meiji 30	May	Takeaki Enomoto sent 34 Japanese laborers to settle in Mexico.
		Feb.-Mar.	More than 1,000 Japanese people were refused permission to land in the Port of Honolulu, Hawaii.
1898	Meiji 31	August	The Japanese Government lodged a strong protest against America's annexation of Hawaii.
		September	The President of Peru issued an Executive Order to permit the entry of Japanese contract laborers into the country.
1899	Meiji 32	February	The first 790 emigrants to Peru departed.
		November	"Plague Incident" in Chinatown, Honolulu, Hawaii.
1900	Meiji 33	From this year onward Japanese contract laborers with passports specifically for Hawaii started trans-migration to the United States West Coast, and the number of such laborers increased year by year.	
		January	The first 27 emigrants from Okinawa arrived in the Port of Honolulu in Hawaii.
		March	The number of people with "forged passports" who immigrated to the northern West Coast of the United States increased dramatically.
		May	A citizen convention was held in San Francisco, in the United States, and a resolution to exclude Japanese was adopted.
		June	Japanese residing in San Francisco established a Japanese Liaison Council.
August	The Japanese Government temporarily stopped issuing passports to Japanese laborers heading for the United States mainland and British Columbia in order to respond to the rising anti-Japanese sentiments on the West Coast of the United States.		
1902	Meiji 35	June	The Japanese Government permitted <i>yobiyose</i> (summoning kin) emigration of those whose family members were already residing in the States.
1904	Meiji 37	Feb. 10th	The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War
1905	Meiji 38	February	The San Francisco <i>Chronicle</i> changed its policy and advocated Japanese exclusion.
		August	The Asiatic Exclusion League was founded in San Francisco.
1906	Meiji 39	Apr. 18th	The Great San Francisco Earthquake occurred, resulting in the massive devastation of the city by fire. The estimated number of Japanese victims living in the city was about 10,000.
		October	The San Francisco Board of Education adopted a resolution to order Japanese students to be transferred to the Oriental School for Chinese. The Board of Education immediately implemented the resolution, resulting in an "incident of segregation of Japanese students."
		November	Negotiation started between the Japanese and the U.S. Governments to settle the "students segregation incident" and the "issue on trans-migration of Japanese from Hawaii."
1907	Meiji 40	February	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the United States Ambassador to Japan approved 11 memoranda (so-called the "Gentlemen's Agreement") to confirm the agreements reached through the negotiation which had started in November, 1906.
		March	President Theodore Roosevelt issued an Executive Order based on the "Gentlemen's Agreement," which prohibited the trans-migration of Japanese laborers from Hawaii to the United States mainland.
		May	Mobs attacked restaurants owned by Japanese in San Francisco.
		September	An "anti-Asian riot" against Chinese and Japanese occurred in Vancouver, British Columbia.
		November	Ryo Mizuno, the director of the Empire Emigration Company and the government of São Paulo concluded an agreement on acceptance of immigrants from Japan.



The 3rd period 1908 – 1940

Year	Era	Month	Event
1908	Meiji 41	January	Japanese residing in San Francisco, in the United States, established the Japanese Association. Japan and the Government of Canada concluded "the Lemieux Agreement," which restricted the number of Japanese immigrants to Canada.
		April	"S.S. <i>Kasato Maru</i> " left the Port of Kobe carrying on board a group of 781 emigrants, the first group of emigrants to Brazil. From this year <i>yobiyose</i> of the Japanese already residing in the United States and migration of "picture brides" started in earnest.
1909	Meiji 42	May	Japanese laborers went on strike in sugarcane farmlands in Oahu, Hawaii.
1913	Taisho 2	March	Some prominent Japanese in and out of official circles established the Brazil Development and Settlement Company to promote emigration.
		April	The California State Legislature enacted the "Alien Land Law" to prohibit Japanese farmer households, who were "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from purchasing and owning land.
1914	Taisho 3	February	The Japanese Emigration Association was founded in Japan to promote emigration to Brazil.
1916	Taisho 5	March	The Association of Emigration to Brazil and Antunes dos Santos Company in São Paulo, Brazil concluded a contract to send 20,000 Japanese emigrants to Brazil.
		July	The Japanese Government amended the Nationality Act to approve renunciation of citizenship by Nisei with some conditions.
1917	Taisho 6	December	Emigration companies were consolidated in Japan and the International Development Company Co., Ltd. was established.
1918	Taisho 7	November	Truce of World War I
1919	Taisho 8	January	Anti-Japanese sentiments peaked again in the United States after World War I.
		July	The Japanese language school control bill was passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.
		August	The "Racial Equality Clause" proposed by Japan was rejected by the Paris Peace Conference.
1920	Taisho 9	January	The second strike began in sugarcane farmlands in Oahu, Hawaii.
		February	The Japanese Government stopped the issuance of passports for "picture brides."
		November	The "Alien Land Law" to deprive land lease rights of Japanese was passed by popular vote in California, in the United States. Similar laws were also enacted in other western states.
1921	Taisho 10	July	The foreign language school control law was put into effect in the Territory of Hawaii, in the United States.
1922	Taisho 11	January	The Shinano Overseas Association was founded in Japan. The Association established a colony in Aliança, Brazil in October of 1924.
		November	In the Takao Ozawa case, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling finding Japanese residing in the United States "aliens ineligible for citizenship."
1923	Taisho 12	September	Boat fare support was provided to the victims of the Great Kanto Earthquake immigrating to Brazil.
1924	Taisho 13	May	The United States Congress inserted a clause banning immigration of any "aliens ineligible for citizenship" to the "National Origins Act" to completely prohibit Japanese entry into the United States.
		November	The Japanese Nationality Act was amended to approve waiver and renunciation of citizenship by Nisei. From this year onwards, the Japanese Government started providing emigrants with full support for travel expenses to Brazil.
1927	Showa 2	February	The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Japanese language school in the case relating to the foreign language school control law in the Territory of Hawaii.
		March	The Emigration Unions Law was enacted in Japan. The Emigration Unions Association was founded in August.
		December	Japanese immigrants established the Cotia Industrial Corporation in Brazil.
1928	Showa 3	March	The National Migration Center was established in Kobe.
		August	The South American Development and Settlement Company was founded and immigration to the Amazon regions began.
		September	The Amazon Development Company was founded to promote Japanese immigration to Brazil.
1929	Showa 4	March	The Brazil Development and Settlement Unions was established to act as a local organization of the Emigration Unions Association.
		October	The stock market crash in the United States started. This was the beginning of the "Great Depression Era."
1930	Showa 5	April	Tsukasa Uetsuka founded <i>Koto Takushoku School</i> (upper school for studying about exploration and settlement), and sent the students (" <i>Takushoku</i> students") to Brazil.
		September	The Nisei in the United States formed the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).
1931	Showa 6	September	The Mukden Incident occurred.
1934	Showa 9	July	The Brazilian Government promulgated the "Restrictions on the Annual Number of Immigrants to 2 Percent."
1935	Showa 10		The Government of Paraguay permitted the entry of 100 Japanese immigrant families into the country.
1936	Showa 11	June	The Peruvian Government promulgated the "Restrictions on Japanese immigrants and their business operations."
1937	Showa 12	July	The Marco Polo Bridge Incident occurred, and the Second Sino-Japanese War began.
1938	Showa 13	December	The Government of Brazil enforced a new Immigration Act, and all Japanese language schools were closed down.
1939	Showa 14	July	The U.S. Government gave the Japanese Government notice of termination of the Japan-U.S. Commercial Treaty in six months, and in January of the following year the treaty was terminated.
1940	Showa 15	May	Pillaging of Japanese started in Lima, Peru and also in the neighboring farmlands.
		September	The Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy was signed.

CHRONOLOGY

Fourth Period 1941–1945

AD	Calendar year	Day	
1939	Showa 14	Sep. 1st	World War II breaks out.
1941	Showa 16	Dec. 7th	An attack on Pearl Harbor In the United States (US), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) arrests and detains issei leaders. In Canada, the declaration of war on Japan and the apprehension and detention of 38 Japanese.
		Dec. 8th	In Colombia, the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan.
		Dec. 8th	In Mexico, the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan. In Mexico, the freezing of bank deposits belonging to Japanese people is ordered.
		Dec. 9th	In Cuba, the declaration of war on Japan.
1942	Showa 17	January	In Mexico, the forced removal of "enemy aliens" in Baja California begins. In Colombia, the freezing of "enemy alien" assets is ordered. In Peru, the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan. In Brazil, the severance of diplomatic relations with enemy nations and the closure of the Japanese embassy and consulate.
		February	In Brazil, an ordinance to prevent "enemy aliens" from engaging in economic activities as well as activities profiting the enemy and the freezing of "enemy alien" assets is enforced.
		Feb. 19th	In the US, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066. In Canada, the Minister of Justice is given the authority to remove Japanese migrants and their descendants from "defense areas."
		March	In Canada, the removal of Japanese migrants and their descendants from "defense areas" is decided. In the US, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is established to manage and operate the incarceration centers, or "relocation centers." In the US, forced mass removal begins.
		April	In Cuba, the forced removal of Japanese residents and their descendants begins. In Peru, the forced transportation of Japanese residents to the US begins.
		May	In Mexico, the declaration of war on Japan.
		June	In the US, the 100 th Infantry Battalion comprised largely of Hawaiian nisei is activated.
		August	In the US, the forced removal of Japanese migrants and their descendants on the West Coast is completed.
1943	Showa 18	January	In Chile, the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan. In Chile, the order for some Japanese in major cities to forcibly relocate to designated areas is enforced. In the US, the Army announces the formation of a segregated nisei unit. In the US, the implementation of a loyalty questionnaire is announced.
		February	In the US, the 442 nd Regimental Combat Team comprised largely of nisei is activated. In the US, the administration of the loyalty questionnaire begins.
		Jul. 8th	In Brazil, the order to remove "enemy aliens" residing along its coastal areas within 24 hours is enforced. In the US, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) announces its policy to segregate "loyal" and "disloyal" incarcerated.
			In the US, the Tule Lake Segregation Center is designated as a segregation facility for "disloyal" incarcerated.
		November	In the US, a "riot" occurs and US military control is implemented at the Tule Lake Segregation Center.
		December	In the US, the naturalization of Chinese persons is permitted. In the US, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) announces that beginning January 2, 1945 the federal government would officially end the exclusion order that prevented Japanese migrants and their descendants from returning to the West Coast.
1944	Showa 19	March	In Colombia, the forced confinement of mainly Japanese and German adult male residents begins.
		May	In Bolivia, Japanese residents in the metropolitan area of La Paz are forcibly transported to the US.
		July	In the US, the Denaturalization Act of 1944, allowing citizens to renounce their citizenship, is passed.
1945	Showa 20	February	The US, Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom The Yalta Conference In Paraguay, the declaration of war on Japan.
		March	In Argentina, the declaration of war on Japan.
		April	In Chile, the declaration of war on Japan.
		May	Germany surrenders.
		June	In Brazil, the declaration of war on Japan.
		Aug. 6th	The US military drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
		Aug. 8th	In the Soviet Union, declaration of war on Japan.
		Aug. 9th	The US military drops an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.
		Aug. 15th	In Japan, the radio announces the Japanese government's decision to accept the Potsdam Declaration.
1946	Showa 21	March	In the US, the Tule Lake Segregation Center closes.
		June	In the US, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is officially disbanded.
		July	In the US, President Harry S. Truman presents the Presidential Unit Citation to the 100 th Infantry Battalion and 442 nd Regimental Combat Team.

CHRONOLOGY

Fifth Period 1946—2018

AD	Calendar year	Day	
1946	Showa 21	March	Assassination by <i>Kachigumi</i> ("the victorists") began in Brazil attributed to the strife between <i>Kachigumi</i> and <i>Makegumi</i> ("the defeatists").
1947	Showa 22	October	The Emigration Association was founded in Japan.
1951	Showa 26	February	The first Japanese steamship after the war, "S.S. <i>Kobe Maru</i> " arrived in the Port of Santos.
		September	The Treaty of Peace with Japan was signed in San Francisco, U.S.
1952	Showa 27	April	The Treaty of Peace with Japan was put into effect, and thereby Japanese emigration resumed.
		October	The Migration Assistance Center of Kobe, which was refurbished from the pre-war Migration Education Center, opened.
		December	As the first group of emigrants through the government migration loan program after the war, emigrants, known as "Tsuji Emigrants," left the Port of Kobe for the Amazon region. The United States Congress enacted the "Immigration and Nationality Act (the McCarran-Walter Act)" to permit Issei who were hitherto regarded as the "aliens ineligible for citizenship," a right to citizenship.
1953	Showa 28	July	Land-owing farmers of "Matsubara Emigrants" who were heading for Dourados in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil arrived in the Port of Santos.
1954	Showa 29	January	The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations was inaugurated as a public agency to provide emigration services in Japan.
		March	The first group of planned emigrants to Paraguay left for the La Colmena Colony.
		August	The first group of planned emigrants of the Ryukyu Government settled in Bolivia.
1955	Showa 30	March	The first group of emigrants to Bolivia, "Nishikawa Emigrants" left Japan.
		July	The Emigration Bureau was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The term " <i>imin</i> " was modified to " <i>Ijusha</i> ."
			The Emigration Council was established in Japan as an advisory body of the Cabinet to promote emigration.
		August	The first group of young emigrants for which the Cotia Agricultural Cooperative in Brazil was responsible left Japan.
1956	Showa 31	September	Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. was founded in Japan with the purpose of building colonies and selling farmlands in the countries Japanese settled in.
		March	The Migration Assistance Center of Yokohama opened.
		July	The first planned emigrant group to the Dominican Republic left Japan.
			JAMIC was established in Brazil as a locally-incorporated company of Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd.
		August	Japan and Bolivia signed a migration treaty.
1957	Showa 32	November	JATAK was founded in Japan.
		May	The first group of planned emigrants left Japan for the San Juan Colony in Bolivia.
1959	Showa 34	February	The first group of planned emigrants to Argentina left Japan.
		July	Japan and Paraguay signed a migration treaty.
1960	Showa 35	March	The Central Agricultural Development Foundation Association was founded in Japan.
		August	Japanese began settling in the Pirapó Colony in Paraguay.
		November	Japan and Brazil signed a migration treaty.
1961	Showa 36	August	Some Japanese emigrants to the Dominican Republic returned to Japan.
			Japanese began settling in the Yguazú Colony in Paraguay.
		December	Japan and Argentina signed a migration treaty.
1963	Showa 38	July	The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations and Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. were merged to found [Japanese Emigration Service (JEMIS)].
1965	Showa 40	May	The South America Emigration Bureau was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
		September	The Convention of Nikkei of Latin America was held in São Paulo, Brazil.
1968	Showa 43	July	The "Immigration and Nationality Act," which was enacted in 1966 in the United States, was put into effect, and the "National Origins Act of 1924," which had been in force since 1924, was abolished.
1971	Showa 46	May	The last emigration ship leaving from the Port of Kobe (<i>M.S. Brazil Maru</i>) left Kobe, and the Kobe Center for Overseas Migration was closed down.
1972	Showa 47	May	The reversion of Okinawa to Japan
1973	Showa 48	February	The last emigration steamer "S.S. <i>Nippon Maru</i> " departed from Yokohama. Since that time, aircraft have been used to transport emigrants.
1974	Showa 49	August	JEMIS and OTCA were merged to found the Japan International Cooperation Agency.
1980	Showa 55		The first Convention of Pan-American Nisei was held in Mexico City, Mexico.
1981	Showa 56	July	The United States Congress held the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilian in various locations.
1988	Showa 63	August	The United States Congress enacted the "Japanese American Redress Act" which was signed by the President.
		September	The Canadian Government admitted the injustice of wartime internment of Japanese Canadians.
1990	Heisei 2	June	The Japanese Government amended the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act to mitigate the working terms for Nikkei to work in Japan.
1991	Heisei 3	August	Nikkei Employment Service Center was established in Tokyo.
1992	Heisei 4	October	The Ministry of Labor of the Japanese Government established the Japan-Brazil Employment Center in São Paulo, Brazil.
1997	Heisei 9		The 100th year commemorating Japanese migration to Mexico
1999	Heisei 11	June	The Nikkei communities in Peru and Bolivia celebrated the centenary of Japanese immigration.
2006	Heisei 18	Jun. 7th	The Tokyo District Court ruling on the state compensation suit by Japanese emigrants to the Dominican Republic
		Jul. 21th	"Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi toward the Early and comprehensive Solution of the Case of the Emigrants to the Dominican Republic"
		Jul. 29th	The 50th year commemorating Japanese migration to the Dominican Republic
2008	Heisei 20		The 100th year commemorating Japanese migration to Brazil
2018	Heisei 30		The 150th year commemorating Japanese migration to Hawai'i

