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C H A R T E R
OF THE
COMMUNITY OF POSTON

PREAMBLE

We, the residents of Poston, Arizona, believing through self-government we may attain for ourselves law and order, promote and enhance the general welfare and create an ideal community, do establish this Charter.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The Community Council shall be the legislative body and shall be known as the Poston Community Council.

Section 2. The Community Council shall consist of nineteen (19) members; nine (9) members to represent Unit 1, five (5) members to represent Unit 2, and five (5) members to represent Unit 3.

Section 3. Community Council members shall be elected by the Local Council of each unit.

Section 4. Regular meetings of the Community Council shall be held at least twice a month, the time, date, and place to be determined by the Council. Special meetings may be called by a written notice of the Chairman or of at least five (5) members.

Section 5. Any vacancy in the membership of the Council shall be filled by the Local Council of the Unit which the Council member represents.

ARTICLE II
THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Section 1. The Community Council shall have the following duties and functions:

- a. To prescribe regulations and/or to provide penalties for their violation on all matters.
- b. To provide for confinement, suspension of privileges and other suitable punishment, but not for the imposition of a fine. In lieu of a fine the Council may provide for the suspension of the defendant from work privileges, pay privileges, other privileges to which he would otherwise be entitled.
- c. To present to the Project Director resolutions on questions affecting the welfare of the residents of the Center.
- d. To solicit and receive funds and property for community purposes and to administer such funds and property.

- e. To license and require reasonable license fees from evacuee-operated enterprises. The total of such license fees from all sources shall not exceed \$1,000 for any calendar year. No license fee shall be effective until approved by the Project Director. Any funds available under this provision shall be spent only for purposes which will promote the general welfare of the residents, on the basis of appropriations issued by the Chairman of the Council. The Council shall not have authority to regulate the management, operation or conduct of business enterprises within the Center.
- f. To establish an Arbitration Commission and prescribe a procedure for the orderly settlement of civil disputes between residents of the center.
- g. To exercise such other duties and functions as may be conferred upon it from time to time by the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The first election of the Community Council shall be held within fifteen (15) days after the adoption of this Charter by the residents.

Section 3. Only members of the Local Council shall be eligible for election to the Community Council. Each Community Councilman shall serve for a term of six months which shall expire on the third Monday of April or the third Monday of October, except that the Councilman first elected shall serve until the third Monday of the following April or October, whichever comes first. Each Councilman shall serve until his successor has been elected and has qualified.

Section 4. The Community Council shall convene within five days after election, and shall take the oath of office which shall be administered by the Project Director or any authorized representative of the Colorado River Relocation Center.

Section 5. The quorum of the Community Council shall be two-thirds (2/3) of its entire membership, and a majority vote of all members present elected to the Council shall be necessary to pass any rule. A lesser number may adjourn from time to time and compel attendance of absent members in such measure and under such penalties as may be prescribed.

Section 6. The Community Council shall judge the qualifications of its members and decide contested elections of all members and officers. It shall establish rules for the conduct of its proceedings and may prescribe rules for the punishment of any member or other person for disorderly behavior at any Council meeting. The City Clerk shall keep a correct journal of all proceedings.

Section 7. The Community Council may with the concurrence of three-fourths (3/4) of its members suspend one of its members or any officer for cause upon the filing of a written charge which shall be served upon the accused and after hearing under prescribed regulations.

Section 8. All regulations, resolutions, and other official actions of the Council shall be in writing and shall be signed by the presiding officer of the Council. Resolutions for the payment or appropriation of money shall be passed at a regular meeting.

Section 9. All regulations except emergency regulations of the Community Council shall be effective fifteen (15) days from the date of adoption, unless vetoed by the Project Director within seven days after such adoption or suspension through referendum proceedings. Emergency regulations shall be effective at the time of adoption.

Section 10. The enacting clause of all regulations shall be as follows: "The Community Council of the Community of Poston do ordain as follows." Every regulation must be published by said Council within ten (10) days after its passage at least once in the official newspaper published in the community and must be posted in at least three public places therein.

ARTICLE III OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Section 1. At its first regular meeting, the Community Council shall select from its members a chairman, who shall be known as the mayor, and a vice-chairman. The chairman of the Community Council shall preside at all meetings of the Council at which he is present. He shall not have a vote except in case of a tie vote. In the absence of the chairman, the vice-chairman shall be the presiding officer, and in the absence of the chairman and the vice-chairman, the city manager shall serve as the presiding officer.

Section 2. The Community Council shall select and, subject to the other provisions of this charter and the regulations of the War Relocation Authority, shall prescribe the duties of, a city manager, city clerk, city attorney, city treasurer, and such other officers as the Council shall deem necessary. Such officers shall serve only during the term of office of the Community Council members selecting them. Any resident of the Community of Poston above the age of 21 years shall be eligible for appointment to any such office. The Local Council may recommend candidates to the Community Council. Any officer selected under the provisions of this Section may be removed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Community Council.

Section 3. The Community Council shall provide for the establishment of such departments, committees or commissions as it shall deem necessary for carrying out the duties and powers conferred upon it by this charter.

ARTICLE IV LOCAL COUNCIL

Section 1. The Local Council shall consist of members who are bona-fide residents of Poston for a period of over four (4) months and who are twenty-one (21) years of age or over; one councilman to be elected from each of the blocks of the respective units.

Section 2. The Local Council may enact regulations concerning only the internal affairs of its unit, provided the regulations are not inconsistent to the regulations enacted by the Community Council.

Section 3. Any motion, resolution, rule and any other business transacted by the Local Council which the Community Council may deem detrimental to the general welfare of the Community of Poston may be vetoed by the Community Council.

Section 4. The Local Council shall provide for officers to carry out its duties and also appoint committees, boards and commissions to assist it and the Community Council. Each Local Council shall elect the three Judicial Commissioners to serve for a term of one (1) year, whose term shall expire on the third Monday of October of each year.

Section 5. A Local Councilman shall have the right to call Block meetings.

Section 6. Any Local Council vacancy shall be filled by a special election of the block which the Local Councilman represents.

Section 7. The term of office of a Local Councilman shall be a period of one year or until such time as his successor shall qualify.

Section 8. Elections for Local Councilmen shall be held on the first Monday in October, commencing with the first Monday in October, 1943, and shall convene within five days after election.

Section 9. Each Local Council shall elect its representative to the Community Council on or before the third Monday in April and October of each and every year.

Section 10. The first election for the Local Council shall be called within ten (10) days after the adoption of this Charter pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Project Director.

Section 11. The regulations pertaining to subsequent nominations and elections shall be prescribed by the Community Council.

Section 12. All persons eligible to vote must be eighteen years of age and over and a bona-fide resident of Poston for a period of over four months and must be registered with the City Clerk.

ARTICLE V

Section 1. Initiative. A regulation may be initiated by a petition signed by fifteen per cent of the electors voting at the last general election and when so initiated shall be submitted to the electors. Such a bill shall become effective upon the approval of a majority vote of the qualified electors.

Section 2. Referendum. Any regulation that has been enacted shall be referred to the electorate if a petition signed by fifteen per cent of the electors voting at the last general election is submitted to the Community Council. The majority vote of the qualified electors shall prevail.

Section 3. Recall.

- a. Any member of the Local Council, except the Mayor and the Vice-chairman of the Community Council is subject to recall from office by the qualified voters of the block represented by such member. A proposed recall may be initiated by a petition signed by 25 per cent of the qualified voters of the block and filed with the Community Council. The Community Council shall order an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the petition is filed and the majority vote in the special election shall prevail.

- b. Except the Mayor and Vice-chairman of the Community Council, the Local Council at a regular or special meeting may recall any member that it elected by a two-thirds ($2/3$) majority vote of its entire membership.
- c. The Mayor or Vice-chairman of the Community Council may be recalled by a two-thirds ($2/3$) vote of the entire membership of at least two Local Councils.

ARTICLE VI JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Section 1. The Judicial Commission shall hear all cases involving violation of any rules and regulations enacted by the Community Council and shall also hear all other cases that said Judicial Commission may be authorized to hear under all present and hereafter enacted W.R.A. rules and regulations.

Section 2. The Judicial Council shall be composed of three Commissioners in each of the three units. The Local Council shall elect Commissioners to serve for a period of one year, which yearly period shall expire on the third Monday in October of each and every year, commencing with the year, 1943, or until such time as their successors are qualified.

Section 3. Within one week after the Judicial Commissioner for all three units have been elected, the City Clerk shall call a meeting of the nine Judicial Commissioners and shall act as temporary chairman for the purpose of electing a chairman for the nine Judicial Commissioners. The nine Judicial Commissioners shall be known as the Judicial Council and the Judicial Council shall prescribe such regulations as it may deem necessary for the orderly trial of cases. The Chairman of the Judicial Council shall distribute the business of court among the Commissioners and shall be the general administrative head for all three Judicial Commissions. The term of office of the Chairman shall be for a period of six months and shall expire on the third Monday in April and October of each year or until such time as his successor may be elected.

Section 4. A Judicial Commissioner shall be a qualified elector of the age of twenty-five years or over with reasonable speaking and written knowledge of the English language and a bona-fide resident of Boston who has never been convicted of a felony. No Commissioner shall be qualified to act in any case wherein he has any direct interest or where any relative by marriage or by blood in the first or second degree is a party litigant. In the event any Judicial Commissioner has disqualified himself to act in any specific case, the Judicial Chairman shall designate and appoint any one of the other remaining Judicial Commissioners to act in that special case.

Section 5. Juries. In all civil or criminal cases, the defendant shall be entitled to trial by jury; however, said right may be waived. A list of eligible jurors shall be prepared by the Local Council in any case a jury shall be requested. The Commissioners shall instruct the jury in the law governing the case, and the jury shall present a verdict for either the complainant or the defendant. The Commissioners shall render judgment in accordance with the verdict and the existing law.

Section 6. Witnesses. A Commissioner of the Judicial Commission shall have the power to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses either on their own motion or any of the parties to the case, which subpoena shall bear the signature of the Commission issuing it. Failure to obey subpoena shall be deemed an offense as provided by law. Service of such subpoena shall be by a regularly acting member of the Police Department or by any resident appointed by the Court for that purpose.

Section 7. Clerks. The City Clerk shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Judicial Commission and of the Judicial Council. He shall detail a deputy as deputy clerk of the Commission for each Commission. Such clerks shall render assistance to the Commission, the Police force, and individual residents of the Community in the drafting of complaints, subpoenas, warrants, and commitments, and any other documents incidental to the lawful functions of the Commission. It shall be the further duty of said Clerks to attend and to keep a written record of all proceedings of the Commission, and to administer oaths to witnesses.

Section 8. Records. Each Judicial Commission shall be required to keep for inspection by duly qualified officials a record of all proceedings of the Commission, which record shall reflect the title of the case, the names of the parties, the substance of the complaint, the names and addresses of all witnesses, the date of the hearing or trial, by whom conducted, the findings of the Commission or jury, and the judgment, together with any other facts or circumstances deemed of importance to the case.

Section 9. The Judicial Commission shall, after appropriate notice and hearing, render a decision finding the defendant either guilty or not guilty and stating the penalty to be applied. Such decision shall at once be communicated to the Project Director for review. If the Project Director shall have taken no action by the expiration of twenty-four hours after the Judicial Commission's decision has been submitted to him, such decision shall become final unless an appeal is taken therefrom and the same is granted by the Project Director the execution of judgment shall be stayed until final adjudication of the matter on appeal. The Project Director may affirm the decision and order the penalty to be carried out, or may remand the case to the Judicial Commission with his recommendations. Where the Project Director has remanded a case within the required twenty-four hours, he may submit his recommendations within a reasonable time thereafter. Upon such remand, the Commission shall further consider the case and enter such judgment as may seem appropriate. Such judgment shall also be subject to review by the Project Director in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

Section 10. Appeal.

- a. In the event the accused has been held guilty of the charges as set forth in the complaint, the accused shall be entitled to an appeal to the Project Director in writing within seven days after the entry of the judgment.
- b. The Project Director shall certify in writing within two days after the receipt of same whether said appeal be granted or denied. If the appeal be granted, the Project Director may recommend rehearing before a new Commission, original Commissioners being disqualified to sit thereon. Failure of Project Director to act on such appeal shall be equivalent to denial thereof.

ARTICLE VI
AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments to this Charter may be initiated only by a two-thirds vote of the Community Council or by a signed petition of twenty-five per cent of the qualified voters. Amendments shall be effective only when approved by a majority of the votes cast either at a regular or special election called for that purpose.

Mr. L. L. Lamm

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Indian Field Service
Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

Duplicates

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

and

TRUST AGREEMENT

RECITALS

(A) The Colorado River War Relocation Project at Poston, Arizona was established by the War Relocation Authority by agreement with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. The purpose of said Project is to resettle for the duration of the war approximately 20,000 persons who have removed and will remove themselves from their former homes in accordance with certain military orders; most of said persons are citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry or descent; others of them are nationals of Japan.

(B) On the date hereof there are approximately 12,600 members of the Community of Poston, but the Project has not been fully settled, many more similar persons being expected to become members of said community.

(C) In the conduct and management of said Project and Community, it will be necessary in order (1) to effectuate policies of the Federal Government, (2) to minimize governmental costs, and (3) to provide members of the Community with certain goods and services at the lowest possible price, that the community enterprises be operated on a non-profit basis by the said Community.

(D) In order to continue the operation of enterprises now operating and to establish other necessary enterprises pending the complete settlement of the Project and the formation of a system of Community self-government, it has been determined by the Director that the trustee form of management of said community enterprises, by duly designated trustees representing the residents of said Project is the most efficient and satisfactory form of temporary management of community enterprises; the trust and trustees to be instrumentalities of the United States of America.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

NOW, THEREFORE, the Director, by virtue of the authority in him vested by and in accordance with the policies described in a certain agreement between the War Relocation Authority and the Secretary of the Interior, dated April 14, 1942, and the rules, regulations and policies of the War Relocation Authority, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, hereby appoints Henry Odagawa, Bill Kasuga, Stanley Tsuchiya, Shig Nakashima, Fred Ota, Elmer Yamamoto, Lyle Kurisaki and K. Tamura, each of whom is a citizen of the United States, as temporary trustees of the Poston Community Enterprises.

July 20, 1942.

Director, Colorado River War Relocation Project.

TRUST AGREEMENT

This agreement, made and entered into this 20th day of July, 1942, by and between, W. Wade Head, Director of the Colorado River War Relocation Project, hereinafter referred to as the Director, and the foregoing trustees:

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants of the parties herein contained, the Director hereby transfers to said trustees the management of all Poston Community Enterprises now existing or which shall be hereafter created, together with all of the property, assets and good will of the existing Poston Community Enterprises and all property hereafter acquired by existing Community Enterprises.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the goods and chattels above transferred unto said trustees, the survivor and survivors of them and their successors and the survivor and survivors of them as joint owners and tenants and not as owners and tenants in common, on the conditions hereinafter specified.

BUT IN TRUST, NEVERTHELESS, to hold and manage the same, the increase and the products thereof, and the proceeds from the sale thereof and all of the chattels, claims, and properties, and the goods, merchandise, and wares purchased or acquired therewith, and all mutations thereof for the use and benefit of the members of the Community of Poston as hereinafter defined, subject to all of the following ~~fe~~ terms, conditions, covenants and agreements, and trustees hereby accept said transfer subject to said terms, conditions, covenants, and agreements.

STATEMENT OF POLICIES

This trust is created to reduce the administrative costs to the United States of conducting enterprises upon the Colorado River War Relocation Project, and also for the purpose of benefiting the Community of Poston in order that the said Community may secure necessary goods and services not supplied by the War Relocation Authority or other governmental agency.

ORGANIZATION

1. A chairman and a vice-chairman shall be elected by the trustees from among the trustees.
2. A majority of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum. Proxies shall never be used.
3. The Director may remove any or all of said trustees at any time and shall fill all vacancies.
4. With the approval of the Director, any trustees may be removed by the Board of Trustees by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Board.
5. Regular meetings shall be held at least twice each calendar month at a time and place to be set by the trustees. The special meetings of the trustees shall be called by the chairman upon the written request of two or more trustees or upon the written request of the Director. Not less than twelve hours' notice shall be given of special meetings and the time, place, and purpose of such special meetings shall be specified in the notice.

6. The trustees shall serve without compensation. They shall not receive cash advances from the War Relocation Authority for their services as trustees, but shall contribute their services to the Community of Poston.

7. The Director shall act as an advisor of the Board of Trustees.

8. The trustees shall manage the Community Enterprises in a manner most suitable and conducive to the best interests of the Community of Poston, and the United States Government, and all decisions by the trustees shall be based on what constitutes the best interests of the Poston Community and the Government and shall be in compliance with the rules and regulations of governmental departments and the terms and conditions herein provided.

9. Powers and Duties of the Trustees. The Trustees shall have the following powers and duties concerning the aforesaid Community Enterprises and the trust property:

(a) They shall appoint a general manager of the Community Enterprises who shall be authorized, with the approval of the Director, to secure the necessary qualified personnel to operate and manage said Enterprises in accordance with the conditions herein stated. All personnel of the Community Enterprises excepting regular Government employees, shall be members of the community of Poston unless the trustees with the concurrence of the Project Director shall find that no qualified person is a member of the Community of Poston, and in that event, a person may be employed by the trustees to operate and conduct any special

enterprise. Concurrence by the Director to such employment will be given only if he is absolutely satisfied that no member of the Community of Poston is qualified.

(b) If the Trustees shall believe that any of the personnel of the Community Enterprise selected by the General Manager are not qualified, they shall order the General Manager to discharge such person or persons.

(c) The Trustees shall not commence any operation and shall discontinue any operation or management, plan or practice which is not consistent with the policies and rules and regulations of the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

10. The Trustees shall discontinue the operation of any enterprise and the sale of any merchandise, commodities or services which they deem should not continue.

11. The Trustees shall establish general mark-ups and prices at which merchandise, commodities, and services shall be sold by the Community Enterprises. They shall have power to fix all prices to be charged for goods or services by the Community Enterprises.

12. The Trustees shall, in their discretion, require any person employed by the Community Enterprises to give a surety bond of a kind and in an amount acceptable to the Trustees and the Director. Expenses for bond premiums shall be charged to operating expenses of the Community Enterprises.

13. No new type of enterprise shall be established nor shall any initial equipment and supplies for operation be purchased or acquired unless the Trustees shall approve the same.

14. None of the profits or surplus reserves of the Community Enterprises shall be disbursed or obligated except for necessary expenses and stock in trade without the approval of the Trustees.

15. All monies of the Community Enterprise shall be deposited promptly upon their receipt in a bank approved by the Trustees and the Director except such sums as may be approved by the Director to be held in the Administrative vault as impress funds or for the purpose of maintaining sufficient currency within the Project for the operation of Community Enterprises. Disbursements of funds of the Community Enterprises shall be made only by check signed by the General Manager and the Chief of Community Enterprises.

16. Profits resulting from the operation of the Community Enterprises shall be expended only for the benefit of the Poston Community and for no other purpose.

17. The accounting system designed by the Colorado River War Relocation Project shall be used as the accounting system for the Community Enterprises and this Trust. All of the books and records of the Trust and of any community enterprise shall be subject to inspection and order at any time by the Director. Such records and accounts shall be maintained under the general supervision of the Director or his accounting officers. The fiscal year shall commence July 1 and end June 30. There shall continue to be included in operating expenses all items such as rent, advances to enlistees, and utilities furnished by the Government. Such items shall be carried in the financial state-

ments as contingent liabilities until such time as determination is made and evaluations scheduled covering rents, utilities, etc. furnished by the Government. When the rates for such utilities, rents and other charges have been determined, the Trustees shall pay to the United States from the monies in their hands the amounts so determined. The Project Director may require payments direct from funds of the Community Enterprises for advances to employees of the Community Enterprises.

18. Government property authorized for the use of the Community Enterprises shall be cared for in a proper manner, and shall not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise encumbered by the Trustees.

19. The Trustees shall from time to time as required by the Director prepare reports in a manner and form to be specified by the Director.

20. When deemed in the best interests of the Community and the Government, the Director may require that goods, services or other property desired by the Community Enterprises be obtained under the system of competitive bids.

21. The Chief of Community Enterprises shall be the only agent whom the Trustees shall have power to authorize to purchase or rent equipment and supplies needed for the operation of any community enterprises.

22. The Trustees shall in general have full and complete power to do all things necessary and desirable for the benefit of this Trust and for the most interests of the Community of Boston.

23. The members of the Community of Poston reside upon the Colorado River Indian Reservation with the approval of the Indians of said tribe. Consequently, it shall be the policy of the Trustees whenever possible to purchase and extend use of goods, wares, merchandise, and services which are produced by Indians. The Trustees shall never commence or conduct any community enterprise which will compete with peculiarly Indian enterprises, activities, or industries.

24. The Project Director may at any time delegate to subordinate officials any and all powers conferred on him by this trust agreement. The Project Director hereby delegates the Chief of Community Enterprises the authority to exercise all powers conferred upon the Project Director with respect to the management and operation of the Community Enterprises. This authorization shall continue until such time as it shall be revoked by the Project Director.

25. Definitions. Whenever used herein, the following words shall have the following meanings:

Director or Project Director means the Director of the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

Project means the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

Trustees or Board of Trustees means the Trustees herein, (or the survivor or survivors of them) or their successors and their survivors.

The Community of Poston means a community or association of persons who are now or who during the existence of the Trust shall be relocated upon the Colorado River Indian Reservation

pursuant to the proclamation of the residents of the United States and the rules and regulations of the War Relocation Authority and the Department of the Interior.

Government means the United States Government.

26. Nature of this Indenture. It is hereby expressly declared that a trust and not a partnership is hereby created; that neither the Trustees nor the beneficiary hereof shall ever be personally liable as partners. None of the Trustees nor the beneficiary shall ever be liable as Trustees, beneficiary or otherwise except for negligence of the Trustees in the operation of said Community Enterprises/ In all contracts or instruments creating liability, it shall be expressly stipulated that neither the Trustees nor the beneficiary shall be liable except in accordance with this trust indenture and only to the extent of the Trust property in their hands. The Trustees shall not be liable for any error of judgment in the conduct of this Trust.

27. Operation and Termination of the Trust. The Director may alter or add to this indenture, remove the Trustees of the Community Enterprises, appoint new Trustees or increase the number of Trustees. Upon demand of the Director, the Trustees shall execute such instruments as shall be necessary to carry into effect this paragraph. The Director is hereby given and granted lawful authority in the event of failure or refusal of the Trustees to execute any such instrument to execute any instruments in the name of the Trustees which shall be necessary to carry into effect this paragraph. This grant of power is coupled with an interest and shall not be revocable.

The Director shall make no alteration, addition, termination, revocation, wholly or partially, or any change in this Trust to create any new trust of the corpus thereof or the profits and incomes therefrom or the proceeds thereof which will deprive the Community of Poston of the beneficial rights thereof.

It is recognized that the Community of Poston is composed of persons relocated by the United States Government on a portion of the Colorado River Indian Reservation for the duration of the war. Consequently, this Trust shall and upon the termination of the war, and the corpus shall be liquidated in an orderly manner by the former express Trustees acting as liquidating Trustees. While it is the intention that the proceeds of the liquidation will be used equitably to assist the Community of Poston who require help to become settled in their new homes, this matter shall be determined by the liquidating Trustees with the approval of the Project Director. All applicable Federal laws will be adhered to.

In the event of any dispute between the Trustees and the Community of Poston or the members thereof concerning this indenture or any part thereof, the question in dispute shall be submitted to the Chief of Community Enterprises for decision by him. If the Trustees or members of the Community shall be dissatisfied with his decision either of said party shall have the right to appeal to the Project Director, who by himself or representatives shall act as an arbitrator.

The decision of such arbitration shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal therefrom to any person or court. The provisions of this paragraph are not recitals but are conditions of this Trust. In the event of the breach of the provisions of this paragraph or should either the Trustees or the Community of Poston or any member thereof attempt court action in connection with this indenture without the consent in writing of the Director, then in that event the Director shall have the power to discharge such trustees and take and manage the enterprises, the proceeds and other assets thereof in such manner as he shall desire, always preserving to the Community of Poston its interest in the enterprises.

29. Extent of Covenants. This Indenture shall be binding upon the heirs executors, administrators and successors of the parties hereto, and shall inure to the benefit of the residents of the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the Project Director of the Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona and the aforementioned Trustees have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(s) W. Wade Head
Director, Colorado River War
Relocation Project
(s) Henry Odagawa
(s) Bill Kasuga
(s) Stanley Tsuchiya
(s) Shig Nakashima
(s) Fred Ota
(s) Elmer Yamamoto
(s) Lyle Kurisaki
(s) K. Tamura

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1: REGISTRATION:-Each family head will complete an admittance record at the Registration Office before quarters are assigned. Keep your family together!

2: QUARTERS:-Each Block is a complete living unit. It will be administered on that basis. Each Block contains 19 buildings; 12 Apartment buildings containing 4 apartments each; 2 Barracks for single persons; a men's and women's Wash Room; a Laundry; Dining Hall; a Recreation Hall. The Laundry and Washrooms are located in the Service Court area which forms the center of each Block. The Recreation Hall is on the East side of the Service Court on the South end; the Dining Hall is directly across the street. Each Block is numbered; each building bears, over its doors, the proper identification identifying its number and the Apartment letter. Look for these signs!

3: IMPROVEMENTS:-Each family shall make such necessary improvements and arrangements to their quarters as shall increase comfort, convenience and privacy. Scrap lumber is available and tools can be obtained. See Block Manager!

4: BLOCK MANAGER:-Each Block as a temporary Block Manager who will be assisted by a Clerk and a Block Custodian. The Block Manager's Office is in Apartment D, Building 14 of each Block. He shall be responsible for the keeping of records concerning the residents of the Block; collection and distribution of mail, provision of tools for household and yard work, and shall be the source of correct information concerning facilities and regulations. The Block Custodian shall be responsible for keeping grounds clean, washrooms and laundry sanitary and neat, and for other custodial services. Keep in touch with and know your Block Manager!

5: MAIL & MAILING ADDRESS:-When giving your address, be sure to do so fully; "Name, Apt. No., Bldg. No., Block No., Poston, Arizona." See your Block Manager for your Mail!

6: MEALS:-Meals shall be served in each Block Dining Hall only to those residents of that respective Block. There shall be no guesting at other Dining Halls. It creates an unfair burden for the neighboring Block residents and workers.

7: HEALTH & HOSPITAL:-You have for your protection and service an Emergency and a Base Hospital, fully equipped and staffed by qualified personnel. Contact your Block Manager immediately in case of illness or injury!

8: COMMUNITY STORE:-A temporary Community Store is open in Recreation Hall, Block 28, where tobaccos, candy, drug supplies and sundries may be purchased. Apply to Block Manager for purchasing messenger.

9: ELECTRIC APPLIANCES:- Outlets in living quarters are for light only. Use of any electrical appliances would create a serious fire hazard and is prohibited. Deposit all appliances with warehouseman. Burning of trash is also strictly prohibited. Trash will be collected.

10: U.S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:- Each individual is the custodian of the property loaned for use during the stay at Poston. Each individual is held responsible and accountable for that property. Protect it, care for it, guard it as responsible citizens of your community.

POSTON INFORMATION BULLETIN

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
PROJECT

This settlement, which has been officially named "Poston", is located 18 miles south of the town of Parker and the Colorado River Indian Agency on the Arizona side of the Colorado River.

Its site, rich and fertile, is to be irrigated by the water from the Parker Diversion Dam. The land is held in trust by the United States Government for the Indians of the Colorado River Indian Agency.

Here, in three separate settlements, 3 miles apart, are facilities for 20,000 volunteers; 10,000 in the Northern settlement, and 5,000 each in the Central and Southern settlements.

Chief Administration Offices will be located at the Northern settlement, together with the Base Hospital; sub-Administrative Offices and a Medical Dispensary will serve the Southern and Central settlements.

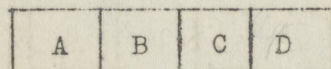
Governmental services, which all Americans are privileged to enjoy and to share, are provided at Poston; Education, Health, Recreation and Fire & Police Protection. Poston is a part of democratic America, and so are its volunteer citizens.

The individual, the family group and the community as a body has in Poston a free American responsibility to contribute unselfishly and constructively to the welfare of the Nation. In Poston, women and children can live in peace and in safety.

Cooperation and united effort in settlement matters, both large and small; observance of all regulations; and a respect and a sympathetic understanding of the rights of fellow volunteers will make Poston a success.

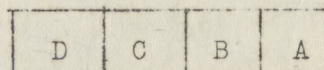
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES; POSTON.

STREET



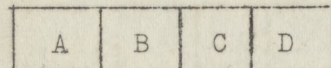
Building 8

SERVICE



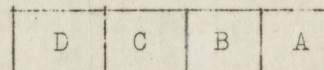
Building 7

COURT

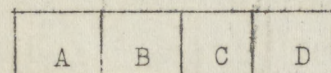


Building 9

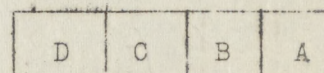
AREA



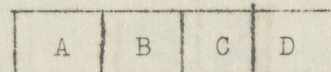
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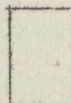
Building 10



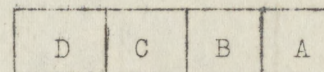
Building 5



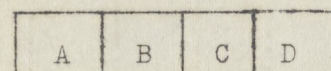
Building 11



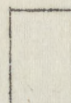
Men's
Latrine



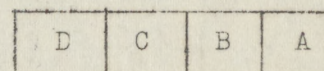
Building 4



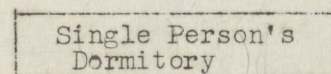
Building 12



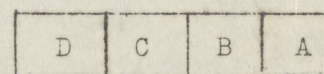
Women's
Latrine



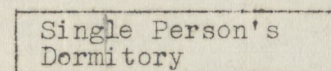
Building 3



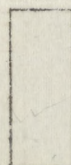
Building 13



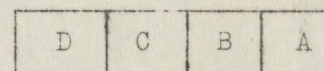
Building 2



Building 14

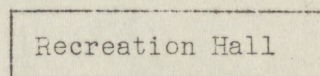
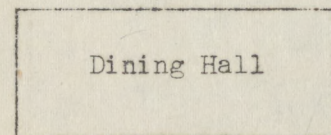


Laundry



Block
Office

Building 1



TYPICAL BLOCK PLAN

STREET

Harris

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

FACTS ABOUT POSTON

The Colorado River Relocation Center is located near the Colorado River, about 17 miles south of the town of Parker, Ariz., which is the nearest railroad station. The project is situated on lands of an Indian Reservation and is administered by the War Relocation Authority, under the Department of the Interior.

There are three separate units in the center situated about three miles apart. The postoffice at the center is a branch of the Phoenix, Arizona, postoffice which goes by the name of POSTON. The center is, however, ~~175 miles west of the city of Phoenix and 175~~ west of the city of Phoenix and 175 north of Yuma, *and 285 mi. east of Los Angeles.*

There is ample land included in the area and plenty of water for irrigation. Some 2,500 acres will be ready for cultivation by the first of October 1944 under present plans.

Besides the crop lands the center operates hog and poultry projects to supply local needs.

The center is in desert land with an annual rainfall of only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The altitude is only 350 feet above sea level.

The temperature is high during most of the summer months and moderate during the winter. The range runs all the way from an extreme low of 20 degrees F. to a high of 125 degrees F. The humidity is generally low, especially during the early spring and summer although higher as the season advances. There are numerous dust storms.

Poston, as our project is more familiarly called, is located in the southwestern part of Arizona. Our east bank of the river is a wide flat desert valley, rimmed by truncated mesas and bare rocky peaks. Just across the river loom the hills of California, as wild and jagged as our Arizona ranges. Over the flat miles of the valley stretches the gnarled gray growth of mesquite trees.

Into this country of strange lonely beauty, but forbidding in its aspects to man, came in 1942 more than 17,000 bewildered emigres from California. Most of them arrived in mid-summer, when the sun scorched pitilessly on the bare earth, and the wind whipped the sand of new plowed fields and eroded mesa into merciless dust storms. Veterans of that summer say conditions were unbearable, but like new pioneers on a new frontier, the evacuees did bear the conditions and conquered them.

Today, after nearly two years of settlement, the results of their efforts can be plainly seen. Where before were only dust and mesquite are new vast irrigated fields of spinach and lettuce, alfalfa, barley, and many other crops. The evacuees still live in

long low barracks with tar paper walls, but around nearly every doorstep is a garden of flowers, grass, and desert shrubs. Often a gracefully curved tiny Japanese bridge made of mesquite logs leads over a man-made brook to a quaint little grassy island.

Each barrack is divided into several one or two room apartments, and each apartment houses an entire family. Fourteen barracks make up one block, which is the basic unit of project administration. Each block has its own mess hall, wash house, and central lavatory and shower buildings. The individual apartments are not equipped with bathroom or cooking facilities. Electricity is used for lighting.

The center was planned to accommodate approximately 20,000 people. Unit I is about twice the size of the other two units. The present population is slightly above 11,000 in all.

The cooperative enterprises operate stores of various kinds, eleven for the general sale of goods. There are also canteens and service establishments including shoe repair, barber and beauty shops, watch repair and radio repair shops.

There is a well equipped hospital in Unit One which serves for all three units, with a capacity of 250 beds.

New school buildings have been constructed and it is expected that by the opening of the fall term adobe buildings will be ready for about 75 percent of the pupils. There are high schools ready at Unit 2 and 3 and the high school in Unit I is under construction.

There are movies shown at all three units.

The purpose of the relocation centers is indicated by their name. They are a temporary haven for the evacuees until they can make more permanent resettlement plans.

Contrary to some erroneous ideas, centers like Poston are not concentration camps for alien enemies. Two-thirds of the evacuees are not aliens but American citizens one or two generations removed from the immigrant group. Most of them have never seen Japan. They were educated in American schools, and they read American funny papers, follow American sports, and dress and act and talk like typical American young people. To them it has come as a distinct shock to find that their cherished birthright as American citizens was not inviolate, that they could be forcibly removed from their homes without due process of law, and that a section of their native land could be marked off with "No Trespassing" signs for them.

The aliens who live in the relocation centers are those against whom there has been no suspicion of pro-Japanese activity, or those who have been released or paroled after thorough investigation. Aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry who have indicated that their sympathies lie with Japan are segregated into the Tule Lake Center in northern California. Aliens charged with pro-Japanese activity are held by the Department of Justice in detention stations.

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

August 11, 1943

The Colorado River Relocation Center is located near the Colorado River in western Arizona, about 17 miles south of the town of Parker which is the nearest railhead. The project is situated on lands of an Indian Reservation and is administered by the U. S. Indian Service, under agreement with WRA.

There are three separate units in the center situated about four miles apart. The main highway from Parker runs along from one of the units to the next, although beyond the Poston 3 camp the road is not improved. The postoffice at the center is a branch of the Phoenix, Arizona postoffice which goes by the name of POSTON. The center is, however, 145 miles west of the city of Phoenix and 175 north of Yuma.

There is ample land included in the area and plenty of water for irrigation. Some 2,000 acres will be ready for cultivation by the first of October under present plans. There are about 700 acres in crops this year.

Besides the crop lands the center operates a hog and poultry project to supply local needs. There are plans for the starting of both a beef cattle and dairy project.

The center is in desert land with an annual rainfall of only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The altitude is only 350 feet above sea level.

The temperature is high during most of the summer months and moderate during the winter. The range runs all the way from an extreme low of 20 degrees F. to a high of 125 degrees F. The

humidity is generally low, especially during the early spring and summer although higher as the season advances. There are numerous dust storms.

Each of the three units of the center have complete services and can accomodate approximately 20,000 people. Unit 1 is about twice the size of the other two units. The present population is slightly above 15,000 in all.

The cooperative enterprises operate stores of various kinds, eleven for the general sale of goods. There are also canteens and service establishments including shoe repair, barber and beauty shops, watch repair and radio repair shops.

There is a well equipped hospital in Unit One which serves for all three units, with a capacity of 250 beds.

New school buildings have been constructed and it is expected that by the opening of the fall term adobe buildings will be ready for about 75 percent of the pupils. There are high schools ready at Unit 2 and 3 but the high school in Unit 1 will be housed this winter in a temporary building.

There are movies shown at all three units.

Due to the isolated location and the fact that the state of Arizona has been closed for relocation, no short term passes are issued for shopping or other trips of evacuees. Only such passes are issued as emergency situations may require.

The general plan of local community government found in most relocation centers is to be found at Poston. There is one general community council although each unit has a separate local council.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
JULY-AUGUST 1942

- July 1. As temperature soars to 130 in sun, 483 more evacuees from Salinas Assembly Center and 17 from Santa Fe, N. Mex. arrive. Poston's total population as of this date is 9783. Akiko Hoshizaki, of El Centro, selected as Indian Princess for July 4th Water Festival. James D. Crawford appointed Administrator for Poston II.
- July 2. Most of the 60,000 guayule plants shipped from Salinas are planted. Mesquite-type house built to shelter project. Ironing houses are added to every block.
- July 4. Many holiday events draw large crowds, climaxed by performance of Water Festival and Pageant, symbolizing the arrival of Colorado River water in Poston I, via new canal.
- July 7. Department of Fish Culture starts construction of fish project. Crew of 30 men begins land clearing operations. Hottest day of year. Outside temperature 146.
- July 8. Twelfth baby is born in project. 25 portable sewing machines shipped to Poston from Los Angeles.
- July 9. Dental clinic is opened in Poston General Hospital.
- July 10. The Press Bulletin opens News Bureau in Poston II. Approximately 110 persons registered this week for repatriation to Japan.
- July 11. Total of 125 men and women file candidacies for 31 seats in Poston I temporary Community Council.
- July 12. Group of 125 evacuees arrive from Pinedale, Calif. Assembly Center.
- July 13. Group of 353 evacuees arrive from Clovis, Calif.
- July 14. Fifty-nine evacuees arrive from Needles, Thermo and San Bernardino County, Calif.
- July 15. Quarter inch of rain falls with heaviest precipitation in Poston II.

Pg. 2--Chronology of Important Events--July

- July 17. Paymaster's window opens for first time. 800 paid out. 593 evacuees arrive from Lindsay, Hanford and Tulare.
- July 20. 101 applications placed with National Student Relocation Council by students desiring to attend universities or colleges.
- July 21. More than 4000 votes cast in Poston I election. One woman wins office in contests for 31 council seats. 750 Pinedale evacuees arrive in Camp 2.
- July 22. Heavy wind, rain and dust storm occurring at 8 p.m. destroys roofs on 41 barracks and causes loss of 30,000 square feet of lumber. No casualties reported.
- July 23. Approximately 23,189, or about half the entire payroll, has been paid to 1721 workers up until today, reports fiscal office.
- July 29. Dr. Leo Schnurr, Director of Health and Sanitation, announces he will leave project on August 1 to accept commission as captain U.S. Army Medical Corps. His successor will be Dr. Abraham Pressman, Indian Service.

AUGUST

- Aug. 1. Chief Engineer R.E. Rupkey reports completion of 6200 feet of main irrigation canal.
- Aug. 2. Audited report from Community Enterprises shows gross volume of \$53,432 business from period, May 11 to July 30.
- Aug. 3. "Poston-made" fashions win applause at special fashion show. 71 models featured. 499 evacuees arrive in newly opened Poston III unit, from Dinuba, Visalia and Orosi. Evacuee train delayed 13 hours. Morris Burge appointed administrator of new unit.
- Aug. 4. New agriculture department division opened in Poston II by W.C. Sharpe, agricultural advisor. Busload

Page 3--Chronology of Important Events--August

of evacuees delayed by minor collision near Poston I. Today's arrivals boosted Poston III population approximately 1,000. . . Plans announced for hog farm.

- Aug. 5. Express office now handling 180 packages daily.
- Aug. 7. Subjugation crew finishes clearing 350 acres. Ten workers committees formed by Temporary Community Council of Poston I. \$40,000 paid to 3500 persons working from May through June 30, fiscal office reports. Plans announced by Press Bulletin for construction of Press Club building, first adobe structure in Poston.
- Aug. 8. Hospital to be equipped with steam boilers. Beauty shop apparatus on way to project. New store building okeh'd by Army engineers.
- Aug. 9. Teacher's training course started at Parker Indian School, approximately 75 instructors enrolled.
- Aug.10. Agricultural department announces plans for Poston Poultry Farm, to be located in 80 acre tract near Section 34.
- Aug.11. Project for the manufacture of garnishing nets is announced by U.S. Army Engineers; construction on buildings in Poston I, II and III to start with week. Fire department inspects barracks.
- Aug.13. Commissioner John Collier of U.S. Indian Service tells Postonians his office has contracted with Cooperative League of America and National Credit Union to send lecturers to project.
- Aug.14. Second adobe factory is opened in Poston I for the manufacture of bricks for school buildings. Clothing department, established July 16, announces during month of July following issues: 1342 hats, 1374 shirts and 1414 pants.
- Aug.15. Members of Temporary Community Council pass ruling which permits each quad to select issei representative to Issei Advisory Board.
- Aug.16. Six lecturers arrive from New York City to spend month at project lecturing on consumer cooperative and credit unions.

Page 4--Chronology of Important Events--August

- Aug. 18. Chefs prepare new set of menus which are forwarded to U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps and WRA headquarters for approval.
- Aug. 19. Plans for a cultural and recreation center are prepared by Isamu Noguchi, New York sculptor, and Bob Kinoshita, architect, and approved by Project Director. Plans announced for appointment of all block managers of permanent basis.
- Aug. 20. Factory and industry department reveals studies being made for development of soap industry.
- Aug. 22. O-Bon festival, sponsored by Buddhist Church and held in Poston I, draws two-day crowd of 8,000 persons. Nursery department announces it has stratified approximately 200,000 celery plants which will be transplanted. Seedlings are of Utah or Pascal variety.
- Aug. 23. Philip Glick, Chief Counsel for WRA, bares plans for liberalizing of relocation program. More than 5300 students expected to enroll in Poston schools in October. Bus breakdown delays arrival of group of evacuees from Santa Anita Assembly Center.
- Aug. 24. After week walkout, Unit 2 subjugation and adobe crews report back to work.
- Aug. 25. Poston 2 Issei Council is dissolved.
- Aug. 31. Project Director Head addresses evacuee groups in newly-opened Poston III unit.

Meal Hours: 7--8 12--1 5:30--6:30

Meal tickets are issued to all permanent employees. The price for the is 35¢ per meal; without a ticket, it is 50¢ per meal.

Canteen Hours: 9--11:30 1--5:30 7--9

Camp I: There is a large canteen (which sells drugs, some dry goods and a limited range of books as well as soft drinks and ice cream) in the Recreation Hall of Block 28
There are two small canteens (which sell soft drinks and cigarettes) between Block 34 and 35 and between 18 and 19 on the canal.

Camp II: Large canteen: Block 219 Recreation hall.
Small canteens: Block 208-8-D and 229-8-A.

Camp III: Large canteen: Block 310
Small canteens: Block 329 and 316.

Library: Camp I: Recreation hall of Block 21
Hours: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. except Sundays and holidays
Camp II: Block 214
Hours: 9--11:30 1--5:30 7--9
Camp III: Has not opened yet
In Camp I there is also a small agricultural library in Block 31.

Beauty Shop: Camp I: Block 12
Camp II: Block 210, 222
Camp III: Block 318

Laundry Service: There is a weekly laundry service going out from the large canteen Tuesday morning to Los Angeles. There is a laundry provided for those who wish to do their own. Everything is furnished except irons.

Room: Room is \$5 per month with daily maid service. This and the price of meals is taken out of the monthly pay check.

Transportation: Anyone with a private car is free to use it at any time. There is a public truck going to Parker Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights at seven and coming back at ten. Sign up in Mr. Barrett's office.

Cards: It is absolutely necessary to have your meal ticket with you for every meal and your pass whenever you wish to leave camp. These two cards will be delivered to you immediately upon your arrival.

Housing: We all realize that the housing for the teachers is about as bad as it could be. This also applies to the Japanese residents and to the rest of the administration. Lumber has been frozen. What little we have at present is going into necessary partitions and furniture. The adobe brick factory is just getting under way and the bricks will be used first for the schools and later for living quarters. You, as a group, will be the first to admit the necessity of that. Everything possible will be done for your convenience and the it is up to you to make Poston liveable.

* * * * *

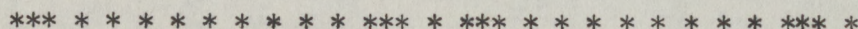
Orientation Week Program--Theme: Meanings of Poston

Sunday, Sept. 27 Registration of incoming teachers with personnel officer,
9:00 a.m. Mr. Charles Smith in administration mess hall.
12:00 noon Luncheon for incoming teachers, administration mess, Camp #1
Daily, except Thurs. General session--reception headquarters Camp #1 at 8:30 a.m.
Departmental workshops from 10:00 to 11:30
Daily 1:30--3:30 p.m. Workshops in individual schools--principals in charge
Thursday, Oct. 1 Tours of Poston, starting at administrative headquarters of
9:30 a.m. Camp #1, #2, and #3.
Tuesday, Sept. 29 Reception dinner for all incoming teachers--administration
5:30 p.m. mess hall Camp #1
Tuesday, Sept. 29 Reception for Camp #1 teachers
Thursday, Oct. 1 Reception for Camp #3 teachers

Guides available as follows:

Camp #1 at reception headquarters on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.
(10:00--11:30 a.m.) (2:00--4:00 p.m.) (7:00--8:00 p.m.)
Camp #2 and #3 at the administration headquarters on Friday and Saturday
(10:00--11:30 a.m.) (7:00--8:00 p.m.)

It would be best to acquaint the newcomer in Poston with the organizational set-up by means of a chart -- a simple one which will touch only the high spots in the administration. Each member of the staff is qualified and should be of great assistance to the teacher in her work.



Poston is one of the several relocation centers built in the west. Most of the Postonians are former residents of the golden state, California; the remainder are from southern Arizona. The majority of the Californians are from the central part of the state, although there are groups from San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside and a few from Berkeley.

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As you wander about the camp on your initial Cook's tour, you will find yourself whispering, "What a strange world!" All these people look so distressingly alike. The only difference seems to be in their ages.....some are older than others." And through your mind will run the fleeting thought--"I wonder how much of what the newspapers said of these people is true. Can it be that their thinking is as much alike as their appearance?"

In time, as the contour of the faces, the uniformly black hair and eyes are no longer a stumbling block to recognition, you will see the validity even here of the tried and true pedagogic axiom, "individual differences." What these are, we will leave you to discover in time. But be assured that they do exist.

The first step toward an acquaintance with these people with whom you must live for the next eight months would seem to be a small knowledge of their background and a partial understanding of their attitudes. We must resort, therefore, against our better judgment, to the making of a few generalizations in order to better present a graphic picture of what you should expect.

There is, first of all, the Issei group--the mothers and fathers of most of the young people you will meet in the schools. Their average age is now somewhere in the middle fifties. They came to America from Japan, years ago, in their late teen or early twenties, settled down to a life of work--long hours at little pay--and raised good-sized families. Speaking only their native Japanese with little time to learn a tongue as difficult to them as English, denied the right by law to become citizens of the United States, the eyes of these people ever looked to the Japan they had known as young men and women--the still benevolent Japan that had just come out of her isolation of centuries and was preparing to take her place among the industrialized nations of the world. They read the Japanese language newspapers printed in the United States, the magazines that came from Japan, scanned the funnies their children read so avidly, went to American movies and sat through lurid love scenes with God knows what inward emotions. They held on to their rice and soy sauce which they used in dishes that were neither entirely American nor Japanese, in the matter of breakfasts bowing to the almighty toast and coffee. They at first observed the Japanese festivals, New Year's Day in particular, but in recent times even that was beginning to create hardly a murmur in most Japanese communities. So, amid these hybrid cultural influences, they thought of Japan as Wall Street industrialist thinks of the Vermont farm on which he spent his boyhood. The few who in recent years have made the pilgrimage back have returned somewhat disillusioned, glad to be back in a familiar America.

December 7 meant for these people an insecurity and fear such as they had never known in all the years of struggle in America. But when evacuation became a certainty, they accepted it as they did all other things with a resignation and stoicism that is seldom seen among other groups. Their chief concern was for their children--these young people who know little and cared less about the glories of the Japanese heritage, who were Americans both in citizenship and education. Wondered these Issei, "Would America, after the war, accept our children as full citizens or would they have a better chance to survive under a powerful Japan who professes to be the liberator of the Asiatic peoples?"

Having arrive at the relocation centers, these people immediately went to work and with little complaint began to grow their Victory gardens, and make furniture out of scrap lumber for their new homes. These people are singularly humorless, but they will always smile and be polite no matter what they think of you. They do not consider this hypocrisy; it is one of the social graces demanded of every man and woman. And if you do a favor for a member of the family, you will probably be thanked to death, but you will just have to grit your teeth and bear it, for their code of ethics demands this. Their humorlessness makes them very sensitive to anything resembling ridicule, and they resent being made the butt of any joke. The father is titular head of the family although the mother all too often "wears the pants." As parents they bring up their children in authoritarian fashion which, while gentle, allows little opportunity for self-expression. The children are taught to have a healthy respect for law and order. Moreover, upon them is impressed, so that few ever forget, the necessity for conforming to conventional behavior patterns. To err in this respect is to call upon their heads all the calumny of society than which nothing can be more terrible. The Isseis do not expect love, in the same sense that Americans use the word, to be a part of marriage. The approbation of society and the moral rewards of devotion to one's duty as wife and mother or as husband and father are the measuring sticks for successful marriage. As a consequence, they are usually quite unsympathetic with the affairs of the heart that frequently torment their American offsprings.

Before we go on to the Nisei (the children of these Isseis whom we have just met) let us stop a moment with the Kibei, those young people who were born in the United States and educated in Japan. While their general attitudes are more nearly those of their Issei parents, they possess youth and vigor, attributes that have left their parents. As would be expected of them, these Kibei have reacted with greater

-4-

bitterness toward evacuation and its attendant hardships. Outnumbered by their Americanized brothers and sisters, theirs has been a difficult struggle of adjustment. It is an anomalous fact that within this group you will find those that are most rabidly pro-Japanese and also the most sincere and thoughtful believers in democratic ideals.

And these Nisei boys whom we see running about in their jeans and "T" shirts, on which is emblazoned the emblem of some organization of which they are members,, and the carefully curled and lipsticked girls in their dirndl skirts and bobby socks, what can be underneath their boisterous laughter or shy giggle? At first, the often times ungrammatical American jargon they speak will not offer much of a clue, but soon one sees that they, like Johnny Jones and Mary Smith, like the latest song hits and dance steps. At present, jitterbug is all the craze, and because of their isolation from the Outside it looks as though they will still be jitterbugging even after the steps are as outmoded as the Charleston.

The average age of these young people is about 20. They are quite ignorant, much to the shame of their parents, of things Japanese. They communicate with their mothers and fathers and other Issei, for the most part, in a kind of "pidgin" Japanese, and uneuphonic combination of English nouns in the wrong case and some provincial Japanese dialect. Many of the boys refer to their parents as "the old man" and "the old lady" and look upon them in exactly the manner that these epithets connote. There is little intellectual or spiritual companionship between parents and children due partly to the authoritarian quality of parent-children relationship and partly to the cultural and lingual differences between the two groups.

While the majority of the influences that have entered the lives of these Nisei are American, the one thing that has not played a great part is intimate social contact with Caucasians. Because of the racial and economic situation in the West Coast States, once these Niseis reached manhood and womanhood, they were no longer included in the society of their Caucasian friends. Caucasians patronised their business but seldom did they invite these Japanese to sit at their dinner tables. So whatever outcroppings of inferiority these young people became conscious of in Caucasian company grew as time went on. You will find that in most cases these young people are very unsocial in mixed racial company. They will often commit gaucheries that they do not intend as such but that come from a sense of personal inadequacy. Here, too, as among the Issei, you will find little public opposition to any proposal but a great deal of sullenness and dissatisfied grumbling once your back is turned.

The majority of the Nisei do not understand the background of evacuation nor have they thought through the problem that faces the people of the world today. Their thinking is still very subjective--many feel that their future is ruined (not realizing that had they remained on the outside their future would just as surely have been adversely affected) and that democracy is an empty mockery. A few with greater social awareness, viewing the entire problem in its proper perspective, keep in constant mind the fact that a war is being fought to settle, they hope, certain basic social philosophies.

Many of the Niseis are very suspicious of the "government" and any proposal, such as the Voluntary Work Corps, which it makes through the administration. They feel that it is a scheme to take further advantage of the Japanese. They consider the administration as a thing apart and are not well enough aware of social values to consider its merits except as it "comes across" with satisfactory food and other material needs. The intellectual and humanitarian qualities of members of the administration go quite unnoticed--they are merely judged on their degree of affability.

Most of these Nisei are Americans in the worst sense of the word; that is to say, they have inherited all those provincialisms that one deplores in the great American middle class--race prejudices directed at other minority groups (particularly Jews,) suspicion of all people and groups that question the status quo, a cultural dependence upon pulp magazines and movies. Few, as yet, have grasped that spirit among forward looking Americans that demands a real democracy not only for America but for the world. As a consequence, their adjustment toward Poston, while characterized by a superficial equanimity, is in reality a blind groping that demands much patient and intelligent leadership.

But amid all this, the post-war problem is uppermost in the minds of the Nisei--particularly the older group. And the silent resentment in their hearts will give way to hope and faith in democratic values only as it becomes increasingly apparent that the world outside will take them back. To prepare not only the Nisei to take their place in a post-war America but to prepare those on the outside to receive them--that, Teachers, is probably your main task.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SELF-GOVERNMENT
AND COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

#5-

The Temporary Community Council

Regulations for Election:

1. All persons eligible for enlistment in the War Relocation Work Corps shall be qualified to vote.
2. The temporary Community Council shall consist of one representative from each block, who shall serve until a permanent Council shall be elected.
3. Each Block Representative shall be a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and a resident of the block which he represents, and shall not during his incumbency in office, be eligible to hold an appointed office in the Project Area.

Advisory Board of the Temporary Community Council

Regulations for Election:

1. All persons eligible for enlistment in the War Relocation Work Corps, who are non-citizens, shall be qualified to vote.
2. The Advisory Board shall consist of one representative from each Quad.
3. Each Block Representative shall be a citizen of Japan, over 21 years of age and a resident of the Block which he represents, and shall not during his incumbency in office, be eligible to hold an appointive office in the Project Area.

*Community Enterprise to be Made into Full-Fledged Cooperative

Petitions for a consumers cooperative that have recently been circulating show what a decided majority of residents 18 years old and over in the Poston Communities favor that form of enterprise. "The circulation of this petition was an entirely voluntary undertaking," Mr. Head stated, "initiated by residents of this community without any suggestion whatever by the Administration or outside agencies... I regard this petition as a clear mandate from the people. I am glad to accept it as such, the more so as the organization of the proposed cooperative is now fully authorized by formal instructions from the War Relocation Authority looking to the transformation of the existing community enterprises in the full-fledged cooperatives. The community enterprises were set up in the various relocation centers by the Government in cooperation with the residents to meet a very urgent need that could not otherwise be met. They were temporary expedient... I anticipate no serious difficulty in transforming the present community enterprise into a cooperative responsive to the will of the people. In fact, it is fair to say that, besides skilfully performing a great public service, the Community Enterprise has laid the groundwork and trained the personnel that guarantee success for a cooperative."

The Administration has received inquiries as to why the existing Community Enterprise cannot be continued in view of its admitted great success. The answer, according to Mr. Head, is that the community enterprise was a purely temporary expedient adopted to help the community get on its feet and recover its breath. "A fundamental policy of the War Relocation Authority everywhere and of the Office of Indian Affairs on this Project in particular, is to give the Relocation Communities the maximum of self-government. A consumers cooperative providing requisite goods and services to the Community, operated by and responsible to the people themselves through an elected board of directors and experienced business managers, is bed-rock democracy. No less a person than Vice President Wallace predicts an enormous expansion of cooperatives in this country after the war. I believe extensive experience in cooperation by the entire evacuee population will be an invaluable experience for post war rehabilitation."

"Membership in the cooperative will be voluntary but all residents, whether members or not, will be entitled to its services. The people are amply able to run this enterprise with a maximum of satisfaction. However, the Government will cooperate in matters of space, equipment, and transportation to the extent that war shortages permit, and will be glad to give advisory help on request."

* Condensed and quoted from "Daily Press Bulletin" Sunday, September 13, 1942

Subject: INFORMATION WHICH RELATES TO HEALTH

In welcoming you to Poston, it has occurred to us that you may have many questions to ask concerning the all important matter of health and that this information may be vital to your peace of mind as you start your new work. This memorandum attempt to anticipate some of your questions.

You will find that life here more nearly approximates that of soldiers than of civilians. We occupy barracks which have, however, been modified to give a small degree of privacy. We eat at common mess halls, and use common toilet and shower rooms. Transportation, of necessity, follows the wartime pattern and is, in most cases, by foot. We expect to find that this return to simple living may bring rich returns in values lost in the complexity of the modern world. We hope you will find comfort in the same though!

As in the army, we enjoy the benefit of living in a camp which has been laid out with meticulous care for matters of health and sanitation. In this the United States Public Health Service has given careful guidance and continues to exercise oversight.

Each camp has been provided with a sewage disposal plant which far exceeds the standards required for safety. A corps of sanitary inspectors is on duty regularly to check on the maintenance of sanitary conditions.

The water supply comes from deep wells and is regularly sent in to the state laboratory and tested. It is safe. If, at any time, it becomes unsafe due notice will permit steps to be taken to safeguard the drinking water.

A fire department with modern equipment and regular employees on 24-hour duty furnishes fire protection. Each new comer should become familiar with the location of fire extinguishers and the operation of the same. There are two kinds, one a glass container full of tetrachloride, a plainly marked as to method of use, and the other a hand operated pump with a tank of water. At your earliest convenience, examine this to determine how it operates.

Food is obtained through the army commissary, which means, of course, that it is adequately inspected and of first quality. It has been abundant in quantity and excellently prepared. Fresh milk is now available. In case this supply is at any time cut off, remember that canned milk is in every respect equivalent to fresh milk, and that it has the added advantage of being safer. Its only disadvantage is its unfamiliar taste and parents will do well to help their children cultivate a taste for it - in anticipation of a "rainy day."

In hot climates where perspiration is excessive, the loss of salt from the body may result in fatigue and in heat prostration. The inhabitants of Poston have learned to compensate for this by taking additional salt daily to replace that lost through perspiration. The usual amount--one teaspoonful daily--should be divided into small doses, distributed throughout the day and taken with plenty of water. If desired, salt tablets, which are much more expensive and perhaps therefore more classy, may be taken but they have no advantage over the ordinary table salt except in being somewhat more convenient to take.

At present, while land is being subjugated, there is an excess of dust. This is unpleasant but we have no evidence that it is a health hazard. As land is anchored by vegetation this nuisance will abate.

There is no need for undue anxiety about rattlesnakes and scorpions. As a rule, rattlers do not enjoy life in a thickly settled community and they will rarely be seen. The medical units are all well supplied with anti-snake venom and no part of any camp is more than a mile from this service. Scorpions are not as a rule particularly harmful except in the case of infants and small children who should be especially protected. Everyone should cooperate in keeping the premises free from trash in which insects and reptiles can hide, as well as in preventing the formation of stagnant pools of water in which mosquitoes may breed. No malaria is known to be present in the region at this time.

Medical services are available to the staff in cases of emergency and are provided at other times as a courtesy on the part of the government and the medical personnel pending definite arrangements now in process of formulation. Here, as everywhere in this war emergency, there is need of conservation because of the shortage of doctors and nurses. It is the patriotic duty of every individual to try to keep physically fit at all times and to be as reasonable as possible in requests for medical services.

Poston is located in one of the favored winter resort areas. That it has not previously been a playground for the idle rich is due to the fact that water from the Parker Dam Project is only now being made available. The actinic rays of the sun

combined with extremely dry air contribute their share to making the climate superior even to that of California. A number of instances have already been noted of individuals suffering from arthritis or asthma or sinusitis, who have remarked improvement.

Attention might be called to the wide diurnal range of temperature at this time of year and continuing until the hot months of June, July, and August next summer. It will be important to guard against chilling by arranging for appropriate clothing so that the heat of mid-day and the chill of night are properly compensated.

Here, as elsewhere, it is important that each individual set his own pattern of life so that there will be a balance between work and play and rest. When working under pressure it is particularly important to cultivate the art of frequent relaxation, if only for a matter of moments, at intervals throughout the day.

While everything possible has been done to safeguard health, we are living in a wartime emergency in which the continued safety and well being of all of us depends upon the intelligent cooperation of each member of the group in maintaining desirable conditions. Shortages of materials may make repairs almost an impossibility. Every individual has a direct responsibility for sharing in the successful operation of the camp for the direct benefit of all.

Approved: Dr. A. Pressman
Director of Health
and Sanitation

Health Services in Poston

The health program and services in Poston are administered by Dr. A. Pressman, Director of Health and Sanitation. Due to the lack of equipment certain fields within the organization are not able to carry out an extensive program for the present. Let us divide the services into two main divisions: The Hospital and the Public Health Service.

The Hospital Service: The base hospital for the three camps is located in Camp I with a staff of 8 physicians plus a few internes. The bed capacity for the hospital is 230 but only 120 beds are ready for use at present. All kinds of medical services are available. Besides the hospital, Camp I has an Out of Patient Clinic in the hospital in Ward 2. Dr. Murakami and Dr. Iseri are on active duty daily from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. On Mondays, Wednesday, Friday the hours for service are 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. with Dr. Murase on duty. On certain days specialists in different fields of medicine are called for clinical service.

Camp II has its own clinic with three doctors. Camp III has its clinic with a force of two doctors. Due to lack of equipment the dental clinic has not been able to function. Although Camp III is able to carry out a dental service because their dentist has brought his own equipment to camp. These clinics are for the public. They also make home calls, although certain doctors are assigned for home call duties at the hospital.

The professional services available through the hospital are: 1-Obstetrics and Surgery--Dr. Wakatake; 2-Optometry Service--Dr. Sumida; 3-Internal Medicine and Pediatrics--Dr. Kasuga; 4-Urology--Dr. Kawaichi; 5-Xray Service--Mr. Suzuki; 6-Laboratory--Mrs. Nobe; 7-Dental Clinic Service--Dr. Taniguchi and his staff; 8-Pharm Department for Prescriptions; 9-Post Mortem Service under Dr. Kasuga and Dr. Kawaichi; 10-Ambulance Service; 11-Nursing program under Miss Vickers.

The Public Health Service: The preventive work is carried out through this department. The program is carried out by the following divisions:

I. Control of Communicable Disease: Dr. Kawaichi is in full charge of this division. Usually the doctors locate the cases through house calls and full report is referred to the Public Health who quarantines the patients quarters. A quarant sign is placed on the door and no one under fifteen years of age is permitted to leave the quarters. This is enforced by the Police Department who check periodically to see that the sign is kept there. The doctor makes a check periodically usually two to three day intervals of the patient. The cases most prevalent so far have been measles, mumps, whooping cough, and chicken pox.

An immunization program is under way. Everyone from one years of age to fifty years has been given typhoid inoculations.

At present the only educational opportunity which this division provides is lectures. Mr. Sakamoto has been lecturing to clubs, women's and mothers' organizations on communicable disease. Other educational programs are to be planned in the near future.

For discussion. (School and public health departments)

Personnel to be provided in accordance with the following needs:

1. Provide a healthful, sanitary and safe environment for the school child.

- a. Building construction.
 - 1) Adequate lighting and ventilation throughout.
 - 2) Utilities-handwashing facilities, toilets, drinking fountains, showers for boys and girls.
 - 3) Safety factors in equipment for playground, shop, laboratories.
 - 4) Health unit.
 - a) Emergency care of illness or accidents.
 - b) Isolation of children with suspected communicable disease until suitable care is given.
 - c) Examinations (here or in the hospital?)
 - d) Dental examinations (here or in the hospital?)
 - 5) Adequate space for play.
 - 6) Teacher rest rooms.
- b. Maintenance of this environment through
 - 1) Teacher and pupil responsibility (which provides an educational opportunity and should be so used.)
 - 2) Training and supervision of custodial staff in housekeeping procedures.
- c. Arrangement of program with consideration for its effect upon the social and emotional development of the child.
 - 1) Alternation of work and length of periods.
 - 2) Requirements for home study.
 - 3) Relaxation periods and recess.
 - 4) Time for lunch and lunch provision. (At school?) (After school?)
 - 5) Methods of teaching, attitudes of teacher, etc.
- d. Health of the teacher and other personnel.
 - 1) Examination (tuberculosis, or other communicable disease). (Hospital?)
 - 2) Substitute teachers. No teacher to remain on duty when ill.
 - 3) Balanced teacher load.
 - 4) Teacher rest rooms.

2. Provide health services.

- a. Control communicable diseases.
 - 1) Immunization program (pre-school - school. Here or at hospital?)
 - 2) Daily inspection for signs of communicable disease with isolation and reporting to authorities. (Every teacher trained? Supervision?)
 - 3) Instruction related to communicable disease control. (Curriculum)
- b. Examinations. (At hospital?)
 - 1) Physical
 - a) On entrance
 - b) Grades 1 - 4 - 7 - 10.
 - c) Special cases as referred.
 - d) Participants in athletic contests.
 - e) Pre-school children.
 - 2) Dental.
 - a) Pre-school group.
 - b) Primary group.
 - 3) Follow-up.
 - a) Physical examinations explained to parents with suitable recommendations.
 - b) Dental examinations explained to parents with suitable recommendations.
 - c) Health supervision of individual child through cooperative work of classroom teachers with nurse at elementary level. (Daily continuous observation.)
 - d) Health supervision of individual child through home room teacher with help of school nurse at secondary level.
 - e) Provision of special help for handicapped child - deaf, poor vision, crippled, etc.

*This program includes (1) points given in the report of School Health Policies. (Approved by A.P.H.A.: A.M.A.: Am. Acad. of Fed.: A.A.H.P.E.R.: A.S.H.A.; Ed. Pol. Commission: Jt. Com. on H. Probl. of N.E.A. and A.M.A.: and N.O.P.H.N. (2) also points offered by the U. S. Office of Education on a program for every school on Health and Fitness of Every Child.

c. Clinics.

- 1) Arrangement for temporary care of emergency illness or accidents.
(Train every teacher for first-aid.)
- 2) Other clinic services provided at hospital or camp clinic. (medical or dental)

3. Health Instruction.

- a. Curriculum to provide instruction of appropriate nature at all levels, based in primary grades on child's experiences in school; introducing suitable material on personal hygiene and simple information regarding body structures at intermediate level; instruction in physiology and personal and community hygiene by specially trained instructors at Junior High level; and integrations of health in biological science, social studies and home economics at senior high level.
- b. Provide special supervision of health instruction for elementary teachers,
- c. Relate all instruction in so far as possible to actual experiences, school activities, laboratory, etc.
- d. Use educationally the weighing and measuring of children, vision tests, hearing tests, all of which are teacher-pupil activities.

4. Activities for physical and social fitness.

- a. Physical education suited to interests and capacity of each child organized by classroom teacher at elementary level under supervision of trained supervisor.
- b. Instruction at secondary level given by specially trained teachers for boys and for girls.
- c. Adequate time and facilities provided for this program at all levels and opportunities for integrating this with a community-wide recreation program

5. In service training of teachers.

- a. Daily classroom observations and inspections.
- b. Regular tests of vision, hearing, weighing and measuring, etc.
- c. Temporary care of emergency illness and accidents.
- d. First aid training.
- e. Guidance and follow up.
- f. Health instruction techniques, organization of material, sources, visual aids, etc.

Activities in Progress

The Employment Department

The Employment Office of Poston is under the supervision of Mr. Vernon Kennedy, who in turn, is responsible to the War Relocation Authority. This office takes care of employment both within Poston and outside Poston. It is the main and primary work of the employment office to provide persons to fill all the positions in Poston which are open to the residents. The Office keeps a file of all persons available for work, containing their education, training and experience--all this information having been obtained from the residents through personal interviews. When a call comes in from any department, the file is checked for those persons qualified to fill the requirements, the prospective employee is called in for another interview by the Employment Office; and if the conditions of the job are suitable, he is sent to be approved by the employer. There is also a follow-up system which checks to see that the person sent out on the job is satisfactory and that he is happy in his position. All releases from jobs and entries into new jobs are routed through the Employment Office. There is also a labor coordinator to mediate in any labor troubles between employer and employees. Besides interviewers, messenger boys, labor coordinators, and secretaries, there are also statisticians who keep an accurate check on employment figures within the camp.

Although the Poston Employment Office is a branch within the War Relocation Authority, it maintains a close contact with the United States Employment Office. Some of the important personnel such as Miss Mary Bonack, have been loaned to the W.R.A. by the U.S.E.S. Through the U.S.E.S. the local employment office is notified of positions open to the residents, which can be obtained in areas outside the War Relocation Centers. This has been confined to date to manual laborers in the beet, cotton, and tomato fields. It is the hope and the plan of the Employment Office to eventually effect transfer of those residents who have been trained in special fields, to sites outside the Relocation Center where their services will be of greater and more effective contribution to the war effort.

In Camp I the Employment Office is temporarily housed in the Recreation Hall, in Block 27, and is under the management of Mr. Tanaka. In Camp II, the Employment Office is in Administration Building, under the management of Mr. Yamaisoka. In Camp III, the Employment Office is in Block 312, under the management of Mr. Furuta

The Daily Press Bulletin is published daily except Monday to disseminate information to colonists of Poston under the direction of Norris James.

At present the paper serves as a medium of expression for project directors regarding new regulations, policies and other administrative announcements directed to the people. Social and recreational activities as well as vital statistics play an important part in the daily make-up of the paper.

On May 15, 1942 the first mimeographed Press Bulletin made its appearance in Poston through the efforts of its staff fighting dust and heat. Today, its staff boasts of branch offices in the three camps with a personnel of 250.

At the present time the newspaper facilities and equipment are limited to local news, but in the very near future Mr. James anticipates including a short summary of world news with its limited wire service available for the Press. Educational materials, developments of articles on political system, home beautifications, a reader's referendum and all that go to make up a metropolitan newspaper will be developed in the Poston's Press when a printing press is obtained.

The adobe structure which is being built in Poston I near the Community Enterprise will be the Press Club.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural department is divided into: (1) farming, (2) stock raising, and (3) landscaping work.

The plans are in line with the policies of the WRA which are:

1. To supply the needs of Poston with the products produced here.
2. To furnish other relocation centers with products they will need to buy with products which we can supply.
3. To furnish vegetables to the Army.
4. To sell to the public market any products surplus to our needs and not reserved to the above agencies.

A small acreage will be planted this year due to the equipment situation, and the operation of the farming program will be under the managed farm method; however, individual farm groups or community farming may get into it later. This fall, four or five hundred acres may be available for farming to which a greater part will be devoted to truck farming or vegetables. The more solid vegetables are grown here in the fall, winter and spring. Right now is the beginning of the planting season here and will continue until February. Such vegetables as carrot cabbage, cauliflower, beets and the harder vegetables that can stand light frost will be planted. In the spring, the more succulent and tender vegetables are grown, such as tomatoes, peppers, okra, etc., also, vine crops, such as cucumber watermelons and canteloupes.

The following list was made out by the WRA office in San Francisco to feed a population of 20,000 for a period of 1 year.

Cabbage	1,032,000 tons
Carrots	792,000 tons
Beets	177,600 tons
Potatoes	1,296,000 tons
Dry Onions	864,000 tons

The rate of production for all vegetables is from 4 to 25 tons per acre which will give one some idea of the area that will be planted with truck crops.

The nursery work in connection with vegetable gardening is quite an item. To produce plants from seed for field planting that will harvest these many tons of products will require the work of many people; then field crops of grains, hay, etc., will involve a vast amount of work, such as preparing land for seeding, cultivating, watering and harvesting. Irrigation is another item of work which requires supervision of experts plus experienced workers. Their duty is to watch crop to determine when water is needed. A crop can be lost by watering at the wrong time and by supplying improperly.

For the swine project, approximately 100 acres of land is to be cleared where they expect to slaughter enough pork to meet the demands of the three camps. It was figured that six to seven thousand hogs will be consumed per year, each hog weighing 185 pounds. One important fact of the project is the utilization of the garbage of the three camps.

For the poultry division, area is being cleared for 80 acres for the chicken raising. It is expected to furnish approximately 20,000 eggs a day for the three camps,

and to do this, plans are being made to furnish three to four thousand meat birds per month. To feed this flock of birds will require five tons of feed per day. Development will be greatly delayed before it will be operating at its full capacity due to the inability to get materials.

The area selected for the fish culture project has been cleared. Help will be needed from the engineering and subjugation division to help plan the pond and to lay out levies for the pond. The material cost is expected to run very low.

If conditions are favorable, a beef herd project will be established.

There will be an equipment maintenance crew to take care of the farm machinery, including servicing and repairing. It is also to have charge of farm transportation which in time will be quite an item delivering vegetables to the three camps, hauling them from the fields, etc.

There are other divisions, such as the seed division where orders are made for the amount of seed needed, specifications are written for buying seeds, and when seeds are received and kept in such a way so that there will be as little deterioration as possible. This climate is not particularly adapted to growing of seeds.

Funds have been allotted for landscaping and they hope to landscape streets by planting trees, also round the public buildings. Eucalyptus trees, mulberry trees and others are expected to be planted before spring around the administrative and other public buildings.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES PROGRAM IN POSTON

The division of community activities includes as its major program headings Adult Education which takes in all schooling for informal study beyond the high school level; Organization, Agencies and Services concerning all types of associations such as the Red Cross, the YWCA, and agencies of general service such as libraries and sewing schools; Cultural Arts and Recreation including men's and women's athletics, group work, fine arts, crafts, social recreations and entertainment.

I. Adult Education:

- A. English classes for adults led by a Japanese staff and headed by Alice Cheney. (Recreation Hall 36 is the headquarters and study hall for the adult education group).
- B. Seminar program made up of study groups following a curriculum of reading in The Great Books. This group will be headed by Dr. Balderston.
- C. Cooperative Study Group, headed by Rev. Mitani, is concerned with principles of cooperation and responsible for taking referendum of public opinion which precipitates action and also it trains leaders in methods of consumer cooperation.
- D. Public Relations Committee arranges all discussion meetings with the Issu undertakes to sample public opinion on various questions, and supplies interpreters and discussion leaders in both languages.
- E. Special Study Groups in university fields such as basic agriculture and engineering sciences, algebra, and calculus.
- F. Nursery Schools. Eight are now in progress in Camp #1, several in Camps #2 and #3 and more will be started. Supervision will come from the public school staff.
- G. Forum and study groups to be developed under a committee. The Adult Education program as a whole operates under Dr. Powell, Dr. Balderston, Miss Cheney with Rev. Nakane as the member of the Community Activities "cabinet" representing Adult Education, and with Mr. Katow as executive secretary of the department.

II. Organization, Agencies and Services

- A. Libraries: Community free library (block 21) Adult Education library (block 36) High school library (not set up yet) Technical libraries such as the Religious library (block 19) agricultural (block 31) Student libraries such as those in the Adult Education center (block 36) and the study hall in Recreation Hall 46.
- B. Churches and all religious activity including young people's work and musical activities were maintained during the summer in all three units, and also a daily vacation school program for hundreds of children between the ages of 4 to 14.
- C. Red Cross--recreation hall 30
- D. YWCA --recreation hall 6
- E. Boy Scouts--recreation hall 26

- F. PLA not yet organized. The headquarters will be near the elementary school offices.
- G. Japanese Poetry Club and other spontaneous associations.
- H. Sewing School Recreation hall 28

III. Cultural Arts and Recreation

- A. Athletics governed by the PCAA (Poston Community Athletic Assn) and PWAA (Poston Women's Athletic Assn) Directed athletics for younger age groups under the guidance of the club and group work programs. Soft ball is the most popular sport at the present. The kind and extent of athletic activity are determined by the kind and extent of our equipment. Almost no equipment can be furnished by the project and very little can be bought by the residents at their present level of earnings. The type of physical education program which can be made available to school children and adults remains to be worked out. Swimming holes are available at present only in Camp #1.
- B. Social Recreation and Entertainment. This includes movies now paid for by the Community Enterprises and shown four times a week in Camp #1 and once a week in each of the other centers. Talent shows have been given in each center and are based much on the Major Bowes shows. It is hoped that the best talents can be integrated into some form of dramatic-musical organization. There is social and folk dancing going on in each unit once or twice a week. (Individual and group instruction is given in social and tap dancing) Starlight concerts are given once every two weeks by the music department. The Communities Activities "cabinet" includes an advisor on social recreation who works with all organized groups in the three units.
- C. Fine Arts. The music program offers choral and individual singing instruction, piano and violin lessons, and both dance and symphonic band practice on a rather low level. The Art Department gives instruction in painting, sketching and design. The Drama Department is preparing to write and present plays and to function as a resource staff for other organization interested in drama.
- D. Crafts: This work is just getting started. It will include ceramics, textile weaving and design, woodwork, toy-making, etc. The department is now working with the schools in an effort to integrate the teaching and production phases of craft work.

The personnel of the Communities Activities Program runs to some 750 employees in the three centers in addition to an indefinite number of volunteer workers. In terms of training and experience. These workers range from farm boys with nothing but good will to highly trained professionals with many years of paid experience. The titles of the activities listed above suggest a level of performance which under the project conditions cannot be maintained. Nevertheless, there is genuine interest and skillful leadership available in nearly all the fields of community activity and the communities themselves are counting heavily on the friendly cooperation of the school teachers in improving their standards of achievement.

COOKING SCHOOL

In Poston as in any other large city, there is a Cooking School. The teacher, Mr. Tadah, is a very good instructor for the large number of about sixty student both young and old, male and female, and more recently the students are also coming from Camps #2 and #3. The cooking school is held in the Mess Hall in Block 32 and was started on June 10.

The students come from various blocks and after finishing their course, which is two months, they return to their own block kitchen and help. Also, if there is any trouble in any of the other kitchens these graduate students go and help. These graduate students come back to school every now and then to get advice and further help.

The school takes care of emergency. For example, if there are men returning from Santa Fe, Tajunga, they are fed. Also, they are making at present 1000 sandwich for the workers. They serve the administration workers and members of block #2. All together about 575 people are fed during one meal, the greatest number being at noon and the smallest about 350, at breakfast and supper.

They have learned how to make their own soap from the discarded fat.

Their typical meal for the day is:

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Dinner</u>	<u>Supper</u>
Stewed Apricots	Roast Beef--Brown Gravy	Chow Mein
Oatmeal & Milk	Green Pepper & Corn Glatin	Rice
Fried Rice	Mashed Potato	Pickled Turnip
Bread Butter	Fruit Salad	Tea
Coffee	Bread Butter	
	Chocolate Eclair--Tea	

There are seven Nursey Schools in Camp #1, found in blocks #2, #4, #14, #17, #28, #35 and #54. The ages of these children are from three to five years. There are twenty-five to thirty students in each school with one leader and five assistant teachers. The leader is a college graduate with the assistant being high school graduates. The Progressive method of teaching is taught to these youngsters.

A typical school day is as follows:

School starts at 8:30 with group singing and various forms of games. The five year old have a free drawing period, while the others play with various toys, blocks, dolls, and sand piles.

There is ten--fifteen minutes recess around 10:00, when they are taught good healthy sanitary habits. Milk is served and good table manners are taught. They play hard till 11:00. At 11:00 they are excused to go home.

SEWING SCHOOL

The sewing school was started the first part of June in the Recreation and Adult Education Department under Dr. Powell.

Miss Mitzi Sugita is the head of the sewing school. She also has organized the sewing schools in Camp II and Camp III.

The school has been located in Block 21, building 14--Camp I. We have eight instructors. Their work is not only giving instructions. They also draft, design patterns for the students. In the sewing school we have a sewing service where people of Poston may have their dresses made or altered. They are trained seamstresses to take care of this service.

The activities of the students so far have been in making dresses--garments necessary for the life and climate in Poston. We also had a fashion show on August 2 to acquaint the people of Poston in the kind of work that is being done. We have been having a daily attendance of 75 to 100 students of young girls and adults.

HOW TO SURVIVE IN POSTON (In one easy lesson)

The dictionary says, quote: "SCORPIONS,---any of the Scorpionida order of arachnids, an animal of the same class as spiders, are two to eight inches in length, each of the front legs equipped with a pair of pincers, with the tip of the tail having a poisonous sting."

More than twenty species of scorpions occur in Arizona. Of these, two are known to be deadly. Unless properly treated, very often the sting of the two deadly species is fatal to infants under three, and may be fatal to adults. The deadly species is found in the desert half of the state. More deaths have occurred in Arizona from scorpion stings than from the combined stings and bites of all other poisonous creatures. The deadlier of the two species have a stream-lined appearance, about two inches long, and are yellowish, honey or straw-colored.

"How does one know when stung?" you ask. Don't worry--there is no swelling at the point of sting--but the part becomes numb; pain is felt in other parts of the body followed by nervousness, convulsions, nausea and shortness of breath. The best first-aid treatment is complete immersion of the area stung in a half-ice-half-water mixture until the doctor comes.

At this point you are doubtful if the scorpion is, after all, so deadly. Your curiosity is aroused. You want to meet the jaundiced denizens of the desert. So, you arm yourself to the teeth with shotgun, axe, shovel, ice cubes and other unmentionables and start out; Quixote-like. Ignoring two rattlers which rattled and hissed at you on the way, you reach your destination--bales and bales of hay piled on the roadside eagerly waiting to be stuffed into evacuee mattresses. With sadistic fury you overturn the bales one by one--still no scorpion. Tired and disappointed, you squat on the ground to recuperate.

Suddenly--you feel a sensation akin to a hypodermic needle jab in the region of your buttocks. You instantly remember Pearl Harbor and instinctively reach for your shotgun. But the wily arachnid is well camouflaged blending perfectly with the gold of the dawn and the straw color of the hay. By this time you are panic-boiling mad, and start feeling sorry for yourself. You even wish your mother-in-law were here. Feeling faint, you lean against a bale for support. By now your body is so numb you cannot feel the sting of another scorpion on your finger. Scorpions, like lightning, do not believe in striking the same place twice. You

grab your axe; but on second thought, to pulverize the creature means the loss of Exhibit A--that evidence so important in determining which of the twenty species it belongs to--whether poisonous or non-poisonous. Unconsciously you bottle Exhibit A and B in your favorite Four Roses for future reference.

You reach for your ice cubes only to find they have all melted. You realize you have forgotten to bring a bucket, but had you brought one, it would have been too small for this emergency anyway. What you really need is a TUB!

You reel and stagger back to the Hospital under your own steam. Later, you are decorated with Poston's highest award, "Order of the Scorpions" for you have unknowingly and accidentally discovered the fact that it is possible to immunize yourself against a poisonous scorpion's fatal sting by inviting a non-poisonous scorpion to sting you first. After that, you ought to survive anything here.