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PERIODICALS DESIRED BY
BUREAU of SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
At Poston

- - - -

1. American Image
2. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry
3. British Journal of Educational Psychology
4. Bulletins of the Menninger Clinic
5. Character and Personality
6. Journal of the American Medical Association
7. War Medicine
8. Journal of Applied Psychology
9. Journal of Criminal Psychopathology
10. Journal of Educational Psychology
11. Journal of General Psychology
12. Journal of Psychology and Normal Pathology
13. Journal of Social Psychology
14. Mind
15. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation
16. Psychiatry
17. Psychoanalytic Review
18. Psychological Review
19. Psychological Bulletin
20. Psychosomatic Medicine
21. American Journal of Sociology
22. American Journal of Educational Sociology

PERIODICALS DESIRED BY
BUREAU of SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
At Boston

- - - -

1. American Image
2. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry
3. British Journal of Educational Psychology
4. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic
5. Character and Personality
6. Journal of the American Medical Association
7. War Medicine
8. Journal of Applied Psychology
9. Journal of Criminal Psychopathology
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22. American Journal of Educational Sociology

104 b
via Joe Nakai

5/27/43

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Following article was picked up from the Japanese monthly magazine called Friends of Women issued in January 1936.

Following questions were asked to leading intellectual people in Japan.

Question 1: The thing that Japan would like to present to the world.

Question 2: The thing that Japan would like to receive from the world.

S. Ueda: Professor of Business College in Tokio.

1. The voice of desire of world peace.
2. The voice of desire of world peace.

Y. Nishikawa: Doctor of Medicine.

1. Our spiritual culture (the family system, respect for elder).
2. The scientific knowledge.

S. Abe: Executive of Tokio Nichi Nichi.

1. Too thickly populated people.
2. Not enough land.

Y. Futaara: Count, members of house of Peers.

1. Godly spirit.
2. Too broad to answer.

K. Nakagiri: Professor of Waseda.

1. Spirit to serve other by sacrificing oneself.
2. Attitude to search for scientific research.

Miss M. Okamura: Social worker.

1. Humane attitude of Japanese women toward their daily lives.
2. Scientific and business like attitude toward their daily lives and high standard of living.

T. Kiba: Novelist

1. Industrious mind.
2. World minded thoughts (to regret to see that Japanese has narrow mind).

M. Ilizawa: Professor of Tokio University

1. Incorruptible mind (that's why we have best police system in the world, and kindness.
2. Sense of public duty, the spirit of indurance, generous mind and sublime beauty.

Miss T. Mitani: Professor of Women's college.

1. Product of Industrial arts.
2. The way of living without giving oneself airs. (Perhaps this one from England?)

Y. Okino: Novelist

- 1.
2. The fresh fruits and milk in California.

M. Yoneta: Bachelor of Law.

1. Patriotic mind toward their Country.
2. International way of thinking.

T. Komai: Professor in Kiyoto University. Bachelor of Science.

1. The mind to understand the simplicity and its value.
2. Land and raw material.

T. Osa: Bachelor of Law.

1. Spiritual culture (through tea ceremony and Japanese penmanship).
2. Freedom of speech

C. Ito: Bachelor of Engineer.

1. People
2. Land

M. Nagata: Popular Novelist

1. Beautiful and high virtue of Japanese women. Product of Industrial art. Persimmon, and chestnuts.
2. There is nothing to get from the world at the present.

H. Tobata: Professor of Tokio University.

1. Gentle and tenderness of Japanese women.
2. Manly energetic power.

M. Kobe: Professor of Kiyoto University--bachelor of law.

1. Custom to protect (with loving care) their child.

2. Women's position in daily life.

S. Takeuchi: Doctor of Medicine.

1. Rice eating
2. To drink lots of milk

Konoye Hidemaro: Brother to Ex Premier Konoye

1. Haiku (Poem)
2. Power of ~~Vatogun~~ Beethoven

T. Inamura:

1. The work of Japanese literature and spirit of bushido.
2. I admit that Japanese as a whole are inferior to the people of United States, England and France on political ability, therefore to realize or learn self government from the rest of the world.

K. Yamamoto: Bachelor of Science, Professor of Kiyoto University.

1. The custom of respecting elder.
2. The custom of respecting women.

H. Kosa: Editor of Tokiyo University Newspaper.

1. Opinion on racial equality. Not hard headed way of thinking.
2. Easy and friendly social intercourse.

T. Katayama: Attorney

1. To let the world realize Japanese culture and to better the international friendship. I like to present Japanese art, music and drama.
2. Freedom in election. (freedom of speech such as soap box speech on doing a election).

C. Ishihama: Critics

1. Simplicity
2. Humor

T. Tomoeda: Professor of University in Tokiyo

1. Japanese fine art and bushido and Kabuki and high virtue of Japanese women.
2. Common sense and practicalness of English. Brave and thoroughness of German. Cogent and open minded of Americans.

104a
"SEVEN CAMPUSES"
October, 1942.
Vol. 4, No. 4, Page 2.
Editorial

EVACUATION OF JAPANESE WILL BE STUDIED

The evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast, and the economic, political and sociological consequences of this movement, are to be studied by the University of California. In announcing this, President Robert G. Sproul made it known that the Columbia Foundation is contributing \$10,000 a year for three years, the Giannini Foundation \$5,000, and the Rockefeller Foundation has given \$7,500 which it is hoped may be repeated for two years.

The study will be made by Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, professor of rural sociology; Dr. Robert H. Lowie, professor of anthropology; Dr. Haries Aikin, associate Professor of political science; Dr. Milton Chernin, assistant professor of social welfare; Frank Kidner, lecturer in economics; and others who may be designated later.

"The objective of this three year study," said President Sproul, "will be to provide a factual basis for permanent settlement of the Japanese-American minority problem in this country, which war has aggravated, and at the same time to lay a foundation for possible settlement of equivalent problems in Europe which peace will leave unsettled. It is pointed out that this forced migration of a minority group presents opportunity for a case study which will be invaluable in meeting the larger problems of minority migrations in Europe, and that this study should be made now while it is possible.

"We hope that out of this study, which will result in a series of publications, there will come information which the University of California can offer to the world as another contribution to the successful solving of post-war problems."

Seven Campuses

THH
11/28/42

PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION IN Poston

The administration has acted quickly in response to some of the demands of the residents. If prompt action had been taken with regard to certain demands of certain elements of the Caucasian administration staff the Poston revolution would not have occurred. The following steps should be taken at once.

First the Caucasian personnel should be reduced quickly. The man power shortage demands that its talents be diffused in other parts of the country. It is interesting to observe that Unit I had revolution and Units II and III where Caucasians are less numerous and consequently irritations less frequent did not revolt. Furthermore it is interesting to contrast the inactivity and lack of cooperation of the Caucasian staff with the efficiency of the evacuees during the strike. When the Caucasian staff was deprived of its evacuee aides, little seems to have been accomplished. In fact the chief administrative officer indicated they could probably hold out without dire consequences vast accumulations of unpaid bills only a few days longer. Since we have a priority list for evacuees, why not have a priority list for Caucasians and then prune off the unessentials and work our way towards pruning the necessities and then train by inservice training some of the residents into trained personnel to take over the essentials. This project has the largest staff of any. It might need more engineers, it certainly doesn't need so many low salaried jobs, foremen etc. Since no one can possibly say they come within the policy of the Indian Service and W.R.A., i.e. are key staff members.

Each Caucasian who is transferred from Poston to serve his country in some other capacity improves the housing situation, reduces the wear and

THH
11/28/42

tear on valuable equipment, etc. It would be interesting to know the amount of transportation of government cars which is being averaged daily by the Caucasian personnel.

Some of the reduction can take place by not filling vacancies. Others should take place because certain people helped cause the revolution by their known prejudice against the residents. This is not mentioned very frequently by residents except to close friends in whom they have great confidence.

The crowded space in some of the administration buildings would be relieved and more efficiency result. A reduction in employment in the administration mess, janitorial, etc. would be incidental benefits, not to mention the work of the doctor, lawyer, etc.

The following seem to me to be the only key positions: Project Director, one Associate Project Director. Unit Directors are not needed. The Associate Project director or the Project Director can take care of the few problems that arise that can not be handled by residents because they involve outside bodies. Furthermore the number of residents will be reduced because of the policy of Dillon Myers, and the major policies should be settled very soon. The remaining engineering work may not be very great. If it is not, one or two engineers skilled in construction of irrigation, schools and other necessary public works should remain unless there is a good engineer among the evacuees. The Project Attorney should seek other employment in a few months, as soon as community government is operating successfully. Under the new WRA policy there are to be no more enterprises. I assume agriculture is the only major industry left. The evacuees are expert farmers. Therefore the branch of Agriculture and Industry should be stripped almost

THH
11/28/42

to the bone. The administrative offices comprise the largest number of clerical jobs. Most of them should be abolished as soon as an evacuee could be trained for the work, which should be very soon. The evacuees do not wish public assistance. The mechanical work of clothing distribution and a few other jobs of community service could be performed by a very small staff. Without going any further into the subject, I think that the staff should be whittled down to about twenty inside of the next six months. The Indian Service from which most of us come requires assistance in many places and I understand from Mr. McKaskell it has not been able to fill many jobs in its budget although there has been considerable reduction.

Intercommunication between residents and staff, and between members of the staff should be improved. A great deal of work required in educating the staff would be eliminated if the staff were pruned because those requiring most educating could be sent elsewhere. Besides jobs requiring a great deal of material, such as building of houses for the staff, could be discontinued at once.

All members of the staff could then be required to live on the project, thus saving a good deal of time and money spent in travel back and forth from the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

By streamlining the staff it could be integrated and work in close communication with each other. Regular staff meetings in most cases could be held, usually with the key evacuee personell which would help in the intraining period for both evacuees and Caucasians, both profiting by the knowledge and experience of the other. A system of communication of important information should be the job of one member of the Caucasian staff and one or more of the evacuees. With the printing of the Press Bulletin imminent, the whole format could be changed.

THH
11/28/42

A code for the staff might be drawn up of major ethical principles to be adhered to in dealing with the evacuees. An important job of the streamlined staff would be by process of leadership to assist some of the younger people to learn democratic methods, the history of the United States, etc. Economic and political democracy should be established as soon as possible.

I have noticed that whenever I have assigned a job to an evacuee group, they have operated it with greater efficiency -- witness the organization work involved in several parties, rock expeditions, etc; and the speed with which a permit is secured by the evacuees. I must contrast this with the delay in getting a simple written off by a fellow member of the Caucasian staff.

There should be allocation of jobs. This process it is hoped is being worked out now. Certain hackneyed devices such as the large Block Managers staff should be reexamined and then abolished or changed drastically.

The educational system has always much too many Caucasian personnel as well as too many elderly people who can not stand the Poston climate. If there were not too many they could not find so much time to waste on conferences.

The dismemberment of some of the buildings could take place as some of the population moves out. As the exodus of permanent relocation in a few months gains momentum, a plan should be worked out with the residents for redistribution of the population.

There should be a termination of the luxuries enjoyed by Caucasians. The Caucasian mess should correspond exactly with the mess of the rest of the residents. The equipment in the Employees' Club House should be distributed

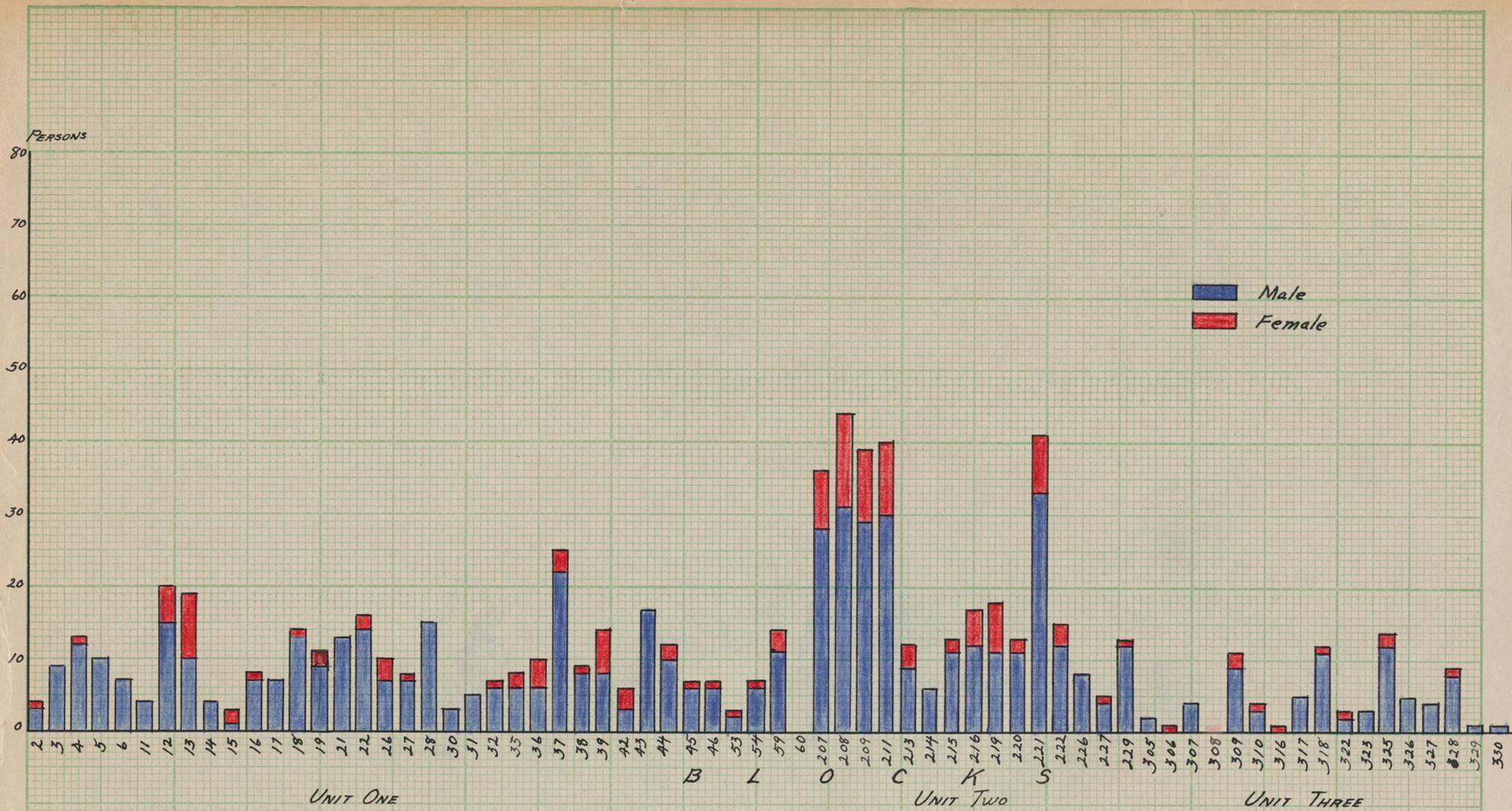
THH
11/28/42

amongst the residents and another use found for the building. Perhaps temporarily it might be turned into a town hall.

The Educational Program in connection with evacuees -- if Dillon Myers program is to be carried out it should be a race between the evacuation of employees and evacuation of evacuees. The employees should plan a vigorous educational program designed to help the residents in adjusting themselves to new surroundings and to keep them abreast of the outside world. Help evacuees to establish many forums in which they are the key speakers.

In connection with the Caucasian personnel education, establish a forum during the period when the Caucasian staff is dwindling away, to discuss fascism and democracy in administration. Have Henry Smith, for example, state his views on the Japanese and have somebody else take a diametrically opposed view point.

Since most of the Caucasians form a little Caucasia clustered around the administration building, it appears there is one Caucasian to about every fifteen residents in Unit I. Why can't we let the residents alone!



NEGATIVE AND NEUTRAL ANSWER

For
QUESTION NO. 28 (February, 1943)
on DDS FORM 304-A AND WRA - 126-REV.
Peston, Arizona

Compiled and Presented By Bureau of Sociological
Research:
July 1, 1943

18/12

154 ✓

TEMPERATURE READINGS
Poston, Arizona

MONTH OF JAN - JULY

Degree

130°

120°

110°

100°

90°

80°

70°

60°

50°

40°

30°

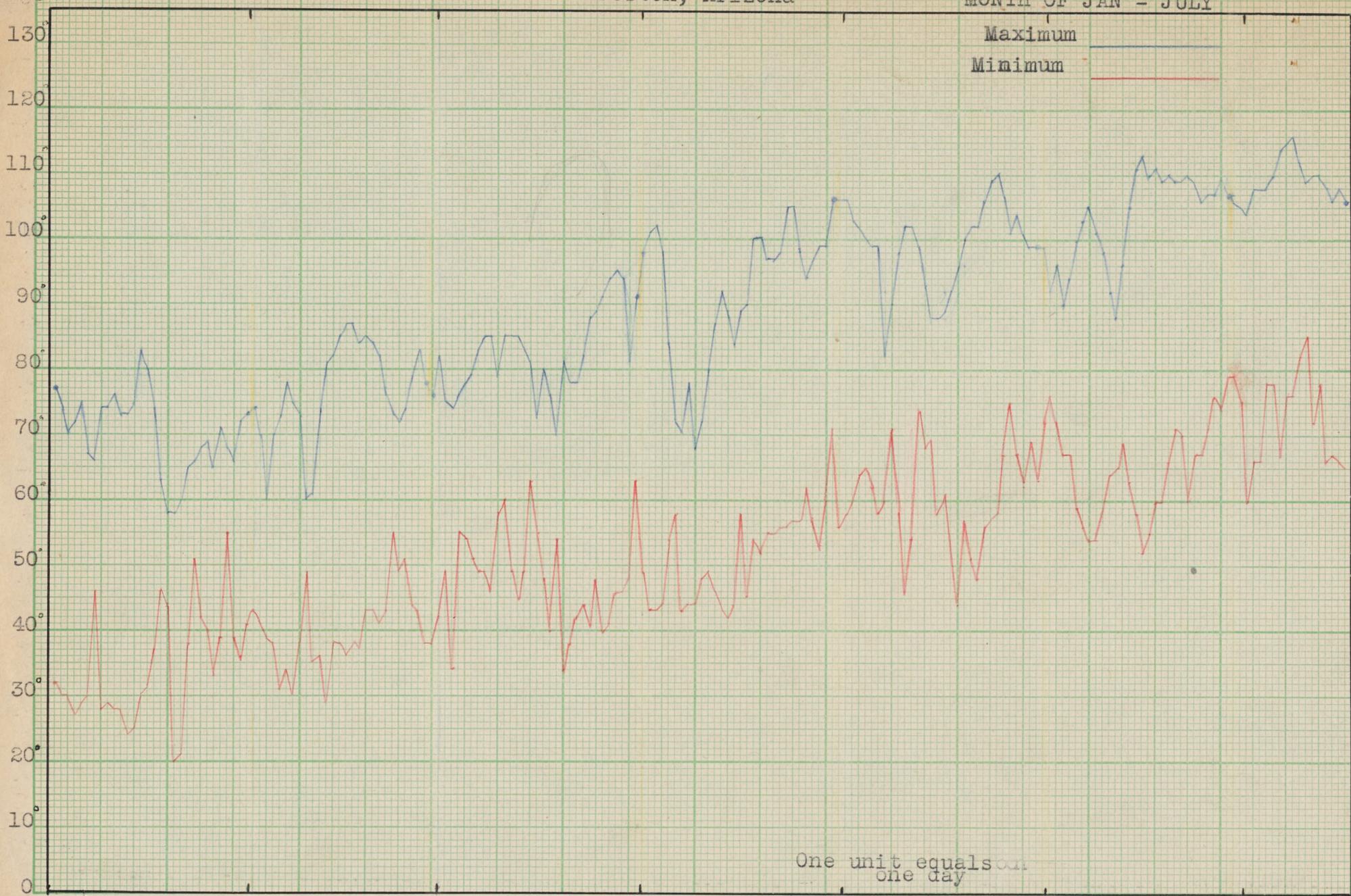
20°

10°

0°

Maximum

Minimum



One unit equals one day

January 1 - 31 February 1-28 March 1-31 April 1 - 30 May 1 - 31 June 1 - 30 July 1-18

Data: J. D. Crawford

Compiled by Sociological
Research, III

56

April 13, 1955

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PURPOSES

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

Purposes

1. . . to establish the first non-profit, non-commercial organization to measure public opinion in the United States. Through a national staff of trained investigators, representative cross-sections or samples of the entire population will be personally interviewed on questions of current importance.
2. . . to make available to legislators, government departments, academicians, and non-profit organizations a staff of experts in the science of public opinion measurement, and a highly trained nation-wide corps of interviewers.
3. . . to analyze and review the results of surveys made by other polling organizations.
4. . . to create at the University of Denver a research Center to discover, test and perfect new methods, techniques and devices for ascertaining the status of public opinion.
5. . . to provide at the University a graduate department devoted to the study of the new science of surveying public opinion.

Sponsors

The National Opinion Research Center has been established by a grant from the (Marshall) Field Foundation, Inc. of New York City, in association with the University of Denver.

Trustees

The National Opinion Research Center was incorporated on October 27, 1941, as a non-profit organization under the laws of Colorado. Its Board of Trustees consists of these seven members:

Caleb F. Gates, Jr., *Chancellor of the University of Denver.*

Gordon W. Allport, *Associate Professor of Psychology, Harvard University.*

Hadley Cantril, *Associate Professor of Psychology, Princeton University; Director, Office of Public Opinion Research.*

Douglas P. Falconer, *Director, The Field Foundation, Inc.; Director, Greater New York Fund.*

J. Quigg Newton, Jr., *Secretary to Board of Trustees of the University of Denver.*

Samuel A. Stouffer, *Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago.*

Louis S. Weiss, *Director and Secretary, The Field Foundation, Inc.*

Personnel

The National Opinion Research Center is under the active direction of Mr. Harry H. Field*, who was associated with Dr. George Gallup for six years.

Mr. Field organized the British Institute of Public Opinion for Dr. Gallup in 1936.

Early in 1939, Mr. Field organized People's Research Corporation for the purpose of making sampling surveys for individuals and organizations. During the course of the Presidential campaign over 90,000 persons in every state in the Union were polled by his staff. His final pre-election survey, consisting of a national sample of 2,500 voters, predicted a Roosevelt victory, and was within 2.3 percent of the final election returns.

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Mr. F. Douglas Williams, Associate Director of the National Opinion Research Center, is a graduate of Cornell University and the Harvard Business School. During the past two and a half years he has been associated with Elmo Roper, who conducts the *Fortune Public Opinion Survey*.

» » » »

Mr. William Salstrom, Statistician of the National Opinion Research Center, is a graduate of the University of Illinois, and was Research Assistant to Dr. Floyd H. Allport at Syracuse University. Mr. Salstrom has worked with the department of Economic Intelligence of the League of Nations and was statistical assistant to Mr. Edward Benson of the American Institute of Public Opinion during 1940. More recently, he has been an associate of Dr. Hadley Cantril of the Public Opinion Research Project at Princeton University.

Location

Denver was selected for these reasons:

1. It is the industrial and commercial capital of the great western territory. Denver is located midway between the Mississippi and the Pacific Coast. Its importance is indicated by the fact that it has more Federal Government offices than any other city save Washington, D. C.
2. The trustees of the University of Denver not only welcomed the idea of cooperating with the Research Center, but generously offered to house and help support it.

*Mr. Harry H. Field is not related to the Marshall Field family.

Why NATIONAL Opinion Research Center?

The Center has selected and trained a corps of 160 interviewers throughout the nation. This staff consists of men and women in every section of the country, selected for their ability to interview their fellow citizens impartially. By virtue of its national staff, the Center is able to determine the attitudes of people, in all parts of the country, and in all walks of life, on questions of current importance.

Why OPINION?

In a democracy, the personal preferences and opinions of the electorate are a fundamental part of the governmental process. The new science of opinion surveying has as its field the accurate measurement of the opinions of the entire population through the use of the sampling technique. By giving the electorate an opportunity to express itself in the intervals between elections, opinion polls provide a new means of making voters articulate, which in turn should increase public knowledge and public interest in political, social and economic questions.

This new science is based upon asking a representative cross-section or sample of the entire nation impartially constructed questions. The cross-section or sample is a miniature of the whole population of the United States, drawn to scale. The various population groups interviewed by the Center parallel the population groups of the nation. All sections of the country, from farm to large city, are represented in their true proportion. The same is true of age groups, sex, economic groups, minority groups, etc. Thus it is seen that selecting a proper cross-section requires statistical skill and a broad sociological knowledge.

Questions for national surveys will deal with subjects or issues close to the common experience of the masses of the people, or will be based on subjects of wide public interest.

Why RESEARCH?

Psychologists and social scientists who observed the success of the sampling methods in such fields as mining, agriculture, and biology, were the first to apply it in the social sciences.

With limited facilities and small budgets several professors working in the social sciences attempted to establish the sampling method in

the field of social research before any of the commercial polls were launched on a nation-wide basis. Such men as George Gallup and Elmo Roper are making great contributions to this young science, yet new problems constantly arise. The Center will devote much of its effort to testing and developing new techniques and methods in order to make practical contributions to the science of opinion research.

Why CENTER?

Since no other institution of higher learning has a national surveying organization under its roof, it is believed that the National Opinion Research Center will attract graduate students from other universities who wish to continue their studies in this new and vital field of research.

Democracy and Opinion Measurement

One of the weaknesses of democracy, as we know it, was pointed out no less than fifty-three years ago by James Bryce in his *American Commonwealth*. He wrote: "The obvious weakness of government by opinion is the difficulty of ascertaining it." This acknowledged authority on the American government added: "The action of opinion is continuous, that of voting occasional, and in the intervals between the elections of legislative bodies changes may take place materially affecting the views of the voters."

Bryce believed that the United States had carried the democratic form of government further than any other country, but he stated that the inability to measure opinion on questions of broad public policy was "the first drawback to the rule of public opinion."

Today one of the chief drawbacks of our democratic form of government is the difficulty of the people in making their voices heard. The average voter realizes that once he has voted, he, individually, has little more power to influence the men who are elected. This has doubtless resulted in a feeling of impotence among the people and may be responsible for much of their apathy towards political matters. Those who believe that the voice of the people should be heard between elections on questions of major policy, see in the science of opinion surveying a new and effective instrument in democratic government. To those who believe that "Everyone is wiser than anyone" this new sampling technique, based upon interviewing a scientific cross-section of the public, offers new hope.

Aiding Legislators to Evaluate Pressure Groups at Their True Importance

One of the dangers threatening our democracy is the "pressure group."

In 1934, for example, the Townsend movement descended on Washington. Its leaders had formed Townsend Clubs all over the country to spread the news of the Townsend old age pension—\$200 a month for persons over 60. Dr. Townsend and his followers set out to build a powerful bloc of voters. When they threatened to crack the whip, many Congressmen grew nervous. Some who had opposed the plan at first, changed their front and wrote their pledges of support. Would this apparently powerful pressure group force the hand of Congress? At about this time the *Gallup Poll* found that only 3.8 per cent of voters were in favor of the \$200-a-month pension advocated by the Townsendites. Even in the strongholds of Townsendism, such as California and Washington, the percentage favoring the Plan was small. This clarified the issue for Congress, and may even have saved the country from an experiment which was foredoomed in the eyes of the majority.

Many pressure groups are concerned with appropriations—wishing to influence Congress to aid their own particular interests. One way of determining how the people want their money spent was revealed by Elmo Roper in his *Fortune Survey* of April, 1940. This survey did not ask the people to act as experts and estimate how much the government should spend on various projects, but rather, what were the most important things on which the government should spend its money. The results showed that the people ranked "Reducing Poverty and Unemployment" first, "Increasing Armaments" second, with "Agricultural Problems" third, and "Public Construction" fourth. Thus, in the spring of 1940, the administration and legislators could acquaint themselves with the fact that although people felt our domestic problems required primary attention, the people were showing increasing concern over the international crisis.

Some of the special polls made by the Center may be undertaken for groups of legislators who desire to ascertain the state of opinion among their constituents on important national or local issues. Such surveys are made for no more than the actual out-of-pocket expenses.

Cooperation with Academicians in Making Surveys

Research workers in the academic fields of education and the social sciences often find that their grants for research prohibit the use of commercial organizations in making surveys. The National Opinion Research Center is in a position to cooperate with these academicians in furnishing them with a well-trained interviewing staff and the means of analyzing their data, on a cost basis.

Non-Profit Organizations

As knowledge of the sampling referendum has spread, several non-profit organizations have been anxious to learn how they can be of greater use to the communities they serve.

For instance, the surveying technique has been used by Elmo Roper to help technical schools determine what courses they should offer in order that students shall be better equipped to obtain work.

The social possibilities in public opinion surveys are further illustrated by the results of a series of questions asked by the American Institute of Public Opinion on the problem of venereal disease. For years newspaper editors have been afraid of offending the public by mentioning the subject. With some trepidation the issue was presented in a national poll to the public. The results showed that a huge majority of voters wanted all secrecy removed from the subject, and were anxious to support a nation-wide drive against syphilis.

Recently the People's Research Corporation was engaged by the Y. M. C. A. to make a survey expressly for the purpose of guiding the National Council in determining its future policies.

Who can say how much more might be accomplished by such organizations as the National Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Federal Council of Churches, the Boy Scouts, etc., if their work was more closely tied to what the public knows and does not know about their activities, and what it needs, as revealed by opinion surveys. The Center will help such non-profit organizations in two ways:

- a. Advise with them upon the scope and limitations of public opinion surveys and the framing of questions.
- b. Whenever the Center's field staff is not overburdened, it will make surveys for non-profit organizations at actual cost.

The Need for an Audit Bureau of Polls

During the presidential election of 1940 six polls* were being widely publicized in the press. Some of these were based on the sampling technique, others on less reliable methods. If an advisory council, composed of experts in the field, were to have examined the methods used by these various organizations and to have made public its report, much confusion might have been avoided.

If the science of public opinion measurement is really to help make democracy work, it must be accepted as a valid mirror of the public mind by the people themselves. If the people are skeptical or confused, then no matter what the initiated may think or believe, the value of this new aid to government will be deflated. Therefore, in the interest of both the public and the polling organizations, the time is ripe for an Audit Bureau of Polls. The Center intends to be active in this movement.

Part of the Center's work is to analyze and review the results of published surveys. Some of the information secured may be published in reports; other facts would be supplied to responsible parties upon request.

First Eight Months of Operation

The Center has from time to time asked questions on current problems for various Government agencies. Between September 1941 and April 1942, it published the following surveys:

1. A nation-wide survey to ascertain Americans' attitudes towards the war in Europe and the government's policies and actions towards that war—made one week before the war was declared.
2. A national study to determine public opinion on post-war problems, and on the part that the United States might take in the world if the United Nations win the war.
3. A study to ascertain opinion in the eight Mountain states on the part the United States might take in the world if the United Nations win the war, and on what the Federal Government's post-war policy should be towards foreign products that are of particular importance to the Mountain area.

The Center has also published and copyrighted distorted maps of the United States based on Total Population; Population Over 21 Years of Age (see next page), and on the Popular Vote in 1940.

*Crossley, Dunn, Gallup, Hurja, Roper, Wall. In addition, some half-dozen or more newspapers conducted local polls.

Additional copies of this Brochure may be secured by writing on your letterhead to The National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

