

★  
KEEP  
HUNT  
AHEAD

# The MINIDOKA Irrigator

★  
BUY  
WAR  
BONDS

VOLUME III, NO. 18

HUNT, IDAHO

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1943

## Supreme Court Upholds Curfew Regulations

### Navy School Accomplishes Teaching Job

#### Director Visits Hunt, Seeks Qualified Men To Augment Faculty

The seemingly impossible task of teaching Caucasians to read, write and speak Japanese is being accomplished at the Navy Intelligence School at Boulder, Colorado, by a staff of competent instructors, among whom are several from the Minidoka center. Miss Florence Walne, director of the school, said Monday.

Miss Walne, who has spent the major portion of her life in Japan, where she was born, was here on Monday and Tuesday for the purpose of recruiting additional qualified teachers. To meet the growing needs of the school, she said she has a staff of 95 to 107.

"I find that with students of high caliber, who are selected by the Navy, and with an intensive, systematized course, we are able to accomplish our purpose," Miss Walne said. "The course is for one year and the classes are regulated so that individual instruction is possible."

Before the establishment of the Navy Language School at Boulder, Miss Walne was at the University of California where she taught Japanese for seven years. Prof. Ashikaga and Susumu Nakamura, who taught with her at California, and Henry Tatsumi, who was with the Far Eastern Department at the University of Washington, are the leading teachers at the Navy School, she said.

"Most of the other teachers have been taken from relocation centers, many of them being kibel," the director said. "These teachers meet regularly to discuss their problems and are drilled along definite teaching methods."

Miss Walne visited the Heart Mountain center before coming here. She left here Tuesday night for the Topaz center.

### Pvt. Hiroshi Nakashima is Assigned To Special Study at Pomona College

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special) —Pvt. Hiroshi Nakashima of 224-E, Hunt, Idaho, has been assigned to the Pomona College campus for training in Foreign Area Study under the United States Army Specialized Training program.

Pvt. Nakashima, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. U. Nakashima, residing at 224-E Minidoka center, Hunt, Idaho, joined the army January 15, 1942, and trained at Paine Field, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, before being assigned

to specialized training at Pomona College.

The soldier-student is a graduate of Broadway High in Seattle and attended the University of Washington.

Training at Pomona College will be over a period of 24 weeks, in academic subjects which will fit him for special duty whenever he is assigned. Studies are under the supervision of the Pomona College faculty, and military instruction is coordinated with this program under a staff of army officers.

### 11-year-old Youth Victim of Treacherous Canal Current

Hunt's second tragedy struck here when little Noboru Tada, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinzo Tada, 24-B City, slipped off a rock into a drop-off and drowned in the canal Tuesday evening.

According to Art Takeuchi, one

of Noboru's companions, he and five other boys, Harusho Ida, Paul Ohashi, Akuya Kumasaka, George Osawa, and Akuya Yanagihara, went wading in the canal south of Blk. 26, at about 7:15 p. m. Nobu then slipped and fell into a drop-off, the current immediately sweeping him off. His companions, none of them knowing how to swim, ran along the bank following the boy. One, George, slipped back to camp to get help, enlisted the aid of Suyeo Noritake of Blk. 24, and rushed back to the canal.

Suyeo dove into the water, swam within two yards of the boy, but failed to save him when Noboru disappeared, swept away by a sudden current.

The body floated down and was picked up by a sharp-eyed military police at the bridge by the main gate, at approximately quarter to nine. The soldier administered artificial respiration for nearly an hour without results. Dr. L. M. Neher who was at the gate when the boy was found then directed the body to the hospital where artificial respiration was applied for more than an hour again without success.

When the body was picked up his condition showed he had hit the rocks on the rapids on the way down, and besides bruises he had a deep gash on his skull, Dr. Paul Suzuki said.

Noboru was a student at Stafford Elementary School. He is survived by his mother and father, and brothers and sisters, Kazuo, Takeaki, Shigeru, Yoko, Kumiko, and Masuko.

The funeral will be held Monday in Rec. 22 at 7:30 p. m.

### Merrill Takes Trip To Secure Materials For Staff Housing

To procure materials to be used in the construction of the staff housing project and discuss priorities with the W. P. B., Kenneth G. Merrill, Junior Procurement Officer, went to Boise Monday, June 21. He returned Wednesday, June 23.

### Internee Family Reunions Delayed

In regard to the Family Interment Camp at Crystal City, Texas, the following communication from Director Dillon S. Myer was received by Harry L. Stafford, Project director, it was reported here.

"We have been advised by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that they will be unable to reunite additional families with interned members for at least six months because of difficulties encountered in procuring construction materials, and the acceptance of alien enemy families at Crystal City. That agency regrets the delay but they believed that it is unwise to remove families to the camp until the facilities are in complete readiness for occupancy and use."

than Minneapolis. The people in that city looked upon us as fellow and equal Americans and everywhere we went we were treated as such," stated Corp. Hiro Nishimura.

Corp. Nishimura has been around quite a bit so he should be a fair judge. Taken by draft, he first went to Camp Lewis, Tacoma. Then in successive order he went to Camp Robinson, Ark.; Camp Crowder, Mo., and Camp Carson, Colo., before heading to Camp Savage.

Regarding their studies, the boys claimed they underwent a stiff course. "We were all segregated into different classes, or sections, depending on our knowledge of Japanese. We had two hours' compulsory study every night after supper, so we really had to learn."

(Continued on page 5)

### Yasui and Hirabayashi Must Serve Sentences

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Military regulations imposing West Coast curfew on all persons of Japanese ancestry and excluding them from specified areas were held as constitutional in a decision given today by the Supreme Court.

The opinion was given by Chief Justice Harlan Stone in the case in which two American-born persons of Japanese ancestry contended they were citizens of this country against whom restrictions could not constitutionally be applied.

The chief justice declared that "in a case of threatened danger requiring prompt action it is a choice between inflicting obviously needless hardship on the many or sitting passive and unresisting in the presence of the threat."

### Ready to Serve Sentences, Aver Curfew Violators

Gordon Hirabayashi, who must soon begin a three-month jail term as a result of the Supreme Court decision, dropped into Hunt Thursday for a visit with friends. He said that he had been with his parents in Weiser the past few weeks.

Smiling and jolly as if he didn't have a worry to him, Hirabayashi said: "I expect somebody to come after me any day now so that I can be taken back to the coast to begin serving my sentence."

"They will probably take me to a federal prison near Camp Lewis, Tacoma, and, Min Yasui to an Idaho prison," he nonchalantly said. "I'm ready to go."

PORTLAND, June 21.—"There is not much left for me to do but go to the federal road camp and serve whatever sentence is imposed on me," declared Minoru Yasui, 26-year-old nisei attorney, when apprised Monday of the action of the Supreme Court.

"Like General MacArthur, I would say let's get on with the war now," Yasui said.

The federal prison to which he would be confined will be determined by the attorney general through the federal bureau of prisons, U. S. Attorney Carl Donough said.

"We think," Stone said, "that constitutional government, in time of war, is not so powerless and does not compel so hard a choice if those charged with the responsibility for our national defense have reasonable ground for believing that the threat is real."

"The challenged orders were defense measures for the avowed purpose of safeguarding military area in question, at a time of threatened air raids and invasion by the Japanese forces, from the danger of sabotage and espionage."

"The military commander's appraisal of facts in the light of the authorized standard, and the inferences which he drew from these facts, involved the exercise

(Continued on page 2)

### Regrets Decision

The following telegram was received here yesterday by Project Director Harry L. Stafford from Miss Amy Smith, chairman, Seattle Fellowship of Reconciliation:

"WE DEEPLY REGRET SUPREME COURT DECISION UPHOLDING CONSTITUTIONALITY OF EVACUATION POLICY. WE WANT YOU TO KNOW OF OUR RESOLVE TO KEEP ON WORKING IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE FOR A RESTORATION OF THAT HISTORIC AMERICANISM WHICH HOLDS ALL CITIZENS EQUAL UNDER OUR LAWS."

## WHY RELOCATE?

By DILLON S. MYER  
National Director, WRA

(Special to The Minidoka Irrigator)

As the trickle of relocation center residents going out to jobs in the Middle West and East grows into a steady stream, all sorts of reports about their experiences come back to me. On the whole the news is encouraging. I find that evacuees on indefinite leave are meeting with typical resourcefulness the problems of housing, transportation, of making ends meet on a limited income—the problems of a war-torn economy which they share in common with every other free resident of the land. Letters from evacuees on leave tell me that their new neighbors and co-workers are friendly. Few instances of housing or job discrimination on a racial basis have come to my attention.

These reports reinforce my already strong conviction that resettlement is the best way for the evacuated people to avoid a prolonged segregated existence. As long as the members of one of America's many racial minorities are concentrated together, they will continue to be easy targets for those who oppose democratic treatment for all our people. That was one of the troubles on the West Coast. In relocation centers there is the same weakness of ready visibility. But as Japanese-Americans distribute themselves throughout sections of the United States where there is no tradition of prejudice

(Continued on page 4)

### Minneapolis Friendliest City in U. S., Visiting Camp Savage Soldiers Agree

The friendliest city in the United States to persons of Japanese ancestry serving in the armed forces.

This is the title that nisei soldiers, almost a score of them, who are furloughing in Hunt after completing their six-month course at the Army Intelligence School at Camp Savage, Minnesota, are ready to bestow upon Minneapolis.

The soldiers, most of whom are technicians fifth grade, said that Minneapolis is about half an hour's ride by bus from Camp Savage. Hence, they frequently found occasion, mostly on week-ends, to report about their studies by going to Minneapolis.

"The USO in Minneapolis really made us feel at home," said Corp. Sadao Terao.

"Of all the places I've been, none treated us squarer or friendlier