

**BUY WAR BONDS**  
and give the change to the  
**MARCH OF DIMES**  
JANUARY 14-31

# The MINIDOKA Strigaton

**Fight**  
INFANTILE PARALYSIS  
**JAN. 14-31**  
JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

VOLUME IV, NUMBER 45

HUNT, IDAHO

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1945

## First to Return Under New Rule



Pictured above is the Kinoshita family as they left for their pre-evacuation home in Seattle. They are believed to be the first family from this center to take advantage of the lifting of the West Coast ban. Others who returned by special permission from this center are the Hasegawa and the Nakano families.

## G. Shaughnessy Welcomes Evacuee Family to Seattle

In a statement on the return of the Kinoshita family to Seattle, the Most Rev. Gerald Shaughnessy, Catholic bishop, paid tribute to the "administrative bureau which has made possible this renewal of normal family life," the Seattle Times reported this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Kinoshita with their daughter Mary, and son Charles, left here Wednesday morning. They will make their home adjacent to the Shaughnessy residence, at whose home the parents will be employed.

Their second son, Francis, was killed in action in Italy on August 9th.

The statement of Bishop Shaughnessy said in part:

"We welcome back into the midst of our flock the Kinoshita family, a gold star family, whose son and brother lies today on a battlefield."

"Our welcome is extended in the true spirit of the bond of Christian, of Catholic faith, which teaches us in the words of Christ: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

"Our welcome is extended in the spirit of St. Paul, who reminds us: 'You are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek; there is neither bond nor free. For you are all one in Christ Jesus.' All honor to the administrative bureau which has made possible this renewal of normal family life."

## 3,817,311 Pounds Vegetables Grown On Project in 1944

With the shortage of workers and the uncertain climate hindering the harvesting of the farm crop, the year of 1944 ended with a total of 3,817,311 lbs. of farm produce. The farm proceeded through the past year with the aid of the high school students and residents who volunteered their services in time of need, according to the agricultural department.

In addition to the crop, 306,921 lbs. of pork, of which 181,326 lbs. were used on the project, 38,682 lbs. of poultry and 62,730 eggs were also accounted for by the agriculture division, for the year of 1944.

The crops harvested during the past year included: radishes, lettuce, spinach, peas, nappa, onion, mustard green, beets, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, canteloupe, corn, eggplant, shingiku, honeydew, watermelon, daikon, carrots, cabbage, turnips, green pepper, cucumber, potato, celery, straw, wheat, oats, barley, rye and alfalfa hay.

These crops are estimated to have a value of approximately \$104,194.68. Most of the vegetables have been stored for future use, shipped to other centers and used on the project in the past year.

## Purple Heart Given Posthumously to Sgt. B. Ninomiya

Sgt. Ban Ninomiya received the Purple Heart award posthumously for wounds sustained in action, it was announced this week. Sgt. Ninomiya was killed in action in France on October 29, 1944. His parents reside here and his brother, Calvin, is attending Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

## Friends Committee Promotes Newberg, Ore. for Relocates

### Hospitality Group Will Assist Evacuees Find Housing, Employment

Through the efforts of the American Friends Service Committee many opportunities are being found for evacuees who wish to return to the West Coast. In the interests of the evacuees Floyd Schmoer, Seattle secretary of the Committee, conducted a two-day survey of the town of Newberg, Oregon. He describes the town as an ideal locale for any interested and enterprising evacuee who might wish to relocate there.

## Friends Committee Will Assist Evacuee Return

To assist any returning evacuees to the West Coast who might need aid the American Friends Service Committee with offices at 3959 15th N. E., Seattle 5, Washington; 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco 15, Calif.; and 426 N. Raymond Street, Pasadena 20, Calif., stand ready to welcome and aid to the full extent of their facilities any evacuees who wish to return, according to word received here from this organization. The Seattle office can provide information, assist with either temporary or permanent housing, job finding, business affairs, etc. The work is part of a world-wide program of civilian war relief work financed by voluntary contributions from people who wish to lighten the burdens of those who suffer through no fault of their own, the letter said. No charge is made for their services.

Evacuees wishing to receive aid should contact the American Friends Service Committee in the area which is closest to the final destination by letter stating the needs. The letter should be written in advance to the actual date before leaving for the West Coast.

Housing is especially difficult to find and as much time as possible should be given for help with either temporary hospitality or permanent housing, the letter stated.

Members of the staff can meet trains in special cases such as old people or children traveling alone. They can usually put people in touch with other sources of assistance in cases where they (evacuees) cannot meet the need themselves, the letter concluded.

## Pvt. C. Itami Hurt In Luxembourg

Pvt. Charles Itami, one of the first Hunt inductees to be called to active duty, was a reported wounded in Luxembourg on December 26, according to S. H. Hara, chairman of the Parent Soldiers Association.

He is believed to be the first casualty from Hunt in the Luxembourg area. Son of Mr. S. Itami of 30-10-C, Pvt. Itami was inducted in April, 1944, and was sent home in December.

Pvt. Itami is a 1943 graduate of Hunt High School. A former Portlander, he was pitcher for the No. 1 baseball team.

### CO-OP MEETING SLATED

Quarterly meeting of the Congress of Delegates is scheduled for next Thursday, January 25, at Rec. 22, according to Yohei Urakawa, executive secretary of the Co-op.

His letter describing the conditions, attitude, opportunities of Newberg said in part as follows:

"I have just returned from a two-day survey of the town of Newberg, Oregon, and vicinity. Newberg is a prosperous agricultural community, largely Quaker, located about 20 miles southwest of Portland, Oregon. There were no Japanese residents in the area before the war and therefore no old prejudices. Many of the people are very friendly and anxious to help. Very few, if any, are openly hostile. A local committee will assist in finding opportunities, of which there are many in the area."

**Welcome Committee**  
The letter further stated that the committee in Newberg had agreed upon the fact that too many evacuee families should not relocate there at once, however, it decided that it was undesirable to bring in only one family.

"Newberg is also a small college town (both small town and small college.) Pacific College would employ a secretary and man on buildings and grounds. They would also enthusiastically welcome any number of students," the letter went on.

**Farm Opportunities**  
In regard to the agricultural conditions Schmoer writes:

"Specific agricultural opportunities range from a five-acre farm at the edge of town to a 60-acre place three miles out. The five-acre farm is well equipped with fruit, stables, etc., and has a small house adequate only for a couple. This could be an older couple who would make their living entirely from the place or a young couple who might farm the place and also do some work for wages outside.

"There is also a cannery, a pulp mill, a saw mill and several other small industries that offer some all year round work. Many people in Newberg also commute to Portland jobs. The 60-acre place has a good house and about 20 acres in profitable prune orchard, another 20 acres in fair farm land, and the remainder is woods and pasture. The owner of this farm is a secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; would prefer a Japanese American family to any other, and I am sure the arrangement would be an agreeable one to tenant. These two are typical of the sort of thing available there, and I have no doubt we could find opportunity for many families. I am especially anxious in promoting this community because I know it is friendly and prosperous and, I believe, much more easily settled than communities such as Gresham which have developed definite antagonisms. More opportunities are being located both in Seattle and Portland vicinity, Schmoer concluded."

## Internal Revenue Officers Arrive To Give Tax Advice

Two representatives from the Internal Revenue Office will be here at the Legal Aid division in the administration area on February 23, 24, 26 and 27 to help residents file their income tax returns, according to the project attorney's office.

Residents interested in contacting the representatives are asked to come to the Legal Office at any of the specified days with figures showing the income and expenses for the year. Legal offices are now located in the Ad area.

## Seniors To Graduate January 27

Commencement exercises for mid-term graduating seniors will be held next Saturday at 7:30 p. m. at the high school gymnasium, according to Ray Harker, acting high school principal. The program for the evening is now being planned, Harker said.

Preceding the graduation exercises, a senior banquet will be held at D. H. 23 next Friday evening. A local committee will assist when all graduating seniors and invited guests will attend. Ray Shiki, senior president, is in charge of the banquet.

Harker and Arthur Kleinkopf, superintendent of schools, will be among the speakers of the evening.

### Graduating seniors are:

- Chieko Aono, Frank Aoyama, Emiko Ariyasu, Renzo Enkoji, Fude Fujita, Kimiko Habu, Tad Tadaishi Harada, Satoshi Hirata, Mino Minoru Hiroamura, Kikue Hishinuma, Shizuko Horita, Art Horichi, Osamu Imayanganita, Kichiro Inouye, Shingo Inouye, Fumio Isotoku, Naomiko Ishikawa, Kiyoshi Ishimatsu, Fred Izumi, Fumi Kaga, Sab Kanemitsu, Shigeru F. Kawahara, Hisako Kimura, Shoji Kinoshita, Tochi Kirita, Amy Kondo, Hatsuomi Kosi, Michiko Kubo, Jean Matsubara, Teruko Murakami, Anna Nagai, Anne Y. Nakamura, Jimmie Nakamura, Miyeko Nakano, Fumiko Nakashima, Kazuhisa K. Nakatani, Charlotte Nakamoto, Yasuko Nitta, Yasuko Norikake, Shizuko Ochiai, Yae Ogino, Midori Ono, Nancy Yoshiko Osaka, Saburo Sako, Harry K. Samehima, Mary Mitsuye Saasaki, Lindy Saburo Sata, Harry Shigaya, Nellie Shimoyama, Fumiko Suzuki, Yuriko Tada, Kay Keiko Taketa, Toshiko Tamiyasu, Yayoi Dorothy Tanabe, Sumiye Sumi Tsurui, Thomas S. Tsutakawa, Emma Watanabe, Toshiko Watanabe, Isamu Yoneyama, Aiko Yoshihara, Shizu Yoshino.

## "March of Dimes" Campaign Starts Jan. 18-Feb. 1

The annual March of Dimes campaign for infantile paralysis victims will be held from January 18 to February 1, according to Frank Barrett, Project Attorney, who is heading the drive here. Boxes for contributions are being placed in all mess halls.

"I hope that every resident and every member of the appointed staff will contribute to this campaign," Barrett said. "Recovery from infantile paralysis is a long process and your contributions will help those unfortunate who have contracted the disease to pay for the medical treatment they so badly need."

## 1,500 Tofu Cakes To Be Made Daily

Beginning January 17 the tofu plant doubled its output of tofu cakes manufactured approximately 1,500 cakes daily. M. Yuki, tofu plant supervisor, said this week. To meet this increased production an additional 10 men were added to the personnel making a total of 19 men employed.

## Rep. Dworshak Introduces Bill on Center Closure

WASHINGTON — Rep. Henry Dworshak (R) of Idaho, introduced a bill in the House Thursday which all war relocation centers would be closed by June 30, according to an Associated Press report.

Dworshak said in a statement that Secy of Interior Ickes anticipates closing of centers within one year. He asserted there is an immediate need for the war effort of the Japanese Americans in the camps and the personnel of WRA

# Nominating Convention For Community Council Tuesday

## Representatives to Be Elected At Block Meetings Jan. 18-22

With the second term of the present council expiring as of Feb. 28, 1945, as provided in the Charter for community self-government, a nominating convention will be held next Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the Community Council chamber, 22-5-DEF, at 1:20 p. m., according to a notice sent to all block commissioners from S. Sunohara, community clerk, this week.

The notice informed the commissioners to hold block elections sometime between Jan. 18 to 22 to elect two block delegates to the nominating convention. The commissioners must notify to the Council office the full names of the elected delegates to the convention by noon of Tuesday, Jan. 23. The commissioners must also notify the delegates the time, date and place of the convention.

Residents must be 18 years of age, to be eligible to vote. All candidates for office must be 21 years of age and over. Citizenship is not required.

The nominating convention at its meeting will nominate no less than 10 and not more than 21 candidates to the Community Council. Out of the candidates nominated, seven will be elected to serve on the Community Council for the next six-month term.

The notice also stated that those blocks which do not have registration book must notify the Council office for one.

## Board Permission Needed For Using Gymnasium

Though not completely finished the high school gymnasium-auditorium is now ready for a limited kind and number of functions and activities, Arthur Kleinkopf, superintendent of education, said this week.

To secure the best use of the gymnasium and to properly regulate the functions and activities for which it will be used, the following regulations were set up to govern the use of the building:

1. Requests for the use of the building and all assignments for such use will have to be approved by the Board of Control, already named. This ruling applies to all requests for the use of the building other than the uses made by the Education Section. Any community group which desires the use of the gym-auditorium will first see J. Wesley Johnston, supervisor of Community Activities, and fill out a formal written request for such use. The request must be made two weeks in advance of the expected use of the building. Temporary members of the Board of Control are: Kleinkopf, Johnston and Ray Harker, acting High School principal.
2. All janitorial work will be performed by the high school janitorial staff under the supervision of the High School Principal.
3. Since the seating capacity is limited to approximately 1,250 people, attendance must be limited.
4. The gymnasium-auditorium may be used for community meetings, dancing, limited physical activities, assemblies, plays and etc. No games involving the use of basketballs, volley balls, play ground balls or hand balls shall be allowed in the building.
5. The Fire Department must be notified of all night functions.

## Federal Positions Available to Eligible Evacuees

All eligible persons wishing federal employment in the evacuated areas should submit their applications to the 12th Civil Service District in San Francisco for California and Arizona, or the 11th District in Seattle for Oregon and Washington, according to John H. Province, acting WRA National Director.

Several government agencies formerly employing evacuees on the West Coast have made inquiries to the WRA West Coast office concerning the availability of past employees, Province said.

## Captain P. Schafer Sends Greetings to Center Residents

Capt. Philip Schafer, formerly assistant project director, now serving with the Allied Military Government in Europe, sent a Christmas message to the residents through the MINIDOKA this week. The message follows:

"This is a Christmas wish and prayer, sent to all the project residents and especially to the parents and relatives with boys in the service, that soon there will be 'Peace on Earth: And we will all be back with our loved ones.'"

/s/ Philip Schafer, 0518292, Third United States Army, Hq. G 5-A, APO 403, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

## Air Mail Rates Reduced Jan. 15

Effective January 15 the postage rate on air-mail to or from the continental United States (including Alaska) and Hawaii shall be 15 cents per half ounce, H. Hikka, postmaster, announced this week. The old rate was 20 cents per half ounce.

# Contrabands Returned To Japanese

Certain articles such as cameras and records which were formerly considered contraband will now be returned to owners, according to Frank Barrett, project attorney.

The proclamation rescinding the mass exclusion order also brought an end to the Western Defense Command proclamation No. 3 of March 24, 1942 which made certain articles contraband in the possession of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Western Command area.

According to Barrett, there are at present contraband regulation applicable only to persons of Japanese ancestry. The Western Command restriction on use of short wave receiving sets in relocation centers is still in effect.

Steps are being taken to recover and return these articles to owners. Applications can be filed at the Legal Aid office in the administration area, upon surrendering receipt.

## Gate Control Soon to Be On 24-Hour Basis

WRA gate control procedure has been on a 16-hour basis and because of the fact that the WRA is held responsible for the accountability of population, the gate control hours will be extended from a 16-hour basis to a 24-hour control in the near future, J. Nichols, assistant project director in charge of Administration Management, said this week.

It was learned at the Denver meeting, which Nichols attended with H. Mann, procurement officer, that some of the relocation centers have had WRA gate control on a 24-hour basis since the last part of Dec., 1944, Nichols stated.

Procedures in the finance and supply section were also discussed at the Denver party, Nichols said. The Finance Section procedures were affected by organizational structure, policy and by various technicalities. However, the Supply Section procedure, involving those of the Procurement Unit and the Property Control and Warehousing Unit, are of a more technical nature, Nichols explained.

These procedures, as required by the Washington WRA office, are to be placed into effect at the relocation centers effective Feb. 1, 1945.

## Nisei Admitted to Hollywood Legion

The Hollywood American Legion Post No. 561, composed entirely of World War II veterans, admitted Harley M. Oka to membership, according to the Des Moines Register.

Oka, 28, native of Santa Ana, California, received a medical discharge last month at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, and joined the Legion last Tuesday.

The post also adopted a resolution which said in part:

"We... condemn the action of the Hood River (Ore.) Post of the American Legion" removing the names of Japanese American soldiers from its honor roster, as a "shameful act which discredits and humiliates the name of the American Legion."

Post No. 561 which does not wish to augment its membership, sets forth in its statement of aims and purposes that it will practice "no discrimination... of color, creed or race."

## Pre-Physical Exam Scheduled at Boise

Orders calling 22 men for pre-physical examinations on January 22 in Boise was received here this week, according to Mrs. J. Alexander, assistant relocation adviser.

- The following men will report on that day:
- Tsunoo Ogata, George Ogata, Julius Numata, Diek T. Osaka, Tomio Harasasaki, Frank Nakagawa, Henry Tai, Yoshio Hayasaka, Calvin Ninomiya, Henry Sugeno, Isao J. Hada.
  - At Nakamura, Joe Hayakawa, Akio Tatanai, Kay Saito, Takuro Yamamoto, Minoru Uyeda, Shigeto Itami, Alex T. Ando, Seiso J. Teraoka, Pete M. Okubo and Tadao Sunohara.

## Oregon Post Bars Japanese, Negroes

The Hermiton Post, Disabled American Veterans, has voted "never" to allow a Japanese or a colored veteran "to become members of the post, according to the Twin Falls Times-News.

The adjutant of the post explained: "While seemingly we have good Japanese in our army, we suggest that they start an organization of their own, as we feel it would create a disturbance in our ranks when the boys who are doing the fighting come home, remembering 'the march of death' and other similar incidents."

# The MINIDOKA Irrigator

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## How Rumors Grow

On December 15 the Nakano family left Hunt for their home in Port Townsend, Washington. Some of their friends received brief notes on Christmas cards stating that they were busy getting settled in their home but happy. Around the end of the year, however, a rumor spread to the effect that the Nakano family was not doing so well. One report stated that they could not buy gasoline or food. This statement was attributed to a letter received on the project by a member of the Nakano family. The rumor spread rapidly. By the beginning of January people here were saying that the Nakano family were thinking of relocating to Chicago.

In the early part of January a letter from Minnie Nakano printed in the IRRIGATOR served to dispel any doubt as to the facts. They were welcomed home by their friends and were soon settling down to a normal life. But what of the rumors? How was it that such distorted stories about them gained wide acceptance throughout the project? A recent letter from Minnie Nakano to a friend who inquired of her health reveals the source of the wild tales about her family.

"We took a taxi home," she wrote. "The driver in Port Townsend. The couple who was living here moved out during the day per agreement. As our car was locked up and partly dismantled, the tenants kindly took us to the nearest store where we purchased all the food we would need for a few days. We know the proprietors and there was no trouble at all. In fact, I had a pleasant chat with the daughter and her mother.

"As we hadn't had a chance to see the OPA about gas, we were able to get a few gallons from friends, but as the car wouldn't start, we had to have it towed into town. During the days that followed, our former neighbors and others helped us by bringing home the groceries and taking us into town.

"As for our groceries, we do most of our purchasing in town at a certain store. As soon as we found out about the car situation—

that it would take nearly a week before it could be fixed—we just phoned in a large order to our grocer, charged it, and had it brought home. Since then, we have been going in ourselves to make all purchases. "Port Townsend, as I've told you, is a small city. In the two and a half years we've been away, it hasn't changed much. Of course, with the war and all, you have to expect certain changes but luckily we have just about the same personnel in the stores, in city and county offices, in banks, etc. These old friends know us so well that it makes it very easy for us.

"Now, to get back to our story, we were able to get the car fixed and the gas, and we have been driving between here and town since. We are getting plenty of gas for the car now, but expect to apply for a C card as soon as we plan what to do. After all, it won't look so good to come home and immediately ask for a lot of gas we won't need.

"To tell you the truth, I think things are getting better each day. We realize, as well as anybody else, that there are people who are very antagonistic toward the Japanese and anything Japanese. But we are as they keep to themselves, and they are usually the kind of people you wouldn't care for, we don't mind.

"I hope this is sufficient to show you that we are still very much alive, and not killed, wounded, or even starved. Certainly would like to know how such stories start.

Just. MINNIE.  
"P. S.: Don't tell a soul, but I cut my thumb a few days ago. I was trying to open a can. If this gets out, the people will say I was either shot or knifed!"

Evidently the report that the Nakano family had friends bring in groceries from town for them and borrowed gasoline from them was taken to mean that no one in town would sell them food or gasoline. Actually the reason for the help from friends, as the letter explains, was the inability to start the family car which had been stored for several years. The motto is, of course, "Don't jump to conclusions!"

# FORMER HUNT TEACHER GIVES VIVID ACCOUNT OF STUDENT REACTIONS

(Education Behind Barbed Wire," by Miss Eunice Glenn, a former secondary school teacher at Hunt, tells of the difficulties in teaching democracy to evacuee children in the following article. We are reprinting it because of its unusual depth of understanding of the bewilderment that confronts the adolescent student. It was originally published in the December issue of the Survey Midmonthly, a Journal of social work—Ed. Note).



Miss Eunice Glenn

"I am Japanese, and why I am, I cannot explain. I once had a great ambition to be somebody in this country, but my goal will never come true as long as I live. I believed in democracy. I with my brown skin was a true American, just as much as the fellow with the white skin.

"But evacuation changed all in which I believed."  
Thus wrote a young student recently at a high school in one of this country's ten forcibly cut centers for the Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from the West Coast.

Perhaps the most difficult task that a teacher can face is the task of teaching the meaning of American democracy to children and young people whom Americans deprived of their democratic rights. Yet this is what is expected of all school teachers who have gone in to the relocation centers to teach the children of evacuees. I can speak of the specific difficulties at only one center, that at Minidoka, Idaho, where I taught school for a year; but it seems to me that they have been the same as those that teachers are encountering wherever they are confronted by pupils who have been forcibly cut off from the stream of American life because of their ancestry. Moreover, I cannot say with any degree of certainty that at Minidoka these difficulties were overcome.

All of the pupils in the Minidoka schools, except the beginners, formerly went to school on the West Coast with the children of every racial background—Caucasian, Chinese, Mexican and Negro. This association with children of other backgrounds gave them a vitalizing and enriching experience common to American children in regions where schools are not segregated. But now, in the centers, they and only children of Japanese ancestry, as they realize they are isolated from the rest of America.

**Lack of Equipment**  
When school first opened at Minidoka, in the fall of 1942, soon after evacuation had taken place, the children walked hesitantly into the tarpaper shacks that were to be their classrooms. They looked around for the familiar blackboard and found none, for desks and benches were rudely constructed tables and benches without backs, for books and saw a heterogeneous collection unrelated to their needs. Moreover, they found only a few teachers—not enough to go around, so that on the days that followed some of the shacks were occasionally without any teachers at all. They looked at the sea of brown faces in the classroom and felt bewildered. The teachers felt bewildered too.

But pupils and teachers alike mustered courage. This required, at least on the part of the teachers, a stupendous mixture of detestation and a sense of humor, as well as the willingness to forego many things they formerly had thought were the necessities of a school. From one crude building to the other they waded through slush and mud, which became so deep and sticky as to be almost impassable when it rained and snows increased. Some days classes had to be suspended because of the dust storms which swept around and into buildings with an intensity and fierceness that can be found only on a barren Idaho plain.

Gradually the rows of uniform shacks—one block set aside for the high school and two others for the elementary grades—began to assume the appearance and meaning of "school." Homemade curtains brightened the windows, posters, pictures acquired or made by the pupils and teachers decorated the walls, a few shelves and cabinets appeared and more and better trained teachers were secured.

**Mental Perplexities**  
Acquiring equipment and teachers, however, was a small problem compared to the need for coping with the inevitable mental perplexities of the pupils. There was a good deal of unrest in the elementary schools, but in the high school it overshadowed everything. Realizing the cathartic value to the students of "airing" their feelings, the teachers gave them every opportunity to discuss openly their insecurity and frustration. Most of the young people were outrageously angry over what had been done to them and to their families. Yet there were those who, with a kind of Oriental forbearance, adopted the attitude approaching martyrdom, as did the senior high school student who wrote:

"I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry and, like countless other Nisei, pledge my loyalty to the United States without reservation, quite contrary to some people's beliefs. It seems to me, with what little experience I have, that that fact and statement never got me anywhere, but I am proud. Proud because my parents have handed me the Code of Bushido, which included this standard of conduct: 'You must be loyal to your Master; even though it means turning against your own blood.' Of this heritage I am proud—proud of this race that could give me such a standard of conduct to guide my life as a loyal American citizen. For I deem the United States my Master.

"America means so much to me that I am ready to defend it. After all, who wouldn't be, for to America we owe all that we can ever hope to be."

Another wrote in a similar vein: "I have been anything but indoctrinated in the principles of democracy and fair play. I haven't suffered with General Washington at Valley Forge and thrilled to the words of Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg? Doesn't our future lie in the United States? Yes, it does!"

"Of what are we afraid? This isn't the first time we have been faced with racial restrictions, economic discriminations, and insulting remarks. We're used to that."

The anger of some resolved into a dark, foreboding cynicism. The student who wrote that evacuation changed all that he believed in finished his letter:

"For thirty years my parents worked to send us to school and to build a farm for us to have the farm taken in just one week! Now we're put into a camp. The reason? Because we have brown skins. "And the things I believed in—Democracy and the Constitution—left me right then. And now to have the damned fence around us and to have soldiers watch us with guns!

"We, the citizens of this country, the United States of America, are without freedom or justice. Why? Because we have brown skins, which we cannot wash away."  
Faced with such loss of faith the teacher is apt to find it difficult to lead her pupils into a study of "life in our American Democracy," though this is one of the main emphases in the secondary schools of the centers. How can she expect a person who feels himself so rejected by his society to be interested in America through the growth of its social patterns? An attempt to emphasize the contributions to American culture of all its nationalities groups, including the Japanese, is only likely to lead to more confusion and a study of the Constitution of the United States, with the objective of enabling pupils to realize their responsibilities and rights as citizens, takes a rather vicious turn when the pupils have been rejected at least temporarily, as citizens.

The very environment of the center handicaps any attempt toward

education for social living in a democracy. Some adjustment, of course, can be made, for there are a few ways in which the center can be compared with a normal American community; and the environment offers nothing in the way of example, the pupils can be taught about normal life only by word of mouth. In one way or another they may become acquainted with grocery and retail stores, bakeries, garages and hospitals, community services, public activities, and principles of safety. They can not develop and understanding of changes that have taken place in quantities, qualities and prices of materials on the outside. They can study farming and the farm community, industries and transportation, so that when they do "relocate," they will possess some useful knowledge.

**Abnormal Community**  
But the greater part of such study must necessarily be artificial. The normal community about which the pupil is learning only acts as a foil to the abnormal community in which he finds himself. A study of housing problems and home ownership becomes meaningless to persons who have recently been forced to leave their homes. Recreation and shopping, as studies cannot be expected to have much appeal for those who cannot enjoy much of either at the moment. A project in either subject is hard to organize and carry out in the school and community where there are so few facilities. Moreover, a sense of responsibility is not very easily bred in individuals who are dependent upon the government for their entire economic subsistence; who live in an atmosphere where no one has to work unless he chooses; where if he does work it is only for the love of it, since the maximum salary he can earn is \$19 per month, whether he be lawyer, doctor, professor, farm laborer, storekeeper or office helper.

A still greater handicap confronts the teacher who would attempt to help children and adolescents adjust to their home life, for normal family relationship and responsibility are frequently lost in the centers. The amount of work that the child can be expected to do is negligible, for even when he takes his meals in the mess hall and all the washing and ironing must be done in the community laundry in each block.

Barely do all the members of a family dine together in the mess hall. If there is a young baby in the home, even mother and father will not be likely to find it convenient to eat at the same time. The older children may go off to another table in another block to eat with their chums.

The children seek recreation and entertainment anywhere and in any way they can find it—often in the laundry or in some alley where teenage boys or girls habitually gather in gangs. They go anywhere to get away from "home," where as many as five or six persons may be crowded together in one room with no partitions except flimsy curtains.

Such disintegration of family life and general breakdown in morale can hardly be corrected in the schools in a few hours each day. Adding to the difficulty is the fact that the Caucasian teachers in the centers live in their own quarters which are separated from those of the evacuees. A social barrier, encouraged by some War Relocation Authority administrative officers, is maintained—a barrier which can be evitably stands in the way of an understanding between pupil and teacher.

(Continued Next Week)

## Burley Herald Praises Evacuee Labor, Conduct

The following is an editorial which appeared in the Jan. 4 issue of the Burley Herald concerning the evacuees who are now living in Idaho.

"Before long, it appears, Burley will begin losing many of its Japanese American residents. They will return to Pacific coast homes and businesses after more than two years in our valley.

"These people have been law-abiding, friendly, quiet, cooperative. With each passing month our respect for them has increased. Since we have suffered no sabotage and other troubles which were threats following Pearl Harbor, we feel sure these people will go back to the coast good citizens.

"The Japanese men and women who have worked in Burley have performed a great service. They have thinned, cultivated and harvested the beets; they have irrigated, picked up and sorted the potatoes; they have tended the sheep in the winter and herded the fattening beef in the summer. They have cooked and served food in the cafes.

"The county agent's office and the county farm labor sponsoring committee both stated, just recently, that the Japanese labor was the best source for good, thorough, sustained work.

"As being 'relocated' these two years, and we doubt if any other group of Americans would have acted any better under the circumstances.

"Next year, with the war effort still at its peak, especially for farmers and livestock men, the need for these good workers will be acute here. We hope many of the present residents will want to remain here to help us. And unless the feeling against Japanese blooded people has quieted much on the coast, these people may be happier here working with us. We have come to understand and appreciate them, and we admit we need them."

## West Coast Race Question Basis For Editorial

Concerning the west coast race question the following editorial appeared recently in the Minidoka County Free Press (Rupert): "The west coast seems to be somewhat agitated over the possible return of Japanese, who were removed in the early days of the war and sent to the Hunt and other government relocation settlements.

"For many years, the race question has been intense along the Pacific coast, particularly regarding the Japanese. More than thirty years ago, a delicate international issue was raised between the United States and Japan by the exclusion laws of California. The situation has not improved much since that time and the advent of the war gave impetus to the suspicion with which some of the Japanese were regarded.

"The Japanese, we understand, have been for the most part, thrifty, intelligent and well-behaved citizens. The same can be said, we presume, about the white residents of the coastal states. Even so, differences in manners, customs and culture tend to create racial friction anywhere a minority moves in on a majority.

"The practical difficulties that face the people of the west coast are not explained away by referring to the fundamental rights of men or the guarantees of the Constitution. The differences that exist between races is more fundamental than the proclamations of freedom that have come to men.

"The question is not one of good Americans against bad Japanese; it involves the slow development of entirely different peoples into a state of mutual respect and esteem."

## BUS ACCIDENT

A Sun Valley bus carrying 24 Hunt passengers skidded on the highway about 5 miles from Jerome, according to Frank S. Barrett, project attorney. Casualties amounted to one sprained ankle and two persons' glasses were broken. This bus left Hunt at 2:30 p. m. for Twin Falls via Jerome.

## The Readers' ROSTRUM

Port Townsend, Wash., January 11, 1945.

Dear Staff: Hi, everybody! How are you all? Here is your old "back-home" gal reporting, just as she promised. Finally got the old Remington back in top condition so won't be able to blame the typewriter for errors.

Here there was quite a hub-bub about the Nakano family and the treatment they received on their return. Must have been very interesting. Sorry I wasn't around to hear them. After having lived in Tule Lake for 16 months and Minidoka for 14, all I can say is, what is a project without its rumors?

Minidoka, with its mud, dust and sagebrush seems so very far away already. I have filed them away permanently under unpleasant experiences. But evacuation, with all its hardships and heartaches had its compensation in all the nice friends we were able to make—a thing that would have been an impossibility otherwise.

As I read in your paper, your old "boss," John Bigelow, was over and we had a nice visit. It was quite a pleasant surprise to see him again. It's a small world, isn't it. As for Mr. B., he was the same quiet person you must still remember.

Congratulations on your Christmas Edition and your picture section. They were super, even with that photo of me in the latter. Hope you will find it possible to print the IRRIGATOR until the closing of the project.

The weather is so nice and warm here—nothing like the freezing and subfreezing weather of Hunt. And there are trees, and lakes, and rivers, and good old Discovery Bay, with the Olympic Mountains in the background. Now, what more can you ask for? So hurry back; we'll be waiting for you.

MINNIE NAKANO.

(The following letter was written by a group of prominent students, representing the voice of the student body. The names are being withheld upon request.—Ed. Note.)

To whom it may concern: The recent carnival down at the school, where we enjoyed a very nice talent show got us to thinking how swell it is that we do have a gymnasium. The memorial service, which we had in the gym and this talent show makes us wonder why, since we do have a gym, well built and very nice, don't have dances and basketball games in it. But as we noticed, we haven't a hardwood floor. It's back to play basketball on the floor we have now and we're sure we couldn't dance on it either. We have the fine gym—can't we get a hardwood floor too?

SOME STUDENTS.

## Adjustment of Alien Cooks' Wages Being Studied

Concerning those alien cooks who were working at the WFA Labor Camps and who have not yet received their final pay checks, a letter was received by Project Director H. L. Stafford from S. L. Zimmoto, acting finance and supply officer, this week.

The letter states in part: "We have contacted Mr. Neary, Chief of Shelter and Feeding Division, Office of Labor, War Food Administration, regarding this matter. We have been informed that the basic legislation of the War Food Administration limits the employment of Japanese-alien cooks to not to exceed 60 days. Accordingly, those who did work beyond the 60 days cannot be paid in the regular manner. Mr. Neary advised that his office was preparing claims on behalf of those individuals involved for presentation to the General Accounting office for settlement.

"We have also been informed that work done was very satisfactory and that recommendation will be made to the General Accounting office that payment be allowed. The WFA regrets the incident and is doing everything possible to expedite the matter."

## Journal Editorial Comments on Tolerant Action of L. A. Legion

Some weeks ago, the Hood Hood River (Ore.) post of the American Legion crossed the names of 16 American soldiers to be removed from the town's scroll of honor. The Americans happened to be of Japanese ancestry. Later an American Legion post in New York City invited the 16 Nisei to be members before the war, thus in a way attempting to make up for the prejudice in Hood River.

Now comes another act by another truly American Legion post—No. 8 in Los Angeles. This post, in a doubly significant action because it is on the west coast, has unanimously passed a resolution condemning "any expression emanating from an American Legion source which refuses to accord to any American ex-serviceman the same rights, privileges and honors as any other citizen solely because of his ancestry."

Referring to Americans of Japanese ancestry, the resolution says that the attitude of the Legion is of transcendent importance not only to them, but to all Americans of whatever ancestry, since it concerns a preservation of our Constitution and the maintenance of rights it guarantees.

The Los Angeles post does not stop there but continues to discuss the rights of the Japanese Americans as follows:

"We are deeply concerned over the widely disseminated expressions of certain groups and individuals which seek to deny these Americans their rights and attempt to establish a distinction between them and other citizens solely by reason of their race.

"We urge our comrades in the American Legion to see to it that the persons and property of the Japanese returning to our community are safeguarded and protected and that they be accorded their full rights under the Constitution without reservation."

All that can be added to that, by persons who really believe in what this country has always said it stood for. It—Amen. Editorial, Milwaukee Journal, January 8, 1945.

## Pittsburgh Citizens Form Group to Assist Evacuees

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Wholeheartedly endorsing the program to assist evacuees in getting established in Pittsburgh, a group of forty leading residents met last month and formed the Pittsburgh Citizens Committee on Resettlement, it was reported in a WRA release.

Among the Committee members were representatives of labor, industry, social and welfare agencies, governmental bureaus and churches of several denominations. Also a member is the wife of the mayor of the city.

Outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a nominating committee which was empowered to formulate sub-committees on housing, public information, community participation and employment. The papers reported the proceedings very favorably and one prominent person in attendance commented that he had rarely seen so representative and influential a group take so determined a stand on a program as had been taken at this meeting, the report stated.

## Lewiston Editorial Scores Hood River Legion Action

The following is an editorial from the Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune: One has often read of the exploits of the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in their own military units, particularly on the Italian front. They are excellent soldiers; they make of the wearing of the uniform a special opportunity for the demonstration of their love of country. It is said that the battle casualties of the Japanese Americans have been especially heavy because of their determined efforts to prove their devotion to the nation of which they are citizens.

Sixteen of these Nisei troops are from Hood River county, Oregon, which before the war, welcomed the industrious and cheap labor these provided for its rich agricultural enterprises. Now, by majority vote of the American Legion post at Hood River, the names of the 16 have been removed from a memorial it had erected to the service men of this war. The reason? The post commander said it is "to let them know that we don't want them back here." The legionnaires are attempting to ban all Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Hood River valley.

It is a strange kind of Americanism which would exclude any loyal American from residence in this land on the sole ground of race or ancestry. What will the Japanese Americans who are fighting, bleeding and dying for their country, on the battlefield, think when they are told their homeland wants them not?

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# SPORTS

**THE SAME OLD STORY . . .** Yes! The same old story, the incompleteness of the project gymnasium. The hope that the gymnasium might be completed is now only a silhouette in the shadow of doubt. This week a report was released that the gymnasium will be used for community meetings, dancing, limited physical activities, assemblies, plays, etc. But no games involving the use of basketball, volley balls, play ground balls or hand balls shall be allowed in the building. Why can't they place a hardwood floor and permit us to play a few casaba games? We have all looked forward to the day that we might witness a few casaba games at the local gymnasium. With only a few finishing touches here and there, the gymnasium will be in a condition that will permit us to play at least a few games during the evenings. Not only will it help the residents but also the local high school physical education classes as well. Mr. Hobson and his assistants will be able to plan a better winter intramural program. What's the matter anyway?

**INCIDENTS LIKE THIS, IF THE GYM IS COMPLETED . . .** Steady nerves and prompt action dominated top-notch playing performance in a casaba game in exchange of basketball scores between the two opposing teams.

He fakes to the right; he fakes to the left; and he hooks an impossible shot. The ball is down in our territory now . . . the guard throws a shovel pass. It is intercepted! He goes to the foul line, but he misses . . . no score. Our man, Jumpin Jack, recovers the rebound, and there's a fast break down the maple floor. A long pass! It must be twenty yards; no, it's forty yards. And it's good for a score as he lays a beautiful one into the net. A pass, a reverse around guard . . . no he hasn't got the ball. The center has sneaked in from nowhere and snagged the ball from the guard during the great confusion. He pivots and it's good for another two points. There goes Jumpin Jack high into the air as he shoots a left hander. But he misses the first try; but, oh, there's the whistle! It's a penalty . . . he misses it but Jumpin Jack recovers the ball again and manages to lay another one into the bucket. There's the final gun . . . and the score reads 28-22. Oh! Well, it was a good game. Who won, did you ask? That's right, we barely didn't win!

**WATCH AND ENJOY BASKETBALL . . .** With many enthusiastic fans waiting for basketball game, whenever it starts (if it ever does) this winter in this relocation center, it is safe to assume that a great majority of these spectators know little about the finer points of basketball. As a rule the speed and thrills of a sport are enough to surfeit the average attendant. Actually there isn't much to "inside basketball" as Mr. John Nisel Public imagines. If John would only take a little time to learn a few essential P's and Q's, basketball would bring him many more thrills.

Basketball isn't just a game of ten boys who run up and down the floor trying to shoot a ball through the suspended hoop. It is a highly scientific pastime demanding speed, timing, fine conditioning, and trigger-like brain work. Unlike football, there is never a let up in basketball. Once the action starts it is constant except for periodic brief time outs. You should note that basketball, like football, has systems. Whereas football systems are universal all over the country, basketball styles, as a rule, are controlled by geographical sectors.

The fan must remember at all times that basketball is a game of moment. One cannot expect a given reaction at a given time, that's why the hoop sport is so fascinating. New situations demanding new strategy arise constantly, making it necessary for coaches and players to change their plans momentarily. Basketball is the national pastime, so learn its finer points, thus adding to your court thrills.

## Camp-Wide Table Tennis Tourney Gets Underway

Boy and girl paddle smashers will soon be polishing up their fore and backhand slams as well as the serves and chops throughout the camp next week for the table tennis tournament starting the first week of next month, according to WRAA's Johnston, Community Activities director.

According to Johnston, application blanks will be available through the block clerks next week. All applications should be turned into the Central C. A. office in Bldg. 22 by February 1. The entry is open to all residents regardless of age.

The tourney has been scheduled to be played at the local gymnasium for three nights. The tourney is a single elimination with one game determining the winner except for the semi-finals and finals, when the winners will be determined by playing two out of three games. The games shall consist of 21 points and the rules will follow according to the National Ping-Pong rules.

In regard to the tourney Johnston issued the following statement: "Since there is a shortage of balls and paddles, I would like the entrants to furnish their own paddles whenever possible. We are forced to use very inferior equipment due to the shortage."

## S/Sgt. George Sato Awarded Silver Star for Gallantry

**SIXTH ARMY GROUP—S/Sgt. George K. Sato**, member of a line company in an infantry regiment serving in the sixth army group sector of eastern France, has been awarded the Silver Star by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Deavers, commanding general of the sixth army group, according to the Twin Falls Times-News.

The award was made for gallantry in action.

The citation reads in part: "On November 15, 1944, a reconnaissance patrol of 12 men from the third battalion found itself pinned down in a clearing by two enemy machine guns, mortar and small fire. Sgt. Sato, heavy machine gun section leader, observing from his OP the predicament of the patrol which had already suffered six casualties, and was in danger of complete extermination, unhesitatingly moved one of his machine guns to the edge of the woods, sacrificing security for effectiveness of fire.

"Ordering his men to take cover, he turned his weapon upon one of the enemy machine guns and killed its entire crew of three. Disregarding the hail of bullets which he attracted from other enemy positions as a result of his action, Sgt. Sato gallantly stood his ground, neutralized two other positions, and by accurate protective fire enabled the patrol to withdraw to the safety of the woods."

The parents of S/Sgt. George Sato are believed to have relocated.

## Closure of Some WRA Area Offices Cause Transfers

Due to the closure of some of the field offices of WRA several changes have been made in certain territories governed by district offices, according to an announcement made by WRA.

Complete new organization following major changes are summarized as follows:

I. The Central and North Central areas are being consolidated, with one Area Office in Chicago, Illinois. All correspondence formerly addressed to the Relocation Supervisor in Kansas City, Mo., should now be sent to the Relocation Supervisor in Chicago, Illinois.

II. The Intermountain Area. A. The territory formerly served by Havre, Montana, is transferred to Spokane, Washington. B. The territory formerly served by the office in Twin Falls, Idaho, is transferred to Boise, Idaho. The territory formerly served by Spanish Fork, Utah, and Idaho Falls, Idaho is transferred to Salt Lake City District office.

III. Western Plains Area. A. The territory formerly served by the offices Billings, Montana, Casper, Wyoming, Scottsbluff, Nebraska and Heart Mountain Relocation Center is being transferred to the Denver District Office.

B. The Greeley District office now serves the following counties in Colorado: Jackson, Larimer, Weld, Boulder, Morgan, Adams, Logan, Sedgewick, Phillips, Washington and Yuma. C. The Pueblo District office now serves the following counties in Colorado: Teller, Fremont, Saguache, Custer, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Ben.

## Capt. R. Kinoshita Awarded Medal; Now With 9th Army

**HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—**Capt. Robert Kinoshita, former Heart Mountain center physician, has received the Bronze Star medal with Oak Leaf cluster for gallantry in action. He has sustained three wounds, none seriously, while serving overseas, the Heart Mountain Sentinel reported last week.

He was first wounded in the Leves area in France on August 16 and returned to duty to suffer another slight wound a month later. Refusing to be relieved of duty, Capt. Kinoshita was again wounded on Sept. 21, four days after his second wound.

Receiving a division citation, the captain's award stated that "his devotion to duty, regardless of the personal danger on numerous occasions," personified his gallantry in action, the Sentinel wrote.

According to word received from Mrs. Kinoshita, who is now residing in Bangor, Wis., by the Sentinel, Capt. Kinoshita is now with the 9th army in Germany.

Prior to Capt. Kinoshita's going to Heart Mountain, he was attached to the medical staff as physician at the Portland Assembly center.

## Myer, Police Commissioner Clash Over Japanese Return

In an argument over the return of Japanese to the West Coast, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, and local police commissioner Al Cohn clashed over WRA policies, according to the Los Angeles Times.

The clash occurred when Cohn took issue with Myer on a policy of allowing Japanese to return without any identification by WRA or military authorities.

Myer explained that the Japanese were divided into three groups consisting of aliens, others refused permission to return to coastal areas and the majority over which no supervision will be exercised at all. He defended the policy of not insisting upon the latter group carrying identification upon grounds he did not believe they should continually be forced to produce credentials. He said they had been thoroughly "screened" by the Army anyway.

The WRA director estimated that about 50 percent of the original number of Japanese who formerly lived in Southern California would return. He said they could obtain identification cards from the West.

Rinta Morimizu was unanimously elected as vice-president of the local Cooperative at the last Board meeting held on January 10, according to Yoshio Urakawa, executive secretary of the Co-Op. This position was formerly held by Earl Tambara, who relocated to Minneapolis.

ern Defense Command if they desired but that they will not be forced upon them.

Myer, in an interview, declared that the groups which help keep alive the anti-Japanese feeling on the West Coast are easily recognized, the Times stated.

These groups he named as "those seeking Japanese exclusion for political reasons," since about 1905; those who are being "misled" by propaganda; those with an economic stake in the Japanese return, such as owners of businesses with which Japanese may compete, and fourth, the sort of "red-faced patriots who take names of dead Japanese American soldiers off war memorials."

He also stated that Japanese fishermen returning to the Pacific coast will get their vessels back and will be permitted to resume operations under prevailing regulations, and that the federal agencies are prepared to protect the rights of those evacuated after Pearl Harbor.

"The War Manpower Commission has signified its intention of using any available Japanese labor to help fill the worker shortage in Los Angeles, currently set at 25,000," Myer stated.

"Military intelligence and F. B. I. records show that not once since Pearl Harbor has an American of Japanese ancestry, either here or in Hawaii, been proved as engaging in sabotage or espionage," he concluded.

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| Leaving Hunt for Twin Falls | Leaving Twin Falls for Hunt |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8:15 a. m. via Jerome       | 7:00 a. m. via Jerome       |
| 9:00 a. m. via Jerome       | 10:30 a. m.                 |
| 12:10 p. m. (Sat. only)     | 11:20 p. m. (Sat. only)     |
| 1:30 p. m. via Jerome       | *4:30 p. m.                 |
| *5:10 p. m. via Jerome      | 6:15 p. m. via Jerome       |
| *5:10 p. m.                 | 10:30 p. m. via Jerome      |
| 8:00 p. m. via Jerome.      |                             |
| 11:35 p. m.                 |                             |

Leaving Hunt for Shoshone via Jerome: 11:30 a. m.  
Leaving Shoshone for Hunt: 12:45 p. m.  
Connection to Hunt at Jerome: 7:30 a. m., 6:45 p. m., and 11:00 p. m.  
Leaving Hunt for Eden and Hazelton: 8:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m.  
Connection to Hunt at Eden: 8:45 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.  
Connection to Hunt at Hazelton via Eden: 8:35 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.  
\* No service on Sunday.