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Special  
Meeting of the Temporary Community  
Council, Advisory Board, Police  
Department, Gerald S. Sumino and  
Boys & Parents

December 16, 1943

Meeting of the following members held at Block 310-9-A on Wednesday, December 16, 1943, at 11:30 A.M. was called to order by Chairman Kelly Yamada in the absence of chairman Harvey Iwata:

Councillmen: Kelly Yamada, Mack Kadotani, Jimmy Takashima, Akira Yebisu, George Horibe, Tom Iwakai, Mabel Hibi,

Advisors: S. Shirazawa, K. Umezawa, T. Yamashita, Mr. Hiramatsu

Policemen: Chief Ken Sato, K. Manaka, S. Oda, T. Tajiri, G. Kageyama, Jack Sakai, Mas Iwaihara, H. Uyeke, F. Morikawa, Y. Tanouye, Rio Abe, Ben Hayeda, Carl Shogi, Thomas Tsunori, Frank Yonekura

Boys: William Tsunoda, Nobu Honda, Kiyoshi Nakamura, Charles Iguchi, Carl Kaneyuki, Chester Kaneyuki, Willie Okamoto, Tets Himaka

Others: Mrs. Fumino Honda, R. Kushino, Iwao Ishino, Togo Yamauchi, Tak Hamaguchi, Takeo Asakawa, Joe Ohashi, Gerald S. Sumino

Chairman Yamada asked Mr. Nobu Honda to present his version of the incident to the meeting:

Mr. Honda: Saturday noon, December 12, Joe Ohashi said that they needed dishwashers at Block 316 Mess Hall and so we worked. As a result he gave us work-cards permitting us to the dance at Block 327 Recreation Hall and to the refreshments at Block 336 Mess Hall. There were about 16 boys in this particular group. We sat down and ate one plate, and while we were eating, the place gradually filled up, but there were still lots of places unoccupied.



Poston 3 Police Dept



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It happened that 30 Squares fellows had finished one place and moved down to a second plate near us, leaving one place between this group and theirs. Some of the fellows from our group thought it was all right to eat the remaining plates so while eating, a fellow from Camp 1 came over and took a full bottle of pop from in front of one of the boys and put an empty one there. There were other fellows from Camp 1 at the other table who snickered and thought it was funny. Therefore as we were finished and going out the door, an explanation was asked of this particular fellow from Camp 1 for this action. The other party said that you boys should not have drunk two bottles. Why was the police from Camp 1 here when there was no reason for their being here? When Ken Sato came up, he took sides with the Camp 1 people.

Ken said something in Japanese so I said, "why in the heck don't you explain it in English?" As soon as I said that, there were some kibei present who started yelling "yatare, yatare". One big fellow in a tan sweater grabbed Charlie Iguchi by the head and hit him in the mouth. Charlie maybe took a swing at this fellow that hit him.

Yoshio Mamiya came in and broke this up. We all went outside and Kats Hanaka was trying to get the general viewpoint. Ken Sato said that he would like to get the fellow that told him to talk English since he would like to beat the heck out of him.

Next day we heard that Ken Sato was looking for these boys in regard to this matter. That's all I know.

Ken Sato: "I had come in with Gerald Munino and was sitting up toward the front eating. I didn't notice anything unusual until there seemed to be a commotion at the door. Therefore I got up and went into the midst of it to stop the trouble. I said in Japanese: 'We're all Japanese and on account of one bottle of soda, it is not worth talking or fighting about.' I said this in Japanese because there were quite a number of Isseis and these boys being Japanese, I naturally thought they would understand Japanese. The boys here know that I stopped the fight and didn't take sides with the Camp 1 police. When I got outside, I heard them saying that Ken Sato talked in Japanese and I don't remember saying that 'I would beat the heck out of the boy who told me to talk in English.'"



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Nobu Honda: He knows that we were niseis. I don't see why he does not speak in English.

Kelly Yamada: There are rumors going around that you are going to beat up the police.

Nobu Honda: Why did Ken Sato take sides with the Camp 1 police people?

Ken Sato: I did not take sides with the Camp 1 police, I just went in there to stop the fight or there would have been plenty of broken bones. I spoke Japanese because there were isseis there and naturally I took it for granted that Japanese would know Japanese.

Policeman: About 20 fellows were gathered at the exit door and Ken knew there would be a fight so he said in Japanese: "Don't fight over a bottle of soda pop." I really think that if it wasn't for him, there would have been a big fight.

H. Tsunoda: After we started to go home, Ken Sato came out and hollered something at us in Japanese.

K. Sato: I said, "We are Japanese, so why don't you know Japanese". What I want stopped are rumors that the camp 3 police started the whole trouble.

Nobu Honda: What I couldn't understand was that after I heard his explanation, I never thought that a police officer would take sides with any group. It isn't in the code of police to take sides. He blamed the whole trouble on us.

Policeman: He never took sides. He only said that there was no necessity, that it is not necessary to fight over one bottle of soda.

Ken Sato: I did not take sides with any group. All I said was that there was not necessity of fighting over one bottle of soda.

Nobu Honda: You said that you are a Jap and I am a Jap, and why shouldn't you talk Japanese. You told us that it was our fault and you took sides with the people from Camp 1. I think it was all right on our part to get an explanation from the Camp 1 fellow why he did such a thing.



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Tetsu Hinaka: From what I hear the Poston 3 police told the square 30 boys to stay back and when they give the signal go into the fight.

Ken Sato: If such a thing was said, it was not the Camp 3 police. It might have been a Camp 1 policeman.

Moto Asakawa: This trouble is an accumulation of what has been going for some time and we are here to get the details and the matter cleared up, and where we can give or take we have to do so to get along together.

Ken Sato: This matter came up because the removal of two policemen from the force has been asked. If this was just a recommendation or a suggestion, it is public already.

We left the 327 Recreation Hall. Gerald Sumino and I walked over to 326 Mess Hall and sat up in front. When the boys were going out, they were pointing at this one fellow from Camp 1 Police Department and what I heard was that they were arguing over a bottle of pop. So I went to Nobu Honda and told him don't fight over a bottle of pop in Japanese. I felt that the issei present should hear as well, so I said in Japanese. Right away, Honda said, "Why in the heck don't you speak in English", and right away trouble started. People were swinging and some grabbing bottles and I got into the midst of it and stopped it. They all went outside. Kate told me that these boys were arguing because Ken Sato spoke Japanese and so I told them that "those who cannot speak Japanese are tsuzarunai mono."

Joe Ohashi: I personally invited the Police Department of Camp 3 and they in turn invited the Camp 1 police. I let the boys in since they helped with dishwashing during the bazaar. They all did not have the work cards because I was short, but I personally told them they could come in.

Nobu Honda: We were invited guests and they started all the trouble there.

Question was then brought up as to whether all the persons present in the 326 Mess Hall that night had been invited or had any right to be there.

Joe Ohashi: All the workers in the bazaar, regardless of how many were invited to the party that night.

Mr. Yamashita of Block 330 was asked to explain what discussion was held in several of the Blocks in Block 3 in regard to this particular incident:



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Mr. Yamashita: Practically all the facts related here were also given at the block meeting. We all had the general idea of trying to settle the matter as peacefully as possible and try to do away with hard feelings. According to the story I hear, and something we must be very careful about is that this incident is not just a fight, but something which been accumulating for quite some time. We must all remember that we are young people on one side and that it is the police who have their certain rights and powers endowed upon them as police of this camp. We must remember that they are trying to keep law and order and should impress this upon the boys' minds. We have all been put together in this camp not of our own accord, and it is our duty to get along as harmoniously as possible. We must have the spirit of cooperation and remember that fights do not get us anywhere.

Moto Asakawa: Some of the fellows in our Roku, everytime the cops pass by, they call them "chosen jin and chanko" and you fellows are just taunting the policemen to do something about it.

Nobu Honda: Can any policeman take violence when some person talks back and has the policeman authority to hit anyone. It seems to be that a policeman has certain code to live up to as policeman.

Ken Sato: In this case, the policeman from Camp 1 was off duty and not subject to police codes when off duty.

Kato Hanaka: Camp 3 boys and Camp 1 fellows did not know each other and when the one particular person was pointed out as taking the bottle, anyone would think there was going to be a fight. I'm not saying whether Ken was right or wrong in using Japanese, but the way I thought was that Ken Sato stopped the fight and did not take sides with the Camp 1 fellows. If Ken Sato had taken sides with the Camp 1 fellows, we police and I would have been in there fighting too. What we should do, the Council can do about it is to get to know the groups and we can get together and talk it over nicely. I think the Council could work a little more toward that effort.

Ken Sato: I think the Council should take a hand in this matter.

Concerning these 5 fellows tried by the Judicial Commission in Camp 3, they blamed me for Miller stepping in. I wasn't even in Camp 3 at that time.



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I was down in Camp 1 and left word that if anything came up to get me down there. They called Miller to Camp 3 and I didn't know anything about it. We could have patched this up ourselves.

The other night I went up to Camp 1 and talked to Mr. Head, Gelvin, Burge and others there and told them that from now on Miller is only to act as advisor to the police department and he is not to step in here at Camp 3 unless I ask him to step in.

Mr. Umezawa: I was told that I had brought up the matter of the trouble to the Council, but I did not bring such a matter up myself. Just as Mr. Yamashita says, young people are very hot-headed and we should take that into consideration when dealing with them and the young boys should remember that the police have certain authorities and you should cooperate with them.

Nobu Honda: In the certain incident that occurred on Halloween night where a person was picked up after being beaten and kicked by the police. Those things should not happen and they are here to protect the people and should try to handle matters in peaceful means, and not use violence.

Mr. Uyeki of the Police Department related his version of this Halloween incident:

Mr. Uyeki: That Halloween night some boys took a bench from around the area of the golf club. The owner asked the police to get it back. The boys were told to return the bench, but they just dropped it and started to run away. Naturally Mr. Abe and I pursued them and finally caught them and asked them to come into the police station. One fellow in particular wanted to fight, so I warned them that since I was judo man they would be taking the risk of broken bones and injuries. He still wanted to fight, and we went at it. I got one of my judo grips on him and subdued him. The other fellow just gave in then.

I then asked them to come to the police station. They still acted as if they wanted to run away, so we had to bring them to the station by force. They were put into the cells and later the matter was settled peacefully with Mr. Wamino, Mr. Sakamoto and others.

at the time I asked them to come to the station they were mad and not thinking clearly and wanted to resist by fighting.



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Charles Iguchi: He said I was not thinking straight because I was mad. It started by my taking the bench and since the manager called at me, I put the bench down and went away. These 20 people came after me, and I did not know that they were cops and therefore I wanted to call a fight one by one. When one of them told me he was a judo man, I told him I gave up and didn't want to fight. But he started to twist my hand and since it hurt so much I slid to the ground and this other guy kicked me and after that I was all shot. But the judo man was still yanking my arm and would not let go until I was thrown into the cell. They locked me up and since I had to go to the latrine so he accompanied me. On the way I told a group of boys about this and soon afterwards this was settled and I was let out.

Ken Sato: You boys know that no charges were made against you at that time and all the records were dropped from the police book. In fact, I tore out the pages myself from the records. This matter was to be forgotten, so let's not talk about it any more.

Mr. Umezawa: When incidents come up everyone has a tendency to become hot-headed about things.

Ken Sato: You know for yourself that anyone in Camp 1 and Camp 2 will tell you that I always lean back and I have been very lenient toward you fellows. I am asking you to cooperate with me and we don't want any hard feelings. We're all here because we're Japanese and no use having trouble among here and we should try to get along together while we are here. We don't know how long we'll have to be here in this camp.

Nobu Honda: You have Japanese speaking members on the police force and I think you should have members who can all speak English.

Ken Sato: We have to have issais and kibais on our force since there are kibais and issais in this camp.

Nobu Honda: I think the policemen should act as police officers and not as individuals. I think the police should always accommodate people who cannot speak Japanese.

Frank Yonekura: I think anyone should come into the police station when asked and should not make any resistance, but should take things very peacefully and try to be cooperative in all matters.



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Mr. Yamashita: We should all try to cooperate with the police who have their certain authority and powers vested in them and people should respect that authority. Young people should try to do everything possible in not doing anything that is wrong and behave themselves and also respect the authority of the police. As to whether the police are doing anything wrong, the community will handle this matter so young boys, do not try to take matters up into your own hands.

Jimmy Takashima: We don't want to have troubles as we have had before and before we criticize the police, we should look back on what they have done to help the people. If there are any people in the police department who are not living up to the standards of the police, there will be means taken to try to correct them. The people should cooperate with the police. They have their duties here and we should respect their authority.

Ken Sato: You people know that we try to cooperate and help the people here in camp as much as we can. After all we were all put here and no use having hard feelings. We'll try to cooperate and help the people here and we'd like to have the boys cooperate with us. If there is anything I can do for your boys, just let me know. I'm always glad to help.

Rio Abe: I think something like a parent's association should be formed to give the police advice and counsel in regard to how juvenile cases should be handled.

Mr. Umezawa: We must bear in mind that in Boston 1, there are Caucasian heads who are very technical about cases, but here in Camp 3, the police has been trying to keep such matters settled here in Camp 3 itself.

Joe Ohashi: These boys are all swell fellows and they never have been involved in any trouble until they came here, and I know they will help and cooperate with the police department.

Kelly Yamada: If there are no more discussion to be brought up, I think the police and the boys should shake hands and get to know each other and cooperate with each other.

The meeting was then adjourned by Vice-Chairman Kelly Yamada.



June 5, 1943  
Office of the Director  
of Police  
Two-thirty P.M.

*File*

LAW AND ORDER MEETING

Ernest L. Miller  
Kenneth Sato  
K. Kuroiwa  
Frank Ito  
Dave Imahara

The Law and Order Committee of the Unit Two Community Council met with Mr. Miller and Mr. Ken Sato Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Kuroiwa submitted the attached report which was decided upon by the Law and Order Committee at the meeting held on June 4.

Before the formal business was taken up, Mr. Miller introduced Mr. Ken Sato of Camp III to the group. He explained that Mr. Sato had resigned as Chief of Police in Camp and was to take the duty as Assistant Director of Police beginning Monday. His duties were to work together with the three Chiefs of Police, bring in information on the activities of the three camps, help the Judicial Commission, help reorganize the Camp II police force.

Mr. Kuroiwa suggested that until suitable men were found to take the place of the present Judicial Commission, they would work together with the Chief of Police. It was agreed by both Mr. Miller and the Committee that 25 men including the chief of police be sufficient for the present to police the camp. (See #5 of attached report).

It was also suggested by the committee in their report that a sub-station be set up--one in Block 202 and one in Block 210. However, it was felt by Mr. Miller that since 202 and 210 were situated so close together that one of the sub-stations be set up in the other end of camp. Mr. Miller mentioned that there might not be an open room in the 210 Campus, however setting up a sub-station at 202 was considered was a very good idea.

Mr. Kuroiwa stated that the Committee's suggestion for the two sub-stations in that area was because it was felt that there would be and there was a need for them there instead of at the other end of the camp where it was quiet and undisturbed. He stated, however, that he would like to see a sub-station set up at each corner.

Dr. Ito supplemented the statement with the fact that lots of the property in the 210 area were being taken and were missing, and watchmen were needed to patrol that area.



In answer to Mr. Miller's inquiry as to how many hours might be required for night duty, Mr. Kuroiwa stated that a full 24 hour watch would be the proper thing.

Mr. Miller asked Mr. Kuroiwa what information he had regarding the lumber which was being taken from the 202 block.

Mr. Kuroiwa and Dr. Ito both replied that people from 219 and 229 were accused of being the parties concerned. Mr. Kuroiwa stated however, that he did not know where the lumber was now.

Mr. Imahara stated that Mr. Crawford knew who were taking the lumber and that these people had asked Mr. Crawford why they shouldn't be allowed to take the lumber when everyone else was. Mr. Mori of Block 211 had told Mr. Crawford that he had seen a couple of men take lumber from 202--Mr. Kuroiwa agreed on that statement. He further stated that Dick Fukunaga, Chief of Police knew something about this theft.

It was Mr. Kuroiwa's suggestion that an investigation be made in every block ironing room to see if petitions were being made. However, Mr. Imahara stated that such an investigation could not be possible since there would be some blocks who had requisitioned to the Construction Department for petitions as was the case in his block.

Mr. Kuroiwa offered to investigate and pick up a couple of men as he knew Mr. Crawford would not do that.

Mr. Miller asked the Committee to get any information leading up to the theft of the lumber, who had taken it, where it had gone. Instead of picking up anyone to get the information in to him would be more tactful.

Mr. Sato felt that an investigation would have to be made--what procedures to be taken would be left up to the Law and Order or the Judicial Committee, Being a stranger in camp, Mr. Sato felt he could not be of too much assistance, however, he felt that someone knew who was taking as much lumber as was being taken and where and when it was being taken.

Dr. Ito stated that it was being taken in the day time, and loaded on the truck. In that way, it would not arouse the curiosity of the people, and would lead people to think it was the Construction Department without a question of doubt.



In answer to Mr. Miller's question as to what truck was being used, Mr. Kuroiwa answered that it was a big truck. Mr. Kuroiwa further stated that on one day, there were three truck loads hauled away.

Mr. Miller explained to the group what they were up against. At this particular time, the Dies Committee as well as the Navy Intelligence and the Army, and a number of other committees were making an investigation in all the relocation centers to determine whether or not the coase should be open for Japanese to go back to, whether they should be allowed to go into defense factories, how much the appropriations should be for next year's budget, etc. What would happed if they found out what had happened at 202 was another question which was brought up. Besides the scandal which would be caused, it was also endangering the future of the evacuees in the other relocation centers. It was disclosed by Mr. Miller that there were photographers in the camp ready to pounce on any thing which would give the American public something to work on to brand the Japanese as untrustworthy, thieves, and every other such name.

He mentioned the fact that lots of lumber had been taken from the lumber pile before in small quantities, but that the actual tearing down of buildings when they might be needed for more people was considered the worst case. These buildings cost \$1500. a piece. Mr. Miller stated that Japanese people were always considered law-abiding people, and they did not need police from the outside to look after them.

Mr. Miller also told the Committee he would like to see the persons brought to justice before the Judicial Commission and have them tried. He reported that he had only found out about this lumber theft on Thursday, and that the local police department had not known of the ~~xxx~~ theft. Mr. Miller advised that he would like to know who had taken the lumber and have them return them, and it would be accomplishing a great deal if these people could be brought to shame before the community by proving to the people of Poston that they are capable of handling their own affairs without outside police help.

Mr. Miller stated that the stealing of the lumber consisted of two felonies: 1. stealing of property 2. destroying government property--which is considered one of the most serious crimes. Mr. Miller informed the group that there were many people who knew the parties taking the lumber and where it was being used, etc. but but being afraid that they would be called "stool pigeons", "rats" and the like, were hesitant in reporting the wrongdoers. If they knew it was doing their own people a big favor, these people might possibly come in to report the guilty parties. It was also pointed out that the Police Department and the Judicial Commission by working together might bring about some solution.

Dr. F. Ito promised that he would help Mr. Sato and back him up in his program.



Mr. Miller however stated he would see Mr. Crawford when he had returned, but for the present would work on the basis of getting more men on the police force.

Mr. Kuroiwa suggested that Isseis be put on the police force.

Mr. Miller asked the Committee to go ahead and find the men who were willing to work as police men and send them in to his office where he and Mr. Sato would have a chance to talk to them. If these men were approved by both the Committee and by Mr. Miller and Mr. Sato, they would instruct them in regard to the kind of work they would be asked to do. In that way, a hand picked group would be chosen to police the camp.

Mr. Imahara pointed out that the idea of getting a representative from each block was not advisable was suggested at a former meeting as ~~xx~~ chief of Police, Dick Fukunaga, had remarked that it would be hard to issue orders to volunteer police men.

It was also pointed out by Mr. Miller that some of these block volunteers would not wish to work outside of their block.

Two important things which Mr. Miller wished to have set up in the camps were: 1. Check at the gate all incoming and outgoing cars, 2. Wearing of uniforms by police force.

The first idea was elaborated upon by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller stated he would like to have a person check at the gate all cars which came in and out of the camps, taking the name of the driver and the license number. This person would be assigned to watch the gate four hours at a time. He mentioned that Gila River had set up such an operation, and felt that such a set up here would cut down the pleasure driving as well as the carelessness and speeding of drivers. Each day's report would be turned in to the office where the report of all visitors and other people from the other two camps would be filed. Mr. Miller asked that the Committee take it up to the Council and their feelings on the subject.

The other problem of having the wearing of uniforms by the police force was discussed. He stated that 150 new trousers were on order, two to be furnished to each man. They would also be given a new shirt and a black tie, and a metal star. The important thing was to get the chiefs to wear the uniforms and the rest would follow suit. By appearing in uniforms it would help the general feeling of the community.

Since there were no further business to take up, the meeting was adjourned with another meeting to be held in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

Ida Nagano



Law and Order Committee Meeting  
June 4, 1943

THOSE PRESENT:

K. Kuroiwa  
Dave Imahara  
Frank H. Ito

I. Sakashita  
J. Kazato  
D. Fukunaga

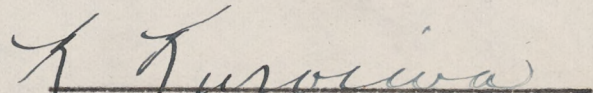
The Law and Order Committee was meeting was held in the Block Manager Supervisor's Conference Room on June 4, at 2 o'clock P.M. with Mr. K. Kuroiwa presiding. All members of the committee were present.

The body decided that: --

- (1) the members of the Law and Order Committee would serve as Police Commissioners and as advisors to the Chief of Police until suitable men are appointed. At the time of the meeting, no one or persons were suggested.
- (2) Chief of Police and the Police forces, now serving, are requested to continue.
- (3) Assign School Construction night watchman to the Police Department
- (4) To set up 2 Police sub-stations:
  - a. 1 at Block 210
  - b. 1 at Block 201 or 202, with 2 men at the respective stations. (1 of the 2 on Patrol duty)
- (5) Chief of Police may requisition for Patrolmen up to a force of 25, including the Captain of the Police.

The last decision was made at the presence of the Chief of Police, Dick Fukunaga, who attended the meeting during the latter portion of the meeting.

With the above mentioned decisions made at the meeting, the body adjourned.

  
K. Kuroiwa



## POLICE COMMISSION

By the act of the Local Council of Poston III on June 16, 1943, the body of Police Commission, composed of the three following men was formed:

Mr. Yoshida of Block 323  
Mr. M. Ozawa of Block 306  
Dr. T. Namiki of Block 317

The said local Council at the regular meeting of June 30, 1943, it granted the following described duties, powers, and regulations to the newly created Commission:

1. The Commission shall meet regularly once a month at the offices of the Local Council at 310 8 D with Police Chief.
2. The Commission shall act only as a body and its decisions shall only be binding when all members are present and the majority opinion is presented.
3. It shall have the authority to investigate the activities of the Poston III Police Department at all times which shall include the following: To call a member or any number of members of the Police Department before them for questioning; to have access to the files of the Police Department's office.
4. It shall have the authority to remove any member of the Police force for inefficiency, immorality, failure to perform his duty, for accepting bribery, or other reasonable reasons, which reason or reasons the Commission must present in writing.
5. Before any new member is placed upon the police force, such employment shall first have the approval of the Commission.
6. The Commission shall act in the capacity of Advisors of the Poston III Police Department, and may with the consent of the Local Council adopt the policy of the Police Department. Upon the request of the Police DEPARTMENT, it shall be the duty of the Commission to meet to discuss emergency problems.
7. Upon recommendation of Police CHief the Commission shall have the authority to either promote or demote the rating of the members of the Police Force.
8. The commission shall act as a recommending body to the Local Community Council in regards to the degree of enforcing local ordinances.
9. They shall act as an intermediary whereby it is their duty to act as a public relations committee in educating the people on matters of law and order.
10. For the purposes of upholding the public morale and welfare, it shall be their duty to investigate and be open to any roku, block, organization, or group to hear their complaints or suggestions on matters concerning law and order, local ordinances, or unwritten law.



the Police Dept.

Mr. K. Fujimura of the Social Welfare Committee requested the councilmen to assist families known to be in need by bringing them in to the Welfare Department.

Ray Ono of the Community Enterprise Committee suggested that as a final resort the people's voice should be heard in the matter of whether the Council does or does not have the authority to investigate the Community Enterprise. (Such a request had been made by the Council but it had been denied by the Community Enterprise.)

Mr. T. Matsumoto suggested that a lawyer should be consulted in this case as he is better qualified to make the decision.

Mr. Ono made a motion to the effect that each councilman survey the opinion of the people of his block on the matter of whether the Council has the power to investigate the Community Enterprise. The motion was seconded.

Because of the apparent disagreement on this matter, Mr. Ted Haas, Project Attorney, was called in to clarify the extent of the Council's power. Mr. Haas explained that the Council has no authority over the Community Enterprise regarding the management and policy but it does have the power to investigate in the event where there is a violation of law or, policy which is detrimental to the Community: Council may appoint a committee to investigate which is the matter of legal procedure.

Mr. Ono's motion was tabled until the next meeting, and it was agreed that further negotiations between the Community Enterprise and the Community Enterprise Committee of the Council should be continued.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

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George S. Fujii  
Executive Secretary



*Law*

MINUTES  
JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
Poston, Arizona  
July 2, 1943

The first meeting of the Judicial Council of Poston was called and held in the Council Chambers of the Local Council Unit I, Friday, on July 2, 1943, at ten a.m. ^

Mr. James Yahiro, City Clerk, presiding at the meeting as chairman pro-tem.

Judicial Commissioners present were: S. Nomura, 45-8-B; Elmer S. Yamamoto, 30-11-C; John Terakawa, 209-14-D; M. Sano, 215-3-C; S. G. Sakamoto, 222-7-C; W. T. Hasegawa, 328-9-B, Manroku Matsumoto, 306-10-D, and S. Shirasawa, 326-2-C, C. Sugi, 5-6-A, was unable to be present.

Mr. Yahiro explained the purpose of the meeting. He then called for nominations for permanent Chairman. Mr. S. Nomura nominated Mr. Elmer S. Yamamoto, and the nomination was unanimously <sup>approved</sup> carried. The Chairman is to serve a short term of three months. The term of office for Chairman of the Judicial Commission is a period of six months and expiring on the 3rd Monday of October and April in each year. Mr. Yahiro turned the meeting over to Mr. Yamamoto.

The memorandum from Mr. Glick, Solicitor, was explained to the <sup>Council</sup> Commission by the Chairman, Mr. Yamamoto, which refers to the operations of judicial systems at the centers. Paragraph 2 of the memorandum to Project Director from the Director, dated June 18, 1943, was specially called to the attention of the Commissioners. It referred to the importance of dignity and decorum and a fairly regular procedure of a

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judicial character, etc.....

Attention was called especially to the need of a suitable court room if the Judicial Commissions were to command the respect of the Community. Mr. Yamamoto was delegated to work on this matter.

It was announced by the Chairman, that until the Community Council passed ordinances, or regulations, the Judicial Commission<sup>s</sup> did not possess original jurisdiction, and the Project Director would be the only one authorized to try cases here. The Project Director may request assistance from the Commission<sup>s</sup> in an advisory capacity or have the Commission<sup>s</sup> make recommendations to him somewhat like a grand jury at the present time. It was suggested that it may be for the best for the Commission<sup>s</sup> not to accept any cases until the Community Council adopted the penal regulations or other regulations to be enforced by the police department.

Administrative Instruction No. 85, "Trial and Punishment of Offenses against Law and Order in Relocation Centers" was called to <sup>the</sup> Commissioners' attention, with particular reference to the offenses punishable by the Project Director, and the offenses punishable by the Judicial Commission. A suggestion was made that it may be necessary to repeal all present codes, and let the Council pass new regulations. It was announced that the <sup>Council</sup> Commission may set up its own rules and regulations or procedure. According to the memo to the Project Director it <sup>was</sup> is suggested that the procedure be made as simple as possible and not be too technical.

A recommendation was made to have a bailiff in attendance at the Commission's hearings to preserve order in the courtroom.

The purpose of the Judicial Council was explained. That the



Judicial Council. <sup>Commission</sup> Three members of Judicial Council in each Unit. All of the nine members will comprise the Judicial Council. The chief purpose of the council was setting up a uniform procedure to be followed in all three Units. In some cases when one commissioner is unable to be present another commissioner may fill in.

Elmer S. Yamamoto and Saichi Nomura <sup>were</sup> are appointed to draft the rules and regulations.

Each Judicial Commission is to have a deputy clerk and a prosecutor.

It was decided by the Council that each Judicial Commission should convene at least once a week, and that each <sup>Judicial</sup> Local Commission should decide on the day and time it should meet.

It was also decided by the Commissioners that the Judicial Council shall meet once a month, the first Friday of each month at ten a.m.

It was announced by the Chairman that the Penal Code was still in effect since it was accepted by representatives at a meeting of the three Units; among those in attendance at said meeting being John Maeno, attorney; Saburo Kido, attorney, Frank Kagiwada, and Seiichi Nomura. If offenses covered in Administrative Instructions No. 85 should occur, they should be referred to the Project Director.

Discussion was made as to whether Japanese or English should be used when the defendant was unable to understand English. It was decided that an interpreter shall be appointed by the Commission to translate whenever one was needed; the defendant <sup>should</sup> shall have the right to recommend a translator, <sup>Subject to the approval of the Commission</sup> and also shall have the right to object to the appointment of the interpreter on certain grounds; however, the Judicial Commission shall have the right to appoint an interpreter at its discretion.

~~SUMMARY~~ Yes and regulations.



2. Each Commission will recommend the appointment of an eligible person to be deputy clerk attached to the Commission.
3. Suitable Commission quarters.
4. The appointment of Prosecutor to be left to each unit for appropriate recommendation.
5. Once a month, the first Friday at ten a.m. is the regular Council meeting date.
6. Pending further orders from Mr. Head, the Judicial Commissions shall enforce the Poston Penal Code. All offenses under Adms. Instructions No. 85 shall be referred to Mr. Head.

Meeting adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

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## JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

By authority of the Temporary Community Council, for the purpose of enforcing the Code of Offenses, a Judicial Commission, composed of three members, was established in July with Seichi Nomura, presiding as the chief commissioner. It will be interesting to note that the bench is composed of three magistrates. Perhaps this can be construed to reveal the guiding influence of Theodore H. Haas, project attorney.

The Judicial Commission assumes the function of a police court; it has and exercises exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes not classified as felonies. The Commission has power to impose penalties and forfeitures for any and all violations of the Code of Offenses; and for any breach or violation of the Code to fix the penalty or imprisonment, or both, should the circumstances sufficiently warrant.

Project Director, Wade W. Head, has the only check upon the actions of the Commission. At the discretion of the Project Director, the judgment of the Commission may be modified or set aside. However, the Project Director must announce the decision of his review within 24 hours after receiving the commitment, or the original ruling of the Commission is held to be final.

For the purpose of carrying out the authority vested in the Judicial Commission, the Commission is entitled to and authorized to issue and cause to be served any and all writs and processes to facilitate speedy justice. A complete record of the issuance of all writs, processes, returns, any and all action taken relative thereto, and the action of the court thereon is kept by the Clerk of the Judicial Commission, Franklyn S. Sugiyama and the

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Judicial Commissions - 2

deputy clerk, Lily Y. Yoshimi.

The rules of practice and the mode of procedure in the Judicial Commission follows that which commonly prevails in outside courts of limited jurisdiction.

The Judicial Commission meets in open session Mondays and Thursdays of every week at ten o'clock in the morning.



COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER  
Judicial Council  
Poston, Arizona

November 10, 1944

Mr. Sandy Sunahara  
Block Manager Supervisor  
Poston III, Arizona

Dear Mr. Sunahara:

It has been brought to the attention of the Judicial Council, by Mr. James LeBerthon, Chief of Internal Security, that there seems to be, on the part of certain irresponsible persons in our community, an increase in the tendency to mis-use government equipment and property placed here on the center, for the people's use. Mr. LeBerthon has stated that although his office will do all it possibly can, to handle cases reasonably, without filing a complaint, at the present time, violations of regulations established for the center, by the War Relocation Authority, are becoming more flagrant. Where individuals will not co-operate with the Internal Security Office and desist from ill-considered acts, complaints will necessarily have to be filed by the Internal Security Office, against the irresponsible persons; and these individuals will have to be tried by the Judicial Council or the Project Director, according to law.

We are all mindful and cognizant of the fact that the equipment we have on the center today, particularly motor vehicles and all mechanical equipment and devices, cannot easily be replaced in part, much less in whole. For the duration of our stay (which we sincerely hope, will not be too much longer), our present center equipment will have to suffice. This means that every bus or truck which is rendered useless in whole or in part, will force the people to be denied the service to which they are entitled and which the War Relocation Authority is attempting to provide.

Not only the impairing of the use of motor equipment, but also the breaching of the public peace, disrupts smooth community life and makes more difficult an existence which at best, cannot be termed too normal.

We believe that much of the mis-use of government property and the breaches of peace, in the past, have been due to the fact that irresponsible individuals did not fully realize how much they were harming us all. Once they are made fully aware how much one

*Sup*



November 10, 1944

Mr. Sandy Sunahara  
Block Manager Supervisor  
Poston III, Arizona

thoughtless, wilful act by anyone, can reflect upon us and hurt us, we are sure they will intelligently reconsider and co-operate by being good community citizens. For those who refuse to co-operate for the common good, the Judicial Council will not be reluctant to administer corrective measures.

But because we of the Judicial Council sincerely feel that our duty is not to penalize and punish individuals, but to help create orderly, intelligent and constructive living conditions in the center, we are asking you, today, to help us by conveying to the people of your unit, the message above.

A copy of this letter has been sent to your unit administrator, Mr. Yoshimine. We would appreciate it if you will **work** together and bring your combined influence to bear upon the people of your unit when you deliver the message.

Yours very truly,

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

George S. Takaoka, Chairman

GT/ms



J. 6. 23

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE

### A. Judicial Procedure

1. Courts The committee recommends that a court designated as a municipal court be set up and that one layman judge be nominated by the Law and Order committee and approved by the Council and the Project Director. The committee believes that one judge should be adequate to handle the business and if the business becomes such that one judge will not be able to handle it, let additional departments of the municipal court be created. Additional judges may be appointed at that time.
2. Jury The Law and Order committee recommends that where the defendant so desires, he may have a jury trial. The jury shall be composed of 12 persons who will be selected from the residents of Ponton who are over the age of 21 years and can understand the English language.
3. Other Officers The Law and Order committee also recommends that a prosecutor, public defender, clerk, probation officer, and jury commissioner be appointed.

### B. Appellate Procedure

1. Appellate Court The Law and Order committee feels that some sort of appellate procedure should be provided. The committee recommends that an appellate court consisting of three judges selected from the residents of the community be created.
2. Juveniles The Law and Order committee recommends that in the event that any persons under the age of 16 years be brought before the municipal court that such cases be referred to a juvenile officer for investigation and recommendation. The committee therefore recommends that a competent juvenile officer be appointed, such officer to work with the Welfare Department under Miss Findley.



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March 10, 1944

Memo To: Police Commissions  
Units 1, 2, and 3

From : Judicial Council

Subject: Appeals for clemency

The Judicial Council at a meeting held on March 10, 1944, at two p.m. passed a resolution setting forth procedures whereby appeals for clemency should be processed. All appeals for clemency are to be directed to the Police Commission of the Unit in which the actions were adjudicated.

The Police Commission will investigate and hold hearings on the matters presented to them and will make appropriate recommendations to the Judicial Commission of the unit. Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Police Commission, the Chairman of the Judicial Commission will transmit said recommendation together with its own recommendation to the Project Director.

/s/ Elmer S. Yamamoto

cc: Project Director  
Judicial Commissions  
Unit Administrators

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PROPOSED

CODE OF OFFENSES

POSTON, ARIZONA

Section 1. Gambling Every person who shall deal, carry on, or open, or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner, proprietor or employee, whether for hire or not, any game of faro, monte, roulette, lasquenet, rouge et noir, rondo, vingt-un, or twenty-one, poker, stud-poker, draw poker, bluff, fan tan, thaw, seven and one-half, chuck-a-luck, blackjack, "panginki", mah jong, "hana", or any similar game whatsoever, played with cards, dice, or any other device, and every slot machine, punch-board, or machine or like character, whether the same be played for money, checks, credits or any other representative of value within the Community of Poston; and every person who shall participate in any of the above-enumerated games dealt, carried on or opened or caused to be opened by any other person in the Community of Poston; shall be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 90 days, or by both.

Section 1a. Permitting Gambling in House Every person who knowingly permits any of the games mentioned in Section 1 of this code to be played, conducted, or dealt in any house occupied by such person, is punishable as provided in the preceding section.

Section 2. Vagrancy Vagrants are:

- (1) Every beggar who solicits alms as a business; or,
- (2) Every person who roams about from place to place without any lawful business; or,
- (3) Every idle, or lewd person; or,
- (4) Every common drunkard,

is a vagrant and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.



Section 3. Assault An assault is an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another. An assault is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 4. Assault with Deadly Weapon Every person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument or by any means of force, likely to produce great bodily injury is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 5. Battery A battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. A battery is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 6. Theft Any person who:

(1) Feloniously steals, takes, carries, leads, or drives away the personal property of another;

(2) Finds lost property, under circumstances which give him knowledge of or means of inquiry as to the true owner, and appropriates such property to his own use or to the use of another person not entitled thereto, without first making reasonable and just efforts to find the true owner and restore the property to him;

(3) Fraudulently appropriates property entrusted to him, whether or not such appropriation constitutes a distinct act of taking;

(4) Knowingly and designingly, by any false or fraudulent representation or pretense, defrauds any other person of money, labor, or property, whether real or personal.

If any person is found guilty of theft, he shall be punishable by fine not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 7. Embezzlement Any person who shall have lawful custody of property not his own, appropriate the same



hearing of women or children, in a loud and boisterous manner, is guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 12. Malicious Mischief Every person who maliciously injures or destroys any property not his own shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 13. Trespass Any person who shall go upon, into, or pass over any apartment, room, building, or lands of another person and shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner or lawful occupant thereof shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 14. Injury to Public Property Any person who shall without proper authority use or injure any public property shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 15. Maintaining a Public Nuisance Anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by the residents of Poston, or by any considerable number of such residents, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, any canal, or basin, or any public parks, square, street, or highway, is a public nuisance. Every person who maintains or commits any public nuisance upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.



to his own use with the intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 8. Receiving Stolen Property Every person who, for his own gain, or to prevent the owner from again possessing the property, buys or receives any personal property, knowing the same to have been stolen, is guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 9. Extortion Extortion is the obtaining of property from another with his consent induced by wrongful use of force or fear, or under color of official right. The fear may be induced by a threat, either to do an unlawful injury to the person or property of the individual threatened or to any relative of his or member of his family; or to accuse him or them of any crime; or to expose or impute to him or them any deformity or disgrace; or to expose any secret affecting him or them. Any person, upon conviction of the crime of extortion is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 10. Forgery Every person who shall with intent to defraud, sign the name of another person or of a fictitious person knowing that he has no authority so to do, to, or falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits, any written instruments shall be deemed guilty of forgery and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 11. Disorderly Conduct Every person who maliciously and willfully disturbs the peace or quiet of any neighborhood or person, by loud or unusual noise, or by tumultuous or offensive conduct, or threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight, or fighting, or use any vulgar, profane, or indecent language within the presence or



Section 16. Intoxicating Liquors Any person who shall possess, sell, trade, transport, or manufacture, any beer, ale, wine, whiskey, or any article whatever which produces alcoholic intoxication shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 17. Adultery Any married person who has sexual intercourse with another than his or her spouse, and any unmarried person who has sexual intercourse with a married person not his or her spouse, is guilty of adultery, and is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 18. Illicit Cohabitation Any person who shall live or cohabit with another as man and wife not then and there married shall be deemed guilty of illicit cohabitation, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 19. Fornication Any person who shall have sexual intercourse with another person, neither of such persons being married shall be deemed guilty of fornication, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 20. Prostitution No woman shall offer her body for the purpose of prostitution or solicit any man to have intercourse with her, for money, or other representative of value, or agree to have carnal intercourse with any man for money or other representative of value, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or thereof by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

The municipal court shall have authority to order and compel the medical examination and treatment of any person charged with violation of this section or found to be afflicted with any communicable disease.



Section 21. Immoral Practices in the Presence of Children

Any person who in the presence of any child indulges in any degrading, lewd, immoral or vicious habits or practices, or who is habitually drunk in the presence of any child in his care, custody or control is guilty of an offense. Upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 22. Crimes against Children Any person who

willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act upon or with the body, or part of member thereof, of a child under the age of 14 years with the intent of arousing, appeal to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person or of such child, shall be guilty of an offence, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 23. Bribery Any person who shall give or offer

to give any money, property or services, or anything else of value to another person with corrupt intent to influence another in the discharge of his public duties or conduct, and any person who shall accept, solicit, or attempt to solicit any bribe, as above defined, shall be deemed guilty of the offense of bribery and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both, and any office or position held by such person shall be forfeited.

Section 24. Perjury Every person who, having taken an

oath that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any of the cases in which such an oath may by law be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath, states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.



Section 24a. Subornation of Perjury Every person who willfully procures another person to commit perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and is punishable in the same manner as he would be if personally guilty of the perjury so procured.

Section 25. Escape Any person who being in lawful custody for any offense shall escape or attempt to escape or who shall permit or assist or attempt to permit or assist another person to escape from lawful custody shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 26. Resisting Arrest Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his office, when no other punishment is prescribed, is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 27. Assault by Officer under Color of Authority Every peace officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, assaults or beats any person, is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 28. Abortion Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any woman, or procures any woman to take any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 29. Soliciting and Taking Drugs or Submitting to Operation to Procure Miscarriage Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is



punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 30. Child Stealing Every person who maliciously, forcibly, or fraudulently takes or entices away any minor child with intent to detain and conceal such child from its parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child, is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 31. Lewd Conduct Every person who willfully and lewdly, either:

(1) Exposes his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby; or,

(2) Procures, counsels, or assists any person so to expose himself to take part in any model artist exhibition, or to make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or the view of any number of persons, such as is offensive to decency, or is adopted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts; or,

(3) Writes, composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, distributes, keeps for sale, or exhibits any obscene or indecent writing, paper, or book; or designs, copies, draws, engraves, paints, or otherwise prepares any obscene or indecent picture or print; or molds, cuts, casts, or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figure; or,

(4) Writes, composes, or publishes any notice or advertisement of any such writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure; or,

(5) Sings or speaks any lewd or obscene song, ballad, or other words, in any public place, or in any place where there are persons present to be annoyed thereby, is guilty of an offence. Upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 32. Disobedience to Lawful Orders of Court  
Any person who shall willfully disobey any order, subpoena,



warrant, or command duly issued, made or given by the Municipal Court or any officer, thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 33. Carrying Concealed Weapons Any person who shall go about in Poston armed with dangerous weapons concealed upon his person, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both; and the weapon so carried may be confiscated.

Section 34. Fraud Any person who shall by willful misrepresentation or deceit, or by false interpretation, obtain money or other property or who shall knowingly and dishonestly or by any false or fraudulent representation or pretense defraud any other person of money or property shall be deemed guilty of fraud and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 35. Seduction Every person who, under promise of marriage, seduces and has sexual intercourse with an unmarried female of previous chaste character, is punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 36. Non-Support A father of either a legitimate or an illegitimate minor child who willfully omits without lawful excuse to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical attention for his child is guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 90 days or by both. A child conceived but not yet born is to be deemed an existing person in so far as this section is concerned.

Section 37. Any parent, guardian, or other person who shall, without good cause, neglect or refuse to send his children



or any child under his care who are between the ages of 6 to 16 years to school for the full time for which the school shall be in session shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

Section 38. Attempt to Commit a Crime Every person who attempts to commit a crime, but fails, or is prevented or intercepted in the perpetration thereof, is guilty of an attempt to commit such crime, and upon conviction thereof is punishable in the same manner as he would be if found guilty of the crime itself.

Section 39. Whoever, within the area of the Colorado River War Relocation Project, known as the Community of Poston, shall do or omit the doing of any act or thing which is not made penal by any ordinance by the said Community of Poston but which if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona would be penal under the laws of Arizona in force at the time of the doing or omitting of the doing of such action or thing shall be deemed guilty of a like offense against the Community of Poston.

Any person convicted under the provisions of this section shall be punishable as follows:

(1) Where the offense is defined as a misdemeanor under the laws of the State of Arizona, the penalty shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both.

(2) Where the offense is defined as a felony under the law of the State of Arizona, the penalty shall be a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both.

Section 40. The judge of the Municipal Court may, in his discretion, refer any cases brought before him to the Project Director who shall have the power to determine whether the offender shall be tried in the Municipal Court of Poston or shall be delivered to the custody of the proper State or Federal authorities for the purpose of prosecution.



Section 41. Whenever any convicted person is unable or unwilling to pay the fine assessed by the Court, the Court shall require such person to work for the benefit of the Community of Poston and shall be credited the sum of one dollar (\$1) per day for each day he so works towards the payment of the fine. During the term of sentence he may be confined in the city jail, if so directed by the Court.

Section 42. Whenever any convicted person is sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment in the city jail, the judge may order such person to work for the benefit of the community during such term of imprisonment.



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

Aug-5, 1943

PENAL CODE OF THE COMMUNITY OF POSTON

The Community Council of the Community of Poston do ordain the following Penal Code:

1. Assault Any person who shall attempt or threaten bodily harm to another person through unlawful force or violence shall be deemed guilty of assault.
2. Assault and Battery Any person who shall willfully strike another person or otherwise inflict bodily injury, or who shall by offering violence cause another to harm himself, shall be deemed guilty of assault and battery.
3. Aggravated Assault and Battery Any person who goes into the private quarters of another and is there guilty of assault and battery; any person of robust health or strength who commits an assault and battery upon one who is decrepit; any adult male who commits an assault and battery upon the person of a child or a female; any person who commits an assault and battery upon another by using an instrument or means that will inflict disgrace upon the person assaulted, as an assault or battery with a whip; any person who assaults another and inflicts serious bodily injury; any person who assaults another with a premeditated design, and with means calculated to inflict great bodily injury, shall be deemed guilty of aggravated assault and battery.
4. Riot Any two or more persons acting together without authority of law who use any force or violence, who disturb the public peace, or who threaten to use such force or violence or to disturb the public peace, if their conduct be accompanied by immediate power of execution, shall be deemed guilty of riot.
5. Unlawful Assembly Any two or more persons who assemble together to do an unlawful act, and separate without doing or advancing toward it, or who assemble together and do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner, shall be deemed guilty of unlawful assembly.
6. Gambling Any persons who shall engage in any game whatsoever played with cards, dice, or other device for money, checks, credits, or any other thing of value, shall be deemed guilty of gambling.



7. Gambling House Any person who shall permit any building or structure of which he is in possession to be used for the purpose of conducting any game whatsoever played with cards, dice, or other device for money, checks, credits, or other thing of value, shall be deemed guilty of operating a gambling house.
8. Operating a Confidence Game Any person who with intent to cheat and defraud, shall obtain or attempt to obtain from any other person any money, property, or valuable thing whatever, by means or by use of any trick or deception, or false or fraudulent representation or statement or pretense, or by any other means, instrument, or device, or by means or by use of any false or bogue check, or by any other printed, written or engraved instrument, or spurious coin or metal shall be deemed guilty of operating a confidence game.
9. Carrying Concealed Weapons Any person who shall go about in a public place armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, unless he shall have a permit signed by the Project Director, shall be deemed guilty of carrying a concealed weapon.
10. Abduction Any person who shall willfully take away or detain another person against his will or without the consent of the parent or other person having lawful care of charged of him, shall be deemed guilty of abduction.
11. Theft Any person who shall take the property of another person, with intent to steal, shall be deemed guilty of theft.
- ✓ 12. Embezzlement Any person who shall, having lawful custody of property not his own, fraudently appropriate the same to his own use, or to the use of another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.
- k. Every officer of this Community, and every officer, director, trustee, clerk, or agent of any <sup>trust</sup> association, society, or corporation (public or private), who fraudulently appropriates to any use or purpose not in the due and lawful execution of his trust, any proper which he has in his possession or under his control by virtue of his trust, or secrets it with a fraudulent intent to appropriate it to such use or purpose, is guilty of embezzlement.



13. Fraud Any person who shall be willful misrepresentation or deceit, or by false interpreting, or by the use of false weights or measure, obtain any money or other property with intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of fraud.
14. Forgery Any person who shall, with intent to defraud, falsely sign, execute or alter any written instrument, shall be deemed guilty of forgery.
15. Receiving Stolen Property Any person who shall receive or conceal or aid in concealing or receiving any property, knowing the same to be stolen, embezzled, or obtained by fraud or false pretense, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed guilty of receiving stolen property.
16. Extortion Any person who shall willfully, by making false charges against another person or by any other means whatsoever, extort or attempt to extort any moneys, goods, property, or anything else of any value, shall be deemed guilty of extortion.
17. Disorderly Conduct Any person who shall engage in fighting in a public place, disturb or annoy any public or religious assembly, or appear in a public or private place in an intoxicated condition, who shall engage in any other act of public indecency or immorality, shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct.
18. Reckless Driving Any person who shall drive or operate any automobile, wagon, or any other vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public safety, shall be deemed guilty of reckless driving.
19. Malicious Mischief Any person who shall maliciously disturb, injure or destroy any livestock or other domestic animal or other property, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief.
20. Trespass Any person who shall go upon, into, or pass over any apartment, room, building, or lands of another person and shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner or lawful occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of trespass.
21. Injury to public property Any person shall without proper authority, use or injure any public property of the Center, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.



22. Maintaining a Public Property. Any person who shall act in such manner, or permit his property to fall into such condition as to injure or endanger the safety, health, comfort, or property of his neighbors, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a public nuisance.
23. Cruelty to Animals. Any person who shall torture or cruelly mistreat any animal, shall be deemed guilty of cruelty to animals.
24. Prostitution. Any person who shall practice prostitution or who shall knowingly keep, maintain, rent or lease, any house, room, or other place for the purpose of prostitution shall be deemed guilty of prostitution.
25. Giving Venereal Disease to Another. Any person who shall infect another person with a venereal disease shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
26. Failure to Send Children to School. Any person who shall, without good cause, neglect or refuse to send his children or any children under his care to school during such time as the schools are open and receiving children, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
27. Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor. Any person who shall willfully contribute to the delinquency of any minor, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
28. Bribery. Any person who shall give or offer to give any money, property or service, or anything else of value to another person with corrupt intent to influence another in the discharge of his public duties or conduct, and any person who shall accept, solicit or attempt to solicit any bribe, as above defined, shall be deemed <sup>guilty</sup> of bribery.
29. Perjury. Any persons who shall willfully and deliberately, in any proceeding before the Project Director or the Judicial Commission falsely swear or interpret, or shall make a sworn statement or affidavit knowing the same to be untrue, or shall induce or procure another person so to do, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.



30. False Arrest Any person who shall willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, an unlawful arrest, detention or imprisonment of another person, shall be deemed guilty of false arrest.
31. Resisting lawful arrest Any person who shall willfully and knowingly, by force or violence, resist or assist another person to resist a lawful arrest shall be deemed guilty of resisting lawful arrest.
32. Refusing to aid officer Any person who shall neglect or refuse, when called upon by any police officer, to assist in the arrest of any person charged with or convicted of any offense or in securing such offender when apprehended, or in conveying such offender to the nearest place of confinement shall be deemed guilty of refusing to aid an officer.
33. Escape Any person, who, being in lawful custody for any offense, shall escape or attempt to escape or who shall permit or assist or attempt to permit or assist another person to escape from lawful custody shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
34. Disobedience to lawful orders of Project Director Any person who shall willfully disobey any subpoena, warrant or written order duly issued by the Project Director shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
- ✓ 35. Vagrancy Vagrants are:
1. Every beggar who solicits alms as a business; or
  2. Every person who roams about from place to place without any lawful business; or,
  3. Every lewd person; or,
  4. Every common drunkard, shall be guilty of the offense of vagrancy.
36. Intoxicating Liquors Any person who shall possess, sell, trade, transport, or manufacture, any beer, ale, wine, whiskey, or any article whatever which produces alcoholic intoxication shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
37. Adultery Any married person who has sexual intercourse with another other than his or her spouse, and any unmarried person who has sexual intercourse with a married person not his or her spouse shall be deemed guilty of adultery.



38. Illicit Cohabitation. Any person who shall live or cohabit with another as man and wife not then and there married shall be deemed guilty of illicit cohabitation.
39. Immoral Practices in the Presence of Children. Any person who in the presence of any child indulges in any degrading, lewd, immoral or vicious habits or practices, or who is habitually drunk in the presence of any child in his care, custody or control is guilty of an offense.
40. Subornation of Perjury. Every person who willfully procures another person to commit perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and is punishable in the same manner as he would be if personally guilty of the perjury so procured.
41. Lewd Conduct. Every person who willfully and lewdly, either:
1. Exposes his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby; or,
  2. Procures, counsels, or assists any person so to expose himself to take part in any model artist exhibition, or to make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or he view of any number is adopted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts; or,
  3. Writes, composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, distributes, keeps, for sale, or exhibit any obscene or indecent writing, paper, or books; or design, copies, draws, engraves, paints, or otherwise prepares any obscene or indecent picture or print; or molds, cuts, casts, or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figures; or,
  4. Writes, composes, or publishes any notices or advertisement of any such writing, paper, book, picture, prints or figure; or,
  5. Sings or speak any lewd or obscene song, ballad, or other words, in any public place, or in any place where there are persons present to be annoyed thereby, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.



- ✓ 42. Disobedience to Lawful Orders of Judicial Commission. Any person who shall willfully disobey any order, or command duly issued, or given by the Judicial Commission, Community Council and Arbitration Commission, thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
43. Attempt to Commit a Crime. Every person who attempts to commit a crime, but fails, or is prevented or intercepted in the perpetration thereof, is guilty of an attempt to commit such crime, and upon conviction thereof is punishable in the same manner as he would be if found guilty of the crime itself.
- ✓ 44. Other Offenses Whoever, within the area of the Colorado River War Relocation Project, known as the Community of Poston, shall do or omit the doing of any act or thing which is not made penal by any ordinance by the said Community of Poston but which if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona would be penal under the laws of Arizona in force at the time of the doing or omitting of the doing of such action or thing shall be deemed guilty of a like offense against the Community of Poston, and may be tried before the Judicial Commission.
45. Prisoners Required to Perform Labor. Whenever any convicted person is sentence to serve a term of imprisonment in jail, the Judicial Commission may order such person to perform such labor or services deemed for the benefit of the community during such term of imprisonment.
46. Private Enterprises. No person, firm, corporation, association, or organization shall engage in private enterprises, unless a written permit shall have been issued for such enterprise by the Community Council, for the sale of consumer goods or services to any person or services to any person or organization within the community of Poston for private profit. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating this section shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
- ✓ 47. Libel A libel is any malicious falsehood expressed by writing, printing, or by signs or pictures, which tends to bring any person into disrepute, contempt or ridicule, or to blacken the memory of one who is dead; or any malicious defamation expressed by writing, printing, or by signs or pictures, which tends to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue, or reputation, or publish the natural or alleged defects of one who is alive, and thereby to expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, is guilty of an offense.



- ✓ 48. Slander Slander is a malicious defamation orally uttered tending to blacken the memory of the one who is dead or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue, or reputation, or disclose the actual or alleged defect of one who is living and thereby to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. Every person who willfully, and with a malicious intent to injure another, utters any slander is guilty of an offense.
- ✓ 49. Penalties Any person convicted of any offense for which no penalties has been provided shall be punished by imprisonment in the Project Jail or such other place as may be designated by the Judicial Commission for a term not more than three months ~~or-by-a-fine not-exceeding-the-sum-of-\$500~~ or by suspension for not more than three months of work privileges, wages, clothing allowances, unemployment compensation, welfare grants, or other pay privileges to which the offender may be entitled to under instructions and regulations of the War Relocation Authority or by any combination of these penalties.
50. *Juvenile offenders.* Whenever any person charged with an offense is found to be under the age of 18 years, the Judicial Commission may stay criminal proceedings and refer said matters to a youth council board, probation board, or subh other committee and or officer that may be created by the Project or by the local Councils, or other agencies within this Project for recommendations in the disposition of the case of the juvenile offender. This recommendation, however, to merely to be advisory to the Judicial Commission, and the Judicial Commission may make whatever disposition it deems necessary in each individual case.

It being necessary for the peace and order of this community and a state of emergency is declared to exist requiring that this Penal Code shall take effect immediately *upon adoption*  
*by Community Council.*



ADDITION AND AMENDMENT TO THE  
PENAL CODE

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of August, 1943, the Community Council of Poston enacted a Penal Code, and

WHEREAS, it has been found necessary to amend the said Penal Code.

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Community Council of Poston as follows to wit:

Section 48 of the Penal Code of the Community of Poston shall be amended and revised to read as follows to wit:

48. Penalties Any person convicted of any offense for which no punishment has been provided shall be punished by imprisonment in the Project Jail or such other place as may be designated by the Judicial Commission for a term not exceeding three months. The Judicial Commission may permit a defendant to pay a fine of a fixed sum of money as an alternative to serving a fixed period of imprisonment. The maximum sum so imposed shall not exceed the sum of three hundred (\$300) dollars for any single offense.

Be it further ordained that an addition be made to the Penal Code to be known as Section 50 which shall read as follows to wit:

50. Disturbing the Peace Any person who maliciously and willfully disturbs the peace or quiet of any neighborhood, family or person by loud or unusual noise, or by tumultuous or offensive conduct, or by threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting, or who applies any violent, abusive, or obscene epithets to another shall be guilty of an offense.

It being necessary for the peace and order of this community and a state of emergency is declared to exist requiring that this addition and amendment to the Penal Code shall take effect immediately upon the adoption by the Community Council.

Approved and adopted by the Poston Community Council at Poston 2, Arizona, on the 4th day of May, 1944.

/s/ Itaru Kubota  
Itaru Kubota  
Acting Chairman  
Poston Community Council



TRAFFIC ORDINANCES FOR THE  
CITY OF POSTON

CHAPTER 1

LICENSES

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle owned or used by the U. S. Government in the community of Poston unless such person holds a Motor Vehicle Operator's license of the Department of Interior, Indian Field Service.

Section 2. The operator of any motor vehicle shall have his operator's license in his immediate possession at all times while driving a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand of the judge of the Municipal Court or a member of the Police Department.

Section 3. Suspension of License. Whenever any person is convicted of a violation of any provision of this Traffic Code, the Court may in addition to such other penalties which may be provided by ordinance, recommend to the Chief Transportation Officer the suspension or revocation of the operator's license.

*Sup*



## Chapter 2

### OPERATION AND USE OF VEHICLES

Section 1. Speed Limit. No person shall drive a vehicle upon a highway or on the streets of Poston at a speed greater than is reasonable or prudent, having due regard for the traffic on, surface and width of, the street, and in no event at a speed which endangers the safety of person or property or which creates an unusual amount of wind or dust.

Section 2. The speed of any vehicle upon any highway or street in Poston not in excess of the limits specified in this Section is lawful unless clearly proved to be in violation of the basic rule declared in Section 1 hereof.

The speed of any vehicle upon any highway or any street in excess of any of the limits specified in this Section is prima facie unlawful unless the defendant establishes by competent evidence that said speed in excess of said limit did not constitute a violation of the basic rule declared in Section 1 hereof at the time, place, and under the conditions then existing.



The prima facie limits referred to above are as follows:

- a. 15 miles per hour within the community of Poston.
- b. 35 miles per hour on the highway between Camps 1, 2 and 3 and on the highway to the City of Parker, State of Arizona, from the community of Poston.
- c. 10 miles per hour when traversing any intersection in the community of Poston.

Section 3. Hand Signals. All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of a vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall indicate as follows:

- a. Left turn - hand and arm extended horizontally beyond the side of the vehicle.
- b. Right turn - hand and arm extended upward beyond the side of the vehicle.
- c. Stop or sudden decrease of speed signal - hand and arm extended downward beyond the side of the vehicle.

Section 4. Any motor vehicle assigned to the transportation of people and actually engaged therein shall have in addition to the driver one assistant, and the driver thereof shall observe the following regulations:

- a. Shall not permit more than two persons in addition to the driver in the front seat.



- b. Shall not permit any person to ride on running board, fender, top of cab or canvas-covered canopy. Exception as to garbage and fire trucks.
- c. Shall not transport more than the number of passengers designated by the Transportation Office.
- d. Shall not permit any person to stand on the drop gate of the back of the vehicle when such vehicle is in motion.
- e. The driver shall not start the vehicle in motion until notified by his assistant.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle to be parked within twenty feet of any fire plug, building, or structure, or any material that is highly combustible.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any motor vehicle to be parked upon the streets or highways of Poston after sundown.

Section 7. The Police Department shall have the power to adopt and enforce rules and regulations regarding parking and storing of cars within the limits of Poston, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code and such rules and regulations shall have the same force and effect as any ordinance.

Section 8. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in death or injury of any person shall stop such vehicle at the scene of the accident and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance including the carrying or the making arrangements for the carrying of



such person to a physician, surgeon, or the hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person. Any person failing to stop or to comply with the requirements of this Section is guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the City Jail for a period not to exceed six months or by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by both.

Section 9. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to property only shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of the accident and shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of his name and address and shall upon request exhibit his operator's license.

Section 10. Duty to report accidents. A driver of a vehicle involved in any accident resulting in any injury to person or property shall within 24 hours after such accident make or cause to be made a report of such accident to the Police Department. The Police Department shall prepare suitable forms for accident reports required hereunder, which report shall call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose with reference to a traffic accident cause, conditions then existing, and the persons and vehicles involved.



Section 11. Reckless driving. Any person who drives a vehicle upon the highways or streets of Boston in such a manner as to indicate either a willful or a wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

Section 12. When any such reckless driving of any vehicle proximately causes bodily injury to any person, the person so driving such vehicle upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the City Jail for not more than six months or a fine of a sum not to exceed \$500 or both.

Section 13. Any person who, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs, drives a vehicle and when so driving does any act forbidden by law or neglects any duty imposed by law in the driving of such vehicle, which act or neglect proximately causes bodily injuries to any person, is guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the City Jail for a term not exceeding 180 days or by fine not exceeding \$500 or by both.

Section 14. It shall be unlawful for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs to drive a vehicle upon any highway or street.

Section 15. Unless otherwise declared in this traffic code with respect to particular offenses, any person who shall be convicted of doing any act forbidden or fail to perform



any act required by this code shall be punishable by fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment in the City Jail not to exceed 60 days or by both.

Section of the Code of Offenses relative to manner of working out should be made applicable.



ARROW

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE TRAFFIC  
REGULATION

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of August, 1943, the Community Council of Poston enacted a traffic regulation, and

WHEREAS, it has been found necessary to amend the said traffic regulation.

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Community Council of Poston as follows to wit:

Chapter 1, Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Traffic Regulations are hereby repealed, revoked, cancelled and annulled and shall be considered of no force and effect immediately upon the adoption of these amendments.

It is hereby ordained that in lieu of the repealed "Chapter 1" of the Traffic Regulation, as above ordered, the following shall be substituted in its place and shall be known as, "Chapter 1", with its various subdivisions as follows to wit:

CHAPTER 1. Licenses

Section 1 No person shall be issued an operator's license until he has attained the age of eighteen years.

Section 2 No person shall be issued an operator's license for the purpose of operating a common carrier unless he has attained the age of twenty-one years.

Section 3 The Director of Internal Security may, if he deems necessary, require a written examination for the purpose of displaying knowledge of the laws governing the operation of a motor vehicle, and an actual demonstration of ability to operate a motor vehicle.

Section 4 No person who has been charged and convicted of more than three violations of a similar nature in the operation of a motor vehicle shall be issued a driver's license.

Section 5 No person shall at any time drive any motor vehicle in the Center unless a license have been duly issued to him to drive such vehicle in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Project Director and unless, at the time of driving such vehicle, he is in possession of such license. No person shall permit any unlicensed person to drive within the Center any motor vehicle of which he has custody or control or in which he is present in the course of his employment.

It is further ordained that an addition be made to "Chapter 2" of the Traffic Regulation to be known as "Section 3" which will read as follows to wit:



Section 3 No person shall disobey any traffic sign, signal, marker, or any order or direction of an employee of the Center designated to direct traffic.

Section 4, sub-paragraph "a" and "b" are hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled and is held as of no further force and effect, and in lieu of thereof, it is hereby ordained that the following sub-sections be inserted as follows to wit:

Section 4 (a) No driver of any motor vehicle shall at any time permit any person to enter upon or ride upon such vehicle unless and until such prospective passenger has demonstrated to the driver his right and permission to do so in the course of his employment or upon the express authority of the Center Administration.

(b) No driver of any motor vehicle shall permit any passenger to enter upon or ride upon such vehicle to a number such as to endanger the safe operation of the vehicle and in no event shall any such driver permit more than three persons, including the driver, to sit or ride on the seat occupied by the driver. No driver of any motor vehicle shall permit any person to ride on a running board, bumper, hood, fender or roof of any vehicle.

It is further ordained that "Section 5" of the Traffic Regulation, now in force, shall be designated and known as "5 (a)", and it is hereby ordained that an addition be made to Section 5, known as "Section 5 (b)" which will read as follows to wit:

Section 5 (b) No person who has custody or control of any motor vehicle shall tamper with or remove or permit any other person to tamper with or remove any fixture, accessory or part of said vehicle unless ordered to do so in the course of his employment.

It is hereby ordained that "Section 6" shall hereafter be designated as "Section 6 (a)". It is further ordained that the following addition be made to Section 6 to be known as "6 (b)" which shall read as follows to wit:

Section 6 (b) No person shall drive any motor vehicle within the community limits of Units I, II, and III except upon regularly constituted streets or roadways; areas prohibited to motor vehicles shall include, but without limitation, all areas within any block excepting the four boundary streets of such block, and all fire breaks, playgrounds, landscaped areas and open spaces not traversed by a regularly constituted street or road. There shall be no exceptions to this provision other than fire, police and hospital vehicles in use on emergency duty and public works vehicles required



to enter upon such prohibited areas pursuant to the authorization and instruction of a section or division head of the Administrative staff when such vehicle is engaged in necessary operations requiring it to be driven upon such areas. Except officially authorized vehicles may be parked within block, at a spot not more than fifty (50) feet from inner boundaries of road and which is not in violation of the other provisions of this Traffic Regulations.

It is hereby further ordained that "Section 10" is repealed, annulled, cancelled and held as no force and effect; and in lieu thereof, it is ordained that Section 10 shall hereafter read as follows to wit:

Section 10 Duty to report accidents. A driver of a vehicle involved in any accident resulting in any injury to person or property shall within two (2) hours after such accident make or cause to be made a report of such accident to the Police Department. The Police Department shall prepare suitable forms for accident reports required hereunder, which report shall call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose with reference to a traffic accident cause, conditions then existing, and the persons and vehicle involved.

It is further ordained that "Section 9" of the Parking Regulations is hereby repealed, revoked, rescinded, and annulled and held of no further force and effect; and in its place shall be inserted the following regulation "No. 9" to read as follows to wit:

9. Parking on streets or highway limited to one (1) hour during daylight hours, except when loading and unloading, and only on the right hand side of street or highway.

It being necessary for the peace and order of this community and a state of emergency is declared to exist requiring that these additions and amendments to the Traffic Regulations shall take effect immediately upon the adoption by the Community Council.

Approved and adopted by the Poston Community Council at Poston 3, Arizona, on the 20th day of January, 1944, at 3:30 p.m.

/s/ K. J. Takashima

K. J. Takashima

Chairman

Poston Community Council



# CAT AND DOG REGULATIONS

Community of Poston

- o -

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

Section 1 Definitions. CHIEF OF INTERNAL SECURITY, whenever used in this regulation shall mean the Chief of Internal Security, his associates and/or his police officers.

CENTER, whenever used in this regulation shall mean all territory under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority operated at the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona

TITLE OF REGULATION. This regulation shall be known as the Cat and Dog Regulations.

Section 2 Any person owning or having charge, care or control of any dog and/or cat within the limits of the Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona shall register the same with the Chief of Internal Security and secure a license therefor as hereinafter provided; and shall at all times, when said dog is running at large, have a collar or harness on said dog and shall attach the license tag issued by the Chief of Internal Security for said dog.

Cats need not carry the tag, but the party who makes application for the license must at all times keep the certificate of registration issued by the Chief of Internal Security. No charge shall be made for this registration.

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person having charge, care or control of any dog or cat to fail, or refuse to permit the Chief of Internal Security to inspect the same at any time, upon request, to determine whether or not this regulation has been complied with; and the Chief of Internal Security shall have the right to inspect any premise in this center upon the securing of a search warrant from the proper authorities authorized to issue the same for the purpose of determining whether or not any dog or cat kept thereon are licensed according to the provisions of this regulation.

Section 4 The dog license tag or cat registration certificate are non-transferable, and any person transferring such tag or license from one animal to another shall be deemed guilty of an offense and be punished as provided in these regulations.

Section 5 The Chief of Internal Security is hereby empowered to search for dogs and cats illegally in whatever places he has reason to believe they may be found. If necessary, he may secure from the officer authorized to do so, a search warrant to search



any property if good reason appears that a dog or cat is being held contrary to the provisions of these regulations.

Section 6 It shall be unlawful

- (a) To wilfully and maliciously poison any animal in this Center,
- (b) To allow any dog or cat which is vicious in its nature to run at large, unless the same be adequately muzzled; an animal is hereby declared to be vicious, within the meaning of this section, when it shall have bitten any person or when the propensity to attack or bite human beings shall exist and is known,
- (c) To keep or harbor within the center any dogs or cats which are in the habit of barking, howling and mewling, by day or night, and disturbing the peace and quiet of any person or family within the Center,
- (d) If any person accidentally or otherwise hits or injures an animal within the Center and goes away without rendering assistance in the care of said animal.

Any person or persons guilty of any or all of the above described provisions shall be guilty of an offense and shall be punished as herein provided.

Section 7 Any person owning or having charge, care or control of any dog or cat who knows or has reasons to suspect that such dog or cat under his control within this Center has bitten a person must immediately report and deliver such animal to the Chief of Internal Security or supervisor of the Division of Health and Sanitation at Poston, Arizona, for observation and shall be kept by the Chief of Internal Security until said animal has been found free of rabies and/or found to be vicious and dangerous to be at large when it shall be returned to the owner thereof. If it is determined said animal is infected with rabies and/or found to be vicious and dangerous to be at large, the animal shall be properly disposed of. Any person or persons failing to comply with this section or refuse to deliver said animal to the Chief of Internal Security shall be guilty of an offense and be punished according to the provisions of this regulation.

Section 8 Any dog or cat impounded by the Chief of Internal Security and shall not have been redeemed within three days after it is impounded, the same may be disposed of at any time thereafter by the Chief of Internal Security.

Section 9 Any person violating any part of this regulation and guilty of any of the offenses as set forth herein, and upon conviction of thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars or by imprisonment in the City Jail



for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days or both of such fine and imprisonment.

It being necessary for the peace and order of this community and a state of emergency is declared to exist requiring that this "Cat and Dog Regulations" shall take effect immediately upon the adoption by the Community Council.

Approved and adopted by the Poston Community Council at Poston 3, Arizona, on the 20th day of January, 1944, at 2:35 p.m.

/s/ K. J. Takashima  
K. J. Takashima  
Chairman  
Poston Community Council



## POSTON SCHOOL CODE

The Community Council of the Community of Poston do ordain the following Poston School Code:

I. Compulsory Attendance. Every person in Poston having control of any child between the age of six and eighteen years, shall send such child to the Poston Schools for the full time that such schools are in session within the Unit in which such child resides, provided that such person shall be excused from such duty by the Director of Education or such party or parties that he may designate and the Youth Counseling Board, if such an organization is in existence, and if not, the Judicial Commission of the particular unit in which the child resides. Such excuses may be granted if one or more of the following exists:

(a) That such child is in such physical or mental condition as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable;

(b) And if presented any reasons for such non-attendance satisfactory to such party, parties, and/or boards as herein authorized to pass on such excuses;

(c) Or, is over 16 years of age and it is adjudged by the party, parties and/or boards herein authorized to pass on excuses that such child will benefit more from full-time employment at an approved lawful wage earning occupation than from continued attendance at school;

(d) Or, has completed the requirements for graduation from the senior high school.

II. Employment of Minors. No child under the age of eighteen years shall be employed by any person during the hours that the schools are in session unless such child shall present a work permit from the school principal, or his authorized agent, stating the hours of the school day during which employment is approved; or unless such child shall present a certificate from the Director of Education stating that he has been excused from attendance from school for one of the reasons set forth in Section "I" above, which certificate may be revoked at any time. A record of the nature of such employment and the employer's evaluation of the work of such a child shall be incorporated in the child's permanent school record.

III. Truant Officers. The Director of Education may appoint an attendance officer or officers who shall see that the regulations regarding the employment of minors and their attendance at school are obeyed. He may, without a warrant, bring children, who are absent from school without a proper legal excuse, before the authority competent to hear and dispose of such cases and may enter all places where children may be employed to investigate and enforce this regulation.

IV. Liability of Parents. Any pupil who cuts, defaces or otherwise injures any school property with criminal intent or without due care is liable to suspension or expulsion, and upon complaint of the Education Administrative Council, the parents or guardians of such pupils shall be liable for such damages.



V. Violations of Previous Sections. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be guilty of an offense.

Approved and unanimously adopted by the Poston Community Council on the  
28th day of December, 1943 at eleven o'clock

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

/s/ K. J. Takashima

K. J. Takashima  
Chairman



IN THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION  
Of The Community of Poston  
State of Arizona

THE COMMUNITY OF POSTON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Defendant,

No. \_\_\_\_\_

COMPLAINT --- CRIMINAL

Personally appeared before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
\_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_\_\_,

who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_\_\_,  
at and within said Community of Poston, State of Arizona, the crime  
of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ was committed by  
\_\_\_\_\_ who at the time  
and place last aforesaid, did then and there wilfully and unlawfully

All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of  
the Ordinance in such cases made and provided, and against the peace  
and dignity of the Community of Poston.

Wherefore, said complainant prays that a warrant may be  
issued for the arrest of the said \_\_\_\_\_  
and that \_\_\_he\_\_\_ may be dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this )  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_\_\_ )

Judicial Commission

Clerk of Judicial Commission

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Judicial Commissioner



IN THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Of The Community of Poston  
State of Arizona

COMPLAINT --- CRIMINAL

The Community of )  
Poston )

(This Space for Clerk's  
Stamp only)

Plaintiff, )

Defendant.

It appearing to me that the offense in the within complaint  
mentioned, to wit:

has been committed, and there is sufficient cause to believe the  
within named \_\_\_\_\_

guilty thereof, I order that \_\_\_he\_\_\_ be held to answer to the same,--

and that \_\_\_he\_\_\_ be released on \_\_\_\_\_ own recognizance, --and \_\_\_he\_\_\_

be admitted to bail \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, and that \_\_\_he\_\_\_ be committed to the Chief  
of Police of Poston until \_\_\_he\_\_\_ gives such bail.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_.

Judicial Commission of Poston

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Judicial Commissioner