

ONODA, ICHIHARA WIN BRONZE STAR

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy.—Cpl. Hideo Onoda formerly of Seattle, Washington, was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy.—Sergeant Albert H. Ichihara of Seattle, Washington, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

His citation read in part: "Noticing an enemy patrol of fifteen men deployed between his platoon and a rifle company, Corporal Onoda ordered machine gun fire on the patrol, forcing it to withdraw. However, realizing that the patrol had withdrawn into the path of his platoon's route, Cpl. Onoda reconnoitered the area and came upon the patrol setting up an ambush. Observed, but acting quickly, he ordered the patrol to surrender and took them prisoners. His actions removed a threat to his platoon and enabled it to establish contact with the rifle company. Cpl. Onoda's aggressive fighting spirit reflects credit on the traditions of the United States Army."

The citation read in part: "Ichihara went out alone at night under harassing mortar fire to restore communications after the telephone line between two platoons had been cut during an enemy concentration of artillery and mortar shells. He exposed himself to the danger of being caught by German patrols infiltrating the thinly-held line. Ichihara's unselfish effort facilitated the forwarding of vital and urgent messages within his company," the citation read.



Cpl. Hideo Onoda

Sgt. Albert H. Ichihara

RELOCATEES ASSISTANCE ASKED BY D. S. MYER

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, appealed to evacuees already re-established in outside communities, to help those still in centers to relocate when he spoke before a group of relocatees in Cleveland, Ohio, July 19.

Federal Housing Plentiful—Fistere

That there is no shortage of housing in the Seattle area for those whose relatives are in war work or the armed services was indicated in a letter to the project from Harold S. Fistere, WRA Area Supervisor in Seattle.

IRRIGATOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO HUNT MEN KILLED IN ACTION

Paratrooper Visits Hunt

Pvt. Arthur Yamada, paratrooper veteran of two campaigns in the European theatre of operations, is here visiting his parents, who reside at 17-4-D.

TO THEM AND THEIR 1,000 BUDDIES WE DEDICATE ITS LAST ISSUE

As the MINIDOKA IRRIGATOR bids farewell to the world we salute as our parting gesture the more than 1,000 men who have left Minidoka for the armed services and dedicate this issue to the memory of the 54 who have died in the service of their country.

Four Dining Hall Closures Announced

The project director informed Mr. Isao Ogawa, chairman of the Community Council, that in accordance with the population records the operation of mess halls No. 15 and 35 will be closed as of August 1. Mess halls 42 and 44 will be closed as of August 2.

Yokohama Bank To Return Dividends

Persons who have not received their dividend from the Yokohama Specie Bank in liquidation should see the project attorney so that demand can be made for the amount of money payable to depositors and persons holding any claims of any character.

National Lawyers Guild To Study Kenny's Action

LOS ANGELES—The Times reported on July 15 in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent that "an official inquiry" into the asserted failure of Attorney General Robert Kenny of California to prosecute Californians involved in terrorist activities against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be launched by the National Lawyers Guild, of which Kenny is national president.

Siuox To Recruit Munition Handlers

A recruiting team from the Sioux Ordnance Depot will arrive on the project August 2. They hope to hire 200 munition handlers. Members of team are Lieut. Duncan of Army Personnel; Francis Donato of the Denver Relocation Office, and a relocatee from the Depot.

Kaltenborn Donates To Relocation Fund

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Japanese American Student Relocation Council, now engaged in a campaign to raise \$20,000 to continue its work of assisting students from war relocation centers in entering colleges and universities, announced that among their contributions to date was a check for \$100 from H. V. Kaltenborn, noted NBC commentator.

Library Open Thru August

During the month of August the Library will remain open Monday through Saturday from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. The library will no longer remain open in the evenings, Sylvia Goodfriend, project librarian, stated.

Education Activities To Be Curtailed

Many education activities at Hunt will be curtailed and suspended in August, according to Arthur M. Kleinkopf, Superintendent of Education.

Ration Books To Be Issued To Relocatees

Effective July 16, 1945, ration books will be issued to all evacuees as they leave their center of residence, according to Administrative Notice 279 from National Director Dillon S. Myer.

X-Ray Negatives Ready for Claimants

All evacuees and appointed personnel who have had X-rays taken since the project opened, may have the films when they leave, according to Dr. Lauren M. Neher, Senior Medical Officer. The sole exception are those who have worked in the hospital. Their X-rays, Neher said, must be sent to Washington.

COOP ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to operational difficulties because of lack of personnel plus pending liquidation of the Cooperative, the management announces the closing of

Canteen No. 6 on July 31 and Canteen No. 40 on July 31

The other canteens and service departments will remain open until further notice.

New Stop Signs For Project

Twelve new red and white stop signs are being installed in different parts of the project, according to George B. McIntyre, Motor Transport and Maintenance Supervisor. "The signs are being erected as a safety measure. Dust which interferes with visibility and rough roads, which makes stopping difficult, have made the signs advisable," McIntyre said.

COOP ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to operational difficulties because of lack of personnel plus pending liquidation of the Cooperative, the management announces the closing of

Canteen No. 6 on July 31 and Canteen No. 40 on July 31

The other canteens and service departments will remain open until further notice.

COOP ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to operational difficulties because of lack of personnel plus pending liquidation of the Cooperative, the management announces the closing of

Canteen No. 6 on July 31 and Canteen No. 40 on July 31

The other canteens and service departments will remain open until further notice.

the MINIDOKA Irrigator

A Weekly Devoted to the Interests of the Residents of the Minidoka WRA Center, Published by the Minidoka Consumers' Cooperative at Hunt, Idaho.

Editorial Offices—22-7-DEF, Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho.

REPORTS OFFICER John F. Graham

EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR Lily Nakatani NEWS EDITOR Sally Ishii FEATURE EDITOR Toshi Kirita GUEST EDITOR Kimi Tambara

BUSINESS STAFF

BUSINESS MANAGER Jack Yamaguchi CIRCULATION MANAGER Shiruko Ochiai

JAPANESE SECTION

EDITOR Hideo Kitayama ASSISTANT EDITOR Y. Matsui PRINTER Kanichi Iwami

The Last Chapter

By Kimi Tambara

As the days of the Minidoka Relocation Center is drawn inevitably to a close, the IRRIGATOR finally succumbing to the effects of relocation, is signing its final thirty to its pages.

Under the capable management of its first editor, Dick Takeuchi, a University of Washington journalism major, the IRRIGATOR has managed to survive a barrage of editors, among them Jackson Sonoda, at present a Technical Sergeant at Ft. Snelling, Hideo Hoshido, U. S. Army, Sachii Yasui, and the "terrible triumvirate" of Cherry Tanaka, Mitsu Yasuda and Kimi Tambara.

The financial background from the Minidoka Cooperative and reports officers, first of whom was tall, quiet and efficient John Bigelow, now in the Navy, Angus Acree, who passed away in the early summer of 1944 and John Graham, present reports officer, the Irrigator has managed "by hook or by crook" to meet its weekly deadline.

The curriculum in the post-graduate schools usually covers courses in the following areas: public welfare, group and recreational work, research and statistics, community organization, child problems, legal aspects of social work, principles of supervision, medical information, racial backgrounds, social psychiatry, social service administration and social insurance.

Struggling through the ankle deep grasping mud of Hunt 1942-43, the feminine populace with their "high water" marks on their legs and the stronger sex sloshing about in sloppy Arties, the changing panorama of center life was beginning to take shape that winter.

Though still numb from the effects of evacuation, the residents did not long remain idle and many hundreds answered the call of the Idaho farmers in the out lying districts and helped to contribute their share in the harvesting of vital farm crops that fall and winter.

The idea of permanent relocation had a slow start that winter, in view of the many obstacles, both in the newness of the situation and the amount of red tape necessary to obtain a release to leave the center.

As events are now proving, the faith these fair-minded Americans had in the evacuees was well worth the effort.

Today, there are more true and genuine friends of the evacuees than there ever was. Of course, there are sporadic incidents where hooliganism and terror rear their ugly heads, but we must realize that not all people are bad.

Through evacuation and center life seems like a nightmare which is best forgotten, to many of us it will remain an interlude, a period, in which all of America was also on trial, and lessons learned will never be forgotten.

Today, men of Japanese ancestry are fighting with the American ranks in all parts of the globe. They are laying the foundation for the security and acceptance of all persons of Japanese ancestry who are Americans either by birth or by choice.

The majority of real Americans who believe and practice the Democratic ideals are rooting for us. Let us take a deep breath and girding ourselves, bid a fond farewell to that gray barrack city of Hunt and pray that never again will another group be made to open its gates again.

AP's Discuss Jobs For Nisei

Social Work Now A Profession

By CONSTANCE KIMMERLING Welfare Counselor

Social work, like medicine, has been practiced in some form for many centuries, but has not been recognized as a profession until fairly recent years.

As you know, social work is concerned with the welfare of human beings, who, because of illness, death, disaster, unemployment, instability, racial background, or some other reason, cannot, for the time being, manage their own lives and affairs independently.

At first social workers, like the early doctors and lawyers, were trained by practical work "on the job" with, occasionally, some theoretical courses in universities or colleges which might prove helpful to them in practical situations.

The curriculum in the post-graduate schools usually covers courses in the following areas: public welfare, group and recreational work, research and statistics, community organization, child problems, legal aspects of social work, principles of supervision, medical information, racial backgrounds, social psychiatry, social service administration and social insurance.

Many scholarships are being offered at the present time in these graduate schools for students who wish to prepare themselves for some type of social work. It is an excellent time to enter the field if one is sincerely interested in it.

I know you are wondering what sort of person should choose to enter this field. Certainly a genuine concern for people and their needs is essential, call it what you may: kindness, understanding or compassion.

Salaries are not large. Trained workers ordinarily have received \$1,500 but the scale is somewhat higher now. Those who keep taking professional training and enter supervisory and executive positions, often earn from \$2,400 to \$5,000 a year.

I hope I have not painted too rosy a picture. Social work is definitely hard work. It is trying physically and mentally. Sometimes it is trying emotionally.

I often think the same thing might be said of social work, as you know, social work is concerned with the welfare of human beings, who, because of illness, death, disaster, unemployment, instability, racial background, or some other reason, cannot, for the time being, manage their own lives and affairs independently.

Qualifications for Secretarial Work

By CAROL NIVER Secretary to the Project Director

Do you want to be a personal secretary? The personal secretary position is a comparatively new one, since it is only recently that women have been considered capable of shouldering many of their boss's administrative duties.

The basic fundamentals include, of course, a thorough knowledge of shorthand and typing, business and commercial customs and, of course, an intimate knowledge of her boss's business.

In her duties as a receptionist, she must be able to gauge those people who come in to see her employer and to sense which ones he wants to see and which ones he does not.

A personal secretary must know how to keep her mouth shut since much of her employer's business can be disrupted if premature information gets out about it.

In large organizations she will undoubtedly have under her direction clerks-stenographers and a clerk-typists so she must have administrative ability of her own and the knowledge of how to delegate authority.

As a personal secretary, you may receive between \$2,000 and \$4,000 a year depending on the locality and type of business. Civil Service wages for secretarial duties range from \$1,500 for a CAF-4 to the \$3,200 rate which personal secretaries to prominent government officials receive.

A good personal secretary is always in demand and if you make the most of your opportunities, you can readily attain a position giving you a good salary and personal prestige.

There is infinite variety in the problems and personalities and situations we meet with in our field. In fact, one of the favorite social work maxims is: "In dealing with human beings, there is only one rule to which there is no exception, and that rule is that there is always an exception to every rule."

This very infinite variety seems to appeal secretaries for more humdrum routine vocations. We stay in the field or we return to it in time, as a rule. Of course it is probably true that the thing which attracts folks to this profession and keeps them there, is the real satisfaction which they experience, or which anyone in any field experiences, who in any degree succeeds in "helping someone help himself out of trouble."

Nisei Teaching In Universities

By ELMER SMITH Community Analyst

When you read the above line most of you will shrug the idea off, and say: "That is not for me. There is no future in it." Well, for you as a particular individual, maybe not, but perhaps for some other person there is definitely a career waiting for him or her in this field of education.

The first requirement, in most colleges and universities, is that one teach at least 15 hours a week, and in some instances more hours of pure teaching is required.

The second phase of university work falls into a combination of teaching and research. The hours of teaching in this case are usually cut to one or two classes a day, while the rest of the time is devoted to some specialized type of research.

The third phase of university work is perhaps the most strenuous, but at the same time is the most fun. In this type of work, one has a chance to change the routine a little and one type of activity does not become too monotonous.

If you have been able to read this far with interest, you are probably saying: "OK. But how much money do you get? What training do you have to have? There is no chance for me, I'm a Nisei." Let us answer each of these questions in turn.

The salary received for university teaching and research depends upon whether one is an instructor, assistant professor, associate professor or professor. The salary is paid on a 12 month basis and runs from about \$1,800 from 2 to 4 years extra study beyond the B. A. or B. Sc. degrees.

At least a master's degree must be obtained before any sort of instructorship can be obtained, and a Ph. D. is expected of all university teachers and research personnel.

The argument used that "I'm a Nisei, I cannot get a position teaching or doing research in a university," is not valid. There are at the present time a large number of Nisei (as well as Issei) holding positions in various universities.

The future seems to be bright for Nisei in the fields discussed so far. It is being recognized that the Nisei do have much to contribute to the educational training of other Americans. In the future, after many of the Nisei have experienced various types of work in the many fields of knowledge, they will be called upon to share this experience and knowledge with others interested in the same and similar fields of specialization. It must not be lost sight of that knowledge, at the university level, knows no "border, breed or birth," and that all persons with something to contribute can do so.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE—Wind bells, trick boxes, straw slippers, wooden prints, incense, waterflowers, miniature tatsumas yases, tatsumu nut cups, wooden coasters, men's and ladies' silk pajamas and kimonos, children's silk kimonos and pajamas, cigarette cases, ivory necklaces, and novelties. Sakai, 15-9-B.

Phone EA8161

TRANSFER SERVICE CO. Former Togo Express. BAGGAGES - FREIGHT. HOUSEHOLD & COMMERCIAL MOVING. PACKING - CRATING - SHIPPING. 115 16 Ave. So. SEATTLE, WASH.

Auto Business For Young Nisei

By WILLIAM E. RAWLINGS Motor Maintenance Supervisor

A field which many Nisei have overlooked but which nevertheless offers not only immediate opportunity but a profitable future is the automobile business.

Mechanics are today scarcer than the proverbial hen-teeth and anyone trained in the trade would readily make \$100 a week. My tip is not to hire out at flat weekly salary but to hire out on piece work; i. e. to take a percentage of the money paid for labor.

Another class of garage worker who can make \$75 to \$100 a week is the body and fender man. This requires knowledge of metal work and paint.

A parts man is in charge of the stockroom. The advantage of this type of job is that it is clean, inside work.

A lubrication expert is in demand because modern work requires a knowledge of where to oil and grease and what different types of grease to use. This is not difficult to learn but such knowledge is essential.

All these types of skilled workers are in demand now because all the cars on the road are in need of constant repair work. And it should not be overlooked that skilled automobile men have an additional future in aviation.

If you are planning to operate your own garage, this is the time to start. The great majority of cars for the next two or three years will be old ones and there will be plenty of work to keep every garage owner busy.

In opening a garage it is a good idea to start in a small town. You will require from \$4,000 to \$5,000 which, besides the garage, would include a small dealership. I should advise you to get a dealership in a car manufactured by General Motors, Chrysler or Ford.

The manufacturer will let you know whether these territories are open. If you want to buy and sell used cars you must apply to the OPA which will inform you of price regulations.

Don't be afraid of opening up in a small town. If you can give your customers service you can sell cars. Emmett, Idaho, where I had a Buick, Dodge and Plymouth agency, has a 3,500 population and yet in one year my agency sold 146 cars.

Your most important officers in any town are the priests and ministers, the local businessmen, the newspapermen and the police officers. These are the people in the public eye and if they drive your car you'll have an easier time selling the others.

Let me repeat that this is the opportune time to get into the garage business. Three million cars are going off the road each year and these will have to be replaced. Only 200,000 cars will be built in 1945. Another small portion will be built in the first three months of 1946.

The automobile business has a future and its possibilities should not be overlooked in considering your lifework.

Work In Agriculture

By WILLIAM E. RAWLINGS Assistant Project Director In Charge of Operations

American agriculture today is an exceedingly complex structure. It accounts directly for the labor and living of almost one-quarter of our population and supplies almost all of the raw food materials and fibers that are used to sustain and clothe the people of the nation.

It is true that the term "agriculture" means farming to most people and there are over six million farm families in the United States. We have never had a peasant agriculture in this country and farm people have developed a spirit of democracy and social equality. Today's successful farmer is a shrewd and trained businessman.

Farming, however, is only a segment of the field of agriculture. The extension of industrial technology, the growth of urban markets, the increase of transportation facilities are the necessary complements in agriculture to the factory system and mass production in industry.

Many employment opportunities may be found in these subsidiary activities for those with agricultural training. For example, air transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables from areas to markets is receiving much attention and may become an important post-war industry.

Every state has a tax supported Land Grant College where modern facilities are available for training in the field of agriculture. Courses are offered ranging from six weeks winter short courses to regular four-year courses for Bachelor of Science degrees and graduate work.

Opportunities In Recreation

By J. W. JOHNSON Community Activities Dept.

The field of recreation offers a real challenge for any Nisei interested in working with groups in leisure time activities. Today communities are beginning to recognize that leisure and money is being appropriated by civic and philanthropic groups throughout the country for the creation of community recreation programs.

There are many phases of recreation that a person may specialize in: nursery school, play-schools, athletics, arts and crafts, camping, group leadership and group work administration. Until recently most recreation has been confined to such organizations as Boy and Girl Scouts, Settlement Houses, parks and play grounds and the YMCA and YWCA.

Salaries in recreation work is not high. Part time work averages about 30 hours a week and the pay ranges from \$80 to \$100 a month. Full time jobs range from \$1,000 to \$4,000 a year, depending on the agency and locality. Most jobs average \$2,200. In a few cases salaries go much higher.

Recreation work is now looked upon as a profession. It has defined standards and set qualifications for workers. In all cases, where agencies obtained contributions from community chests, professional leadership standards must be met along with other community obligations.

Several former residents of Minidoka are now employed as recreation leaders in Community centers in Chicago, Detroit, and Boston. As more and more Japanese Americans relocate in our large cities, the need for trained recreation workers will increase.

LIKE CAKES?



OUR SPECIAL COCONUT LAYER CAKE Each... 30c

EDDY'S BAKERY

At Your Favorite Canteen

Yes, there's health in every bite! Your family will like our cakes. Baked from our special recipe, our bakery goods are full of milk and eggs.

Hunt Soldiers Marched In '43-'44

Through These Years Minidoka Sent 1,000 To The Battle Fronts

By John F. Graham
(Continued From Last Week)

The year 1943 at Minidoka began unapologetically enough though the IRRIGATOR was not unaware of the disaster which was sweeping the world. "As 1943 is ushered in," the IRRIGATOR said, "with the world awakening to find hell on the rampage threatening to wipe out every vestige of freedom and liberty, the Americans, to whom downtrodden men the world over look upon as the chosen people to deliver them from the scourge of the Axismenace, can have but one resolve—to live up to their part as the chosen people."

Eight out of 69 registrants for Selective Service failed to register, Project Attorney Ralph J. Moore reported and the IRRIGATOR warned that those failing to register faced severe penalties. To remedy the sad situation, gravel was being spread along the hospital walks and school area at Block 10. Because of adverse public criticism the project administration canceled the residents' pass privileges and Claude H. Detweiler told the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce that the loss of the Japanese farm laborers from the Hunt colony "is not only possible but probable if people do not keep their mouths shut."

The appointed personnel were instructed to work an 8-hour day on Saturdays by the Washington office and the IRRIGATOR disclosed that Project Director Harry L. Stafford was married to Elizabeth Fountain in Boise. "One of the things we have in common is that we both are interested in flying," Stafford said.

The IRRIGATOR took an optimistic view of the results of the Gallup poll which conducted a survey of public sentiment in five Western states to determine West Coast attitude toward the return of the Japanese. Thirty-one percent, the IRRIGATOR reported, opposed return of the evacuees, 29 percent favored the return, 24 percent favored the return of citizens and 16 percent were undecided.

Although the relocation program had been coordinated in 1942, Hunt's population by the first of 1943 was 9,128, an increase of 602 over the month before.

Unable to secure "Gunga Din" because of transportation and mail difficulties, the Co-op theater presented instead John Ford's Academy Award picture, "The Informer," starring Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel.

To spike a rumor current in the center, Project Director Stafford declared that no transfer of Minidoka residents to another center was planned. National Director Dillon S. Myer, meanwhile, disclosed that the Department of Justice was constructing a camp where internees could live with their families.

Coal Arrives
As a result of the Administration's efforts to secure coal, 21,614 tons out of 50,000 tons ordered for the year had arrived by early 1943. The box cars were arriving so rapidly that the Public Works Division was compelled to shift men from the Transportation and Supply Division to help haul the coal.

Minidoka girls organized a club called the "Serviceers" which would "promote friendship, and exchange ideas and talents among girls in this community and to give constructive service." The first question which the girls discussed was "ways and means to entertain visiting soldiers." Teruji Umino of the Hunt Post Office expressed his dismay that several letters with names and addresses in Japanese had turned up at the Post Office, presumably for mailing. Jerry J. Fogarty, Adult Education Director, announced plans for a beginners' bookkeeping class.

The importance of evacuee relocation and acclimatization at their new homes before the end of the war when considerable employment problems must be anticipated was stressed in a talk on "Relocation" by Floyd Schme of the Friends Society at pot-luck tea and friends fellowship at D. H. 23.

was the IRRIGATOR which commented:

"We can contest the legality of evacuation until the end of time, but the existence of the 97 percent in the western area according to the Gallup Poll who believe the 'Army did the right thing' makes our argument sound embarrassingly fatuous."

Adopting a new procedure for check cashing, due to the great number of lost checks, the Co-op announced that "hereafter birth certificates, alien registration cards, driver's license or other means of identification would be required of all persons cashing checks at the Co-op or the canteen."

Following the introduction of a resolution by Representative F. Leroy Johnston of California calling for a Congressional investigation of reports that scarce food stuffs were made available in plenty to war relocation centers, Representative Harry Sheppard, also of California, said that a personal investigation of three relocation camps showed that evacuees were receiving only "what foods were necessary."

One Mary L. Mueller, assistant chief translator for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, arrived in Hunt to interview and test applicants for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and a regular bus service between Hunt and Twin Falls was scheduled to start Jan. 15.

Dyke Miyagawa, who did most of the IRRIGATOR's heavy thinking cautioned the evacuees that "we in our unenviable position constitute an almost helpless football exposed to the political kicks and whims of those in high places who regard us with a jaundiced eye. We cannot afford mistakes."

The Housing Office stated that no steel coils were at present available to replace the canvas coils and an arrangement was made whereby workers could eat in dining halls other than their own.

George Townsend, in a talk to former University of Washington students, warned them not to "go out on undercutting jobs."

"Low-paying jobs are what give you the stigma of being called economic threats to the so-called American standard of living," he said. "Your job should be no less than your ability and the pay should be no less than the prevailing wage."

Publication of a printed IRRIGATOR to replace the present mimeographed paper "within the next few weeks," was approved by the Co-op on Jan. 15. The printed paper actually materialized in tabloid form on February 27.

"Blow, blow, winter wind," and it did right along at Minidoka.

According to the IRRIGATOR the total damage of the gale which swept the project on January 15 was "confined to embarrassment of girls who innocently attempted to navigate the project in skirts and of one aging and doddering Don Juan who lost his wig."

Assistant Project Director Philip Schafer was scheduled to speak at an open forum on "Relocation" designed especially for the Issei and "Halloween-minded" residents broke the dikes of the skating rink, thus postponing for a week a scheduled Ice Carnival.

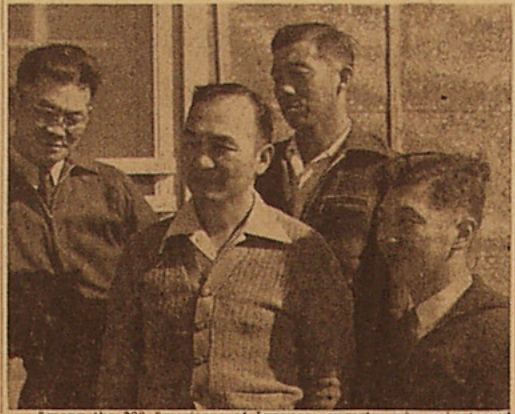
Internal Security reminded post-midnight romances that social rooms are provided for dates and warned couples to stay out of laundry and shower rooms. Hunt's first Hawaiian orchestra was favorably received at its initial performance in Bk. 26.

Virgil Kelly Barron of Twin Falls was appointed Associate Chief of Internal Security, 250 people attended Philip Schafer's forum for Issei on "Relocation" and "a tough bunch of burles from the warehouse crew" organized a football team.

Announcing . . .
the GRAND OPENING of
JACKSON CAFE
(Mr. Egashira, proprietor)
Next to Higo 10c Store Seattle, Wash.

"Pampering"

In order "to halt reported pampering of these enemy aliens within our shores" a group of Senators were seeking return of the Japanese relocation centers to Army supervision and Senator A. B. (Hap) Stafford hailed it as "the expansion and improvement of something vital to every resident, as it is to all Americans—a free and intelligent press devoted to the best interest of the community."



Among the 300 Americans of Japanese ancestry who volunteered for Army service from Hunt were the four Sakurai brothers, Ken, Chet, Ted and Howard.

py) Chandler of Kentucky, announced that Dillon S. Myer would be the first witness in a proposed investigation.

Residents were complaining about the sub-zero weather of Idaho and dreaming of Seattle's balmy weather but a week later the worst storm in more than two decades closed Seattle's schools and tied up the transit system.

The Minidoka Mass Choir of "89 blending voices" made its initial off-project debut in two concerts at the Jerome High School and the IRRIGATOR and the Art Department sponsored a joint search for the "Sweetheart of Minidoka."

Army will admit Nisei—War Department plans closure. This was the end of January, the IRRIGATOR put out an extra and Myer said:

"I find great satisfaction in the announcement . . ."

The first intimation of coming segregation appeared in a statement by Senator Chandler, who said that he would speak to former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew about the feasibility of separating the "sheep from the goats."

Cherry Tanaka in her column, "Feminidoka," devoted a column and a half to the best way to wash hair: "Put a few drops of lemon juice in the rinse water," she said. "It will cut the soap and eliminate the stickiness that sometimes results after washing hair in hard water."

The Minidoka Mass Choir made such a hit before 800 Jerome citizens that they were quickly scheduled for another appearance at the First Methodist church in Twin Falls.

Combat Team

The foundation of a Nisei combat team was launched at Hunt with the arrival of Lt. Stanley D. Arnold, who started recruiting volunteers with an address at D. H. 2. Though the plan was praised by President Roosevelt, Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi, denounced the proposal and suggested instead that persons of Japanese ancestry who want to serve this country should be put into labor battalions "where each and every one of them could be watched at all times."

The Adult Education Department announced that "specialists from Twin Falls and Jerome were being hired to teach elementary electricity, farm machinery, carpentry, tractor and truck motors and mechanics."

Ise Inuzuka, "a bundle of smooth behavior from Portland, Oregon," was selected as the "Sweetheart of Minidoka."

"There is a 5 feet 3 inches of her distinct charm and allure," the IRRIGATOR rhapsodized. "A standing proof that all isn't lost even in these sugar ration days."

Placement Officer Joseph G. Beeson announced that 2,466 residents from Bks. 1 through 10, had been interviewed and registered and that the controversial question 28 had been changed to be interpreted as "Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States," and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war efforts of the United States."

Harry Sperber replaced Leon V. Krumbracker as project steward. The IRRIGATOR made its first appearance as a printed newspaper on Feb. 27, 1943, and Project Director Stafford hailed it as "the expansion and improvement of something vital to every resident, as it is to all Americans—a free and intelligent press devoted to the best interest of the community."

Major crimes—None
Petty crimes—Two
Diabolic Activities—None
Factional Strife—None
Breach of Trust—None
Moral Fragrancy—None
Cooperation in Civic Affairs—Excellent
Conformance to Regulations—Excellent
Response to Food Rationing, Good
Cooperation with Administration—Excellent
Religious Endeavors—Good
Volunteers to Armed Services—Excellent
War Bond and Red Cross Contributions—Good
Said Stafford:

"Community conduct of this sort is not bought and paid for, it reflects the attitude of an unusually honest and upright people. It reflects composure and courage in the face of unbelievable social and economic chaos. You may strip these people of the blessings of freedom, their economic security, their worldly goods, their peace of mind, embroil them with the shackles of detention; all this and then—of their own volition they have produced a code of community ethics, exemplary in its simplicity and integrity, a code of ethics predicated upon the Ten Commandments."

The Minidoka Mass Choir made its third appearance in the spacious L. D. S. Tabernacle in Rupert and Paul Hosokawa, former IRRIGATOR staff member and originator of the paper's name, left Hunt for Fairmount Station, Kansas City, Missouri, where he was to be employed a copy editor of The Inter-City News.

"Whether the people want to live in a dust-bowl or a clean, pleasant place is up to them," commented Glen R. Green, associate construction engineer, as he sent out a call for 150 men to work on improving the irrigation canals, built to irrigate the project's future farm and gardens.

Salute To Stafford

The IRRIGATOR printed a lithograph crayon of the project director, which, the paper said, "caught the humor, patience and both-fears-always-squarely - on - the-ground solidity" which is "one big reason why Hunt comes out unflinchingly ahead and on time."

The Project Director revealed a proposal to form a Parent-Soldier Association "as a body to back up the action of the volunteers and boys in the armed service of the U. S. with a morale and service program," and appointed Seiichi Hara, head block manager, as temporary chairman of an organization committee.

Col. A. E. Merrill announced that volunteers would be taken to Salt Lake City, but that it was tentatively decided to send a small team of doctors to each center to give examinations preliminary to induction. Another colonel on the project that week was Col. Kai Rasmussen, commandant at Camp Savage, who was here to recruit instructors for teaching Japanese at the Minnesota Military Intelligence School and to recruit men for War Department translation jobs. Myer reported that transfer of families to rejoin interned relatives at the family internment camp under construction by the Justice Department at Crystal City, Texas, had been delayed.

"Congratulations" In the IRRIGATOR, a volunteer described his reaction on signing up: "I signed the papers, both of them," he wrote. "The Lieutenant smiled and said, 'Thank you.' I replied, 'Thank you, too,' and I guess I meant it. I felt pretty good then—almost like a P-40."

"When I got home, I meant to sound cheerful and say 'Hi' yony. Congratulations are in order." When I got home and saw her . . . she, with her lovely brown face and wide-set, twinkling eyes . . . I knew it was going to be tough without her, so I held her tight and whispered, 'Will you miss me?'"

National attention was focused upon Minidoka when 300 Americans of Japanese ancestry volunteered for service in the Army. Among them were the four Sakurai brothers—Ken, Chet, Ted, and Howard—whose mother later received a letter of congratulations from Secretary of War Stimson.

The residents themselves were congratulated by the Project Director on their excellent record in community conduct. Stafford's check list included:

"She kissed me then and asked, 'You've had to go?' 'Yeah, I said, and kissed her back to last a long time. 'All right,' she said, 'you have to go so let's not think about it, you will be back.' That sounded so sure, I knew that when it was over I'd be back. I didn't want to think anyway."

The project hospital was desperately in need of nurses' aids and a Girl Reserve Y. W. C. A. meeting brought 323 registered delegates to Hunt from Twin Falls, Piller, Burley, Eden, Caldwell, Pocatello, Boise, Holister, Hazelton, and Tule Lake.

Leaves Officer T. B. Williamson did his bit to kill one of the most widely circulated of then-current rumors when he announced that persons leaving the center on indefinite leave may apply for re-entry should their resettlement attempts fall through.

Despite the acute shortage of labor on the project, 300 men between the ages of 16 and 60 had not registered at the placement office.

Resettlement

Giving its full support to relocation, the IRRIGATOR urged "the speediest possible resettlement of the Watanabes, Tanakas and Okadas who populate these WRA centers."

Resettlement

"The sprawling mono-racial municipalities we now inhabit . . . in every historical sense a stop-over point in the evacuee Journey from the past into the future," the IRRIGATOR said.

"Some of us may roost on the reservation a little longer than others, and even on that great day when the Schickelgruber of Berlin and the latter day samurai of Tokyo are put away for good to make a world-wide return to sanity safe and possible, a hand full of evacuees may still be trudging the desert terrain of Minidoka. But even the last will not be here forever, and Minidoka and all the sorrows and discomforts that attend life in and around its humble barracks will, in due time, be memories . . . That aspect of WRA policy which deserves receiving main emphasis is resettlement—an objective that is logical, welcome, and consistent with democratic ways."

"Among the 304 Hunt volunteers who answered the call to the colors were many of the finest and most versatile Northwest Nisei college and prep sport figures," the IRRIGATOR reported. Among them were Masaru Chik Ueno, Harry Yanaginimachi, Tad Fujioaka, Peter Fujino, and George Okamura.

T. B. Williamson resigned as supervisor of the Leaves and Furlough section to take a position with the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Panama. He was succeeded by V. V. McLaughlin.

Philip Schafer, the project's Assistant Director, received a commission in the Army's Military Government Division and presently set off for four months training at the School of Military Government in Charlottesville, Virginia.

"A Jap's a Jap"

Lt. General John L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Area, signed a proclamation granting American soldiers of Japanese descent freedom of movement in states of the Western Defense Command. At the same time the IRRIGATOR reported that "General DeWitt's attitude that a Jap's a Jap had upset a WRA plan, approved by the War Department, to return to useful work on the Pacific Coast a majority of the 110,000 evacuees in relocation camps."

The Army Military Intelligence School at Camp Savage issued another call for applications and volunteers from Hunt took the spotlight in a parade with the Boy Scout drum and bugle corps in an impressive ceremony in the administration area, and that evening an estimated crowd of 3,500 milled about the area under a sombre sky to make a moving farewell to the first contingent of volunteers leaving for army induction.

"I think it is bad to institutionalize anybody," she said. "I wonder if we didn't go too far that way with the Indian. Of course the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed, and where government officials are willing they should be."

Declaring relocation centers as "trouble breeders," a senate committee headed by Happy Chandler recommended the prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers.

(Continued on Page Four)

Resettlement

The IRRIGATOR's original determination to make Minidoka a desert oasis came close to materialization when surprised and grateful residents saw trucks lumbering in loaded with trees and shrubbery donated by kindly neighbors in Twin Falls and Jerome.

An average of 40 persons a day were leaving the project and from April 21 to April 28, 1943, the population dropped from 8,675 to 8,402.

Tokyo Terrorists

On release of the news that American flyers who bombed Tokyo had been executed, the IRRIGATOR said, "there will be no forgetting the brutality and arrogant contempt for international

covenant for which the Japanese government is guilty until the death and defeat that is the definite lot of the Tokyo terrorists becomes an accomplished fact.

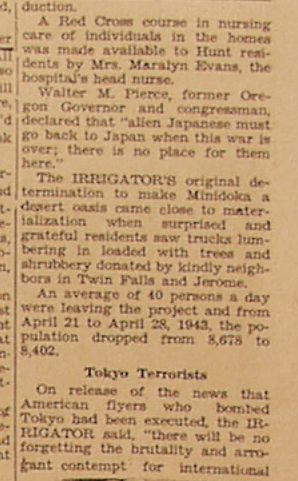
E. M. Rowatt, acting national director of WRA, issued an administrative instruction that volunteers not accepted for the special Japanese American units for physical reasons or overage would be given first priority by the War Department to establish their eligibility for employment in war plants and that financial aid would be available to soldiers' wives and children.

The IRRIGATOR noted the fact that Tanaka, Sakuma, of Minidoka, and Tsuma, Sakuma and Earl Ishino, both from Tule Lake, were withdrawn from farm jobs in Moringo, Ill., because of indignant protests from citizens of that town who objected to the presence of the relocated Nisei youths. Meanwhile, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt declared that trustworthy American-born Japanese should be given jobs outside relocation centers—and the sooner the better.

"I think it is bad to institutionalize anybody," she said. "I wonder if we didn't go too far that way with the Indian. Of course the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed, and where government officials are willing they should be."

Declaring relocation centers as "trouble breeders," a senate committee headed by Happy Chandler recommended the prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers.

(Continued on Page Four)



Eddie Sato, the IRRIGATOR's cartoonist in its early days, drew this impression of Assistant Project Director Philip Schafer.

On release of the news that American flyers who bombed Tokyo had been executed, the IRRIGATOR said, "there will be no forgetting the brutality and arrogant contempt for international covenant for which the Japanese government is guilty until the death and defeat that is the definite lot of the Tokyo terrorists becomes an accomplished fact.

E. M. Rowatt, acting national director of WRA, issued an administrative instruction that volunteers not accepted for the special Japanese American units for physical reasons or overage would be given first priority by the War Department to establish their eligibility for employment in war plants and that financial aid would be available to soldiers' wives and children.

The IRRIGATOR noted the fact that Tanaka, Sakuma, of Minidoka, and Tsuma, Sakuma and Earl Ishino, both from Tule Lake, were withdrawn from farm jobs in Moringo, Ill., because of indignant protests from citizens of that town who objected to the presence of the relocated Nisei youths. Meanwhile, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt declared that trustworthy American-born Japanese should be given jobs outside relocation centers—and the sooner the better.

"I think it is bad to institutionalize anybody," she said. "I wonder if we didn't go too far that way with the Indian. Of course the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed, and where government officials are willing they should be."

Declaring relocation centers as "trouble breeders," a senate committee headed by Happy Chandler recommended the prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers.

(Continued on Page Four)

KEEP YOUR CLOTHES LOOKING THEIR BEST
With the good care of
★
BABEL'S Clothing Clinic
—Offices—
Bk. 12-11-A Bk. 30-2-A

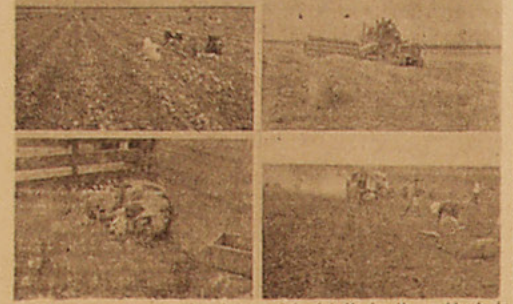
Fine Quality Woolens
★
Complete Range of High Class
Overcoating and Suitings
For Men and Women
★
Skirt Ends - Trouser Lengths
Cottons and Rayons
Plain and Printed
★
Samples furnished upon request. Give details as to what you intend to make.
★
L. B. WOOLENS & TRIMMING CO.
530 So. Los Angeles St.
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIF.
Just received a shipment of large size tailor squares.
(Please do not send remittance with order)
WE SHIP C.O.D. only

We Come To the End-- Looking To the Future

(Continued From Page Three) In the middle of May the IRRIGATOR published an S. O. S. for news writers.

"Relocation, we know is the ob-

tends to create suspicion and distrust." The IRRIGATOR agreed. The beginning of what was to prove a "smear" investigation of WRA by the Dies Committee was



The project farm produced tons of foodstuffs for the residents in its two years of operation. In 1945 it was taken over by an outside contractor.

ject of this camp," the article began. "That is why we're here. But it still hits all the departments pretty hard when the employees up and leave in droves every week."

The Center library received three tons of books and was rapidly becoming one of the most frequented establishments of the community, and Thomas W. Holland, Chief of WRA's employment division stated that 20,000 Japanese Americans would be given indefinite leaves from 10 relocation centers during 1945.

Residents were concerned about newspaper stories which allegedly quoted D. S. Myer to the effect that Minidoka and other relocation centers would be emptied and abandoned shortly. Myer's statement was:

"After many months of operating relocation centers the WRA is convinced that they are undesirable institutions and should be removed from American scenes as soon as possible."

The three Nisei who had been run out of Maringou, Ill., returned to work. Myer cautioned the residents that the center would have to furnish a sizeable amount of its own food if rations were to be kept up to "present levels."

Elmer Shirrell, head of WRA's Chicago office, stated that no city, town or county in Illinois is going to acquire a "Little Tokyo" settlement of Japanese Americans.

The American Educational League in Los Angeles of which Dr. John R. Lechner was the executive director, started a movement to block the return of Japanese to the coastal areas for the duration.

Parent-Soldier Seichi Hara was elected president of the Parent-Soldier Association and K. Kanno, head of the Placement Office, proposed the juggling of workers from one division to another to meet the critical labor problems within the project caused by Hunt's departures.

Dick Kanaya announced that a plan of self-government calling for the creation of a 7-man community advisory council as the governing body would be submitted shortly to the residents for ratification or rejection. Attorney General Bert H. Miller of Idaho, ruled that children of Japanese ancestry were not entitled to receive free school privileges from a school district in which their parents were placed by WRA authorities.

A description of the internment camp at Crystal City, Texas, was received by the project and, though the camp offered all the facilities of a relocation center, only two families had received notices that they were to be transferred to the camp.

The Twin Falls Kiwanis Club passed a resolution protesting against public use of the language of a country with which the U. S. was at war. The Club resolved that "we go on record as strongly condemning the use of any foreign language by the people that we are now engaged in a war with; and that we recommend that ways and means be devised to insure that the spoken words of our enemies, grate upon our senses, and only ensure to their detriment and

announced by Robert E. Stripling, committee secretary, who said officials of the WRA would be asked to testify. The hearings resulted from reports of the committee's field investigators that Japanese in relocation camps were being pampered and that they were being released without proper surveillance. For the newspapers he charged that 40,000 Japanese, the American loyalty of none of whom is certain, were at large in the U. S."

"Many of them," he said, "are on record as openly disloyal and a small number have been trained in Japan as saboteurs."

From Seattle, Judge William B. Long, Superior Judge, asked Hunt's Project Director to "extend to those who remember me my sincere hope that their loyal conduct during these years of trial prove conclusively to the nation that they are in fact the loyal citizens we have believed them to be throughout their residence in this community."

By June, 1943, Hunt's population was 7,801. The project hog farm was nearing completion and Internal Security warned residents not to use the irrigation canal for swimming.

The Hunt semi-pro All Stars made their debut by walloping the invading Filer nine 7-9, on the project's Center Field. A few days later the Hunt team plastered Jerome 15-5.

The charter for the Community Advisory Council was rejected by the residents, 2,375 to 1,568. The IRRIGATOR lamented the rejection of the council charter and charged that those in charge of the election procedures "failed to have the residents understand the charter, its provisions and its value to a community such as ours."

The U. S. Supreme Court held as constitutional the military regulations imposing the West Coast curfew on all persons of Japanese ancestry and Minora Yasu's sentence of one year's imprisonment and pay a \$5,000 fine for violating the curfew regulation was upheld.

Myer ordered a project pay roll out and set a quota of 2,900 workers for Hunt. Later that week

Myer, testifying before the Dies Committee, announced plans of WRA to segregate persons of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers on the basis of national loyalty or sympathy. Shortly afterward WRA announced that Tule Lake would be the segregation center.

Failing to produce any charges against the Issei, the WRA and its relationship with the JACL, the Dies Committee called off further investigations following seasons with War and Justice Department officials.

Minora Yasu returned to the Minidoka Project in August for



Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the nation's No. 1 Nisei hero, visited Minidoka in May, 1944.

an indefinite stay and the WRA released comments "exposing lies, distortions and exaggerations made by the members and staff of the Dies Committee."

Transferring from the Salt Lake City Relocation Office, where he was Assistant Relocation Supervisor, W. E. Rawlings became Hunt's Chief of Agriculture. Asked for a statement, genial Rawlings said, "I just got in, give me time."

Kimi Tambara wrote for the IRRIGATOR that "now is the time to think of the future and careful thought must be centered on the possibilities of relocation. From here on in, our thoughts must be directed outward, not inward, as in other times. We must pack up our bags again, but this time for good."

The War Department listed procedures for enlistment of women citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry in the WAC and a Nisei wife of a Seattle Chinese shipyard worker was ordered to leave Seattle by Federal Judge John C. Bowen.

The War Department announced that a Japanese American, Sgt. Kazuo Komato, had been wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific and L. W. Folsom, Hunt's Personnel Officer, told the Idaho American Legion Convention that "Japanese Americans who endeavor to prove their Americanism should be given the opportunity to do so."

Hunt's 272 segregants prepared for a trip to Tule Lake and the Councilor's office announced that those residents who wished to send messages to Japan might do so through the Red Cross.

Hunt's first WAC volunteer was Minnie Hasegawa who said, "I

think that the WAC is one of the best opportunities offered for women of Japanese ancestry at the present time."

The first group of 509 Tule Lake residents arrived at Minidoka towards the end of September and the IRRIGATOR reiterated that "our goal is the creation of an oasis."

In October IRRIGATOR Editor Mitsuo Yasu noted: "The train that came from Tule Lake met the train going to Tule Lake at a junction. The occupants looked at each other, but no conversation was possible. They were patterned from the same genus, skin and hair color. Many of them were Japanese Americans. They shared typical American lives, knew the love for slang, cokes, and hamburgers. The Issei nursed the earth, they did their bit in the making of the United States into one of the greatest industrial nations in the world. They lived, loved, and laughed in the cosmopolitanism that is America.

"But yet a Himalayan wall of psychological differences placed the groups in two tragically dis-

tinctive categories. . . . "With the completion of segregation, another poignant chapter of the Japanese problem and Democracy will be written."

On October 9 the IRRIGATOR became a full size news sheet. Editor Cherry Tanaka observed the event with a description of the IRRIGATOR'S staffs weekend "routine."

"Friday morning," she wrote, "finds a group of . . . news hounds ready for Jerome and the print shop. Close to 12 hours of constantly on one's feet, taking galley proofs, reading proofs, making up the chase, putting the paper to bed is wonderful for the disposition."

"Riding home on a bumpy truck, tip-toeing into the apartment in the dark of night. (Wherever from did the popular conception come that working early in the morning is admirable and late at night is otherwise?) And finally in the bliss of sorely needed sleep, the morning rays awaken one to the day of work yet to be done . . . Saturday, while other office workers nonchalantly call it a day at noon, we fold, and fold and fold. (We heard once that someone said--'Oh, I never thought about how the papers came to him odded . . . a machine did it . . . he guessed') We grin and bear it . . . and fold."

The fall of 1943 saw Hunt residents leaving the project in droves to get the harvest in.

Myer arrived for a two-day visit to Hunt and expressed a wish "to see the gate close on the last relocation center by the time the last gun was fired."

"You are merely marking time by not going out," he declared. Commented Kimi Tambara, "after careful contemplation on the situation as it is beyond the center limits, it will not be too hard to pack one's grip and duffel bag and venture out of the wide open gate into the world—a free man, entering a free country."

Secretary of War Stimson went all out for the Nisei soldiers who were fighting in Italy and author Pearl Buck supported the right of Japanese Americans to a fair trial to determine their loyalty.

Riots broke out in Tule Lake and Project Director Ray Best wired Project Director Stafford that "the Tule Lake Center is made up principally of evacuees who wish to go to Japan or have evidenced disloyalty to the U. S. It has been quiet the past week with the Army in control."

Following the rejection of the Council Charter a new one was drawn up and Solon Kimball, Washington Community Organization Advisor, who had drafted the original, arrived on the project with the new revision and Washington approval.

On the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the IRRIGATOR editorialized: "Remember Pearl Harbor and strive harder than ever to make it be the symbol of a minority people tried without precedent and not found wanting."

Christmas, 1943 On December 25, 1943, the IRRIGATOR splashed the project with a special, green, six-page edition.

Said Stafford: "Once more the spirit of peace and hope embraces the community to demonstrate that the hatreds and hardships of the war cannot kill the feeling that comes into all men's hearts on the anniversary of the Birth of Christ."

The stork heralded the arrival of the new year 1944 by delivering

McClellan, Ala., six Japanese American soldiers were found guilty of "willful disobedience of an order of their superior officer" and sentenced from five to 30 years imprisonment at hard labor.

Hunt gave T/Sgt. Ben Kuroki, No. 1 Nisei war hero, a tremendous award, including a parade, reception, press conference, speeches, banquet, baseball games, queen coronation and dances. And the IRRIGATOR paid its respects to John Bigelow who was leaving his post here as Reports Officer to join the Washington staff.

Shortly after Richard A. Pomeroy, assistant project director in charge of community management, left the project to accept a position with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

That the fighting in Italy was deadly serious was brought home to the residents when War Department wires brought the fateful news of death to Hunt servicemen. Through July and August the wires kept coming in and in September Hunt held its second center-wide memorial service for the men killed in action.

What was to become a center controversy had its inception late in September when officials issued a call for volunteers to "Build that Gym." At the same time a drive was initiated for workers at the Sioux Ordnance Depot.

In an effort to establish a means of solving the critical labor shortage in the center, a Manpower Commission was formed to study the population's basic needs and, following a conference of project directors in Denver Stafford declared that "no center will be closed until all centers are closed."

In October the project director announced that in accordance with instructions from Washington the gym was to be completed by Dec. 30, 1944, or else the unfinished building would be boarded up. The following week the Council had recruited, in addition to the original 19-man crew, 12 carpenters, 3 electricians, 6 plumbers and 1 painter. The week after that the entire crew walked out in apparent protest over the administration's method of timekeeping.

In late October and November Hunt residents again received the sad news of Hunt men who had died in action with casualties in France added to those in Italy.

bogged down when 35 out of the 42 nominees for the Community Council resigned and five councilmen, including Council Chairman Yoshito Fujii, decided not to run again.

In January the Magic Valley heard the first of what was to be a 13-week series of broadcasts over KTFI, Twin Falls. The series, presented by Hunt talent, was known as the "Minidoka Matinee."

The initial step in the project's new retrenchment policy was taken in February when Operations Head Rawlings announced that the hog farm was to be liquidated by June 30. Grace Kawata was elected Minidoka's Sweetheart of 1945 and Dillon Myer addressed 1,500 residents in the gymnasium.

Early in March, as a protest to the closing of mess halls feeding 125 or less and the termination of 205 mess workers, mess hall workers instituted a slow-down designed to disrupt project operation. The strike ended with Stafford's announcement that students' irregular attendance at school would result in unexcused absences.

In April, by Washington directive, the ceiling for evacuee employment was cut from 2,382 to 2,374 and 76-year-old Frank Yasuda set out for his home in Alaska. For the second time in six months the entire Hunt Community Activities set-up was revamped when, in April, the staff resigned in a body.

"It was the feeling on the part of the Supervisor," Supervisor Johnston said, "that the outgoing staff was not serving the majority of the groups in the center."

Again reports of Hunt casualties poured into the project as the Nisei combat units spearheaded action in Italy.

After winning fame on the Burma front "Horizontal Hank" Goshko returned to Minidoka to rejoin his wife and small daughter and Superintendent of Schools Arthur Kleinkopf announced that elementary schools would be closed May 18 and the high school June 1.

4th Memorial The fourth memorial service since the preceding August was held in the gymnasium on May 23 and Secretary of Interior Ickes denounced "planned terrorism by hoodlums" against persons of Japanese descent in rural California.

On May 12 Pvt. Ben L. Stafford, son of the project director, gave his life on Okinawa.

In June, 1945, WRA announced a new relocation assistance policy

and the graduating seniors of Hunt High School, immaculately dressed in gray caps and gowns, held their final exercises in the gymnasium. The residents got their second biggest news of their changing status since the lifting of the West Coast ban on June 19. Director Myer announced that Poston units 2 and 3 and the Canal Co-op at Gila River would be closed to evacuate occupancy not later than October 1. On July 12, less than a month later, Myer released the closing dates of all the centers and the IRRIGATOR headlined the news with "MINIDOKA PROJECT SCHEDULED TO CLOSE BY NOVEMBER 1." In the same issue the IRRIGATOR heralded the news that the Nisei Yanks were coming home.

Back from her first trip to Portland since evacuation, IRRIGATOR Editor Kimi Tambara, wrote: "It was fun to swing by the straps on the crowded trolleys, and it was more fun when a tough and tired war worker insisted that you take the one vacant seat on the crowded car."

"And it was fun, too, to have a busy war worker tell how to get your daily supply of cigarettes without being late for work."

"It was wonderful to walk into stores and restaurants and have people come to you and say 'May I help you?'"

"It was fun to see so many trees and flowers and green grass. One never tires of seeing the Northwest scenery whether bathed in sunshine or through the Oregon mist."

In its issue of July 21, 1945, the IRRIGATOR announced that with its July 28 issue it would suspend publication. Truly Minidoka since 1942 had seen exciting times and the IRRIGATOR itself, as it once set out to do, had created an oasis—an oasis of courage and enlightenment.

Through the years of its publication the IRRIGATOR had, "by hook or crook," appeared at each week's end—a weekly devoted to the interests of the residents of the Minidoka Relocation WRA Center—and, with its head still high after 34 months of continuous publication, could write in its last issue a proudful

—30—



"Tomorrow Is Ours." With these brave words the last graduating class of the Hunt High School set its sights high, determined to climb to the top of the ladder.

Hunt's third memorial service was held in late December.

Big news to the project was the rescinding of the West Coast ban and on Monday, Dec. 18, 1944, the IRRIGATOR brought the complete story to the residents in a full-page Extra. The following week the IRRIGATOR issued a four-page picture supplement and a special Christmas edition.

1945 Solon Kimball arrived on the project early in January to "study the center situation in regard to the reaction, difficulties and problems of the closing of the centers" and preliminary steps in a desegregation program in the light of the revocation orders were taken at Tule Lake.

The first project baby of 1945 was a girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Jinka. The Kinoshita family was the first to return to the West Coast following the lifting of the West Coast ban. Meanwhile, Gov. Wallgren of Oregon announced that he was opposed to "the return of any Japanese to the Pacific Coast."

The election of a new Council

INSURANCE OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CALIF. offers a complete life insurance program

at standard rates to both Issei and Nisei. Some of the protective insurance offerings are Endowment, Ordinary Life, Modified Whole Life, Mortgage Protection, Family Group Ordinary Life, and Educational Endowments.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE W. F. FROST, Special Agent Main Floor, 1st National Bank Building Boise, Idaho, Box 1809, Tel. 723

The War Is NOT Over — Keep Buying Bonds

When in Seattle, better Hospitality awaits you

at **N. P. HOTEL**
(ask for Mr. Yoshito Fujii)

PHONE MA. 3952 306 6th Ave. So.

SUN VALLEY STAGES

BUS SCHEDULE

(Subject to Change)

LEAVING HUNT for TWIN FALLS	LEAVING TWIN FALLS for HUNT
8:45 a. m. via Jerome	6:50 a. m. via Jerome
*12:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
1:15 p. m. via Jerome	*11:20 a. m.
5:20 p. m. via Jerome	14:30 p. m.
8:00 p. m. via Jerome	6:15 p. m. via Jerome
11:35 p. m.	10:30 p. m. via Jerome

Leaving Hunt for Shoshone via Jerome: 11:00 a. m.
Leaving Shoshone for Hunt: 12:30 p. m.
Connection to Hunt at Jerome: 7:30 a. m., 6:45 p. m., 11:00 p. m.
Leaving Hunt for Eden and Hazelton: 8:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m.
Connection to Hunt at Eden: 8:25 a. m. and 8:35 p. m.
Connection to Hunt at Hazelton via Eden: 8:35 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.
* Service Saturday only.
† No Service on Sunday.

COOP NOTICE!

The Minidoka Consumers' Cooperative operated and doing business at the Hunt Relocation Center will be dissolved before Nov. 1, 1945. The Cooperative has set its "liquidation period" as of August 1, 1945 to October 31, 1945 inclusively.

ANY PATRON OR FORMER MEMBER WHO HAS PURCHASE REFUND STAMPS OR HAS IN ANY WAY CLAIM AGAINST THE COOPERATIVE, or

ANY MEMBER OF THE COOPERATIVE WHO HAS RELOCATED WITHOUT CLAIMING HIS MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE REFUND OF \$5.00, or

ANY FORMER MEMBER WHO HAS CHANGED HIS ADDRESS AND HAS NOT YET NOTIFIED THE COOPERATIVE.

Please Contact.

The MINIDOKA CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE
22-A-ACDEF
HUNT, IDAHO

Your immediate cooperation on the above matters will result in prompt return of your share in the Cooperative general assets.

Year by year Hunt paid tribute to its prettiest girls. Pictured above is 1945's Sweetheart, Grace Kawata, surrounded by her "court."

a bouncing boy to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Saito at 10:22 a. m., January 2.

(The IRRIGATOR piquantly pointed out that the stork had been held up by snow blizzards and the O. D. T.)

The reinstatement of Selective Service for citizens of Japanese ancestry as "the full restoration of rights as American citizens to the Nisei" became a fact and while Hunt wolves howled and the feminine populace took a mite longer with their daily make-up, "Sweetheart of Minidoka" contest crawled off to a slow start. Elected was Kimi Takatauka. Her attendants were Barbara Korimora, Pauline Tamayasu, Chizuko Hayashi, Pearl Hirata, Noble Kodama and Kimi Kinoshita.

J. A. Briggs, Assistant Farm Supervisor in charge of the hog and poultry unit, reported that the project possessed 797 feeder pigs, 29 sows, 19 gilts and 5 boars.

Hunt's 1944 Red Cross drive was brought to a successful completion with a total of \$2,539.97 and 154 Hunt men received notices for pre-induction examinations. At Port