

# 1st Anniversary of Walter-McCarran Act Feted

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Last Week of Year.

Frank Chumon

## President's Corner

Let's Remember JACL's Efforts

Los Angeles inclusion of a provision in immigration and Nationality Act permit alien residents to become citizens, as by the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952, was the major legislative objective of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The quality and the unwillingness of the Congress to permit alien residents to become citizens of the United States and us, the Nisei, all areas of social, economic and commercial life. Since under the provisions of the Nationality Act, persons from foreign countries are permitted to enter the United States for permanent residence on the terms granted on other parts of the

can-born alien, and to deny to the Japanese child 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 10th anniversary of the passage of this historic law, therefore, let us not forget that the success and our achievements, the enjoyment of our homes, the purchase of our lands, the special and honorable respect of our present day life, resulted from the efforts of our parents and others.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Washington Newsletter:

### 10th Anniversary: Walter-McCarran Act

By Mike M. Matsoka

WASHINGTON—It is hardly possible that Americans have already passed the 10th anniversary of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, for as we have struggled over the past decade, the act's enactment is still as fresh as the day it took place.

Yet, we doubt that many hundreds of thousands who have been naturalized since this act was passed, and who are now citizens of the United States for permanent residence in the past decade have even cognizant of the historic act which was passed by JACL for this vital act.

First those of Japanese ancestry estimates are that over 30,000 Japanese have become naturalized citizens since the act was passed.

WHAT DID the Walter-McCarran Act do? First of all, for the first time since America became a Republic in 1776, the act provided for naturalization was eliminated. For those of Japanese ancestry, it not only made it possible for them to become citizens, but also that the legal action behind some 500 state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations that, without doubt, had been voided. Included in this category were the infamous alien land laws which have almost everywhere been single factor, circumscribed the lives and social mobility of the Japanese in the United States, preventing their economic mobility and development.

Secondly, the act provided for the exclusion laws which prohibited immigration from certain nations of Asia were repealed, 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 act provided for the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924, which contributed substantially to the lives of the Japanese in the United States. It no longer suggested the "inferiority" of the Japanese race, as well as the act.

Thirdly, for the first time since our country adopted a policy of exclusion against the Japanese, the act provided for the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924, which contributed substantially to the lives of the Japanese in the United States. It no longer suggested the "inferiority" of the Japanese race, as well as the act.

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



REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER

Proudest Achievement . . .

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 passage of the act, which opened the ranks of the United States citizenry to Americans of Japanese ancestry is one of our greatest achievements. My heartfelt congratulations and best wishes go to you on this occasion.

With warm regards, I am,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER



RAYMOND F. FARRELL

Organization Honored . . .

Dear Mr. Honda:

On this, the eve of the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, it is my privilege to send you my heartfelt congratulations and wishes.

This occasion is among the most important 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 Japanese-American community to the land of their allegiance.

KOICHIRO ASAKAI  
Koshichiro of Japan



KOICHIRO ASAKAI

Most Felicitous Day . . .

I wish to congratulate the Pacific Citizen for taking note of the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, and to express my greetings to you.

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KOICHIRO ASAKAI  
Koshichiro of Japan

## History Project: \$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 \$1,000.00 in pledges and contributions received this week at National JACL Headquarters, boosting the total received to date to \$99,000.15.

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)

## MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR EVACUATION OF JAPANESE DIES

General DeWitt, 82, Succumbs to Heart Attack in Ambulance

WASHINGTON.—Gen. John L. DeWitt, 82, died of a heart attack on June 20 enroute to his hospital after suffering a heart attack at home. As commanding general of the Army-Navy Staff College and the Western Defense Command, he was responsible for the evacuation of Japanese-Americans to the War Relocation Authority. He was also Quartermaster General, First Army, and commander of the 4th Army.

DeWitt's military career began in 1908 as a post with the 1st Cavalry Division in 1917. He participated in World War I with the First Army in France and the American Expeditionary Force in Germany. He was also Quartermaster General, First Army, and commander of the 4th Army.

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## Nisei of Biennium nominations closed with 13 candidates

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

Dr. Kyo Taniyama, nominated by the New York Chapter for distinguished achievement, with General Eisenhower general election will be approximately twenty papers and holders or applicant of fifteen papers. He has had outstanding experience in the broad field of microwave circuits, techniques and design.

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 in 1942.

He was awarded his Ph.D. in 1948.

In 1949, Dr. Taniyama joined the University of California at Berkeley. He was promoted to engineering professor of Far East Microwave Research. He became a consulting engineer at the General Electric Microwave Laboratory in 1950. He worked principally on projects related to microwave frequency "manometry" measurement techniques of diode properties of ionized gases, high power diodes and similar programs at the laboratory in Palo Alto, Calif.

Since 1960, he has been responsible for applications of new techniques and master devices including optical masers, high power microwave communication systems. He is a senior member of IEEE, member of the American Physical Society, and a member of the Professional Group on Microwave Theory and Techniques.

He is a member of the American Physical Society. He served as Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques during 1967 and 1968 and currently is a member of the IEEE Executive Board.

Chapter Uesaka, businessman, nominated by Santa Barbara Chapter for distinguished community leadership. "Cesar Oyama," businessman, active in the Japanese American community, the father of three outstanding children, and a man fond of sports.

He was elected to the position of President of the Japanese American Community in 1961. He was elected to the position of President of the Japanese American Community in 1961.

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JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE  
123 Weller St., Room 302  
Los Angeles 12, Calif.  
MADISON 4-4471  
—Returns Requested—

## 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 "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 persuaded to investigate, and with consent from its National Headquarters at Toronto, approached the producers to request 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 script would be shown to the National JACL, they agreed to provide the script. The company agreed to provide the script.

Knowing well such was the outcome of the script, the company agreed to provide the script.

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Frank F. Chuman, National JACI President  
Harry K. Hendon, Editor  
Jin Hsiang-shan, Business Manager

## Ye Editor's Desk

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY

This week could not pass without emphasis on the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. This was the measure which gave the United States the privilege of immigration, but at the same time invalidated numerous laws which discriminated against them. The first were no longer "undesirable" in the eyes of the law.

The Pacific Citizen is grateful to the people, who are extending their work on immigration, to the legislators, its history and effects, and to Mike Manassa for suggesting this special feature.

## MILITING PUT

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 the days of the immigrants, were already wary of the immigrant. Could be "assimilated" or "not assimilated" was the question.

The nation today benefits not from the conformity of immigrant to native born attitudes but from the contrary, if the immigrant supports the American form of government and makes a reasonable contribution to the economic and cultural background. The term "cultural pluralism" is replacing "melting pot" in serious discussion with foreign-born Americans and their descendants.

## IMMIGRATION

Until 1924, America was a land of opportunity and opportunity was open to all who had the courage to risk the voyage across the Atlantic or the Pacific. And during these years was a decade of American history as it was the period of the nation's growth.

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## 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 summarized in three periods. The first, during the period, other bills of a similar nature were submitted, but these were not acted upon. The second, the course of the bills authorized by the late Sen. Patrick A. McCarran, chairman of both the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, and by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1942: 76th Cong., 1st Sess.

May-Rep. Walter (D., Pa.) introduced a bill to amend the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1917, to extend the period of limitation on the admission of immigrants, and to extend the period of limitation on the admission of immigrants.

1947: 80th Cong., 1st Sess.

June 1-A full-time Washington JACI Office was established for the purpose of leading the fight against discrimination in immigration and naturalization opportunities on Jan. 1.

January-Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization held a hearing on the proposed bill to amend the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1917, to extend the period of limitation on the admission of immigrants, and to extend the period of limitation on the admission of immigrants.

1948: 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.

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Dec. 19-Rep. Judd introduced H.R. 4824, first permanent resident alien privilege of naturalization and placing all Asiatic and Pacific peoples on the same basis in immigration law as the Chinese.

1948: 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.

Jan. 20-Rep. Judd introduced H.R. 5004, improved version of H.R. 4824. Some bill was reintroduced with amendments as H.R. 6008.

Jan. 20-Rep. Judd introduced H.R. 6008, which was passed by the House on Jan. 20, 1949. This bill was passed by the House on Jan. 20, 1949.

1949: 81st Cong., 1st Sess.

January-Rep. Judd introduced H.R. 190, perfected bill to remove racial discrimination in immigration and naturalization law.

Mar. 1-Motion to recommend H.R. 190 on this bill. House then unanimously passed it. Senate failed to act on this bill. Since it was preparing an immigration and naturalization omnibus bill, which was introduced by Sen. McCarran.

Provisions of H.R. 190, introduced in the McCarran omnibus bill, the so-called Asian people, were an integral part of the 1952 law. JACI's work should be directed toward the removal of racial discrimination in immigration and naturalization law.

May 5-Rep. Walter introduced House Joint Resolution 238, extending the period of limitation on the admission of immigrants, and to extend the period of limitation on the admission of immigrants.

June 1-House unanimously passed H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the House on June 1, 1949.

Oct. 13-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Oct. 13, 1949.

Dec. 2-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Dec. 2, 1949.

1950: 81st Cong., 2nd Sess.

Feb. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Feb. 1, 1950.

Mar. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Mar. 1, 1950.

Apr. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Apr. 1, 1950.

May 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on May 1, 1950.

June 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on June 1, 1950.

July 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on July 1, 1950.

Aug. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Aug. 1, 1950.

Sept. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Sept. 1, 1950.

Oct. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Oct. 1, 1950.

Nov. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Nov. 1, 1950.

Dec. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Dec. 1, 1950.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess.

Jan. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Jan. 1, 1951.

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Nov. 1-Senate passed over H.R. 238. This bill was passed by the Senate on Nov. 1, 1951.

(Promote was made before JACI National Convention in Chicago.)  
Nov. 27-Rep. Walter introduced H.R. 9780 (same as H.R. 238 with amendments) which were objectionable to the President during the session. House adjourned on Dec. 15, 1950. H.R. 9780 failed to pass.

1951: 82nd Cong., 1st Sess.

Jan. 3-Rep. Walter introduced H.R. 9780 (same as H.R. 238 with amendments) which were objectionable to the President during the session. House adjourned on Dec. 15, 1950. H.R. 9780 failed to pass.

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We Thank Our Lucky Stars . . . and Stripes

East of the River: by Dick Akagi  
It Was a Long Time Ago

The word read "URGENT REQUEST NEED STORY OF 1952 CONVENTION DAYS WHEN WALTER-McCARRAN ACT WAS PASSED OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO."

It is my recollection that the Senate overrode the veto the following day and the McCarran Act became law.

Walter bill became the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The Senate overrode the veto the following day and the McCarran Act became law.

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