

WILL WE-NEED WE
OBSERVE A
3rd ANNIVERSARY

The MINIDOKA Irrigator

SECOND SECTION

Farm—Council
Relocation—School
Education—Church
Coop

Published in two parts. Part I.
HUNT, IDAHO

VOLUME IV, NUMBER 28

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1944

Stretching 1,000 Acre Farm Supplies All Food for Project

Surplus Products Exchange With Other Projects Makes Hunt Self-Sustaining

Hog, Poultry Units Add to Prestige; Growth Fast Despite Insufficient Staff to Man 1000 Acres

ONIONS BEST IN SOUTH IDAHO

Starting off with a harvest of 2,221,512 pounds of produce out of a farm a little over 230 acres in 1943, the local farm now stretches out covering an impressive 1000 acres, rich in the silt loam of the famous lava beds of Idaho. Transforming itself within a year from an attempt to an achievement, Minidoka now exchanges her surplus crops for the beef and milk of other centers, making herself self-sustaining and fully capable of taking on the responsibility of supplying the "three squares" to a city of 7500.

Back in the days when the same fine silt loam sifted into eyelids, mouths and hair on a twenty-four hour shift, the agriculture personnel was faced with the lack of workers, equipment and priority of other immediate works on the project. While the aforementioned reasons retarded subjugation of the land, the farm su-

necessary to make the difference between success and failure of the farm program. Their cooperation in turning out to clear the land, and again, in the fall to harvest the crops, deserves high praise for their civic sense of responsibility.

Because of the nature of the farming area, which is broken by outcroppings of lava, the fields had to be developed in individual units ranging from five acres to 80 acres laying under ridges along which flows the irrigation lateral and ditches. This virgin land is fertile. All it needed was water, and water was available from the Milner-Gooding canal five miles north-east of the center.

Method Sought

The method finally worked out, chiefly by the project director and garage superintendent, was to use a road patrol to blade off the sagebrush out of the dirt and a hay rake to rake the brush into piles and wind-rows for burning. The "kicker" is a gadget with six series of prongs sticking out from a shaft set at an angle off an automobile differential. The auto motor powers the "kicker" itself and the device is drawn by a Fordson-Ferguson.

Although mechanical breakdowns were frequent, a field of approximately 80 acres was cleared in six weeks' time from raw sagebrush to planting condition.

At the end of the April-May-June quarter, approximately 360 acres had been cleared and plowed and about 200 acres had been planted in onions, radishes, lettuce, carrots, nappa, peas, tomatoes, pepper, egg plants, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, string beans, celery, cucumbers, squash, corn, cantaloupe and melons.

Radishes took the honors as the first crop harvested.

Illustrating the amazing growth of the 230 acre farm to its present stretching prominence, a comparison of last year's crops and this year's expected yield may prove interesting.

This year's farm roster lists seven more vegetables for the menu: beets, spinach, gobo, soy beans, beans (azuki), beans (dry), shingiku, daikon, besides feed crops such as oats and clover, and barley and wheat. However, broccoli, radish and cauliflower missed out this year.

Acreage, Acreage	1943	1944
Potatoes	55	130
Carrots	3	24
Onions, dry and green	24	27
Cabbage	18	27
Turnips	145	14
Daikon	13	13 1/2
Nappa	15	20
Tomatoes	11	12
Sweet corn	9	25
Squash	8	10
Cucumber	1	10
String Beans	4	10
Green Pepper	3	5
Beets	1	5
Eggplant	1	5
Lettuce	9	9
Radish	13	5
Spinach	12	6
Celery	5	5
Watermelon	7	5
Cantaloupe	1	5
Honeydew	1	5
Gobo	5	10
Beans (dry)	40	40
Soy Beans	10	10
Beans (azuki)	10	10
Shingiku	10	10
Oats and clover	100	100
Barley and wheat	300	300
	233	950 1/2



A part of the 1000 acre farm of Hunt is shown in the above picture stretching out as far as the camera's eye can catch it. About four times as big as last year, this year's harvest will yield 7,301,000

Surplus crops are shipped out to other centers for beef and other commodities not raised here. The virgin soil of the lava beds of Idaho is famous for its fertility.

On August 1, 1943, W. E. Rawlings began his work here for the W.R.A. as Chief of Agriculture. He was stationed in Idaho Falls on Oct. 1, 1942, as Employment supervisor. In the Position Relocation center he worked as the chief leaves officer until February, 1943, and at the Headquarters of Salt Lake City he was the assistant relocation supervisor for the Inter-Mountain states. He received his B. S. S. at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, in 1926. He is now the Acting Assistant Project Director in Charge of Operations.

George Kamaya was assigned as farm supervisor on March 12, 1943, and has received his farming experience in Salem and Clatsop, Oregon. With 13 foremen under his supervision, Kamaya acts as contact man between them and the appointed personnel.

perintendent studied local conditions and inspected numerous farms and farming systems in the area to determine suitable crops for the project. The farm area ranged from small, level areas to steep, stony hills and benches. Irrigation water to be taken from the Milner-Gooding canal was presumed to be sufficient for the irrigation of the first hundreds of acres of land to be cleared, though numerous ditches, laterals, and other construction was necessary for proper distribution of water to the different tracts.

Faced with the prospect of diminishing food supplies for civilian consumption, the project farm program was aimed in the direction of providing subsistence for the center residents. Because the farm area was in sagebrush about five times more work was necessary than to cultivate ordinary ground. To overcome the shortage of farm workers, an appeal was made to the residents and a gratifying number of volunteer groups, from other departments, including the administrative appointed personnel spent time in the fields breaking and burning sagebrush.

The work of making farm fields out of raw sagebrush actually got under way in the early spring of 1943. It was a long up-hill struggle for three months but as the quarter ended some fields were already producing vegetables and the accomplishments were such that the program was being continued with the confidence that a year from now the center would be producing much of its own food.

Labor is Bottleneck

Labor and machinery were the two key factors in the land development program. The labor situation was complicated by several factors including the inexperience of the evacuee residents in farming and the lack of desire to work in the hot, dusty sagebrush. The relocation of many qualified farmers in permanent and seasonal agricultural jobs in the inter-mountain region added another stumbling block to the shaping of the all-important schedule.

High school students were the saving factor, and by contributing both voluntarily and on a half-time basis, provided the help

needed to make the difference between success and failure of the farm program. Their cooperation in turning out to clear the land, and again, in the fall to harvest the crops, deserves high praise for their civic sense of responsibility.

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Potatoes	55	130	Cucumber	1	10	Cantaloupe	1	5
Carrots	3	24	String Beans	4	10	Honeydew	1	5
Onions, dry and green	24	27	Green Pepper	3	5	Gobo	5	10
Cabbage	18	27	Beets	1	5	Beans (dry)	40	40
Turnips	145	14	Eggplant	1	5	Soy Beans	10	10
Daikon	13	13 1/2	Lettuce	9	9	Beans (azuki)	10	10
Nappa	15	20	Radish	13	5	Shingiku	10	10
Tomatoes	11	12	Spinach	12	6	Oats and clover	100	100
Sweet corn	9	25	Celery	5	5	Barley and wheat	300	300
Squash	8	10	Watermelon	7	5		233	950 1/2

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The total poundage of last year's bumper crop was 2,221,512 pounds. But after harvest is over this year, the crops will break the scales at 7,301,000 pounds.

Seven million, three hundred one thousand pounds is equal to the total population of Hunt, Manzanar, Topaz, Granada, Rohwer, Mt. Mountain, Gila, Poston, Tula, Seattle, Portland, Boise, Chicago, Sacramento, Denver, Hattiesburg, St. Louis, Cleveland, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Philadelphia, Kokomo, and Hoboken put together. Or, it's as much as 1,825 Army trucks, or as much as 86,735 150-pound men weigh.

Row Crops Need Care

Row crops, like onions, carrots, and spuds, take the most care, while the feed crops, such as barley, oats, and wheat, are more independent. The two-foot deep soil of the lava beds is considered the best for root crops, but is known



Various scenes around the project farm. In the above picture, George Kamaya and Harry L. Stafford, are seen viewing some young potatoes. In the lower left, some of the huge hogs living on



the hog farm are seen rooting up the hard soil. Lower right: Kamaya points out some Leghorns to interested children.

Anyway anybody looks at it, it's an impressive figure, and the 271 evacuee workers besides the appointed personnel members on the agriculture staff may well be proud of their record. Especially, since 100 workers took care of the farm last year, and this year, a double and a half more workers are taking over the responsibilities of a farm more than four times its former size. When harvest season rolls around, 300 seasonal workers will be needed, and residents should be well aware of the importance of bringing in the crops.

to grow anything. The rotation system of alfalfa, grain and vegetables, keeps the soil fertile. Hunt's farm is based on the seven-year rotation system.

Hunt's onion beds, 28 acres, yielding 400 sacks to an acre, and worth about \$25,000, is considered the best in southern Idaho. The unbeatable Idaho potatoes are delivered at the sum of 250 sacks per week to the dining halls.



A high school student walks down the rows surveying her handiwork after devoting long hours helping out the farm labor shortage.

Our Thanks To . . .

An edition of this size could never be put out without plenty of help. Short of labor from the start, we began planning with two strikes against us. But when we looked around, there were people who generously offered their help, and though they were working elsewhere, worked just as hard or harder than the rest of us.

To our printers in Jerome, who had the high school annual, the Fairfield paper, plus their own paper to put out, and who worked on a twenty-four hour shift to get out this Anniversary Edition—to Mr. Toyokitsu Kawamura and Renso Enkoji, without whom we would have had to forego all sleep folding and folding, morning noon, and night—to Pvt. Eddie Sato, former Irrigator, now overseas, for his black and white sketches—and to all the others, thanks a million. We mean it.

THE STAFF

COMMUNITY GOV'T. SET UP DEC., 1943

Residents Realize Necessity of
Self-Governing Body To
Express Desires

ALL POSSESS FRANCHISE

The history of the Minidoka community government is yet comparatively young, but the movement for self-government started when the first mass movement into this center took place.

Perhaps it was only natural for a mass of people to want to establish a form of strong self-government through which their desires could be properly presented to the administration. After being through evacuation, chaos, confusion, unrest and hardship, the people were tired of being pushed around, but their determination to make this camp a desirable place was stronger than ever. It was noted around mid-September, 1942, that some movement demanding an immediate establishment of self-government was in progress, but it was deemed advisable to wait until the last group of Oregonians had arrived.

This movement, influenced by the later groups, resulted in a mass meeting to select a Negotiating Committee of seven men which in effect, called on Project Director H. L. Stafford in his office, to clarify the stand taken by the Administration at that time for the establishment of evacuee self-government in this center. A letter dated Sept. 1, 1942, addressed to Stafford, stated in part:

"The past 4 months in the Puyallup and Portland Assembly Centers were filled with much dissatisfaction and discontent with the leadership exercised by the Nisei. Because we felt that our life there was temporary we accepted the situation in silence. Here, however, we do not know how long our stay will be. And, therefore, it is our earnest wish that the system of self-government be such that both the young and the old will be able to carry on their lives and activities in cheerful cooperation undisturbed by friction and discord. To attain this result we believe that we should be permitted to elect our leaders freely from the entire population of the colony.

"In view of our unpleasant experience in the Puyallup and Portland Centers, we as temporary representatives of our respective blocks request your attention and efforts toward the elimination between citizens and non-citizens so that all colonists of age will possess equal rights of franchise and equal rights of being elected to office within this project."

Soon after the receipt of this letter by the Project Director, plans were formulated to call a general mass meeting in order to select an Organization Committee by the residents.

On October 6, 1942 the first mass meeting of the residents was called

in the name of the Administration and questions pertinent to the establishment of self-government were discussed, and a seven-man board was authorized to draft a charter for self-government for the Minidoka Relocation Center.

This seven-man Organization Commission Board, realizing their full responsibility, first met on October 12, 1942, to fulfill their duties in planning the best suitable form of Community Government, based upon Administration Instruction No. 34, and they planned a tentative schedule to complete their work before the end of 1942.

The first drafted Charter for community self-government was submitted to Washington during the month of November, 1942, but approval was not granted by National Director D. S. Meyer.

The Organization Commission met again on April 7, 1943, to draft a new Charter in view of the fact that the Washington office had not approved the original one. This new charter was the basic skeleton of the present Community self-government. However, when the Charter was ready for the approval of the residents it was not ratified by the people. Several reasons for the failure of the Charter to be ratified follows: 1. The Block representatives were not informed; 2. Lack of interest among the residents; and 3. Residents did not have the opportunity to study the Charter due to the lack of the time when the copies were distributed and the time of the election for its ratification.

However, it was very fortunate that in spite of poor support by the residents in the establishment of a self-governing machine, the Administration foresaw the necessity for the existence of some form of evacuee representation. Hence, the Administration again instigated the Organization Commission to revise the Charter and to submit it to the residents for ratification, and the Charter was formally adopted in the election held in December, 1943.



Beginning a new term on September 1, these seven councilmen discuss community problems that must be solved. Seated left to right are: Heitaro Hikida, Yosajiro Doi, Yoshito Fujii, (chairman), Jack Chikata and Shig Osawa. Standing: Kunizo Mayeno and Genji Mihara (vice-chairman).

Councilmen Elected For Second Term, Sept. to Febr.

Results of the August 7, 1944, election for councilmen for the second term, show that five members of the first Council were re-elected. They are: Yoshito Fujii, Jack Ichiki Chikata, Genji Mihara,

Council Takes Part In Many Activities During First Term

During the first term, March 1, 1944, to August 31, 1944, the Community Council studied many problems that arose in the project. The Council, being the official representative of the people, took part in many of activities that occurred in the center during its term of office.

Parliamentary law procedure, control of dogs, relationships between Block Managers and Block Commissioners, mail, and the establishment of the Cemetery Board were all studied and acted upon by the Council.

A passenger car for hospital emergency use was obtained by the Council. Food problems were studied and 15 recommendations were made following the Council's deliberation. Representatives of Japanese Nationals met with the Council and Spanish Embassy representatives during the early part of August. The Council has participated in Red Cross work and cooperated fully with the Red Cross Fund Drive.

The Council has studied the recent warehouse labor disturbances and as a result amicable relations were again maintained. The Fair Employment Practice Board is working in cooperation with the Council. A judicial commission was created by the Council to take care of any matters pertaining to the maintenance of law and order in the project.

The hospital situation was studied by the Council and an agreement was reached concerning blood donors from among the residents, medical supplies and hospital Ko-en Kal.

With the Council taking full responsibility, volunteer workers from the project repaired the damage on the canal rip-rap as the result of a fire along the canal banks.

The standardizing and the reducing of social expenses was effected by this body during its first term.

Amendments to simplify the elections were made.

The Council has conducted the Memorial Services for soldiers who lost their lives in the present war and has taken care of information in regard to war casualties.

The Council recently purchased a resuscitator for use by the hospital. Other businesses taken care of by the Council during its first term include: Improvement of the bulletin boards; meeting with Vice-Consul Martin; Transfer of interned doctors to this project; Portland, Oregon, graveyard desecration and polluted irrigation water.

lows: Karl Tadashi Tambara, Junjiro Yukawa, Senichi Tomihiro, Sadahiko Ikoma, Kamenoshin Hara, Ginsoke Hara, Chosaku Hashiguchi, James Shinzo Nomura, Shigeru Osawa, and Yosajiro Doi. Doi was appointed to fill a council vacancy during the first term.

The two new members to the Council are: Heitaro Hikida and Kunizo Mayeno.

Runners-up in the election following: John Shuji Ikeda, Kubachi Kimura, Jukichi Yoshida, Raisuuke Tamura, Hachiro Kumata and Masamori Hashimoto.

The total number of valid ballots cast by the residents was 2,553.

Fair Labor Board Settles Working Condition Dispute

The Community Council recently organized the Fair Employment Practice Board to replace the old Fair Labor Practice Board which has been defunct since last November, 1943. The Council appointed James Sakoda to the post of Executive Secretary of the Board.

The first dispute investigated by the newly-organized Fair Employment Practice Board, involving the termination of the six evacuee gate clerks, resulted in an amicable settlement. The six evacuee gate clerks were terminated on August 28, 1944, over a misunderstanding concerning the working relationship with the three Appointed Personnel placed on duty at the gate several weeks ago. The Executive Secretary made a recommendation to the Personnel Section to clarify the working relationship between the Appointed Personnel and evacuee workers and to return the evacuee workers to their jobs at the gate. The misunderstanding was clarified and the workers returned to work on September 4, 1944.

Since then work at the gate has been proceeding smoothly, according to Sakoda.

Under a procedure requested jointly by the Community Council and the Project Director and authorized by Washington the Council on September 3 appointed the following members to the Fair Employment Practice Board: Masaru Harada, George Kamaya, Shigeru Kaseguma, Eldichi Akiyama and Sankichi Sugeno.

The Council has forwarded the names to the Project Director for approval.

The function of the Board is to investigate grievances of workers and to settle disputes between workers and their supervisors over working conditions.

Workers desiring to protest a termination is advised to come to the Council Offices, 22-5-1 B.F., within five days of the issuance of the termination, according to Sakoda.

Committeemen For 2nd Term Chosen

Seven committees were selected by the Community Council to serve the second term beginning September 1, 1944, and ending February 28, 1945. The committees and the committeemen follows:

EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Jack Chikata, Chairman; Fujio Hata, Ikutaro Masumoto, Chosaku H. Hashiguchi, Kari Tadashi Tambara, Teruharu Suzuki, Fr. Joe Mitsuo Kitagawa and Rev. Tansai Terakawa.

FOOD COMMITTEE: Yosajiro Doi, Chairman; Sadahiko Ikoma, Seiroku Tsurui, Kubachi Kimura, Seikichi Osaka, Motokichi Arai, Henry Hiroshi Miyake.

HEALTH COMMITTEE: Heitaro Hikida, Chairman; Yoshio Hamamoto, Setsugo Roy Hosokawa, Masasahige Ota, Kamenoshin Hara, Jukichi B. Yoshida, Motouke Harry Hayasaka.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Genji Mihara, Chairman; Raishi Kino, James Shinzo Nomura, Dick Kanaya, Matahei Kawaguchi, Tamaichi Yamada, Karukichi Fugami.

WELFARE COMMITTEE: Shigeru Osawa, Chairman; Dr. George Nomura, Tamenosuke Kosugi, Harry Hasegawa, Toru Araki, Iwao Kosakada, Ginsoke Hara, Shotaro Okumura.

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: Kunizo Mayeno, Chairman; Harry Hatate, Manzo Otani, Helkichi Kuraoka, Harry Matoba, Zenshiro Kikoshima.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION: Yori-sada Matsui, Chairman; Chusaburo Ito, vice-chairman; Seizo Ito, Gyozo Ohtaki, Dr. Matusaburo Kuki.

Blocks Elect 35 Men As Commissioners To Council

An election was held September 1, 1944, among the 35 blocks to elect Block Commissioners to the Community Council for the second term. A number of the Commissioners elected for the second term were re-elected.

The Commissioners for the second term follows: Blk. 1, Harry R. Hatate; Blk. 2, Yoshio F. Hamamoto; Blk. 3, Sadahiko Ikoma; Blk. 4, George Nomura; Blk. 5, R. Hino; Blk. 6, Seiroku Tsurui; Blk. 7, T. Kosugi; Blk. 8, Setsugo Hosokawa; Blk. 10, James Nomura.

Blk. 12, Fujio Hata; Blk. 13, Manzo Otani; Blk. 14, Ikutaro Masumoto; Blk. 15, Harry Hasegawa; Blk. 16, Joe Kimura; Blk. 17, Masasahige Ota; Blk. 19, Dick Kanaya; Blk. 21, Chosaku Hashiguchi; Blk. 22, Kamenoshin Hara; Blk. 24, Seikichi Osaka; Blk. 26, Matahei Kawaguchi; Blk. 28, Toru Araki; Blk. 29, Helkichi Kuraoka; Blk. 30, Tamaichi Yamada; Blk. 31, Motokichi Arai.

Blk. 32, Iwao Kosakada; Blk. 34, Karl Tadashi Tambara; Blk. 35, Ginsoke Hara; Blk. 36, B. J.

Yoshida; Blk. 37, Gijiro Harry Matoba; Blk. 38, Henry Miyake; Blk. 39, Harukichi Fugami; Blk. 40, Harry Hayasaka; Blk. 41, Zenshiro Kikoshima; Blk. 42, Teruharu Suzuki, and Blk. 44, Shotaro Okumura.

Chairman

Yoshito Fujii, present chairman of the Council, is a graduate from the University of Washington in

1928, receiving a BA degree in Sociology. He was the president of the Japanese Student Club, and was also the president of the Japanese Alumni Association of the U. of W. and the president of the Japanese Junior Chamber of Commerce. He owned and operated the Cascade Soda Company in Seattle. He is also a member of the Co-op Board of Directors.



Yoshito Fujii

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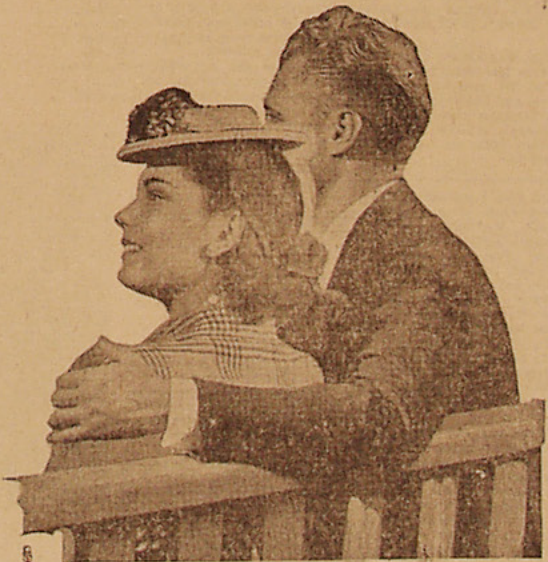
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Buddhist, Catholic, Protestant Churches Active In Minidoka

Buddhist Churches

In order to create a harmonious atmosphere among the Buddhists, and to cooperate in discharging their common tasks, six Buddhist ministers of various sects, namely Nichiren, Shingon and Shinshu, joined hands under the name of Minidoka United Buddhist Church.

Later, however, the ministers left one by one to their own activities and limited their activities to their own denominations. At the present time, only two, the Rev. S. Sugimoto and the Rev. H. Terakawa are carrying the work which was started at the beginning at their office in 22-1-B.

"Buddhism in Minidoka," a weekly publication in both Japanese and English, is distributed to nearly 2,000 Buddhist residents. Sunday meetings in three divisions, children's, young people's, and adults', are held every Sunday in Recs. 13 and 35.

HUNT BUDDHIST

With all services conducted by the Reverend H. E. Terao, the Hunt Shinshu Buddhist Church was organized on May 21, 1942, at the Puyallup Assembly Center.

Its membership has residents from Seattle, Alaska, Tacoma, Oregon, and California. Its past activities have included memorial services for the men who have died in action, plus annual celebrations such as the commemoration of Saint Shinran's birthday and Obon. Last year's Obon service was climaxed by a huge watermelon party with more than a 1,000 people participating. This year, however, in respect to the men who fell in battle, the Obon service was canceled.

The young Buddhist Association composed of the young adults of the church was organized early this year and since then have held several successful meetings.

The officers of this club are: President, Hiroshi Nakayama; Vice Presidents, Tobo Matsuzaki and Marcelline Uyeji; Corresponding Secretary, Mary Matsumoto; Recording Secretary, Mary Masu-

Catholic Church

The members of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs, conducted by the Maryknoll Fathers in Seattle, for twenty-five years before the outbreak of the current war, entered the Puyallup Assembly Center in April of 1942, determined upon two points. They intended to continue to function as they had done hitherto and to retain their identity until the end, and secondly, to relocate as soon as regulations might permit, preferably away from the West Coast. These two resolutions have been kept faithfully.

Accordingly, they have had daily religious services, with but few interruptions ever since, just as they had been accustomed to having them in Seattle.

The Young Men's Holy Name Society had continued to function until all its members enrolled in the Armed Forces of the United States. Two of their number have been killed in action to date.

Those too young to volunteer have since been taken in the draft. All of them, numbering 45, are now serving in the Army. Their families for the most part, relocated in the suburbs of Detroit and Spokane.

Those who could not relocate maintain parish discipline and society activities on a reduced scale in camp.

naga, and Treasurer, Shig Lehikawa.

NICHIREN CHURCH

Since the beginning of the center, the Rev. Y. Arakawa, formerly of the Portland Nichiren Buddhist Church, has been holding services for the residents who are of the Nichiren faith, every Sunday at Rec. 35 for Area B members and every Thursday at Huntville School, Barrack 10, for Area A members.

Rev. Arakawa teaches the Hokke Sutra, which is the teaching of Shaka Buddha. On the twelfth day of each month Rev. Arakawa lectures on the life of the Saint Nichiren, the day of the Saint's death.

The congregation of the Nichiren Buddhist Church consists of former members from Washington, Oregon and California.

UNITED BUDDHIST MINIDOKA SHINSHU BUDDHIST CHURCH

Beginning activities as soon as arrival into the center, the Minidoka Shinshu Buddhist Church, holds weekly meetings at Recs. 25 and 13 on Thursdays and Saturdays. Lectures by guest speakers from the outside lend special activities, while annual memorial services and commemorations of special holidays are held about five times a year.

Shinshu Buddhists, both inside and outside the project, receive a monthly publication. With membership embracing all the Shinshu Buddhists of Hunt, the Reverends Sugimoto and Terakawa conduct all services.

SHINGON BUDDHIST

The Rev. G. F. Kimura, a minister of the Shingon Sect, prior to the outbreak of the war, was a missionary in the Portland Khoya-

Protestant Churches

FEDERATED CHRISTIAN

The Youth Division of the Federated Christian Church, composed of the Protestant denominations on the project, has experienced a year of varied and creative activities. From a panorama of a year's journey we see peaks of inspiration which will be indelible memories of our adventures together.

The Hebrew prophet once enunciated a paradoxical truth: "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." In spite of hardships and discouragements, our youth, along with youth of other religious faiths in Hunt, has managed to plan and work creatively for a better community. Our task then is to rise above our circumstances and with the guiding help of the Eternal become masters of our destiny. The Church and religion have an important part to play in shaping our future.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Fully realizing that evacuation is not only a problem but a matter of principle which concerns everyone in this country, the Episcopal Church is striving to amend the damages and is assisting in solving the problem in a most constructive way.

The Church of the Holy Apostles, an organized Mission in the Episcopal Diocese of Idaho of which the Right Reverend Frank A. Rhea, S.T.D., is Bishop, was formed in December, 1942, by evacuated members of Episcopal Churches from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Cooperating with the National Student Relocation Council, the Student Work Division of the National Council of the Episcopal Church has opened many schools and is sponsoring students through high schools and colleges.

Bishop of Washington, Oregon, Eastern Oregon, as well as many Priests and Lay representatives of various Dioceses, have all visited the project during the past two years. On September 18, the Presiding Bishop and Primate of the Church, the Most Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, who also holds the office of the President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is expected to visit this project.

Assisted by the Reverend Genosuke Shoji and Deaconess Peppera, Father Fr. Kitagawa, the Vicar, is carrying on regular services of Holy Eucharist and Evensong for old and young, besides the Church Schools at 10-12 and 32-12.

san Henjyoji Temple. On September 9, 1942, he came with his followers to Minidoka, and in Bk. 34, the Minidoka Khoyasen Henjyoji Temple was established.

In October of 1943, the Rev. Matsuda, formerly of Watsonville, California, came here to study shingon Buddhism for a period of six months. He is now enrolled in the Washington University, Washington, D. C., where he is continuing his study of religion.

Members representing about 650 families, attended services regularly throughout the week, and monthly, on the first, twentieth, and twenty-first.

continued . . . HONORING HUNT SERVICEMEN

- Tamura, Masaru
- Tamura, Mitsuru
- Tanabe, Hideo D.
- Tanabe, Henry Teruo
- Tanagi, Frank Shigeo
- Tanaka, Frank Satoru
- Tanaka, Frank Yoshito
- Tanaka, Ganji G.
- Tanaka, George
- Tanaka, John M.
- Tanaka, Masashi
- Tanaka, Matsusaburo
- Tanaka, Nobuichi
- Tanaka, Tadao
- Tanaka, Warren
- Tanaka, Yuriko
- Tanemura, Harry
- Tanemura, Harry
- Tanemura, Toshikazu
- Tani, Kenji
- Taniguchi, Toshio
- Tashiro, George
- Tatsuda, Charles
- Tatsuda, Jimmy
- Tatsumi, George
- Tatsumi, Kazuo
- Tazuma, Noboru
- Terada, Joe Kiyoto
- Terada, Yoshio
- Terao, Sadao Roy
- Terashita, Masao
- Teshima, Yoshio
- Tochihara, Yukio
- Todo, Jiro
- Toki, James M.
- Tokumasu, Hideo
- Tokunaga, Mitsuo
- Tokunaga, Toshio
- Tomita, Frank
- Tomita, H. Hideto
- Tomita, Takao
- Toyota, Minor
- Toya, George
- Tsuboi, Saburo
- Tsubota, Minoru
- Tsuchikawa, Osao
- Tsuchikawa, Harold Saburo
- Tsuchiya, Ray Hachiro
- Tsuchiya, Joe
- Tsuchiya, Junso
- Tsujimoto, Joe
- Tsukui, Robert
- Tsunehara, Chuji
- Tsunemitsu, Frank Satoru
- Tsutakawa, George
- Uchida, Jack
- Uchida, Kimimoto
- Uchida, Toshiyuki
- Uchimura, George
- Uchimura, Masayoshi
- Uno, Johnny Hikoichi
- Uno, Toshiichi Jack
- Uomoto, Bob Kiyoshi
- Uomoto, Masaru
- Uyeda, Henry
- Uyehara, Howard
- Uyehara, James
- Watanabe, Edward M.
- Watanabe, George
- Watanabe, Henry
- Watanabe, Jun
- Watanabe, Kimio
- Watanabe, Masaaki
- Watanabe, Meijin
- Watanabe, Shig
- Watanabe, Ted
- Yabu, Harry
- Yabu, Ray Rijuji
- Yabuki, Kiyoshi
- Yada, Ed. K.
- Yada, Joe Josaku
- Yagawa, Salem
- Yagi, Fumio
- Yagi, George K.
- Yaguchi, Frank
- Yaguchi, Hiroshi
- Yahagi, Hiroshi
- Yamada, Arthur Takeshi
- Yamada, Eddy Akira
- Yamada, George
- Yamada, George K.
- Yamada, Henry Koichi
- Yamada, Noboru
- Yamada, Shizuo
- Yamada, Su
- Yamaguchi, George
- Takashi
- Yamaguchi, Shiro
- Yamamoto, Hideo
- Yamamoto, Kiyoo
- Yamamoto, Mitsuru
- Yamamura, Richard
- Yamanaka, Takiyoshi
- Yamanaka, Yoshimitsu
- Yamaoka, Mary (WAC)
- Yamasaki, Irving I.
- Yamasaki, Kawichi
- Yamasaki, Ted T.
- Yamashita, George Joji
- Yamashita, Harry
- Yamashita, Isao
- Yamashita, Masaharu
- Yamashita, Saburo
- Yamauchi, Yukio
- Yasui, Hideo
- Yasui, Tatsumi
- Yasunobu, Kerry
- Yoda, Hayao
- Yoda, Tetsuya
- Yokoyama, Frank
- Yoneyama, Hiroshi
- Yorioka, Joshi Joe
- Yorita, Ben
- Yoshida, Giichi
- Yoshimoto, Hiroshi
- Yoshihara, George M.
- Yoshihara, Yukio
- Yoshino, Hira
- Yoshino, Kenji
- Yoshitomi, Robert M.
- Yoshizawa, Hiroshi Arthur
- Yoshizumi, Suyeo



A Free Press Is The Key To the Four Freedoms

We can know no FREEDOM, without the newspaper we depend upon to keep us fully informed! Though we have come to take it very much for granted, let us remember that without its vigilance, this nation could not have been readied so quickly to go into battle equipped in every way for Victory! Your newspaper is a tool of liberty—use it well!

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Feminidoka

I Wish
I Were a Boy

Miss Cherry Tanaka, former editor of the Irrigator, wrote this column especially for the Anniversary Issue from Rochester, Minnesota.—Ed. Note.

I wish I were a boy—
Haven't most of us said that at one time or another? It wasn't so very long ago. Boys had the best of everything. Here we were drudging around with the doldrums of housework, suffering daily over the dishpan, wielding the broom and mop, fuming over the washing and ironing, while brothers got off scot free. They could get their clothes dirty and torn and run around with abandon, but people wouldn't blame them—oh, no—a growing boy, it's to be expected. They could play so many games and so many things from which a little girl was irrevocably barred. With their usual supercilious air they could shoo us girls disdaintfully away, saying, "G'wan, you tomboy, you can't play with us—you're a girl!" Yes, just a girl. Being a girl was no fun.

And then somewhere along the pathway of years, in a gradual sort of way, we discovered it wasn't so bad being one of the weaker sex. After all, they did call us the fairer sex, too. That wonderful new party dress, bright becoming ribbons, patent leather shoes with the first "heels" you'd owned, the thrill of initiating oneself into the art of cosmetology beginning with that first surreptitious smear of borrowed lipstick—all these and other "feminism" helped to lead the way to that discovery. Well, maybe the boys did get to drive, had the opportunity of earning more spending money, and the advantages of the social system in matters of dating, dancing, and such—but still we were getting the benefit in a round-about way from those very things too. And times had changed... they didn't shoo us away anymore.

But if...
If I were really a boy
I would find that life isn't the slide that the girls from their vantage point presume. Every slide has its steps to climb and to stumble over.

If I were a boy, I would have found myself face to face with the toughest decisions in my life within the last few years. I would have spent long, sleepless nights in silent debate... "shall I volunteer?" "Perhaps I should have found dilemmas in heated discussions with a gang of pals... "what is right, and what is wrong?" "if I'm called I'm going, are you?" I would have walked alone in the dark, comforting night and asked, "Am I strong enough to do what I believe is right?"

I would perhaps now be in Camp Savage studying to develop my particular weapon in this war. Or perhaps in some barrack in Camp Shelby, with mop and pail I would be tackling some irksome detail. Or in Ft. McClellan or Camp Blanding—walking, walking; with the sun's heat weighing down on me.

Or even yet, I would find myself in a fockhole somewhere overseas, with bombs screaming overhead, wishing I'd dug my hole a little deeper, and wondering, "How long... how long will I live?" Or yet, perhaps my body would be lying inert on a cot in an Army hospital, pain as my bedfellow, wanting to cry out, "Will I get well? Oh, nurse, will I get well?"

And if I were a boy I might have asked these questions, and though once there could have been answers, now, nevermore. "How long will I live? Will I get well?"... there is no answer and there can never be... for everything has ended...
If I were a boy...
But I'm not...

I am a girl
and being a girl, I will never go through what our boys are going through today. Their heart-aches, their misery, their wretchedness, their sorrow will never be of my experience.

But understanding intuitively that we can help by our faith in them we can show that trust in every way we can. The WAC who volunteers her service to our country, the nurse in training who will heal and comfort the sick, the girl who is helping the war effort in some way, the morale builder who by her constant, reassuring correspondence and homey gifts cheers and warms a soldier's heart. And above all, the girl who holds to her integrity, never forgetting the ideals to which she aspires, and remaining always the someone who'd be so nice to come home to.

I wish I were a boy, we'd thought once...
It wasn't just those feminine trappings that made us not too sorry we were girls, was it? Perhaps it was because we were girls, destined for womanhood, with a place of our own and a need to fill. A girl's creed familiar to many of us closes with the promise, "... true to the best that is within me, that I may become a fine and worthy woman..."
And when peace becomes a glad reality, and the soldiers return again, the women will welcome them home—women worthy of standing shoulder to shoulder with their heroic men and facing the challenge to meet the war-sick world with a smile and make it smile too.

Minidoka Sweetheart and Entourage



When the final votes were tallied at the Annual Sweetheart Contest held in February, Miss Kimi Takatsuka was declared winner. Here she is shown with her court. From left to right: Barbara Kurimura, Pauline Tamiyusa, Chiz Hayashi, Pearl Hirata, Noble Kodama and Fumi Kinoshita. Insert of Sweetheart Kimi Takatsuka.



One of the highlights of the year was the visit of T/Sgt. Ben Kuroki in May. Here he is shown receiving guests with: (left to right) Selichi Hara, Yoshito Fujii, Mrs. Fujii, Harry L. Stafford, Mrs. Stafford, Sgt. Kuroki, Mrs. E. Osawa and Mrs. P. Shigaya.

176 Marriages on Record Since 1942

Checking through the IRRIGATOR files, the approximate number of couples who were united in marriage in this project total 176. Culminating a romance of Puyallup, the first marriage in Hunt was sounded out by the wedding bells of John Nakashima, formerly of Arlington, Washington, and Helen Shimizu, on September 15, 1942.

The next couple to take their life-long nuptial vows were Kimi Watanabe and Cpl. Ned Nakamura, both of Seattle, in Twin Falls on Sept. 17, 1942.

Choosing Sept. 24, 1942, as their wedding day, were Yoshiko Tanaka of Seattle, and Tom Itabashi, Auburn, the third wedding of Huntites.

The twentieth couple who joined Hunt's growing population were Mary Shioji and Clifford Tadakuma, on Dec. 17, 1942. Both were former residents of Portland.

Former Portlander Edith Ito and Harold Horuchi of Seattle, joined the select newlywed circle when they exchanged nuptial vows in the presence of their immediate families in April, 1943, making the fiftieth wedding.

Marking the 100th wedding of Hunt was the marriage of Michiko Matsumoto, formerly of Kent, Washington, and Yukio Fujioka of Vashon Island, at a quiet ceremony on Dec. 15, 1943.

Girl Scouts Play Prominent Role In Center Activities

Under the supervision of Mrs. George Kashiwagi the initial meeting of the Girl Scouts was held on September 15, 1942. Six troops were registered with national headquarters. The Scouts were promoted with the aid of Miss Ruth Stephenson, national field secretary, who visited the project on November 9 and 10, 1942.

Seventy-eight girls attended summer camp in August, 1943, at which time they spent four days at the Presbyterian-Methodist Camp Grounds in the Sawtooth Mountains.

The Scouts conducted a very successful Forget-me-not sale with the funds being contributed to the Disabled American Veterans of both World Wars I and II.

In June, 1944, a Fun Frolic was held. Preparations for summer camps were also made at this time.

Summer camps again took the limelight in August, 1944. A week was spent at the Presbyterian-Methodist camp in the Sawtooth. Other events during the year consisted of hikes out to Eden, campfire meets, troop contests and the like.

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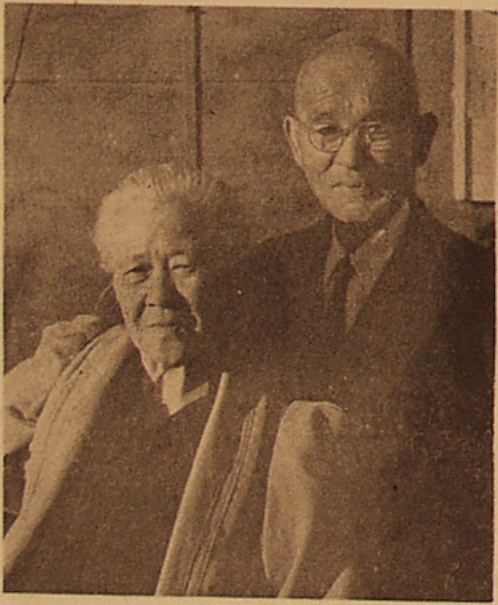
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TWIN FALLS

IDAHO



Joseph Gerald Osamu Sakamoto, 80, and Mary Ann Tsuchi Sakamoto, 80, on their golden wedding anniversary, Dec. 11, 1943, at the center. Mr. and Mrs. Sakamoto came to the U. S. from Japan in 1894. He was the first Japanese second-hand furniture store proprietor, first Japanese express man and one of the first vegetable market operators in Seattle.

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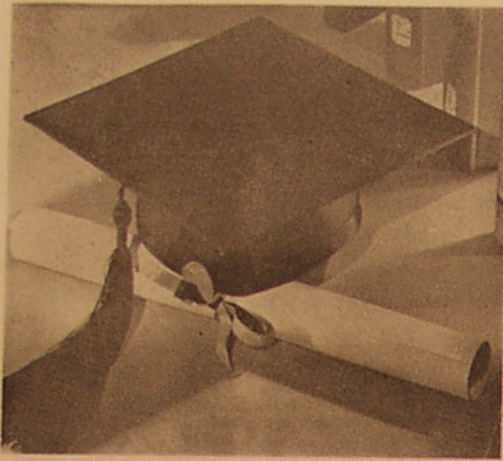
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TWIN FALLS

IDAHO



Hunt Schools Do Fine Job In Youth Education

Education Goes On In Barrack Rooms; Students, Teachers Build Tradition, Background HUNT HIGH FIRST IN STATE

Arthur Kleinkopf received his position as Superintendent of Education on Nov. 1, 1943. He formerly held the position of Superintendent of Hunt High School from July 1, 1943. A holder of both the B. S. and M. A. degree, he received his education at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.



Arthur Kleinkopf

First assigned as Adult Education supervisor on Oct. 24, 1942, J. J. Fogarty was promoted to high school principal on Sept. 1, 1944. He received his Ph. D. degree at the University of Washington in 1941.



Joseph J. Fogarty

Hunt High School opened its doors November 19, 1942, with an enrollment of over 1,200 students and with a faculty of 28 teachers. Plans for a junior-senior building had been made in Washington, but it was later decided that the high school and the elementary schools would not be made according to original plans, but that each would consist of remodeled barracks. All the remodeling and improvement of these barracks was immediately begun and continued to the present time.

planned and organized school system at Minidoka.

Each of the barracks was made into three classrooms. While the barracks building on the outside retained their original structure and color, the inside has been made to conform to class room regulations. Classrooms are fully sealed and have proper heating and lighting.

Beginning a secondary school teacher on June 25, 1943, O. F. Calkosky received his position of Vocational Training Supervisor on March 16, 1944. In 1923, he received his B. S. degree, and in 1929, he received his M. A. degree at the University of Minnesota.



Oscar F. Calkosky

During the school year 1942-43, students and teachers alike were forced to put up with many inconveniences due to the fact that all school work had to start from "scratch." That is, the matter of equipment, supplies, facilities, curriculum and planning had no tradition or background. It was a new venture from the very beginning. School plans are not made and put into operation overnight. Hence, in the beginning, there was a feeling of insecurity, inadequacy on the part of the students and teachers. It took considerable amount of time to buy supplies and to make a workable plan. But at the end of the first school year, much of the equipment needed was on hand. School planning was in an advanced stage at that time.

A description of the Minidoka school system would not be complete without a word concerning library facilities. There are four libraries in the school system at Minidoka. One at the High School, two at the elementary schools and one project library. According to J. W. Condie, Idaho State High School supervisor, the high school has one of the finest libraries in the state of Idaho.

Libraries

One of the very excellent features of the educational section is the Summer Activity Program carried on at the close of the regular nine months of school session in the spring. During the year 1942-43, because of the late closing of the Hunt High School it was impossible to carry on an activity program for the high school. However, during that year, the elementary school carried on a very successful summer program under the direction of Miss Ethel Fitzsimmons, elementary School principal.

Summer Program

Improvements in buildings, grounds and curricular planning went steadily forward in the year 1943-44. During this year, saw the beginning and completion of a high school shop building. This building under the direction of Oscar F. Calkosky. The entire school body and teachers took great pride in the work by these boys. This year, also, saw the beginning of the erection of a high school gymnasium-auditorium. Work on this building progressed slowly. It has not reached completion. It is hoped that it will be completed during the early part of the school year 1945.

Perhaps, the more important feature of the summer activity program was that of camping. Several hundred students participated in camping programs in the Sawtooth Mountains. These camping programs were under the direction and sponsorship of the high school teachers and students. They had great recreational and educational value.

State Accredited

The Hunt High School was fully accredited for the past two years

Pros, Cons of Trade Vs. College

Tom Bodine, field director, National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, expresses his feeling toward the subject on trade schools and colleges in a letter to a student.

"One of my pet notions is that it isn't so much the training that you get at college that rates you the job, but the contacts you make on a campus. That is why I am so sold on small schools where the Nisei gets a chance to know his professors intimately. Perhaps it will help out in trying to blast the idea that shop-work or secretarial training will land a person a job if you point out that in the post-war period, ordinary everyday secretaries and shop-men will be a dime a dozen, but that secretaries with background in medicine, social work, economics, philosophy, are the ones who will land the jobs. And the man in radio work or auto mechanics who has had a year or two of college physics will be the one who is going to be able to compete with the hundreds and thousands of discharged defense workers."

by the state of Idaho. It ranks as a first class secondary school. All work done in the Hunt High School is accepted by the Northwestern Association of High Schools and credits earned here are fully accepted by any standard college or university in the United States. The high school supervisors report shows that the high school compares favorably with the best high school in the state of Idaho.

Student Teachers

A word of praise must be given to the teacher training which is maintained here. Well over a hundred student teachers have benefited in the enrolling in the teacher training courses and doing cadet teaching on the center. Without the valuable assistance of the student teachers, much of the work that has been accomplished in the schools would have gone undone. These student teachers are in a large measure, entirely responsible for the fine work done by the nursery schools.

This center perhaps has the most complete educational system to be found in the state of Idaho. In addition to the nursery schools, elementary and high school, OSYA program, it has, also, an adult education department. Great interest has always been and still is an increasingly growing interest in Americanization classes. Enrollment in these classes at one time was approximately 900 students.

Though the students and the teachers who have participated in the educational program have undergone many hardship and irritations, we can now safely point with pride to the fact that here is a school system which ranks with the best in the state. The quality of the work done is excellent. This center's school system has always been able to maintain a staff of highly trained teachers. The residents of the center have every right to feel that they have an excellent school system and that it will continue to grow better month by month.

A Typical College Building



Student Relocation Division Aids Over 2,500 Nisei College Students

Holding a B. A. from the Michigan State College and a M. A. from Stanford, Miss Helen Ammerman, guidance vocational and student relocation counselor, has been with the Hunt High School since its belated start in 1942. She started as a secondary school teacher, and took over her present post in September of last year.



Helen E. Ammerman

good many graduates of the project high schools would like to join the students who are already out, if there weren't various difficulties in their way. One of these is the problem of money.

The Council, the colleges and other friends of the Japanese American students have realized this. The churches during the past two years have aided approximately 370 students to the extent of \$106,534. The World Student Service Fund, a fund raised on campuses in this country to aid students affected by the war throughout the world, has aided 118 students, primarily non-church members and Buddhists, to the extent of \$19,758. Private donors, including residents of the projects and relocated students, have also contributed scholarship funds. Over and above all these sources of financial aid is the possibility of the student's winning tuition reductions and cash scholarships from the colleges themselves in free and open competition with other worthy students.

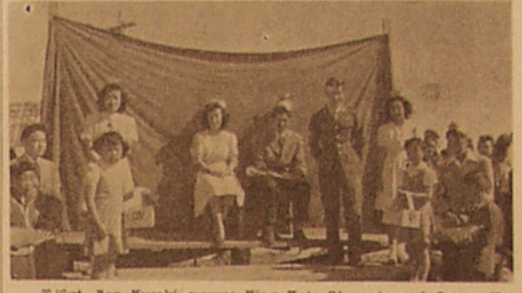
In the past two years the Student Relocation Council has watched approximately 2,500 students of Japanese ancestry go out to colleges and universities across the country. There are Nisei now in more than 500 institutions in 46 out of the 48 states. In other words, about half the accredited colleges and universities of the country have welcomed Japanese Americans to their campuses.

The 2,500 students who are now out of colleges and universities have done a wonderful job both as students and as "ambassadors" for all other Japanese Americans. They have been warmly welcomed almost everywhere. The Nisei is expected to pull down good scholastic records, but much more important than scholastic honors, however, is the number of elective honors won by the Nisei. Many Nisei are class officers. A number have been chosen for berths on college newspapers and yearbooks. A good many of the young men have played on college athletic teams this year. Some have been invited to join fraternities and sororities, something that didn't happen back on the West Coast. In other words, the Nisei in general, have been accepted on the college campuses just like anyone else, without discrimination or unfriendliness.

For 1944 the churches and others have been generous as in the preceding year. For students who are Buddhists or who do not belong to any church, the Council can draw from the World Service Fund. The funds must be stretched and students receiving aid must earn as much of their expenses as they can. During the past two years those who have had scholarships have done a grand job of swaging a large part of their expenses themselves so that the average grant has amounted to only \$220.

There are funds available for the 1944-1945 year for those who are ready to take some of the responsibility themselves. No student should be held back from going to college because of lack of funds.

It is the Council's belief that a



T/Sgt. Ben Kuroki crowns King Kats Okamoto and Queen Katy Matsuda at Hunt High School's May Day. From left to right: Renso Enkoji, prince; Reyko Miura, princess; Queen Katy; King Kats; Sgt. Kuroki; Lilly Kobayashi, princess; and Chuck Kinoshita, prince.



Dedication of the flagpole at the Huntville Elementary School conducted by the Boy Scouts of Hunt troop.

Grade Schools Instill Basic Foundation For Child's Education, Mental Growth SCHOOLS IN BLKS. 10, 32

Happy faces on boys and girls and teachers had greeted each other on the opening of school, Sept. 14, last year. 785 boys and girls had enrolled in both elementary schools. About two weeks later the total enrollment became 798, since the transferees ingress during the segregation period.

Every room had a 100 per cent membership. The Safety Patrols were picked from the higher grades for the protection of the students going and coming home from school.

To begin the year, the sixth grade boys and girls had lessons in canning food they had harvested from the gardens. Some of the vegetables they put up were tomatoes, string beans, cabbage, and etc., which were cooked in pressure cookers.

The May Day Play Day program was held in both schools, sponsored by the Community Activities and the schools. Crowning of the king and queen was the main event. Different grades participated in games, folk dancing, singing, and marches.

Presided by Mrs. Clarence Aral, a P. T. A. meeting was held monthly in order to get better acquainted with the parents and teachers.

Boys and girls took much interest in the garden. In the upper grades, the pupils cleared off unnecessary sticks and weeds before anything was planted. The high school students came to harrow the soil. The upper grades prepared the irrigation ditches.

In December, preparations for Christmas programs were started. Some of the contributions made toward this program were recitations, singing, and plays by each grade. All the pupils took part in caroling in the different blocks nearby. Cards and gifts were made for the family and also for the sick children in the hospital.

The summer school program stressed play and recreational activities. The boys and girls did not have much studies except those which correlated with garden activities.

The Red Cross Campaign was held in the Elementary Schools. The chairman from high school had come down to give explanation.

To give the fifth and sixth grade children a chance to go hiking, swimming and fishing, Community Activities sponsored a camping trip for them at the Baptist Camp in the Sawtooth Mountains. The students enjoyed a wonderful week of roughing it.



In an attempt to learn their children's language, and with the determination that it's "never too late to learn," Issei mothers are taught beginner's English by Kiyoshi Sugai in an Adult Education class.



A high school student's dream, the long anticipated auditorium will look like this when it is completed. Shortage of labor has retarded progress since its beginning early last year, but hopes run high in its completion for the June, 1945, graduates.



Girls and boys of the Stafford safety patrol pose just before going on duty.



Diligently sewing, turning out homemade clothing with a "professional" touch to it, the high school home economics class offers valuable information on the art of needlework.

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR
SECOND ANNIVERSARY
MAY WE EXTEND OUR ...

Best Wishes

MINIDOKA
UNITED BUDDHIST CHURCH
22-1-A

CONGRATULATIONS
and
BEST WISHES

☆

YOUNG
BUDDHISTS ASSOCIATION
Pres. Hiroshi Nakayama 14-6-D

Relocation Office Busiest in Camp

Family Resettlement Especially Emphasized; Freight, Grant Regulation Changed
4,150 OUT ON INDEFINITE

Holding the position of Relocation Program officer, Joseph Beeson has been connected with the local WRA since March, 1943. His promotion from Senior Employment Officer to his present title was made on November, 1943. Prior to his present position he acted in the capacity of Associate Employment Investigator in Boise. He was a student of psychology and public speaking in college.

Arriving on the project on Sept. 16, 1942, Victor V. McLaughlin, assistant relocation program officer, has been here almost as long as the residents themselves. Born in Caldwell, Idaho, McLaughlin holds a B. A. degree from the University of Nebraska, 1933, majoring in Social Science and languages. He was presented with his M.A. from the same University. Leaves Officer Gerrit Smith, Relocation Advisor George W. Anderson, and Assistant Relocation Advisors Jessamine B. Alexander and Royal D. Hughey are under his supervision.



Joseph Beeson Victor V. McLaughlin

Leading all the other centers in relocation, Hunt's indefinite leaves statistics show 4150 out of the gates for good, 1140 helping on the national farm front, and 183 out on short term leave. With the project built around this department, emphasis is laid daily on resuming a normal life again.

Friends on the outside, in influential groups, or as individuals, are sending offers of employment and rehabilitation help by the hundreds, just as anxious to see the day when the relocation centers will be just another ghost town as the residents themselves.

During the past year the Relocation Division has put special emphasis on Family Relocation and uniting families in cases where parts of the family have already relocated. To assist in this work two important changes have been made by the Director in Washington to facilitate this type of relocation:

1. Changes of the grant procedure so as to make it more favorable in cases where families are relocating.
2. Liberalizing regulations concerning evacuee freight by removing weight limitations.

Under the direction of the Relocation Program Officer an Interviewing Program has been conducted and family summaries have been compiled for most of the evacuees on this project. These summaries are being forwarded to Relocation Offices in the areas that were indicated by the evacuees. With the help of these summaries the Relocation Officer will not only be able to find job placement for each employable individual in families but suitable and properly located housing for families with children. The program of follow-up interviews is now in process. The purpose of these follow-up interviews is to more thoroughly acquaint prospective relocatees with the areas which they have indicated would be most favorable to them.

With the establishment of hostels in the various eastern cities, the Relocation Division is able to assist evacuees in finding temporary housing during their

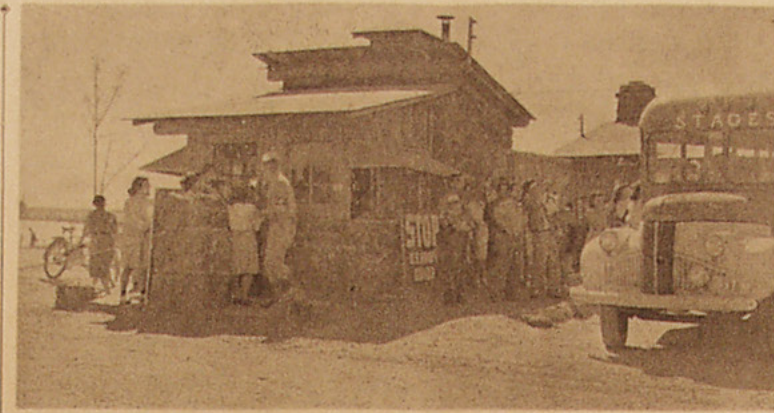
first few weeks in their new locations. In many cities in the mid-west committees have been organized by various groups to meet and assist evacuees arriving in those areas. These organizations have been particularly helpful in assisting travelers in locating housing, changing trains, caring for their baggage and many other courtesies that are very much appreciated by travelers.

Assistant Leaves Officer Assists Parolees

To facilitate departure of parolees an Assistant Leaves Officer has been employed who is to take particular care of all parolees and aid them in attaining parolees to new locations. He is also in a position to explain all duties and obligations binding on parolees when relocated. Also an appointed personnel has been assigned to the Leaves Office who is to care for all Selective Service matters, assisting selectees and inductees to complete Selective Service forms and other papers pertaining to this and related fields.

Simplifies Relocation

The Relocation Division in cooperation with other groups here on the project, both evacuee and appointed personnel, has worked to make the leave procedure and departure from this project as simplified and helpful as possible to aid the evacuees desiring to relocate. The offices are set up to be of service and assistance in every way possible.



A small crowd of well wishers gather up at the main gate to bid adieu to friends leaving for the "outside world." An average of 35 residents relocate every week to mid-west and eastern cities.

Engineering Unit Covers, Construction, Maintenance, All Operational Activities

The Engineering Section is charged with the responsibility of conducting the construction, maintenance and operational activities of the project. All construction work is directed by the Senior Engineer with the assistance of his subordinates. The maintenance work in the project consists of keeping all buildings and opera-



Clyde E. Plank Wm. D. Barraclough

tional equipment in good repair. The operational services include the sewage disposal plant, water supply system, laundry boilers and hospital boilers.

The Engineering Section office is under the direction of Louis A. Thorson, the office engineer, who has been assisted by a very capable staff of evacuee stenographers, typists and clerks. The Engineering Section office has been very fortunate in that they have had no evacuee turnover in the past six months. The responsibility of this unit is to keep costs, time, prepare applications for permission to do construction on the project and keep current with all War Production Board rulings pertaining to construction and equipment pertaining to the activities of the project.

W. D. Barraclough holds the position of Construction, Maintenance Supervisor.

The Engineering staff is composed of about 20 appointed personnel who direct the various functions connected with this activity. Joseph P. Bacca organized the Public Works Division in the fall of 1942, which was later renamed the Engineering Section in the Operations Division. He was succeeded in the spring of 1943 by Dan Sheehan and at the present time Clyde E. Plank is the Senior Engineer on the project. The turnover in the appointed personnel has been rather rapid and as a result only one person, Frank Beattie, remains of the original organization. The buildings on the project were originally constructed by contract under the direction of the United States Engineers Office, according to their plans and specifications.

The maximum number of evacuees employed at one time was 800. At the present time only 418 evacuees are employed by this division.

Introducing our... Assistant Project Directors

A man of wide education, Edward Suberman, assistant project director in charge of Community Management, began his work here on July 26, 1944.



At the Harvard University in 1929 he received his A. B. degree; in 1930 he received his A. M. degree at Rutgers University, Edw. Huberman, New Jersey; and his Ph. D. at the Duke University, Durham, North Carolina in 1934. He also attended the University of Paris, Sorbonne, France in 1931-32, and the University of Madrid, Spain, in 1932.

He came to this project in August of this year.

Transferred from the Washington WRA office as assistant finance officer, J. H. Nichols became the assistant project director in charge of Community Management on July 3, 1944.



He was employed at the Central Utah center as fiscal officer from Sept. 1942 to '43. He attended the University of Idaho, majoring in Business Administration.

William E. Rawlings, acting assistant project director of project operations, is also the chief of agriculture. His picture is shown with the project farm article on the front page of this section.

The Outside Employment, a section of the Relocation Division, is responsible for providing current information to evacuees on traveling conditions, housing, living conditions, wage rates, etc., on the outside. The maintenance of the file of individuals seeking employment outside the project, and the correct execution of trial period agreements is also kept.

The first appointed personnel member to head this department, was Harold James, now of the Washington WRA staff.

4,000 Jobs Given

Approximately 4,000 regular jobs are given out through this department outside seasonal jobs have been filled. Nearly 100 job offers are handled each week and approximately 10 regular jobs and a larger number of seasonal jobs are given out each day. The Chicago area, Spokane, Cleveland, New York and Boston draws the largest relocatees. In the earlier days of the project many of the younger residents looked for defense jobs but at the present time there are very few job seekers for defense jobs.

Using their first job offer as a stepping stone for a better opportunity, most of the people leave the center with the intention of remaining out permanently. Complaints have been few from employers, but the principal complaint has been that workers have developed bad work habits in the center and are not inclined to take their jobs as seriously as they should.

Has Many Responsibilities

The relocation division is responsible for coordinating, planning, and directing the total relocation program in the center, including the development of evacuee participation in relocation planning. The relocation division also has the responsibility of seeing that necessary assistance is given the evacuees preparing for relocation. The division is headed by Joseph G. Benson, relocation program officer; Victor M. McLaughlin, assistant relocation officer; George Anderson, relocation advisor; Gerrit Smith, leave officer, and Jean Alexander, charge of Selective Service.

It is the intention of the relocation division to render personal service to the residents, and the cooperation of the residents is solicited and suggestions will be wholeheartedly welcomed.

Clothing Allowance Office Computes All Compensations

In November, 1942, the clothing allowance office was established for the purpose of computing clothing allowances for persons who are employed and those eligible for extended illness or unemployment compensation for 15 days or more of the month, and their dependents.



One of the most popular offices in the project, the Outside Employment Office, gives advice and information to prospective relocatees. Pictured here left to right are: Mary Yamanishi, Jessie Akiyama, Maki Kawasaki, Harry Inukai, Utako Kimura, Seichi Kono, George Anderson, relocation advisor, and H. Eguchi.

Former Raw Sageland Cultivated; Produces Enough to Feed Town of 7,500 People

(Continued From Page 1)
Cattle could be raised here to make the farm entirely self-sustaining, but the labor necessary to build pastures and take care of them proves the stumbling block.

With enough labor, there is enough farm machinery on the project to farm 2000 acres. The two vegetable cellars can keep 30 to 40 carloads of crops at a time, and the temperature is always at 28 to 41 degrees in the winter, and about 0 degrees in the summer. In the summer, the doors are kept open at night, and closed during the day. In the winter, however, the reverse procedure is followed. The cut meats are kept in lockers in Twin Falls, and in the butcher shop at warehouse 9.

Surplus cabbage always finds its way to the pickling plant where an average of two to three tons is pickled per week.

Questioned about the loss of crops by pilfering, Agriculture Chief W. E. Rawlings looked a little askance, but answered, jackrabbits, "normal amount," insects, "some," ground squirrels, "some," but two-legged jackrabbits, "more than should be." The planting of the watermelon patch more than a mile into the sagebrush was very deliberate and on purpose, it was said.

Hog, Poultry Farms Grow
Starting off with a total of 49 hogs in May of 1943, 727 hogs now wallow happily in the mud on the hog farm north of Blk. 35. An average of 40 hogs per week, or about 150 hogs per month, is slaughtered for the consumption of center residents.

In spite of frequent warnings, residents have been careless about separating the fish bones, paper, etc., from the regular garbage, and many hogs have died from failure to respond to the garbage feed. Though they are reputed to eat almost anything, hogs are sensitive animals. A little lump of salt, taken whole, can kill a hog.

A total of 1,000 chicks were the pioneers of the poultry farm, which now houses 16,161 chickens, roosters, hens, and capons; Leghorn, Rhode Islands, and Plymouth Rocks.

On the average, 4,831 dozen eggs are gathered within a month, which accounts for the excess scrambled eggs the cooks have been heaping on the plates.

For the hog and chicken sick, the farm department has set up a hospital, treating about 45 to 100 chicken patients and about 15 hog ill a week. When the patients can't completely recover, they are done away with. Only the freshly slaughtered hogs, of course, are fed to the residents.

To Tie It Up With
Taking everything into consideration, Hunt's immense farm is

an accomplishment to be proud of, and the residents are grateful to the Agriculture Department for their unselfish, unstinting efforts. The residents are grateful for the opportunity to be able to point to the unending acres of flourishing green and say, "That's our farm . . . One of the best around here . . . Big, isn't it?"

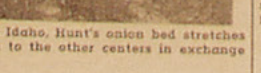
A tractor drawn disc breaking up the soil of the new farm field from sageland.

Geo. Kamaya, farm supervisor, and Harry L. Stafford, project director, inspect the famous gobo beds of the project farm. The seeds were collected at the request of Mr. Stafford, and the soil cultivated last year. Ten acres will be harvested this year.

The beautiful farm mess hall is shown in the above picture among the trees that surround it. This is where the farmers get their meals after a hard day's work in the fields.

Hens, busy providing eggs for the project, are shown scraping and pecking in the big chicken farm above, Blk. 35. They produce more than 7500 eggs per month. Much of the surplus is sent to other projects.

With the reputation of being the best onions produced in southern Idaho, Hunt's onion bed stretches out beyond the eye's vision. The project has shipped out many tons to the other centers in exchange for beef.





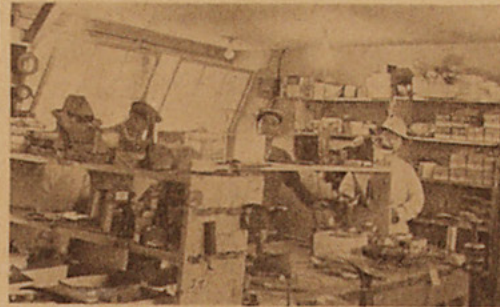
The nerve center of the Consumers Cooperative is centered in the main office at 22-3-D where all the "big shots" of the business direct the Co-op's business activities. Shown in the picture above left to right are: Harry Hatate, general manager; Kamebuchi Numoto, educational director; Richard Hayashi, assistant general manager and Yoshio Urakawa, executive secretary with their efficient office helpers.



The most popular spot for the female population in camp is the local Beauty Salon where daily approximately a dozen get themselves "made over." Here Mrs. Mecha Inukai, head operator, is giving a permanent wave to a customer with Shiz Matsumoto assisting.



Here the books are kept of all Co-op business conducted on the project. Efficient bookkeepers and auditors keep the accounts in order.



Shown above is the Blk. 30 shoe repair shop, one of the shops under the local Cooperative. Due to labor and machinery shortages, this shop is always swamped with work.

CO-OP SET UP TO MEET HUNT RESIDENTS' NEEDS

Finances Watch Repair, Shoe, Barber, Dry Goods, Mail Order, Beauty Shops, Five Canteens
DIRECTORS REPRESENT MEMBERS

H. Hatate, general manager of the Cooperative, is also serving as Blk. 1 commissioner. Since 1924 to 1931, he worked as the Oriental and Truck Dept. manager for the A. F. Blangy Motor Co. From 1931 he was the president and general manager of the New Washington Oyster Sales, Inc.

In organizing its project Administration, the War Relocation Authority felt the necessity of providing means for evacuees to purchase goods not provided by the government. To meet this situation there were the alternatives of either establishing a post exchange, providing means for establishing consumers' enterprises, or permitting private enterprises. Following considerable study on this matter, permission to operate consumers' enterprise stores was decided upon. Pursuant to such plans, Administrative Instruction No. 28 was issued to organize consumers' enterprise in the centers. John Essene assumed the duties as Associate Supervisor of Community Enterprises. He arrived in

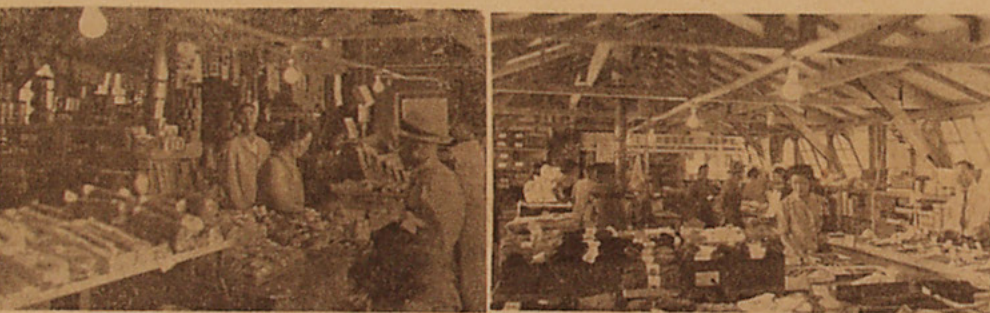
the project shortly after the coming of the first contingents from the Puyallup assembly facilities for the sale of various essentials to the evacuees pending formal organization of a Community Enterprise. Y. Takayoshi was chosen manager and through his effort combined with Essene's supervision, the first store was established in Blk. 6 on August 13, 1942. Shortly thereafter, C. M. Bell arrived to assume the duties of Supervisor, Community Enterprises, and with the coordinated efforts of Essene, launched a program to establish Cooperative stores in the project. The supervisors appointed T. Sakahara as evacuee organizer and a program was immediately launched to lay the ground-work for today's Consumers' Cooperatives. After three meetings with delegates chosen from each block to discuss the possibility of organizing a Cooperative, an organizing committee of seven was elected. Members elected to this project's history-making body were: Yoshio Urakawa, Takeo Nogaki, Heitaro Hikida, Masakichi Nakamura, Rensho Yoshimura, Jukichi Yoshida and Shuji Sugawara. During the course of preparation of the Constitution and by-laws, the necessity of a Temporary Board of Directors to look after the evacuees interest in the management of the existing stores was foreseen and on October 28, 1943, the following were elected on the Temporary Board of Directors:

Jack Chikata, Harry R. Hatate, Yoshio Urakawa, Takeo Nogaki, Heitaro Hikida, Norio Kasai, Shuji Sugawara, Kunihiko Yasuda, Tamachi Yamada, Bunshiro Tazuma, Yoshito Fujii, Tadashi Tambara, Naotaro Kato and Teiji Akagi.

The Articles of Incorporation prepared by the Organization Committee was presented to the delegates from each block, adopted by the latter body and sent to Washington, D. C. The articles being thereafter approved and returned, the Minidoka Consumers' Cooperatives officially became a legal corporation on December 22, 1943.

By-laws prepared by the Organization Committee were then presented to and approved by the Congress of Delegates. Membership drive was next held, and a Board of Directors of the incorporated body were: Yoshito Fujii, Rensho Yoshimura, Bunshiro Tazuma, Munesaburo Sasaki, Heitaro Hikida, Jack I. Chikata, Yoshio Urakawa, Kunihiko Yasuda, Jukichi Yoshida, Harry Hatate, Yoshimori Okada, Tadashi Tambara, Heizo Hidaka and Elzo Yukawa. On March 30, the newly-elected members of the Board of Directors met and elected the following as officers of the organization. Yoshito Fujii, president; Munesaburo Sasaki, vice-president; Takeo Nogaki, executive secretary, and T. T. Hayashi, treasurer. Following such election of the Board of Directors, all assets and liabilities of the Temporary Organization was turned over to the newly-incorporated body. However, much credit should go to the Temporary Board of Directors who fathered the organization period to witness the opening of the new stores as follows:

Gen. Mdse. Blk. 6, Aug. 13, 1942.
Gen. Mdse. Blk. 40, Sept. 12, 1942.
Gen. Mdse. Blk. 30, Sept. 21, 1942.
Dry Goods Blk. 30, Sept. 21, 1942.
Serv's Shops Blk. 14, Oct. 1, 1942.
Office Blk. 22, Oct. 1, 1942.
Whse. Oct. 1, 1942.
Serv's Shops Blk. 30, Nov. 1, 1942.
Dry Goods Blk. 14, Nov. 10, 1942.
Gen. Mdse. Blk. 14, Nov. 10, 1942.
On March 31, 1943, the Board of Directors at their regular meeting allocated 10 percent of the next savings to the Members Equity Fund, 1/2 of 1 percent to Educational Fund and the balance to be distributed as patronage refund to all member patrons. The Minidoka IRRIGATOR is published by the Cooperative, and on June 11, 1943, it was officially transferred to the Cooperative by the War Relocation Authority. The present Cooperative staff members are as follows: Harry R. Hatate, general manager; Bunshiro Tazuma, assistant general manager in charge of operations; Richard K. Hayashi, assistant general manager, administrative and service; Koichi Kihara, head accountant; Keiji Saito, general merchandise buyer; Zolchi Yuzurba, dry goods buyer; Kamebuchi Numoto, educational director; B. J. Yoshida, personnel officer, and Hideto Hasegawa, cashier. The policy of the Minidoka Consumers' Cooperative is: Business strictly operated as non-profit consumers' cooperative based upon memberships with equal and democratic rights and privileges for all members.



MINIDOKA CONSUMER'S COOPERATIVE STORES



"May I have my check cashed?"—is the familiar greeting extended to H. Hasegawa, chief cashier, at the main Co-op office, 22-3-A, and his assistant. Here members may also obtain Co-op stamp books.

Congratulations!

Consumer's Cooperative

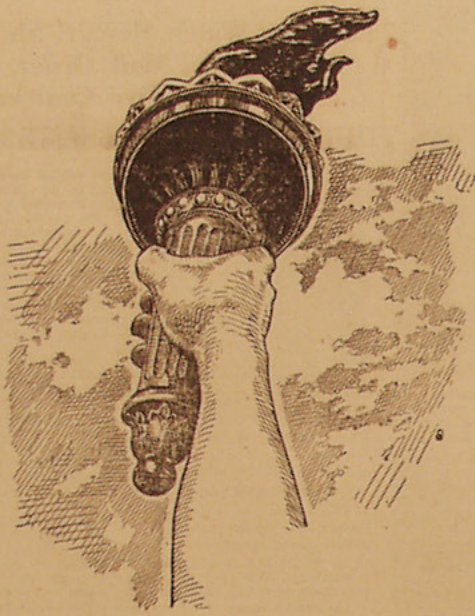
The Minidoka Consumer's Cooperative is made possible by the people of the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Your Co-op sponsors:

1. General Mdse. Stores
2. Dry Goods Stores
3. Shoe Repair Shops
4. Beauty Shop
5. Watch Repair Shops
6. Dry Cleaning and Laundry
7. The Barber Shops
8. The Fish Market
9. Radio Shop
10. The Minidoka Irrigator
11. Bus Tickets Service
12. Western Union Telegraph Service
13. Optical Dept.

You will always find BARGAINS
at your
Reed's Riteway Store in Twin Falls
HARDWARE — ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES — GIFTWARE
GLASSWARE AND POTTERY
HEATERS and RANGES
Glidden's Paints - Universal Kalsomine and SPRED,
nationally known water-thinned paint.
Your patronage is appreciated.
REED'S RITWAY STORE
Phone 80 Twin Falls, Idaho

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SPORT SHIRTS
SPORT SLAX
FELT HATS
Jarman's & Fortune
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ALEXANDER'S
138 Main Ave. So. Twin Falls, Ida.



THAT WE MAY LIVE . . .

He saw the troopship's rail, the lifeboats hung,
He saw the dark sky and the darker sea,
He saw his mates along the rail, all young
And yearning toward the shoreline, even as he.

He saw the dark blue velvet of the hill,
Against whose folds he saw his city's light
Across the widening water, radiant still,
Blaze like a jewel on the breast of night,
And, in his heart beat high resolve that she
Should live—forever beautiful, forever free.

—Edith Clifton.

He stood there against the railing as the ship slowly unwound its way out into the vast Atlantic and as he watched the city's lights fall across the Statue of Liberty he wondered if he would ever be able to see it again—this time with the torch of liberty held high and burning brightly for ALL men to see and know its value.

And there he stood with the *Torch of Liberty* patch of the 442nd on his shoulder—hemmed in all around by other men who looked like him but whose thoughts were different—yet strangely akin to his own.

Strange, he didn't think so much about the future, the sights he would see on that foreign soil, the people he would meet and the unique Italian towns. Strange indeed, that the same old tune kept playing over and over in his mind, sometimes keeping in time with the rhythmic splash of the waves as it kissed the ship's hull, sometimes far away and very dim.

He couldn't conjure visions of this strange country he would soon enter, but over and over in his mind's eye he kept seeing the things that were farthest from war, terror and hate.

He could see his mother's face as she had bent to pour his morning coffee, the sweat on her brow as she bent her back in the fields at home

when they were still on the West Coast. He could remember the friendly scuffles with his younger brother—he always the loser of any argument. His mouth lifted in a smile as he remembered how Jim was so sure and so argumentative. However, to save his dignity, he had always "put up a fight" before saying—"Little Brother, I bow to your wisdom—"

He thought of his school days, his friends with their many racial backgrounds. He thought of his athletic days, his first girl, his first date, his first dance. All of these things and many more passed before his eyes in a kaleidoscopic manner.

Those days seemed so long ago and yet, he treasured those by-gone days and he jealously hoarded them in his memory.

Now, he was really on his way. Would he be one of those who would be able to return after war's end . . . and there with the slashing sound of the ship cutting the frothing waters of the sea, deep within himself he made a solemn vow—"I shall give my best—that they may live—even though I meet Death itself."

And somewhere in the continental United States a young woman waits. Across her searching dark eyes the barbed wire stretches out

around the barrack city of a relocation center, the brilliant desert sun stabbing the keen-edged barbs with its simmering rays.

In her hand she held a small envelope, a tiny message hastily scrawled on the battlefield was nestling there. And as she raised her eyes beyond the horizon where the opalescent sky held the nebulous clouds in her broad bosom, she saw the world beyond beckon and smile at her.

Somewhere beyond the snow-capped mountains there was another America, where no such things as barbed wire, sentries and government regulations governed her life. Somewhere, she had a niche to fill in life.

She stood there thinking of all of these things, of pre-evacuation days, the evacuation itself, and what the future held for her, and suddenly she smiled.

In that tiny envelope was the weapon with which she could combat prejudice, fear and uncertainty. In that envelope there was a message that told her that she need never fear to walk abreast with Americans of every race, color creed. In that tiny little missile lay her freedom.

And across the miles the wind seemed to whisper caressingly—"That you may live—"

Written by Kimi Tambara

—for—

IDAHO DEPARTMENT STORE

TWIN FALLS

"If It Isn't Right—Bring It Back"

IDAHO