

# Add to the Vote on Anti-Oriental Suffrage Rights

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TEN CENTS

By K. Patrick Okuro

## Legislators understood discriminatory language of law barring Orientals suffrage rights, job now with voters

### President's Corner

#### Stumping Through Idaho

Omaha  
My first traveling assignment was to stumping through Idaho. I truly a hectic one that I will not forget. The first Idaho campaign was for the Idaho State Fair on Saturday night, Sept. 22, the second affair in Caldwell on Sunday night, Sept. 23. I have never been in these parts before. I was quite anxious to go to trip and make my debut as our national President.

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I was also being invited to launch the legislative campaign in Idaho. I requested that my flight be by way of Boise, so that we could meet with the Idaho SJR Committee to help out its campaign. However, as I was to leave for Boise, I was to meet with the Idaho SJR Committee to help out its campaign. However, as I was to leave for Boise, I was to meet with the Idaho SJR Committee to help out its campaign.

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Sen. James McClure  
The following day, we traveled by car with Joe Nishikawa and Ronald Yokota acting as our guides and chaperons to Boise, Idaho, a distance of some 275 miles. As we passed the Craters of the Moon National Monument, we even had time to stop and enjoy the sights of this most unique national park.

Sen. Robert Smylie  
In Boise we met with George Sugai and his committee and then went to the town of Caldwell, where the local Association Banquet was being held on the College grounds. The first session of the Idaho Legislature was held there.

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## Idaho JACLERS in final phase of campaign to repeal outmoded law

By George Sugai  
Payette, Idaho  
An enterprising newspaperman in Boise was thumbing through the Idaho state constitution for a story on this paper, the Color of Alaska Press, and came across the startling fact that Chinese or persons of Mongolian descent, even though naturalized citizens, had no voting rights.

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## Idaho SJC: Questions & Answers

(This Fact Sheet was released this week by the Committee on Vote Yes for SJR 1.)

1. What is the Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 (SJR 1)?  
SJR 1 is the first of three constitutional amendments that are on the ballot for the general election Tuesday, November 6. It is identified because it was the first of the joint resolutions to be passed by the Senate and the House in the last (36th) Idaho State Legislature. It was approved, initiated and passed by a single vote in the House.
2. Why SJR 1 allow Chinese and other Mongolian Asians to vote?  
SJR 1 does not change the qualifications for voting in any way, however, except for that based race. The qualifications limiting voting, jury service, holding civil office to native-born and trained citizens, of at least a minimum age, with a minimum residence requirements, other specific qualifications by SJR 1 are merely amended the State Constitution.
3. Who, or what, is the authority for the above explanation?  
The Attorney General of the State of Idaho, in his official Statement of Purpose as published according to the Secretary of State, declared that this proposed amendment of the Idaho Constitution is designed to give naturalized citizens of the United States and other persons of Mongolian descent, not born in the United States, the right to vote, to serve as jurors, and to hold civil office.
4. When and how was this particular discrimination written into State Constitution?  
In the Idaho Constitution, the section relating to the qualifications of certain persons to serve as jurors, and hold civil office, was amended in 1901, by the 1st session of the Idaho Legislature, to include "Chinese, or persons of Mongolian descent, not born in the United States" could not vote, serve as jurors or hold any civil rights.

## For Equality for Naturalized Citizens

Washington, D.C.

1. When ten years ago, the Congress enacted the Immigration and Nationality Act (McCarran Act), it was the first time since the nation's founding that a law was passed to give equal rights to all persons, regardless of race or ethnicity.
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Harry K. Hanks, Editor JACL Business Manager

## Director's Report

By Masao Satow

## VIGILANCE—THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

Last week television viewers saw a nationwide CBS report dramatically picture the difficulties and frustrations encountered by Negroes in Mississippi in their attempts to register for voting because of arbitrary roadblocks put up by duly elected officials according to their own whims and prejudices under the pretense of legal procedure.

One could not help but be impressed with the deep convictions and sincere expressions of those denied the right to register, that voting would give them a sense of being a part of this great Country and would establish them as first-class citizens. Emphasized was the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by the States because of race, color, or national origin.

The national spotlight continues to focus upon this very serious situation in the deep South, and all of us share this threat to the established principles of this Country.

Similarly concerned with voting rights and busily doing something about the situation are our JACLers in Idaho, where the Idaho State Constitution prohibits Chinese and those of Mongolian descent, not born in the United States, from voting, serving as jurors, or holding civil office.

On first impression, the average voter might look upon the phrase "not born in the United States" as justification for denying the franchise, assuming that those denied are aliens. But this law includes Issei, not born in the United States, but who are now naturalized citizens, from voting.

In 1889 at the Idaho Constitutional Convention when this provision was placed in the Constitution, the Chairman of the Convention declared, "The greatest desire is to exclude Indians and Chinese and Mongolians from any participation in the elective franchise until they become properly qualified under the law."

Now that persons originally prohibited by this section have become "properly qualified under the law," this prohibition should be deleted from the State Constitution.

This practically little known section of the Idaho State Constitution was brought to light by an enterprising reporter of the Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) Press just before the 1960 National election, in digging up what he thought were some unusual and interesting voting regulations in the State. JACL 1000 Clubber Henry Yamamoto, Coeur d'Alene restaurateur, alerted me to the clipping to cousin Ed Yamamoto, 1000 Club Lifer at Moses Lake, who relayed it on to National Headquarters, from whence it went to PC with a covering memo. Its appearance in the PC stimulated then National 2nd Vice President George Sugar of Payette, Idaho, to urge his personal acquaintances in Idaho State Legislature to act on the matter. As a result, the first action of the State Legislature in January 1961 was to repeal this section of the State Constitution by unanimous vote (Senate vote - 44 to 0, House vote - 55 to 0) and provide for the measure to be referred to the general electorate in 1962.

Meanwhile, the Intermountain District Council under then Chairman Joe Nishioka of Idaho Falls and George Sugar took up the matter and laid plans for District Council and chapter action. Joe Nishioka continues to give leadership by heading up the Idaho Committee for Yes on SJR 1. The IDC and Idaho JACLers are to be commended for their efforts to inform the voters in spite of their present busyness with crops.

The experience of the 1960 Washington Allen Land Law Repeal Campaign demonstrated conclusively that the endorsement of high officials and many leading organizations must be complemented with vigorous and extensive leg work to get the right information personally to the individual voter, who actually goes into the voting booth and marks the ballot, as the sine qua non of electorate approval.

Our thanks to the chapters outside of Idaho who have sent to the Idaho Committee for Yes on SJR 1 substantial expressions of their support and recording their interest and concern in upholding the established principle of a citizen's right to vote in this Country.

## Attorney General's Statement of Purpose

## Official Pre-Election Explanation of SJR 1

Following is proposed to be voted at the Nov. 6 election:

**SJR 1**  
To vote on the following, mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of "Yes" or "No."  
Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended to read: "No person of Chinese, Chinese-American, Japanese, Japanese-American, Korean, Mongolian, or other race or national origin, born in the United States, shall be eligible to vote, serve as juror, or hold civil office."

**Attorney General's Statement of Purpose**  
This proposed amendment of the Idaho Constitution is designed to give naturalized Chinese citizens of the United States and other citizens, not born in the United States, the right to vote, to serve as jurors, or to hold civil office.

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## Idaho could end up with egg on her face after November

The Idaho State Journal political editor Bill Hall, in his editorial column of Sept. 26, picks up the cudgel which he hopes will remove the anti-naturalized citizen clause from the Idaho Constitution. His editorial that "Idaho could end up with egg on her face after November election" by failing here is to be followed.

BY BILL HALL

If we aren't careful, Idaho could end up with egg on her face after the November election.

There will be on the ballot this time three constitutional amendments. The one in question would amend the Idaho Constitution to give naturalized citizens of Oriental descent the right to vote, hold office and serve on juries.

It is unconstitutional for them to do any of those three things now. The law is largely ignored, but the Idaho Legislature would unanimously vote to clean the state measure off the books.

I don't know of anyone who isn't in favor of doing away with the provision, but there is still the possibility that it will not pass.

The voters must decide the question. If it isn't passed, the amendment would do it. The state would be a national story, that the voters of Idaho rejected the amendment.

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## Press Comments:

## The JACL and SJR 1

It's always an inspiring experience to attend a meeting of the Japanese American Citizens League. These people are among the racial groups who make up our country who have had to pay a high price for their citizenship. Remembering the price they have paid one can understand that their loyalty to this country is a "Greater America" are not empty words as they might be for those of us whose citizenship was given to them by the United States.

It was my privilege to attend the meeting of the JACL in Idaho Falls Saturday evening (Sept. 22) when the members did honor to the first generation Japanese who settled in this country and became the parents of most of the American Japanese living in the United States.

The testimonial dinner was timed to coincide with the tenth anniversary of the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which made it possible for the Japanese who had been living in the United States, to become citizens.

He also timed to point up the fact that in the election of 1962, voters of Idaho will be given a chance to vote for or against the State of Idaho a discriminatory clause in the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

**1961 Legislature Acts**

The 1961 Idaho Legislature felt that this clause should be repealed and voted to submit it to the voters of Idaho in the 1962 general election.

The law objectives of paying tribute to the Issei and to the fact that now exists in Idaho a discriminatory clause in the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

People from the Blackfoot area took pride that in the election of 1962, voters of Idaho will be given a chance to vote for or against the State of Idaho a discriminatory clause in the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

The fact that the Pacific Citizens League is publishing a special report on the Idaho State Constitution is only another indication of the support of all branches of the National Council for the Japanese American.

This activity, of course, is natural. This Idaho restriction on voting, holding office and serving on juries, placed on persons of Mongolian descent not born in the United States, is a discriminatory clause in the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

**Shocking News**

One of JACL's greatest accomplishments was to obtain naturalization for our Issei. This was shocking indeed to discover that even a naturalized Issei could not vote in the 1962 general election.

The Intermountain District Council has been a small but a strong force in the fight to repeal this discriminatory clause in the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

Now suddenly, we are in the midst of a fight to repeal this discriminatory clause in the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

Of the most concrete to us as we approach the last phase of the campaign is the fact that the intensity is controlled by the funds we will have available. We must be realistic and confine our financial plan to the funds we can raise. In having received a \$100,000 budget, we took into account support from all the national chapters.

As we have to acquit the delegates with the problems of the Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

We would like to ask the remaining chapters to make a contribution to the campaign. The Idaho State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens of the United States of Mongolian descent from voting, serving as jurors, or holding public office in Idaho.

At stake is the dignity of the naturalized Issei in Idaho. This is a real challenge to the prestige of the Issei and to the respectability of the Issei. It is a challenge to the Issei and to the respectability of the Issei. It is a challenge to the Issei and to the respectability of the Issei.

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## Idaho could end up with egg on her face after November

It exists are more than willing to vote.

But the political leaders, the opinion makers and the press of Idaho have their work cut out for them. They must be able to convey the message to vote yes on the amendment known as SJR 1.

It would be pretty embarrassing if we don't.

—Idaho State Journal

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Time to Chop It Out!

## Nishioka —

(Continued from Front Page)

also of removing the stigma of unacceptability and unworthiness that these racial citizens have been subjected to. They are concerned that the hurt and humiliation, the indignity and the loss of their ancestral land, the loss of their parents and those of similar ancestry in Idaho may be removed from the public mind.

But, perhaps selfishly, they are aware of the racial discrimination against those of their ancestry threaten the integrity and the value of American citizenship and the value of American citizenship and the value of American citizenship.

Dr. Judd then turned to Nishioka and asked him to get the naturalization law against Oriental citizens removed from the public mind.

Chuman Fubuki Campaign

After SJR 1 was passed by the 1961 legislature, then National JACL President Frank Chuman had a great deal of shoveling the dirt out of the hole.

He said that the provision in question should be repealed because it was racially discriminatory and affected persons of Japanese descent.

He said JACL would support the campaign to repeal the provision in question.

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