

Time for Washington to Clear Deadwood: Yes on SJR 21

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— Return Requested —

By K. Patrick Okura

JACL confidence in White House action in Mississippi told

President Okura Sends Wire of Commendation



President's Corner

Grim Reminder in SJR 21

Our campaign to abolish restrictions on land ownership in the State of Washington is finally getting into full swing and Tak Kubota and his committee on SJR 21, is hard at work educating the citizenry of the State of Washington to repeal this discriminatory section of their Constitution.

This campaign is not quite as glamorous as the SJR 1, Idaho Campaign and does not have quite the overall appeal, but from the standpoint of discrimination, this law is just as important and needs our full-hearted support.

This law as it now stands violates the basic American principles of equality and fair play and also stands as a grim reminder of the bigoted time and situation of the past. Allowing this law to remain on the books implies, especially in the State of Washington, that thousands of our citizens of Oriental ancestry are still "second class citizens."

Abolishing any restrictions which are solely based on the matter of race, color, creed, or national origin is a step forward not only for our racial minority, but for all minorities.

When we met in Seattle this past summer at our 17th National Biennial Convention, the National Board and Council unanimously agreed that this Washington Campaign was part of our legislative program for this coming biennium and thus backed up our convictions with a budget appropriation.

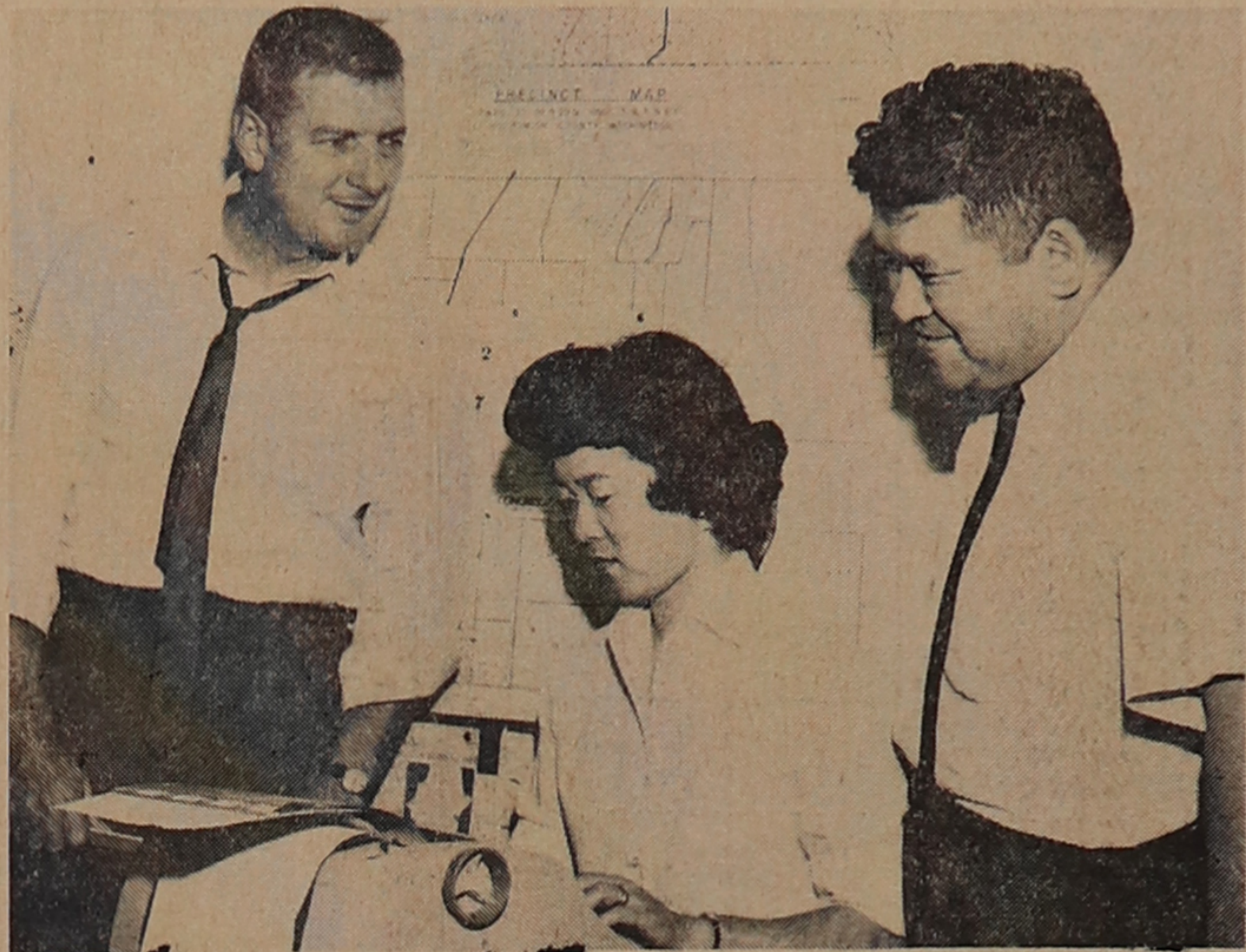
I appeal especially to the Chapters and members in the Pacific Northwest District Council to put forth maximum effort and support, both financially and educationally, and vote "Yes" to abolish this restriction on land ownership.

Washington JACLers, it is your duty and responsibility to awaken the entire citizenry of the State of Washington to this matter and help win a "Yes" vote on SJR 21.

OMAHA.—K. Patrick Okura, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, last week voiced the confidence of the organization in the recent stand taken by President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy on the crisis in Mississippi.

Both the White House and the Attorney General's Office were sent telegrams which read: "The Japanese American Citizens League commends the President and the Attorney General for their stand and enforcement of complete law and order in the recent incidents on the Mississippi University campus at Oxford."

The incidents, of course, involved Negro James Meredith and his attempt to register and attend classes at "Ole Miss". Mississippi Governor Barnett flaunted a court order to desegregate and the federal government backed up the court by calling out federal troops and U.S. marshals.



Pausing a moment in the statewide campaign to have SJR 21 adopted by the voters of the State of Washington are (from left) Bob Ward, special public relations man; Mrs. Yokko Matsumoto, office secretary; and Tak Kubota, nat'l 2nd v.p. and chairman of the Committee on Abolishing Restrictions on Land Ownership. —Elmer Ogawa Photo

SPREADING FACTS OF SJR 21 REPEAL CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT STATE IS 'MUST'

Speakers Bureau Calls for More Speakers, More Speaking Engagements as Final Weeks of Effort Starts

BY UTE HIRANO
English Editor
North American Post

BY ELMER OGAWA

SEATTLE.—And so, "Here we go again!"

SEATTLE.—The outcome of the election two years ago was unfortunate and disappointing to Japanese Americans in that voters failed to repeal the so-called alien land law. Thus, Washington remained as the only state to maintain its outmoded and unjust land law which was passed more than 70 years ago when anti-Oriental bigotry was prevalent.

In recent years, California, Oregon, Utah and Idaho which had similar legislation, have repealed their discriminatory land laws to rectify the errors and to conform with their sense of equality and fair play.

The day after election two years ago, which supposedly was to be a final meeting of the JACL's Washington State Committee for the Repeal of the Alien Land Law, instead turned out to be the initial meeting of the Committee on Abolishing Restrictions on Land Ownership. Both the former and present committees being headed by Takeshi Kubota, present national second vice president.

As an aftermath to what seemed like doom: that election evening Nov. 8, 1960, when the anti-Alien Land Law Repeal Board and Mike Masaoka, gathered around three TVs in Dr. Perry Toda's home on Mercer Island. The opposition took an early lead and was never headed.

This was to have been the "one shot" effort. In consideration of the financial drain on this State's comparatively small Japanese population, another effort would be impossible. Even Mike said so.

But when all but a trickle of returns were in by 2 a.m. Mike said, "This is the greatest repudiation of the Nisei since the evacuation, we'll have to sacrifice, dig deeper into our jeans, and correct the mistake for another try." All of us felt the same way.

And as for Land Law Repeal Chairman, Tak Kubota—he echoed the sentiments exactly, a man of singular purpose, and stubborn, we might add, the word to be interpreted in its most highly complimentary form.

Results showed a decisive defeat and out of 39 counties, only King County (largest and which includes Seattle metropolitan area) showed a favorable 32,318 plurality. Voters rejected SJR 4 which had the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic State Conventions, by every one of Washington's Senators and Congressmen, by the Governor, organizations and others.

Continuing the Fight

Kubota, Mike Masaoka, national legislative representative from Washington, D.C., who helped with the final stages of the campaign; Toru Sakahara, then chairman of the National JACL legislative-legal committee, and other local leaders pledged to carry on the repeal campaign.

The \$20,000 budget of 1960 (\$22,000 raised) has been increased by at least 50 per cent for this election, and fulfilling of the quota by an all out heaving of the financial bushes seems assured, thanks to the help of National, the Convention and 87 other chapters.

Wide Support Again

The Repeal committee of the 1960 election had scores of endorsements, by organizations and individuals, and on the surface no measure on the 1960 ballot had more support than the bill to repeal the obsolete 1889 land law. As it has now, once again, the measure had the support of the state convention of both parties, the State American Legion, the realtors, the Grange, the state's entire congressional delegation, 100 per cent of the State Legislature and 908 of the Senate at the 1961 session.

In 1960 everyone seemed for it but no one said much about it, until just before election day an opposition leader and labor official broadcast that he had to conduct a 24 carat investigation to find out who was behind the SJR 4 of 1960, and thereby connoted that there was something traditionally "sneaky" about the whole thing, and thereby scored a ten strike in the appeal to latent prejudices among those who do not study the issues too carefully.

Further analysis showed that there was a lack of sufficient funds to reach and educate 1,524,064 registered voters in the state; that wording of the ballot and misleading statements in the official Voters' Pamphlet tended to confuse voters; complacency on the parts of supporters, including Japanese Americans, who believe in the principles of democracy but not giving adequate service toward the repeal campaign, and that latent prejudices asserted themselves at the polls.

The last biennial state legislature was requested to place this issue before the voters again. The legislature responded with a 41-5 vote in the State Senate and by an unanimous 90 to 0 tally in the House of Representatives. The referendum appearing in the November, 1962, election was designated Senate Joint Resolution 21.

This election, we are trying to say something about it. As reported in Tak Kubota's "By the Board" report of the Sept. 21 issue, hundreds of helpers (besides the office crew in the accompanying picture) (Continued on Page 2)



Mayor Gordon Clinton

Belief in Equality . . .

To the Pacific Citizen: By voting "Yes" for Senate Joint Resolution 21, Washington citizens affirm their belief in equality for all our residents, regardless of race, creed or color.

On Election Day we can take our place with other states in giving fair play and equality to all. Washington is now the last state with this un-American law in its constitution. I, for one, will be proud to cast my ballot for this constitutional amendment.

GORDON S. CLINTON
Mayor

Chapter Index

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

East Los Angeles San Francisco
Livingston-Mer. Seattle
Long Beach Sequoia
Puyallup Valley Sonoma County
Salt Lake Washington, D.C.

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.

Washington Newsletter: by Mike Masaoka For Equality in Land Ownership

Washington, D.C.

TWO YEARS ago, by a margin of some 100,000 votes out of more than a million cast in that presidential election, the citizens of Washington rejected a constitutional amendment which would have repealed its 73-year-old so-called anti-alien land law.

Although "Official Arguments Against" what was then identified as Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 were printed in the Voters Pamphlet, which is distributed by the Secretary of State to every registered Washingtonian, there was no known public or organized opposition.

After being almost unanimously approved by the State Legislature, every state-wide and local organization concerned in political issues, every major state official, every member of the State Delegation to the United States Congress, every mayor of every major city, and many distinguished leaders in practically every aspect of Washington activity, endorsed the repeal proposition.

And yet, SJR No. 4 was defeated two years ago by a substantial, though relatively narrow, margin of some ten percent.

RESEARCH indicates that probably the single most decisive reason was that most Washingtonians who went to the polls did not understand what was really involved in the proposed constitutional amendment. Accordingly, in the traditional caution toward unknown issues on the ballot, most of the voters voted in the negative.

To add to their general lack of understanding, there was the suggestion that SJR No. 4 somehow benefited or profited "aliens," a still prejudicial word that continues to antagonize too many otherwise mature citizens.

Overconfidence on the part of the endorsers and supporters of the constitutional amendment undoubtedly also contributed materially to that tragic result. With no known opposition, even the Nisei-issei community, which should have been aroused because these anti-alien land laws historically were directed only against those of Japanese ancestry, remained more indifferent and more apathetic than usual, refusing—except for a very few—to participate in the campaign to secure affirmative votes for SJR No. 4.

NOW, WITH less than a month to work before the general election of November 6, when a similar constitutional amendment, identified this time as Senate Joint Resolution No. 21, will be presented again to the voters for their concurrence, it is hoped that the Nisei-issei community in Washington will be most active in the leadership necessary to inform and educate sufficient voters to the true facts regarding the background and the consequences of this ballot issue.

This time, more than two years ago, the response of the voters will represent a "vote of confidence" in the Japanese American community in Washington State. The unexpected defeat of this proponderantly "Japanese" matter just 24 months ago was the first public repudiation, as it were, of the acceptance of Americans of Japanese ancestry anywhere in the United States, since the end of World War II.

In the National Congress, in both Federal and State courts, in every other Western State, including California which spawned more than half a century ago the anti-alien land law concept that was adopted by Washington as a means to circumscribe and restrict the lives and opportunities of those of Japanese ancestry, and in every community where, directly or indirectly, the "acceptance" of persons of Japanese race has been put to the public test since 1945, the response has been overwhelmingly in favor of the Japanese American.

Only in Washington State is there any suggestion that Americans of Japanese ancestry are less than welcome there, that in spite of their American citizenship they are to be considered as second-class citizens, that the repudiated-elsewhere laws that are discriminatory and persecutory hang-overs of what was hoped to have been the by-gone "anti-Jap" era are being confirmed and applauded.

Indeed, in Asia, the impact of Washington is far greater than that of Mississippi, though it may be less dramatic and less publicized. The masters of Red China, faced with internal crises, for example, will seize upon this racial discrimination against those of Asian descent as a demonstration for America's lack of concern and fair play for those who are not of the white race.

(Continued on Page 2)

Washington SJR 21: Questions & Answers

- BY TAK KUBOTA
1. How does this constitutional prohibition discriminate?
 2. Why haven't the courts declared this provision to be unconstitutional?
 3. Isn't it true that these land restrictions are not enforced?
 4. Why should non-citizens and aliens own land?
 5. What are the restrictions on land ownership in the State Constitution?
 6. Why should non-citizens and aliens own land?
 7. Will amending this section open the floodgates for non-citizens to purchase land in Washington?
 8. Why should non-citizens and aliens own land?

By the Board

WHY ALL THE FUSS ON 'YES—SJR 21'?

BY TORU SAKAHARA
PNWDC Chairman

Seattle

Only a little more than three weeks remain before the voters in the State of Washington go to the polls. The big question is: Will the majority pull the "YES" lever on Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 on the ballot under the title "Abolishing Restrictions on Land Ownership"?

SJR 21 again proposes to repeal Section 33, Article II of the State Constitution prohibiting ownership of land by "aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States . . ."

A similar proposal as SJR 4 went down to defeat by a 5 per cent margin in 1960. There was little comfort to our bitter disappointment from the wondering disbelief expressed by TV and radio reporters of election returns who understood the measure and expected passage.

Only two JACL Chapters carried the campaign for SJR 4. Re-activated Chapters in Spokane and White River Valley are now joined with Seattle and Puyallup Valley for SJR 21. They and other supporting organizations will carry the final drive in the key counties of King, Pierce and Spokane. Nisei residents and their friends will be covering the other important Counties of Snohomish, Grant, Yakima and Kittitas. Also, the election results on SJR 4 by counties and precincts and voter reaction publicly relationships have been analyzed. The lessons learned have been incorporated into the campaign planning and work so far completed.

(Continued on Page 2)

A LOADED GUN JUST LYING AROUND

BY WILLIAM MARUTANI
Nat'l JACL Legal Counsel

Imbedded in the Constitution of the State of Washington (Section 33 of Article II) is a provision couched seemingly in innocuous language that reads:

Ownership of land by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited."

This provision was spawned in the era of the 1880's during a rash of so-called "pig-tail" laws throughout the Western states, ostensibly drafted to give the appearance of rationality and generality but with the consequences flowing therefrom (merely by the craftsmanship or craftiness in wording) not unexpectedly narrowly applicable to Chinese, then other Orientals.

So brash with success did the instigators of such legislation become that they authored laws which openly hinged on the term "pig tails" and many of these more obvious attempts at bigotry and persecution were struck down by the courts even in that era. I've often thought that the draftsmen of these devious measures must have gleefully chuckled among themselves, congratulating one another and taking pride in their legal gymnastics and legislative circumvention. Re-read slowly and carefully the provision set forth above.

Refusals to Take Out the Firing Pin . . .

"But all this was 70 years ago and today we live in an enlightened society in which concepts of human dignity have become refined and dangers of further degradation of fellow man are comparatively minimal. Thus there may be a tendency to shrug and assuage our indifference by labelling the call to vigilance as another "alarmist" cry.

But let the facts speak for themselves.

This provision is not just another legislative enactment. It is much more; it is glaringly shrouded in the dignity of a constitutional provision. And just a few short twelve years ago, in 1950, this constitutional provision was amended to exempt from its restrictions certain foreigners (of all things) and also corporations with foreign stockholders. And yet the "firing pin" was left intact (as amply indicated by the present existing provision first quoted above) continuing to be aimed at our Issei parents who had been residents of this country for over a half century and who were and are, without any reservations whatsoever, worthy Americans in the truest and finest sense of that term.

Now, What of the Gun? . . .

It continues to remain there, undisturbed as recently as twelve years ago, inconspicuously hallowed as a constitutional provision. It stands as a symbol of deprecations of the past and deprecation of the present of Americans of Oriental ancestry, including Issei and Nisei everywhere. Continuing to remain so, it provides a beacon of encouragement to that growing rabid citizenry within our midst who, by their perverted chauvinism, are undermining the strength that is America, while providing grist to the treachery of communist propaganda.

Nisei and their children, wherever they may reside, are affected and are not immune; for bigotry, once aflame, knows no bounds. It remains as an insidious relic of the rabid past, but which was resuscitated just a decade or so ago, which ought to concern all Americans, most particularly the Nisei.

Removing the Firing Pin . . .

Under our system of government there is fortunately available an orderly, democratic process to right wrongs of the past. Such a measure is SJR 21 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 21) for abolishing restrictions on land ownership, a measure which will appear on a statewide ballot on November 6, 1962 for Washington voters. The Washington State Legislature approved this measure by an overwhelming vote of 131 to 6, better than 20-to-1, a result undoubtedly due to a large measure of the dedicated efforts of many JACLers and their friends in Washington State, led by the unflinching devotion of Takeshi Kubota. (Incidentally, a number of Nisei GIs of World War II who served in military intelligence will remember Takeshi Kubota who served in the highly sensitive position of an instructor in the U.S. Army Intelligence school at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. Indeed, this writer was one of his Army pupils.)

In just a few weeks the measure will be before the voters. Time is critically short. We join in the valiant efforts of the Washington State Committee and JACLers there. Moreover, we encourage manifestation of individual concern by concrete gestures.



Gov. Albert Rosellini

Act of Justice . . .

To the Pacific Citizen: Olympia

Seldom do the voters have the opportunity to consider a proposition having such widespread approval as does Senate Joint Resolution 21. The many, many endorsements from both parties, from groups and individuals from all areas of the State are proof that SJR 21 is a good measure and deserves a "Yes" vote.

We must remember that it had good support two years ago but still lost by a narrow margin. This means that more than ever, now, men of goodwill, who believe in equal rights under the law, must work for SJR 21 and let people know about it and why it is necessary.

For 60 years, our Japanese Americans in the State of Washington have had to live with a discriminatory land law, one which was devised in the heat of emotion and misunderstanding and intended to mark Japanese Americans as "second-class citizens". In spite of that, you have proved to be good neighbors, a credit to your community and country in peace and in war, and an asset of the economy of our State at all times.

It is long past time to remove this discriminatory law from our State Constitution. I trust that the voters of Washington, understanding this problem will vote "Yes" on SJR 21, to render you this simple act of justice.

As you know, I have supported and worked for passage of this type of legislation for years, and I will continue to do so.

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI
Governor



Mayor Neal Fosseen

For Fair Play . . .

To the Pacific Citizen: Spokane

We Washingtonians have a great heritage of fair play to maintain, therefore I believe we should pass SJR 21 which will remove an unfair, discriminatory law from our State Constitution.

NEAL FOSSEEN
Mayor

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K. Patrick Okura, National JAACL President Harry K. Honda, Editor Jim Higashi, Business Manager

Director's Report

By Masao Satow OUR "MIKE"

A "mike" is a handy device which enables one to project one's voice to insure that the audience gets the message loud and clear.

As of this writing, the news that the United States Senate on October 3 adopted the Conference Report on the Tax Revision Bill to clarify the no-tax status on evacuation claims awards following similar action by the House of Representatives, points up again the effectiveness of JAACL's "Mike" in Washington.

But Mike's efforts of late have not been confined toward clarification on evacuation claims taxation. We have been hogging his time and efforts on the current campaigns to erase the Alien Land Law in the State of Washington and to repeal the prohibition on voting in Idaho.

But effective as Mike is, there must be a strong supporting cast. Especially in the State of Washington where the campaign is of special concern because of our previous defeat, the efforts of all Japanese Americans is a "must."

We are confident that the voters in the State of Washington will vote approval if they understand the proposition. Elections are won through personal contacts in getting the right information to individual voters at the local precinct level.

Ogawa (Continued from Front Page)

1960, the land law repeal committee under Tak Kubota has conducted an extensive research on the why's and whereof's of the defeat two years ago.

Each of the committees includes many working members; for example, 17 on the Seattle speakers bureau, although Phil is pleading for more—but he needs more speaking engagements, also, and it is up to every last member to try to arrange a little speakers time in his own club.

The importance of the speakers program is well emphasized by the "hired" PR man Bob Ward.

Against a background situation of more referendum measures on this "off" election year than on the 1960 ballot, which at the time was considered exceptional, the committee is a problem faced with more of a problem to acquaint the individual voter with the issue than ever before.

Says Bob Ward, able publicist that he is, "People who throw your brochures and circulars in the wastebasket, along with all the rest, will listen to the speaker and perhaps ask questions." And, he added, that it is up to the speaker to anticipate the questions, and answer them even when not asked from the floor.

Study of 1960 Defeat

A straightforward and logical presentation by the speaker is bound to win the hearer to his side, if only to operate by the American spirit of fair play to a group who many times repudiated seek this one measure to help clear the escutcheon. If only a guy hears some of the repeal presentation while digging into his lunch bucket, and comes, from what he has learned, an authority on the matter of SJR 21 is mentioned among other friends.

Since just after election time in

Masaoka (Continued from Front Page)

IT WOULD seem that such a challenge to our Nation's overseas image, not to mention the many other adverse implications of what happened two years ago, would inspire every single person of Japanese ancestry in the State of Washington to actively participate in what might well be described as a campaign to vindicate themselves, their State, and our Nation at the polls on November 6. SJR 21 is the symbol of that vindication.

Moreover, even as the Washington State Legislative Council in its Report to the 36th Legislature (January 1959) suggests by indirection, other countries may retaliate by imposing reciprocal discriminations in land ownership against Washingtonians. Japan, for instance, is among those countries which prohibit land ownership to nationals of countries which deny its citizens to own land.

THE INFORMATION-education campaign this year is a much more difficult proposition than it was two years ago. To begin with, the record that a similar constitutional amendment was defeated by some 100,000 votes will have to be overcome, for to many voters such a substantial repudiation is, in itself, an argument for another negative vote.

As a matter of fact, the "Official Argument Against Senate Joint Resolution No. 21", which is being distributed to every registered voter at State expense, begins with the statement that "This is the same proposal that was voted down in every county but one in 1960."

The rest of the "Official Argument" in opposition to SJR No. 21, with the exception of an additional paragraph and an explanatory sentence, is identical to that which proved so persuasive and convincing in the last campaign.

These "arguments" are not actually directed to SJR No. 21, but rather to blatant appeals to prejudice and bigotry and to creating differences between citizens and non-citizens.

For example, the "Official Argument Against" declares that "With population pressures building up all over the world and the depletion of natural resources everywhere it becomes increasingly necessary to frame a state and national policy which preserves for our citizens some security in the future."

"There is a philosophy abroad in this country which says that we are a selfish people if we do not share all our material wealth with other nations. When we consider the billions in foreign aid dispersed in almost every country around the world it is hard to believe that we are selfish."

When Americans of goodwill, and especially Japanese Americans, read such non-applicable and misleading suggestions as these, they ought to rise up in indignation and insist that the truth and the facts be exposed, for the integrity of the ballot and the salvation of the electorate depend upon factual information and an understanding of the consequences that will follow in the event that the question asked is answered in the affirmative.

AGAIN, AS two years ago, in the final stages of the campaign, it can be expected that the whippers and the rumors that the "Communists are backing SJR No. 21" will be revived and spread clandestinely. It will be hinted that the only reason for this constitutional amendment is that "Communists want to buy land around Boeing, and air, naval, and army installations."

Such vicious untruths cannot be ignored as "silly" or "unworthy of refutation", for it was just such last-minute charges that helped misguide the voters of Washington into voting down the constitutional amendment repealing the racist anti-alien land law just two years ago.

In the 1960 election, SJR 4 was the first of the constitutional amendments on the ballot. This year, SJR 21 will be the third of eight such propositions to be considered by the voters. Unfortunately, also, it is sandwiched in between four proposals which, if approved will cost Washingtonians additional taxes. The tendency may be to vote "NO" down the line.

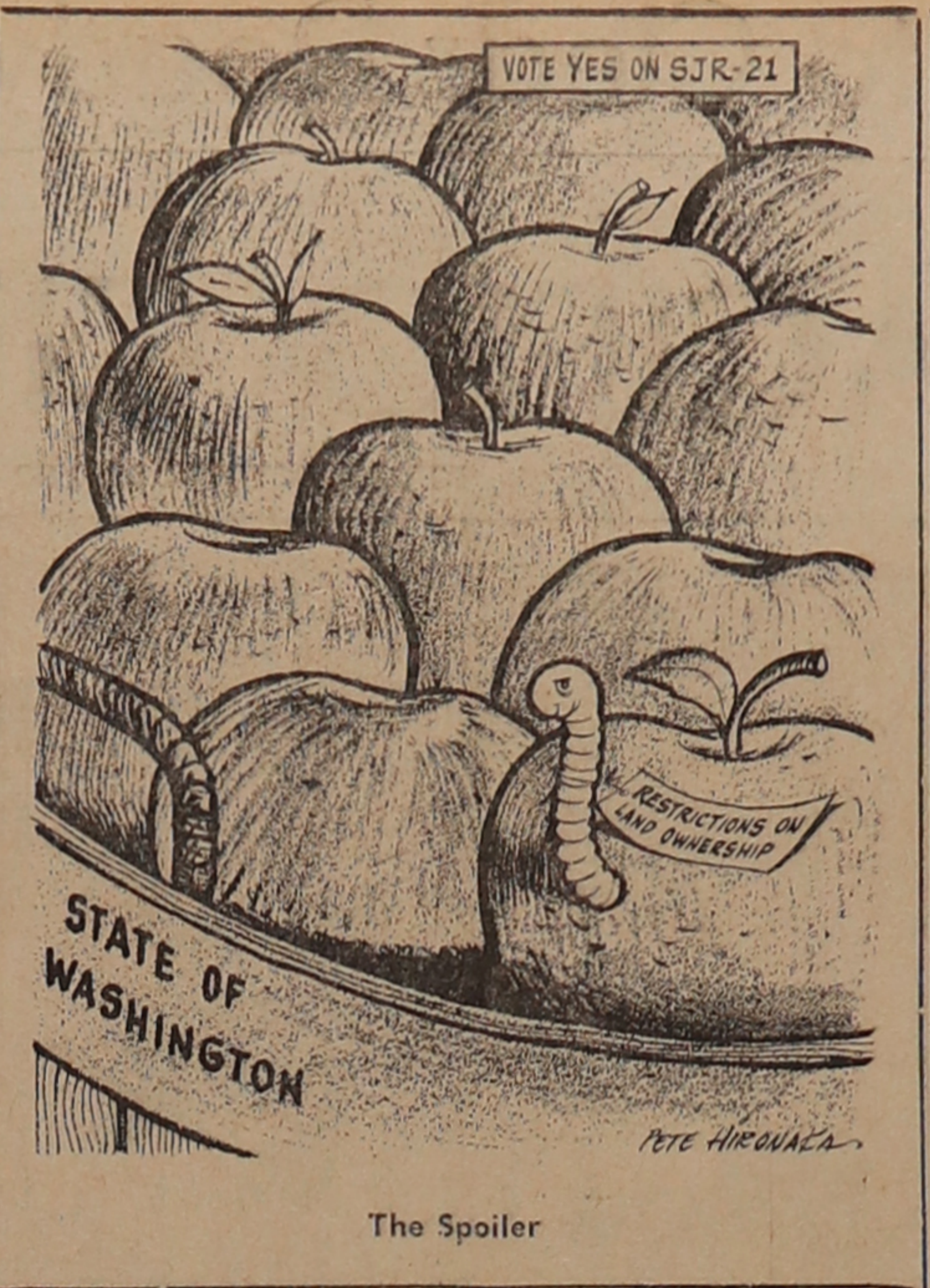
In addition, because this is not a presidential-gubernatorial election, fewer people are expected to vote. This means—usually—that those who are strongly opposed to any particular proposal are more likely to take the time and trouble to go to the polls and vote than those who are mildly for, or indifferent to, any of the proposed propositions.

And, it appears that this time there may be some open, organized opposition, although it is not yet known what the basis of their opposition will be.

All this adds up to the urgency of the need for every JAACLer, as well as every person of Japanese ancestry, and every American of goodwill in the State of Washington to not only work to inform and educate the voters, but also to make certain to go to the polls on Tuesday, November 6, and vote "YES" on SJR 21.

WASHINGTON is the only State on the Pacific Coast that retains a constitutional discrimination against those of Japanese ancestry. It may be explained and rationalized in other ways, but the historical fact belies any other explanation than that of "anti-Jap" prejudice.

Washington is the only State in 50 where, when the people have been given the opportunity to indicate its "vote of confidence" in its fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry after World War II, the voters have repudiated the presumed "acceptance" of Japanese Americans in their midst. Disclaimers may be made to this assertion, but the record speaks



The Spoiler Complete Text: SJR 21

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in Legislative Session Assembled: THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for their adoption or rejection, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington:

Section 33, Article II and Amendments 24 and 29 amendatory thereof, of the Constitution of the State of Washington are each hereby repealed. AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such newspaper is published.

Passed the Senate Feb. 24, 1961, John A. Cherberg, President of the Senate. Passed the House Mar. 5, 1961, John L. O'Brien, Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT SJR 21: All the words printed below and lined through are in our State Constitution at the present time and are being taken out by this amendment. VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

(Pamphlet shows the following Section 33, Article II, lined through.)

Sec. 33, Article II (as amended): Alien Ownership. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom: And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the citizens of such of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada as do not expressly or by implication prohibit ownership of provincial lands by citizens of this state.

Election Results of Recent 'Alien' Issues

Table with columns for County, 1960 SJR 4, 1950 SJR 9 (Canada), 1954 HJR 16 (Corp.). Rows include Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, Whitman, Yakima.

Totals: 466,705 554,250 292,857 290,005 SJR 4 (Ownership of Land by Aliens) SJR 9 (Canadians authorized to own property) HJR 16 (Alien corporations authorized to own property)

Sakahara (Continued from Front Page)

An appeal for "Yes" on SJR 21 should be interjected into every party, meeting, and private conversation. Choose friends and contacts, especially with non-Nisei individuals and organizations. Call or write to them asking for their vote and to call their friends and to distribute information. Campaign literature will be mailed or delivered upon request directed to Takeshi Kubota, General Chairman, 218 - 6th Ave. South, Seattle 4, Wash. Telephone MU 2-5355.

We must be convinced that SJR 21 is a worthy cause in order to justify this personal effort. May we be reminded that our parents were ineligible to become United States Citizens by naturalization until 1952. Until then the prohibition against land ownership by them greatly hindered their economic improvement. We who are native-born Americans were the direct victims of this unfair law.

After 1952, what's all the fuss? May we also be reminded that 59 escheat proceedings to forfeit land titles were brought by the State of California after World War II. They were dropped only after the Supreme Court of that State and the United States Supreme Court ruled against such proceedings. Furthermore, complicated and expensive title, estate and other complicated legal problems will continue to vex and plague property previously acquired for many years to come.

Another Reason In addition, the amendment adopted in 1954 removing the prohibition against alien corporation ownership has the effect of blessing alien corporations and cursing alien individuals, a further reason for removal of restrictions entirely.

With anti-alien land laws of the States of Utah, Idaho, Oregon and California repealed, we cannot believe that the people of the State of Washington are less enlightened in the principles of equality, fair play and justice. Negative reaction at the polls could only be because of lack of information and fear. Widespread and direct individual contact is the most effective. We appeal for united and determined effort on behalf of SJR 21.

(Continued on Page 3)

Washingtonians: Know Your Issues

Voters throughout the State of Washington are provided a Voters Pamphlet containing the full explanation and complete text of state measures on the general election ballot. The 1962 edition, just off the press, consists of one initiative, two referendum measures and eight proposed constitutional amendments (of which SJR 21 is one).

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

"OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE Senate Joint Resolution No. 21

ABOLISHING RESTRICTIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP Shall the constitutional restriction upon the ownership of land in the State of Washington by certain non-citizens be removed by repealing Section 33, Article II, as amended by Amendments 24 and 29 of the State Constitution?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 21: STATE SENATORS: 45 Members—11 Yes; 6 Nays; 2 Absent or not voting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—90 Yes; 9 Nays; 9 Absent or not voting.

Official Arguments FOR Senate Joint Resolution 21

SJR No. 21 is a resolution passed almost unanimously by our State Legislature to repeal discriminatory features of our state land laws. A similar measure, because of a confusing ballot title, was narrowly defeated (55 pct.-45 pct.) at the 1960 state election.

Why Should You Vote "YES"? 1. To repeal an outmoded law, enacted 73 years ago, which discriminates against certain non-citizens because of national origin.

2. To make Washington's land ownership policy consistent. Our State is now the only one in the Union which allows foreign corporations to own land but prohibits many non-citizen individuals from doing so.

3. To set the record straight. We Washingtonians have a great heritage of fair play to maintain. Passage of SJR No. 21 will remove an unfair, discriminatory law from our State Constitution.

Who Supports a 'Yes' Vote on SJR 21?

- ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS Republican State Convention Democratic State Convention American Legion Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO Washington State Farm Bureau Washington State Grange Washington State Bar Assn. Washington Land Title Assn. Young Democrats of Washington Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith NAACP Seattle & Tacoma branches Washington State Bar Against Discrimination King County Commissioners Pierce County Commissioners Seattle City Council Tacoma Pierce County Council of Churches Seattle Real Estate Board Japanese American Citizens League Members of the Congressional Delegation include: Sen. Warren G. Magnuson Rep. Thomas M. Kelly Rep. Walt Horan Rep. Julia Butler Hansen Sen. Henry M. Jackson Rep. Jack Westland Rep. Thor C. Colleson Rep. Don Magnuson Greater Seattle Council of Churches Tacoma City Council

- INDIVIDUALS Gov. Albert D. Rosellini Lt. Gov. John A. Cherberg John L. O'Brien, Speaker of the House, State of Washington Gordon S. Clinton, Mayor of Seattle Neil R. Fosse, Mayor of Spokane Harold Tollefson, Mayor of Tacoma H. G. Donastasio, Mayor of Bremerton Rudolph Luepke, Mayor of Vancouver Joe A. Braves, Mayor of Fife Jack Dean, Chairman, Spokane County Democrats Robert H. Lewis, President, Advertising and Sales Association, Spokane Justin L. Quackenbush, Spokane Dr. Clement F. French, President, Washington State University The Rev. Desmond P. Dillon, Catholic Charities, Yakima The Right Rev. William Fisher, Bishop of Olympia Dr. Henry Schmitz, President Emeritus, University of Washington Smithsonian P. Myers, Dean, Gonzaga Law School Joe Davis, pres., Washington State Labor Council William Gissberg, State Senator, Marysville Paul R. Green, Past Pres., Civic Unity Committee

Committee appointed to compose argument for Senate Joint Resolution No. 21: John N. Ryder, State Senator, 6811 55th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash.

Explanatory Comment Issued by the Attorney General As Required by Law

The law as it now exists: The State Constitution now prohibits the ownership of certain land by certain non-citizens. Ownership of land in this state by non-citizens who have not declared their intention to become United States citizens is prohibited, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts.

The prohibition does not apply to Canadian citizens of those provinces which do not prohibit the ownership of provincial lands by other nations. When we consider the billions in foreign aid dispersed in almost every country around the world it is hard to believe that we are selfish.

It is said that certain people are treated unjustly and are made to suffer hardships because of our alien land law. Certainly we may find such cases but they do not justify repeal which would open land ownership to all people. It should be noted that aliens who declare an intention of becoming citizens may become land owners, subject to acquiring citizenship within a reasonable time.

Because of pressures which are certain to build up, the Alien Ownership Law can never be reinstated if once repealed. Protect Your American Heritage and preserve it for future generations.

Vote "NO" on Senate Joint Resolution No. 21. Committee appointed to compose argument AGAINST Senate Joint Resolution No. 21: David E. McMillan, State Senator, Route 3, Colville.

Note: The new state law changing the format of the Voters Pamphlet provides that in the instance of a proposed constitutional amendment, the committee appointed to write an argument, either for or against the proposal, should consist of at least one state senator and one state representative. Since no state representative voted against Senate Resolution No. 21 on final passage, State Senator David E. McMillan, alone, composed the above argument against this proposed constitutional amendment.

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By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

WESTERN AVENUE—It's been a long time since I've been on Western Avenue, which is Seattle's produce row. No doubt things there have changed, for the business of marketing food products has been revolutionized in the last two decades. The Pop and Mom grocery stores, which once were a neighborhood standby, largely have given way to vast supermarkets displaying thousands of items and a wide choice of brands for even a simple item like canned tomatoes. Also, food comes pre-packaged these days. Fresh tomatoes show up in tubes with a cellophane window. Spinach and carrots which used to be sold in bunches are displayed in plastic sacks. Fresh peas have given way for most of the year to frozen peas in a wax-paper carton.

Thus it is inevitable that farmers, instead of trucking their produce to the commission houses, are more and more often delivering directly to supermarket warehouses, packing sheds, canneries and freezers.

Time was, though, when Western Avenue, starting soon after midnight, would be choked with trucks piled high with the produce of Washington's bountiful farms. There would be lettuce and beets and turnips and celery and berries and corn and tomatoes and onions and a half dozen varieties of squash. There would be cantaloupe and watermelons, and soups from the irrigated farms of the Yakima Valley.

All this produce, dewy with freshness, would be unloaded into the commission houses. Shortly after sunup, which comes early to Seattle in summer, the grocers and market operators would descend on Western Avenue to buy their day's needs. The bidding and buying proceeded boisterously and rapidly in orderly confusion, and by mid-morning the Avenue would be virtually deserted.

THE FARMERS—The noteworthy part of this picture of commerce was that a large percentage of the farmers bringing their produce to market were Issei, gnarled

and weatherbeaten men blessed with patience, a gambling spirit and a way with the soil. Almost invariably the crops they grew for the city's tables were a pleasure to behold. Some years they struck it rich, but more often the many things that can go wrong in farming piled up on them. The only thing they could do was to accept their misfortune philosophically and borrow enough money to get the next season's crops under way.

The land these men farmed was usually hacked, literally, out of the wilderness. Virgin timber had to be cut and the stumps blasted with dynamite to make way for fields. The rich bottomland had to be drained. In the drylands east of the Cascades, daybrush had to be cleared, the soil leveled to make way for the water that was to come later. Their efforts added immeasurably to the value of the state.

And yet the Issei did not own the land which they worked so lovingly. By law, written into the statutes before many of these Issei came to the United States, they could not own property. And so they rented and leased, never enjoying the pride of ownership. In later years, when their children were born as citizens, many bought property in the name of their offspring.

THE AFTERMATH—The fact that the Issei were prohibited from becoming citizens prevented them from owning land under Washington law. The effect of that law has now been wiped out by the Walter-McCarran Act which enables the Japan-born to become naturalized. Washington Issei were second to none in taking advantage of naturalization rights.

Still, the discriminatory law remains among Washington statutes, and it is a matter of principle and honor to remove it. Washingtonians will vote on the matter, under the title SJR 21—it is hardly an issue any more—in a few weeks. Marketing and farming practices have changed over the years, and by the same token, this wrong and discriminatory piece of legislation also deserves to be changed. We trust that it will.

INOUE ROLLS UP 103,000 VOTES, DILLINGHAM HAS 54,000 UNOPPOSED

81% Turnout of Eligible Voters Reported; General Election Battle Seen as 'Blood-Letting' Fight

HONOLULU.—Democratic Rep. Dan K. Inouye, running against token opposition for the vacated Senate seat of retiring Oren E. Long, was the biggest vote getter in Hawaii's primary election held on Saturday.

According to United Press International, the Nisei war hero rolled up 103,536 votes against 5,477 for Frank Troy. His Republican opponent, millionaire Benjamin Franklin Dillingham, received 54,760 unopposed votes for the GOP nomination.

Inouye flew in from Washington at 1 p.m. on Saturday, accompanied by the man he hopes to succeed, Senator Oren E. Long, and was whisked in a noisy motorcade to the Kahala School where he voted—for himself.

Hawaii turned out a record 172,390 voters (81.5 pct of the eligible voters) in the Saturday primaries. In the 1959 primary, 84 pct of the eligible voters voted and 72.6 pct. turned out for the 1960 primary.

Next week, the Pacific Citizen will feature an "in-depth" story of Spark Matsunaga by Honolulu reporter Allan Bekman. Matsunaga's friendly campaign in face of lukewarm hard-core party support gave him a victory which barely eluded him in the 1959 lieutenant governor primary.

Dan Inouye, in trying to size up the election results, said it was rather difficult to analyze this vote due to contests on both sides of the ballot. "Republicans were over on the Democratic side and vice versa," he explained.

"I noticed over 20,000 didn't vote for Dillingham who voted Republican. Well, he was running without opposition, for one thing, so I suppose there were some people who decided he didn't need many votes."

"I suppose there also were those who were Democrat-inclined who just didn't want to vote for Dillingham," Inouye shied from predicting the outcome of the general election. "But there are definite signs pointing to a clean sweep for the Democratic party in November," he added cautiously.

One top candidate summed up the mood following the primaries with the preliminaries are over; now, the blood-letting begins.

Inouye said he believed his ab-

sence from Honolulu has hurt his campaign. It was his second trip to Honolulu from Washington in two weeks. He flew in on Sept. 27 for three days of campaign between his Washington duties.

After Mrs. Inouye cast her vote on Saturday, she flew to Los Angeles to represent her husband at the testimonial luncheon held by Los Angeles friends.

In other election returns, Gov. William F. Quinn defeated Lt. Gov. James Keoloha 44,095 to 33,277 to face a stiff fight with Democrat John A. Burns in their bids for the gubernatorial post.

Burns, the former territorial delegate to Congress, swamped Hyman Greenstein, 71,648 to 7,871.

Democrats Thomas P. Gill and Spark Matsunaga beat out four other candidates for the two nominations to Congress. Matsunaga polled 48,767 and Gill drew 47,686.

The Republican candidates for the two Congressional seats will be Albert W. Evensen with 40,651 and Ricard Sutton with 26,111.

Both the Democratic and Republican races for lieutenant governor ended in photo finishes. William Richardson won the Democratic nomination over Ernest K. Kai, 36,883 to 36,913, and Calvin McGregor beat out Percy K. Mirikitani for the GOP nomination, 27,507 to 23,684.

There were few upsets in the state legislative races. A Democrat incumbent, Senator Steere Noda, failed to win nomination but was replaced by a powerful vote getter, Mrs. Patsy Takemoto Mink, a former member of the territorial legislature.



Puyallup Valley JA's sukiyaki party at Fife High School to raise funds for the SJR 21 campaign was an enthusiastic success, according to Kaz Yamane, chapter president. TOP photo shows part of the 100 who served on the committee as chefs, greeters, waitresses, bus boys and K.P. crew. Serving (from left) are Mmes. Yosh Kawabata, Sam Uchiyama, Hiro Fujita, Daiichi Yoshioka and John Kanda. BOT-TOM photo: Two "bonifaces" are Kaz Yamane (seated) and Tom Takemura (standing). Showing his chopstick dexterity is Pierce County Sheriff Frank Stojak, one time Northwest wrestling headliner, and behind him is his wife. On the opposite side of the table are Under-sheriff Glenn Talbot and Helen Baker. —Elmer Ogawa Photos.

Strength of America lies in individuals, says Jr. JA'ler at Citizenship Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Seventeen-year-old David Hara, representing the National JA's and the San Francisco Youth Association, addressed newly naturalized citizens in a special ceremony at the Seventeenth National Conference on Citizenship, Sept. 16-19, at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

David pointed out that America's strength lies in her people, a mixture of many different nationalities and cultures. "It is because we have learned to understand each other and to live and work together that we are strong," he said. However, he said, this strength was also America's biggest weakness since enemies of the country constantly attempt to drive wedges between groups, eventually to weaken her. He said that the only weapon against this attack was in the strength of individual Americans, in every American's ability to fight off misunderstanding and prejudice.

His comments were made before a special U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia Naturalization Proceedings in which 34 persons from 21 countries became American citizens. The court proceedings concluded the Conference agenda.

The National Conference on Citizenship elected Supreme Court Associate Justice Tom C. Clark as its new president. Former president Walter M. Bastian and Harry A. Bullis were elected to the board of directors.

The Conference's keynote speaker was Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General, who said that one of the most important duties of the individual citizen is the examination of his own actions

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Vagaries: by Larry Tajiri

An Afternoon with Dore Schary

IN NEW YORK City the other day we talked with Dore Schary who as chief of production at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio in 1952 produced "Go for Broke!" film story of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Schary, who started his Hollywood career as a writer (he won an Academy Award for his script for "Boys Town"), later headed the RKO studio before moving over to MGM. Schary left Hollywood in 1956 and took his many-splendored talents—he is a director, writer and producer—to Broadway. He wrote and directed "Sunrise at Campobello," a drama of the personal crisis of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He directed the Broadway hits, "A Majority of One" and "The Unsinkable Molly Brown."

In his apartment high above the Madison Avenue traffic in upper midtown Manhattan, Schary reflected on his Hollywood career. "I'm still very proud of 'Go for Broke!'," he said. "It stated a point that needed to be made, and it was also financially successful." MGM recently re-released "Go for Broke!" on a double-bill with another of Schary's films, "Battle Ground," and the combination proved a boxoffice success.

"THE INTERESTING thing about 'Go for Broke!' is that originally I asked Robert Pirosh (who wrote and directed the picture) to prepare a movie script on the mass evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in 1942."

"The evacuation was un-democratic and the script we developed highlighted this aspect. It occurred to me that the picture we had in mind could be exploited by anti-American elements overseas. We decided instead to do a completely affirmative picture which would still present the story of the Japanese Americans. We focused instead on the wartime heroism of the Japanese Americans as told in the story of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team."

"Go for Broke!" was filmed in the mountain country north of Los Angeles with U.S. Army cooperation. It told the story of the volunteer regiment with special emphasis on the campaign in the Vosges mountains of France when the 442nd liberated the French town of Bruyeres and rescued a "lost battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division.

Most of the performers in "Go for Broke!" were Japanese Americans with the exception of Van Johnson, Warner Anderson and a few others who enacted roles of some of the 442nd's officers. The picture helped make "go for broke," Hawaiian slang for "all or nothing," a part of the American lexicon.

DORE SCHARY'S major theatrical project for the current Broad-

way season, a drama titled "Banderol," founded in Philadelphia recently en route to a New York opening.

"I decided that the play was not exactly right and withdrew it for further rewriting rather than bring it into New York in its present form," Schary said.

The theme of "Banderol" obviously is close to Schary's heart. The story involves a battle for power at a Hollywood movie studio, not unlike MGM, between two old-line studio officials. The Schary prototype in the play is a young man caught in the midst of the power struggle.

Schary is philosophical about failure. "I've had hits and I've had failures as well," he said. "Sunrise at Campobello" was a major hit and was filmed by Warner Bros. Another Schary play, "The Highest Tree," involving a scientist and his conscience, had only a short run on Broadway.

THIS MONTH Schary is involved in the publication of his book, "For Special Occasion," a nostalgic look backward at his youth and his family. It is being published by Random House.

I am hoping to make a play with music from the book," Schary said.

Meanwhile, Schary is involved in producing a motion picture from another book of nostalgia by a contemporary, the late Moss Hart. He will film Hart's "Act One" for Warner Bros.

So, it seems inevitable that JA'CLers and others of Japanese ancestry and of common decency will "Go For Broke!" in the next three and a half weeks to make certain that Washington will not be classed with Mississippi and a few other States of the Old Confederacy as the home of un-American race discrimination, prejudice, and hatred.

The answer will be known on November 6, when the voters of Washington mark their ballot on SJR 21.

We cannot believe that this great Pacific Northwest State which hosted a World's Fair this summer that heralded the arrival of the space age can retain in its State Constitution a vestige of another era when colonialism, provincialism, and racism were the hallmarks of the day.

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Testimonial luau for Dan nearly nets \$2,500

SANTA ANA.—Nearly \$2,500 has been acknowledged by the So. Calif. Bi-Partisan Committee to Elect Dan Inouye U.S. Senator, a spokesman revealed this week as a testimonial luau at Kono Hawaii last Sunday attracted some 100 friends to the \$25-a-plate affair.

While Congressman Inouye could not attend because of the Hawaiian primaries last Saturday, his wife Margaret was present for the reception, emceed by Frank Chuman.

MONTEREY.—The Monterey Peninsula Bi-Partisan Committee for Daniel Inouye for U.S. Senator will hold a fund-raising testimonial dinner this Sunday, 6 p.m., at the Ginza Restaurant.

Col. Bert Nishimura, personal friend of Inouye, will be the principal speaker. Committeeman Paul (Chiu) expects participants from Port Ord, Salinas and Monterey. Dinner will be \$10 per plate.

San Francisco garage plan OK'd by county committee

SAN FRANCISCO.—The long-delayed construction program for the \$14,000,000 Japanese Trade and Cultural Center in Western Addition is expected to start as soon as the garage proposal is accepted by the San Francisco City-County Board of Supervisors.

This past week, the controversial plan for a public garage under the center was approved by the board's finance committee. The plan had been under consideration by the committee for some seven months.

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Nihonmachi Project's most important meet set

SAN FRANCISCO.—The most important community meeting to date for Project Nihonmachi was announced by the United Committee for Japanese Community for Monday, Oct. 15, at the 1830 Sutter St. YWCA, from 8 p.m., chairman Sim Togosaki revealed.

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Freewheeling on the Freeways

By Jim Higashi, PSW Regional Director

NEW CHAPTER
Possibility of forming a new chapter in the area presently covered by the Southwest Los Angeles Chapter was discussed at a special meeting of the Southwest Los Angeles Chapter Executive Board recently. As a practical measure, the board members decided that a possibility exists for forming a new chapter in the Uptown-Wilshire area. The chapter voted to relinquish the area north of Washington Blvd., bounded on the east by Figueroa and on the west by La Cienega, the new chapter committee being headed by Aki Ohno. The membership drive of the Southwest Los Angeles Chapter is generally expected to be concentrated in the area south of this line.

BUSY WEEKEND
Was able to fulfill commitments made several months ago to the Kazuo Masuda Memorial Post VFW of Orange County. The VFW Hall of Huntington Beach was the scene of a family potluck dinner and game night, to which we were fortunate enough to be invited by past commander Ben Shimada and Commander Ken Ueyasugi. Showed color movies of the past Nisei Week and in return really stuffed myself on all that home cooked food. It was a long dry stretch since the last one but the past Friday night really made up for it.

INAUGURAL INSTALLATION
The new North San Diego County JACL was officially welcomed into the family of JACL chapters with the installation of the chapter officers and board members conducted by National Director Mas Satow last Saturday. Dr. David Miura of Long Beach, National Director Mas Satow and yours truly were chauffered down to Carlsbad by Jim Yamaguchi of the Southwest Los Angeles chapter.

San Diego was well represented by District Chairman Mas Hironaka, president Harry Kawamoto, past president George Kodama and others. The Orange County chapter delegation was headed by president James Yamasaki and the East Los Angeles chapter by president Mable Yoshizaki. It looks like the new chapter with its enthusiasm will go a long way towards becoming one of the most active of the Pacific Southwest District Council. Past National President Frank Chuman is getting to be a quite fluent speaker in "Nihongo." We were just wondering, "does he need an agent?" for his speaking engagements?

TESTIMONIAL LUAU
Wind-up the weekend attending the Testimonial Luau for Congressman Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii. Due to the Primary Elections in Hawaii, Congressman Inouye was unable to be present in person. Mrs. Margaret Inouye spoke to the over one hundred enthusiastic friends of Dan Inouye.

- ### Calendar
- Oct. 13 (Saturday) Alameda-Issei Appreciation dinner, Buena Vista Methodist Church, 6:30 p.m.
 - Livingston-Merced-Camp, Green Meadows Day.
 - Long Beach-Harbor-Baseball award banquet, Harbor Community Center, 6 p.m.; Bob Lemon, speaker.
 - Oct. 14 (Sunday) Sequoia-Fishing derby, weigh-in 8:30 to 9:30 p.m., 1959 Clarke Ave., East Palo Alto.
 - San Mateo-Issei Appreciation dinner, Buddhist Church, 4:30 p.m.
 - Selma-CCDC meeting, Freeway Lanes, 2 p.m.
 - West Los Angeles-Auxiliary luncheon-fashion show benefit, Beverly Hills Hotel Crystal Room.
 - Oct. 17 (Wednesday) Chicago-Candlemas Night, McCormick "y", 7 p.m.
 - Oct. 19 (Friday) San Francisco-Issei JACL meeting, Church of Christ, 8 p.m.
 - Oct. 20 (Saturday) Long Beach-Autumn Ball, Harbor Community Center, 9 p.m.
 - Chicago-Benefit movies, Olivet Center, 7:30 p.m.
 - San Jose-Potluck supper, Buddhist Church hall.
 - Oct. 21 (Sunday) Monterey Peninsula-Auxiliary House and Garden Tour.
 - Dayton-Election meeting, YWCA.
 - Chicago-Benefit movies, Chicago Buddhist Church, 7:30 p.m.
 - Oct. 24 (Wednesday) San Francisco-Nisei Voters candidate night, Park-Residio "Y", 8 p.m.
 - Oct. 25 (Thursday) Livingston-Merced-Candidates night, Eiland Hall, 8 p.m.
 - Oct. 26 (Friday) Sonoma County-Board meeting.
 - Oct. 27 (Saturday) East Los Angeles-Scholarship benefit dance, Old Dixie, 9:30 p.m., sports formal.
 - Venice-Hallowe'en party, Gakuen.
 - San Francisco-Auxiliary benefit dance, Buddhist Hall, 9:30 p.m.
 - Oct. 28 (Sun) Potluck supper, Buddhist Church hall.
 - Nov. 2 (Friday) Sonoma County-Nisei GI Memorial service, Buddhist Church.
 - Nov. 3 (Saturday) Fresno-Ballot discussion, Fresno Buddhist Annex.
 - Nov. 3 (Saturday) Sonoma County-Sukiyaki dinner, Memorial Hall, 6 p.m.
 - Nov. 3 (Tuesday) GENERAL ELECTION DAY Oakland-Meeting, James Tsurumoto home.
 - Nov. 9 (Friday) Philadelphia-General meeting.

Chicago elects 10 to chapter board

CHICAGO.—Harvey Aki, Marion Fujii, Tommi Kakita, Theodore Kommetani, Harry Mizuno, Shigeo Murata, Fuki Odanaka, Lincolin Shimidzu, John Togashi and Mark Yoshizumi were elected to two-year terms beginning January 1, 1963, at the Chicago Chapter JACL annual meeting held Sept. 22, at Holiday Lodge.

Those still to serve another year on the chapter board and whom will serve together with those recently elected are: Masaru Funai, Masako Inouye, Anthony Murana, Henry Tanaka, Hiroo Sakurada, Henry Terada, Sumi Miyaki, Midge Yamamoto, Thomas Hira, and Tak Tomiyama. Joe Sagami will serve as the 21st member of the chapter board.

The board will elect its own officers for 1963 at its regular November board meeting.

Teen-Age Bowling: The Chicago JACL Youth Commission will sponsor its teenage bowling league starting Oct. 14, 1:30 p.m., at the renovated Marigold Arcade with Hiro Uchida in charge.

OFFICE SECRETARY WANTED
Still no response to our want ad for a new Regional Office Secretary. Interested parties or those knowing of a qualified secretary are invited to call the Regional Office, MA 6-4471. Regional Office Secretary Mrs. Pearl Mughishima leave the staff on October 15. With the Holiday Edition coming up we really do need help!

D.C. chapter awards first scholarship

WASHINGTON.—Harlan Himel, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Himel of Kensington, Md., was named winner of the first Washington, D.C., chapter scholastic achievement award.

The award, which is based on exceptional scholastic achievement, extracurricular activities, honors and consideration of the individual's future plans, was established last year by a study committee headed by Dr. Iwao Moriyama.

Young Himel, a 1962 graduate of Walter Johnson High School, has accepted a scholarship from Harvard university. He majored in science and mathematics, participated on the school track and gymnastic teams, and has broken three county junior breaststroke records. Harlan was also active in school dramatic productions.

The parents are former Seattle residents and were active in Seattle JACL before the war. Mrs. Himel is the former Sakiko Shiga. The award committee was composed of Toshio Hoshida, chmn.; Nasuo Hashiguchi and Alice Endo. This year's award consisted of \$100 in cash.

Long Beach ends season with 26-0

LONG BEACH.—Under the leadership of George Iseri, and the poise of true champions, the Long Beach JACL sponsored "Yankees" played brilliantly in the final play-off baseball game to cop the Rotary league championship of the Long Beach Kid Baseball Association.

The team completed their first undefeated season with 26 consecutive wins in their Continental Division schedule and play-offs with the National and American Divisions titlists.

The team is composed of: George Iseri, Pete Ogawa, coaches; Andre Ellis, Dick Hara, Den Hara, Mike Hines, Leo Kikuchi, Gene Kimura, Dennis Komai, Ken Mui, Ken Nakagawa, Chris Okawa, Stuart Takekoshi, Frank Takahashi, Roy Shiba, Marshall Tanaka and David Birchfield.

Bob Lemon, among the all-time greats among major league pitchers, will be guest speaker at the first annual Long Beach-Harbor District JACL Youth Awards banquet tomorrow.

A crowd of 250 is expected to jam the Harbor District Community Center. Dinner starts at 6 p.m. Ed Yamamoto will be emcee. In addition to the Yankees, three other Pee Wee teams sponsored by the chapter will be honored.

Sukiyaki Date Change: Because the facilities will be unavailable on Nov. 10, the date for the Sonoma County JACL sukiyaki dinner has been advanced to Saturday, Nov. 3, 6 p.m., at Memorial Hall.

San Francisco JACL Auxiliary Benefit: Funds to carry on the Laguna Honda visitation project will be raised at the San Francisco JACL Auxiliary benefit dance scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 27, 9:30 p.m., at the Buddhist Hall, according to Velma Yemoto and Eleanor Aoki, co-chairmen. Dick Crest's orchestra will supply the music.

'Trip to Japan': Colored slides of Japan taken by members of Explorer Post 12 this past summer will be shown at the San Francisco Jr. JACL meeting on Friday, Oct. 19, 8 p.m., at the Church of Christ social hall. David Hara, Richard Fujii and Sochi Wada, of the Explorer Post, will discuss the trip.

1000 Club Report

SAN FRANCISCO.—The steady pace for 2,000 active Thousand Club members this past month faltered slightly with a grand total of 1,535 as of Sept. 28. National JACL Headquarters reported last week. The month-end total for August was 1,543—the all-time high.

For the second half of September, there were one new and 33 renewals acknowledged as follows:
FIFTEENTH YEAR
Berkeley—Yuriko Yamashita.
FOURTEENTH YEAR
Pasadena—Ken Dye.
Southwest L.A.—John T. Salto.
THIRTEENTH YEAR
Southwest L.A.—Fred K. Ota.
ELEVENTH YEAR
Fresno—Dr. George M. Suda.
NINTH YEAR
Chicago—Harry Ichijima.

SIXTH YEAR
San Francisco—Kenji Kasai.
Sonoma County—James T. Miyano.
Seabrook—Kiyomi Nakamura.
EIGHTH YEAR
Stockton—George K. Baba.
San Francisco—Ken Ishizaki.
Milwaukee—George M. Kaneko.
SEVENTH YEAR
Seattle—Hiram G. Akiia.
Ventura County—Willis Hirata, Dr. Tom Taketa.

FIFTH YEAR
Monterey Peninsula—George Kodama.
Fresno—Dr. Chester S. Oji.
San Mateo—George T. Sutow.
SIXTH YEAR
New York—Dr. Harry F. Abe, William K. Sakayama.
San Francisco—Kunisaku Ino.
Philadelphia—Mrs. Chiyoko T. Koiwai.
Dr. Eichi K. Koiwai.
Monterey Peninsula—Kaz Oka.
West Los Angeles—Akira Ohno.

FOURTH YEAR
Fresno—Ben Nakamura.
THIRD YEAR
Chicago—Theodore K. Kommetani.
San Francisco—Tad Ono.
SECOND YEAR
Orange County—George Mayer.
FIRST YEAR
Arizona—T. Comp Kuramoto.

Salt Lake JACLers hear congressional candidates

SALT LAKE CITY.—Local JACLers met last Saturday to hear candidates for U.S. Congress State Sen. Bruce Jenkins (D) and State Sen. Sherman Lloyd (R), vying for the 2nd District seat.

Meeting at the Japanese Church of Christ concluded with a report of the Seattle National convention and refreshments.

Alameda Issei to be honored by JACLers

ALAMEDA.—The Alameda JACL will hold its annual Issei Appreciation Night on Saturday, Oct. 13, at the local Buena Vista Methodist Church hall, 2311 Buena Vista Ave., according to Min Yonekura, chapter president.

Dinner will be served from 6:30 p.m. More than 100 guests and members are expected to attend. The entertainment program will consist of odori numbers by Hanayagi and her pupils from Oakland, and vaudeville acts by Nisei members of the Alameda Buddhist Fujinkai.

Heading the committee in charge of the annual event is Mrs. Mary Umene. Other committee members include: Yas Yamashita, fin.; Mrs. Frances Koike, inv.; Jean N. Arahara, Mrs. Nellie Takeda, table; Yas Koike, gen. arr.

Idaho Falls JAYs plan SJR 1 campaign benefit

IDAHO FALLS.—To support the Vote Yes on SJR 1 campaign, the Idaho Falls JAYs made plans last week to hold a rummage sale with proceeds to be used to help Idaho voters understand the proposition on the November ballot.

Sarah Mayeda and Ronnie Morishita are sales co-chairmen.

Calif. Real Estate Not Surrendering Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO.—"All people should have equal property rights, to sell to whom they wish," declared Clarence H. Brown, president of the California Real Estate Assn., which started its 58th annual conference here last Sunday. He saw no need for laws against racial discrimination in housing, a federal urban affairs department or public housing.

He added that the association will continue to beat down proposals barring discrimination in housing.

At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Nisei Voters League and San Francisco JACL will hold its annual pre-election candidates night on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 8 p.m., at Park-Residio YMCA, 390-18th Ave.

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Washington's 1889 Land Law: Why Repeal?

Seattle
Before Washington was admitted to the Union as a state, there was no constitutional or other restriction on the ownership of land by non-citizens. The Territorial Statutes of Washington, adopted in 1854, contained a provision . . . that any alien may acquire and hold lands, or any right thereto, or any interest therein . . . This provision actually encouraged ownership by non-citizens.

The Constitution of the State of Washington which was framed and ratified in 1878 likewise made no distinction between resident non-citizens and citizens as to the ownership, possession, enjoyment and descent of property.

The Constitution of 1878 had no real life, but the Constitution now in effect in the State of Washington was framed in a Constitutional Convention which met between July 4, 1889 and August 22, 1889. The constitution proposed to this convention, drafted by Hill, contained no prohibition against non-citizen ownership or control.

The general temperament of the Pacific Coast States was anti-Chinese between 1857 and 1889, when Oregon, California and Washington were admitted into the Union. The Oregon Constitution adopted in 1857 contained a direct reference to Chinese and a prohibition against such people holding any real estate or mining claims.

The California Constitution adopted in 1879 contained a direct mandate or instruction to its state legislature to prescribe by law control over non-citizens.

Debates Not Transcribed
Debates at the Constitutional Convention for the State of Washington were recorded in shorthand but never transcribed. However, newspaper articles published during the convention indicate anti-Chinese sentiment and reports of discussion in the Convention of proposals to "debar aliens from holding land."

Some writers of our legal history even attribute a news article of August 9, 1889, reporting the hanging of a Chinese in Portland, Oregon, for murder, as having something to do with the action taken in the Constitutional Convention.

Nevertheless the final draft of the Constitution for the State of Washington adopted in 1889, contained restrictions against ownership of land by non-citizen individuals and corporations, as Article II, Section 33.

There was no action taken by the legislature of the State of Washington to implement the constitutional restrictions against non-citizen ownership of land until such action was taken in 1921.

Immigrants from the Orient in terms of numbers was greater by Japanese, and the clamor for restrictive action to control economic competition was directed against Japanese.

Similar legislation was passed in the State of California in 1913 and 1920. As the U.S. Supreme Court stated in *Omaya vs. California* (1947), . . . the more basic purpose of the statute was to irritate the Japanese, to make economic life in California as uncomfortable and unprofitable for them as legally possible . . .

Test Case in 1923
The 1889 Land Law of the State of Washington was tested in the U.S. Supreme Court in *Terrace vs. Thompson* (1923). The Court in this

case upheld the Washington statutes against the contention that it violated the equal protection of the 14th Amendment, determining that the statute did not discriminate arbitrarily (a) because all aliens were subject to the same restriction and (b) that it was in the state's rightful exercise of its police powers.

Since the end of World War II, the states of Utah, Idaho and Oregon repealed their statutes against non-citizen ownership of land by action of their state legislatures.

After World War II in California some 59 escheat proceedings to forfeit land to the state on the ground they were held in violation of such land laws was started. The state was endeavoring to force certain persons to give up their ownership, possession and use of parcels of land because of their Japanese ancestry.

Thereafter the United States Supreme Court (1948) in the *Omaya* case, held that the law violated the "equal protection clause" as to a citizen son of a non-citizen ineligible to citizenship and the case made considerable doubt on the validity of all of the California

land law. Thereafter in the *Fujii* case, the California Supreme Court declared such land laws of the state to be unconstitutional. Escheat proceedings were then brought to a halt.

After 1952
In 1952 the Congress of the United States adopted the Walter-McCarran Act, amending the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States and extending the privilege of becoming naturalized as a United States citizen to all persons regardless of national origin.

The effect of this act was to extend naturalization privileges to Japanese aliens who were the only remaining substantial population group in the United States.

The practical effect, by court decision and the amendment to the naturalization laws of the United States, was to render such restrictions to the ownership of land ineffective.

In California, discriminatory land laws were adopted by initiative and voted upon by its people. Therefore its repeal required a vote once again by the people of the State of California. In 1955 the California State Legislature passed a referendum proposing the repeal of such land laws in that state and in the 1956 general election, the people of the State of California voted favorably for re-

peal. Now the State of Washington is the only state on the Pacific Coast with restrictions on ownership of land by non-citizens.

In Washington, Article II, Section 33 of its Constitution was amended twice. The first time was in 1950 when it was amended to extend the right to hold land in our state to Canadian citizens on a reciprocal basis. In other words, if Canadians permit Washington citizens to hold land in Canada, then Canadian citizens could hold land in the State of Washington.

It was amended the second time in 1954 when the prohibition against the holding of land by non-citizen corporations was struck from this Section. Both of these amendments were voted on favorably by the people of the State of Washington and the Legislature amended the statute law in conformity with the constitutional amendments.

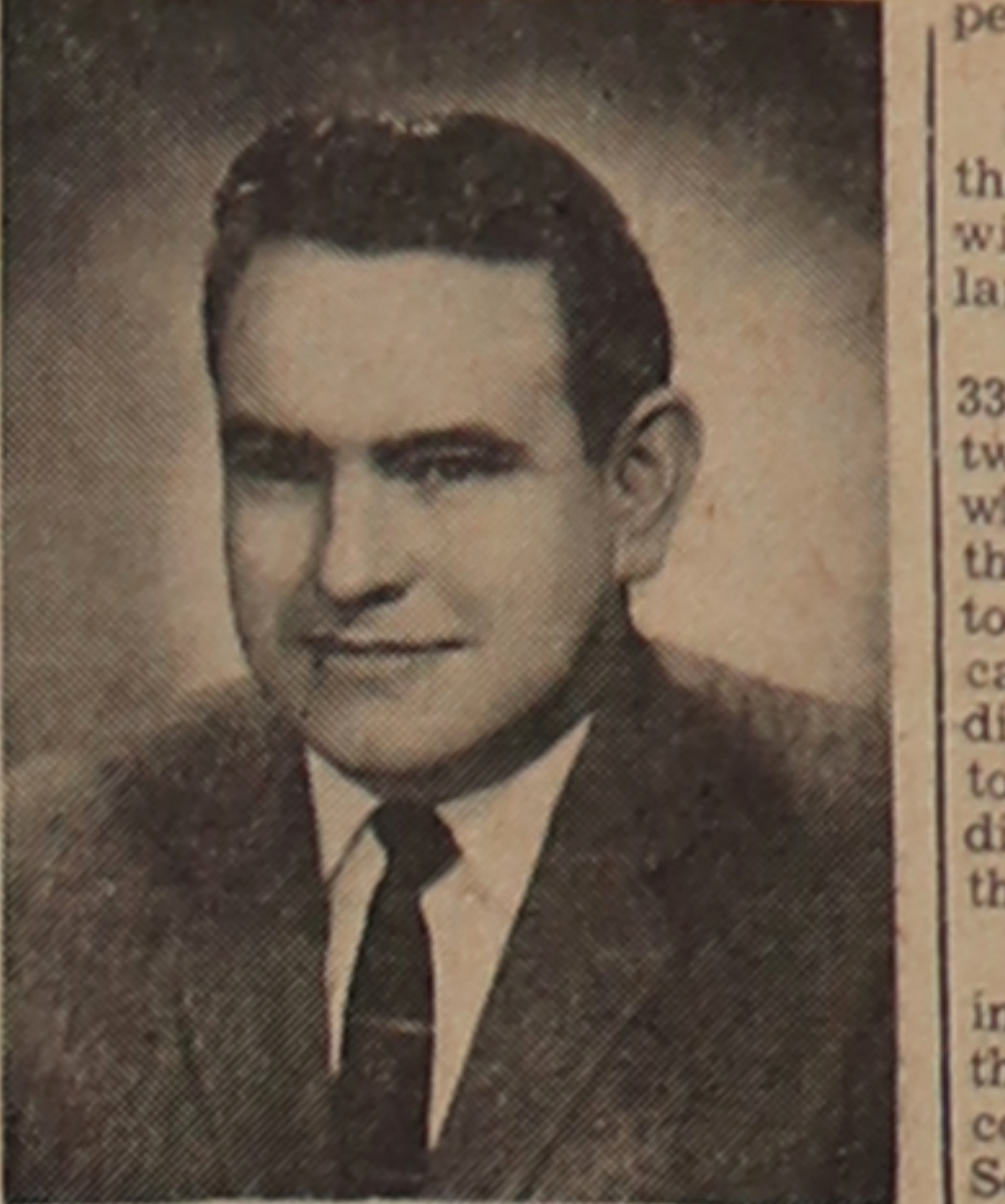
At this time the law of the State of Washington not only has a bitter history of discrimination and oppression for most practical purposes, but in addition discriminates now in favor of alien corporations as against alien individuals.

The Washington State Legislature in 1961 voted overwhelmingly to resubmit by Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 for repeal this outdated discriminatory law.

This proposal will be on the ballot to be voted upon by the people of the State of Washington in the next general election to be held on Nov. 6, 1962.



Sen. John N. Ryder



Sen. Fred Dore

Heritage of Fair Play . . .

To the Pacific Citizen:

I have been very proud of my part in sponsoring the two repeal resolutions, Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 in 1959 and more recently Senate Joint Resolution No. 21, Abolishing Restrictions on Land Ownership, for the following reasons:

1. To repeal an outmoded law, enacted 73 years ago, which discriminates against certain non-citizens because of national origin.

2. To make Washington's land ownership policy consistent. Our State is now the only one in the Union which allows foreign corporations to own land but prohibits many non-citizen individuals from doing so . . . even though they may have lived here most of their lives, raised families, paid taxes and made great contributions to ward our State's well-being.

3. To set the record straight. We Washingtonians have a great heritage of fair play to maintain. Passage of SJR No. 21 will remove an unfair, discriminatory law from our State Constitution.

I intend to continue to work for the passage of this type of legislation.

May I take this occasion to commend those who are working so diligently to repeal this land law restriction and extend my best wishes for a very successful campaign.

JOHN N. RYDER
State Senator
King County

Rid Embarrassment . . .

To the Pacific Citizen:

As one of the principal Senate sponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 21, "Abolishment of Restrictions on Land Ownership", we are all campaigning extensively to insure that this time, this constitutional amendment will be successfully passed at the polls on November 6th. At the last general election, this measure was defeated because of a lack of understanding and confusion. SJR 21 simply eliminates the last vestiges of alien land discrimination, in the State of Washington.

People, in the State of Washington, are horrified by the headlines of the happenings in the State of Mississippi, and are smug in their attitude that such racial conflicts could never happen here. However, an examination of the record, we find certain land restrictions on our Statutes, and in our State Constitution, discriminatory of land ownership of some of our finest and most patriotic citizens. Successful passage of SJR 21 will eliminate this land discrimination and source of embarrassment for our citizens and their relations of Oriental ancestry.

FRED H. DORE
State Senator
King County

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Ouida Weaver reigned as Sukiyaki Queen for Puyallup Valley JACL for its campaign to raise funds for repeal of the Washington law against restriction of land ownership. As queen, she helped in the sale of tickets throughout Pierce County. Miss Weaver, though not a Nisei, has been in Japan and was onetime the salmon bake princess.

—Photo Courtesy: Tacoma News Tribune

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