

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 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

VOL. II, 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. Turk, 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 MINIDOKA *Irrigator*

Published by the WRA at Hunt, Idaho
 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 those 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 Relocation 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.



陸軍省が派遣せる

アーノルド中尉の講演 忠誠市民の協力を強調

華府陸軍省より派遣所ミニネドカに派遣され
たスレイ・D・アーノルド中尉は昨日曜日夜第
三區食堂に於て講演を行へるがその全文
は左の通り、
(譯文は陸軍省のリリース)

今日我々が当地ニ参ック此説ハ合衆國ニ散在ス
目的ハ今數分・中ニ略ルル凡テノ「リロケシヨ」セン
ニナリマシヨク先ツ諸君ニ於テ同日ニ成サレ全日本
價問書ヲ配布シテ政府米國市民ニ同意ノ事ヲ
如何ニシテ利用スルカノ告示スルモテアリマス
方針ニ付テ簡單ニ説ク此ノ任務ノ目的ハ何等ノ運
明ヲ添加致シマス我々ノ任
務ハ又ツ「新レイ」ニ於テ
非ズシテ、更ニ諸君ヲ
正當ノ生活ニ
復歸セシメントスル
方法ヲ目的トスル從來ノ
政府方針ノ根本的延長
並ニ展開テアリマス

ルモノニシテ其目的ノ實現
サルヤ否ハ要スルニ
米國自由市民ノ
自志的行爲
ニ最後ノ斷定ヲ待タズ
ナリマセン。恐ラキ諸君ノ現
狀ハ自由生活ニ非ズシテ
取テラレマセウ。現狀ノ諸
君ノ境遇ハ諸君ノ選擇
ニ依リテ拘テ諸君
及ビ諸君ノ家族ノ多クハ
ソノ日常生活ニ附加セラレ
ル種々ノ制限ヲ能ク許言
ナク耐工具トシ合衆國ニ
對テ忠誠ヲ失ハサレ
事ハ事實ガ證明致シテ
居リマス。國ガ緊急ニ時
ハ何レノ國ヲ問ハズ其ノ
國家ノ生存カ

最大ノ重要問題
トナツテ一部分ノ私利ヲ
公利ノ爲ニ時約犧牲ニ
シ或ハ其ノ強着ニ強テ居
ルハ常規ト爲サレテ居
リ又然レ國ガソノ誠意
ヲ有無ハ其國ガ最初
ノ機會ニ時拘束セラレテ
ハ自由ヲ復歸セシメテ
具體的ニ採用スルヤ否

望依テ斷決セバナリマセン
言フテモナリ此レハ年間ハ
諸君ニ取テハサカサル國
難ト多大ノ疑惑ノ時期デア
リマシタ。其ノ原因ハ合衆國
ガ戰爭ニ直面シ全市民重要
ナル負担ヲ課セラレタカ
テアリマス。我市民ハ全部
ノ負担ヲ益々感シテ居ル
ノテアリマス。諸君ノ重荷ハ
他ノ市民ノ大多數ノソレト
種類及ビ程度ニ於テ異ツ
テ居リマシテ恐ラキ諸君ニ
精神的ニヨリ多クノ煩悶ヲ
生ラセテテアリマセウ

種々ノ團體中ニハ必ず
彼等ニ成功ノ機會ヲ與ヘタ國
ニ對シテソノ義務ヲ盡サザ
ルモノガ不救アリマス。彼等
ソノ住地ヲ問ハズソノ民族ヲ
分ラズ我國家ニ對シテ不
忠ナ者デアリマス。一旦日米開
ニ開戦トナルヤ且ニ吾ガ政府
ニ對シテ市民ニ對シテ個ノ難
問題ガ惹起シラセタ。第一
ハ我國ニ忠ナラントノミヲ欲
手段ガ採用セザル事モ又國
家安全及ビ諸君等個人
ノ保護ノ爲ニ爲サレタルモ
テナリマス。諸君ハ此ノ事
能ク御存知ト思ヒマス。

日米市民全部ガ
政府ニ忠誠ヲ持ツ
トハ言マセン。如何ナル系統
ノ市民ノ中ニモ例令ノ祖カ
ガ數百年止別後本セルモ
分ニ當國ニ忠誠ヲ示サレモ
テアリマス。斯ル實情ハ我
國ガ自由社會ニ依リ成立
スルモノニシテ個人ノ公益
ニ盡ス義務ヲ要求スルモ
不忠分子ノ
危險與テ動
ヲ受テヨリハ我ガ國ヲ愛
スル諸君ノ不忠ノ忠實ニ依
類ハル方ガ最善ト思ハル
テアリマス。改正ヲ行フ前
又新ナル決行ヲ諸君要
求スル前ニ先ツ一言說明ヲ
附シ必要カアルト感ゼラレ
又。政府ノ望ムトコロハ敵
對スル今回ノ戰ニ於テ諸君
ノカヲ他ノ市民ノ力ニ附加サ
レント並ニ米國市民トシテ
現在ノ生活及ビ仕事ニ參加
得ベキ
(二面ニ續ク)

手段ガ採用セザル事モ又國
家安全及ビ諸君等個人
ノ保護ノ爲ニ爲サレタルモ
テナリマス。諸君ハ此ノ事
能ク御存知ト思ヒマス。

日米市民全部ガ
政府ニ忠誠ヲ持ツ
トハ言マセン。如何ナル系統
ノ市民ノ中ニモ例令ノ祖カ
ガ數百年止別後本セルモ
分ニ當國ニ忠誠ヲ示サレモ
テアリマス。斯ル實情ハ我
國ガ自由社會ニ依リ成立
スルモノニシテ個人ノ公益
ニ盡ス義務ヲ要求スルモ
不忠分子ノ
危險與テ動
ヲ受テヨリハ我ガ國ヲ愛
スル諸君ノ不忠ノ忠實ニ依
類ハル方ガ最善ト思ハル
テアリマス。改正ヲ行フ前
又新ナル決行ヲ諸君要
求スル前ニ先ツ一言說明ヲ
附シ必要カアルト感ゼラレ
又。政府ノ望ムトコロハ敵
對スル今回ノ戰ニ於テ諸君
ノカヲ他ノ市民ノ力ニ附加サ
レント並ニ米國市民トシテ
現在ノ生活及ビ仕事ニ參加
得ベキ
(二面ニ續ク)

手段ガ採用セザル事モ又國
家安全及ビ諸君等個人
ノ保護ノ爲ニ爲サレタルモ
テナリマス。諸君ハ此ノ事
能ク御存知ト思ヒマス。

日米市民全部ガ
政府ニ忠誠ヲ持ツ
トハ言マセン。如何ナル系統
ノ市民ノ中ニモ例令ノ祖カ
ガ數百年止別後本セルモ
分ニ當國ニ忠誠ヲ示サレモ
テアリマス。斯ル實情ハ我
國ガ自由社會ニ依リ成立
スルモノニシテ個人ノ公益
ニ盡ス義務ヲ要求スルモ
不忠分子ノ
危險與テ動
ヲ受テヨリハ我ガ國ヲ愛
スル諸君ノ不忠ノ忠實ニ依
類ハル方ガ最善ト思ハル
テアリマス。改正ヲ行フ前
又新ナル決行ヲ諸君要
求スル前ニ先ツ一言說明ヲ
附シ必要カアルト感ゼラレ
又。政府ノ望ムトコロハ敵
對スル今回ノ戰ニ於テ諸君
ノカヲ他ノ市民ノ力ニ附加サ
レント並ニ米國市民トシテ
現在ノ生活及ビ仕事ニ參加
得ベキ
(二面ニ續ク)

(二)面ヨリ結ク

正當正當ノ位置ニ諸君ヲ成ル可ク速ク復帰セシメン事ヲアリマス。蓋シ此、新オラカハシモ不安ト困難カラノ救済ヲ意味スルノテハアリマセン。此等ノ心痛ハ戦争ノ終絶スル限リ存在致シマス。然シ諸君又今感ズンナル苦痛ヲ漸次ニ他種ノ困難即チ他ノ米國人ノ家庭ガ直接経験シテ居ルソノニ代ツテ行ハシム事ヲ志ス時スルノテアリマス。例令ハ米國ノ為戰場ハ出發スルニ際シ家族ヲ別シテ若キル幸サ、或ハ從來米國市民ガ必要トセル諸種ノ物資ヲ得ルコトノ出来ナイ苦シサ、如キテアリマス。他ノ市民ト同様日米市民モ本國ノ為ニ戦戦闘勳ヲシテ居ル事ヲ意味スルノテアリマス。業ハ通シテ居ル者モ、ハスル作業ニ各自最モ適當ナ方面ニ活躍サレシトテ希望スルノテアリマス。斯ル方面ニコレ等ノ市民ノ活動ヲ要求スル

理由ハ政府及ビ陸軍道ガ彼等ノ忠誠ヲ充分確信スル所アリマス。同時ニ諸君ノ兵卒トシテノ資格及ビ米國社会ニ有益ナル活動ニ有ル事ヲ認識シテ爲カアル事ヲ認識シテ爲テアリマス。斯ノ如キ任務ヲ果スニ諸君ハ莫ク優秀ナル資格ヲ有シテ居ラレマス。此等ノ諸君ハ又今諸君ニ配布セラレル質問書ノ主眼ノ目的ヲアリマス。意思ガアリ忠實ナル諸君ノ中テ年齢又体格ニ於テ軍役ニ最モ適セル者ハ米國陸軍編入ヲ志願シテ世世ヒタイテアリマス。又他ノ忠誠アル諸君ノ中ニ或ル事情ノ下ニ軍役ニ不適應セルモノ、即チ青年男子ニハ國內戰時作業ニ従事スル機会カ與ヘラレマス。

我ノ方策ノ主要目的

ハ花ノ如クテス。此セシターノ在留ノ諸君ノ中ニ日本帝國トノ關係ガ密接ナルカ

爲信賴スベキ位置ニツク資格ノ無キ者ガアリマス。此等ノ者ガ人道的ニ待遇カレナイト言フノテハアリマセン。然レ此國家一大危機ニ際シ國内ガ安定ヲ危クスルカ如キ機会ヲ彼等ニ與ヘルハ不得策ナルカラテアリマス。故ニ政府ガ充分信賴ノ出来ル人々ヲ撰擇スル方法ヲ講ズル必要ガアリマス。質問書ノ意欲ハ此ノ点ニアリマス。他ノ米國市民ト同様ノ權利義務アル正當生活

他ノ市民ト異ツタ待遇ヲ受ケル事ヲ欲シナイ

テアリマセウ。皆兵制度ハ目下吾ガ政府ノ政策ニシテ要スルニ現今ノ兵役任務ヲ全市民ニ等分セシメハソレ以上ノ良策ガ皆無ナルヲアリマス。但シ目下考慮中ノ此方

採用シテカッターテアリマス。今諸君ニ志願セシム事ヲ要求スルノハ一ツニ政府ノ誠意ト関心ヲ示スモノテアリマス。軍役適齡ノ他ノ米國市民ト同様ニ最初ニ自志願申込メノ志願兵トシテ入營ノ機会ヲ與ヘラレシメテ逸シタ人々ハ徵兵令ニヨリ軍役ニツク様ニナリマス。諸君ノ中志願セラレザル者ハ何レ遅カレ軍カレ年齢ト体格検査ノ結果軍隊ニ編入カレル様ニナルト思ヒマス。依テ諸君ハ一般市民ト權利義務ヲ共ニスルノテアリマス。言フマテモナク諸君

ラレナイテアリマセウ。斯ル状態ノ下ニハ諸君等ハ只人カノ數單位ニ計算サレルニ過キマセン。然レ作ラ若シ諸君等一團隊ノ下ニ協和努力カスルナラバ、結果ハ個人ノ努力ヲ遠力超越シテ、只ニ合衆國內ノミナラズ海外諸國ニソノ偉功ガ掲揚カレルテアリマス。國家ノ爲ニ成サレタル偉功ハ永久ニ記憶サレ、又諸君等ガ日記ニアルガ爲ニ偏見ヲ有セシモノ、良心ヲ咎ルテアリマセウ。斯ル結果ハ戦争終了後ニ於テ諸君ト他ノ市民トノ間ニ一層親善ヲ来スコトハ疑ヒカアリマセン。海外ノ諸國特ニ東洋諸國民ニ諸君ハテモクラーレヨ國是トスル國內ニ於ケル國民ノ協和一致ノ偉大協力ヲ具體的ニ證明スルモノテアリマス。

依ツテ從軍ノ節ハ諸君等ハ他ノ米國兵士ト同シ給料及ビ昇進ノ機会ヲ與ヘラレマス。若シ將校トシテノ資格ガアレバ士官候補生トシテ特種ノ修練ヲ與ヘラレル。將校ノ數ハ諸君ノ意思ト能力ノミニテ制限カレルテアリマス。軍務ニ関シ諸君ノ多ク先天的技能ノミナラズ後天的教育ノ爲將校適材ナル事ヲ充分承知シテ居リマス。

政府ノ此一新提案ニ付イテ率直ナル證明ヲ諸君ハ敢スルト思ヒ此ノ質問書ニ関スル説明ヲ成ル可ク簡單ニ致シテ、忠實ナル諸君ニ對シテ今更忠誠ヲ訴ハル必要ナイト思ヒマス。若シ此ノ方針或ハ質問書ニ付イテ質問ガアリシテクテ茲テ出来ル限リ御答ヲ致シマス。

KEY TO SECTION
 Complete Form Of
 Lieut. Arnold's
 Full Given