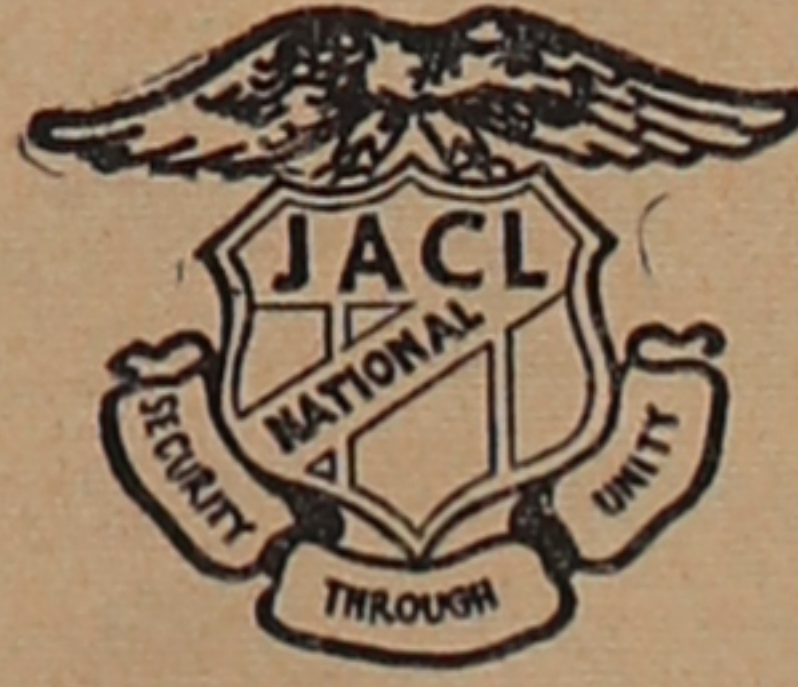


# 10th Anniversary of Walter-McCarran Act Feted

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## PACIFIC CITIZEN

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By Frank Chuman

### President's Corner

Let's Remember JACL's Efforts

The inclusion of a provision in the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit alien residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States to become citizens, as passed by the Walter-McCarran Act of June 27, 1952, was the last, major legislative objective of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The inability and the unwillingness of the Congress to permit our pioneer parents to become naturalized citizens of the United States had seriously deterred and hampered them and us, the Nisei, in all areas of social, economic and commercial life. Since 1924, under the provisions of the Immigration Act, persons from Japan were ineligible to enter the United States for permanent residence on the terms granted persons from other parts of the world.

This inability of our parents to become citizens of the United States was a most powerful legal weapon, used to prevent our parents from owning or leasing real property in most of the western states, to deport our alien fathers and mothers, many with Ameri-

can-born children, and to deny to the Japanese aliens the right to engage in commercial fishing. This oppressive network of discrimination also hampered them from developing to the fullest extent a sense of political responsibility because of their inability to vote or hold public office.

The Walter-McCarran Act, therefore, which grants equality of naturalization and immigration to our parents, has been for us a landmark in legislation. It not only resulted in over 30,000 of our parents becoming proud citizens of the United States, but also brought about a tremendous program of acceptance and recognition of all persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States.

On the tenth anniversary of the passage of this historic law, therefore, let us not forget that our acceptance and our achievements, the enjoyment of our homes, the purchase of our lands, indeed, every favorable aspect of our present day life, resulted from the great struggle and (Continued on Page 2)

### Greeting extended for 10th anniversary of enactment of Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act



REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER

#### Proudest Achievement . . .

Washington  
It gives me great pleasure to salute the Editors and the Readers of the "Pacific Citizen" on the occasion of the publication of a special edition commemorating the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act.

I know that I speak in behalf of all those who were associated with me in this endeavor when I say that the provision of the Act which opened the ranks of the United States citizenry to Americans of Japanese ancestry is one of our proudest achievements.

My heartfelt congratulations and best wishes go to you on this occasion.

With warmest regards, I am  
FRANCIS E. WALTER



RAYMOND F. FARRELL

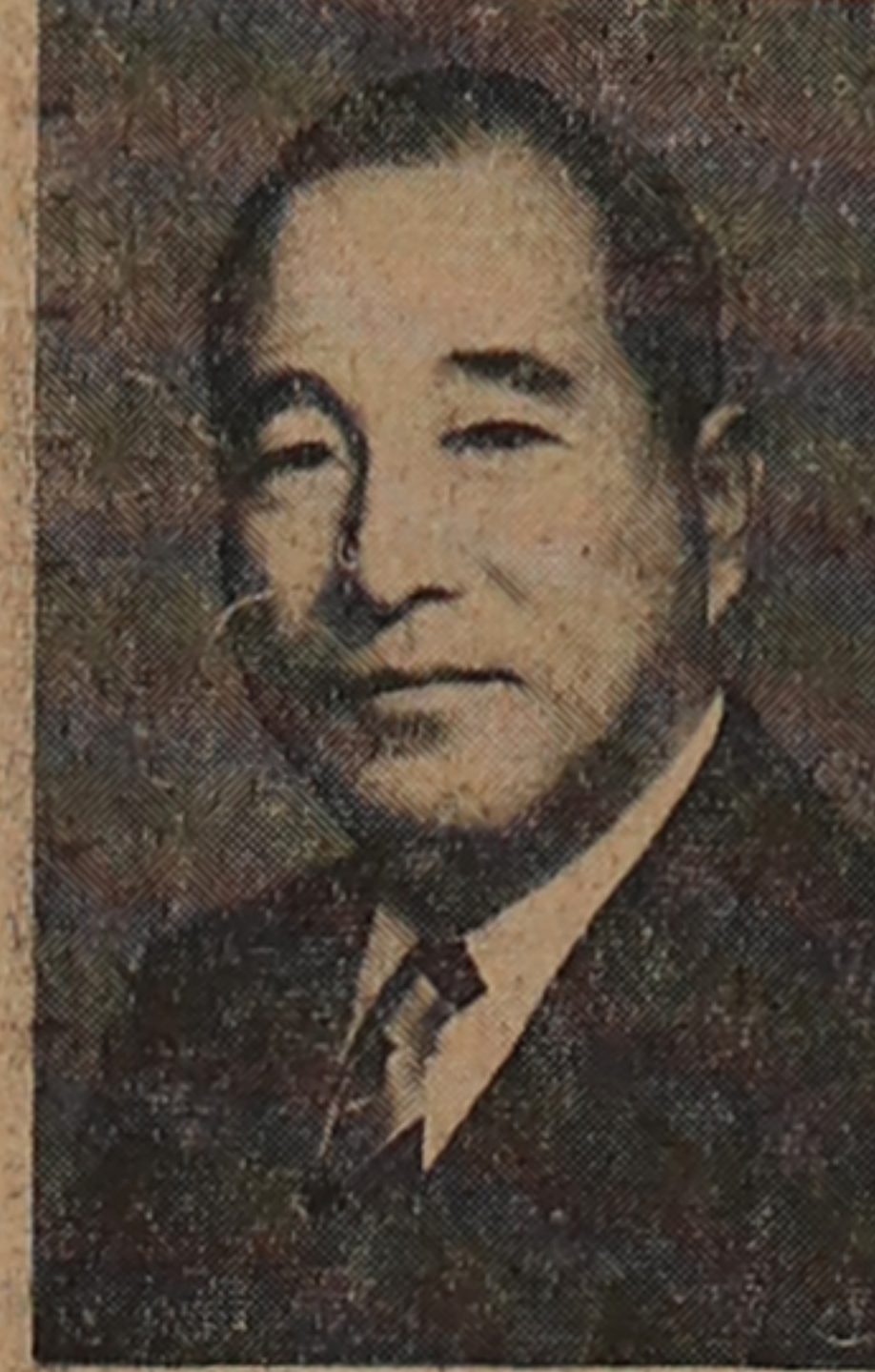
#### Organization Honored . . .

Washington  
Dear Mr. Honda:

On this, the eve of the 17th biennial national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League, it is my privilege to send you herewith my heartfelt best wishes and congratulations. This convention will be held shortly after the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and it is particularly significant because of the restrictions and bars against persons of Japanese ancestry which were eliminated by that statute.

Your organization, and the persons for whom it speaks, are to be honored for the vital contributions you have all made to the national welfare, and economic and political well being of the United States. It has always been my pleasure, both before and since my accession to this position, to have enjoyed nothing but the highest degree of cooperation from the Japanese American Citizens League and to have had the feeling of mutual respect between you and the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall continue as in the past.

RAYMOND F. FARRELL  
Commissioner  
Immigration and  
Naturalization Service



KOICHIRO ASAKAI

#### Most Felicitous Day . . .

Washington  
I wish to congratulate the Pacific Citizen for taking note of the tenth anniversary of the enactment of the (Walter-McCarran) Immigration and Nationality Act and to express my greetings on the occasion.

This surely is among the most felicitous of dates on the calendar of Americans of Japanese ancestry, for it commemorates one of the most important acts of recognition of the contributions of the Japan-American community to the land of their allegiance.

KOICHIRO ASAKAI  
Ambassador of Japan

### Washington Newsletter:

#### 10th Anniversary: Walter-McCarran Act

By Mike M. Masaoka

IT HARDLY seems possible that ten years have already passed since the Congress enacted the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, for to us the long, hard struggle over the years and the hectic events leading up to its enactment are still as vivid as if they took place only yesterday.

And yet, we doubt that many of the hundreds of thousands who have been naturalized since that time or who have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence in the past decade are even cognizant of the historic fight waged by JACL for this vital legislation.

For just those of Japanese ancestry, our estimates are that over 25,000 resident alien Japanese of the continental mainland and Hawaii have become naturalized citizens of the land of their adoption and that more than 50,000 Japanese immigrants have been admitted for permanent residence in the ten short years since enactment of the Walter-McCarran Act.

And, in reviewing the legislative situation since that time, we are persuaded that, without doubt, had the JACL failed to give leadership to the drive to secure equality for all Asians, including the Japanese, for immigration and naturalization purposes, those of Japanese ancestry would still be ineligible for naturalization and the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 would remain on the books as an effective bar to Japanese nationals, including those who married American citizens and veterans, from entering the United States as legal entrants for permanent residence.

WHAT DID the Walter-McCarran Act accomplish?  
First of all, for the first time since America became a Republic in 1789, race as a qualification for naturalization was eliminated. For those of Japanese ancestry, it not only meant that the immigrant Japanese became eligible for citizenship, but also that the legal sanctions behind some 500 state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations became, automatically, null and void. Included in this category were the infamous alien land laws which, perhaps more than any other single factor, circumscribed the lives and fortunes of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States, preventing their economic and social development as full partners in the conquest of the American West.

Secondly, the exclusion laws absolutely prohibiting immigration from certain nations of Asia were repealed, with annual immigration quotas based on the 1924 National Origins formula for determining quota allocations being extended to all countries of earth. For the Japanese, this meant that the racist Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924, which contributed substantially to the Pacific War of 1941-45, no longer suggested the "inferiority" of the Japanese race, as well as other Asians.

Thirdly, for the first time since our country adopted so-called restrictive immigration laws, non-quota immigrant opportunities were provided for the alien spouses and minor alien children of American citizens. For the Japanese, though only entitled to a token quota of 185 annually, this humanitarian provision has meant that more than an average of about 5,000 immigrant Japanese have been admitted every year for permanent residence.

Though there are several other very beneficial and liberal provisions, such as those extending the privilege of the United States citizenship to those who entered the United States illegally prior to July 1, 1924 and those authorizing qualified aliens who are over the age of 50 and have resided in this country for 20 years to take the naturalization examination in their "native" language, the three sections mentioned above are the major ones so far as persons of Japanese ancestry are concerned.

And while thousands of resident Japanese and recent immigrant Japanese have been the beneficiaries of the Walter-McCarran Act, it should not be overlooked that hundreds of thousands of other aliens

AT THIS TIME, there is little reason to recall the congressional controversy over this legislation, controversy that engulfed even the White House and the nation at large. Suffice it to say that, happily, all or most of the fears expressed by opponents of the bill regarding the actual effects of many of its provisions have proved groundless. Indeed, some of the criticisms voiced against the legislation now appear, in retrospect, far-fetched and imaginative.

Actually, too, the JACL was largely responsible for the so-called Asian provisions of the bill, which have been generally accepted as steps forward, and not for the more controversial internal security sections which were incor-

### Citizenship to all, but in piecemeal

Privilege of naturalization was extended in piecemeal fashion through the course of American history as witnessed from this brief timetable:  
1790—To "any alien, being a free, white person."  
1871—To persons of African nativity or descent.  
1900—To inhabitants of Hawaii.  
1917—To inhabitants of Puerto Rico.  
1924—To American Indians.  
1940—To races indigenous to North and South America.  
1943—To the Chinese.  
1946—To the Filipinos and natives of India.  
1952—To all races.

(Continued on Page 4)

#### Organization Honored . . .

Washington

Dear Mr. Honda:

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RAYMOND F. FARRELL  
Commissioner  
Immigration and  
Naturalization Service

### Harry Takagi named for JACLer of Biennium by EDC

CHICAGO.—Harry Takagi, Washington, D.C., became the third nominee for JACLer of the Biennium. He was nominated by Kenji Nogaki, recognition chairman of the Eastern District Council.

Takagi was appointed by the President of the United States to be an Associate Member of the Board of Veterans Appeals, last January. The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by the Congress in the '30s as an administrative board with quasi-judicial functions to expedite the determination of claims by veterans of the United States forces.

It is the highest tribunal in the V.A. and its decisions are final and conclusive in all matters except those relating to insurance claims, which may be appealed to the Federal Courts.

Takagi is the first Nisei to be appointed to a federal administrative commission with quasi-judicial functions. His appointment was hailed not only because of the outstanding personal qualifications of the new Associate Member but also because it represents another milestone in the recognition of qualified, competent Nisei to responsible public positions.

Takagi served as president, Seattle Chapter, in 1950 and 1951. He was elected PNWDC Chairman in 1951. Subsequently he moved to Minneapolis, he was elected MDC Chairman for 1953 and 1954. He was National Third Vice President, 1956-58. He served as chairman of the National Constitution Committee in 1951-52 and National Planning Committee, 1956-58. He is a holder of the Sapphire Pin and a Thousand Club member for 11 years.

He is one of the two or three individuals who have held District Council Chairmanships in more than one district.

The JACLer of the Biennium award is made to the member whose leadership and performance has been outstanding in the national organization.

Previous nominees for this award for this biennium are Dr. Yoshie Tognasaki of Contra Costa and Ira Shimasaki of Washington, D.C.

The winner is chosen by the National Board members. The winner will be announced at the Convention Banquet in Seattle and will receive a JACL gold medalion.

#### Jr. Chamber head

LOS ANGELES.—Attorney Jun Mori, San Francisco-born Nisei who was raised in Japan, was elected president of the local Japanese Jr. Chamber of Commerce, succeeding Jim Higashi, JACL regional director.

#### JUDD ELECTION RACE LOOMS MOST EXCITING

MINNEAPOLIS.—Probably the most exciting contest in the November general election will be in the 5th Congressional District, realigned to take in the whole city of Minneapolis and giving the Democrats a numerical advantage.

After announcing April 9 that he wouldn't run for an 11th term, Republican incumbent Walter Judd said that unexpected support had caused him to change his mind. His opponent will be young state senator Donald Fraser.

As a result of a congressional redistricting act passed last year, candidates will run in eight new districts instead of nine old ones.

### Chinese Canadian loses Ottawa seat

TORONTO.—Besides losing his majority in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Diefenbaker also lost his claim to having the first Chinese Canadian as a member of parliament when Douglas Jung, Progressive Conservative candidate from Vancouver Centre, lost his seat last week to Liberal John Nicholson.

Jung, who collected over 10,000 votes in 1958, received only 6,112, losing to Nicholson by 518. "My own people turned their backs on me," Jung said when asked about his defeat.

Rick Matsumoto, English Editor of the New Canadian, adds that political observers felt Jung did little to assist his countrymen in their mix-up with the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, over illegal entry of Chinese, plus his recent marriage to an Occidental which apparently put him in bad light with residents of Vancouver's Chinatown.

#### Father-son Masons

LOS ANGELES.—Robert K. Goka, and his son Robert M., were initiated as Masons of the Liberal Arts Lodge in Westwood Village recently. It was the first time in Masonic history that a father and son were initiated together. Goka is head of Frank's Nursery and Flowers.

### Nisei of Biennium nominations closed with 13 candidates

CHICAGO.—Nominations for Nisei of the Biennium Award were officially closed with the receipt here of nominations for Dr. Kyo Tomiyasu, senior electronics engineer, Schenectady, N.Y.; Caesar Uyesaka, businessman and civic leader, Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Yori Wada, board member, California Youth Authority, San Francisco, Calif. This brought to thirteen, the number of those nominated for this highly coveted national JACL award.

Dr. Kyo Tomiyasu, nominated by the New York Chapter for distinguished achievement, with General Electric is author of approximately twenty papers and holds high power tubes of microwave circuits, techniques and devices. He is listed in the American Men of Science.

He received the BS (E.E.) from California Institute of Technology in 1940, and his MS (E.E.) from Columbia University in 1941. He studied at Stanford University on a Low Scholarship for the Ph.D. Subsequently entered Harvard University as a Gordon McKay Scholar to study for the doctorate. He was awarded his Ph.D. in 1948.

In 1949, Dr. Tomiyasu joined Sperry Gyroscope Co. and in 1952 was promoted to engineering section head for Microwave Research. He became a consulting engineer at the General Electric Microwave Laboratory in 1955. He worked principally on projects related to microwave frequency memory, measurement techniques of dielectric properties of ionized gases, high power duplexers and similar programs at the laboratory in Palo Alto, Calif.

Since 1960, he has been responsible for applications of new techniques and maser devices including optical masers, high power microwave components, wireless power transmission and microwave communication systems. He is a Senior Member of IRE, member of the Administrative Committee of the Professional Group on Microwave Theory and Techniques during 1957 and 1958 and currently is a member of the IRE Editorial Board.

Caesar Uyesaka, businessman, was nominated by Santa Barbara Chapter for distinguished community leadership. "Caesar Uyesaka—Boys Club and Boys Scout leader, businessman, active in his church and in community service, the father of three outstanding children, and a man fond of sports — is Santa Barbara's Father of the Year," stated the Santa Barbara News Press in June, 1961. In nominating him, the Lions Club, which Uyesaka belongs to, stated, (Continued on Page 3)

## History fund: \$99,000

\$1,000 Contribution Acknowledged from Chicago  
Pair: Allan Hagio and Ted Uchimoto of General Mailing

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Japanese History Project support was increased by \$8,233.80 in pledges and contributions received this week at National JACL Headquarters, boosting the total received to date to \$99,970.18.

Allan Hagio and Ted Uchimoto, of the General Mailing Service and Sales Co., Chicago, led the contributors of the week with \$1,000. (Continued on Page 4)

CHICAGO.—The tremendous grassroots support by the Japanese community-at-large for the Japanese History Project is beginning to take shape, according to Shig Wakamatsu, national chairman of the project to publish the definitive history of Japanese in America: 1860-1960.

In an appeal addressed to all chapters, co-signed by Akiji Yoshimura, liaison chairman for the project, both acknowledged the hard work of JACLers everywhere to attain the \$99,000 reported for this week to underwrite the task, which will be directed by the Univ. of California at Los Angeles, effective July 1.

The heartwarming amount was raised by less than half of the some 80 JACL chapters in the national organization. Wakamatsu expressed complete trust in the other 40 or more unheard-from chapters would be on the move by convention time (July 28-30).

Two important "target dates" were cited in the appeal: July 1—JACL must guarantee UCLA the minimum of \$100,000 to officially launch the research under its auspices; and July 26—the Project committee will submit a progress report to the National Convention at Seattle, in which it is hoped that every chapter has participated on the fund drive and, if possible, on the preliminary survey.

Urging all contributions be sent promptly to National Headquarters, Wakamatsu emphasized chapters not to quit the fund drive on July 1, "but design your drive to carry through until at least every Nisei in your community has had an opportunity to contribute."

Official receipt forms, brochures and transmittal forms are available by writing to the So. Calif. JACL Regional Office, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

### Pasadena 'History Project' fund drive in high gear

PASADENA.—Past chapter president Tom Ito, local chairman of the Japanese History Project fund drive, this week reports over two-thirds of its goal of \$1,460 has been passed with contributions amounting to \$994.

(Acknowledgment of contributions by amounts and names will be made through the financial reports released by National JACL Headquarters.)

### D.C. JACLer promoted associate dean of International Service school at American

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Takehiko Yoshimashi, active Washington, D.C. JACLer, was promoted to the post of associate dean of the School of International Service at American University, the D.C. News Note reported this week.

The post was newly created and carries with it a tenureship. Dr. Yoshimashi has been assistant dean for the past three years.

Concurrent with his position, he was elevated from his assistant professor of Far Eastern studies to associate professor of international relations.

A native of Hollywood, Calif., he was graduated from UCLA, did graduate work at Harvard and Yale after World War II. During the war years, he was chief of the Japanese section of the Office of War Information.

Most recently, he was instrumental in leading the Japanese History Project Fund drive to a successful conclusion here.

(Latest reports shows the chapter has contributed over \$4,800. The chapter will continue to solicit pledges and contributions, however, through Joe Ichihara, care of the Washington JACL Office, 919-18th St. NW, Washington 6, D.C., which was announced by Harry Takagi, chapter president.)

He and his wife, Chiyo, and daughter Jane live in Takoma Park, Md.

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He and his wife, Chiyo, and daughter Jane live in Takoma Park, Md.

Contribute Now.

Japanese History Project Fund

### PREWAR GROUP GIVES \$1,000 TO HISTORY PROJECT

National JACL President Frank F. Chuman (third from right) accepts a \$1,000 check from the defunct Central Japanese Association for the Japanese History Project. Witnessing the presentation are Saburo Kido, So. Calif. fund campaign chairman; Katsunori Omatsu, Frank Omatsu,

Downtown JACL president; and Gongoro Nakamura. The contribution was made possible through the efforts of Mukaeda and Nakamura, prewar officers of the Central Japanese Association. Omatsu's chapter gets the credit for the contribution. —Photo by Toyo Miyatake

### ANTI-NISEI SCENE FROM CANADA FILM REMOVED BY JCCA

'Sweet and the Bitter' Producers Balk at First, But Finally Agree

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Commonwealth Film Production Ltd.'s "The Sweet and the Bitter," currently being filmed here, blew up quite a storm among local Japanese Canadians with rumors circulating to the effect that entire script had not been revealed and perhaps contained parts that may be objectionable to Japanese Canadians.

The Vancouver Japanese Canadian Citizens Association was asked to investigate, and with consent from its National Headquarters at Toronto, approached the film company for a copy of the script in order to substantiate the rumors.

The company, which has been here since early June, at first refused but when informed that the matter would be turned over to the National JCCA, they consented, apparently fearing the issue would become nationwide.

Study of the script resulted in finding a sequence which called for a Nisei to admit committing treason against Canada at the outbreak of World War II.

Knowing well such was not the case and recalling with pride the words of Prime Minister MacKenzie King that not a single act of treason had been recorded in Canada by those of Japanese descent, the Vancouver JCCA met with the producers and after several days, the company agreed to delete completely the objectionable portions of the melodrama, which concerns the life of a Nisei girl upon her return to the West Coast after the war.

### TO RIDE FLOAT



Ellen Kimura and Judi Nakao

Flashing a captivating smile and a ready wit, Judi Nakao is enthroned as Japanese community queen. Ellen Kimura, JACL convention queen, does the honors. As community queen, Judi will participate in Seafair events, and as one of the usual 30 or 40 Seafair princesses will be in the running for the supreme title, Queen of the Seas, whose announcement and coronation will take place Tuesday, July 31, the day after the JACL convention closes. She will reign on the Japanese Community float in the Grande Parade, July 25 and other Seafair parades. All of the 12 finalists to the judging which was held at Bush Gardens, last Saturday, will appear on the float.

Judi, 18, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nakao, 832 14th Avenue. Princesses are Brenda Taniguchi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Taniguchi, 3035 20th Ave., South, and Sharon Hagimori, daughter of Mrs. Kay Hagimori of 418 7th Ave. S.

Elmer Ogawa Photo.

### Chapter Index

Chapters, which have submitted articles in this week's issue, are as follows:

Berkeley JACL  
Birmingham JACL  
Boston JACL  
Pasadena JACL  
Salt Lake City JACL  
San Francisco JACL  
Seattle JACL  
Washington, D.C. JACL  
West Los Angeles JACL

Several other chapters submitted articles on time for this week's issue but space did not permit, because of special articles of the 10th Anniversary of the Walter-McCarran Act.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

To insure uninterrupted service, readers are advised to give us two weeks' notice, supplying both old and new addresses to Pacific Citizen, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.



## 4 Weeks 'til JACL Convention



SEATTLE - 1962  
JULY 26-30

PACIFIC CITIZEN Published weekly except the last week of the year. 125 Weller St. Rm. 302, Los Angeles 12, Calif., MA 6-4471

Frank F. Chuman, National JACL President Harry K. Honda, Editor Jim Higashi, Business Manager

Ye Editor's Desk

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

This week could not pass without emphasis on the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

'MELTING POT' One thing American history teaches about immigration is that its policy has been based on public opinion.

The people who were already in America, since colonial times, were already wary of the immigrant. Could he be 'assimilated' and how soon?

The nation today benefits not from the conformity of immigrant to native born attitudes but, to the contrary, if the newcomer supports the American form of government and makes a reasonable social contribution from his cultural background.

IMMIGRATION Until 1924, America was a land of liberty and opportunity. Its doors open to all who had the courage to risk the voyage across the Atlantic or the Pacific.

In 1917, qualitative controls were established by Congress; in 1924, quantitative controls were instituted through quotas.

In 1776, the young Republic was already of mixed blood. While the Anglo-Saxon element predominated and determined the main features of American politics, law and social order, there were sizable German and Scotch-Irish colonies in Pennsylvania and along the Allegheny frontiers.

Even in the colonial period, there were fears non-English speaking people from Europe might be unacceptable. All the colonies, except for Rhode Island, had discriminatory laws against the Catholics and Jews.

In the period between 1830 and the Civil War, a great bulk of the immigrants came from Ireland and Germany. Scandinavians began to flow toward the American West.

The immigrant from Ireland, burdened by an alien church, absentee landlords and economic restrictions, spent his last penny to secure passage to America.

man huddled with his fellow countrymen in the 'shantytowns' that burgeoned in the larger American cities of the East.

Their plight—working at the lowest and hardest kind of labor that built cities, canals and railroads to the West—found balm on payday when they catered to their love of whisky.

The Pacific Citizen is grateful to the people who are extending their greetings on this memorable occasion.

While the majority of the Germans came for economic reasons, the unsuccessful revolutions of 1830 and 1848 culminated in many political refugees bound for America.

Unlike the Irish, the German element introduced political and cultural leadership for the first time for an immigrant group.

Many Germans went West to farm, craftsmen found jobs and took part in the beginnings of the U.S. labor movement.

AMERICAN NATIVISTS

The anti-foreign movement of this period, reached its climax in the Know-Nothing Party of the 1850s. A secret organization of American nativists, members, when interrogated, replied that they knew nothing of the party.

The Civil War, however, threw the doors of America even wider and the loyal support which naturalized Americans gave to the Union in time of war went far to integrate the new citizen with the native-born.

In 1864, President Lincoln created the post of Commissioner of Immigration (though it was repealed four years later) to secure contract labor from Europe.

One professor has said: 'Nativism has been a hardy perennial in the garden of American politics.' Anti-foreign agitation sprouted anew between 1880 and the first World War as new waves of immigrants came.

In the early 1890s, the American Protective Association came to bloom in the Midwest. Essentially, it was anti-Catholic and directed against the Slavic and Italian workers.

In 1915, the Ku Klux Klan was revived in Georgia, preaching '100 per cent Americanism', white supremacy, with an outlook that was anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro and generally anti-foreign.

ORIENTAL PROBLEM

Violent opposition existed on the West Coast in the 1880s and 1870s to the Chinese immigrant and in the 1910s and 1920s to the Japanese.

By the first World War, the policy of restricted immigration was fully evolved. In the 1880s, undesirable such as idiots, lunatics, convicts and those likely to become public charges were excluded.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF WALTER-McCARRAN ACT

Some of the frustrations and struggles that preceded the passage of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 can be sensed in reading its legislative history.

1943: 78th Cong., 1st Sess. May—Rep. Walter Judd (R., Minn.) proposes elimination of all immigration restrictions and extension of naturalization privileges.

1947: 80th Cong., 1st Sess. A full-time Washington JACL Office was established for the specific purpose of leading the fight for equality in naturalization and immigration opportunities on Jan. 1.

1948: 80th Cong., 2nd Sess. Jan. 20—Rep. Judd introduces HR 504, improved version of HR 4814, same bill was reintroduced with amendments as HR 6908.

1949: 81st Cong., 2nd Sess. Feb. 1—Senate passes over HJR 238 on demand of Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) generally acknowledged leader of the Southern conservative Democratic bloc.

1950: 81st Cong., 2nd Sess. Feb. 1—Senate passes over for second time HJR 238 on demand of Sen. Russell.

1951: 81st Cong., 2nd Sess. Apr. 20—Senate Report 1515 submitted. Sen. McCarran introduces S. 3455, repealing all immigration and naturalization laws and enacting one completely revised immigration and naturalization code based upon the report.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Jan. 29—Senate Judiciary Committee modifies and reports favorably on McCarran omnibus bill (S. 2055) in a third version as S. 2550.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Feb. 14—House Judiciary Committee reports favorably on Walter omnibus bill HR 5678.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Apr. 25—House passes HR 5678, 206-68.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. May 19—First real test of McCarran's strength in Senate shown as Senate refuses, 44-28, to recommit S. 2550.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. May 21—Second test comes when motion to substitute Humphrey-Lehman bill is defeated 51-27.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. May 22—President Truman vetoes omnibus bill. (His principal reasons were that the internal security provisions, which he had previously vetoed unsuccessfully, were being re-incorporated in this new legislation.)

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. June 2—House unanimously passes HJR 238.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. June 15—Senate refuses to concur with Senate-amended HJR 238. Conference report restores simple statement of policy (see May 9, 1949) and adds controversial internal security section of 1950 Internal Security Act, which became law over presidential veto.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Aug. 23—Lucas withdraws his motion to reconsider, sending HJR 238, as amended by Conference, to White House.

1952: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Sept. 9—President Truman vetoes HJR 238, commenting he is for naturalization but against so-called security amendments. House overrides veto same day, 307-14.

Dec. 19—Rep. Judd introduces HR 4824, first bill providing all permanent-resident aliens with privilege of naturalization and placing all Asiatic and Pacific peoples on same basis in immigration law as the Chinese.

1948: 80th Cong., 2nd Sess. Jan. 20—Rep. Judd introduces HR 504, improved version of HR 4814, same bill was reintroduced with amendments as HR 6908.

1949: 81st Cong., 1st Sess. January—Rep. Judd introduces HR 199, perfected bill to remove racial discrimination in immigration and naturalization.

1949: 81st Cong., 1st Sess. March 1—Motion to recommit Judd Bill HR 199 defeated 336-39. House then unanimously passes. (Senate and East Indians were to gain immigration and naturalization privileges.)

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(Promise was made before JACL National Convention in Chicago.) Nov. 27—Rep. Walter introduces HR 9780 (same as HJR 238 without security provisions which were objectionable to the President) during "lame duck" session. Unanimously passed within 10 days.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. Jan. 3—Rep. Walter introduces HR 403 (same as HR 9780, above). (Committee report made a strong plea for passage on basis of impressive war record of Japanese Americans.)

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. Jan. 29—Sen. McCarran introduces S. 716, refinement and modification of original bill S. 3455 of previous session.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. Feb. 1—Rep. Walter introduces HR 2196, companion bill to S. 716 with but slight changes.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. Feb. 19—House passes HR 403, but Senate fails to act since it was working on the McCarran omnibus bill.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. In the last series of public hearings on the omnibus bill, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, American Federation of Labor, and National Grange all testified in favor of naturalization for resident alien Japanese.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. Aug. 27—After extensive joint hearings on S. 716, Sen. McCarran introduces S. 2055, as refinement of S. 716. Rep. Walter introduces companion bill HR 5678.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Jan. 29—Senate Judiciary Committee modifies and reports favorably on McCarran omnibus bill (S. 2055) in a third version as S. 2550.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Feb. 14—House Judiciary Committee reports favorably on Walter omnibus bill HR 5678.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Apr. 25—House passes HR 5678, 206-68.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. May 19—First real test of McCarran's strength in Senate shown as Senate refuses, 44-28, to recommit S. 2550.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. May 21—Second test comes when motion to substitute Humphrey-Lehman bill is defeated 51-27.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. May 22—President Truman vetoes omnibus bill. (His principal reasons were that the internal security provisions, which he had previously vetoed unsuccessfully, were being re-incorporated in this new legislation.)

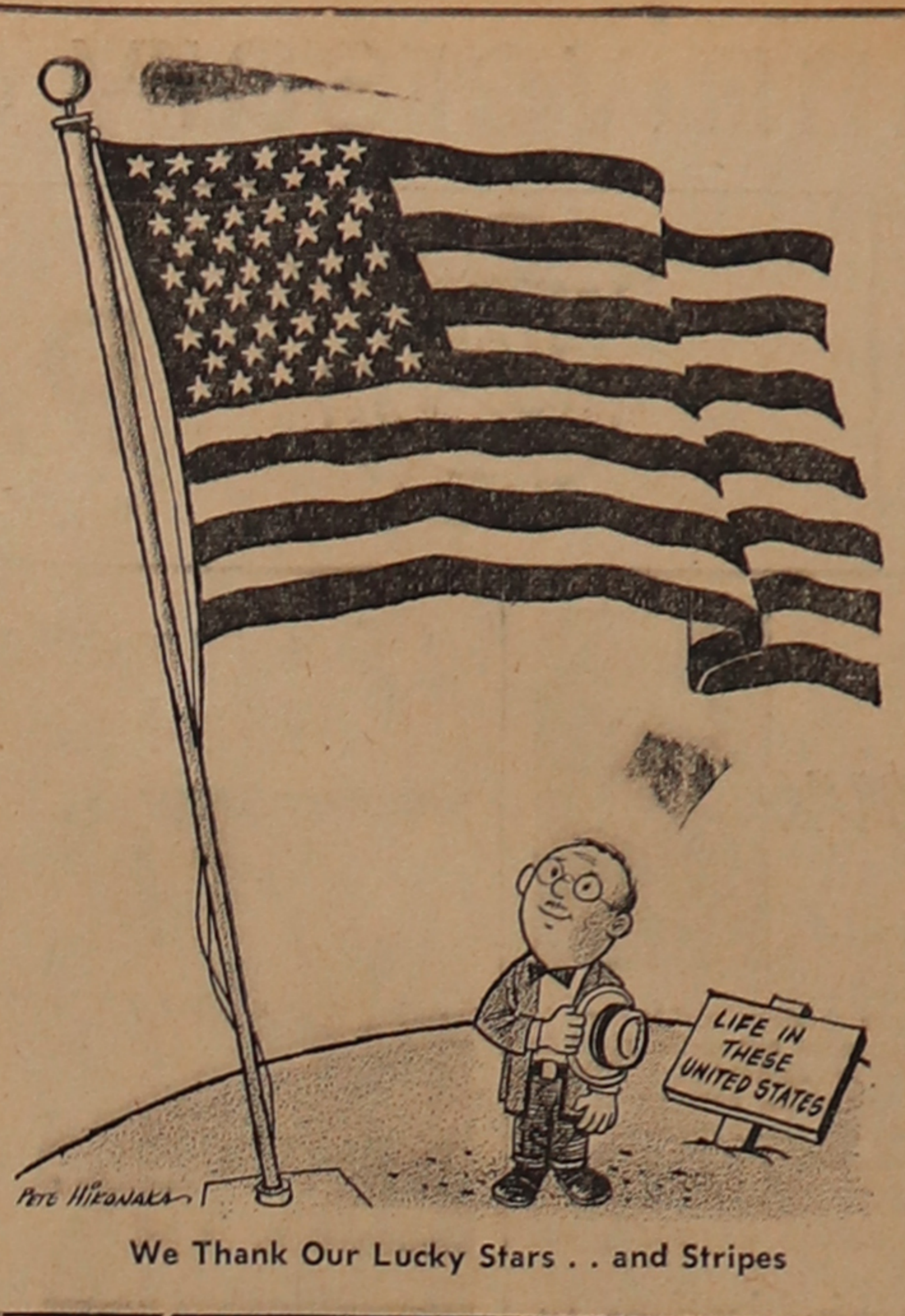
1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. June 2—House unanimously passes HJR 238.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. June 15—Senate refuses to concur with Senate-amended HJR 238. Conference report restores simple statement of policy (see May 9, 1949) and adds controversial internal security section of 1950 Internal Security Act, which became law over presidential veto.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Aug. 23—Lucas withdraws his motion to reconsider, sending HJR 238, as amended by Conference, to White House.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Sept. 9—President Truman vetoes HJR 238, commenting he is for naturalization but against so-called security amendments. House overrides veto same day, 307-14.

1951: 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess. June 2—House unanimously passes HJR 238.



We Thank Our Lucky Stars . . . and Stripes East of the River: by Dick Akagi It Was a Long Time Ago

The wire read: "URGENT REQUEST NEED STORY OF 1952 CONVENTION DAYS WHEN WALTER-McCARRAN ACT WAS PASSED OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO." It was signed "HARRY HONDA PACIFIC CITIZEN."

The 1952 National JACL Convention referred to in the wire had been held in San Francisco and it seemed a lifetime away. It was also one convention I had not expected to attend.

A few days before the convention was scheduled to open at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, President Harry S. Truman had vetoed the controversial McCarran-Walter immigration and naturalization bill, which the JACL was supporting.

This decision meant that Mike Masaoka, then national legislative director of JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, would have to stay in Washington to help in the fight. As his administrative assistant, I assumed I would also have to stay.

Washington that summer was miserable and it was certain to get worse. All the hot damp air rolling up from the Carolinas seemed to settle permanently in the Potomac Basin, and this intolerable clamminess was suggestive of our rather sticky relationship with our minority organizations, virtually all of whom were on the opposing side of the legislative fence.

We had no air conditioning in our office but there has been no cooling system devised that would have moderated the heat of tempers that summer. The prospects were ferocious.

But Mike then decided that the Washington Office should be represented at the convention, so Etsu Masaoka and I flew to San Francisco. We landed at Oakland which I remember as a gray winy strip with nothing to recommend it but the cold air blowing in from the bay.

The focus of the convention was a little cock-eyed. The delegates tried to dispatch the business at hand while keeping an eye on the legislative wrangle in Washington. It was like watching a horse race from a distance of 2,000 miles, with your entry a decided long shot.

At this late date the exact order of events is a little hazy to me, but I believe it was around noon of the first day of the convention that Mike called us with the first piece of good news: The House had overridden the veto.

On this occasion it would be difficult to express thanks to all the persons directly involved in this effort. However, on behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League, I express sincere thanks, gratitude and appreciation to individuals such as Congressman Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota, to the late Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, to Attorney Edward Ennis of New York, who was the legal adviser on the project, to our great inspirational leader, Mike Masaoka of Washington, D.C., to all our JACL members, to our Issei parents, friends and organizations in the community who supported this project, and to our many understanding friends in the great State of Hawaii, from which state alone a sum of over \$100,000 was raised to swell the funds raised on the Mainland to assist the Japanese American Citizens League in the battle to obtain equality of naturalization and immigration for our parents.

But the 1952 convention really sticks in my mind for a couple of reasons which have nothing to do with the welfare of the Nisei or the JACL.

The first was a poker game. It is the only poker game I can recall that I can't remember whether I came out of it ahead or behind. The players, if my fat clogged memory has not completely defected, were Frank Chuman, myself, Tom Havashi, Harry Mizuno and a Dr. Mayveda from Denver. (I don't even know if there is such a person as a Dr. Mayveda from Denver and I could also be mistaken about Hayashi and Mizuno, but since I've played poker so often with these two, and in some rather odd settings, I figure the percentages are with me if I list them.)

The second thing I remember is the "Sayonara Ball." A delegate at the convention had to suddenly fly home for business reasons, which meant he would have to leave his date for the dance stranded. He asked me, being dateless, if I minded taking his date to the dance. The girl was very cute, very pleasant, and you'll get along great with her, he said. It sounded like a con job but I agreed. The girl turned out to be a freshman from San Jose State who was everything that my friend said she was. Her name was Pat Suzuki.

Chuman (Continued from Front Page) efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League to root out all areas of discrimination against us.

On this occasion it would be difficult to express thanks to all the persons directly involved in this effort. However, on behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League, I express sincere thanks, gratitude and appreciation to individuals such as Congressman Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota, to the late Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, to Attorney Edward Ennis of New York, who was the legal adviser on the project, to our great inspirational leader, Mike Masaoka of Washington, D.C., to all our JACL members, to our Issei parents, friends and organizations in the community who supported this project, and to our many understanding friends in the great State of Hawaii, from which state alone a sum of over \$100,000 was raised to swell the funds raised on the Mainland to assist the Japanese American Citizens League in the battle to obtain equality of naturalization and immigration for our parents.

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The Next Step

It is appropriate to commemorate this tenth anniversary of the enactment on June 22, 1952 of Sec. 311 of the Immigration and Nationality Act which after many years of effort by the Japanese American Citizens League and other organizations, eliminated the provisions barring naturalization of persons of Japanese and other Asian ancestries.

In the intervening ten years thousands of Japanese and other alien residents, who since their immigration and for many years have been in fact loyal sons and daughters of this their adopted country, have been accepted into full citizenship.

This pause to celebrate racial equality in naturalization should serve to refresh for further efforts all who continue to strive for racial equality in immigration and other fields.

A next step is enactment of the Hart bill (S. 3048) introduced March 21, 1952 which will eliminate the racially discriminatory national origins quota system continued by the 1952 Act.

A prominent New York attorney, Edward J. Ennis, has been active in the field of immigration and naturalization matters. During the war years, he served as director of Enemy Alien Control where he became acquainted with Japanese aliens. He has been general counsel for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and served as national chairman of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, which was composed of prominent citizens seeking equality and naturalization for persons of Japanese ancestry and other discriminated Asians. He has also served as JACL legal counsel.

(With reference to the Hart bill to change the discriminatory national origins quota system, Ennis is an officer and director of some organizations which are in opposition to the Hart bill, including the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, the American Council for Nationality Service and the American Civil Liberties Union.—Ed.)

Health standards were imposed in 1891. Literacy tests were sought as early as 1897 and finally adopted over Wilson's veto in 1917.

But the literacy test and other restrictions were incapable in the 1920s to stem the flood on a scale never seen before. Immigration was limited only by the amount of shipping. Again anti-alien sentiment rose, fears were raised against "hyphenated Americans."

(Continued on Page 4)

CORRECTION The arithmetic in my July 15 column has a serious error in the comments on Postage Expense. Really must have been obsessed with the idea of saving postage that I forgot the decimal point. Now appears \$2,000 budgeted are adequate.—H.H.

What 1952 Act Means to JACLers

What does the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 mean to persons of Japanese ancestry?

- 1. All racial and "sex" bars to naturalization and immigration eliminated.
2. Non-quota status to spouses and children of U.S. citizens, families which previously were separated because of unavailability of quota numbers.
3. Waiver of the English language requirements for aliens over 50 years of age, in the U.S. for 20 or more years on Dec. 24, 1952 in naturalization procedures.
4. More than 500 federal, state and local laws against Japanese (aliens ineligible to citizenship) nullified.
5. Issei who had lost their passports or who entered illegally prior to July 1, 1924, in most cases recorded as lawful entrants as of the date of entry.
6. Students and temporary visitors who marry American citizens while in U.S. may, under certain circumstances, adjust their status to that of permanent residents without leaving the United States.
7. All administrative remedies and discretions that formerly applied only to Europeans are available to Japanese and all others.
8. Japanese quota of 185 established.

Other significant changes made by the Walter-McCarran Act provided:

- 1. Within the national quota system, quota preferences for skilled aliens whose services are urgently needed in the United States. Other priorities concern relatives abroad of U.S. citizens and lawful resident aliens.
2. More thorough screening of aliens (security risks, criminals, and other undesirable).
3. Improved exclusion and deportation procedures.
4. Stricter naturalization and denaturalization procedures to weed out subversives and undesirable from citizenship.

Net Worth of Walter-McCarran Act

Table with columns: Immigration (by Country of Birth), Aliens Naturalized, All, Japan, Asia, Countries, Japan, Asia, Countries. Rows include years 1950-1961 and totals for 49,057 immigrants and 1,388,742 naturalized.

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# From the Frying Pan

By Bill Hosokawa

Denver, Colo.

**MEMORIES**—Among my regrets, which are not many, is the fact that my father died before he could become a citizen of the United States. He lived in America for 53 of his 69 years, from 1899 to 1952, yet he could never legally call it his own. The law denied him the right.

Once long ago he took out his first papers of intent to become a naturalized citizen. This was on the basis of a hitch with the U. S. Coast Guard. I'm sure that, being a Japanese, he was entitled to these papers, but some clerk must have figured that if he served in the Coast Guard, he deserved to become an American. Of course he was never allowed to complete the procedure.

After World War II, when it appeared that the JACL's efforts to get the naturalization laws revised would be successful, he together with a good many Issei all over the country applied for first papers again. But he died before he could follow them up.

All this comes to mind on the 10th anniversary of the passage of the Walter-McCarran Act which, among other things, removes race as a bar to American citizenship.

Many parts of the Walter-McCarran Act have come under fire. Many students of the immigration problem charge that the Act is discriminatory in favor of the Anglo-Saxon countries. But few have challenged the justice of permitting qualified aliens, regardless of race or national origin, to become Americans.

**NEW CITIZENS**—The Immigration and Naturalization Service reports that since 1950, a total of 101,701 Asians have been naturalized. These were all people denied citizenship by our laws until World II—when China and the Philippines were our allies—made discrimination embarrassing. By special acts of Congress, the Chinese and Filipinos were given naturalization rights. And once the barrier was breached, it was only a matter of time until they were taken down altogether.

During those same years the following number of Japanese were naturalized: 1950—24; 1951—18; 1952—40; 1953—674; 1954—6,750; 1955—7,593; 1956—4,231; 1957—2,861; 1958—2,736; 1959—3,094; 1960—4,819; 1961—3,790. If my addition is correct, that should total 36,000 new United States citizens. Some were minor children. Many were war brides. But the vast majority were Issei—long-time residents of the U. S. who were quick to seize the opportunity offered by the Walter-McCarran Act.

**CITIZENS AT HEART**—While this legislation made formal the act of naturalization, the indisputable fact is that most of the Issei were citizens at heart long before they became eligible under law. It was impossible for them to have lived two-thirds and more of their lives in the United States, enjoying its bounty, rearing their children as Americans, without having absorbed and assimilated the spirit of their adopted country.

Many, perhaps, were not aware of the change that had come over them through the years. But even under the duress of wartime evacuation and relocation, the great majority remained loyal in act, thought and word and sealed that loyalty later by going through the process of formal naturalization. The memory of elderly Issei faithfully attending naturalization classes, struggling with lessons in civics and American history, is still fresh and heartwarming. This was indeed a scintillating if belated chapter in the chronicles of Americanism.

Today, there is still a clamoring for revisions in the Walter-McCarran Act, and certainly there is room for improvement. But the provisions of the Act that opened citizenship to all regardless of race make a shining milestone that, ten years later, still deserve commemoration and applause.

## Nisei of Biennium

(Continued from Front Page)

"Through his guidance, encouragement, fairness, family appreciation, foresight and leadership in his home, church, and community, Caesar Uyesaka has indeed been an inspiration to every person with whom he came in contact. The mere mention of his name in the community of Santa Barbara is synonymous with the words, 'service, devotion and parenthood.'"

Uyesaka, not one to rest on his laurels, this year spear-headed the organization for professional baseball team, the Rancheros. He was elected chairman for the organization of the club, a farm team of the N.Y. Mets, and was subsequently made president of the organization. This organization is set up as a non-profit corporation with proceeds realized to be set up in a Youth Foundation.

Uyesaka is one of the most well known and honored citizens of Santa Barbara. His unselfish and devoted community service in many fields has reflected most favorably upon persons of Japanese ancestry in the Santa Barbara area.

Yori Wada was nominated by the San Francisco Chapter for distinguished achievement. Wada was sworn in as a Board Member of the California Youth Authority under an appointment by Edmund "Pat" Brown, Governor of the State of California, earlier this year. This appointment was lauded by the members of the San Francisco Community as one of the 'best' appointments made by the Governor.

"Mr. Wada is especially qualified for his appointment—both professionally and as a person," stated Tad Ono, president of S.F. Chapter in nominating Wada.

The California Youth Authority is a department of the state government charged with administration of juvenile rehabilitation for the entire state. The goal of this department has been the diagnosis and treatment of all cases, with emphasis on the planning of treatment so offenders may be returned to society in the shortest possible time. A Board member of the California Authority is an important position and requires a man of extraordinary qualifications with deep understanding and compassion for the troubled youths.

Wada has participated in many and varied activities, but three areas which stand out are youth work, minority problems and politics. In 1946-47 he was a staff member at Stiles Hall, UC, Berkeley branch of the YMCA. During 1947-1957 he was a staff member and held various posts in the San Francisco Booker T. Washington Community Center. From 1957 up to the time of his appointment to the California Youth Authority board, he was program secretary of the S.F. Buchanan Street YMCA. He has been a member of the board of directors of Youth For Service for many years. In 1961 he was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Area. During 1960-61 he has been active in the San Francisco Western Addition District Council, an organization to assist in the readjustment and acceptance of the Negroes in this district to be removed to other areas. 1960-61 he was on the Board of Directors of the Urban League. He is currently a member of the San Francisco Group Work and Recreational Council which seeks useful employment for youths and provides wholesome recreational facilities.

Yori Wada is a believer in American democracy and has always taken active part in politics. He made his mark as a Young Democrat of California in 1949-50 and has since many responsible positions in the California Democratic Organizations.

Wada is a native of Hanford, Calif., and a graduate of UC Berkeley. Attesting to the respect with which the community of San Francisco holds Yori Wada, over 260 friends and Federal, State, municipal and foreign dignitaries gathered at a recent testimonial dinner to honor him for his past services and the recent appointment to the high office of the California Youth Authority Board.

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## Convention golf journey entries due by July 10 deadline

SEATTLE—Golfers—men or women—may sign up for the 17th Biennial National JACL Convention golf tournament, it was reported by chairman Min Yamaguchi. He urges that reservations be made now as entries will close July 10.

Eligible to participate are all golfers who are registered for the convention to be held in Seattle from July 26 to 30. An established handicap which is attested by the golf club secretary is required with the entry.

One of the most beautiful, well kept golf courses in the Seattle area will be the scene for the tourney on Friday, July 27. The Inglewood Golf and Country Club is a private course so there is no "home course" advantage for local participants who will make up a good portion of the entries.

Tee off time is tentatively from 7 a.m. and plans are to use both the front and back nines at the same time. Arranging it in this manner will enable everyone to get on the course to play sooner with needless delay, Yamaguchi said.

Luncheon would be served at around 1 p.m. in the club's dining hall when everyone has finished playing.

The course itself is a real tournament test and is by no means a "drive, pitch and putt" layout. It plays 6258 to 6557 yards depending on where the tees are set. The par is 73 and the course rating is 72.

Entry fee of \$12 includes prize fund, green fees, luncheon and transportation. The course is 40 minutes from Olympic Hotel, convention headquarters. If enough cars are available, the sum allotted for transportation goes into the prize fund, Min added.

Helping Yamaguchi with arrangements are Min Hashimoto, Art Sumi, Nobie Suyama, Dr. Frank Hori, Shang Kashiwagi, Sparky Kono and Fuzzy Fujiyama.

**Amimoto's ace**  
CHICAGO.—Thousand Clubber Dr. Min Amimoto carded an ace at Jackson Park's 140-yd. eighth hole with an 8-iron June 20. An 18-handicap, he finished with 85. In the foursome were Dr. Bill Hura, Dr. Roy Teshima and Roy Wong.

(a) Distinguished Community Leadership, (b) Distinguished Achievement. The five finalists will be selected by the National Recognition Committee in Chicago. The committee headed by Shigeo Wakamatsu consists of: Abe Hagiwara, Noboru Honda, Hiro Mayeda, Maudie Nakada, Dr. Frank Sakamoto, Sumi Shimizu, Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe and Kumeo Yoshinari. The single winner will be selected by a panel of judges winner and five runner-ups will be of prominent Chicago citizens. The winner and five runner-up will be announced at the convention banquet in Seattle next month. The winner will be awarded a JACL gold medal and a scroll. The other four finalists will be presented a JACL silver medallion suitably engraved.

Those nominated previously for the Nisei of the Biennium Award in addition to the above three are: Dr. George Furukawa, H. Hiram Hachiya, Mrs. Kimi Hara, Judge Wayne Kanemoto, Mrs. Ellen Kishiyama, Thomas Kitayama, James Shigetani, James H. Takeuchi, Minoru Yamasaki and Joim Yoshino.

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## Northwest Picture: by Elmer Ogawa

### Come to the Convention by Sea

Seattle Hold a World's Fair in a seaport city like Seattle, and the waterfront itself takes on an air of gala festivity. Besides the five ships offering hotel accommodations and entertainment, there are charter boats including a schooner under full sail, harbor tours, new waterfront restaurants offering anything from Polynesian fare to just plain old Puget Sound clam chowder.

As you may have read here before, the efforts to bring the Liberte (formerly the Europa) here as a hotel ship fell through. If anyone thought it was Liberte or death to Seattle's waterfront during the Fair, he was wrong.

Eddie A. Black, Seattle financier and civic leader, took himself off to Australia just as the flagship of the Shaw Saville line, the Dominion Monarch, was making its last trip, though it was not an old decrepit vessel, having been built in 1939.

By arrangement with the new purchaser, Mitsui and Co., Black had the ship sailed to Seattle, and placed its operation under the management of Western Hotels. With a gross tonnage of 26,463, she dominates the waterfront.

Another hotel ship is the pride of the Mexican cruise fleet, the Acapulco of 15,403 tons. Both ships charge the non-guest lubbers \$1 to go aboard, where for additional fees, there is no limit to the variety of entertainment and exquisite food.

The Prince George makes regular runs from British Columbia, and the passengers use the ship as a hotel while seeing the Fair. Also offering hotel service is the smaller 1,500 ton Canadian coastal ship the Catala.

**To Confab by Sea**  
But to JACLers, Californians, and all others who haven't heard about it, the Caribbean cruise ship Yarmouth now on temporary Pacific Coast duty, offers an interesting service. The Yarmouth sails from San Francisco every 10 days, and spends four days in Seattle serving as a hotel for its passengers while they see the Fair. Fares start at \$195 for the round trip, and must say it's really not bad at all with everything all set up and requiring no effort or worry.

Last time we tried to figure dates, had it that one of her 17 trips would land here in Seattle just at convention time. One way passage may be purchased on the Yarmouth also. So if you're interested, see your travel agent. One San Francisco woman

**Las Vegas Issei pioneer allowed to stay in home**  
LAS VEGAS.—Yonema Tomiyasu, 80-year-old Nevada pioneer, won the first round in a court battle last week to save his home and farm valued at \$200,000 but sold for one dollar more than debts totaling \$18,024.73.

The district court issued a restraining order against Richard and Audrey Golden from evicting the Issei and his family until the suit challenging the sale has been decided.

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# Freewheeling on the Freeways

By Jim Higashi, PSW Regional Director

**NEW CHAPTER**

Still in the process of signing up charter members, the new Vista Chapter is winding up its pre-charter membership drive and setting up its constitution and by-laws. It is hoped that the inaugural installation of its charter officers can take place soon after the National JACL Convention. The organization of a new chapter in northern San Diego County means that some of the problems created by great distances between communities and special situations would have been surmounted.

Clarence Nishizu and yours truly

have scheduled an overnight trip to Vista over the weekend of Friday, July 6, to sign up more members and consult with some of the key members of the new chapter.

The latest charter members are as follows:

Vista: Charlie and Jane Imoto, Geo. and Iris Imoto, Tsugio and Jane K. Imoto, Yoshio and Kay Imoto, San Luis Rey: Yoshi Kitagawa, Ryo-za and Tomoye Kitagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Isao Omori, Joe and June Ukegawa, Carlsbad: Sachio and Taeko Matsumura, Marin: M. and Kaoru Oshima, San K. and Lucille Sato.

Overlander: Margaret Ishii.

Now having over 80 paid up members, the new chapter is expected to have well over 100 by National Convention time.

**Masaoka**

(Continued from Front Page)

and immigrants—many times as many as the Japanese—have also benefited from these same privileges.

of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Chairman Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, who served concurrently as the chairman of both the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization and of the parent Senate Judiciary Committee, would not have allowed any immigration bill to be reported by his Committee without these provisions. And no naturalization bill could be passed in the Senate without these actions.

Thus, even more clearly today than ten years ago when passions were aroused and issues were clouded, it is increasingly evident that it was in our national interests that the Walter-McCarran Act be enacted into law, the veto of President Truman notwithstanding.

For, had the veto been sustained, there would still be the Asia-Pacific Triangle discrimination. But the Japanese and other Asians could not enter the United States for permanent residence, even overlooking the naturalization and other benefits.

The National Origins doctrine would still be an accepted part of our basic immigration law. But, the total exclusion of the Japanese and other Asians would still be in force.

The internal security provisions would still be an integral part of our federal statutes. There would be no change in this situation, except that Japanese and other Asians would not be the beneficiaries of naturalization and immigration opportunities. Imperfect as the latter may seem, token immigration even with certain limitations is certainly to be preferred to no immigration at all from these Asia-Pacific countries.

And, it should not be ignored that in the past decade Chairman Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania Democrat, of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, has seen to it that amendments modifying and liberalizing many provisions of the 1952 Act have been passed by the Congress, thereby making what was essentially a pretty good bill even better.

## Ye Editor's Desk:

(Continued from Page 2)

Realizing the laws were inadequate, Congress worked out a national origins quota formula. However, exemptions to certain close relatives of American citizens, to teachers, ministers and their immediate families, to persons born in the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere (the non-quota classes), such admissions outnumbered the quota immigrants.

for the Japanese was also proposed at the same time. In the 1952 Act, of which the PC is marking its 10th anniversary this week, all racial barriers to admission were removed.

Controversy still reigns as to the restriction of number of immigrants. But the future of American policy immigration, it appears, will be based less on domestic considerations and more on national policy and international relations.

## Pre-registrants

**SEATTLE**—Thirty-four more pre-registrants to the 17th Biennial National JACL Convention were announced as of June 11 for a total of 204 by convention chairman James Matsuoka.

Breakdown by district council shows (in order of numbers) NC-WN with 59, PNW, 54; PSW, 40; Midwest, 25; Eastern, 9; CC, Mt.-P. and Intermountain, 6 each.

Pre-registration will facilitate committee work as well as accelerate the delegate's processing upon reporting at the Olympic Hotel, July 26, opening day of the 17th Biennial.

## Chinese cooking attracts

**SAN FRANCISCO**—The demonstration of Chinese cooking by Charles Leong in May at Eli Home Centre attracted close to 90 members and friends of San Francisco JACL Women's Auxiliary, according to Emi Yokogawa, chairman.

Recent pre-registrants include: NC-WND: Placer County—Ellen Kubo, George Hirakawa; There, Uchiyama—Tō Ono; San Jose—Dr. and Mrs. Tom Taketa; Sonoma—James Murakami; Livingston—Merced and Marysville (delegates to be named).

PSWDC: Arizona—Toshi Kumagai, Hatakeye Miyachi; Downtown L.A.—Father Clement, San Diego—Mas Hirakawa; Southwest L.A.—Sam Hirakawa; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ota, Thomas Shimazu.

## Calendar

- June 30 (Saturday) Berkeley—Potluck dinner, Jefferson School, 6 p.m.
- West Los Angeles—Queen's Ball, Monica Hotel.
- June 30—July 1 San Jose—Benefit movies, July 1 (Sunday) Santa Barbara—Picnic, Leadbetter Beach, 12m.
- Onahia—Picnic, Two Rivers State Recreation Park, noon.
- Pasadena—Steak bake, noon.
- July 3 (Tuesday) Oakland—Meeting, Fumi Tsuboi res.
- July 4 (Wednesday) West Los Angeles—Community picnic, Ladera Park.
- San Diego—Community picnic, Silver Strand State Park.
- July 5 (Thursday) Berkeley—Board meeting, home of Toddy Takayanagi, 7:30 p.m.
- Fresno—Board meeting.
- July 7 (Saturday) Oakland—Comic Project, Berkeley Little Theater, 7:30 p.m.
- Philadelphia—Picnic, Friends Central School.
- July 10 (Tuesday) Pasadena—Meeting.
- July 15 (Sunday) Contra Costa—Picnic, Wildwood Acres Resort, Hunsaker Canyon, Lafayette.
- Sonoma—Family fishing derby.
- Milwaukee—Family picnic, Whittaker Park, Area 3, 11 a.m.
- July 22 (Sunday) Chicago—10000 golf tournament, St. Andrews.
- Detroit—Community picnic.
- July 23 (Wednesday) Seattle—Nat'l JACL Board meeting, Olympic Hotel.
- July 29 (Sunday) San Jose—Movie project.
- July 30 (Monday) Dayton—Picnic, Triangle Park, 3 p.m.

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## History Project

(Continued from Front Page)

Monterey Peninsula paces the chapter areas with \$2,286. Acknowledged this week:

**CHICAGO** (Previously Reported \$14,181.64)

\$100—General Sewing Service & Sales Co. (Allan Hagio & Ted Uchi-moto).

\$310—Thomas Masuda.

\$150—Thomas T. Yamashita (Intrusion-Prepakt Inc.).

\$100—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gordon. In memory of Dr. Randy M. Sakada. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Aki, William and Arthur Takei (in memory of Moroji & Motoyo Takei).

\$30—H. Oda Family, Frank T. Okita.

\$30—Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Asa to (Matsuya Restaurant), Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Misaki.

\$25—Shunlro Muenetoto, Tsurumi T. Tsuna, Miss Fumi Iwatsuki and Mrs. V. Iwatsuki Tom T. Morimoto.

\$15—Teruki Okubo, Miss Katherine Aves, Yasuji Sato, William E. Kujahira, Jheiji Motono.

\$10—Mrs. K. Shimizu, Hisatape Na-ga, Shimoshima Sato, Kunito Sato, Tokumi Shimoto, Ruby N. Nakagawa, Harry Yokofujita, Larry A. Ogino, George Oba, Dr. Henry S. Inouye.

\$5—Teruo Kawaoka, Teruo Maru-ko; Makitaro Okamoto; Seigo Ikeda; Shoji Ogawa; Eiso Asato; Jimmy H. Hori; Harry Edo; Hiroshi Yokoyama; George Iwasaki; Charles M. Murakami; Kenneth Kuroye; George Uchi-ma; Koburo Ishiro, Frank T. Tana-saki; Sakuchi Iwami.

\$3—Tokusuka Kaneshiro, Ichio Ku-hibashi, Wallace S. Oshiro.

\$2—Anonymous.

Total This Report \$1,976

**CONTRA COSTA** (Previously Reported: \$1,597.75)

\$10—Mr. and Mrs. Shigetō Yoshimizu.

\$5—Harold K. Tsujimoto, Seieichi Kamii, Don Tanaka, and Kitamoto.

Total This Report \$30

(Correction: Contribution from members of George Enokida listed in June 15 listing should have been "In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sadaji Fujioka.")

**DETROIT** (Previously Reported: \$35)

\$200—Tom, Alice and Michael Hashi-moto.

\$100—Frank Watanabe, Kenneth T. Miyoshi.

\$50—Wayne Otafuso, Bukkyo Kai, John Y. Furuta, Susumu Hada.

\$30—Mrs. Masa Kosai.

\$25—Yutaka Toba (additional), Ku-rambo, Kay Miyata.

\$15—Dr. James K. Okubo.

\$10—James Oshika, George T. Shim-ookochi, Bataoka.

\$5—Mrs. Miriam Hewlett, Lee Wil-bur, Roy M. Sano, Robert Kubota, Miss Eleanor Lee, Mrs. H. Usuda, Missao Oshika.

\$1—Wilbur Hahn.

Total This Report \$786

**DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES** (Previously Reported: \$7,210)

\$100—Willie Funakoshi.

**MILWAUKEE** (Previously Reported: \$23)

\$50—Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Nakamoto, Milton Yamasaki.

\$47—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wong.

\$25—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Sakura.

\$25—Mr. and Mrs. Tatsumi Tada, Mr. and Mrs. James Monoi, Mr. and Mrs. Masa Sese, Mr. and Mrs. Chie Tanouye, Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Nakahira, Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Kuge, Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hirai, Mr. and Mrs. Shinichi Ebisuzawa, Mr. and Mrs. Kengo Tera-mura, Toshio Arakaki, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald S. Minami, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yamaoka.

\$15—Mr. and Mrs. Denis Makiya, Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuo Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Tamio Suyama, Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Karatsu.

\$7.90—Martin Buevov.

\$5—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Popp, Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Nambu, Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Aubry, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gotschalk.

\$27—Anonymous.

Total This Report \$571.80

**MONTEREY**

\$300—Ginza Suidyaki Restaurant.

\$100—Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Ichihashi & Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ichihashi & Paul Ichihashi, Mr. and Mrs. James Tabata, Mr. and Mrs. George Kodama & Harold Kodama, Mr. and Mrs. Min Ueyeda (Pacific Motors), Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Uchida & Mr. and Mrs. George Uchida, Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Uchida & Hideo Uchida, Mr. and Mrs. Avery Emplings, Mr. Dana C. Root, Jr.

\$75—Miyamoto Brothers.

\$50—Kaz Oka (Peninsula Insurance).

\$25—Mr. and Mrs. Akio Sugimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Mas Yokogawa, Mr. and Mrs. Mas Shintani, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Sando & Family, Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Yoshizato, Sasaki Bros. (Texaco Station), Mr. and Mrs. Masami Higashi, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ueyeda.

\$20—Mr. and Mrs. Yo Tabata, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Satou, Mr. and Mrs. Ichie Enokida, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nishi, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oda, Mr. and Mrs. Wataru Shintani, Mr. and Mrs. Barton Yoshida, Mr. and Mrs. Seizo Kodon.

\$15—Mr. and Mrs. Tad Orava, Mr. Tak Yukitake, Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Sumida, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hattori, Mr. and Mrs. Kei Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Nakasako, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sato, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sakamoto.

\$10—Mr. and Mrs. John Gota, Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Munakata, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tekawa, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Takigawa, Mr. and Mrs. George Ezaki, Tunko Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kageyama, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Yokota, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Manaka, Mr. and Mrs. Isao Masuda, Mr. and Mrs. Eiji Hashimoto, Mr. and Mrs. George Sakai, Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Nakajima, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kageyama, Dr. and Mrs. Dean Jehli, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Matsuyama, Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Sakaki, Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Shi-ro Tokuno.

Total This Report \$1,200

**SAN FERNANDO** (Previously Reported \$1,605)

\$20—Tom T. Tsunamura.

**SONOMA COUNTY** (Previously Reported \$5,510)

\$25—Keiji Sugiyama.

**SOUTHWEST LOS ANGELES** (Previously Reported \$243)

\$25—Fred Y. Koyama, Dr John M. Yamazaki.

Total This Report \$50

**STOCKTON** (Previously Reported \$100)

\$100—Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth K. Fujii (In memory of Kaneko Fujii), Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kobana (In memory of Torachi and Shizuka Dobana).

Total This Report \$200

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** (Previously Reported: \$4,831.72)

\$50—Mr. K. and Tsugi Shiroishi.

\$25—Japanese Christian Fellowship, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kitahara.

\$15—Albert Kawamoto.

\$10—Henry Gosho.

Total This Report \$100

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**'HOME AGAIN' FOR MIKE AT SALT LAKE RECEPTION**

SALT LAKE CITY.—It was "home again" for Mike Masaoka last Friday, when he landed at the airport enroute to Idaho Falls for the IDC quarterly session this past weekend. He was met by Tats Misaka and Bob Mukai, chapter presidents of Salt Lake and Mt. Olympus, respectively.

Members of both chapters gathered for an informal reception for Mike at the new Japanese Christian Church Education Bldg. He spoke briefly on legislative problems facing JACL. Later, Elva Miya and her committee served a buffet of Japanese food. But after the rep, Mike was last seen heading for State Noodle House (where he worked while attending Univ. of Utah.)

**Chapter Call Board**

**Milwaukee JACL**

**Fun Galore:** Pick a wiener here, a nigiri or sushi there and you will end up with 57 varieties—a real Japanese American lunch—a real Japanese American lunch—a real Japanese American lunch—added to the annual family picnic in Whittaker Park, Area 3, on Sunday, July 15, comments Charlie Matsumoto, picnic chairman. Added to the Milwaukee crowd will be members of the Chicago Jr. JACL (guests of the Milwaukee Jr. JACL) and Nadeshiko Club, former soldier-brides who are being invited by chapter president Ron Minami, who recently met with them to explain the history and purposes of JACL.

**San Francisco JACL**

**Community Picnic:** With some 150 cadets from the Japanese Maritime training ship as guests, the JACL is co-sponsoring the July 8 community picnic with the Japanese C. of C. and Nichiei Kai at Speedway Meadows, Golden Gate Park. Serving as co-chairmen from the chapter are Shig Miyamoto, Don Negi and John Yasu-moto.

**Movie Project:** Doing its share for the JACL campaign against restrictions in land ownership in the State of Washington, the chapter will show the two Japanese films which have been on national tour July 13-14 at Sokoji Hall, beginning at 6:30 p.m. Both films, "Rambling in Sunset" and "The Explodes", have English subtitles.

**Berkeley JACL**

**Public Health Talk:** George Ueyugi, associate radio chemist for the U.S. Public Health Service in charge of checking foodstuff for radioactive contamination, will speak at the Berkeley JACL board meeting, Thursday, July 5, 7:30 p.m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Toddy Takayanagi, 1530 Comstock St. Chapter members are welcome.

**Salt Lake JACLers witness June weddings**

SALT LAKE CITY.—Salt Lake JACLers are busy this week with weddings of Diane Yoshimoto and Jean Terashima.

Diane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshimoto, will exchange vows tomorrow with Edward B. Kawano. Father of the bride was chapter president last year and a long-time JACLer.

Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kay Terashima, and Kaz Sato were united June 27 at the Buddhist Church. Kay was national treasurer during the war years when National JACL Headquarters was located here. He is presently active as a National JACL Credit Union board member.

**Washington, D.C.** (Previously Reported: \$4,831.72)

\$50—Mr. K. and Tsugi Shiroishi.

\$25—Japanese Christian Fellowship, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kitahara.

\$15—Albert Kawamoto.

\$10—Henry Gosho.

Total This Report \$100

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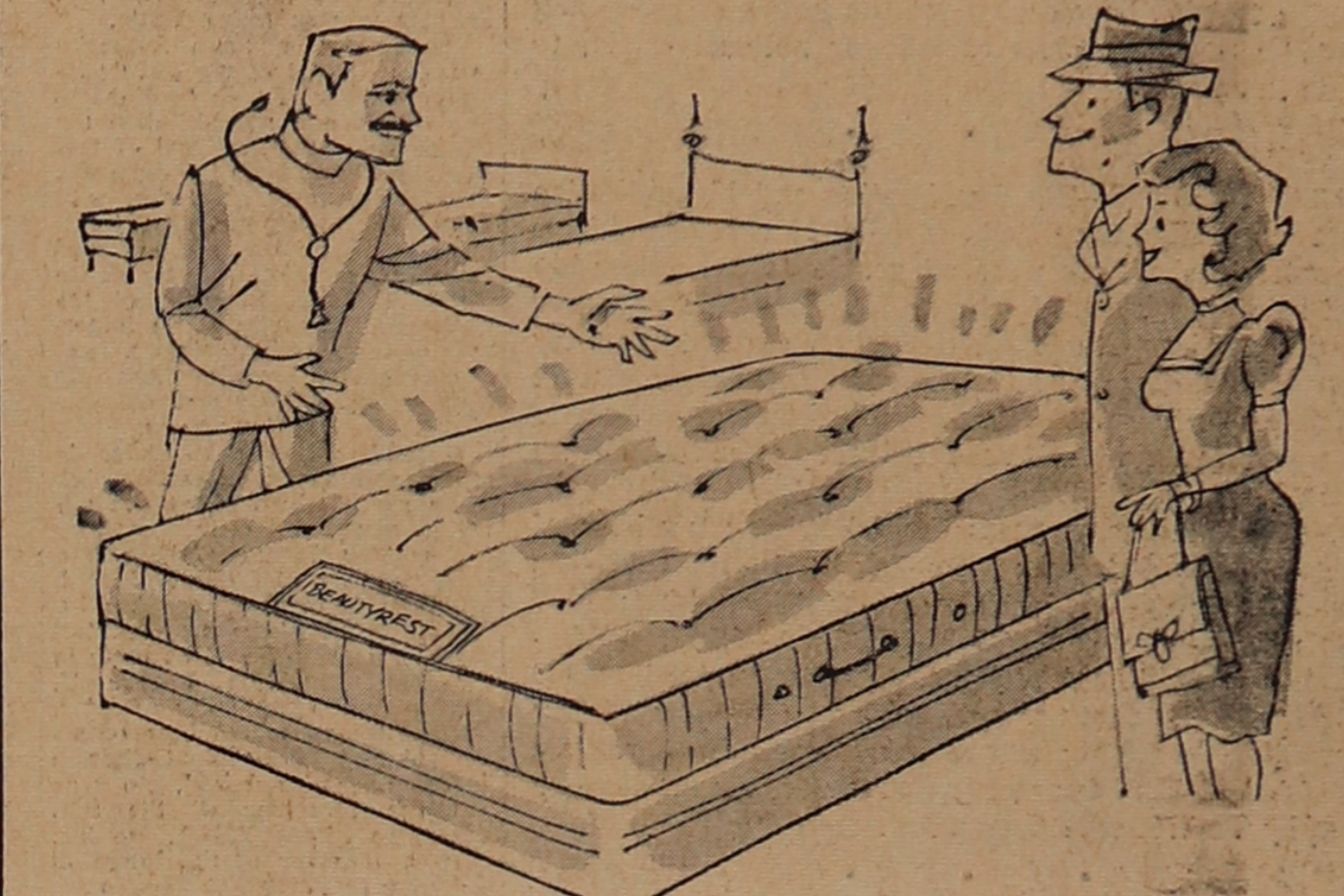
Plan now to take in all three once-in-a-lifetime events: the JACL convention, the Seattle World's Fair and this Nisei Fun Tour.

For more details, ask your travel agent about Tour No. IT-TD-23, or contact,



Barbara Ogata (at left), Hideo Kawashima and Carol Kittaka are vying as candidates for "Miss West Los Angeles, 1962" to be made known tomorrow, June 30, at the West L.A. JACL Queen's Ball at Monica Hotel, where Pico Blvd. meets the sea. As Miss West L.A., the lucky girl will compete for Miss Nisei Week honors.—Steve Yagi Photo.

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## Come Back in 1972 for a Check-up

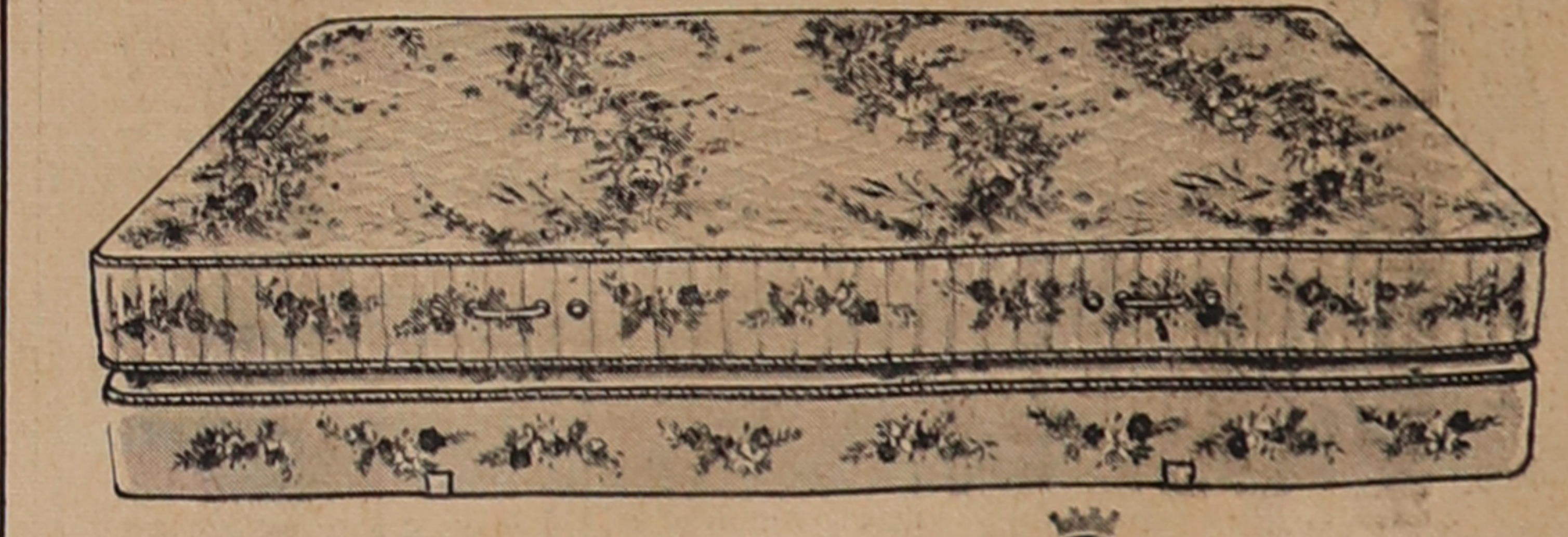
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