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Minutes

UNIFORM REPORT OF J.A.C.L. RECOMMENDATION
FROM SALT LAKE CITY TO PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES
AND EVENTS TO PRESENT TO BE PRESENTED TO THE
BLOCKS ON JANUARY 16, 1945 AT 7:30 P.M.

[From file of a
camp 3 block
to block 1]

This matter was taken up by the Community Council due to the insistence of some members of the Advisory Board of the Community Council requesting for a clarification of the Recommendation made by the J. A. C. L. at Salt Lake City to the President of the United States, and due to the fact that those Advisors had heard some information about this from Poston 1 and 2, especially from Poston 2.

On December 18, 1942, the Temporary Community Council of Poston 3 officially invited Mr. Susumu Togasaki, one of the individuals who had attended the J. A. C. L. meeting, to a joint meeting of the Temporary Community Council, Advisory Board, and the Block Managers of Poston 3 to clarify on the recommendation made to the President of the United States.

According to Mr. Togasaki:

1. We did not go to Salt Lake City to represent the people of Poston, or voice the opinion of the whole body of niseis politically, or try to assume a lot of responsibility.
2. People have brought it to our attention--Caucasian people who have been fighting for us in Washington D. C., who have gone back to the East, Middle West and even in California fighting this evacuee problem--that if this 4C classification was left as it is there might be some tremendous post-war opening for such organizations as the Native Sons, and other anti-Japanese organizations to further their own ends by using this 4C classification to say that since the Japanese-American citizens didn't care enough about their citizenship, that they left it alone, that they don't care enough to fight for it, here's a good chance that they approved it without protest.

The Assistant Secretary of War, McCloy in Washington D. C. is very sympathetic and very favorably inclined and has felt that a grave injustice has been done to us and has been fighting right along the decisions that have come out of San Francisco, and felt--that at least his office has--a thing like this might help the people in the resettlement program.

3. The main reasons for holding this conference in Salt Lake City by the J. A. C. L. was to plan upon the coming budget, discuss problems in reference to relocation, reports of the various centers and the 4C reclassification matter came up incidentally during the conference. It was not brought up by any of us from the centers, but by an outside chapter.
- Carol*

On December 19, 1942, the Public Relations Committee of the Temporary Community Council of Poston I requested to Chairman Iwata that they would like to meet with the Public Relations Committee of the Temporary Community Council of Poston III or with a small body of representatives of the Council to talk the matter of the recommendation of the J. A. C. L. Salt Lake City. Since there were no organized Public Relations Committee of the Council in Poston 5, and also the fact that in Poston 3 the Council, Advisory Board, and Block Managers have participated fully in all vital events so that there would be no misunderstanding of the situation, Harvey Iwata extended an invitation to them to express their views at our of the regular Council meeting next Tuesday, December 22, 1942. They then said that they would be down on that date at our meeting.

On December 20, 1942, Mr. Saburo Kido of Poston 2 was invited by the Issei Advisory Board of Poston 5 to meet them and clarify the facts in regard to recommendation of J. A. C. L. at Salt Lake City. Mr. Kido gave the following information to the Isseis:

"I went to Salt Lake City J. A. C. L. conference for the purpose of planning upon the budget for the coming year and discuss problems in regard to relocation. When I left Poston, I did not know what was on the agenda. The reason why I did not consult the people here was because the J.A.C.L. was not functioning here. I did not expect any problems such as the 4C classification to come up when I went to Salt Lake City. Up there I looked at the agenda and noticed an item listed as 'Selective Service' which developed into the 4C classification matter.

One of the reasons was that there were some Caucasian sympathizers toward the Japanese who made the suggestion that a protest over the 4C classification be made because in the future, our citizenship might be taken away. 4C classification applied to neutral and enemy aliens and might be used to take away our citizenship and anti-Japanese people may use it as a weapon against the Japanese. This matter was discussed thoroughly for three days and finally recommendation was made on three points:

1. 4C reclassification be made
2. That men drafted into the armed services be accepted in all branches of the United States Armed services--such as in air corps, navy, marines, etc.
3. Japanese American citizens in army be accorded promotion

Another reason of protest to the 4C classification was that--after the war ends, those who intend to go to Japan may not care about citizenship, but those who expect to stay or remain in this country, it is indeed a tremendous vital point. People in the centers may not wish to be reclassified, but since there are quite a few Japanese in the free zones who have to mingle with the Caucasians and who did not want to be discriminated with and their activities hindered, report from the free zone people was that they wanted to be reclassified.

The feeling against the Japanese is improving and also about 30 million church people wanted to sympathize with the Japanese and wanted to work for the Japanese, and that was another reason.

When Mr. Dillon Myers, WRA Director at Washington D. C., stated that WRA's first step was to free the Japanese from the relocation centers and also try to get reclassification so that people can work in the defense industries, there were quite a few Japanese who probably wanted to go out and also study and it would give a better impression on the outside.

J. A. C. L. felt that they could fight test cases in the favor of the Japanese if they had been reclassified and would help a great deal on this.

Also due to many people desiring to be relocated on the outside, and offices to be established in Washington, Chicago, Omaha, Cincinnati, Salt Lake City and other cities, this reclassification would also have much bearing.

Mr. Kido promised that in the future, all problems concerning the Japanese people as a whole would be consulted with before taking up any action.

On December 21, 1942, the Public Relations Committee of Temporary Community Council Poston I called up by telephone and stated that they were unable to attend the regular Council meeting on Tuesday, December 22, 1942.

On December 22, 1942, announcement was made to the meeting by Harvey Iwata that Public Relations Committee of Poston I was to have been present, but could not attend.

On December 29, 1942, a committee consisting of 3 Councilmen and 3 Advisors formed to make a observation trip to Poston I and Poston II to find out what actions were being taken by the Councils in the other two units.

Poston I: Mr. George Fujii, Executive Secretary of the Temporary Community Council Poston I was interviewed who showed and gave a copy of a rough draft of letter drawn up by Poston I to be sent after final form had been drawn up to the President of the United States.

Mr. Okamoto of the Central Executive Committee was then interviewed who stated that this body also had the same idea in mind as that of the Community Council and promised to send Public Relations Committee of the Council to express the views of Poston I.

Poston II: Dr. Takeshita of the Community Council Executive Secretary was interviewed who stated that as far as Poston II was concerned, the Community Congress was not taking any action on the matter at the present time and also promised to send un-official observers to our next regular meeting.

Mr. Harada of Block 211 who is connected with the minority group opposed to the Community Congress in Poston II was then interviewed. He explained that since the strike in Poston I, Poston II has had two factions and felt that if Poston I and Poston III presented some sort of letter or resolution to Poston II, there were great possibilities of Poston II as a whole harmonizing on the matter.

On January 6, 1943, at a joint meeting of the Council, Advisory Board, and Block Managers, a motion was passed unanimously that Poston III would accept the general principle embodied in the letter drawn up by Poston I and await the copy of the J.A.C.L. recommendation to President of the United States before taking final action. At this particular meeting, Messrs. Kurata and Sakamoto of the Public Relations Committee of Poston I Community Council present as well as about 10 observers from Poston II. Mr. Kurata expressed the view of Poston I that they in Poston I would like to have Poston 2 and 3 coordinate in sending a letter in final form to President of the United States requesting mainly that citizenship rights be fully restored at the time of reclassification and also approving of the actions taken by the J.A.C.L. (Letter reference: Page A)

On January 12, 1943, at a regular meeting of the Temporary Community Council it was decided to make a report to the various blocks all the facts regarding the J. A. C. L. recommendation as known to the Community Council to date.

On January 13, 1943, evening, a special meeting was held with some delegates of the proposed Young Men's Association (who is not to date officially recognized as an organized group in Poston III) to explain actions taken to date by the Council on this matter.

It was also decided that report of the various blocks be made on Saturday night, January 16, 1943, at 7:30 P.M.

Definitions:

40 classification Page B, Paragraph I

Latest definition of 40 classification as given
in Boston Chronicle, dated January 10, 1943
Page B, Paragraph II and Page C, Paragraph I

From Ted Haas, Project Attorney
Page C, Paragraph II

Nationals taken from U. S. Codes
Page D, Paragraphs I, II, and III

EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT POSTON

J 3.16

As far as the growth of the community is concerned, I believe it is well not to exaggerate the importance of the issei-nisei conflict. That conflict is, and will be, waged in every relocation center. The conditions of relocation cannot fail to intensify it for it is a convenient means for the Japanese of expressing their fears and resentments at the destruction of their economic base. But it is also a universal conflict of this age and this country: there is not an immigrant group, and very few regional and class groups either, in the United States, that does not face inter-generational conflict at the present turn of our culture's evolution. The administration at Poston, and the whole W.R.A., will have to learn to live with that conflict among the Japanese and to turn it to good account.

In educated, urban circles among the Japanese of the West Coast the breakdown of oriental patriarchal household seems to have gone quite far. Young couples in the cities were strong for setting up separate households of their own--the American way--and moving out. They did retain, however, most of their obligations towards their parents, in spite of the altered pattern of residence, and the appearance of grandchildren--a sansei (third generation)--tended to knit the extended family group together quite strongly once more. Yet the "emancipation" of the young people, in setting up households of their own, did have an effect on their acceptance of authority, and the older people had to content themselves with a good deal less direct authority over habits, dress, food, recreation, and other externals of life, which, in the bigger towns, the younger generation adopted wholesale from the "Americans" (that is, the Californians). Thus the conflict was joined over those externals, but the fundamental patterns of mutual aid, of family solidarity, and authority over work, were, even in the Californian cities, very little shaken, with individual exceptions. The Japanese still lived in tightly-knit colonies, little Tokyos; they still lived more upon one another than upon their relationships (except in produce dealing) with the "American" community; and an education, a job, a start-in-life, however patterned after American White-collar and middle-class values it might be, still was conferred upon a nisei by his senior relatives and their associates. The Japanese themselves complain of their being divided into endless "cliques and factions". So they seem to have been, and many of them upon lines of extended family relationship, as well as upon loyalties of place of origin (tokoro and ken) and class.

In the country districts, among the Japanese farmers, the "emancipation" (as it would appear to a nisei--the issei would call it "the breakdown of authority") does not seem to have progressed to anything like the extent it had in the larger towns and in the middle classes of Japanese-American life.

A great deal of the complaint of the issei lies in the fact of the destruction of their economic position, the destruction of their headship of farms and produce-dealing organizations. Naturally, the older generation, coming to average about fifty-five or sixty years of age, would have abdicated their control before long. But it would have been a voluntary, customary, tradition-supported act of their own volition. Forced dissolution

of farms and businesses overnight was nothing of this kind. And nothing yet has evolved at Poston, or in any W.R.A. camp, to take the place of the former authority.

Yet to exaggerate this blow to Japanese family organization into a destruction of morality is to forget the marked recuperative powers of human habit. At Poston, a good many of the older people more proficient in English and better adapted to American life are already finding themselves as block-managers and as leaders in the new enterprises. Families eat, live, and build together, still keeping up the skeleton of their organization. If any kind of activity can be found--such as agriculture and industry at Poston--to enlist the skill of the older people, the Japanese family should weather the storm.

But another factor will intensify the generation conflict here, and is already doing so. That is the difference between the opportunities for participation in camp life open to the two generations. At present the community offers a wealth of new experience, new training, and new prestige to the younger people, particularly the young male nisei. They can become fireman, policemen, office-workers, soil chemists, school-teachers, and many other things which were closed to them in the communities of California. These positions have already come to bear the only external insignia of high station that exist in the community. Privileges, such as the handling of cars, the right to occupy air-conditioned buildings, the right to eat in a special mess hall of each camp, the ability to consort with the "American" personnel, all fall to the young people, often very young ones, who in many cases have had no training in authority and no experience in public position before, either among their own people or in the California communities. All this is to the good, for them, but it is a source of annoyance to the persons in whom authority prestige so recently lay and from whom it has been stripped. A good deal of the present conflict over the police force, and much of the reluctance of the older people to come forward, is traceable to the quick emergence of those "nouveaux riches" of Poston life. Much of the conflict is inevitable, since after all only the younger people can hope to be trained for participation in the machinery of a community of this kind. But it is well to remember that the "issei-nisei" conflict finds fuel in the situation at Poston, as well as in the whole history of Japanese-American life. It brings forward now persons to fill roles very like those of the "white man's Indian" among the Indians. Yet the Administration must ask itself if that is not one of the prices it will have to pay, if the Japanese-Americans are to be taught the forms of American municipal organization.

But the real difficulty with the development of community life at Poston lies deeper. It is reflected in the fact that nothing has yet been done to enlist the skills of the older people and the forms of authority and expertness that are theirs. It is the fact that the community has as yet no economic base. And the people, except those running the new municipal machinery, have nothing to do. Everywhere there is a pathetic eagerness to set to work. Wherever there is any chance of it, these people can be trusted to work for themselves, as they do already in the remodelling of

their houses. In a few cases there are minor projects, such as some of the carpentry shops, perhaps even the adobe project, where the Japanese have been allowed to fall into their own familiar rhythms of work, where the older and wiser heads can shout back and forth the arguments and exhortations which seem to accompany Japanese work cooperation, and where the people without the full benefit of American schooling can use their own knowledge. That is not to say that in many of the offices, departments, and projects already begun there is not ample work, and real and able cooperation, on the part of the young educated Japanese, particularly the urban ones. There is. But it is to say that the community as a whole had in August not found able and rewarding work for itself. And it is to say that the community will not make the transition to self-regulation and self-support until they do.

Meanwhile, a word should be said about the community council. The principal danger was not in the council's actions, certainly not in its expression of emotion, but in the failure of persons in authority to recognize what was taking place. That danger was especially well illustrated in a document from W.R.A. headquarters which outlined plans for self-government. The document in itself planned detail excellently, but it also felt that the council should have certain traits of behavior and attitude which the council does not and will not yet for a long time exhibit and which can hardly be expected, realistically, of persons in the shoes of the Japanese evacuees. The danger lies in that persons in authority who hope for a speedy development of self-government will be hurt and disappointed at the council's manifest failure to live up to such lofty ideals laid down for it and will lose faith in its natural evolution.

The document referred to proceeded on the assumption that the councils were to be:

1. Recommendatory only.
2. Fact-finding bodies.
3. Not complaint bureaus.
4. Such that they do not reflect emotion (sic!)
5. Such that they must be carefully taught and lead in the adoption of parliamentary tactics.

Let us take up these points, in reverse order, against the observed realities of council action and experience during August at Poston.

1. That the council needs carefully to be taught and lead in parliamentary tactics.

The ideal ignores the age-old experience of Japanese tradition in meeting and discussion which is very evident at Poston. Two points differ in Japanese practice, it seems. One is that there is never any contest for the floor or difficulty of recognition by the chair. At meetings each person who has something to say is heard in turn, before any action is undertaken and there are no motions until the end of such discussion. No need for Roberts' Rules here! Secondly, decision is made informally, out of the consensus achieved by such orderly discussion in turn, but is not formulated on the floor at all.

Consequently, a formal resolution in words is, it seems, oftener an attempt to meet American convention than an intention to act. The decision to act comes out of the small group of persons behind the scenes who direct the others on the basis of such consensus. It may or may not resemble the formal resolution. Here difficulties will not rise from ignorance, but from a difference in habit and meaning.

2. That the council should not reflect emotion.

Fond illusion! The Japanese, under a courteous and noncommittal exterior, are very full of the emotions engendered by their treatment during the evacuation. However well they may, intellectually, recognize the wisdom of decisions taken, the patriotic necessities they face, and the good intentions of these in all the agencies which have handled their cases, they are also humanly disturbed and angered at the long-drawn-out dislocation of their lives and the new, minute and arbitrary ordering of their existence. To give them an opportunity to express themselves is ipso facto to release some of the pent-up emotion of this experience. As I shall point out later, that emotion is going to be directed at the most readily available objects and personages against whom it can be safely expended. Those happened to be, in August; the cooks, stewards, and others of the commissary departments; hence the emotional outbursts about food, as the one source of most constant irritation against which emotion can be safely directed. The fact has nothing to do with the merits of the case. A fact-finding commission reporting the actualities of the food situation and showing its inevitability would change nothing whatsoever. The next safe target will probably be; their own police and other regulatory machinery.

The council will, like all political bodies worth their salt, continue to be an expression of the organized, symbolically-expressed emotion of the evacuee population. To expect otherwise is to ignore the experience of human beings over centuries. The proper attitude is to recognize the fact, to let such emotion play itself out harmlessly, and to deflect the released energies to other things, after emotion has been discharged. Such a course will require an intelligent, sympathetic, and imaginative administration.

3. That the council will be a fact-finding body.

So it may eventually become, after a long experience of commissioning and hearing parliamentary inquiries. But there are too many other things for it to do, and too much emotion and complaint for it to listen to and to represent, for it to waste its time (and I am speaking from the evacuee point of view in my choice of the verb) in making factual studies. Fact-finding will come later, as an equilibrium develops and as mutual confidence among the council members, their constituents, and the administration develops. But not till then.

4. That the councils not be complaint bureaus.

This ideal for local self-government again goes counter to the realities of life in the relocation camps, if Poston is any criterion of judgment. Why have representative government if not because it allows the handling of individual and collective complaints? At Poston there are already developing

among the block representatives and managers, persons who make or will soon make a practice of bringing their constituents or block-residents to the administrative offices which will handle their case, trying to "smooth the way" there in order to impress upon the applicant their influence and their knowledge, perhaps, but at the same time making the machinery of administration run the more effectively for those who must use it. These are embryo politicians, and Poston will have them. But they are part of every democracy of more complex administrative machinery than a New England town and Poston is infinitely more complex than that. Similarly, the role of the council representative as a getter of favors for his constituents is not going to be separable from his role as policy-making legislator (or recommender, if you will). If the ideal means that the time of the council should not be taken up by petty debate over individual difficulties with the machinery of administration, well and good. But if it anticipates a situation in which councilmen do not spend a large part of their activity handling matters for individual constituents, it seems to forget what a congressional democracy means in these United States.

5. That the council be recommendatory only.
As for the first ideal laid down for the council, that it be recommendatory only let me say this: It will be very difficult indeed for the council at Poston to learn what that means. It will learn only by having its plans turned down and its desires for inquiry or action frustrated. Much of its activity will be directed to exploring the limits of its own authority, and the danger is that it will become disillusioned and disheartened if it finds them too narrow. It will have to learn step by step just whom it can recommend things to, just whom it has right of appeal to, and all this can take place only as it goes from debate to debate. It will take tact and patience to turn it into a democratic legislative body in the narrow field in which it must operate.

C-6-I
HISTORY OF SELF GOVERNMENT IN POSTON, Unit 1

On December 18, 1942, the second duly elected community council took office. Franklyn S. Sugiyama was named chairman; Hiroshi Amano, vice chairman; and George S. Fujii, executive secretary. The above named men were seated by a vote with the 36 councilmen, who, in turn, were elected by popular vote. Anyone in Poston, over the age of 18, is entitled to ballot, regardless of sex or nativity.

The qualification for regular councilmen include American citizenship, and an age limit of 21 years and over. The ages of the Councilmen begin at the minimum age up to 45 years, with the average age being about the early thirties.

When the Council took office in December, two new administrative bodies, the Executive Board and the Labor Relations Board were already on the scene. As time progressed, these two untried and novel appendages functioned with varied and indifferent success. Recently, with new personnel replacing some of the old faces, these two Boards have been revised and have been officially blessed with recognition from the Council and the local WRA officials.

The function of the Executive Board is to act as advisors to the Project Director and the Unit Administrator. It is hoped to gear the Executive Board with the Unit Administrator's office to smooth the many problems concerning the welfare of the evacuees. The Labor Relations Board is strictly a mediation and arbitration body in labor disputes involving the evacuees and the project officials. They have settled over 30 cases. Both Boards have an eight man membership, with equal representation from issei and nisei, with secretaries. They are responsible to the Council, Project Director and the Unit Administrator.

An important part of the Council is the advisory staff, now enlarged to include a single issei member from each block. This group meets jointly with the Council, taking active part in all matters. The only restriction to the issei members is voting; they cannot ballot under the present WRA rulings as councilmen. This arrangement has been adopted since the second Council took their seats. It seems to be working with marked success. Thus, it can be seen that the issei and nisei are equally represented in the Council.

George Y. Kato is chairman of the advisory group. Dr. Mizushima is vice-chairman; Kenji Kawabe is executive secretary. The meetings have been held on the average of about twice weekly. It is to be noted that the office of executive secretary is the only salaried post in the Council outside of the staff secretaries. All the Councilmen serve without remuneration. It might be interesting to note, also, that the population of Unit 1 is about 10,000.

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Among the major accomplishments of the second Council is the promotion of popular interest in school construction, speeding up the work by assuming the responsibility for the manpower. The Council has negotiated a contract with John Stahl, Los Angeles, providing a defense industry. The labor for this factory, specializing in garnishing camouflage nets for the U. S. Army, will require about a thousand workers, with Unit 1 providing at least one half of the personnel.

Another novel factor concerning the income from this defense industry is the distribution of the income. The factory workers, under a plan proposed and operated by the Council, will share the income with the other workers on the project. Although this share-the-wealth plan is less than a month old, it is hoped that it will be successful.

Improvements in the local press and the store services have been noted since the Council focused attention to their deficiencies. Through the Council's effort, a two-page Japanese language section for the issei readers has been added as a daily feature to the local press.

A licensed attorney has been placed on the Judicial Commission through an ordinance passed by the Council. According to George Fujii, who also is the Clerk of the Judicial Commission, there has been a total of 72 cases heard. Convictions have resulted in about two-thirds of the trials with the guilty being freed on probation in some instances; and jail sentences for 2 or 3 days has been meted at other times. The Commission tries only misdemeanors while the felonies must be turned over to the Arizona state courts. So far, in Unit 1, no felony cases have resulted.

In actual working, it might be noted that the Council follows closely the previous body, performing most of the hearings by committee, then, after a general discussion among all members, a resolution is passed. However, the Council has only recommendatory power.

A new permanent form of government is being studied. A charter has been recently completed which will come up for discussion on the Council floor within a few days. This charter provides for a central government binding the three units of Poston into a single body with a larger scope of authority.

In several memoranda and circulars issued by the War Relocation Authority in March and April, 1942, the residents of the relocation centers were promised an opportunity to govern themselves. During May, a Civic Planning Board was created in Poston, composed of 8 representatives, one from each of 8 groups of blocks called "quads."

Roy Yoshida, Kosaku Tamura and Elmer Yamamoto were chairmen, the Board considered various plans for self-government.

While the Civic Planning Board was still working on its plan, an order came from the WRA in Washington establishing a set of regulations for self-government. This order, dated June 5, led to the disbanding of the Board. It provided for a temporary government with elected representatives forming a community council.

Members of the Council were restricted to American citizens, and the Council's relationship to the administration was established as advisory. During the latter part of June, plans were laid with the assistance of T. H. Haas, Project Attorney, for the establishment of the new organ.

On July 21, a regular election was held in Unit 1. A heavy vote resulted in the election of 31 delegates, one from each occupied block. The Councilmen were sworn into office at Pioneer Grove the next day. A subsequent election on September 1 increased the number to 36 Council members.

The first meeting of the Council was held on July 23. Dr. T. G. Ishimaru was elected Chairman; Hidemi Ogawa, vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary Tachibana, secretary; and Frank Kuwahara, sergeant at arms. The new organization has met at least once weekly since its inception, at first in mess halls or recreation halls in various parts of the community. Even now, the Council has no regular meeting hall.

The Council proceeded to become active in the solution of the immediate practical problems of the center. Its first action was to set up ten committees designed to promote the welfare of the residents. The committees included: law and order, public relations, social welfare, recreation, community enterprises, education, public health, food and housing, work projects. The committee on food and housing was later changed into two separate groups and a finance committee was appointed.

The committee on law and order, working with the Chief of Police and the local law department promptly drafted a Code of Offenses designed to regulate the behavior of the citizens; and to provide a basis of authority for the Police Department. It also drew up a set of traffic regulations. Both of these Codes were quickly passed by the Council and submitted to the Project Director for his approval.

For the purpose of enforcing the codes, a Judicial Commission was established, composed of three council members. Seichi Nomura was named chief magistrate, the position that he still occupied. At present the court hearings are held at least twice weekly and are open to the general public.

The committees of the Council have taken the position that action should be based on knowledge and have accordingly organized inquiries into various aspects of Poston life. These are regarded as preliminary to constructive action and so far have dealt with the following: hospital and medical care, food supply, community store, education, social welfare, and labor relations.

The Community Council has developed a plan for the participation of issei residents in the political life. An issei board of nine was elected on September 28. The members of the board meet with the Council and participate as members of the committees. In this manner, the knowledge and experience of the issei is brought to bear on all community problems.

During the middle of November, 1942, the members of the original temporary Council resigned as a body in protest when their demand for a local trial centering around two youths was denied. For a period of about a month, the community government was more or less in a state of collapse, although a representative body of issei and nisei were in session at various times, straightening out the tangled skeins that eventually freed the two young men of crime. It was this body that created the Executive Board and the Labor Relations Board. This representative body, known as the Civic Planning Board, did not fulfill the demands of the WRA regulations. Thus, this Planning Board, like the first Planning Board, was soon disbanded, making way for the second community council.

Dated February 10, 1943

APPROVED:

Franklyn S. Sugiyama
Chairman, Temporary
Community Council, Unit 1
Poston, Arizona

OATH OF OFFICE
COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF POSTON

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Community Councilman of the Community of Poston and will act for the best interests of its residents. I will preserve and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws passed by the Community Council and Local Councils of the Community of Poston.

THH/as

File



Season's Greetings

United We stand

so hand and hand let us strive for

a Better and Brighter

New Year

Poston Community Council
Poston, Arizona

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL
Colorado River Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

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Questionnaire Results

Below is the statistics after compiling the survey of the evacuees of Poston to determine whether they wish to remain in the W. R. A. center or to relocate.

Out of the 3,073 evacuees who answered the questionnaire, the figures as determined by the survey are as follows:

Evacuees who desire to remain in the center for the duration	1,846
Evacuees who desire to relocate	937
Evacuees who are undecided	<u>290</u>
Total number of evacuees who completed the questionnaire	3,073

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The Community Council Article 11.

Sec. 1. b.

In lieu of a fine the Council may provide for the suspension of the defendant, UPON CONVICTION , from work privileges, etc. etc. etc.

It is a fundamantal principle of law that a defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and in case of a reasonable doubt whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown, he is entitled to an acquital.

Sec. 5.

The quorum of the Community Council shall be 2/3 of its entire membership, and a majority vote of shall be necessary to ADOPT ANY MOTION (instead of "pass any rule".)

The foregoing changes may perhaps serve to clarify true intent of the drafting committee of the proposed Charter and there is every reason to believe that the Project Director or his legal adviser will give them ready approval.

RESOLUTION

REQUESTING PHYSICIANS BE ALLOWED CIVIL SERVICE PAY

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Community Council of the Colorado River Relocation Center that in the pursuit of the relocation program, several Centers have lost a number of physicians and surgeons from their medical staffs resulting in serious handicap to their health service and lowering of the people's efficiency as workers through inadequate health service and increased anxiety and fear among the residents; and

Whereas, it is inevitable, in fact imminent, that we will be faced with the same problem of our doctors relocating, and leaving the hospital short staffed; and

Whereas, once our doctors leave they will necessarily have to be replaced by appointed doctors at a salary in keeping with outside pay standards; and

Whereas, it is a known fact that such a degree of scarcity exists on the outside that it is extremely difficult if not impossible to secure the services of a qualified medical man for a relocation center; and

Whereas, the duties of a physician and surgeon are such that they cannot be carried out by substitution of personnel; and

Whereas, the matter of cash remuneration for services rendered and working conditions are a large consideration in any decision to relocate or remain in the Centers; and

Whereas, we sincerely believe that gravity of a condition which would enable a situation to arise wherein the Center has insufficient doctors to meet the health needs of the Center warrants special measures;

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Community Council of the Colorado River Relocation Center, through our Project Director, W. Wade Head, request the War Relocation Authority to (1) make an exception to the established pay rate for the WRA project workers in the case of the physicians and surgeons employed on the Hospital Staff, and (2) establish such pay rate and or working conditions as to assure the Center of an adequate medical staff remaining for the duration of the Project.

Community Council,
Poston, Arizona

MESSAGE TO THE POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

J 1/13

Mr. Chairman:

Members of the Poston Community Council:

We all regret that Mr. Head is not present to join us, for today there has come together under the new charter, a Community Council representing all of the people of Poston. Today marks another milestone in the building of a community. I extend congratulations to the residents of Poston and to you gentlemen as their chosen leaders.

The first evacuees arrived here little more than a year ago: This first group, the volunteers, found the raw conditions of a new settlement. As additional groups arrived, it was possible to think only of the essentials of food and water and a place to sleep. But even during the first few weeks people began to beautify grounds and houses. The first months were difficult, but the people of Poston responded to the need to do the things that gave greater comfort and satisfaction.

As we look around us today, truly there has been remarkable progress. Within the blocks there are trees and grass and vegetables. Schools are being built. Farmland has been cleared, the land leveled and preparations made for producing our food-stuffs in great quantity. Chickens and hogs are being raised to produce meat. Many people have found productive and satisfying employment.

The progress made so far has been in response to the needs of the community. These needs are ever changing and a progressive community is one which is never satisfied with things as they are. The coming year brings new problems. Many hundreds of people will find new homes for themselves in other parts of the United States; but there will be many who, during the coming months, will continue to live here. For these people and their children, there must be schools, hospitals; and the opportunities for the enjoyment of at least the simple pleasures and necessities of life.

Upon you, as representatives of the Community of Poston, the responsibility for a well-ordered and a productive community rests heavily. There is one problem which we must be willing to accept as a major problem during the coming year. That problem is the production of a considerable quantity of food.

The food situation in the United States has become more critical with each passing month. The demand for food for our armed forces and for shipment abroad to feed destitute and starving populations is an increasing demand. The supplies of food are not adequate to meet all the requirements. As a result, rationing has been a step to insure the equitable dis-

tribution of foodstuffs. Naturally, the people of Poston are subject to the conditions of rationing in the same way as the people of any community in this country. Rationing, however, is no guarantee that we will be able to secure even those foods to which we are entitled. Shortages have developed as demands became greater. We may expect that for periods of time the supply, especially of meat and of fresh vegetables, will be greatly limited if not entirely lacking.

In some respects, however, this community is favorably situated. We have already taken steps to provide a portion of our meat requirements. There are many hundreds of acres of farm land which, with the application of effort, can be made to supply a sizeable proportion of our requirements.

For this coming year, a total of \$11,350,000 has been requested of Congress to buy food for all relocation centers. This amounts to about 31¢ per day per person. It has been estimated that the projects will produce five million dollars worth of food which is equal to about 14¢ per day per person. If we are to produce our share, it is necessary that during the coming year we raise \$483,000 worth of vegetables, pork, poultry and eggs. This can be done but it can be done only if the community is fully aware of the necessity of cooperative effort in producing foodstuffs. It has been reported that there are some who have taken the attitude that since the government has put us here it is the responsibility of the government to feed us. Let me call to your attention that no matter what sum of money is made available for the purchase of foods, it may be impossible to secure the kind or quality that we want if these foods are not on the market, or if their use is required by the Army or in lend lease. We may also expect that we will receive foods of lower quality than we should like. The solution to this problem is largely in your hands. The Community Council can accept as its first responsibility the informing of the people of Poston of the situation, but there is need for the full realization that unless we are able to utilize water, the soil and the manpower of this community in food production, that we are going to be without some foods we would like and need.

The task of producing for ourselves is not an impossible one. There are hundreds of men who have been successful farmers in California who know what to do and how to do it. You have been credited with being the best farmers in America. The task is one of making certain that all realize their individual responsibilities. We are faced with one of the most definite problems since Poston's beginning. The solution is also one of the easiest and clearest. We know the problem, we have the skill, the manpower, and the land. It is only necessary to show the people that the problem exists and that the solution is in our hands. The previous Council has already opened the channels of cooperation by meeting with the block councils. We would be a long way toward the solution of this problem if you would hold by the end of this week another series of meetings to discuss food production with the people of the blocks.

The agricultural committees of the Community Council and of the Local Councils might, also, begin to work out the details of utilizing skills and manpower. During the past few months community problems of this kind have been met and solved by the cooperative efforts of the Council and its affiliated boards, and for these efforts we are all deeply grateful.

The problems and needs of Poston are common to all three units. In the past we have attempted to solve these by independent action. Today and in the future, however, we need to work together as a team with coordination of effort and discussion between the units. It is the challenge of this Council to merge the unit rivalries to work in unison for the benefit of all. In this effort we must respect the rights of each unit to solve its individual problems, and they will be many, but for those common problems we must pull together as a team.

The analogy might well be made of State rights and Federal rights. This Council represents the Federal or common interests of all. The Local Councils are like the States and represent local interests.

The nice adjustment of relationships in this working agreement is needed for a well organized community.

Once again, I wish to congratulate you as the members of the first Community Council of Poston.

Ralph M. Golvin

Acting Project Director

EXCERPT OF NORRIS JAMES' SPEECH (given at the Temporary Community Council One meeting held Friday morning, 9:30 o'clock, January 15, 1943, at Ward 7 of the hospital.)

The Press Bulletin, started in May 1 continuing through October 1, operated under the "A" section of the Administrative Instruction #8. It was under WRA first with materials furnished by WRA. It could not accept advertising.

The staff of the Press Bulletin and a few of the printers in Poston in the months of October and September became interested in acquiring printing equipments through gifts, in exploring the possibility for acquiring equipments through acquiring advertising. We jointly made studies with the Board of Trustees of Community Enterprise and the City Council I plus II and III. On their own independent studies they arrived at the program we are following now: following Section "B" of Administrative Instruction #8. We have been directing the daily Chronicle toward complete control by the evacuee. It is complicated by the fact that it is necessary for us to acquire equipments to do the job of printing at the Project.

Also for our school and the people themselves we also hope to supply their need with printing. Also for our boys and girls and for certain adults who would like to take these courses we thought of the opportunity for establishing a vocational training here in Poston in printing. Gradually for a period of months adhering to Section "B" this program has been worked out. We are now acquiring printing equipment through advertising and gifts and small government subsidies.

We have a large Whitlock printing machine. We installed a modest subscription price. We will furnish wire service. We have a Business Managers Board who perform not only the servicing of the customers at the door, but working through small boys who deliver paper, through Community Enterprise, collection of money, depositing of money, auditing of accounts. That Board is set up and functioning; it ties in with the future Cooperative we have.

The Project not ready for that in-between period we have the Poston Chronicle in the same position as Community Enterprise was months ago when it was set up on its feet. It combines the virtues of a service organization--servicing people with news, picture postcards of Poston, etc. The whole organization is predicated on one thing, insofar as it is possible to do at the Project--training the people in definite occupational work as printing.

We are the only Project geared up sufficiently on long range view. We don't know what it means to cover a beat with no credit, no bylines, but that is what this little organization has done. Since the hot days of last May we have had with us 95% of our organization stayed with us at that time. We have three mimeograph machines on the Project of which we have one. The performance they have done is tremendous. We have worked under 8-A and now moving under 8-B. Under 8-B we have probably the freest press of any Project.

05

THE MEETING OF THE CIGARETTE RATIONING
COMMITTEE

Time: March 22, 1945, 3:00 P. M.

Place: Poston Co-operative Office

Those persons that attended the meeting were:

Messrs. I. Hiroto, K. Ishikawa, Shozo Sasuga, and
I. Yanamoto representing Unit I.

Mr. John M. Kubota representing Unit II.

Messrs. Shizuto Uyeki and T. S. Nishi representing
Unit III.

Messrs. Fred Akashi and Tom Miyamoto representing
Co-op.

The methods of controlling the rationing of cigarette
were discussed and the following ruling were devised:

1. No new additional ration card are to be issued based
on the list of second issue. (March 11-17, 1945)
2. The sale clerks at the Canteen are to honor one card
from each customer.
3. The cards of persons leaving the Project indefinitely
are to be picked up by the Block Manager and returned
to Co-op.
4. If the card is lost, stolen, burned, etc., the new
card will be issued only after 30 days through Block
Manager's approval.
5. Visitor Smoker must get a slip from Block Manager be-
fore a visitor's coupon is issued. A blank form will
be mimeographed by the Co-op and distributed for this
purpose to the Block Managers.

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE
Statement of Condition as of May 31, 1945

Balance on hand - April 30, 1945 \$3053.99

Receipts:

May 11, 1945-Received from College Bound Club - Unit I Poston High School - Scholarship Fund	\$1413.99	
May 19, 1945- " "	311.82	
May 25, 1945- " "	100.00	
May 31, 1945- " "	92.50	
	\$1918.31	
May 24, 1945-Received from Poston Cooperative Enterprises-allocation for the month of May, 1945	400.00	
Total receipts		2318.31

Total \$5372.30

Disbursements:

May 19, 1945-Check No.305-Paid to W.O.Gutlohn, film rental-a/c College Bound Club	\$ 56.78	
May 22, 1945-Check No.306-In favor of Minoru Okamoto-token of appreciation-approved by Community Council at its meeting of 5/15/45	50.00	
May 28, 1945-Check No. 307-Paid to Topaz Community Council - All Center Conference expense	7.26	
May 31, 1945-Check No.308-Paid to Films, Inc. for film rental, 4/23-5/22/45	254.98	
May 31, 1945-Check No. 309-Paid to Roshon, for film rental 5/1-5/22/45	21.48	
Petty Cash disbursements	11.57**	
Total disbursements		402.07

Balance \$4970.23*

* Cash in Bank	\$4864.30	C.C. Gen. Fund	\$ 602.08***
Cash on hand	92.50	Hospital Fund	2296.57
Petty cash-balance	13.43**	Movie Fund	210.05
		C.B.C.Scholarship Fund	1861.53****
Total	\$4970.23	Total	\$4970.23

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** PETTY CASH ACCOUNT

May 4, 1945-Check No.304-Issued for Petty Cash of Com.Coun. \$25.00

Disbursements:

Return postage on films	\$3.42	
Subscription to L.A.Examiner 5/7/45	5.15	
Funeral Wreath-for late Dr. Naniki, Unit III 5/7/45	3.00	
Total disbursements		11.57
Balance on hand-5/31/45		\$13.43

*** COMMUNITY COUNCIL GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand - April 30, 1945 \$547.37

Receipt:

May 24, 1945-Received from Poston Cooperative
Enterprises-allocation for month of May, 1945 400.00

Total \$947.37

Disbursements:

May 22, 1945-Check No.306-Issued in
favor of Mr. Minoru Okamoto as a
token of appreciation-approved by
C. Council at its meeting, 5/15/45 \$ 50.00

May 31, 1945-Check No.307-Paid to Topaz
C. Council-AllCenter Conference
expense 7.26

May 31, 1945-Check No.308-Paid to Films,
Inc., film rental 4/23-5/22/45 254.98

May 31, 1945-Check No. 309-Paid to Roson,
film rental 5/1-5/22/45 21.48

Petty cash items (as per Petty Cash Acc't) 11.57

Total disbursements 345.29

Balance on hand \$602.08

—000—

**** COLLEGE BOUND CLUB SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Receipts:

May 11, 1945 \$1413.99
May 19, 1945 311.82
May 25, 1945 100.00
May 31, 1945 92.50

Total receipts \$1918.31

Disbursement:

May 19, 1945-Check No. 305-Paid to W. O.
Gutlohn - film rental for 4/20-21/45 56.78

Balance on hand \$1861.53

4

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Community Council of the Community of Poston, County of Yuma, State of Arizona, is authorized under the Charter of said Community of Poston in Article 2, Section I, Sub-division (e), to license and require reasonable license fees from evacuee-operated enterprises.

WHEREAS, Poston Community Enterprises is an evacuee-operated enterprise within Poston and as such, is a proper subject for license to be issued by the Community of Poston.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the Community Council that Poston Community Enterprises be required to secure a license to operate its business from the City Clerk.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Poston Community Enterprises be required to pay as license fee the sum of \$500 for a license for the period commencing July 1, 1943, and ending December 31, 1943.

Done at Poston, Arizona, this ____ day of July, 1943.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Chairman

ATTEST:-

City Clerk

REGULATION NO. _____

-License Fees-

The Community Council of the Community of Poston do ordain as follows:

Section 1 (a). All evacuee-operated enterprises within the Community of Poston shall be required to secure license to operate such enterprises in Poston. They shall be required to pay license fees in an amount determined by the Community Council.

Section 1 (b). Before commencing operation, each evacuee-operated enterprise shall apply in writing to the City Clerk for a license to conduct said enterprise. The City Clerk shall refer the application to the Community Council for its approval or disapproval. All fees shall be payable to, and shall be collected by the City Clerk who shall also issue the licenses.

Section 2. All funds collected under this regulation shall be deposited with the City Treasurer of the Community of Poston, and shall be subject to appropriation by the Community Council.

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The foregoing Regulation was enacted by the Community Council of Community of Poston in session on _____ day of July, 1943, at Poston, Arizona.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Chairman

ATTEST:-

City Clerk

APPROVED:

W. Wade Head, Proj. Director
Colorado River Relocation Center

Dated at Poston, Arizona, _____ day of July, 1943.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMITTEE REPORT

1. The bonus scale is the same as printed with the understanding that production figures will be pro-rated to the even 100 feet. For example: The bonus on 30,000 feet is \$30.00. If the worker produces 31,000, he will receive \$32.00
2. A new worker will be guaranteed a \$5.00 bonus for the first month's work regardless of production.
3. There will be one Workers Dividend Fund for all of Poston. The equitable distribution of factory workers between the three units will be taken up by the Work Corps after the factory operation has started.

or the communities
4. The matter of a distribution to blocks/~~for~~ welfare purposes will be referred to the Work Corps with the suggestion that:
 - a. A certain amount be given each block monthly.
 - b. That this amount shall be 4% of the total fund.
 - c. That a lump sum be given each unit rather than the block.
5. That block meetings be held in all blocks on Monday, January 18. 1943.
6. That polls be open the following day from 9:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.
7. That all residents over 16 years of age will vote by secret ballot on the proposition:

"Do you favor the net factory?" _____ _____
 yes no
8. That the poll watchers shall be the block managers, Council Advisors and Councilmen.
9. That the ballots be placed in an envelope without being tabulated and that the poll watchers sign their names on the sealed envelope and note on the outside the block number and the number of ballots.
10. The envelopes will be turned to the Council Chairman on Wednesday morning and will be counted on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of the three Chairmen and any other interested witnesses.

310

December 14, 1943

TO: *Community Council -
dry goods*

Will you please take the receipts of all cash turned into the cashier to the treasurer of the Bazaar 310-8-D for a final check up.

Deadline is noon Friday Dec. 17, otherwise our figures will be considered correct and final.

Treasurer of Bazaar

310

December 8, 1943

TO: Community Council

FROM: Bazaar Committee

We wish to take this means to thank you and your co-workers for the fine spirit shown on the Christmas Bazaar. Your efforts and your splendid cooperation has aided towards a greater success this year.

To you and your committee we extend our sincerest appreciation.

S. Shirasawa
Chairman

Memo on file.

In answer to the above memo from Mr. Duncan Mills to Poston Community Council, stated that it was instructions received from Washington. Memo on file.

A memo sent to Mrs. Elma Barnbill from Poston Community Council was read, extending heartfelt sympathy of untimely loss of Mr. M. E. Barnbill. Memo on file.

A memo was sent by Mr. M. Hayashida, Chairman of Heart Mt. Community Council, Wyoming to all Center Conference Office proposing a resolution to have all schools kept open until the Centers are closed.

A memo was sent by Mr. Minoru Okamoto, Poston Community Council to Topaz Community Council approving the resolution.

A memo was received by Poston Community Council from Topaz Community Council also approving the resolution. Memos on file.

The following report was made by Unit 3 Administrator, H. K. Yoshimine:

Dr. Murase was expected to leave for Denver, Colorado, therefore a meeting was held Monday evening to retain him.

Project Attorney, Mr. Scott Rowley, stated all schools will be closed on August 31, 1945. To maintain schools, the P.T.A. and Reverends should make an appeal.

Mr. M. Fujisawa from the Relocation Office stated the following facts.

Recently some people relocated to Mid-West. They asked for financial aid from the Welfare because they did not have clothes to wear out of the Center. After going back and forth number of times, they were promised Resettlement Aid and when they arrived at their destination, and also to get some clothing before leaving the Center. A day before they left the Center, they were notified they would only get \$29.50 out of \$600 asked.

After much discussion it was decided to bring this matter up to the City Council and work together with Units 1-2-3, to help the people that need financial assistance at the time they relocate.

As there were no further business, the meeting was adjourned by the Chairman, Mas Otani.

RABBIT AND POULTRY REGULATION

Community of Poston

Be it ordained by the Community Council of Poston as follows to wit:

Section 1 It shall be unlawful for any person to breed, keep, or maintain live rabbits, chickens, ducks, or other poultry within a distance of 100 feet from any building or other structures used or occupied by human beings.

Section 2 Any person owning or having charge, care, or control of any rabbits, chickens, ducks, or other poultry who violates the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars or by imprisonment in the Project Jail for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved and adopted by the Poston Community Council at Poston, Arizona, on the 17th day of April, 1944, at 3:15 p.m.

/s/ Itaru Kubota
 Acting Chairman
 Poston Community Council

Approved: April 17, 1944

Duncan Mills
Project Director

PROPOSALS TO BE PRESENTED TO INTER-CENTER CONFERENCE

The following proposals represent the voice of the total population of Poston, Arizona, Units I, II and III, numbering approximately 13,000 residents.

- I. Requests of those who cannot either return to restricted zones or relocate elsewhere and their reasons.

Almost all of those with a definite income, or those who have the ability to operate a business, or those with enough confidence in themselves have already relocated, but those who are left would like to have the government continue with the present setup because they cannot relocate for the following reasons:

1. The economic security which has been built by them, during fifty years past, has been destroyed.
2. The majority of the residents have either sold at a sacrifice or leased for the duration their houses, land, stores and equipment used in farming, industry, business, etc.
3. The majority of the family heads are too old to start anew and their children, upon whom they depended, are in the armed forces of the United States; to relocate with dependents makes it very difficult to insure economic security.
4. Because we lack financial resources, (even if we so desire) we cannot enter farming, industry or commerce. Even though some may have the financial resources, they cannot obtain the high priority necessary to purchase the equipment they need to conduct their business. The insurance companies will not issue policies to Japanese because of the risk involved in case of trouble.

An Issei cannot buy or lease land in certain states due to Alien Land Laws. In some cities, they will not grant business licenses to Japanese. Moreover, the majority of the Isseis do not know enough English to go into business.

5. Due to racial prejudice of some individuals, labor unions, and other organizations, a person who held a position before evacuation will not be able to return to that position or to a similar one.
6. Due to racial oppression, a person who returns to restricted zones or who relocates elsewhere will have to live in constant fear. Although the army and the government have assured us of protection

of life and property, there have been several cases of threats, injury and damage to the few who have relocated or returned to restricted zones. It is very doubtful whether the government and the army can control the emotional feelings of the people at large.

7. The present relocation grant is so small that it is wholly inadequate to start a new life.
8. Religious freedom would be curtailed because of the fact that the majority of the residents are Buddhists and nearly all the Buddhist priests are excluded from the military zones.
9. Since evacuation, the policies of the WRA have changed a great deal and many promises were not carried out, perhaps, due to changes in conditions. As a result of constant disappointment and fear, the residents have become alarmed. Their minds are in a state of uneasiness and anxiety because the future is so uncertain.

Therefore, we the residents request that the center remain open for the duration guaranteeing security of livelihood, educational facilities, and medical care as agreed before and during evacuation.

II. Requests of those planning to relocate.

1. In order to guarantee security of life and property, we would like to have the Federal and Local authorities establish the following:
 - a. To establish a special agency to enforce existing laws in order to prevent anti-Japanese movements and to insure security from threats, bodily injuries or damages to property from individuals or organizations.
 - b. To guarantee a reasonable and just compensation in case of bodily injuries or damage to property.
 - c. To give financial assistance as to all the necessities of life until a relocatee becomes self-supporting.
 - d. To give financial aid to relocatees who need it in case of sickness or death.

2. The relocatees who plan to go into farming, industry, commerce, etc., request the following:
 - a. Loans of necessary capital at a low rate of interest.
 - b. To make it possible for all relocatees to buy, sell or lease land in any state.
 - c. To give a priority rating to buy necessary construction materials, fixtures, equipment, etc.
 - d. To make it possible to obtain any and all business licenses.
 - e. To make it possible to buy and all types of insurance necessary.
3. Relocatees would like to have the same job opportunities as Caucasians.
4. Repeal all wartime restrictions imposed upon the Isseis.
5. Compensation for all loans due to fire or theft of evacuee property while stored in WRA or Government warehouses.

III.

JL60

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA

PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH DIRECTOR MYER

- I. INCREASE IN DOCTORS-----At present, there are five evacuee doctors stationed in the three separate units of Poston, but the number actually working full time is one, as the other four are unable to offer their services full time due to old age and other reasons. It is essential that FIVE ADDITIONAL DOCTORS in the following categories be immediately secured for this center:
- 1 - Eye Specialist
 - 1 -- Surgeon
 - 3 -- General Practice Physicians
- II. COMPLETE DENTAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENT-----There are a great many residents undergoing hardships during mealtime due to unavailability of dental plates and are pleading for the establishment of an adequately equipped laboratory. Three such complete equipments are needed---one set for each unit.
- III. X-RAY MACHINE TO EXAMINE T. B.-----Only a small portion of this community has been examined for tuberculosis, and a WRA owned X-Ray Machine is necessary to complete this survey.
- IV. PROFESSIONAL LICENSE AND ASSOCIATION FEES-----It is requested that the WRA assist in the paying of license and association fees for professionals, such as DOCTORS, DENTISTS, REGISTERED NURSES, ATTORNEYS, etc.
- V. INCREASE IN CASH ADVANCE AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE-----It is requested that the cash advances be increased to the following figures:
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Wage Scale----- | Present \$19 to \$30 |
| | 16 to \$25 |
| | 12 to 20 |
| Clothing Allowance----- | Present \$3.50 to \$5.00 |
| Increase same amount in other brackets | |
- VI. ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ON INJURIES AND DISABILITY-----The amount for this purpose is inadequate and a considerable length of time is required before the compensation is received. It is requested that a quicker method of paying be worked out and an increase be made in the amount given to injured employees.
- VII. COMPLETE UNIFORMS FOR EVACUEE POLICE-----The lack of uniforms has greatly prevented the police from using their authority to the utmost in times of emergency as they could not be easily distinguished from other evacuees. The acquirement of special uniforms would not only raise the prestige of the Police Department but would command more respect from the residents.

VIII. INDUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 3000 ADDITIONAL EVACUEES FROM CLOSING CENTER-----

Regarding Resolution adopted by the Community Council on December 28, 1944. Since the Colorado River Relocation Project has the facilities of housing the greatest number of residents and is contemplating expansion of industrial and agricultural activities for self-sustaining program, it is requested that if and when the War Relocation Authority deem it advisable and necessary to close any other center, they consider transferring up to least 3000 evacuees desiring to remain in centers to Poston.

IX. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION REQUESTED ON FOLLOWING PROBLEMS CONCERNING RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM WITHIN CENTERS-----

1. Problem of relaxing the stringency of military orders and reducing boundaries and restricted military areas.
2. Institute rehabilitation program within centers for evacuees who are unable or hesitant to relocate by developing industrial and agricultural activities and paying prevailing outside wage scale and other methods of rehabilitating evacuees.
3. Utilize as many competent evacuees as possible under Civil Service rating for WRA positions in centers and outside.

X. ABOLISH LIMITATION FOR EMERGENCY WORK CORPS ON AUTHORITY OF PROJECT DIRECTOR
In expanding various activities required for setting this center on self-supporting basis, increase in present quota is necessary to carry out this program.

XI. WHAT IS THE FUTURE POLICY OF WRA FOR REMAINING EVACUEES?-----Is it to be same as present or to be put on self-supporting basis?

XII. SPEED UP SHIPMENTS OF EVACUEE PROPERTY FROM EVACUATED AREAS-----Heretofore, some shipments have taken from four to five months before reaching destination, and a request is made for more prompt delivery.

XIII. PROVIDE FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE FOR EVACUEE PROPERTY UNDER CUSTODY OF WRA-----
Present facilities for storing goods in barracks are fire hazards.

K. J. TAKASHIMA, CHAIRMAN

SPECIAL EDITION

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3

POSTON COUNTY FAIR

October 17th and 18th, 1942

CONTENTS:

1. History of Self-Government in Poston
2. Relationship of WRA, Office of Indian Affairs and Project of Poston
3. Poston Community Council, Unit 1 (Names)
4. Poston Community Council, Unit 1 (Committees)
5. Poston Community Council, Units 2 and 3 (Names)
6. Issei Advisory Block Representatives, Unit 1

Japanese translations of above contents.

Published by--Poston Community Council,
Public Relations Committee

Printed by----Issei Information Bureau

HISTORY OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN POSTON

In several memoranda and circulars issued by the War Relocation Authority in March and April, 1942, the residents of the relocation centers were promised an opportunity to govern themselves. During the month of May a Civic Planning Board was created in Poston, composed of eight representatives, one from each of eight groups of blocks called "quads." Under the chairmanship of Roy Yoshida, Kosaku Tamura, and Elmer Yamamoto, the Board considered various plans for self-government submitted by Poston residents. Utilizing the various proposals, the Board drafted a constitution, the Preamble of which is as follows: "We, the residents of Poston, Arizona, in order to secure for ourselves a just and democratic form of government, to promote through mutual cooperation the general welfare of our community, and to insure the maximum contribution of this community to our nation's selfare, do establish this constitution." The constitution provided for voting privileges and right to hold office for all residents of Poston, regardless of citizenship, and outlined a system of municipal government.

While the Civic Planning Board was still working on its plan, an order was issued by the War Relocation Authority in Washington establishing a set of regulations for self-government in the relocation centers. This order, dated June 5, led to the disbanding of the Board. It provided for a temporary government with elected representatives forming a Community Council. Seats on the Council were restricted to American citizens, and the Council's relationship to the administration was established as advisory. During the latter part of June, plans were laid with the assistance of T. H. Haas, Project Attorney, for the establishment of the new government. On July 21st, a regular election was held in Poston 1. A heavy vote resulted in the election of thirty-one representatives, one from each occupied block. The Council members were sworn into office at the Pioneer Grove on July 22, 1942. A subsequent election on September 1 increased the number of councilmen to thirty-six.

The first meeting of the Council was held on July 23. Dr. T. G. Ishimaru was elected Chairman; Mr. Hidemi Ogawa, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Mary Tachibana, Secretary; and Mr. Frank Kuwahara, Sergeant at Arms. The Community Council has met at least once weekly since its first organization, at first in mess halls or recreation halls in various parts of the community, and more recently in the new administration building.

The Council proceeded to become active in the solution of the immediate practical problems of the community. Its first action was to set up ten committees designed to promote the welfare of the residents of Poston. The committees included the following: Law and Order, Public Relations, Social Welfare, Recreation, Community Enterprises, Education, Public Health, Food and Housing, Work Projects, Building and Landscape. The committee on Food and Housing was later reorganized as two separate committees and a finance committee was appointed.

The committee on Law and Order, working with the Chief of Police and the Poston Law Department, promptly drafted a Code of Offenses designed to regulate the behavior of the citizens of Poston and to provide a basis for authority for the Police Department. It also drew up a set of traffic regulations. Both of these codes were quickly passed by the Community Council and submitted to the Project Director for his approval. The Code of Offenses has not been approved and is being revised. For the purpose of enforcing the codes, a Judicial Commission was established, composed of three council members of the Law and Order Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Seiichi Nomura. At present court hearings are held

at least twice weekly and are open to the general public.

The committees of the Council have taken the position that action should be based on knowledge and have accordingly organized inquiries into various aspects of Poston life. These are regarded as preliminary to constructive action and so far have dealt with the following: hospital and medical care, food supply, community store, education, social welfare, and labor relations.

The Community Council has developed a plan for the participation of issei residents in the political life. An issei board of nine was elected on September 28. The members of the board meet with the Council and participate as members of the committees. In this manner, the knowledge and experience of the issei is brought to bear on community problems.

Meanwhile the other two units of the Poston community have elected similar temporary councils. Poston 2 held an election on September 1 and established a community council of fourteen members. Mr. John Maeno was elected chairman; Mr. John Nakamura, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Masao Takeshita, Executive Secretary; Mr. Hugo Kazato, Legal Clerk; and Mr. Dave Imahara, Sergeant at Arms. An election was held in Poston 3 on September 11 and ten members were elected to office. The following are the officers of the Poston 3 Council; Mr. Harvey Iwata, Chairman; Mr. Sam Rokutani, Secretary, and Mr. Ed Takahashi, Treasurer.

The Poston Community Councils have been spoken of frequently by the War Relocation Authority officials as having rapidly and efficiently laid sound foundations for self-government. Their actions have strongly influenced general War Relocation Authority policies in regard to self-government in relocation centers.

The Councils are now preparing for the next step which is to establishment of a permanent system of self-government.

September 29, 1942

Temporary Community Council of
Poston, Unit 1.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Since August 31, 1942, when the Judicial Commission first started to try cases in open sessions until today, a total of 44 cases have been heard, resulting in 40 convictions, with 3 cases remaining on the docket while one case has been dismissed.

The trials, for the most part, have been traffic violations. The attitude of the Commission has been lenient toward offenders. But since the inception of the Code of Offenses, considerable time has elapsed, hence, the Commission reasons that now everyone has had sufficient time to become familiar with the various sections. The Commission has started to expose the teeth in the law with greater penalties.

Commissioners on the bench now are: Seichi Nomura, presiding Commissioner, Hidemi Ogawa and George Fujii. Ogawa is Commissioner, pro tem, replacing Shig Imamura, who has a leave of absence to study sugar beet conditions in Nebraska.

Franklyn S. Sugiyama is clerk; Lily Y. Yoshimi is deputy clerk.

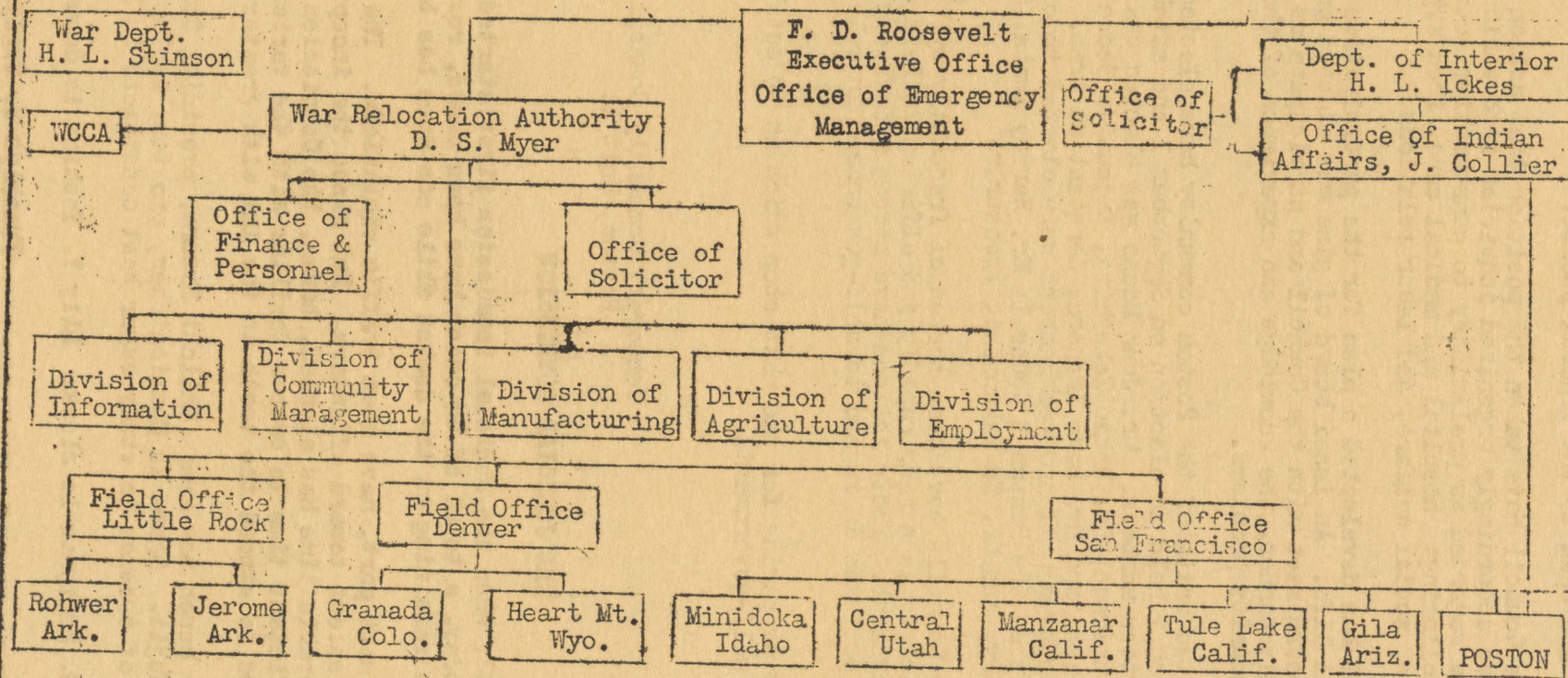
October 7, 1942

Franklyn S. Sugiyama, Clerk

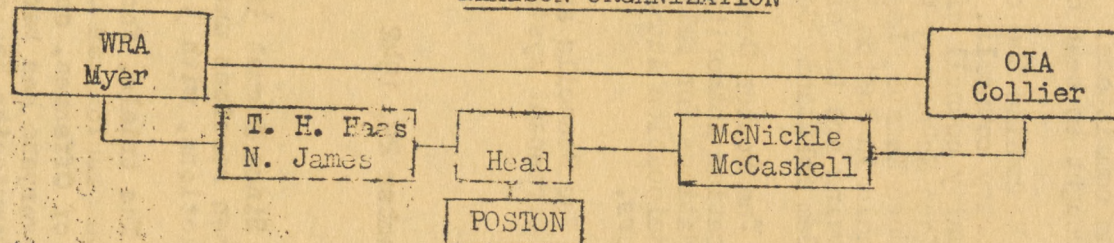
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RELATIONSHIPS OF WRA, OFFICE OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS, AND PROJECT OF POSTON
August 15, 1942



LIAISON ORGANIZATION



POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

UNIT #1

Block

- 15 Ishimaru, Dr. Tetsuya; Chairman
- 38 Ogawa, Hidemi; Vice Chairman
- 43 Tachibana, Mary; Secretary
- 39 Kuwahara, Frank; Sgt. at Arm

<u>Block</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>Representative</u>
2	Nakano, Arthur	27	Nakai, Hideo
3	Sugimoto, Andrew	28	Fujii, George
4	Hanamura, Harvey	30	Adachi, George
5	Kanegae, Henry	31	Masuda, Thomas
6	Ogata, George S.	32	Kawai, Frank
11	Kasuga, Bill	35	Nishioka, Harry
12	Katow, Smoot	36	Amano, Hiroshi
13	Miwa, Hideo	37	Nagamatsu, Paul
14	Nakamura, Robert W.	42	Sakemi, Henry
16	Taoka, Matsuo	44	Murakami, Yukito
17	Nishida, Masao	45	Nomura, Seiichi
18	Hiura, Dr. George	46	Tanaka, Frank
19	Kawashima, Masaru	53	Hara, Saichi
21	Saito, Dr. Frank	54	Suzuki, Harvey
22	Yano, Thomas	59	Uragami, Nobuo
26	Nishimura, Kay	60	Ono, Ray

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

UNIT #1

COMMITTEES

Chairman

Ishimaru, Dr. Tetsuya

15 - 4 - D

<u>Committees</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Committees</u>	<u>Residence</u>
LAW AND ORDER:		EDUCATION:	
Nomura, Seiichi, Chmn.	45- 8-B	Tachibana, Mary, Chmn.	43-12-D
Fujii, George	28- 9-A	Saito, Dr. Frank	21- 1-A
Ogata, George S.	6-10-B	Sakemi, Henry	42-11-A
Masuda, Thomas	31- 5-B		
PUBLIC RELATIONS:		PUBLIC HEALTH:	
Ogawa, Hidemi, Chmn.	38- 1-B	Hanamura, Harvey, Chmn.	4-12-D
Nishida, Masao	17-13-A	Adachi, George	30-12-C
Nishimura, Kay	26-14	Nakano, Arthur	2- 2-A
Yano, Thomas	22- 2-D		
SOCIAL WELFARE:		FOOD:	
Kawashima, Masaru, Chmn.	19- 3-D	Ono, Ray, Chmn.	60- 9-A
Hara, Saichi	53- 4-B	Miwa, Hideo	13-12-D
Suzuki, Harvey		Uragami, Nobuo	59-12-B
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:		WORK PROJECTS:	
Murakami, Yukito, Chmn.	44- 5-A	Katow, Smoot, Chmn.	12-12-C
Nishioka, Harry	35- 7-D	Kanegae, Henry	5- 6-D
Tanaka, Frank	46- 1-B	Sugimoto, Andrew	3- 5-B
COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE:		BUILDING AND LANDSCAPE:	
Amano, Hiroshi, Chmn.	36- 7-A	Kuwahara, Frank, Chmn.	39-12-D
Kasuga, Bill	11-12-A	Nakamura, Robert W.	14- 1-C
Nakai, Hideo	27- 6-A	Nagamatsu, Paul	37- 9-B
		HOUSING:	
		Kawai, Frank, Chmn.	32- 4-C
		Miura, Dr. George	18-11-D
		Taoka, Matsuo	16- 7-C

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

UNIT #2

Maeno, John; Chairman

Nakamura, John; Vice-Chairman

Takeshita, Dr. Masao; Executive Secretary

Kazato, Hugo; Legal Clerk

Imahara, Dave; Sergeant at Arms

* * * * *

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

UNIT #3

Iwata, Harvey; Chairman

Rokutani, Sam; Secretary

Takahashi, Ed; Treasurer

<u>Block</u>		<u>Block</u>	
305	Horibe, George	322	Takashima, Jimmy K.
306	Yamada, Kelly	323	Ouchi, Kingo
307	Iwata, Harvey	325	Kunitake, Roy
308	Rokutani, Sam	326	Hamada, Kay
309	Takahashi, Edward	327	Koga, Masato Roy
316	Yebisu, Akira	328	Yabuta, Takeo
317	Kadotani, Mack	329	Hibi, Mrs. Mabel C.
318	Otani, Masa	330	Asakawa, Moto

ISSEI ADVISORY BLOCK REPRESENTATIVES

Quad 1:

Blk 2 - Nagai 永井
15 - Takemori 竹森
16 - C. Yamaguchi C.山口
19 - Nakachi 仲地

Quad 2:

Blk 3 - Nagai 永井
4 - Matsubara 松原
13 - M. Yamaguchi M.山口
14 - Kushiya 串山

Quad 3:

Blk 5 - Sugi 杉
6 - Omori 大森
11 - Dr. Murakami ドクター村上
12 - Eddow 江頭

Quad 4:

Blk 17 - Nishijima 西嶋
18 - Fukumoto 福本
31 - Mohri 毛利
32 - Endo 遠藤

Quad 5:

Blk 21 - Ishikawa 石川
22 - Okazaki 岡崎
27 - Kadowaki 河崎
28 - Niire 新納

Quad 6:

Blk 35 - Matsumoto 松本
36 - Mrs. Takahashi 高橋夫人
45 - Dr. Mizushima ドクター水嶋
46 - Tsukamoto 塚本
30 - Murakami 村上

Quad 7:

Blk 37 - Kanno 菅野
38 - Hara 原
43 - Nakawatase 仲渡
44 - Sashida 指田

Quad 8:

Blk 26 - Kawabe 河辺
39 - (none) (無し)
42 - Koga 古賀

Quad 9:

Blk 53 - Sakemi 酒見
55 - Nomura 野村
59 - Kodama 玉関
60 - Niiseki 新関

ポストン自治制成立經過

一九四三年三月と四月に戦時轉住局より数次に亘つて出された覺書及び同覺書に於きまして轉住地域にある全同胞は自治制を布くことが出来る旨約束されしこと

五月中に八名の代表者から成る自治制計畫委員會が、当ポストン市に成立した。代表者は各クワッドから一名づつ選出されたるのであります。

委員會は吉田ロイ、田村耕作、山本エルマーの諸氏司會のもとに種々ポストン市の自治制に關して当地市民に依つて提出されたる議案を協議いたし、それらの中から提案を基にし、委員會は憲法を作成せしめ、その前文は次の様なものであります。

「吾々ポストン在住者タルモノ正義的、民主的自治体ヲ獲得シ以テ一致協力同胞社會ノ安寧ヲ増進シ且又國家繁榮ノタメ最良ノ貢獻ヲサント欲シコニ本憲法ヲ制定ス」

本憲法は市民權のあるなしに拘らずポストン市の同胞は全て投票權があり、又どんな公職にも就くことが出来ることを規定し、又自治政府の組織の概要を示したものであります。

自治制計畫委員會が着々その案を進めて居り、丁度その最中、豫てより轉住地域の自治制問題に就いて考究中でありしハフシントン戦時轉住局より一つの訓令

が発令されました。そしてこの六月五日付の訓令が原因となり結局自治制計畫委員會は解散となり、選挙により選ばれた人々で臨時自治政府を作り、市参事會を構成する様になり、訓令でありました。参事會の會員は米國市民だけと云ふことになり、行政局に対する關係に於きましては、市参事會は顧問的地位に立つと云ふことになりました。

六月下旬顧問辯護士丁・ハース氏の協力により、新自治政府樹立のために種々の計画がなされました。六月廿日ポストン市一区に於き、普選選挙が施行され、各部落より一名づつ、合計廿一名の代表者が多数の投票者に依り選出されました。

一九四三年七月二日、バイオテラグロウで市参事會員の宣誓が行はれたのであります。その後九月一日の補充選挙で参事會員の数は三十三名より三十六名へと増加されました。

最初の市参事會の會議は七月二三日に開かれ、役員は次の様に決定されました。

議長 リトル、副議長 石丸鐵哉、書記 立花メリー、副書記 小川秀美、文書 諸氏でありました。會議は参事會が組織され、各所の食堂、或はリクレイションホール

に於て用かれて参りました。極く最近では新行政局ビルディングで用かれて居ります。

参事會はさうして當市の實際的諸問題の解決から活動を開始いたしました。先づ第一にポストン全同胞の福利増進を計る爲に十の委員會が設けられました。委員會は次の通りであります。

- 法制部 公民部 社會部 厚生部 商業部 教育部 保健部 食糧住宅部 企業部 築園建築部

以上の中、食糧住宅部は後に二つの委員會に別れ、又別に財務部が設けられました。

法制部は直ちに警察署署長並びにポストン市法律課(全辯護士を以て形成する)と根拠致しましてポストン市全住民の行為規範を定め、又警察署に實際的取締權力を與へると同時に刑法を制定致しました。又同時に交通法規をも定められたのであります。この兩者とも速に市参事會を通過致し、承認を得る爲に行政局長の手許へ提出されました。刑法は今のところ審議中で、未だ承認されるに到りて居りません。

法律執行のために参事會法制部員三名から成る司法執行委員會が設けられ、委員長として野村清一氏が任命されました。現在裁判所公聴會は少くとも週に二回開かれて居ります。一般の

人々に開放されて居ります。市参事會委員會は全その活動に當つては、認識を旨としなければならぬ、と、立場をとつて居ります。従つてポストン生活のあらゆる方面に亘つて精密な調査を行つてゐるのであります。これらはすべて建設的活動を開始するに當り、先づ爲さねばならぬ仕事ではないかと思ひます。今までのところ次の様な仕事を取り扱つて参ります。

- 病院及び医療 食糧供給 賣店 教育 公益 労働 などの諸問題

市参事會は一在同胞諸氏の政治參與といふ問題について盡力することと参りました。斯くて九月廿八日、九名から成る一在代表者會が成立いたしました。今後一在代表者會會員は、市参事會へ参加することとせられたのであります。その結果一在諸氏の知識と経験とか、ポストンの諸問題解決に大いに裨益することになつた譯であります。

更にポストン市の他の二区に於きても、又同様の参事會が成立いたします。ポストン市第二区は九月一日選挙を行ひ、十四名から成る参事會が成立いたしました。議長として前野ジョン氏、副議

長中村ジョシ氏、幹事長竹下正夫氏、事務書記加里ヒメ子氏、守衛 今泉デイズ氏の諸氏であります。

ポストン市第三区は九月十一日に選挙が行はれ十名の参事會員が選出されました。役員は議長 岩田ハヤシ、書記 六谷サム、會計 高橋エドワードの諸氏であります。

ポストン市参事會が速に適切にして鞏固な自治政府を確立しつつあると云ふことが屢々戦時轉住局当局者の話題に上つて居ります。

斯くてこれら當地域市参事會の行動は轉住地域の自治問題に關しき大に戦時轉住局の政策に影響を與へてゐるのであります。

今や市参事會は恒久的自治体の樹立を目指して次の活動に移らんとしつゝあるのであります。

一九四二年九月二十九日

ポストン市第三区
市参事會

ホストン市 参事會

第一區

ブラック

15	ド ^ワ 若丸	鐵哉	議長
38	小川	秀美	副議長
43	立花	メリー	書記
39	桑原	フランツ	守衛

ブラック

参事員

2	中野	アーサー
3	杉本	アンドリュー
4	花村	ハーヴェー
5	鐘ヶ江	ヘンリー
6	緒方	ジョージ
11	春日	ビル
12	加藤	スムート
13	三輪	秀雄
14	中村	ロバート
16	田岡	松雄
17	西田	正夫
18	^{ワタ} 日浦	ジョージ
19	河島	勝
21	^{ワタ} 斎藤	フランツ
22	矢野	タマス
26	西村	ケイ

ブラック

参事員

27	中井	秀雄
28	藤井	ジョージ
30	安達	ジョージ
31	増田	タマス
32	河合	フランツ
35	西岡	ハリー
36	天野	宏
37	永松	パウル
42	酒見	ヘンリー
44	村上	幸仁
45	野村	清一
46	田中	フランツ
53	原	友一
54	鈴木	ハーヴェー
59	浦神	信雄
60	小野	レイ

ホストン市 参事會 委員會

第一区
議長 199- 石丸 鐵哉 15-4-D

法制部 (LAW AND ORDER)

法律規則ヲ司ル部門

	BLK.	BLDG.	APT.
野村 清一郎	45	8	B
藤井 乔治	28	9	A
緒方 乔治	6	10	B
増田 タマス	31	5	B

公民部 (PUBLIC RELATION)

市参事會ト一般居住者ト接觸
連絡ニ當ル部門

小川 秀美 部長	38	1	B
西田 正夫	17	13	A
西村 ケイ	26	14	
矢野 タマス	22	2	D

社會部 (SOCIAL WELFARE)

社會公益ニ関スル部門
例……身土相談

河島 勝 部長	19	3	D
原 ェー	53	4	B
鈴木 ハーヴェー	54	2	B

厚生部 (RECREATION)

娛樂, 厚生ニ関スル部門
例……運動, 講演會

村上 幸仁 部長	44	5	A
西岡 ハリー	35	7	D
田中 フランク	46	1	B

商業部 (COMM. ENTERPRISE)

公利企業ニ関スル部門
例……キャンペーン

天野 宏 部長	36	7	A
春日 ビル	11	12	A
中井 秀雄	27	6	A

教育部 (EDUCATION)

学校教育ニ関スル部門

	BLK.	BLDG.	APT.
立花 メリー 部長	43	12	D
斉藤 フランク	21	1	A
酒見 ヘリー	42	11	A

保健部 (PUBLIC HEALTH)

公衆, 保健衛生ニ関スル部門

花村 ハーヴェー 部長	4	12	D
安達 乔治	30	12	C
中野 アーサー	2	2	A

食糧部 (FOOD)

小野 レイ 部長	60	9	A
三輪 秀雄	13	12	D
浦神 信雄	59	12	B

企業部 (WORK PROJECT)

産業ニ関スル部門

例……アドビー, 農業, 工場

加藤 スムート 部長	12	12	C
鍾 ケイヘンリー	5	6	D
杉本 ネイビー	3	5	B

築園建築部 (BLDG. & LANDSCAP)

奈良 フランク 部長	39	12	D
中村 ロバート	14	1	C
永松 パウル	37	9	B

住宅部 (HOUSING)

河合 フランク 部長	32	4	C
日浦 乔治	18	11	D
田岡 松雄	16	7	C

ホストン市 参事會

第二区

議長	前野	ジョン
副議長	中村	ジョン
幹事長	竹下	正夫
書記	郷里	ヒューゴー
守衛	今泉	ディウ

ホストン市 参事會

第三区

議長	岩田	ハーヴェー
書記	六谷	サム
會計	高橋	エドワード

ブラック

参事員

ブラック

参事員

305	堀部	ジョージ
306	山田	ケリー
307	岩田	ハーヴェー
308	六谷	サム
309	高橋	エドワード
316	栗	明
317	門谷	マック
318	大谷	マサ

322	高嶋	ジミー
323	大内	欽吾
325	國竹	ローイ
326	花田	ケイ
327	古賀	正人
328	数田	武夫
329	日比	メーブル
330	浅川	モト

Block No. _____

Date te _____
Weather _____

LOG

I STAFF

- (A) Business Calls
- (B) Meetings (specify time, place, purpose).
- (C) Surveys

II BLOCK ACTIVITIES

- (A) Work Report
- (B) Block Charges
- (C) Block Meetings
- (D) Employment
- (E) Social Activities

III EMERGENCIES

- (A) Medical Dept.
- (B) Fire Dept.
- (C) Police Dept.
- (D) Other Emergencies

IV VISITORS

- (A) Business
- (B) Social

V MEMORANDUMS

- (A) Notices Received
- (B) Announcements

VI REMARKS

- (A) Complaints (includes all, regardless of nature or importance)
- (B) Suggestions
- (C) Questions and Answers

VII MISCELLANEOUS

- (A) Supplies
- (B) Requisitions

VIII MANAGER'S NOTES

(First log entry started September 8, 1942)

~~in camp~~

ATTITUDES OF VARIOUS AGE GROUPS TOWARD COUNCIL ELECTION

16 to 20 years of age

Miss M.Y. (16) Kitchen Help

Vote for what? I didn't even know about it. Why doesn't somebody tell me these things?

Miss C. H. (17) Kitchen Help

I didn't know about it. I don't know anything about what the election was being held for. What's a council?

Miss Y. F. (16) *High School Student*

I didn't vote. I didn't know anything about it. Why didn't somebody tell me these things? Where do you get such information?

Miss H. K. (17) *High School Student*

I didn't vote because I didn't know anything about it.

Miss Y. K. (19) Dietician

I didn't know about the election until the last minute. Anyway, the fellow I voted for is a good guy. He's the most capable of the four candidates. C. I. is too quiet. I don't think he has any backfire.

20 to 30 years of age

Mrs. T. S. (29) *Kitchen Help*

I just didn't think about the election. Nobody reminded me. I was busy working in the kitchen and didn't think about it till after 2 o'clock. I intended to vote. I didn't mean to be rude.

Miss F.S. (24) Secretary

The candidate I voted for won the election. I think he is able to work for the best interests of the block. I don't know if I voted wisely or not but I think he will work for the Isseis and the Niseis.

Mr. J. S. (21) *Apicarian*

I voted for this candidate because he is a man who really goes after a thing and on top of that he makes good use of his common sense.

20 to 30 years of age (con't)

Mr. J. M. (24) *Assistant Block Manager*

Since the block's stand was for no vote, no council, and since the administration would not recognize such a stand, it became necessary to elect council representative. Out of the four candidates nominated, I feel that the one I voted for was most capable.

Miss G. O. (27) Secretary

I really didn't think very deeply when I voted for the council representative. To tell you the truth, I voted for my next door neighbor. I know that the other fellow was very well educated and was capable in every respect, but as you know, people have the tendency to vote for their friend. The candidate I voted for is very easy to approach and talk to. I can express my thoughts and ideas without any feeling of inferiority. The other fellow is heads above the crowd and to say the truth, I am really afraid of him. I cannot approach him with the ease of mind that I can approach the one I voted for.

Mr. C. Y. (25) *Assistant chief of the Fire Dept.*

I didn't vote because I wasn't interested. The guys railroaded me in as nominee. Council hell. I've got enough headaches at the Fire Dept.

Mr. Y. I. (29) Carpenter

I didn't vote because I still stand for no vote no council. I didn't see any use.

Mr. T.J.T. (27) Custodian

I didn't vote because I don't like the idea of unique representation. I think it is very unfair to the Isseis. I refused to vote.

30 to 40 years of age

Mrs. E.K. (39) *Kitchen Help*

I didn't know what the people were voting for. I didn't attend any of the meetings and my husband doesn't tell me anything. Since my neighbors urged me to go to the polls so that Mr. L.T. would not be elected I cast my ballot for the candidate who won. I was in so much of a hurry that I had my apron on and a neighbor's baby in my arms.

Mrs. I (approx. 30) *Block Manager's Wife.*

I voted for that certain candidate because I believe that he is capable of holding the position. Once he makes up his mind that what he thought best is right and the other wrong, he will stick by his conviction. I think this candidate is fully capable of representing this block for both the Issei and Nisei's point of views. The candidates were not well known prior to the election. I really don't know the speaking ability of the candidate I voted for.

There are instances in which parents have scolded their children for signing petitions. The influence of the parents is strongly felt by the children. It is for this reason that the voting in this block was so poor. The majority of the older folks are strongly against voting.

At the various meetings I have attended, it seemed to me that the Issei are the ones who are failing to cooperate with the Niseis. At the meetings conducted by the Issei, I have never been able to follow their line of procedure, that is, it seems that they are always out of order and talking around in circles, instead of definitely coming to the point. It seems that most of the time they are up in the air. They have been blaming the Nisei and the JACL for being placed in these camps. It is their beliefs that we the Niseis are responsible for the present imprisonment.

I have spoken to many girls on this problem of attending meetings and I have also asked them why they didn't speak out in the meetings. The girls say that they cannot express their opinions at the meetings because their parents will severely reprimand them at home. It seems that the old Japanese convention that the women should be seen and not heard and the situation existing in the United States prior to the passage of the women suffrage amendment in 1916, is still a very strong factor here.

Mr. K. H. (30) *Carpenter*

I was working and forgot all about the election.

Over 40 years of age

Dr. A. T. (43) *Chiropractor*

Of the two candidates, I believe we have elected the one who is most capable of doing the best job. He is a graduate of the University of California. He has sufficient knowledge and a good background for such a position. He has all the capabilities which can be developed as time goes on. He knows he is going to have a tough time. If he thought he couldn't possibly do justice to the work, he would have turned in his resignation long ago.

I was approached but I refused to run because I have seen cases on the outside where doctors tried to mix politics and practice. Either one or the other was eventually neglected. I find that it is the best policy to stick to just one thing so I sidetracked the issue.

We have hard weather before us. Have you ever been to Point Lobos, Carmel, or the 17 miles Drive? If you have you will have noticed the weather beaten cypress trees. They are crooked and stumped, yet they are beautiful. This is exactly how we should meet our problems.

In our block, we didn't have many promising candidates. Of the two candidates, the college graduate is most capable. Of course, if we had elected a man merely because he spoke a great deal but whose thoughts didn't make any sense and didn't carry any weight, it would have been foolish. If a hunter went dove hunting blindfolded, he would merely waste innumerable bullets. Merely because a man speaks volubly does not necessarily mean that everything he says makes any sense. Have you heard the story of the cockeyed boy and a normal-eyed boy who went dove hunting? The normal eyed boy was shooting at a dove but wasted many bullets without hitting ~~at~~ it. The cockeyed boy thereupon said, "Let me shoot. Perhaps I can do better than you." The normal ~~ye~~ eyed boy gave him the gun. The cockeyed boy held the gun aiming in every which way and shooting all the while. Accidentally, one of the shots brought the dove down. The cockeyed boy said, "Look, I have done better than you." The normal eyed boy answered, "Sure, after you shot the tree all to pieces."

The councilman we have selected may be inexperienced but his knowledge and background ~~should~~ should pull him through the hard spots. His experience will do him good. He can put his education into good use. I feel he is broad-minded enough to present the Issei's ideas and opinions as well as the Nisei's point of view satisfactorily. We made a very bad error at the beginning when the Pre-Temporary Council was organized. We should have collaborated with some of the clear thinking, broad-minded Issei leaders. If we had, perhaps this present situation would not have arisen. All that we can do at the present time is to work as much as possible for the Issei rights. If we can show them that we are behind them and that we are working for their best interest, I think this problem can be gradually ironed out.

I believe that the best method is to form an advisory council of Issei in the blocks to advise the Nisei councilmen, thus making their work much easier. I feel that regardless how the Issei feel at the present moment, they will cooperate on problems which may arise from time to time if it is for the best interest of their block. By doing our best, we can gradually break down this present barrier and gain the confidence of the Issei. Until such a time, we will have to work doubly hard to make this end. This necessarily means that the newly elected councilmen will have to work twice as hard in order that we the Nisei might gain the Issei's confidence.

Published at Poston, Arizona
- Once in awhile -
Editor - Dorris E. Leanhard

FIRST EDITION
November 11, 1944

Price per copy: NIL
The fact that it is read
is ample recompense

GENERAL NEWS FROM COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION
CENTER LOCATED AT POSTON, ARIZONA

MILITARY NEWS

Sgt. Lee Dashney still is located in Italy. He has informed me that he has taken squatter rights on the piece of ground upon which he is squatting and while I do not believe anything has been done as yet about constructing a residence, he has started building the furniture. A recent letter states he has completed a cook stove, even an oven, so it is entirely possible I may have to go to Italy someday.

The Military Camp at Poston had quite a shake-up a few weeks ago which did not meet with the approval of Yours Truly. They shipped 16 of the M.Ps. to Los Angeles, taking with them my favorite dancing partner, one named "Mello", as well as my very favorite M.P., Pvt. John J. Murray of Philadelphia. Don't mind saying the place is not the same and while they sent replacements, me no like as well as originals.

COLD WAVE HITS POSTON

It rained all day last Sunday in Poston and turned very cold. The sun still was not in sight on Monday and Yours Truly was ready to pack up and leave - for, as I remember, we had cloudy days in the Middle West which was one of my reasons for "relocating". Tuesday the sun once again made its appearance and since we have had

- Cont'd next page -

NEW HOUSING MANAGER FOR
POSTON

Robert L. Rye arrived to take over the job of Personnel Housing Manager which had been held by "Ye Editor". Most people are of the opinion that "Bob" has not taken hold as well as he might have, including the former Housing Manager for she is still having to perform most of the duties of the position from her new desk. Incidentally she went into the Project Director's office as his Secretary and a very lovely person he is to work for.

There is a sequel to this story. Mr. Rye's resignation has been accepted as of the 15th, however, we have promise of another man coming out to take the job and what do you want to bet that this time the job will be done. The new man is coming out from ST. LOUIS.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

Word was received this week that M. B. Vaughn has relocated from Phoenix to Castle Hot Springs, Arizona where he is remodeling a resort, which job, it is contemplated, will take nigh until Christmas to complete. According to information I have been able to gather from Arizonians who know, it is quite a lovely spot in the mountains 65 miles west of Phoenix and one of those places that charge

- Cont'd next page -

SOCIAL EVENTS

On the night of November 18 at 9:30 p.m. "Ye Editor" is going to board a train in Parker, Arizona heading for Los Angeles, California, where she will visit Mr. & Mrs. David T. Hughes and sons, Mr. & Mrs. James Clanin and daughter, formerly of Farmington, Missouri, and ----- Johnny ----. Will leave L. A. on the nite of the 20th or 21st, arriving back in Parker the following morning. The trip is going to be a means of mixing business with pleasure. While in Los Angeles I shall look over the employment prospects and probably may "relocate" to that area around the first or middle of December. After all why else am I working at a "Relocation Center" if it is not to "relocate". That is, I understand, the object of our job.

On Thanksgiving eve Mr. & Mrs. M.B. Vaughn (Mother and Dad) and my children are driving to Poston. "Ye Editor" shall meet them in Parker (at the Corral) for a couple of drinks before driving on into Poston. They are going to spend Thanksgiving eve and Thanksgiving Day in Poston looking the place over.

COLD WAVE HITS POSTON
(Continued)

these lovely days of which I am so fond, and while it stayed cold at night for awhile, night before last and last night were very lovely.

We do have such lovely nites, there are no others that will compare, but since the Army took away "Johnny" without asking me I have no one to share these lovely nites with me. Someday I will - they can't keep Lee in Italy forever. He does not like it over there - I HOPE!

CONSTRUCTION NEWS
(Continued)

\$15.00 per day for reservations. Mother and the children are still in Phoenix and I am wondering how Mr. Vaughn will like living in a trailer when he returns from the grandeur.

Incidentally they have bought two lots and are planning to build just as soon as the job at Castle Hot Springs is completed. They do not like living in a Trailer.

Adv.

THE CORRAL

The only spot in Parker (and we're not kiddin')

Drink at the Corral-when you get hungry, go next door and eat-really good food. Return to the Corral and drink-then if you just can't make it home-there are cottages for rent out in the barnyard.

Don't Forget

THE CORRAL

WAR NEWS

Poston sent off, with a bang, 57 more of her boys to Uncle Sam's Armed Forces on Wednesday night, November 9.

Returning this week for a visit was one of our boys who had been injured in Italy and is still on a crutch. He has the Purple Heart, and ribbons denoting two years of service in the Armed Forces. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why we people here do not think of these people as "Japanese", but as "Americans", as so many of them are proving themselves to be.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION

There is being held a celebration in the High School Auditorium at 10 A.M., today. I am not at all certain of what the ceremony consists 'cause someone had to stay and run the project and I asked if it might be me. However, I understand that by 11 A.M., everyone will wind up facing west and keeping silent for 1-1/2 minutes. That was one reason why I didn't want to attend. I didn't think I could keep quiet for 1-1/2 minutes.

NEWS OF POSTONAIRES

The Postonaires (a two-voice combination consisting of Edith Dowin and Dorris Leanhard) are still warbling to their heart's content and much to the disgust of everyone else on the project. We know we aren't good (so does everyone else) but how do the people think we can improve without practice. We both

POSTONAIRES
(Continued)

like very much though, to work at the job of "trying" to sing and the discord people hear is not Edith, but "Ye Editor". She (Edith) has a very lovely voice, but she has to have someone to blame for the sour notes and my shoulders have always been broad. Up to date, however, we have escaped being scalped, and that isn't as easy as it may sound for we do have some Indians working here, so we feel quite safe and continue singing our way from the Camp to the PX.

NEW FURNITURE FOR MILITARY POST EXCHANGE

With the help of Mr. Mills (Project Director) we have newly furnished the PX. It is Nite Club fashion with tables and chairs, the piano and Juke Box, and it is really quite an improvement over the old way with settees lined up along each wall. I went over last evening to inspect the results and was quite proud that I had had a little to do with it, for everyone seemed to be quite pleased with the change.

Adv.

SANTE FE RAILROAD

Eastern service in minimum time - Western service requires maximum time.

Travel by way of

SANTE FE

Certainly! We have two trains each day!

Edith Fujaya

BIK "59" ZEPHYR

VOL. II NO. 2

POSTON, ARIZONA

AUGUST 1, 1945

GENIUS

Sgt. Minoru Masukane, First Nisei to be discharged from South Pacific action on points (87), recently visited his folks here in Block 59, and then went to Los Angeles to line up a job. He took the U. S. E. S. (United States Employment Service) aptitude test, scoring 109 out of a possible 110--which the employment service folks say, is "genius" rating.

DEPARTURE NEWS

Leaving us early Friday evening were Shig "Shima" Shimabukuro and Hiroshi "Icky" Iketani.

Shig is in a little town situated about 10 miles from San Bernardino called Fontana (we never heard of that town, Shig) and Icky has joined his father at the Evergreen Hostel on short term. If he finds a part time job as a school-boy satisfactory, according to Icky, he will apply for indefinite.

TRAVELLING AROUND...

It is the year 1952. I have worked very hard all these years and with the money I have saved up, I thought that I would take a trip around the states. Hollywood would be a good place to stop, I thought, so before I knew it, I was in the "town of the stars." I saw a big crowd trying to get into one of the biggest theaters there. Looking up into the lights, I saw that "Since You Came Back" was playing, with an all star cast--T. Boyer Kawashima, A. Baxter Sakai, H. Tierney Kawanami, T. Power Kinjo and Yok K. G. Montgomery. I must see this show, I said to myself, since all my old friends were in it. I stepped in the theater and heard a cry--"Candy, peanut, 5 shensh." Being hungry, I went to buy some candy, and who do you think the candy boy was? None other than Jimmy Nakano!

The next day, I thought I'd go see a real radio

broadcast--and I went to see the "Quiz Kids." A couple of the Quiz Kids looked so familiar that I looked closer. Well, well, Kazuo Harold Matsumoto and Takara Bobby Tsuchiyama! They always were sharp tho', weren't they?

The next day, I felt like going shopping. Since I wanted to buy a gift for my father, I went into a fashionable, "high-toned" men's store. There was a men's fashion show going on, and soon, a well-built fellow came onto the platform, modeling the newest styled knee-pants. And besides modeling, he cracked a joke. Sure sounds familiar, and no wonder--it's Muzzey Fujii! The same day, I went past a Hollywood night club. I heard that a really good orchestra was playing, so I went in just as the M.C. was saying, "We are very privileged to have with us tonight, Min "Barry" Nomura and his orchestra, plus the ever-popular vocalists, Joe Kokubun and Sue Yamaguchi. Sue looked very attractive in a chic dress, which was fashioned by the great designer, Mary Kawanami. I stayed on for the floor show too, and saw the famous three-piece band--"Yamo" Yamasaki and Nami Oyenoki on their harmonicas, and Yone Ban with her mandolin.

Thinking that I had had enough of Hollywood, I proceeded to go on to the other states, and I finally came to Chicago. Here, I met the magnificent coaches of the "Blackbirds", Tera Morinishi and Pete (cont'd on page 4)

COMING SOON!!

Don't Miss it!

GOLDEN HORSESHOE

starring

crooning, whistling,

and introducing **G. Haymes Matsumoto**

Gorgeous **S. Lamour Hokama**

THE STAFF

Editor.....Sad Kawanami
Feature Editor.....Aiko Sakai
Art Editor.....Hid Kawanami
Business Manager.....Fumi Tsuchiyama
Typist.....Mich Sakon
Reporters: May Hokama, Aiko Kohatsu, May Maruya, and Fudge Morinishi.

"PINK BLOOMERS"

by Yukio

(continued from the last issue of the Zephyr)

In the last issue, poor Yukio, no matter how much he protested, had to go change his mother's "too beeg no bloomah." He at last entered the store, and went in the elevator. It was then that he found out that he did not know where the lounge department was. To continue....

I stepped up shyly to the lady operator and blurted out. "Er--can you please tell me--what floor--that is--where the lounge--that is--well, you know--what floor the ladies' underwear--no!--what I meant was--well, where the women's stuff and all that are?" The operator was a sweet young thing, and she replied with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes, "Fourth floor, to the right. Are you sure you have the right department?" The women in back of me tittered. I blushed. Finally, I stood before the long-sought-for lounge department. Then--horror of horrors! I saw a friend of mine coming from the left! I whirled about hastily to the right. If he saw me here, I would never live it down! A book counter loomed before me, and I awkwardly picked out a book and buried my nose within its pages. The friend went past without seeing me. Whew! That was a narrow escape, I thought. I didn't realize at the moment that I was holding the magazine, "Ladie's Home Journal", and upside-down, too!...

Again, I faced the Women's Wear shop. Looking warily around, I stepped up to the lady at the counter, who was arranging some ????? in order. "Er---excuse me--but---" My voice stuck in my throat. "Yes, what can I do for you?" the lady asked amiably, "Do you wish to see something in the way of a present for your mother, or perhaps girl friend? We have a special price on our triple-creased slips today. And we also have some new black-laced silk underthings. Would you like to see them?"

BURNS UP...

I sputtered, as my face turned three shades redder than an overripe Wenatchee apple. Clammy sweat formed on my heated brow. "Er--what I wanted was well (Then in a rapid flow of words as my courage mustered up) -- will you please change these bloomers for a little smaller one? They're too big for me--er, I mean, for my mother. Here, I'll show you. (I unwrapped the bloomers at this point) Mom's waist is about two times larger than mine. Now you can see that these bloomers are two times over my waist size. See!" --- With these words, I threw the ample piece of lounge about my waist, not realizing what I was doing! Shrieks of laughter suddenly greeted my ears. I turned around to confront a ring of teenaged girls, who had gathered to witness my embarrassment! What a sight I must have been standing before them with a pair of large billowy pink bloomers decorating the lower part of my anatomy...

I don't know how I ever got out of there, but I did--and with a smaller sized pair of panties. And when I was out in the open air again, pale and haggard, I swore that from that time on, I would leave women and women's things alone! My days with bloomers were certainly over!!!

FROM The Staff:

The staff would like to say "Thanx a million" to Pvt. Min Nomura for taking time off to write a letter to the "Zephyr" which is printed in this issue.

We'd also like to extend our deepest appreciation to Tony Yamaoka, who mimeographed the last issue of the "Zephyr", and also to the print shop boys who ran off this issue.

My goodness, our block is getting slowly but surely empty, isn't it? It looks as though pretty soon we'll all be saying "adios" to Poston and to our friends. But we can keep in touch with each other by writing letters can't we? A lot of us will be going back to sunny Cal, and a lot of us out east, but let's hope that someday we can all meet again!

Our block lost three brainy teens the other day to Detroit--but what do you know? Someday they might all be professors at Wayne University (or maybe janitors.)

It looks as though we'll be seeing Pete and Tera again pretty soon--unless they follow a pretty girl onto the wrong train. Remember them "good ole days" when all the 59'ers were here?

Ummm, boy! Delicious watermelon is what we're getting a lot of nowadays. We were pretty lucky to have been able to get all we've had, 'cuz we've heard that prices of melons are sky-high on the outside.

She: "Whenever I'm in the dumps I get a new hat."

He: "I was wondering where you got them."

---O---

THRU' the keyhole

Golly, we certainly are going to miss personality gal Mitz Kohatsu, Prince Charming George Kohatsu, and muscle-man Chug Kawanami.

Oh, girls! Did you cast your peepers on Yone Ban's "Mike" when he was down on furlough? Oh, so cute!

Have you noticed how Tak Kawashima likes to tease people...and how much he enjoys to go to shows with his other half, May Hokama?

Say, Hank Nishida, how about telling us all about "Stardust"---and that certain soldier boy?

Wow! That Photogenic Shig Shima certainly has all the girls rushing him for his picture.

From far off Chicago, we hear that Nami Oyenoki and Gig Imai are still a "coo-some" two-some.

May Kokubun, we hear that you give all the boys competition with your smooth swimming and diving. How about some lessons?

"Tet-chan" Has been added to the long list of Hiro Nishida's admirers.

NOTE FROM THE BLACKBIRDETTES

If "Star" Fukuda reads this, we would like to take this opportunity to say "so sorry to have bothered you so much for those certain, certain, negatives--Thanx alot!"

WHAT A MORON!

Sizstor Moron always thought that a mushroom was a place to neck!

"POPPING" QUESTIONS at Jak Kawashima at May Hokama's

Q. What type of clothes do you like best on yourself?

A. Shorts.

Q. What honor gave you the biggest thrill?

A. Lets leave that.

Q. What bad habit do you have?

A. Bad habit? Well I don't have any good habits!

Q. What is the worst lie you ever told?

A. I never told any.

Q. Which of your features do you like least?

A. Least? Two inches above my head and two inches below my feet.

Q. What was the most you spent on one meal?

A. About \$3.

Q. Do you like to gossip?

A. No.

Q. How do you usually spend your evenings?

A. Exercise!

Q. Of what accomplishment are you most proud?

A. Well, I have to think back for 25 years. I didn't accomplish much. It says not to be too ambitious.

Q. What are your favorite sports?

A. Ping pong (I don't know how to play, tho!) Play marbles and play rubber guns.

Q. What was your most embarrassing moments?

A. Well back home I was swimming in a ditch with my birthday suit on and some good-looking Japanese girls came by. I couldn't swim or get out so I had to wait until they went away.

Q. Who do you think is the cutest girl in camp?

A. Saddle.

Q. What was the corniest joke you heard or told?

A. I don't know any, and my thoughts are too involved in other subjects that--uh--

Q. What does Charles Boyer have that you don't have?

A. He's slimy.

Q. What type of clothes do you like best on yourself?

A. Sportish clothes.

Q. What honor gave you the biggest thrill?

A. Oh, you reporters know that.

Q. What bad habit do you have?

A. Do I have any?

Q. What is the worst lie you ever told?

A. Oh, I told so much that I can't think of any.

Q. Which of your features do you like best?

A. Naturally, my pug-nose.

Q. What was the most you spent on a dress?

A. About \$8

Q. Do you like to gossip?

A. Sometimes, like all girls.

Q. How do you usually spend your evenings?

A. Sleep and read.

Q. Of what accomplishment are you most proud?

A. Well, that's a hard question. I hate to brag but there's a lot of things.

Q. What are your favorite sports?

A. Basketball, swimming, softball.

Q. What was your most embarrassing moments?

A. Every day I have embarrassing moments.

Q. Who do you think is the most good-looking boy in camp?

A. That'd be telling.

Q. What was the corniest joke you heard of told?

A. Taky's jokes.

Q. What do you and Martha Raye have in common?

A. She has a loud mouth and so do I.

Q. How do you like to spend your liesure time?

A. Dream.

Q. How do you like to spend your liesure time?

A. Look.

August 1, 1945

Pvt. M. Nomura 39865646
Co. M. 442nd Inf. Regt.
APO #464 c/o P.M., N.Y.

Zephyr
59-9-B
Poston, Arizona

Dear Madame,

I want to thank you for sending me your "wonderful" edition of the "Zephyr." It's really good to read what's going on in our block even if I'm a heck of a long ways off. More power to you gals and dames and stuff.

Let me tell you something about this chunk of land called Italy. It isn't as sunny as the travel posters want you to believe but I guess it's the same with California. You're lucky if you can take a sun bath without the clouds spittin' on you. The buildings are all made of cement and at least 2 stories high. The bottom story is for the horses and pigs. Only the rich can afford a wooden house. The same holds true with dresses... The seignorina that wears a cotton dress gets the envy of all the girls. Silk is a poor man's cloth, only silk is pretty expensive on account of the war. The cities are pretty filthy. I haven't been to a town that doesn't stink, even the ones that haven't been bombed. We've been to quite a few places but there isn't much to say about 'em. At the present, we're in a place called Pistoria. The 70th General Hospital has been evacuated so we moved in. Quite a nice place compared with sleeping in pup tents like we've been doing. Pistoria is about twice as big as Lecco. How big is Lecco? Lecco is 8 times as small as Milano. Milano is thrice as big as Bologna. Commo is 6 times as small as Bologna, Brescia is twice as big as Commo, San Miniato is twice as small as Brescia and Westmoreland is about the size of San Miniato so this place is about 4 times of Westmoreland. Capito? (understand) Well, so long--

TRAVELING AROUND...
(Cont. from 1st. page)

Keeping up their Poston record, it seems. I also heard from them that May Kokubun, the travelling missionary just back from India, had spoken at the largest church in Chicago, and had drawn an overwhelmingly large crowd.

Now I went straight to New York, stopping once at Detroit. Back in Detroit, Aiko Kohatsu was co-owner of the "See-um Clear Eyeglass Company," and Mitz Kohatsu was still trying to graduate from Wayne University.

At New York, I went to the Metropolitan Opera House. On this

night, they were featuring "the golden soprano" Hank Nishida, with Sad Kawanami and Yoshiko Nakamura as other featured stars. The "All-Girls' Orchestra" were the guests for the evening. Some squeaky notes came from the clarinet section-- and upon closer observation, there was Mich Sakon playing a clarinet. The orchestra also featured May Maruya and her magic violin, and for the first time they featured a male-- Jack Nishida and his enchanting tonette!

Coming out again into the busy street, I saw a bunch of girls swooning over a couple of passing Casanovas. Were

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN
BY "CUDDLES"

Dear "Cuddles",

That sharp looking boy on our block doesn't pay any attention to me, no matter how much I wink at him. What shall I do?

"Winkie"

Dear Winkie,

Why not try winking both eyes at him?

"Cuddles"

x x x

Dear "Cuddles",

My boss won't let me sit on his lap. I am light and very skinny. Can you help me?

Skinny Bones

Dear Skinny,

Next time try taking a cushion to put on your boss' lap. Then he won't be able to feel your bones.

"Cuddles"

they good lookin'! Their walk seemed familiar, 'cuz they were George Hokama and Hiro Kinjo! Going on a little ways, I came to a tall building with a sign in front-- "The New York Chronicle." I went in and met the editor, Sus Matsumoto. He told me that Archie Fujita and Hiro Nishida also worked here as artists, Leo Hokama as a sports reporter, and George Ige as a messenger boy. I thought I had better be running along and pretty soon I came to an attractive place called "Beauty Salon de la Madame Kawanami." Inside, I found "Chi-tan" Kawanami and her two assistants, Betty Ikeda and Akie Masukane very busy. Roy Ige, known as "Gorgeous Eyes" also worked here, demonstrating the "art of applying mascara."

Well, I had spent too much time already, so regretfully I decided that now I must go home--home to the dreary life of my little hometown---Parker.....