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Wmido WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Wm
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MINUTES OF THE
IRRIGATOR EDITORIAL BOARD MEETING
November 9, 1943

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Urakawa at the Irrigator Office at 2:00 P.M.

Miss Tambara, Mr. Kitayama, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Urakawa, Mr. DeYoung and Mr. Ingham were present.

Miss Tambara gave each person a copy of the following material:

"(1) Irrigator feels that some available fund is necessary for expenses contingent to its work.

When cuts appear in other newspapers, we would like to telegram for the mat and ask return delivery by air mail in order to make the deadline for the certain story appearing that week (the Myer cut for example...got it two weeks late, can still use it, but would have been appropriate for the big story when he was here) Telegram and air mail costs would be incurred.

We may have occasion to call Twin Falls for various matters: Times-News for the last minute news over teletype, cuts, stories, etc.; advertisers for check-up on ads, entail cost of long-distance.

This fund would incidental expenses that we could take care of without going to the trouble of requisitions and red tape. Any amount left would be carried over to next month.

(2) Would like cooperation of Co-op in making our paper more up to date, more spot news, not just the Pacific Citizen one week late which would make the second-hand news in the Irrigator two weeks late. Allow cost of engraving for one cut an issue to dress up front page, if necessary when mats from other sheets not available."

After discussion by the Board and the Irrigator staff, the Editorial Board made this recommendation:

"The Business Manager of the Irrigator should have a petty cash fund of \$25.00 or \$30.00 to use as needed in the publication of the paper. Documents supporting expenditures to be presented to the Co-op Treasurer each time fund needs replenishing."

The Irrigator Staff expressed the opinion that there was a very definite need for having additional subscriptions of daily papers for their office. The Editorial Board

It was felt by those present that often the Co-op Business Office was made aware of the problems and needs of the Editorial Staff that a much more efficient and satisfactory relationship would develop.

Mr. Utaka Akiyoshi of the Editorial Board, representing the people at large has left the project. The names of Mr. D. Kanai and Mr. K. Ito were approved to be submitted to the Co-op Board as suggested candidates to fill the vacancy.

Acting Secretary
E. B. Ingham

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

In reply, please refer to:
Reports Division

OCT 13 1943

E. H. Leker
Relocation Officer
Extension Annex, Third Floor
Manhattan, Kansas

Dear Sir:

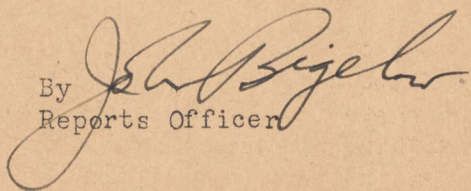
The Minidoka Irrigator, project newspaper, is a printed newspaper and therefore can use cuts from other newspapers. The Irrigator editors are anxious to obtain more pictures telling the story of relocation and solicit your help.

When a picture concerning evacuees appears in a newspaper in your area will you please contact the newspaper immediately for us and request the mat of the picture? This mat looks like cardboard and from it we can cast a cut to use in The Irrigator. Please protect the mat in mailing with heavy cardboard. The Irrigator will be glad to give credit to the generous newspapers.

When forwarding a mat please send along a clipping or your own information to make a story to go with the picture.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Stafford
Project Director

By 
Reports Officer

the MINIDOKA *Irrigator*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER

Hunt, Idaho

March 7, 1945

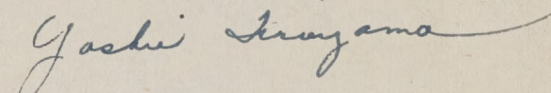
Dorothy S. Thomas
Evacuation & Resettlement
207 Giannini Hall
Berkeley, 4, Calif.

Dear Madam:

In checking over our files of volume numbers, we find an error on our part in counting. It seems as in our back numbers we have used the same volume numbers several times consecutively, therefore volume numbers 48 and 49 were skipped to bring it up to date. So in accordance to the dates no copies should be missing in your files.

If you should find some missing, we will be glad to fulfill the missing copies.

Yours very truly,



Yoshie Terayama
Circulation Manager

Yasui's Letter

Irrigator, Nov. 25, 1942

Mulnomah County Jail
November 17, 1942

Hello, Doc!

Well, I won my case for all good, loyal American citizens. Damn, I wish I were in a position to carry the fight further, but because of my personal citizenship status, I'm going to have my hands full. But even if I were to sacrifice my American citizenship, which I have never and never will voluntarily relinquish, I'm glad to have established the fundamental citizenship rights of American citizens.

If the JACL doesn't carry on for me, all that I have endured thus far will have been in vain. George, really the nisei around and see if some definite steps cannot be taken to liberate the nisei as a matter of right. As I see it, the relocation centers should be places where American citizens may voluntarily stay until permanently relocated to wherever they wish.

All of the rules and regulations of the WRA pertaining to the internal management and functions of the center must be maintained and obeyed, but any citizen wishing to leave should be allowed to without requesting the permission of any man. If leave is denied, I would contend that a suit for false imprisonment and for monetary damages could be instituted and won.

Under the decision of the District Court, the Project Director would have no authority to hold any man who is an American citizen who wished to leave.

....As to Judge Fee's ruling that I am an alien Japanese, I am well-prepared to carry that point to the Supreme Court of the United States, for I know that the citizenship of an American cannot be taken away easily. I'd hate to live as an alien. I'd rather ship off to Africa to fight and die as American soldier than abide by the judge's decision.

However, this latter is a personal matter with me. The important thing that I have achieved is that now American citizens of Japanese ancestry have a legal basis for release from relocation centers. It reaffirms my contention as to the inviolability of the fundamental rights of an American citizen.

For the good of my country, for the perpetuation of those eternal truths of America----I am glad.

I have been held an alien Japanese, and consequently with none of the rights of an American citizen. As I predicted, my Army commission, my license to practice law, my right to

Yasui's Letter-2

vote, my right to own farm property, all these rights are gone-----I'll fight to get them back. I suppose now I'll have to comply with the Alien Registration Act. Silly, isn't it?

Well, shall see you again, George, and we'll prove to the world that physical appearances do not count in making an American, but that character and soul do!

Sincerely,
Min Yasui

A plan for unity among the Japanese was voiced by Mike Masaoka, National Secretary of the JACL, in a speech last Sunday before a capacity audience in D.H.23.

Giving facts about the activities of that organization in fighting for the nisei, he cited many examples demonstrating how the JACL has benefited the Japanese in spite of its limited finances.

"We have made mistakes," he admitted, "but we have at least tried and have managed to accomplish a great deal."

He denied that the JACL supported evacuation as charged, but instead had fought it until it was inevitable.

"Realizing that by cooperation we could accomplish more than by futile opposition, the JACL had chosen this course," he asserted.

By giving examples, he claimed that cooperation had proven to be the best way.

He explained the necessity of keeping some of its activities from the public, including the Japanese, giving examples which showed that publicity had obstructed the work of the JACL in the past.

"The blame for evacuation falls on the shoulders of the Japanese who in their short-sightedness had failed to contribute sufficient support to combat the vicious propaganda against us," he declared. "And this propaganda was a major factor in evacuation."

He closed with a plea for unity, stressing that only by unified action could the Japanese combat the forces which were working against them.

He was accompanied by Hito Okada, former Portland JACL treasurer and present National treasurer who gave a short speech preceding Masaoka.

Takeo Nogake was chairman of the meeting.

Stafford Defines Basic WRA Relocation Policy

Irrigator, July 17, 1943

"The policy of relocation is predicted in part upon what is best for you people and in part upon what is best for the United States at this time. Any program that we may have which would hold the people of this minority group for any length of time in any abnormal circumstance would be detrimental to this group as a whole. We have a war on. It is best for the United States that any reservoir of energy anywhere be directed to the prosecution of the war. Relocation ~~isn't~~ then becomes the most important proposition we have today. Relocation of the evacuees rehabilitates these people and contributed to the war effort. Anything contrary to relocation is detrimental to this minority group and is also detrimental to the war effort of the United States."

At a meeting with representatives of the Steward Division last Tuesday, in his office Project Director H. L. Stafford made this statement defining the basic policy of the WRA's relocation program and the reason for the current reduction in project employment.

In explaining the reason for the reduction in the number of Steward Division employees, Director Stafford outlined many of the policies which the WRA is now following and gave a clear picture of the present and the immediate future of the WRA program.

Director Stafford reviewed the entire history of the center in his statement clarifying the policy behind the readjustment in project employment in connection with the relocation program.

"The policies of relocation were not completely formulated at the time we came here last summer," he said. "We started out with an housing, food, hospitalization, education for the youngsters and gainful employment to the point possible and practical. Our leave situation was almost limited to seasonal work. The procedure for indefinite leave was in process but not completed. The ramifications of relocation were not worked out. By its name, relocation center, it was well known to everyone that people were here temporarily, that these matters could be ironed out and these people relocated into normal American communities."

Our problem was both sociological and economical but our approach then was almost purely sociological and we tried to give everybody a job, to provide plenty of social activities to help the people find themselves after the unsettling experience of evacuation. During the time we have been here the relocation program has been clarified and facilities for leave have been continually improved. We have had nearly a year to recover from emotional instabilities.

"While we have been in here for a year the situation

outside has grown very acute. The war manpower situation has become critical. As a result we are shifting our emphasis from a sociological approach to an economic approach. This is absolutely necessary. We cannot provide other than bare essentials at public expense and we cannot keep any service which will encourage people to stay.

"We are working to facilitate the mechanics of enabling people to seek opportunities and to take advantage of the opportunities that exist outside. It is perfectly obvious that this is not a detention camp nor a prison camp. There are some people here, it is true, who are now restricted, but they are very few in number. It is ~~absolutely necessary~~ absolutely necessary that we get all other evacuee into normal American channels. It is not only necessary from the stand of the well-being and welfare of this minority group but it is also a necessary movement to support the war effort.

"Since 2500 very active people have relocated from the project and more are going out everyday, the economic management of the camp becomes involved. It is necessary to adjust to the situation in here in order to keep the camp going.

"I am concerned with relocation for the benefit of you people, relocation for the benefit of the United States relating to the war effort and I am very much concerned with readjustment inside the project in order to continue its operation in the most economical fashion. In regards to the latter we have sought to avoid discrimination in making adjustments to get down to the quota. There is no change in the relationship and the administration still has the best interest of this group in mind but it will be impossible for many individuals and groups to see the necessity for some of these radical adjustments.

"It is not only a policy of the WRA but the necessity for economic project operation that forces us into this program of adjustment and as long as there is the privilege of relocation we should not have any problems in here as a result of this adjustment. We are aiming at a goal of relocation and along this same course the project operation with its minimum number of employees is a directly contributing factor. I believe that if the people on the project would look at this from the same standpoint, that of achieving an ultimate objective we would have better cooperation.

"Some services deemed nonessential are being eliminated simply because we cannot have anything on the project which does not encourage relocation or contribute to the work program. We have lots of things to do both inside the project and outside between now and winter, and anything that interferes with these jobs must be put aside until they are done.

Stafford--WRA Relocation Policy--3

When winter comes and the relocation and farm work programs slow down I have no doubt that the recreation and social programs will be revived including movies.

"Wherever non-essential jobs are maintained we are not only wasting money in war time but we are also undermining the courage and morale of a lot of people who are going to go outside and face competitive conditions. People who have relocated are writing back that they acquired bad working habits on the project. In an effort to correct this everyone will be required to work a full eight hours and to maintain otherwise work standards comparable to outside conditions.

"Another shift that has come about because of normal work opportunities being available is the inability of those who choose to stay here to accept the jobs of their own preference regardless of whether or not that preference is for the good of the project. We are not pushing you out but you are perfectly free in most instances to go outside and relocate. If you stay here it is just not possible to dictate to the WRA your preference of work and insistence that non-essential jobs and services be maintained at public expense.

"Gradually the workers on the project will be readjusted so that only those who for one reason or another cannot relocate will be employed. We are achieving a cut in the project payroll to 2900 persons as of July 15. By continuous process from now on we will be adjusting the employees so that anybody who is capable of relocation will not be employed if we have some non-relocatable person who can handle the job just as well. It all fits into one pattern and one objective.

"This is not a popular thing to undertake but we must realize that this is a very serious situation. It is something that must be understood by all of the people if we are to succeed without confusion and misunderstandings. I am going to be accused of being tough and unfair to the evacuees. That will only be partly true. There are a lot of able young people around here who are perfectly capable of going outside and making good. Ninety-five per cent of those going out are making it all right. The other 5 per cent are causing themselves and us a lot of trouble and are jeopardizing the interests of this entire project. I don't believe that ships are built to rot out in harbor and I'm not going to be a party to having perfectly sound young people losing their ambition and courage in the center, when they could be contributing to the best interest of this minority group and of the nation by going outside and sticking to a job."

Regional Files 103, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

Sept. 15, 1942

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt

I am sorry to bother you but I want to tell you a our new relocation were in a six in a family but foods is not enough Im alwalys hungry. Yesterday everybody complain to Block Kitchen the cook said not enough food here so can't help it please. Will you do something for us rideaway every body talking about food short. We haven't got no money to buy things. And another thing I want to tell you theres so many rattlesnake and another bad bugs something - like crawfish this things bite people diex in a 4 hr. Also dirty sand stomr every day. We wish some Gentlemen come here and look the place there is about 1/2 inch dirt in a bed can't open window tall. We never saw such a place like this. this War over - our people don't like to stay here.

We want to work but there is not enough work in this place I know you can't do anything about storm but please do something about food. Ill waiting for your Answer

Please excuse my writing

Thank you

John Takamura
Block 39 - Bldg 7 - Apt. B
Minidoka

February 10, 1945

Mr. Zen Kikoshima
41-7-A
Hunt Idaho

Dear Mr. Kikoshima:

It was good to have your letter and only yesterday I asked someone if you were in Idaho one of the Japanese women who worked here was in Seattle for a short stay with her daughter. I have missed you a great deal now that we have to run old cars that need a lot of repairs and wish you were here at the old place down the street.

About trying to start with Japanese women, we have not been making any gloves since May of 1942 and since the Japanese left there has been a lot of Government regulations with our industry and we could not start up again for many reasons, we knew all were free to go places and some of the Japanese have called on us when in Seattle but there are and have been only a very few in Seattle, there is not any place they can live, no housing for them. If we could take back 50 to 60 of the old girls that have worked here we would then likely have to be responsible for others of their families, maybe a brother or children, mother or father and no telling how many would want to come to be in Seattle but right now there would be no way for us to even help them to get living quarters, we have talked with Mr. Hagan with the Seattle Relocation Headquarters and he has told us the housing problem was serious and that nothing could be done about it right now. Of course a very few might be able to find places or friends to live with, but to try and find places for any number of Japanese would be impossible.

Your Airmail letter came this morning dated the 7th and it looks like regular mail from Hunt is about as quick as Airmail.

Will be glad to have you write any time and if we get any information which will be a benefit to our old girls will let you know, meantime if you haven't much to do we would like to have the names and the girls glove number when they worked here that happen to be interested in coming back again.

With kind regards to all,

Yours very truly,

SEATTLE GLOVE COMPANY

R.B.DAVIS.

Times-News
Twin Falls, Idaho
December 8, 1943

WE'RE A "HOT SPOT"!

"How on earth do stories like that ever get started?"

You probably have asked yourself that same question dozens of times upon hearing rumors which you knew positively from personal experience to be entirely false.

In a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner we have a good example of how stories get started. Writing as if he were an authority on the Japanese situation in Idaho, James K. McCoy of San Francisco would have readers of the Examiner believe that Twin Falls is another Tule Lake.

"The town of Twin Falls," he wrote the editor, "is now controlled by the Japs, who have bought many types of business in the town and have bought large acreages of potato land. They roam the streets of Twin Falls in large numbers without guards or restrictions, go where they please and push Americans off the streets.

"This," the writer added emphatically, "is one JAP HOT SPOT that should be brought to the attention of the American people."

In one way it's unfortunate that Mr. McCoy's silly suggestion can't be carried out in extreme. If all the American people should flock to Twin Falls in anticipation of seeing this "Jap hot spot", they would learn the truth for themselves, the big scare would turn out to be a disappointing flop, and Mr. McCoy, deep in hiding to escape their wrath, would probably learn a big lesson.

It all goes to show how hatreds, personal prejudices and racial intolerance can warp one's senses into vicious ways of thinking--even to the point of spreading false and malicious rumors that only serve

to make mockery of the very principles for which the allied nations are fighting.

If some of these know-it-alls who are so quick to jump at conclusions would spend one tenth of their rumor-mongering efforts in seeking out the truth and accepting it for what it is worth, the world would be a lot better off.

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Time Reporter in Los Angeles
EDITORIAL PAGE
F. F. Runyon, editor
E. D. Bates, publisher
Pasadena Independent
Sunday, December 12, 1943

WHAT CARL HINSHAW THINKS OF THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

The Japanese problem in this country is a mighty serious and complex thing. And Tule Lake incidents have served to focus much attention on it. Disclosures from subsequent investigations at the War Relocation Center have riled the public temper to a point where all sorts of demands are being made. In altogether too many cases politicians are turning the war-born problem into a political haymaking picnic for themselves, such as, for instance, was the State Assembly committee's "comic opera" investigation into the activities of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play last week in Los Angeles.

One of the big troubles today, of course, is the fact that so many persons do not stop to consider all of the "difficult to handle" angles wrapped up in that simple phrase, "Japanese problem."

We got to wondering what our Congressman, Carl Hinshaw of California's 20th district, thought on the subject, and so we wrote him. He sends back a lot of enlightening information, and it's yours for what it is worth.

Writes Congressman Hinshaw:

I am afraid that some of our papers and distinguished citizens may be considerably off-base in demanding that the W.R.A. Centers be turned over to the army. I believe they do not fully understand the situation for lack of complete information.

(1) In the first place, the army wants nothing to do with women and children.

(2) If we separate women and children from their husbands and fathers in our camps, the Japs will do likewise for our own people in their control in the Philippines and elsewhere, all of which we must avoid.

(3) If we put the army in charge of Jap camps here, the Japs will put our people under control of their army, and the Jap army is the lowest form of life. I am informed that that would be the worst thing that could happen to our civilians under Jap control.

(4) I am further informed that our interned civilians in Japan are largely under control of the civil police there and that outside of Japan they are under the supervision of the Japanese Consular Service, supported by the Japanese army in some places and the Japanese navy in others. Therefore, if we were to transfer Japanese civilians in this

country to our War Department, the Japanese Consular Service would be supplanted by the Japanese army in toto.

(5) It is well known that the Japs are great imitators. Consequently, monkey-wise, they do everything that they think we do. I am informed that when we concentrated Japs at Santa Anita race track, they found a nice race track outside of Shanghai on which to concentrate some of our people.

(6) The principal source of difficulty at Tule Lake is found among the Kibei who were returned as children to Japan around 1924 and who re-entered this country in the years around and before 1940. These are mostly bachelors who apparently think it is smart to cause as much trouble as possible here in order that the Japanese in Japan may know that they are doing their part for the Homeland. These Kibei, about 90% of whom are bad actors, should have their citizenship rights jerked from them without further ceremony. At present they are being separated from the balance of those at Tule Lake and placed under real barbed wire and military guard. This should materially alleviate the situation problem, but it would be a damned sight better if they were removed from Tule Lake entirely and placed in a bad actor's camp under complete army or Department of Justice jurisdiction.

This presents legal legislative problems of no small magnitude, however, as they are entitled to their claim of American citizenship and cannot be deprived of it legally until the proper statute is enacted. In view of the fact that some 6,000 to 8,000 Jap-Americans are in the United States Army and a number of them doing a good job of fighting in Italy, that presents a further complication to the legislative angle. If they were all bad actors, it would be a cinch, but apparently a great many Jap-Americans want nothing to do with Japan or its institutions and desire to prove their loyalty to this country, by dying if necessary, but at least offering their lives.

In other words, my friend, this is one terrific problem and resolves itself into 7 or 8 different categories and 3 or 4 methods of treatment of each category, plus the further complication of our relations through neutral countries with the Japs in respect to their treatment of our civilians, of which there are something like 10,000.

You will be interested to know that approximately 3,000 of our citizens under Jap domination are about as free to move around in the territory where they are located as are a great many Japanese Nationals who are in the central and eastern portion of the United States.

NO, MR. LACEY, NO!

Editorial
Twin Falls Times-News
12/21/43

Recently the Times-News commented on a letter which had appeared in the "Editor's Mail Box" of the San Francisco Examiner. The letter, signed by James K. McCoy of San Francisco, referred to Twin Falls as a "Jap Hot Spot." One of the paragraphs read as follows:

"The town of Twin Falls is now controlled by the Japs, who have bought many types of business in the town and have bought large acreages of potato land. They roam the streets of Twin Falls in large numbers without guards or restrictions, go where they please, and push Americans off the streets."

In our editorial comment we pointed out that it is just such rumor-mongering as this that breeds race hatred and intolerance; that because of the widespread circulation of the San Francisco Examiner, the unwarranted damage done by this apparently irresponsible letter writer might have a far-reaching effect.

As could be expected, we have now received a letter from L. G. Lacey of Richmond, Calif., in which was enclosed the same clipping from the San Francisco Examiner.

"I am wondering if there is any truth in the statements that 'Japs are investing in business in Twin Falls and are buying up potato acreages.'"Mr. Lacey asked the Times-News. "Have the Japs really taken over Twin Falls...?"

Perhaps thousands of others have asked themselves the same question without going to the trouble of finding out whether there was any truth to Mr. McCoy's loose writing. Likely as not, those who are prejudiced have even allowed their imaginations to build up the story from where Mr. McCoy left off. And by now, there are some who would like to make themselves believe that the "white people of Twin Falls" are now hiding in dugouts to escape this imaginary invasion of their rights and safety.

Just to put the rumor-mongers back on the right track--and we have some of them right here in our own community--officials at the Twin Falls county courthouse have advised the Times-News that there's nothing to all this talk about the Japanese buying up property hereabouts. Going back as far as six months, not a single transaction of that nature has been recorded.

UN-AMERICAN

Idaho Statesman
December 22, 1943

Among the resolutions passed by the Idaho State Grange at Weiser the other day was one that must be abhorrent to any American not completely robbed of his senses and his decency by war hatreds. This is it: "We recommend that no part or parcel of land in the United States be sold or leased to any Japanese by the owner or agent thereof (who else could do it?) or by the United States government."

We heard some Grangers talking and they were almost frenzied in their approval of that stupid and contemptible resolution. We don't know if any of them have sons in the services, or, if they have, what they think their sons are fighting and dying for. We don't know whether Ray McKaig or E. T. Taylor introduced the resolution, or whether this piece of barbarism came out of the deluded soul of someone else; but if we know anything at all we know that it is bad patriotism, bad Christian doctrine, and a form of gangster democracy.

This resolution, you understand, applies to American Japanese, as well as to aliens. It applies to Japanese men now fighting for their country, this country, in Italy and elsewhere. It's bad enough to find lunatics and barbarians going off their nut in time of war--in time of war, mind you, that is to build a better world; but to find a State Grange doing it merely confirms an old conviction of ours that most likely this war too, in spite of all its noble hokum, will at last reach the level where brigands fight over that spoils.

- 2 -

We are well aware that if McKaig, Taylor, et. al. read this, they will come at us in letters that will reek of outraged piety, of shining ideals kicked around, of cheap rationalizing that can be had anywhere at a dime a dozen. Well, let them come. If we are not going even to make an attempt to be decent with the loyal Japanese fighting side by side with our own sons, then to hell with the war and let the barbarians have it.

#

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Clip

WAR DEPARTMENT MESSAGE

COMPLETE TEXT OF LT. ARNOLD'S TALK GIVEN

THIS IS THE COMPLETE TEXT OF A MESSAGE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT DELIVERED BY LT. STANLEY D. ARNOLD AT THE PUBLIC MEETING IN D.H. 3 SUNDAY NIGHT.

We are here on a mission which will be made plain to you within the next few minutes. Some questionnaires are to be distributed among you and what is said here is by way of explaining what use

The MINIDOKA
Irrigator

VOLUME NO. 12

MON. FEB. 8, 1943

PROCEDURE GIVEN FOR REGISTRATION

A block by block registration of all Minidoka residents 17 years of age and older will get under way this week. It is hoped that the registration and interviewing will begin today (Monday). The registration will begin in Block 1 and move consecutively through the center with the interviewing crew registering one block in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

Written notices will be sent to residents telling them where and when they will be interviewed. Residents who are working will be automatically excused from work for the half day when they are to be interviewed.

As announced previously this registration is the first step in a new program to place loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry where they will do the most good for the war effort. Male American citizens of Japanese ancestry between the ages of 17 and 37 will be offered an opportunity to serve in a combat unit for active service in a theatre of war.

A group from the War Department, Washington, D.C., has arrived in the center to accept applications from those eligible for military service. This group is headed by Lt. Stanley D. Arnold and includes Sgts. Carl E. Tuork, Eugene F. Jendrek and Akira Kato. Sgt. Kato is staying with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zenzo Kato. Sgt. Kato has served in the army for nearly a year.

Male citizens who do not desire to volunteer for induction or who are beyond military age, American-born girls and women of Japanese ancestry and males of Japanese ancestry who are not citizens will be considered for jobs in agriculture and in war production. Citizens fit for military service who do not wish to volunteer for induction now probably will be taken into the army in due time.

Through this registration the WRA expects to get clearance on a large number of employable persons. Approximately 8400 persons will be registered here.

the government intends to make of them.

Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended that ways should be found to return you to a normal way of life.

Presentations such as this one are being made simultaneously at all of the Relocation Centers over the United States. All citizens in this country who are of Japanese blood are being told the same things.

The effort is not a campaign or a drive but is an attempt to find a workable solution for the acute wartime problem of a portion of our population. Its fundamental purpose is to put your situation on a plane which is consistent with the dignity of American citizenship.

What is done is being done with the authority of the government of the United States and with the approval of the War Department. But whether it is to be successful will depend finally upon the voluntary acts of free American citizens.

You may object that this---your life here---is not freedom. The circumstances were not of your own choosing, though it is true that the majority of you and of your families accepted the restrictions placed upon your life with little complaint and without deviating from loyalty to the United States.

In any time of crisis, however, when national survival presents itself as the all-important issue, the best interests of the few must sometimes be temporarily sacrificed or disregarded for what seems the good of the many. The proof of a

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

The first of a series of public meetings to discuss the voluntary army induction program and the new employment possibilities was held Sunday night in D.H. 3.

Other meetings will be held as follows:

Wednesday (Feb. 8)	D.H. 15
Thursday (Feb. 11)	D.H. 24
Friday (Feb. 12)	D.H. 30
Monday (Feb. 15)	D.H. 36
Tuesday (Feb. 16)	D.H. 40

Speakers will be Harry L. Stafford, project director, and Lt. Stanley D. Arnold of the War Department, Washington, D.C. All meetings will begin at 7:30 p.m.

nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity.

Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hardship and great anxiety. That was because war came to the United States and imposed extraordinary burdens upon all of its citizens. Our citizens everywhere feel these burdens increasingly.

Your own burdens have differed from
(Continued on Page 2)

THE MINIDOKA *Irrigator*

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 Editorial Offices: 23-12-G & H
 Editor.....Jaxon S. Sonoda

Complete Text Of
Lt. Arnold's Talk

(continued from page 1)

those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind. The decisions which led to your present situation were studied as carefully as the rush of events permitted, and the steps taken were in the interest of national security and in behalf of your personal safety. You are aware of the reasons for what was done.

Not all Japanese Americans are loyal to their government. Not all members of any group of our population---even those whose ancestors came here hundreds of years ago---are fully loyal to their country.

OURS A FREE SOCIETY

That is so because ours is a free society permitting the individual often to choose in what measure he will contribute to the common good. In all groups there are individuals who will not accept any obligation to the land which gives them their opportunity. Wherever you find them and whatever their blood may be they are the disloyal ones.

When war came between Japan and the United States, there were immediately two difficult problems for our government in connection with that part of its population which is of Japanese blood. The first was how to deal fairly with the loyal citizen who wishes only to serve this country. The second was how to protect this nation from the acts of those who are not loyal.

It would have been a good thing if both of these obligations could have been met at one time. That was not possible because it has never been the practice of the United States to intrude into the privacy of its citizens and to keep track of all of their movements and make a check of their loyalty.

Therefore, until a better way could be found, a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of those among you who wished only to serve the United States.

COUNT UPON THE LOYAL

Of that, the government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you.

What is wanted by your government is

that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies and that ways shall be found to restore you as quickly as may be to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.

This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for those will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be gradually replaced by the same hardships which are now being experienced by other American families--the hardships of saying goodbye to family when you leave home to fight for the United States and the hardship of getting along without many things which Americans have always regarded as necessities.

WANTED FOR SERVICE

Americans of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty where they are fitted for combat duty and for war work where they are best suited for war work. They are wanted because the government and the Army are convinced of their loyalty. And they are wanted not less because of their ability as soldiers and as citizens doing useful work for the American community. You have superior qualifications for the kind of service in which it is intended to use you.

These are among the primary purposes of the questionnaire which is to be executed by you. Those who are willing and are loyal, of military age and physically fit, are being asked to volunteer for induction into the Army of the United States. Those who are loyal but for some reason are not qualified for military service--the young men and the young women--will be given the opportunity to support the war effort by work on the home front.

THE MAJOR PURPOSE

The major purpose of what is being done here, however, is this: There are some individuals in this center whose ties with the Japanese Empire are such as to disqualify them for positions of trust in this country. This does not mean that they will not be treated humanely, but it does mean that it would be unwise for this government in this time of crisis to give them an opportunity to endanger the national security. Therefore, steps must be taken to determine those individuals in whom the United States can place full trust and confidence. The questionnaire is a means to that end.

Your government would not take these steps unless it intended to go further in restoring you to a normal place in the life of the country, with the privileges and obligations of other American citizens. The invitation to the young men here to volunteer is simply a token of its good faith and further interest.

As was the case with all other Americans of military age who were first given

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 3)

To Secretary of War Stimson

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The proposal of the War Department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval. The new combat team will add to the nearly five thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country.

This is a natural and logical step toward the re-institution of the Selective Service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by the evacuation of the West Coast.

No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country

was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not and never was, a matter of



race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country where-

ever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.

I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

CONCLUSION: LT. ARNOLD'S TALK

the chance to volunteer for service, and if they did not so volunteer were then inducted into the Army via the Selective Service, it is contemplated that in the normal process of building our Army, those among you who do not volunteer but are of the right age and physically fit will probably be taken into the military service in due time.

YOUR OWN COMBAT TEAM

That is a part of sharing the lot of the general population of this country. You would not want that you would be treated differently than other Americans. Universal service is now the national policy and in the long run there is no better way to apportion our present military responsibilities.

However, the plan now being contemplated is that Americans of Japanese blood will be formed into their own combat team. You may want to know why it is being done this way. The reason is that if your strength were diffused through the Army of the United States—as has already been done with many other Americans of your blood—relatively little account would be taken of your action. You'd be important only as man-power—nothing more. But united, and working together, you would become a symbol of something greater than your individual selves, and the effect would be felt both in the United States and abroad. All other Americans would long remember what you had done for the country, and you would be a living reproach to those who

have been prejudiced against you because of your Japanese blood. Can it be doubted that this would mean a greatly improved relationship between you and all other parts of the American population in the post-war period? To the nations abroad, and especially to the peoples of the East, you would provide the measure of the solidarity of people who get together in the name of democracy.

Accordingly, you will be given the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other American soldiers. As you prove yourself qualified for officership, you will be given training for commissioned service and the only limits which will be placed upon how many of you are advanced to commissioned grade will be determined by your own willingness and ability. It is recognized that in point of aptitude for military service by reason not only of your natural ability but of your education, many of you are suitable officer material.

APPEAL UNNECESSARY

It was believed that you would want a straightforward presentation of this new proposal by the government, and therefore the explanation of the plan behind the questionnaire has been made as simply as possible.

It is not necessary for me to appeal to the loyalty of those who are loyal.

If there are any questions in your minds with regard to the policy or to the questionnaire, we will try to answer them during our stay here at the Center.

DEFENSE

U.S. War relocation authority, Hunt Idaho.

SPECIAL EDITION

PUBLISHED by
The IRRIGATOR
• 23-12-G&H

HUNT, IDAHO

FRI, FEB. 19, 1943

EXTEND ARMY POLICY!

Special Form Available For Technical Men

All professional, or technical men who might be entitled to commissions or technical ratings in the U.S. Army will be permitted to make application on Form 3-44 and state that they will serve, if given professional, technical or commissioned status, according to information received by Project Director Harry L. Stafford from the War Department.

All of these applications for voluntary induction into the Army will be considered in Washington, D.C., and any person not receiving the rating he requested may, if he so desires, withdraw his application. In other words, the application is conditional.

This applies to professional
(Cont'd. on pg. 2)

NON-CITIZENS MAY VOLUNTEER NOW

The War Department has announced that an extension of its policy with regard to aliens is being seriously considered. Project Director Harry L. Stafford stated Thursday.

He declared that the War Department group headed by Lt. Stanley D. Arnold now at this center has been advised that they may receive applications from non-citizens who desire to volunteer for induction into the U.S. Army.

Applications will be taken now to preclude the necessity of the War Department team's having to return at a future date and will be held pending final determination of the War Department's policy.

The non-citizens in the Army age group 17 to 37 who desire to volunteer may apply to the War Department team in the Outside Employment Office, Administration Area.

FRI. FEB. 19, 1943

MAY VISIT AGAIN

It is important that all persons who were undecided when they were interviewed by members of the War Department team make another visit to the team and complete their questionnaires.

The War Department's program in this center is half completed and the team does not want to leave questions unanswered at the close of the registration.

The office of the War Department team here to accept applications of residents volunteering for Army induction will be open every evening from 7 to 9 for the interviewing of non-citizens who apply for induction and of technical and professional men.

Special Form For Technical Men Here

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

and technical men such as physicians, dentists, engineers, pre-medical students, pharmacists, architects, ministers of all religions and sects, accountants, etc.

Details will be considered in personal interviews with members of the War Department team who are located in the Outside Employment Office, Administration Area, beginning Monday (Feb. 22) when the special forms will be available.

COMBAT UNIT FORMATION HIT

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Feb. 13,-- Senator Mahoney from Multnomah County, in a memorial to Congress, asks that the order admitting Japanese American citizens to the army and navy be rescinded and that any of these citizens now in service be discharged.

LOS ANGELES--Protesting the plan to form a Japanese American citizens' combat unit, Los Angeles Parlor No. 45 of the Native Sons of the Golden West adopted a resolution asking Congress to nullify the "declared intention of the War Department to organize and enroll such a unit."

"The enrollment of Japanese would be inimical to the welfare of California, the United States and will undoubtedly create a dangerous threat to a proper and adequate defense of this country," the resolution states in part.

CLOSING TIME FOR DAILY MAIL GIVEN

Hunt residents were asked by Teruji Umino, acting postmaster, to observe that the closing times for outgoing mail are as follows:

Outside mail boxes, 8 a.m., collection; at the post office, 11 a.m.

FRI. FEB. 19, 1943

PRINTED IRRIGATOR MAY BE SENT OUT FOR 5¢ A COPY

Subscriptions for the IRRIGATOR to be mailed outside can be made at the two Mail Order offices in Blks. 12 and 30 as well as at the IRRIGATOR office, 23-12-GH.

Rates for the new printed IRRIGATOR are 5¢ a copy, 65¢ for a quarter (13 weeks), or \$1.25 for 6 months.

The IRRIGATOR will be distributed without charge as has been done heretofore to residents within the project.

25 MILE SPEED LIMIT ORDERED

To All WRA Departments and Truck Drivers:

Beginning 8 a.m., February 19th, a speed limit of 25 miles per hour on project roads and highway roads to gravel and coal pits will be strictly enforced. This order is to conform to instructions received by the Project Director from the State Highway Department. Pursuant to the order, Internal Security will make observations of all trucking operations to use that speeds of trucks are held down to 25 miles per hour, or less.

H.L. STAFFORD
Project Director

MAGIC VALLEY J.A.C.L. CHAPTER PLANS PUSHED

A Magic Valley (Twin Falls area) chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League is in the process of organization as announced by George Makabe, Twin Falls, elected temporary chairman by a group of 18 eligible for membership at a recent meeting, according to the Twin Falls Times-News.

Membership is open to American citizen of Japanese ancestry living in various towns over the Magic Valley, it was announced.

Membership, however, is not being sought from the Minidoka relocation center, since three former Coast chapters are already functioning in Hunt.

The Magic Valley chapter with a potential membership of 30 to 50 would seek to cooperate with the USO in serving members of the armed forces of Japanese ancestry staying in Twin Falls to visit residents in Hunt.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR HAMANISHI SUN.

Memorial services for Hironi Hamanishi, formerly of Fife, Washington, will be conducted Sunday, February 21, at 2:00 p.m. in Rec. hall 16. Hamanishi died at the Tule Lake Relocation center.

ARMY MOVE LAUDED

Nation's Press Comments Favorably

Some comments, editorial reactions of leading newspapers through out the nation toward the announcement of the Japanese American combat team were as follows:

Springfield, Mass. Republican:

The conditions that immediately developed after Pearl Harbor inevitably throw a cloud of suspicion over the West Coast Japanese of whatever category...the course of the Pacific war, probably, has so far relieved attention in our west coast states...that the constitution is coming into its own again...The executive departments are already working toward the abandonment of the drastic emergency policies with respect to the Japanese....the organization of such a unit for military service would surely create a good impression among the mass of Americans.

Hartford, Connecticut, Courant:

The announcement...is welcome evidence of a further loosening of the harsh restrictions under which these citizens have lived for more than a year...The decision of the Army to form units from among the young men in the camps ought to speed the whole process of restoring the loyal citizens to normal

life...the nation will benefit.... from demonstrating, if after a long a delay, its conviction that patriotism and loyalty are not a matter of color but of spirit.

Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution:

There is little doubt once trained they will form combat units of highest value in the fighting zones...Lieutenant General Emmons pointed out that the role of these Americans of Japanese descent has not been easy... "They have behaved themselves admirably under most trying conditions and have brought great quantities of war bonds and by the labor of their hands have added to the common defense."

Springfield, Illinois, Journal:

The decision...may be the key to the solution of a most difficult wartime problem...if race is no longer a bar to service in the armed forces reinstatement of loyal Japanese Americans in civilian activities is the logical sequences...There is wisdom as well as justice in the Army's decision to give the Japanese Americans a break at the front.

Portland, Oregon, Oregonian:

This announcement will be pleas-

PRESS COMMENTS

(Cont'd from pg. 4)

ing to every believer in the usages of true democracy. There were not a few young Americans of Japanese parentage who may have felt that, somehow, democracy had failed them when they were treated as enemy aliens. Still they were loyal in word and deed, for they understood the seeming necessity of their segregation. It may be said with a good deal of truth that in also they were admirably American patience. Now that the wrong has been righted, the wrong that could not be helped, until matters were sifted, these young men--these young Americans--are bad news for Hirschite.

New York Times:

The wise method of dealing with Nisei was that of patient individual inquiry into cases. This has gone far enough and yielded results encouraging enough to justify Secretary Stimson's announcement that qualified ones among them will be enrolled in a new army unit. The episode touches one's sympathies. These Japanese are American citizens, just as are the young men of German and Italian descent who are loyal members of our fighting services. Their education has been American. They would not be at home in Japan, nor even in time of peace would there

ALL FREIGHT MUST BE ADDRESSED VIA EDEN

Incoming freight and express should be addressed: "c/o Project Direct or, Hunt, Idaho, via Eden," administrative officials this week advised residents here.

They should not be addressed to Hunt Branch, Twin Falls, Idaho, as have been done by some.

Parcel posts, however, may be addressed to Hunt, Idaho, it was added.

Basic Harmony Class Meeting Bi-Weekly

A basic harmony class under the direction of E. Erlandson is meeting on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 4 to 5 p.m. in Rec. 22, the adult education department announced this week.

Vital Statistics

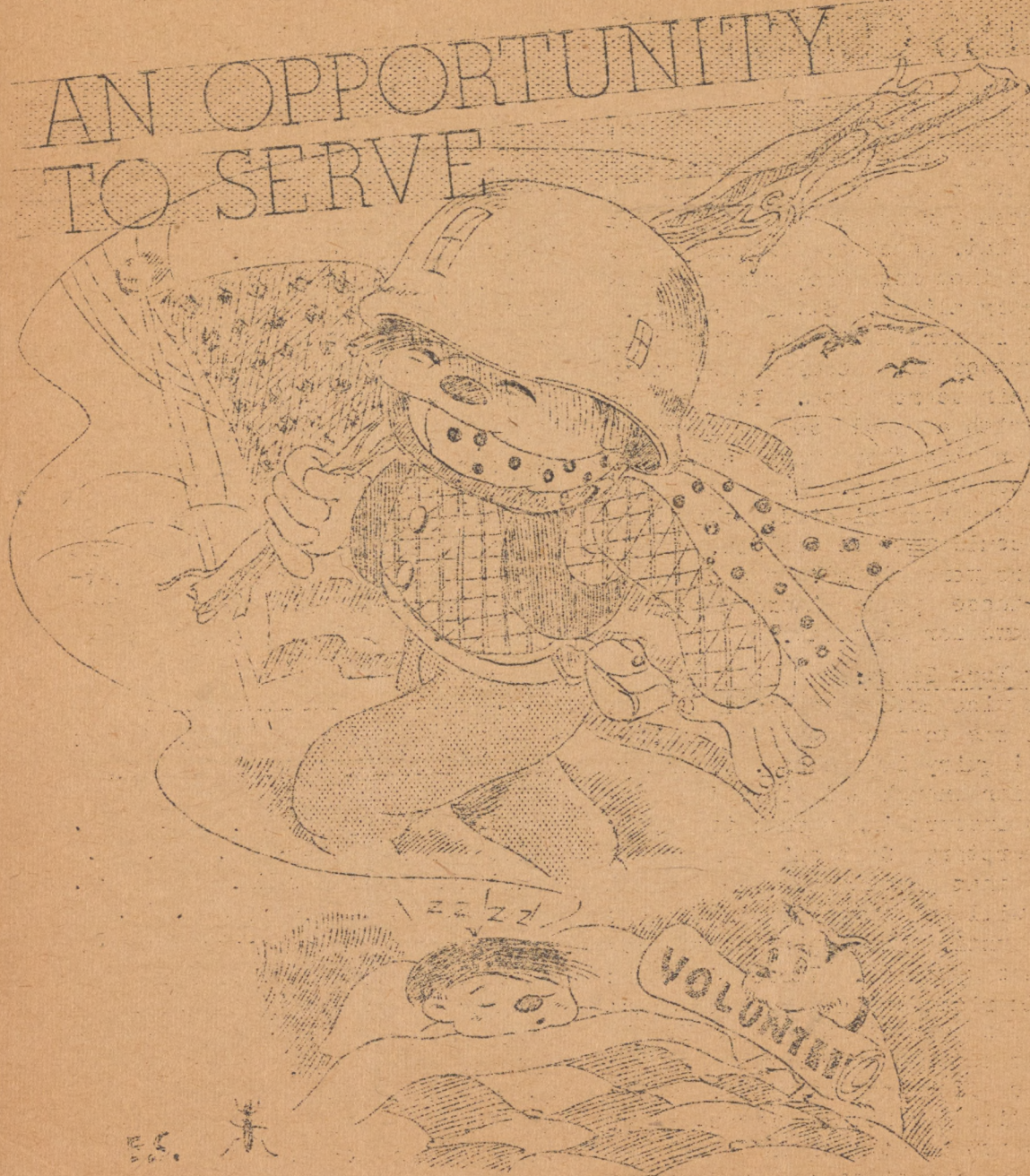
BIRTHS:

KINOMOTO--boy to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Kinomoto, 42-2-4, Feb. 15.

AKAMATSU--girl to Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Akamatsu, 10-7-, Feb. 15.

be a place for them there. When the war is over they may help to interpret America to a chastened and sobered Nippon. Their eagerness now to bear arms in the nation's battle may ameliorate their rather lonesome lot in this country.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE



MARGIN Notes

This special edition is a transition piece. The mimeographed IRRIGATOR officially died when the last copy of the last issue (Vol. II, No. 15) was tucked away in our file. As previously announced, there will be no IRRIGATOR until it comes out in printed form for the first time on Saturday, the 27th.

But in the meantime, the administration and the project populace need a communication medium. That need, whenever it arises between now and the 27th, will be met with special jobs such as this.

Reports reaching our editorial ear with vexing persistence have it that project nay-sayers are cornering volunteers and prospective volunteers with derisive talk.

If you're not volunteering, that's your personal business. But remember: the same goes for the guy who's all for it.

When you sneer at the boys who signed up, or seek to discourage others contemplating the step--- watch out!

We seem to recollect a federal regulation which provides severe penalties for individuals guilty of statements or activities that sabotage enlistment.

Off-project conditions aren't as plush as they might be

thought here. And, priorities aren't on foodstuffs and other necessities alone.

Downtown dances are discouraged at the University of Washington, 5 miles from the main stem area of Seattle. That means that most affairs get no further from the campus than the class sessions.

A tolo dance at the University, a tradition to reckon with, this year was tabbed for the women's gym. With this damper on, the evening went on, the bare lights playing up the muscle work apparatus, the absence of streamers, crepe paper embellishments, the usual dream effects.

Residents of the girls' dorms at the University were handed eviction notices to make way for hundreds of Navy Flight Preparatory students. Fraternity houses, for years masculine strongholds, now raided of its membership, have been given up to the girls for the duration.

AMBULANCE DRIVER'S SERVICES RECOGNIZED

For "the minute attention and kindness" which he rendered Hunt residents, Juichi Kobayashi, 2-10-E, an ambulance driver, was the recipient yesterday of a letter of appreciation from S. Hara, Central Block Manager.

Hara was delegated to write the letter at the block managers' meeting on Feb. 8.

非市民の 志願兵受附

當轉住所長ハリー・レスター
ジョード氏木曜日の言明によれば
陸軍省では外人の志願兵募
集に關して目下深甚なる考
慮が拂はれてゐると。陸軍省
代表として現在當所に出張中
のスタンレイ・D・アイルド中尉
一行は、非市民にして軍役服
務を志願する者も之を受附ける
やう本省より訓令をうけてゐる。
外人志願兵を此際受附けた上
で陸軍省方針の最後の決定
を待つ事は、將來再び同省より
軍官を派遣する手間を省略
する事となる。此意味で申込み
が今回受附けられる事となつた。
年齢十七歳以上廿七歳迄の非
市民にして服役志願者は行政
區の所外職業部事務所に出
頭申込み事となる。

非市民の殊に特種技術を
修得せる男子の志願兵の面談
受附は毎晩七時より九時の
間陸軍省代表一行の事務
所で行はれる事となつた。

質疑は訊せ

二度の會見強調

陸軍省派遣一行による統行中
の質問調書作成は當所で現
在約半分どころ完成したが、す
むに面談のみで而も其際決
がつき兼ねたまゝ、右一行と面接し
た人は、今一度出頭會見して質
問調書の完結を計つた。
右士曹等は登録の終結に至つて
また解答されたい質疑が介在
するが、如き事のないうち心願し
て居る。

特殊技術者の

志願兵手続

陸軍省よりスタンフォード所長に
到達した情報によれば、專問或は
特殊技術と面の男子で、軍務

服役に當つて士官又は技術將
校たり得る者は人残らず、書
式第三〇四号Aによつて志願
手続を行ふ事が出来る。而して
専門的技術的或は士官の位
階が附與されば軍務に服する
と具申してもよい事になつてゐる。
此の種の志願申込みに對しては
全部軍府に於て査定が行は
れる而して申請通りの格位が與
へられたい場合は、當人が希望
なれば右志願申込みを撤回す
る事が出来る。別言すれば條件
附申込みである。之は醫師、齒
科醫技師、醫學學生、藥劑師、
建築技師、宗祿を問はず、牧師
及び計理士等の如き専門技術
者に適用されるものとす。各個
人に亘る詳細は陸軍省代表、軍
官との面談に於て考慮され、事
となつて居る。前述の特別書式
は来る月曜日三月廿二日から入
出来る事となつて居る。

COLORADO RIVER
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT The MINIDOKA
SEP 23 1942
PAGE 2 ARIZONA
IRRIGATOR

Vol. I, No. 2

Hunt, Idaho

Friday, Sept. 18, 1942

80 NISEI FARM WORKERS USED AT TWIN FALLS

Eighty nisei farm workers are living in the Twin Falls Farm Security Camp under conditions which seemed satisfactory to an observation group from Minidoka this week. More field volunteers from the relocation project are expected to be quartered soon at the FSA camp located just beyond the Twin Falls city limits.

"There has been no friction between our Japanese boys and the other residents," said Roy C. Lane, camp manager. "At first the boys were hesitant about making use of our facilities but now they are a part of the set-up."

Residents live in barracks which have been divided into one-room quarters, 14 by 16 feet, with cement floors. Steel double-deck beds, two pairs to each room, are furnished. The camp also supplies a metal utility table and two folding chairs. A small wood-burning kitchen stove for heating and cooking is placed in each living unit.

(Cont'd. on pg. 3)

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF COAL ASSURED COLONISTS HERE

Government bids for 20,000 tons of coal have been sent to San Francisco WRA headquarters, according to K. G. Merrill, Procurement officer.

This order is only the starting bid, he said. When the coaling system is installed at the Minidoka rail siding now under construction, five cars a day will be unloaded.

"Sagebrush must not be used as fuel," Head Engineer Joseph D. Bacca warned

CO-OP ON NON PROFIT BASIS; DIRECTORS TO BE ELECTED

Non-profit operation of all retail enterprises and services was assured for the community this week with the announcement that organization of a consumer's co-operative association is well under way.

The association, membership in which is open to all adult colonists, will finance and direct a vast network of ventures to meet the daily needs of Minidoka's

HUGE FARM AREA IN PROJECT PLAN

The need soon for land-clearing crews, farm and produce workers and others experienced in engineering was cited this week by Joseph P. Bacca, senior engineer, when he unfolded plans for the development of the Minidoka Relocation Project.

When the irrigation project is completed, Bacca revealed, from three to four thousand acres of land will be available for farming purposes. This area, located between the community buildings and the main canal, is expected to be ready by spring.

The big farm acreage will produce truck garden crops ranging from lettuce, peas and beans to tomatoes, potatoes and sprouts, according to Bacca.

10,000 residents, with all earnings to be returned to the project.

Service agencies to be operated by the association will include the community stores already doing business, as well as a mail-order office, shoe and watch repair shops, beauty parlors, barber shops and any other legitimate business that may be in demand.

Orders are now being placed for clothing and dry good merchandise which will be retailed at stores to open in Blks. 14 and 30 in the near future, according to John Essene, superintendent of Community Enterprises.

Essene explained that membership in the co-operative is available at \$10 per share. He added that a down payment of \$1 on a share will secure voting membership.

Directing the organization of the association, which will be incorporated after its complete establishment, is T. Sakahara, formerly of Fife, Wash.

To implement the organization
(Cont'd. on pg. 6)

OKADAS VISIT

Hito Okada, national JACL treasurer, arrived here Tuesday morning from Salt Lake City for a combined business and personal visit before continuing on to Cody, Wyo. He was accompanied by Mrs. Okada and their daughter, Carolyn.

THE *Minidoka* IRRIGATOR

Published by the WRA at Hunt, Idaho

Dick Takeuchi, Managing Editor; Jackson Sonoda, News Editor; Tony Gomes, Copy Editor; Dyke Miyagawa and Rube Hosokawa, Special Reporters; Daiki Miyagawa, Taka Oka, Makiko Takahashi, Kenji Tani, Tadako Tamura, Yuji Hiromura, Sumie Itami, Taka Ichikawa, Reporters; Takako Matsumoto, Gertrude Takayama, Shizuko Kawamura, Typists; George Minato, Technician; Takaaki Hirai and Karl Fujimoto, Staff Artists; Thomas Yamauchi, Circulation Mgr.

Editorial:

A STORY IN THE MAKING

Minidoka is not 68,000 acres of sagebrush, stinging dust and desert wind. It is not rice and beans for lunch or stenchy outside toilets and cold showers at night. Minidoka is not a proud sixteen-wing hospital or Harry Stafford or sentries on patrol.

Minidoka is not Camp Harmony or North Portland.

Minidoka is much more than all that. It is an idea, a young idea. It is hope and patience. It is courage. Minidoka is unselfishness. It is a story which will be told over and over again years from now.

Minidoka is a dream that belongs to us.

Minidoka is what we make it, what we sacrifice. Minidoka is you and I, our next door neighbors and all the other 10,000 neighbors who live in the little homes down the dusty street.---R.H.

REPATRIATION STILL POSSIBLE
APPLICATIONS BEING TAKEN

Contrary to prevailing rumors, repatriation of Japanese nationals and persons of Japanese descent is still possible and applications for such are still being taken, Carl V. Sandoz, counselor, said today. Particulars, as well as application forms, may be obtained at the office, Bldg. 22-9-E and F.

As far as is known, three families from Camp Harmony have been accepted for repatriation and are scheduled to leave on the Swedish ship, *Grispholm*.

Others who have applied for repatriation and have not as yet been placed on the state department's approved list, are still eligible to be considered for late sailings, since new lists are constantly being prepared for future exchanges between this country and Japan, it was explained.

According to Sandoz, a majority of cases on the first few approved list are families whose father or husband has been in-

terned and the only means open for re-uniting the family, or securing the internec's release is through repatriation. Applicants may cancel their repatriation plans anytime before sailing, Sandoz said.

SET REHEARSAL
DATE FOR CHOIR

Mass choir rehearsals are being held every Wednesday at 7 p.m. in Dining Hall 23, according to Mrs. Mae Hara, who asks those interested to turn out.

Seventh and eighth and freshman girls will meet Saturday at 1 p.m. in Dining Hall 23 for glee club practice, followed by sophomore, junior and senior girls who will practice from 2:30 p.m.

ARKANSAS-BOUND

Stockton evacuees will leave for Arkansas relocation beginning Oct. 3.

PREP SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT
WILL START

Well, boys and girls, the dream was nice while it lasted!

The rude awakening for vacation-groggy students came this week when Jerome T. Light, high school principal, announced that preliminary enrollment blanks for all junior and senior high school pupils are now available at their block manager's office.

Light requested all students in the seventh grade and above to contact their leaders for the required blanks and return them filled to the managers before Monday, Sept. 21.

These preliminary records are not final, Light explained, and will not be binding. The school counseling staff will aid the student in the final enrollment after the high school is opened, he said.

"These preliminary records will help a great deal in planning a good school program, and we ask you to fill them out as accurately and as fully as possible," Light said.

"In the section marked 'Life Plans', you should tell what you hope to do after you have finished all your schooling," Light continued. "In other words, for what do you want your education to prepare you?"

"We do not expect you to know at the present exactly what you want to do in the distant future."

"We want you however, to talk with your parents and your friends and make the best choice that you can for the time being," Light continued.

"We expect you to change your plans as you grow older. We think that if many of you did not change them during your high school years, you would not be learning as much about the world and yourself as you should be," he concluded.

In the section marked "Subjects Desired," stu-

(Cont'd. on Pg. 5)

BLOCKS VACATED AS REHOUSING MOVE BEGINS

The actual reassignment of housing swung into action Wednesday morning when residents of Blk. 6 began their movement into Blk. 8 to be followed by Blk. 4's movement into Blk. 7. The hospital staff will move into the vacated areas.

Families still residing in recreation rooms and dormitories, or with other families, will be rehoused as soon as apartments can be made available. Torne Haycke, housing superintendent promised.

Families leaving for work out of camp will have apartments reserved for them upon their return.

Farm labor volunteers crowded the Off-Project Employment office this week as 799 Minidoka residents registered for work, it was learned by The Irrigator. To date, 142 laborers have left to take employment, 94 to Blaine, Mont, and 48 to Twin Falls

CENSUS DRIVE OPENS MONDAY, TO LAST MONTH AND A HALF

WRA's official and complete census of all individuals living in Hunt will get under way Monday, Sept. 21, with the huge undertaking assigned to 40 interviewers,

it was announced today. The project is expected to take a month and a half.

Individuals, 14 and over, will be notified by messengers as to when to appear at designated recreation halls where the interviews will take place. Those under 14 will have their parents supply the necessary information. Each interview will last about 20 minutes, it was said.

Information pertaining to personal identification, family relationships, education and occupation will be sought to form an official, permanent record which will be kept strictly confidential, officials assured.

The record will go into administration files and will be used by the WRA for planning educational and recreational programs and for selecting personnel for various activities, it was explained.

Those working were assured by Assistant Project Director Shaffer that no time will be taken off for reporting for the interviews.

HAYASHI RITES HELD FRIDAY

Funeral services for Pvt. Eugene Hayashi, who died Sept. 12 at Camp Carson, Colo., after a short illness, will be held at 7 p.m. Friday in Dining Hall 23 with the Rev. Emery Andrews officiating. Eugene was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Hayashi of Hunt.

The body, accompanied by the company sergeant arrived in Hunt, Wednesday morning.

Pvt. Joseph Hayashi of Fort Riley, Kansas was with his brother at the time of his death.

and vicinity.

The bulk of the farm work will get underway about Oct. 1 and will last until mid-November.

Sections III will hold a Community Sing at Dining Hall 17, 7:30 p.m. Friday.

ACTIVITIES HEADS NAMED

Supervisors to head each of the six divisions into which this department will be divided were disclosed this week by George Ishihara, community activities head.

Those named were: Masaru Uno, athletics; George Okada, entertainment; Mrs. Ishi Morishita, arts and handicrafts; Mrs. Mae Hara, musical activities; Waka

Mochizuki, club activities; Jeanne Mori, children's activities.

Ishihara also revealed the community will be divided into seven sections, each with a coordinator to work with the section leaders of different activities. These coordinators and section leaders are yet to be appointed.

The blocks comprising the various sections will be as follows:

- Sec. I---1,2,3,4,5.
- Sec. II---6,7,8,10,12.
- Sec. III-13,14,15,16,17,19.
- Sec. IV--21,22,24,26,23.
- Sec. V---28,29,30,31,32.
- Sec. VI--34,35,36,37,38.
- Sec. VII-39,40,41,42,44.

Also announced was the fact that the recreation hall in Block 21 will serve as the headquarters and the store room for the recreational department. Lincoln Beppu was appointed chief custodian.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS

OHASHI -- boy to Mr. and Mrs. Mokichi Ohashi of 41 C-B, Sept. 12.

TOYOOKA -- girl to Mr. and Mrs. James Toyooka of 35-10-E, Sept. 10.

DEATHS

KITA, Heizo, 41, of 1-12, at Project hospital, Sept. 7.

BRIEF NOTES

Go players of the entire community have been invited to participate in the first tournament to be held here, Saturday, Sept. 26, in Dining Hall 23, from 1 to 10 p.m.

The public library at Recreation Hall, Blk. 31 opened for circulation service Monday. The hours are 1 to 9 p.m. daily.

Another branch will be opened in Recreation 7.

Model plane enthusiasts will meet this Saturday, 2 p.m., in Rec. 21

Ice-skating enthusiasts will meet in Recreation 21 on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 7 p.m. to formulate plans for this winter's activities. All interested are requested to attend.

RELEASE FORMS AVAILABLE

Although no further releases for student relocation have come through since last week, his office is expecting such releases to come in daily, Carl V. Sandoz, counselor, Bldg. 22-2-E and F, reported.

Those who have already applied for relocation are required to fill out an individual record on Form No. 26, covering a detailed record of the applicants personal history as well as his activities prior to evacuation. Copies of Form No. 26 are available at the Counselor's office.

Students who wish re-

location releases must be citizens and have sufficient financial means of supporting themselves for at least one year.

According to Sandoz, the students themselves must be accepted by schools on the approved list with final release coming from the San Francisco WRA Office after approval by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FORCE ADDS MEN

Traffic policemen, now numbering 70 with the recent addition of 14 Portlanders, will soon go on a 24-hour shift, according to Lieut. "Sanni" Hendko.

PERMITS NEEDED FOR MEETINGS IN PUBLIC HALLS

A written permit must be secured from the Community Services office to hold any meeting in any public building, such as, recreation hall, dining hall, or laundry.

This includes private parties, committee meetings, mass meetings, etc. This request is necessary to avoid conflicts of meeting. George L. Townsend, Chief of Community Services, said. Abe Hagikawa of the Community Services office maintains the schedule for all meetings.

LEGAL AID OFFERED COLONISTS BY WRA

SAN FRANCISCO—Assistance in handling problems concerning their properties is assured residents of relocation centers with the establishment by the War Relocation Authority of the Division of Evacuee Property.

Its function is to oversee the administration of agricultural, residential, and commercial property to the best interests of evacuees and the national welfare. Since waste of any resources is detrimental to the war effort, this policy will insure the maximum utilization of these properties with full and proper regard for the rights of evacuees.

This does not mean that the Government will do the work of private agencies where satisfactory channels for the handling of properties already exist. The function of the Division is rather to help owners with problems which have arisen subsequent to their evacuation and which they cannot solve personally or through their authorized agents.

Every effort will be made to provide a just administration of property and no evacuee should expect that WRA, because of its Federal status, will

exert any influence in his behalf that is not in accordance with sound business principles. In other words, the solution of property management problems will be based on fair treatment for all parties to any transaction.

Primarily, the Evacuee Property Division will act in the capacity of adviser or negotiator. Where necessary, then, an evacuee may enlist the assistance of WRA to:

- Secure tenants or operators for both agricultural and commercial properties.
- Negotiate new leases or renewals of existing leases.
- Obtain buyers for real or personal property of all kinds.
- Effect settlement of claims for or against an evacuee.
- Adjust differences arising out of inequitable, hostile, made or indefinite agreements.
- Obtain an accounting for amounts due, and facilitate collection thereof.
- Ascertain whether property is being satisfactorily maintained or whether damage or waste is occurring.
- Check inventories of goods and equipment, and recommend utilization of

material for the best interests of the evacuee and the nation.

Field offices have been set up in three locations to expedite business transactions. The Seattle office will handle cases involving property located in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana; the San Francisco office will care for California north of Tehachapi, Nevada and Utah; and the Los Angeles office will serve California south of Tehachapi and Arizona.

Property owners needing assistance should present their problems first to the Project Legal Aid Department or the Project Attorney. If problems arise that require property inspection or some other treatment that cannot be handled by the project legal staff, the legal staff will gather all pertinent information and documents for forwarding to the proper field office. This procedure will insure a quicker service than if the evacuee contacted the Division of Evacuee Property directly, since the project staff can assemble the necessary facts to permit the property supervisors to act without delay.

TWO NEW AMBULANCES ACQUIRED BY HOSPITAL

Two new Army ambulances began making sick calls early this week as the Project hospital announced the purchase of the new vehicles replacing the delivery truck which heretofore had served the community as a makeshift ambulance.

The hospital's increasing list of incoming and outgoing patients called for a faster and more efficient ambulance service. More than 90 patients daily have necessitated the opening of four wards which require more than 130 orderlies, nurses and aides.

As the hospital's load

STUDENTS BEGIN ENROLLMENT

(Cont'd. from pg. 2)

dents are asked to put all the subjects which they and their parents think they should study in order to fulfill their life plans.

Meanwhile, the elementary registration which includes the kindergarten was scheduled to close Friday when children in Blks. 29, 35, 39 and 42 sign up in their dining halls.

Mildred E.E. Bennett, grammar school principal estimated more than 950 children will have been enrolled by Friday evening. They will be taught at two schools, one at each end of the community. The names of the schools will be selected by the students themselves, it was announced.

For the little tots between 3 and 5 years of age nursery schools have been started at Recreations 2 and 26 with 98 children already enrolled, it was revealed.

Educational policies of the community schools will be formulated by an educational workshop composed of faculty members, colonist employees and members of the administrative staff at a meeting within a few days, it was announced.

increased with the influx of the Portland colonists. Head Nurse Maxalyn Evans announced that the immediate staff had been increased with the addition of a new doctor, Dr. Robert H. Shiomi, from Portland.

Telephone service, now being installed, will eventually enable the colonists to make emergency calls from block manager's offices.

The schedule for ambulance service for pre-natal examination is as follows:

Blks. 1 to 19---only mothers between the eighth and ninth months of pregnancy will be called for at Blk. Mgrs. offices 2-6-16-19 at 1 to 1:30 p.m. Mondays.

Blks. 30 to 44---all expectant mothers meet at Blk. Mgrs. offices 32-38-42 at 2 p.m. Mondays.

Blks. 21 to 28---all expectant mothers meet at Blk. Mgrs. offices 24 & 28 at 3 p.m. Mondays.

Babies of all ages will be given periodical examinations, if mothers so wish, at the well-baby clinic between 1 and 4 p.m. on Fridays, Dr. L. M. Neher, chief medical officer, declared.

"It is my hope that the school curriculum can be so closely identified with community activities that each will be strengthened by the other," Orby D. Cole, curriculum adviser, declared this week.

Of interest to young men who have studied any line of engineering is the news that a trainee's school for the furthering of their studies is being planned. Those with field experience will be chosen for membership on a coordinating board within the Project Area. High school boys who desire to take up any one of the divisions of engineering will be given a chance to learn.

Plans were expected to be completed soon and further announcements will be made.

ALL-INCLUSIVE SPORT PROGRAM SEEN FOR CAMP

Sports devotees of the community will have plenty to do in their spare moments as far as athletics are concerned if present plans of the Community Activities Office are carried through. Baseball, basketball, football, horseshoes, boxing and ping pong are some of the sports to be sponsored by the community, it was revealed by Masaru "Chick" Uno, athletic supervisor.

Uno announced that the Golf Committee is already on the lookout for a suitable course site while the baseball and basketball bodies are working on problems of backstops, courts, and diamonds.

For winter sports, high hill nearby is being cleared of sagebrush, Uno explained, for the construction of a ski slope. The ice rink will be located below the Warehouse area and will be built by flooding the site. The weather does the rest, Uno said.

GIRLS' SOFTBALL

Girls' softball rivalry will flare up this Sunday at 9:30 a.m. when teams representing Portland and Seattle tangle on the lot between Blks. 28 and 30.

George Yamauchi of the Rose City is pinning his hopes on Nori Oda and Sumi Matsushita. Roy Sakamoto is mentor for the Seattle ten.

OUTSIDE LABOR CONDITIONS TOLD

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

The camp is supplied adequately with both cold and hot running water, a huge laundry room, clean, modern toilets and showers. In addition, there is a spacious recreation hall and a library.

An up-to-date clinic with a trained nurse also is available for FSA residents. It stands as a separate unit near the entrance of the well-landscaped encampment.

CO-OP ON NON-PROFIT BASIS

(Cont'd. from Pg. 1)

nizational drive, educational films depicting the functions of consumers' cooperatives in various parts of the country are being shown this week in project dining halls.

According to instructions issued by the TRA, the association here will operate on limited-interest rates and a restricted capital investment. Credit sales are forbidden, and

goods will be retailed "at prevailing market prices."

A board of directors elected by the members will act as a governing body and plan expansion and development of added services on the basis of need and availability of funds.

FEDERATED CHURCH

Sunday, Sept. 20

Morning church--see bulletins. Evening vesper--dining hall 23, 7 p.m.

122,192.33 FOR
PUYALLUP PAY

Camp Harmony's wage crews formed queues in Dining Hall 23 Wednesday to claim back paychecks amounting to \$22,192.23, fiscal accountant Clarence H. Hurst revealed yesterday. Remuneration was for the July 27--Aug. 26 fiscal month.

For work done subsequent to Aug. 26, pay will come later, Hurst said. The clean-up crew, and a few others, have an extra check coming.

ABSENTEE VOTING PROCEDURE EXPLAINED

Evacuees in War Relocation Centers will probably be unable to acquire a voting residence in the state and county where the centers are located, the solicitor of the War Relocation Authority announced recently. However, all citizens of the United States who are 21 years of age or over, and who are duly registered in the county from which they were evacuated may vote by absentee ballot in those counties. Absentee registration is also possible in some instances. The procedure is as follows:

For residents of Washington: The statutes of the State of Washington provide that a person registering to vote must appear personally before the registration officer. It is, therefore, unlikely that residents of relocation centers will be permitted to register by mail. However, if you voted in at least one election between December 1, 1936, and December 1, 1940, you are now properly registered, and may vote at the election this year unless you moved to another precinct in the state after that time and before your evacuation and did not register in that precinct.

If you did not vote at any election during that time, and have not registered since, you are not now registered. If on December 1, 1942 you have not voted in at least one election since December 1, 1940, your registration will be cancelled.

To vote in the general election on November 3 you must write to your registration officer for a certificate of your registration. This application may be made on or after September 19. If you lived in a city, write to your city clerk; if you lived in a rural precinct, write to your county auditor. After you receive the registration certificate you must send it to the county auditor and ask him for an absentee ballot for the general election. When he sends you the ballot, you must mark it, swear to the affidavit which will come with it before a notary public, and mail it back to the officer named on the envelope not later than November 3.

For residents of Oregon: The statutes of the State of Oregon provide for absentee registration only of persons who are absent from the state upon business of the state or of the United States. It is, therefore, unlikely that residents of relocation centers will be permitted to register by mail.

However, if, between November 30, 1936, and November 30, 1940, you voted in at least one election held throughout the county in which you lived, you are now properly registered and may vote unless you moved to another precinct in the state after that time and before your evacuation, and did not register in that precinct. If you did

not vote at any election in that time, and have not registered since, you are not now registered. At this time and fail to vote at any election held throughout the county of your residence between November 30, 1940, and November 30, 1942, your registration will be cancelled, and you will need to register before you can vote at any later election. It is important that you vote at the general election to be held on November 3 if you wish to retain your voting rights in Oregon.

If you are registered and wish to vote in the general election, you must apply to the county clerk in your home county for an absentee ballot for the general election. This application cannot be made before October 3. The county clerk will send you a ballot and instructions on how to vote it. When you receive the ballot, you must appear before a notary public, mark your ballot, sign and swear to the attached affidavit, and then mail them back to the county clerk so that he will receive them not later than October 29, 1942.

Miss Yasuko Koyama will notarize ballots in the Legal Aid office, Block 22-9-B.

Minidoka colonists from other states may secure absentee voting information at the Legal Aid office, Block 22-9-B.