

Masuo Yasui's study notes for US citizenship exam, 1953

English Translation

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ID: Coll949_B017F02_001_eng

[Translator's Note: In this document, Masuo transliterated English words, i.e. writing English pronunciations in Katakana, along with the Japanese definition of the word. In such case, translation does not repeat the same word but simply translated once.]

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Constitution

Chapter I Legislative Department (Congress) Article 10

Chapter II Executive Branch (The President)

- 1 Term of Office
- 2 Number of Presidential Electors
- 3 Order of appointment of electors
- 4 Each state elects on the same day
- 5 Qualifications of the President
- 6 Presidential Succession Section
- 7 Salary of the President
- 8 Oath of office of the President

Chapter III Judicial Branch (Grand Chamber)

- 1 Competence
- 2 Tenure of Judges
- 3 Salary

Chapter IV Provisions on State Power

Chapter V Matters Relating to State Government

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- Chapter VI
- 1 Provisions relating to state debt
 - 2 Supreme law and provisions for constitutional conventions and laws of the state
Provisions for officials of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Executive and Judiciary Departments



Chapter VII Provisions Ratifying the Constitution

Bill of Rights

1. Prohibition of State Religion

Speech, Publication, Assembly, and Religious Petitions

2. Relating to state standing army positions

3. Soldiers cannot be housed in a house without the consent of the owner in time of peace

4. Cannot search a house without a warrant

Trial by Jury

5. No deprivation of liberty of life or property without due process of law to compel testimony against oneself, except in the case of a flagrant offence or when indicted by a grand jury.

6. Demand for speedy trial

7. Cases involving more than twenty dollars may be tried.

8. No over heavy fines, penalties or punishments shall be imposed.

9. The government shall not interfere with the rights of the people.

10. The state government shall not interfere with the rights of the people of the other states.

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Article XI The inhabitants of one state shall not sue another state of the United States.

No citizen or subject of any foreign state shall be permitted to sue in any state of the United States.

Article XII Prescribes manner of election of President and Vice President.

Article XIII Emancipation of slaves

Article XIV Provision for citizenship of the United States (July 28, 1868)

Article XV White and Black to be equal in law as citizens of the United States

Article XVI Income tax provisions (1913)

Article XVII Direct popular election of Senators (1913)

Article XVIII Prohibition of alcohol (1919)

Article XIX Women's suffrage (1920)

Article XX Change of time of inauguration of President and Vice President (1933)

Article XXI Abolition of Prohibition

Article XXII No one can be President for more than two terms

The President must have at least 266 votes. If there are not enough votes, the House of Representatives shall determine the number of votes.

Vice President shall be elected by the Senate on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, the election day of the President, as determined by the Senate. December election day is the Monday following the second Friday of the month.

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Oregon State Senators Guy Cordon, Wayne L. Morse

Representatives Sam Coon, A. Walter Norblad, Harris Ellsworth, Homer D. Angel

	* Senate Committees	House of Representatives
1	Agriculture and Forestry	1
2	Appropriations	2
3	Military	3
4	Banking and Currency	4
5	Administrative Affairs	
6	District of Columbia	5
7	Recurrent Expenditures of the Department of Public Administration	
8	Public Finance	
9	Foreign Affairs	
10	State and Foreign Commerce	
11	Judiciary	
12	Labor	
13	Government land	
14	Civil engineering	
15	Governance and administration	
A.	Study of national defense	
B.	Study of minor commercial problems	
C.	Repair of the Senate Building, roof and ceiling windows	

* House of Representatives Committee on

6	Education and Labor
7	Ordinary Appropriations of the Department of Administration
8	Foreign Affairs
9	House Administration

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- 10 State and Foreign Trade
- 11 Judiciary
- 12 Merchant Marine and Maritime Industry
- 13 Post office and administrative affairs
- 14 Government land
- 15 Civil engineering
- 16 Laws and regulations
- 17 Anti-American Movement Investigations
- 18 Military Affairs
- 19 Revenue investigation
- Special Committees
- A Repair of the Senate Building, roof and ceiling windows
- B Paper and Pulpwood Survey

Judicial Branch

- 1 Supreme Court: 9 Judges
- 10 Court of Appeals
- 100 District Courts
 - District Court of Columbia
 - Special Courts
 - Kaikan¹ Tax
 - Appellate Court
 - Request
 - Compliance Trials
 - Tax-Related Trials
- District Court, Oregon in the 9th District
 - San Francisco

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Oregon

We, the people of the State of Oregon, in order to establish justice, maintain order, and preserve liberty forever, do hereby establish this Constitution.

¹ The original word is written in Katakana, which could be interpreted in many different meanings.

Constitution of the State of Oregon

- 1 Human Rights Act; enforced on February 14, 1859
- 2 Voting rights and Elections
- 3 Distribution of Powers
- 4 Legislative branch "State Legislature"
- 5 Executive branch "Governor, county, city and town administrators"
- 6 Executive branch "Secretary of State. Treasurer"
- 7 Judicial branch "Courts" Circuit, District court: Multnomah
- 8 Education and Schools Official Property, County Court, Domestic Troubles
- 9 Finance
- 10 State Military Service
- 11 State Military Benefits Fund and B State Bonds
Irrigation and Drainage District Bond Interest Payments
C World War Veterans Allowance Fund
W State Power Resources Development
- 12 State Printing History
- 13 State Officials Salaries
- 14 State Capital
- 15 Miscellaneous
- 16 Boundaries
- 17 Constitutional amendments
- 18 Adoption and rejection of constitution
(Oregon Territory, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and California)

In 1811, John Jacob Astor, a New York financier, sent fur traders to the area and the trading post of Fort Astoria was established.

British rule from 1813

After that, it was ruled for five years and then returned to the United States.

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It is 380 miles from east to west, 280 from north to south, and has an area of 97,000 [square miles]

When it became the state of Oregon, it had only 50,000 inhabitants, and in 1940, 15,100,000.

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First President

In 1792, the first white man to come to Oregon, Captain Robert Gray, came to Oregon to explore on the ship "Columbia Rediviva" and named the river the Columbia.

Third President Thomas Jefferson's time 1804

Lewis and Clark 1805 come to explore the land

Mountains: Coast Range, Cascade Range, Bull Mountain, Wallowa Mountain

River: Columbia, Willamette, Snake

Mountains: Mount Hood, Mount Jackson

354.4 billion; Oregon 710 million+

Industry: Lumber, Fisheries

© Oregon Legislative Branch 48th Legislature

Senate: 38, House of Representatives: 60

The House shall meet at the beginning of each year, beginning on the second Monday of January in odd-numbered years, and shall meet for fifty days. It shall be convened by two-thirds of the members, with a daily allowance of eight dollars and ten cents per mile payment.

Central Government:

Qualifications of Council Members (Electors must be 21 years of age or older
6 months, 30 days

The 1st District: 10 counties

The 2nd district: 18 counties

The 3rd district: Multnomah County

The 4th District: 7 Counties

Oregon: 36 counties

Senate: 4 years, House: 2 years, 21 years or older

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Department of Administration

- Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer

- The Governor is appointed only when a vacancy occurs.

Governor: [Paul L.] Paterson

Secretary of State: [Earl T.] Newbry

Treasurer: [Sig] Unander

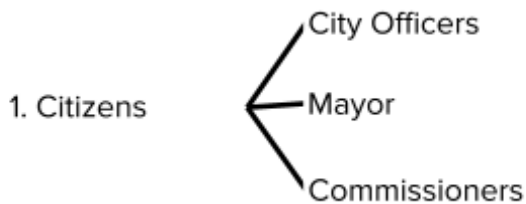
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Multnomah County has a District Court
County Clark County secretary)
County Hayalegge² County Judge [illegible] Trials
County Commissioner The Executive branch

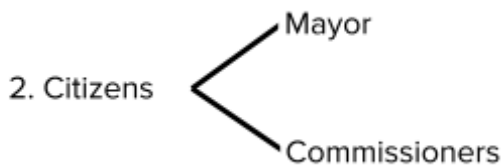
Assessor
Surveyor
School Administrative Officer
Coroner
Police Officer, Tax Collector
Treasurer

The City Constitution is called Charter



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Portland Legislates and governs



make laws and

Governed by four commissioners

Legislation is called Ordinance and the Constitution is called Chapter

Citizen ----- Commissioners ----- City Manager

Commissioner
William A. Bowes,
Nathan A. Boody,
Ormond R. Bean,

² The source written in Katakana, and could not decipher the meaning.

Earl Stanley

US District Court Judge:

James Alger Fee,

Claud C. McCullough,

Gus J. Solomon

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Discoverer of America by Columbus 1492

Pilgrim 1620

The original cause of American independence: Heavy taxation without representation

First National Convention 1773 in Philadelphia

Second 1775

Federal Charter established 1776

The Thirteen Colonies are renamed the Thirteen States.

Declaration of Independence 7/4/1776

Declaration of Independence

All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

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Revolutionary War 1775-1782

General George Washington

Ratifies Treaty of Independence at Yorktown, Virginia 1782

Complete Independence 1783

Establishment of the United States 1787

Preamble by Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention passed

Consisting of seven chapters

1789

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The national polity of the United States: Republic,

Democracy in which politics is conducted by representatives chosen by the people,
government organized by the people, equal rights

Executive: Enforce law

Legislative: Make law

Judicial: Interpret law

Amended Constitution

Chapters 1-10 Bill of Rights; Human Rights Law

Chapter 1 Religion; Speech; Publication; Congressional Meetings; Freedom of Petition

Amended Chapter 22 limits the President's time

In one session of Congress to two years; 1953 is the beginning of the 83rd Congress

Two Senators from each state, one for every 300,000 people in the House of

Representatives; Oregon has four

Qualification for Senators, 30 years of age, longer than 9 years,

U.S. citizen, resident of the elected states, six-year terms

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House of Representatives: 25 years of age over 7 years Citizens of the United
States and residents of the state from which they are elected for

Members of the upper house are called Senators; House and Senate members are
Representatives of the Congress.

A member of the lower house is House of Representative, a member of the House of
Representatives is a Congressman

Chair of the Senator is the Vice President.

Separately, a Temporary President will be selected from among the Senators. The current
one is named Bridges.

Chairman of the House of representatives is called Speaker.

The current Speaker is Joe Martin.

Vacancies in the Senate are filled by appointment by the governor of the state.

[vacancies in] The House of Representatives are selected by the districts of the state.

Congress meets on January 3rd of each year, and special sessions are held at any time.

Congress competence: making law by majority rule. The President must approve and sign the law. If the law is rejected, a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress is required.

President's signature within 10 days (while Congress is in session). If not signed, it does not become a law, and if it is passed after Congress adjourns, it becomes a Pocket Veto.

Special Powers of the Senate

Rejection of officials recommended by the President, rejection of treaties

Special Powers of the House of Representatives

Impeachment of the President. Trial by the Senate with the President of the Senate as Chairman. Tax Matters

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Enforce law, President elected by popular vote by the public Elector
Elector can be as many as there are members of the House and Senate

Qualifying for President

Tuesday following the first Monday of November

Presidential Duties

Representation of the country in foreign affairs, supervision between the three branches of government, execution of national laws, general manager of state affairs, conclusion of diplomatic relations, submission of administrative and legislative acts, convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress, signing of the three laws, special pardons, appointment of high-ranking officials.

Presidential Qualifications

A native-born citizen of the United States, at least 35 years of age, a resident of the United States for at least 14 years, and serve no more than two terms of four years in office.

The Vice President shall be the same as the President.

The Senate president shall have deciding power only in the event of a tie, and shall take his place in the event of a presidential crisis.

Ten members of the Executive Branch.

State	[John Foster] Dulles
Treasury	[George Magoffin] Humphrey
Defense	[Charles Erwin] Wilson
Justice	[Herbert] Brownell, Jr.
Post Master	[Arthur Ellsworth] Summerfield
Interior	[Douglas] McKay
Agriculture	[Ezra Taft] Benson
Commerce	[Sinclair] Weeks
Labor	[Martin Patrick] Durkin
Education	[Oveta Culp] Hobby

First President	[George] Washington
Vice President	[John] Adams
First Congress	New York
Second Congress	Philadelphia

Only the President and Vice President are elected by the entire nation.

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Presidential elections are held on Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

Judicial Department
Interpretation of Laws

Supreme Court Nine Justices: [Harold] Burton, [Hugo L.] Black, [Tom C.] Clark, [William O.] Douglas, [Felix] Frankfurter, [Robert H.] Jackson,

[Stanley] Reed, [Sherman] Minton, and Chief Justice [Fred M.] Vinson

Circuit Court of Appeals: There are ten Circuit Courts of Appeals throughout the United States

District Courts: There are a hundred throughout the country.

One judge in a court; majority rules on decisions.

Special Court: Custom Patent and others

State government

All officials elected by the people

Preamble to the Oregon Constitution: Establishing Justice, Maintaining Order, and Preserving Liberty Permanently

Oregon Secretary of State

Governor: [Paul L.] Patterson, Lt. President of the Senate

Secretary of State: [Earl] Newbry

Treasurer: [Sig] Unander

Currently Oregon's 48th Legislature

In session for every other year, meets fifty times a year, beginning the second Monday of the month

Thirty-eight Senators and sixty Representatives, serving four-year and two-year terms.

Electors are citizens of the state over twenty-one years and six months of age, and residents of their district for thirty days.

Elected persons are over twenty-one years old, and residents for over one year and six months.

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Judicial Branch Oregon

Grand Court of Appeals, seven justices, six-year terms.

Circuit Court (Court of Appeals)

District Court

Multnomah County has a County Court

Other: Domestic Court

Postal Service

- 1 County Judge
- 2 County Commissioner
- 3 County Clerk
Assessor,
Surveyor,
Coroner,
Education,
Sheriff

Multnomah County has only three commissioners. Other than that, County Clerk.

City Government City Constitution is called Charter.

The laws of the city are called Charters.

The City of Portland has one mayor and four commissioners to administer the legislative and executive branches of government.

Nathan A. Boody,

William A. Bowes,

Ormond R. Bean,

Earl Stanley

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These four and the mayor form the City Council Ordinance.

State

County

City

Representative

District

Vote

Election Day

Highest

[Translator's Note: The rest of the notebook was left blank]