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POSTER

NOTES AND ACTIVITIES



Due to "limited"
time allotted in the
use of the mimeograph
machines, this publi-
cation was unavoidably
delayed.

Apologies are here
expressed to many, who
have taken interest in
this edition. .

Compiled and
EDITED
by
HENRY MORI

Acknowledgment

... is hereby made to the following groups of persons and organizations, whose kind work made possible, the publication of this first Poston Magazine--

NEWS EDITORS AND THEIR STAFF OF NINE OTHER RELOCATION CENTERS

KENNY HIROSE

Promotional, Advertising Manager - Boston Chronicle

Artists

GEORGE OKAMOTO

Illustrations, Heads

JANET TATEISHI

Advertising Display

WAKAKO NAKAMURA

Art Work on Short Stories

KARL DIKE

Engineering Draftsman



UNIT NO.1 RED CROSS ORGANIZATION
FOR PRODUCTION END, USE OF MIMEOGRAPH



Volunteer Stencil Cutters:

Miss RUTH OGAWA

Mariko Matsumoto

Mariko Komatsuka

Dedication

TO those who have sweated and toiled through their first hot and grimy dust-filled summer months, to build and make this Community what it is today ---this Number is dedicated.

May it bring some moments of relaxation and reading pleasure for those who may glance through its pages.

----- *The Editor*

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* * *

● Feature Stories

SURELY, I MUST BE DREAMING

NINE LIVES---ONE LOST!

WILL YOU REMEMBER?

* * *

Units I, II, III Camp Charts

Cover Design, Heads, Illustrations

This Edition of our Poston magazine, which has been edited by Henry Mori assisted by members of the Chronicle staff, appears at a most opportune time, for it commemorates the founding of the Colorado River War Relocation Project and will enable its readers to visualize something of the progress which has been made here during the past 12 months.

In the days to come, we, of the Administration--shall never forget Poston's first year--weeks of heat and dust from which have evolved gardens and farms and adobe buildings, months of frontier living with its many trials and tribulations and readjustments in human relationships.

Out of this first year has emerged, I believe, a "Poston Spirit". In a quiet, unpublicized manner it stands for great accomplishments under great difficulties. All Poston at times forgets these accomplishments.

This Spring Edition of the magazine will, I know, help as a reminder.

Ralph M. Gelvin,
Associate Director

THIS IS POSTON!

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Poston, named after Colonel Charles D. Poston who was in 1864 Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Arizona Territory, is located on a land of some 72,000 acres on a previously "undeveloped" part of the Colorado River Indian Reservation. It is interesting to note here that even before the War Relocation Authority stepped into this site, the Army and Department of Interior were assisting the Indians to cultivate the grounds. Under the terms of the agreement between the Office of Indian Affairs and the WRA, the area, since the arrival of evacuees on May 8, 1942, by the Authority under the policies set up by the Affairs.

The Colorado River Indian Reservation was established on March 3, 1865. When Colonel Poston, accompanied by A. F. Waldeman, civil engineer, examined the lands in the valley called by Lieutenant J. C. Ives, as "The Great Valley of the Colorado," he suggested to the government that they assist the Indians in constructing an irrigation canal to enable tribes to become self-supporting. Between the years of 1867-68 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of the canal near what is now Parker, Arizona. On July 4, 1870 water was first turned into the canal, which was known as Grant-Dent Canal, named in the honor of President Ulysses S. Grant and the Indian Superintendent of that time. However the canal was a failure, due to the irregularity of flow in Colorado River.

Conquering many obstacles, finally in 1898 a small steam pump was installed and this proved successful. Larger pumps were added in the period up to 1920 when equipment changed from steam to diesel power. These pumps were in use until June 28, 1942, when the gravity flow from the Headgate Rock Dam was turned into the canal system. The dam was constructed by the Indian Irrigation Service during August 2, 1938 to August 27, 1941 at cost of over 4 million.

During 1918-20 Parker Valley reached its maximum cultivation when approximately 8,000 acres were brought into production. In the past decade cultivation has not exceeded 50% of this figure.

One of the largest single items in the 1942-43 budget for the operation of this Center is that of \$1,000,000 for irrigation work to build a main canal from Parker to Poston, its extension 5 miles south of unit 1. An added allotment of \$400,000 has been set aside for drainage and \$200,000 for flood control.

Documentary

FOR THE YEAR OF 1942

January 29---First order issued by Attorney General Biddle establishing prohibited and restricted zones along the west coast and regulating the movement of enemy aliens therein. Subsequent orders were issued by the Attorney General on January 31, February 2, 4, 5 and 7.

February 19---Executive order authorizes the designation of military areas for Japanese evacuation from the Pacific coast.

March 2---Proclamation issued by Lieut. General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, designating military areas in the State of Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona from which certain persons or classes of persons including Japanese, German or Italian aliens might be excluded. Military area No. 1 included roughly the western half of the three coastal States and southern half of Arizona. Military area No. 2 comprises the remaining portions of all four States.

March 14---Proclamation issued designating the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah as military zone areas No. 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively. The War Time Civil Control Administration was created by the Western Defense Command to carry on evacuation.

March 16---Work started on clearing land and erection of housing at Manzanar under the direction of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

March 18---War Relocation Authority formed as a civilian agency to handle the long-range job of resettling people evacuated.

March 23---First contingent of 1000 volunteer evacuees arrives at Manzanar (assembly center) to assist in the preparation of camp.

March 27---Curfew begins for German and Italian aliens and all persons of the Japanese ancestry in the Military area No. 1, 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., barring travel more than five miles from home.

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● To provide temporary gathering place for the evacuees inside the military areas, the War Time Civil Control Administration built up a chain of 15 assembly centers stretching from Puyallup, Washington, 20 miles south of Seattle, to the small town of Mayer in central Arizona. The other thirteen centers were located at North Portland in Oregon and at Fresno, Marysville, Merced, Pinedale, Pomona, Sacramento, San Bruno, Salinas, Arcadia, Stockton, Turlock, and Tulare in California. Capacity of the centers ranged from Mayer's only 250 to Santa Anita's potential capacity of almost 20,000.

March 29---Further voluntary evacuation from Military area No. 1 by Japanese, aliens or American-born, prohibited after this date by order of Lieut. General DeWitt, which began February 19.

April 2---Announcement by Director M.E. Eisenhower of a five-point program for employment of evacuees which included: (1) public works such as land development; (2) agricultural production within camp areas; (3) manufacturing within center; (4) private employment; and (5) private resettlement was made. The plans were discussed with officials of 10 western States, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon and Wyoming (April 7) at WRA Salt Lake City. At that time, the fifth point---private resettlement, was temporarily laid aside.

April 16---Construction begins for Gila River Relocation Center near Sacaton, Arizona.

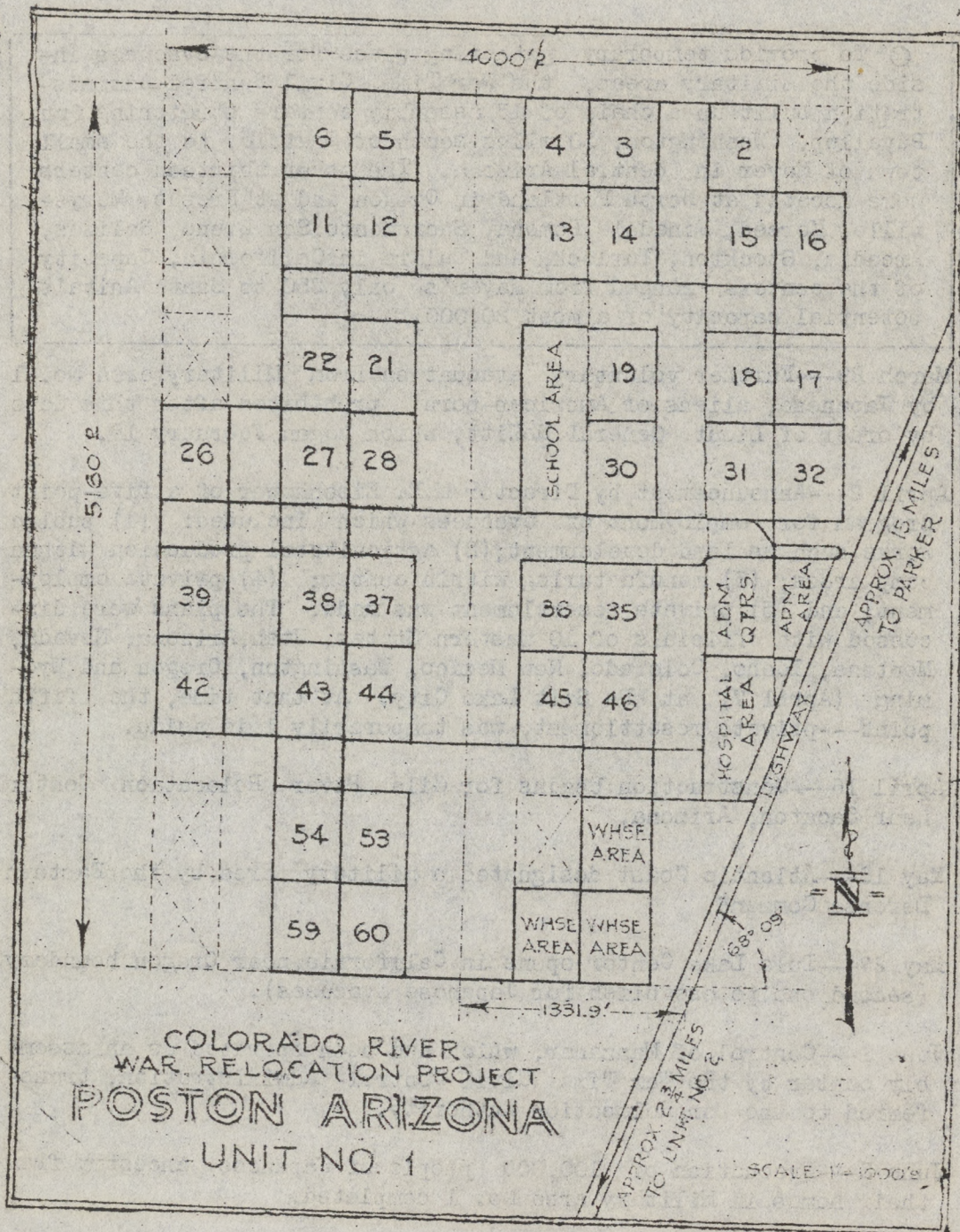
May 16---Atlantic Coast designated a military area by the Eastern Defense Command.

May 27---Tule Lake Center opens in California, near Oregon boundary (second one to establish for Japanese evacuees).

June 1---Control of Manzanar, which had been operated as an assembly center by the War Time Civil Control Administration, transferred to the War Relocation Authority.

June 3---Evacuation of 100,000 people of Japanese ancestry from their homes in Military area No. 1 completed.

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the POSTON

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GOVERNMENT

The War Relocation Authority, as early as last March and April, 1942, when majority of the relocation centers was still non-existent, issued several memoranda and circulars, promising the residents an opportunity to govern themselves when they enter camp.

During May, when the Colorado River Relocation Project first opened, a Civic Planning Board was created in Poston, composed of eight representatives, one from each 8 groups of blocks called the "quad." With Roy Yoshida, Kosaku Tamura, and Elmer Yamamoto, acting as chairmen, the committee then considered various plans for self-government for the evacuees.

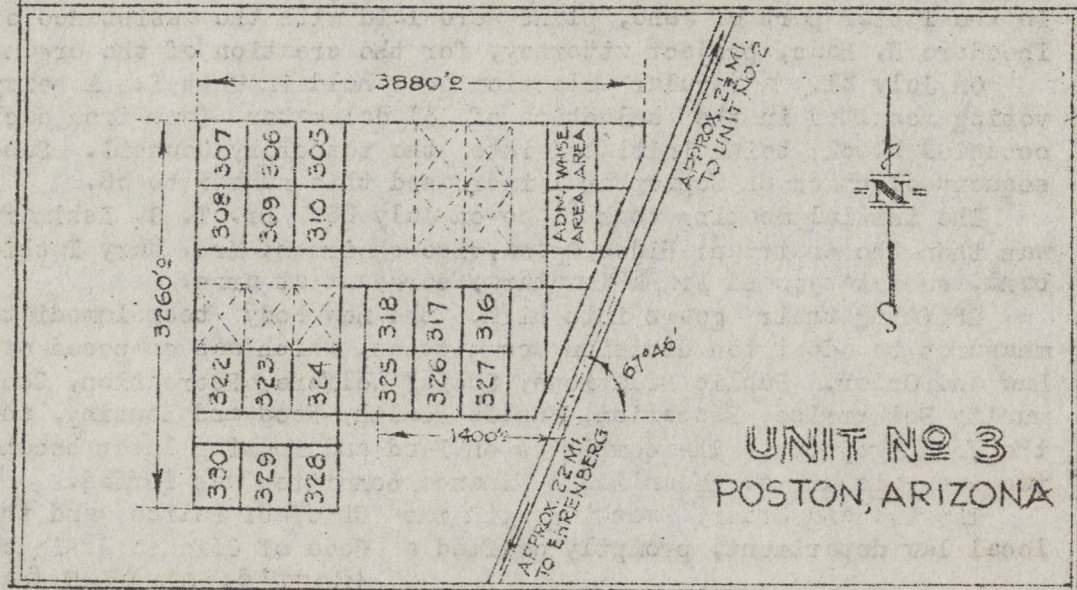
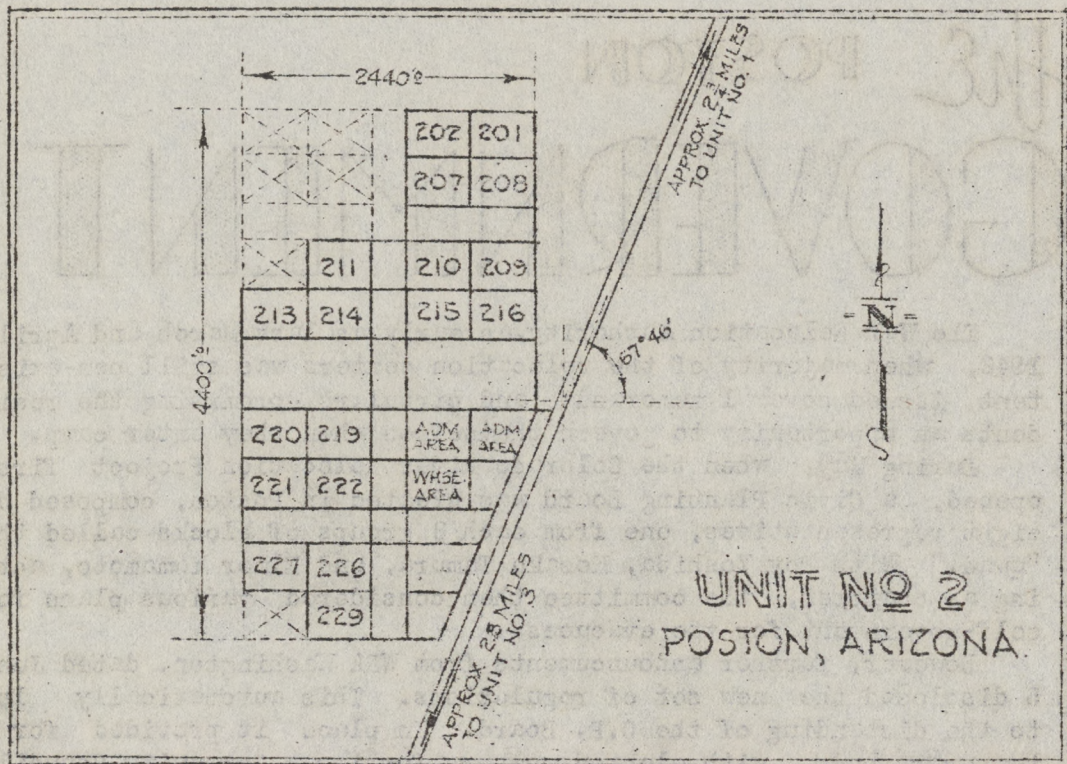
However, further announcements from WRA Washington, dated June 5 disclosed the new set of regulations. This automatically led to the disbanding of the C.P. Board. In place it provided for a temporary body, with elected members forming a Community Council. In the latter part of June, plans were laid with the assistance of Theodore H. Haas, project attorney, for the creation of the organ.

On July 21, a regular election was held in Unit 1. A heavy voting resulted in the selection of 31 delegates, (one from each occupied block) being initiated into the temporary Council. Subsequent election on September 1 increased this number to 36.

The initial meeting took place on July 23. Dr. T. G. Ishimaru was then the chairman; Hideo Ogawa, vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary Tachibana, secretary; and Frank Kiyahara, sergeant at arms.

Shifting their gears into high, the new body took immediate measures to adopt ten division committees, which was composed of: Law and Order, Public Relations, Social Welfare, Recreation, Community Enterprise, Education, Public Health, Food and Housing, and the Work Projects. The committee on Food and Housing later became two separate units. Meantime a Finance committee was formed.

The Law and Order, working with the Chief of Police and the local law department, promptly drafted a Code of Offense designed
(Cont'd. on page 65)



BLOCK MANAGERS


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UNIT 1

2	Takeo Isobe	30	Edward Ouchi
3	John Horiye	31	James Fujimoto
4	Taro Akutagawa	32	Asakuma Jo
5	Chitoshi Sagi	35	George Nagano
6	Kaneto Kinoshita	36	George Nagakura
11	Kenzo Sugino	37	Frank Abe
12	Thomas Okamoto	38	Harry Asachika
14	Tadashi Onami	39	Tom Taira (act)
15	Toko Kuroiwa	42	Tom Sakai
16	Tsuneo Sumida	43	Shigeshi Yamano
17	Frank Shigemi	44	Kaneaki Kobashi
18	Kay Kadotani	45	Richard Nishimoto
19	Charles Kurashita	46	William Tanaka
21	Leonard Miyawaki	53	Saichi Hara
22	Henry Fujiura	54	Kenichi Shibata
26	Masaki Hanaoka	59	Shogo Saito
27	Richard So	60	Kikuichi Fujii
28	Richard Eijima		

UNITS 2-3

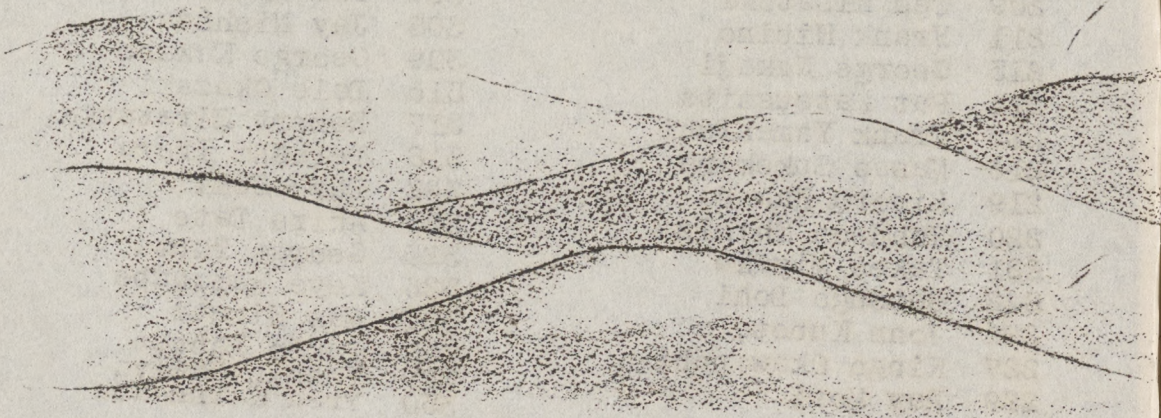
207	Bob Kushida	305	Ichiro Okada
208	Harry Ikegami	306	Hideo Nakamura
209	Ted Hisatomi	307	Tom Ikeda
211	Frank Hibino	308	Jay Nishida
213	George Nakaji	309	George Kawano
214	Pat Matsushita	316	Dale Okazaki
215	Frank Yamanishi	317	Robert Hiratsuka
216	Masao Sukekane	318	Terashi Ibara
219	Minoru Hamada	322	Dave Seki
220	Johnson Shimizu	323	Akira Date
221	Takeo Miyake	325	George Ikuta
222	Setsugo Dohi	326	Kaye Watanabe
226	John Kubota	327	Mas Hirata
227	Kingo Okawauchi	328	Takeo Yabuta
229	Ray Mori	329	Yoshio Mamiya
		330	Fred Katsumata



SONNET

The scarlet streak that fades across the dunes
Of silken sands that borderlines the sky,
Shall soon be laid to rest, and then the moon
Will lift her star-flecked hem. Do not ask why
Or how this magic is; this silent world
Of arid snow is but one noble thought,
Just as a cliff with mighty waves uncurled
About its feet, is grandeur God has wrought.
In majesty like this, the human heart
Must burst its bounds unless relieved by tears;
Such naked splendors readily impart
Magnificence and pomp above man's years.
Yet is this but a glimpse? Though we are fond
Of life's short sweets, do sweeter lie beyond?

Cherry Obayashi—



POSTON Chronicle

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SCENE: A barren and dust-covered barrack. In the center were found two empty barrels, bridged by a wooden board. A single typewriter, so out of place yet so nobly, rested upon the supported plank.

It was here that on May 12, when Poston had only a handful

much ado.

The Blk. mgrs. in return acted as guardians of the fourth estate for they contributed their share in the making of the daily bulletin, with reports of Lost and Found articles, and minor announcements. Between them and the Administration, the

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN

Relocation Center - Poston, Arizona

VOL. 1

Wednesday, May 13, 1942

NO. 1

IMPORTANT! FURNITURE MOVEMENT

Several persons have inquired about having their household furniture and personal effects transported to Poston. Under instructions which we have received, any person can have his personal property transported

of evacuees. Misses Ruth Ogawa and Marie Doi reported to work on a rushed assignment, to begin a Community newspaper.

Thanks to the typewriter, a ream of paper, and some carbon sheets, the first 60 copies of the note-book sized Official Bulletin, Vol. 1 No. 1 made its meek appearance the next day. The new-born editions were then sent to every Ad. office and the Block Manager's office with

vornacular sheet survived one of the "stormiest" days in news gathering feats, facing handicaps before unknown.

On May 22, nine days after birth, today's newly named and popularly known as the Daily Poston Chronicle, donned its new dress by coming out in mimeograph style. It was really quite a 'jump' then, marking its progress---Vol. 1 No. 2.

-12- On Sept. 1, members of the Staff celebrated 100th Edition marking it with untold blessing ---the sweat and the headaches they had suffered in dust and heat, in dirt and wind, to produce what was at that time the only daily paper in any Project.

In a brief but ceremonious dedication, next day was W. Wade Head, project director, with Norris E. James, press officer laying the cornerstone on the first adobe edifice to go up in Poston, the heralded Press Club. In it was inserted the 100th issue of the Bulletin, which is now "cemented under" forever. The designing of the famed stone was made by Mitchell Nakagawa.

With sincere belief that because it is the "People's news sheet they should be given the

chance to name it themselves," the Editorial Board of the 3 units decided upon a contest which called for a new name for the Community paper---if it needed one! Announcement came out on December 10, 1942.

Twelve days later, on the morn of Dec. 22, a new masthead was "hoisted up" proudly in place of the old Press Bulletin ---the winning title being submitted by Sarah Kido, resident in Unit One.

* * * * *

Since the opening of Poston 2 and 3, July 3 and August 3 respectively, the three unit news bureaus have been "working together" in compiling their own local and front page news. One page is devoted to the activities, which occur within the each unit. The front page article and sports items are combined in another parts of the newspaper. There are five editors in the Chronicle, a setup somewhat different from other relocation center news offices.

Unit 1 has Susumu Matsumoto, as editor, while in camp 2, Kaz Oka and Yoshiyo Takata doing the editing jobs. In unit 3, Isao Fukuba and Margaret Hirsch alternate in putting it together. Each chief takes turn for "the day" and is responsible for the issuance of the paper on that assigned day.

(Cont'd. on page 70)



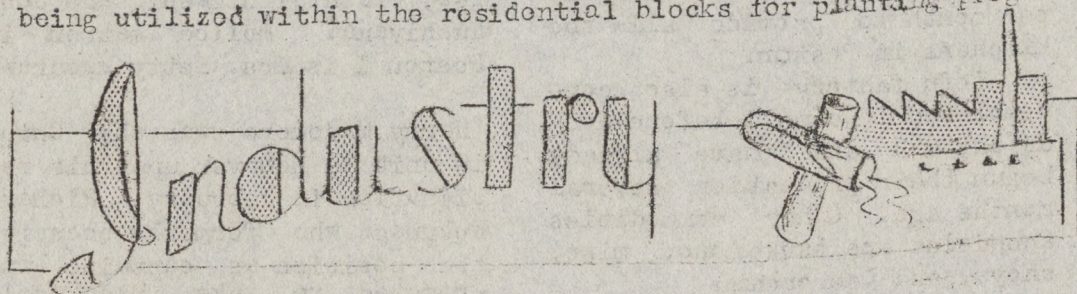


One of the major occupational projects in Poston today is agriculture. It takes a very wide range in its production ability, with more than 500 evacuees on the total 3-unit Departmental payroll list, giving subsistence to nearly 18,000 residents here. Homer A. Mathieson directs the three Agriculture Departments.

Unit 1, with approximately 230 on the Staff is headed by Frank Mizusawa. It includes some 29 on the Administration division; 15 on the Technical; 57 on Truck Crops; 29 on Poultry; 18 on Swine; 72 workers on the Nursery and Landscaping; and 18 on Fish Culture.

The Truck Crop division headed by Harvey Suzuki, has done much of the vegetable growing for unit 1. In a scattered 132 acres of ground, spring production plan called for tomatoes, cucumbers, uri, squash, chard, Japanese pumpkin, daikon, okra, corn, radish, egg plants, cantaloupe, beans and sweet potatoes, and other miscellaneous items. The scheduled number of acres per each crop is "staggered" to make even flow of vegetables within the three camps.

With Charles Inoye, head of the Poston 2 agriculture department, their crew of 73 hard-working farmers (two-thirds issei) is growing produce for the center at the 80-acre Indian Day School Project. Foods planted on these fields are: 5 acres each of onion, carrots, spinach and tomatoes; 12 acres of cabbages; 10 acres of honey dew; 15 acres watermelon; and 21 acres of cantaloupe. The location is bordered with corn plants. First harvest (spinach) began during the latter part of March. Harvest work will continue in earnest until the middle of July. A total of 15 acres is also being utilized within the residential blocks for planting program.



In unit 3, organized since last November, the Department has about 25 acres of land planted with tomatoes, nappa, egg plants, and honey dew. It is operated by some 116 workers headed by Harvey Iwata.

Due to lack of proper facilities for irrigation water, farming acreage is "limited" in camp 3, though some water pumps are being used at present.

The Industry Departments have credited themselves with much of the Poston's commercial manufacturing with the "outside markets," on the west coast.

Some of the projects handled by unit 1 Industry, headed by Takayoshi Karakane, are mayashi processing (approximately 1,500 pounds weekly); charcoal (100 tons per month); slipper (zori) making; artificial flowers; embroidery and monogram.

An ice plant is expected to be set up in camp 1 to produce enough ice for the three units this summer. Last year's figures show estimated \$3000 spent per month to provide all the kitchens in Poston.

Tofu factory is also contemplated in camp 1 before long as units 2 and 3 have already begun their production several months ago. Other commodities scheduled are tsukemono, miso, shoyu, and ice cream.

UNITS I, II, III

POLICE DEPTS.

Working in close harmony with the Law offices in Poston to protect the peoples' privileges, personal interests and to enforce the local community regulations are the three Police Departments comprised of some 40 guardians on each of the three units.



Police Chief Kiyoshi Shigekawa is heading the force in unit 1. Three squads are formed, with Captains Yoshinobu Ota, Henry Minoru Ono and Hideo Shigekawa, each one taking responsibility for his own squad. Lieutenants are: Sam Aihara, Masao Seto and Harry Manaka. There are five sergeants who are Kazuo Sugimoto, Masashi Kariye, Yukinobu Tao, Toshiji Higashi and John Kushiya. Police matron in Poston 1 is Mrs. Betty Masukawa

Harry Madokoro was the Chief in unit 2, however upon his resignation in February, Richard Fukunaga who formerly occupied the position as captain, was promoted to take Madokoro's

UNITS I, II, III

FIRE DEPTS.

To safeguard the community from serious fire hazards, Poston has created a fire station in each of three camps, with its men working on a 24-hour alert job. The schedule (8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.) is the same for the three units, each company required to be stationed 24 hours, then receives two days of rest. Three companies are established in each Department---10 firemen to a squad. Joseph M. Fien is Fire



Police Force. . cont'd.

place. Others are Captains James Inokuchi and Fred Yamamoto with lieutenants Paul Kuwabara, Tom Fujiki and Shigeto Fujimoto.

Department in camp 3 has Ken Sato as Chief with Jack Sakai as assistant. Captains there are Giichi Kageyama, Tom Tanishita and Katsumi Manaka. With 38 on the force, each squad composed of 12 members operates on a three 12-hour shift basis. (on duty 12 hours, off 24).

Protection Officer, with Harley Woodhouse, associate.

With Minoru Ito, fire chief in Poston 1, are Captains of each company: Walter Shimahara, Steve Maeda and Eichi Kuramoto. Engineers (fire engine drivers) are Sho Tabata, Mike Inouye and Eichi Omori. Also included in the Staff are eight inspectors, one male secretary and a telephone operator.

Seizo Kodani was listed as the fire chief for unit 2 until his resignation recently. Sox Yamaguchi is the present boss. Albert Umino, Natomas Ohara, and Kiyoshi Sasano are captains.

Chiefs B. H. Evans and Hiroshi Togioka and their assistant, Frank Maruyama, manage the station in camp 3. Captains are named as follows: Lewis Yamamoto, Sakayo Tanabe and Osamu Takeda.

THE FIRST CAKE of Tofu in Poston was made in unit 3 on January 18, when the regular crew of seven began the manufacturing of the popular Japanese Food. Today more than 420 cakes are made daily; delivered once a week to each kitchen in that camp. (each person gets one-third cake). The General Hospital in camp 1 receives it once a week for their patients. Ray Okamoto is supervisor there in unit 3 Tofu factory.

Surely, I MUST BE DREAMING...

by HISAYE YAMAMOTO



ONCE upon a time there was a city called Poston. It had come into being as a boom town. It had come to be because some grizzled and long-hoping prospector had suddenly come upon an unexpected find. He had been trudging along side his burro through mesquite, his feet sinking into the soft desert sand when he had seen it. And he had blinked his eyes once, twice, maybe even three times, to make sure that he had seen what he saw. And what do you know, he had seen what he saw. So he gave a long, long whoop and executed a couple of intricate whirls and quietly fainted. When he came to, he lay there on the ground as if drugged by some exotic dope, the realization of what he had discovered slowly, slowly seeping into his consciousness. Then he jumped up off the ground in one great leap and shrieked, "Sagashitazo!"

The phrase, a Postonese equivalent of the Greek "Eureka!", became famous. Even people who went around hunting for needles in haystacks picked up the word and it was "Sagashitazo!" here, "Sagashitazo!" there, "Sagashitazo!" everywhere. Quite a number of people must have gone around searching for needles in haystacks in those hectic days. But never afterward did the cry contain the incredulous, ecstatic joy that it contained then. The prospector told the story of his find a great many times but never did he even approximate the lilt in his cry. Happiness like that comes once in a thousand lifetimes.

Of course, you all know now what the prospector had found. IRONWOOD. And hordes of people came fluidly into the desert hills, setting up makeshift homes covered with black tar-paper, bringing their entire families, their relatives, their friends and even their enemies, came bringing axes, saws and picks to carry out the precious wood, sandpaper (They ordered their sandpaper from the Los Angeles mail order house of Sears, Roebuck and Co.) it, oil it, polish it and store it in their homes. The cumbersome, reddish-black wood was too valuable to sell and so the homes became more and more cluttered with it. It was a token of intense,

beautiful friendship if someone presented you with a piece he had painstakingly wrought. Engagement and wedding rings were made of it, vases more lovely than the famous Ming antiques were fashioned from it, and every other conceivable thing was made of the stuff they christened Poston Platinum.

THE city prospered of course and because Ironwood was not sold or bartered, people of the city became more spiritually wealthy than materially and their souls were things of pure loveliness. They did need though a little money for their simple necessities and this was supplied mysteriously, albeit a bit belatedly, by a benevolent philanthropist known only as the Great White Father.

ENTER the hero: In this fast-progressing town a child was born one day. He was so well-born (well, if you want to know, his father was the brilliant Administrative Aid to the Director of Community Carfare, and his mother had been a County Fair Queen attendant and had once gone to Sewing School) and beautiful, that all the important townspeople came to his home and showered good wishes on him. He had been born with an Ironwood spoon clenched between his tiny lips. Some of

the petty people, and there-17-were some even then, insisted that his father or mother must have forced it between his lips when the others weren't looking, but most of the people took it as a sign from above and were awed and reverent before the babe. Among the impressive list of friends who came to bid good luck and long life to the Ironwood-blessed baby were of course the Chief of Police, the Block-Managers, the Press, the Warehouse and Adobe workers, and the Garbage Detail.

IT was one of the Block Managers who extended the wish that most thrilled the baby's parents and all those assembled. "May you grow more good-lookin' as the years roll by, may you grow wealthy with much Ironwood in your house, and may you work yourself up to a 19-buck job, namely that of Block Manager!" And the people gasped at the nobility, the immensity of the three hopes. The baby itself when a man would be told of this and his heart would swell with yearning and there would forever be a dull ache there until his desire was gratified.

There were other minor, but as glorious, wishes. Like the Chief of Police who said, "May you always get a good seat at the Weekly Movie." Like the

18. one who murmured, "May you always get waited on promptly at the Canteen." Like the other one who said, "May the Transformer never break down in your Quad." And the one who said, "May the Water and Electricity never be shut off in your lifetime." And like might he always get his Cash Advance and Clothing Allowance on time, and might he always be carrying a great big handkerchief with him when a dust-storm blew up, and might he always get a perfect nello hand in 500, and might he always get a royal flush in poker and oh, ekcetra, ekcetra.

But there was one unwelcome guest there who cast gloom over the gathered people. It was the Cynic. Not that he always been a Cynic. Once he had been known as the Dreamer, so idealistic, and kind had his thoughts and actions been. But he had married a woman, a beautiful woman and after that he was never the same again. In spite of her glamour, his wife had turned out to be overly gifted with Gab and gradually earned herself the name of the Shrew. And her husband had become a horrible man who went around being cynical all over the place. He would go around disillusioning people all day right and left, telling them that the Moon was not made of Green Cheese, that Cigar Store Indians were not real and oh, during the Christ-

mas season he would go around telling the little children there was no Santa Claus. It was no wonder the people felt uneasy in his sullen presence.

WELL, you can imagine the startled and protesting gasp that came up from the people's throats when he stopped up in front of the crib and opened his mouth to say something. "May..." began the Cynic, and the people shuddered. The Cynic looked slowly and gloated around and began again, "May you" And the weaker of the men and women began to weep softly. The Cynic remembering the time when he had been good, almost relented, but he remembered his wife and after only two uncertain gulps he spoke firmly again, "May you marry a woman like my wife!" and then walked calmly out the door.

The consternation was vast and the people trembled and sobbed in horror but what was done and could not be undone. You know that, don't you? It happened that there was one more Block Manager who had yet to wish the child well. He stepped up now, and after clearing his throat and wiping the tears from his eyes, he spoke, "May you out-talk your wife!"

There was mingled relief and disaster to be read in the faces of the good people. For

(Cont'd. on page 21)

GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Department of Health, under the supervision of Dr. Abraham Pressman, Director of Health and Sanitation, finds its offices at the Poston General Hospital in Unit 1; and includes the out-patient clinics in camps 2 and 3. It also embraces various programs concerned with personal health, water inspection, kitchen and food inspection, and sewage disposal. Health education and disease prevention instructions and lectures are given to residents under the supervising health consultant, Miss Sally Lucas Jean.

The emergency hospital was first opened on May 17 of last year in an improvised barrack. It performed its initial surgical operation on June 5 when two victims of appendicitis were brought in.

Just one month afterwards, since the inception of the old hospital, the complete medical staff moved into their now \$252,882 constructed permanent building, which today has the capacity of 235 beds, and is provided with the proper facilities to care for all types of medical and surgical operations.

There are four wards, maintained by a nursing personnel of 19 registered and student nurses; 65 nurse aids and 6 orderlies, all headed by supervising nurse, Miss Elizabeth Vickers. The medical staff comprises of four issei and ten nisei physicians. The average daily census reveals 100 patients cared by the personnel; the average number of new admissions is 35 persons a week.

The out-patient medical clinics in Poston 2 and 3 handle some 250 sick persons daily in their own unit, while the dental clinics there examine and care 120 patients every day. Special offices are open too for eye, ear, and nose and throat; genito-urinary; obstetrics; and tuberculosis cases.

The X-Ray section in the General Hospital takes more than 450 cases monthly, with approximately 1200 individual films. The clinical laboratory performs various examinations of blood, urine, spinal fluid, etc., which exceed more than one thousand per month.

The dispensing and distribution of drugs and supplies is done

(Cont'd. on page 70)

RED CROSS

The local Red Cross organization was formed on August 26 after much of the ground work was laid by one Aijiro Takahashi who since his arrival here on May 29, 1942, contacted various Red Cross Chapters outside, and labored for the creation of a new one in the Community. His desire to help others for the humanitarian cause was well met and supported by many who volunteered their services. Mr. Takahashi now heads the Staff, being the founder, the builder of the Poston Red Cross.

After receiving full "chapter status" from the Arizona RC representative, volunteer workers went ahead, establishing their offices at Rec. 30 (unit 1) as well as setting up a division in the two other camps. On September 28, the first Red Cross banner was raised on atop the Office in Poston 1, symbolizing the "good will, and good faith" of the International organization. Inaugural ceremonies followed in camp 1 on October 3; in unit 2 on the 5th; in camp 3 on the 9th.

First Aid classes were conducted for more than 1600 students in over 21 individual groups. Home Nursing division called at more than 1188 homes during the period of September-December, 1942.

Inquiry and Information Service (Oct.-Jan.) has sent over 1150 civilian messages to Japan from Poston residents free of charge.

On November 15 the initial semi-monthly publication of the Red Cross 4-page Bulletin made its appearance, having news both in English and Japanese. Some 1,750 copies are distributed free today.

Because the work of the Red Cross has been so extensive and thorough it would be impossible to itemize them all in a short limited space, however, some of the highlighted events in the period were: Accident Prevention programs (Nov.-Jan.); First Aid Classes (Oct.-Feb.); Water Safety; Home Nursing; Home Service (to the members in the Armed Forces and their dependents, civilians); Inquiry and Information Service (Oct.-Jan.); establishing of the local Junior Red Cross; Nutrition; Public Health and Information.

The War Fund drive conducted by the Red Cross was wholeheartedly accepted by the Community in its goal to reach \$2,500. The monies raised will be used for the welfare of this Center.

MUST BE DREAMING

-21-

they know that there was nothing else to be done under the circumstances and they also knew that as horrible as a Talkative Woman is, a Garrulous Man is worse.

WELL, the favored one did grow up good and handsome and the wishes of the townspeople were granted. Sometimes. Which was often enough, considering. And while he was growing up and learning the things a young man should learn, and a few he should not, the only thing that made the people think that the last Block Manager's wish might become efficacious was the fact that our hero took Public Speaking and Declamation and Radio Speech Technique and all things like that there.

THE time came when his parents thought he should go out and make his fortune. So he left his family apartment with much sadness and much hope and his army blankets and his pea-coat and his work-card and went to live in the Bachelor's Dorm. After awhile he left with the Sugar Beet Workers and went down to a Little suburb of Boston called Scott's Bluff and came back as good and handsome if not gooder and handsomer than when he had left. Still

he had not found a vocation which suited him well. The thought of the 19-dollar job he had been wished stayed in his mind and his ambition was to rise, to rise. And because it was unfulfilled his heart was exquisite sore.

Finally he went to visit his parents for advice. His father was whittling a greasewood cane. His mother was making crepe-paper poinsettias. His father peered at him curiously over the top of his ironwood-rimmed glasses and said, "Well, Son." And he peered back at his father through his beautiful brown eyes and said, "Well, Father." And his mother peered back at him through the maze of red and green crepe-paper and unravelled window screen wire and said, "Well, Son." And he peered back at his dear mother through his beautiful brown eyes and said, "Well, Mother." And they all looked at one another blissfully and said, "Well, well, well." And thus began the most important, decisive conversation of the young man's life.

"PAW," said the Boy who was almost a Man, "I'm gonna come right to the point. Whaddya

(Cont'd. on page 45)

IN TIMES OF PRAYER



With Christian Parishes located at Blocks 5, 15, 19 and 44, more than 2500 issei and nisei attend church services in Poston 1. Reverends who officiate at these religious gatherings are Sohei Kowta, Kenzo Kubota, Susumu Kuwano, Masatane Mitani, Jitsuo Morikawa, Kan-ichi Niisato, Ichibei Earnest Okamoto, Yoshimasa Shigekawa and Kichitaro Yamamoto. Other church workers who are included in the Staff are Messrs. Hideo Aoki, Yoshiya Tsujimoto and Harry Hosaka.

With something like 400 Christian church-goers in camp 2 their moderator is Reverend Kohei Takeda. Vice-moderator is Rev. William Kobayashi. Reverends Kiyoshi Noji, Kisaburo Nagai, and Captain M. Kitaji (Salvation Army) also handle service work during the week and Sunday. Young People's worker, Clifford Nakadegawa, recently left for Gila River Relocation center to assist with the religious services there. Miss Alice Hatakeda is secretary for the church.

The Christian Church in unit 3 has Rev. Keiichi Imai, as moderator and Rev. Paul Nagano, vice-moderator. Other ministers are Reverends Shosaku Asano, Kenji Kikuchi and Tameichi Okimoto. John Miyabe is doing his share in the church work for the group too.

Weekly Sunday school attendance in Poston 3 has an average of 350 to 400; in the Young People's church more than 500 persons pray and listen to the sermons. The adult group consists of about 250 Christian members. Singspiration and Bible Study classes are held once a week, in the two churches found in unit 3.

A diligent, untiring, always ready-to-help man, Rev. Imai, now moderator of Poston 3 Christian church hails from Dinuba. Being an accomplished carpenter, he has done his share in helping many a farmer build his home. His greatest effort outside of his pastoral duties was in endeavoring to promote friendship and understanding between the Caucasians and Japanese. "Poston is very good," the Reverend declared, "to train ourselves to higher character. We can be great, if we can overcome these trials set before us."

ER-OUR CHURCHES

23

With their headquarters located at Block 45-14B, the Poston 1 American Buddhist Association was established on June 7 last year. On the same day, the Young Buddhist Association, with its present membership of over 750, was formed. Followers of this religion exceeds the mark of 6000 in unit 1.

The Staff is composed of five Reverends, with the executives, Shigeo Kato, secretary and Arthur Takemoto, former president from Los Angeles YBA, as Director for the Church. Natsuko Nishimoto, and Mitsuko Ochi are the office secretaries. The priests who represent unit 1 are: Reverends Ryosho Sogabe, Jitei Ishihara, Chikyo Kurahashi, Junjo Izumida and Gyosei Nagafuji.

The first gala event which took place was the weenie bake at Wado Head Park on July 26, 1942 upon the initial arrival of Reverend Julius Goldwater to Poston. More than 500 participated in the programs given in his honor. Subsequent visits by the Rev. Goldwater were well heralded by the three units who have listened to his inspiring sermons.

On January 30 of this year in celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday, the unit 1 YBA sponsored an Infantile Paralysis Fund Dance. The gross proceeds of \$96.85 was forwarded to Miss Nell Findley, head of the Social Welfare here. Five hundred persons attended the Benefit.

In unit 2 there are about 3000 Buddhists worshippers, which includes some 700 YBA members. The organizers of the Church last July are: Min Hamada, Chikara Iwamoto and Yoshio Shibata, who is now the director of the Sunday schools. Reverend Yoshio Iwanaga, Fred Nitta and Manabu Fukuda, director of present YBA, and Yoneo Gota, unit 2 YBA prexy, are on the office staff. More than 51 volunteers are working as Sunday school teachers with attendance of over 700 nisei.

There are approximately 2500 Shinshu Buddhists in camp 3 where Reverends Zesei Kawasaki, Yoshiki Onoyama, Shawshew Sakow and Noboru Shodo Tsunoda officiate in Services.



Our Churches...



Possibly the best known Caucasian in town is Father Clement, formerly of Maryknoll Catholic Church in Los Angeles. His work with the Japanese Catholics at Maryknoll before is recognized and well appreciated by many his friends now in the various camps. Today he, with Brother Paul, is combining the continuous religious work for Poston and Gila River relocation center residents.

In unit 1, the Maryknoll headquarters is located at Block 45, where the solemn and beautifully decorated Catholic Chapel is now built. With the aid of Brother Paul's craftsmanship, the Father has also established similar Chapels in units 2 and 3.

In Poston 1 Sunday services are held 9 o'clock in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening; while in camp 2, Blk. 222 it is scheduled for 11 a.m. each Sunday. At Block 330 in unit 3, the same Mass is held at 7 p.m. Membership numbers approximately 200 Catholics in this center. Father Clement also conducts Mass in Parker.

"Please come and visit our newly decorated Chapel at Blk. 45," was the cordial invitation extended to the Postonians by Father Clement and Brother Paul. "The Chapels are always open to all who wish to come. It is made for everyone, and not exclusively to the Catholics alone," the Father declared.

All Buddhists, during the time of their gathering, or at prayer, carry a long circle of beads. The full strand consists of 108 beads and is symbolic of the fifty-four progressive and fifty-four retrogressive original human instincts. The followers are admonished to consider all 108, and so transcend the limitation of all. The string of beads encircles the fingers of the two hands when placed together as in prayer position, to unite the forces, keep the mind from wandering and to center the person's attention on the subject under consideration. Unlike other strings of beads used in general religious worship, they are not for counting of prayers, but serve only as means for meditation.---From the publication by the Buddhist Brotherhood in America.

EDUCATION



Our School

What do you want our Boston schools to do for you and with your children. Your answer to this question would reveal the kind of world you desire when this war is over. It would reveal too, the stand you are taking in the present world civil war.

I believe that most of you want your boys and girls to be helped to live rich significant lives in America. I believe too, you want them helped to learn how to have a part to share in building the better world of the future.

What would a better world be like. A world in which a man, regardless of pigmentation, would be treated with respect. A world in which each individual according to his powers, would be encouraged to make this special contributions toward improving the common life.

In so far as I am able, I shall encourage our teachers to work along the lines suggested above. I hope you approve.

SIGNED:

Milos E. Cary

Director of Education



With Dr. Miles E. Cary, former principal of McKinley high school in Hawaii, as Director of Education, the Poston schools opened early October with close to 5,000 students answering the call.

The teaching staff, exclusive of some 112 persons working in the nursery and kindergarten, includes 87 Caucasians and 122 evacuee instructors. Of the latter group, some 35 are college graduates while the rest have completed at least two years of university work.

Aside from the general required subjects such as English, history, mathematics and manual arts, compulsory for elementary and secondary classes, another big job is left for the Teachers' Staff ---and that of assisting and developing into the children and the youths the 'understanding of present world conditions' inside and outside of Poston. In this connection the attempt is two-fold: (a) to help these people to make the best possible adjustments while here in camp, and (b) to prepare them for the return to the normal ways of living, when they leave.

A total of 4,503 pupils were reported to have been attending Elementary, Junior and Senior high schools in three camps as of January 22. Segregated into three units, the figures represent something like this: Unit 1--elementary, 917 (449 boys and 468 girls); junior and senior high schools, 1450 (702 males and 748 females). Unit 2--elementary, 439 (211 boys and 228 girls); junior and senior high schools, 651 (355 males and 296 females). Unit 3--elementary, 358 (173 boys and 185 girls); junior and senior high schools, 688 (357 males and 331 females).

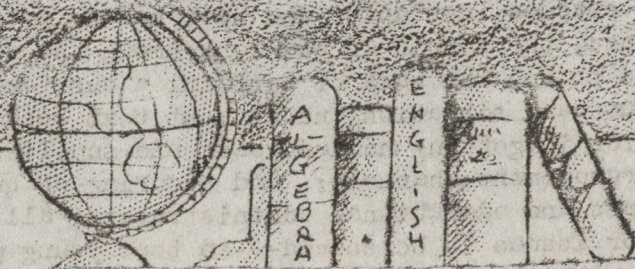
In the Kindergarten and Nursery classes, it was known that more than 700 children were enrolled. These may be divided as follows: Unit 1 Kindergarten--79 boys and 67 girls; Unit 2--30 boys and 29 girls; Unit 3--28 boys and 30 girls. For the Nursery, Unit 1 has 105 boys and 90 girls; Unit 2--71 boys and 72 girls; and Unit 3 receives 55 boys and 53 girls.

Summing it up, it shows a grand total figure of 5,212 younger generation going to various school classes daily in Poston.

The construction of a permanent school quarters for students²⁷ has become a major issue, especially in unit 1 where nearly 2,400 elementary and high school pupils must traverse "on foot" from one classroom (Rec. halls) to another within the square-mile camp. The building of such edifices had been delayed until early this year due to two main obstacles: lack of materials, and shortage in experienced manpower. Since WRA was unable to furnish the required project with the "outside" contractors to erect the schools, the evacuee labor in Poston was finally drafted to speed up the structure. At present, each camp is building their own institutions. The "volunteer" crew calls for an average of four to five workers from each block to work in alternate fashion at the school site until it is completed, which is expected before September.

In Poston 1 on the east side of the recreation area Blks. 20 and 29, eight 4-classroom buildings (145'x20) will go up for the elementary schools, while in addition, one Assembly hall (112'x53) one Administration and one Library (73'x20); one Shop (145'x20); one Art and Craft (145'x20) is to be included. For the high school site, located on the west side of Blks. 26-39, following edifices will be built: nine 4-classroom buildings (145'x20); two commercial; two Science; one home Economics; one general Science and Art; an Administration building and a Library; all in same dimension (145' by 20). One Shop will be made 286'x43, while an auditorium, 129' by 122, is expected to be completed.

A total of 15 combined elementary-high school buildings will be made in the exact size and model in each of the units 2 and 3. They are: elementary, three 4-classroom buildings (145'x20); one 6 classroom unit (211'x20); one Shop and Craft (145'x20), for high school, two 4-classroom buildings (145'x20); one 6-classroom unit (211'x20); one Commercial; one Science; one home Economic and Art; one Shop; one Administration; one Library (145'x20) and one assem-



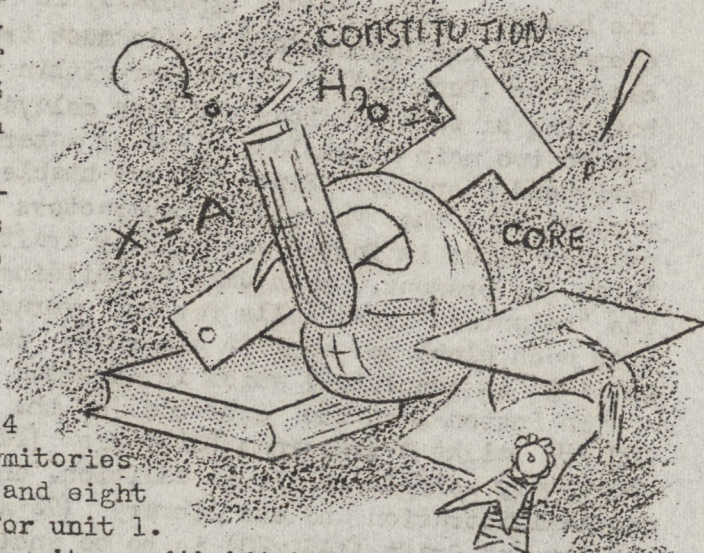
28 bly hall (153'x54). In camp 2 it will be located on the west end of Blks. 220-213. In unit 3 it is to be found north of Blks. 311-312.

Aside from above mentioned structures, it is also planned to have the Teachers' Quarters established within the sites of the schools. One dormitory containing kitchen, mess hall and 24 double bedrooms, two dormitories with 8 double bedrooms, and eight cottages are scheduled for unit 1.

Poston 2 will have one dormitory with kitchen, mess hall and 24 double bedrooms, with two cottages on the side, while in unit 3, one dorm with kitchen and mess, with 6 double bedrooms, one dormitory containing 8 double bedrooms, and five cottages are anticipated for the building program. The materials used in for both the schools and the Teachers' Quarters will cost approximately \$340,000.

It is declared that estimated number of 150 workers are needed daily in each unit to maintain the speed which will complete this work by fall. Specific job calls for about 25 concrete foundation, and 60 to 80 adobe plant workers; 50 block layers; and 15 to 20 carpenters. These men are under the supervision of Charles A. Popkins head of the Building and Construction.

The goal for which the Poston School today is now seeking to attain may not come "overnight." However, from the Director down to the evacuee instructor who have had no previous teaching experiences, the spirit of teamwork among the staff of some two hundred is there. The task of building a curriculum from scratch, for a unique camp situation and without text books; a solution to difficulties in getting needed books and supplies through the government procurement channels; and securing of quota of qualified instructors and educational administrators; all these are being made as major issues to be solved---so that young people may have their opportunity to complete the compulsory education in Poston.



ADULT EDUCATION⁻²⁸⁻

The Department of Adult Education, under the guidance of Dr. John Powell, head of the Community Activities has established in the three units, institutions for those ambitious adults who wish to pursue their normal course of continuous education and self-accomplishment---with such classes as English, Chemistry, Mathematics, Short-hand, Plant Nutrition and Breeding, Science and Social Problems. Weekly attendance has exceeded more than 3000 in 3 units.

In Unit 1 more than 40 are on the staff, headed by the supervising executive secretary, Harry Minato. Others are William Eto and George Shibata, soil and agriculture science; Kenji Nakane, adult English supervisor. Secretaries are Misses Kazue Morishita, and Amy Takahashi. Approximately twenty-five volunteer instructors are listed in the teaching division.

In camp 2, more than 212 students attend the twice-held weekly English classes, as compared with unit 1 large number of 500 students. This is one of the most popular of the many curriculum in department. Camp 2 has four instructors in English, which conducts twelve classes twice a week. They are: Kazue Kozeni (head), June Fujita, Yoshie Sadai, Alice Yeomans. Secretary is Yuriko Takata.

In the math classes (unit 2) four volunteer instructors, Frank Endo, Shuki Hayashi, George Hasegawa and Katsumi Kozeni are teaching such subjects as advanced algebra, analytic geometry, elementary algebra, and trigonometry twice a week.

Ninety students are attending the Short-hand classes four sessions a week under the tutorship of volunteer instructors: Misses Yoshiye Takata and Masa Hayashi. Spanish is also taught with Mrs. Ruth Harris who contributes her time to teach some 36 pupils.

Courses which are attracting the ladies are artificial flower making taught by Mme. Matsu Takai and Mme. Kameko Machida; "Mori Bana" (art of flower arrangement) by Madames Seiyo Kawaguchi, Kasetu Masuda and Shijo Yamano. Enrollment is about 50 and 100, respectively. Knitting class which began last September has more than 175 "knitters" attending the courses, with an average of 35 to 40 members. Instructors are Mrs. Helen S. Sakurai and Mae Yamaguchi.

Similar courses in all fields are also taught in unit 3, with English language subjects heading the list in registrations.

SHORT STORY

NINE LIVES - ONE LOST

..... Iris Tanaka



Bobby sat before the empty crate, the crate that had come from home, the crate that was so sturdily made, that had been constructed with infinite love and consideration for comfort and security, the crate that should have brought his dearest chum--his dog Rover.

....And the slinky half-grown cat continued rubbing its sinewy back against his legs, never ceasing its wretched whine-like mewling.

The desert sun shone glaringly on the thin, delicately built back of the boy crouching dejectedly in the fluffy dust. Fresh tears coursed their searching ways down the lad's grimy cheeks, only to be impatiently brushed away with hot clenched fists. Windy blasts of frosty air disheveled his already tousled hair, whipping stray wisps against his forehead, puckered with perplexity of the irony of this world.

....And the murmuring purr of the feline brought him sharply to the cruel consciousness of what he had lost....and gained.

Oblivious of the blinding sun and frigid winds peculiar to the desert, Bobby lived now, as he had done so often before, beneath the mellow, relaxing sunshine of his old home on the coast, where caressing breezes gently layed its soothing hands upon his brow. Breathing the brisk tangy sea air and racing over clean, surf-washed sand, never alone, but always with Rover---walking through the spicy sage covered hills and canyons, chasing fleet rabbits, mocking birds, and swift crawling lizards, only to return breathless and empty handed, to tediously pick-off the prickly burrs and piercing thorns from his four-pawed pal---and the unmatched, invariable reward for his pains, a sloppy, drooling canine caress---the bundle

of active fur catapulting through the air, knocking bundles, books, and papers hither and yon, in mad frenzy of the joy of reunion after a long school day of separation----his pride in his pet when he captured two wide eyed opossums in two successive nights----his anxiety for his finest and truest friend that made him crawl out of bed after the whole house was asleep, to slip out to where Rover was fitfully sleeping, stricken with pneumonia----and the joy of his recovery----

....And Bobby's transient memories were rudely interrupted by the complaining, plaintive wail of the cat as it picked its way to and fro, smooth muscles rippling through its lithe, sinuous body.

After a moment of reflection, he again was reminded of evacuation day, when he had no choice but to leave his loved chum with friends. His loneliness had seemed insurmountable during the many months that followed, but finally, a letter came to him, in answer to all his earnest, pleading requests. Rover is going to come! Rover

is coming! She says that she'll send Rover!

*** *** ***

"Bobby!", called a feminine voice from the nearby barrack. "Bobby, where are you?" Appearing at the doorway, she stopped short on seeing him kneeling in the dust.

"Mom, Rover's box came, but....", unable to speak further, his voice dwindled away to nothingness. With eyes dry and feverish, the lad handed to his puzzled mother, a scrap of paper that had been tacked to one of the inside slats of the crate. Slowly opening it, she managed to read the first tragic words before swimming tears made reading impossible.

'Sonny, your dog died on the way. We thought maybe Boots, our station cat, might console you.....'

Four eyes turned toward the young cat as it slowly wended its way toward the block kitchen, bored by lack of attention, true to its kind in being forever independent.



"COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES" in Poston means, those activities which people carry on out of interest and pleasure, in their leisure time: recreation, education, social and cultural pursuits, religion, music art, books, games, clubs, parties.

The Project, unhappily, could not furnish most of the things that were needed to carry on these activities; the people themselves met the need magnificently out of their own resources and ingenuity. The Project could give but little leadership; the leaders, too, appeared among the people.

The people of Poston, through their Activities section, have kept faith with themselves, faith with their cultures and their interests. And the number of Activities workers who have volunteered for the United States Army, who have given themselves to the defense industry of Camouflage, who are applying to leave for defense and service jobs outside the Project, shows that the Activities staff has kept faith with America, too.

To these workers and to all who have served their people through the Activities program, I extend my warm regard and admiration.

Signed:

Dr. John W. Powell

Director of Community Activities

SPORTS . . .

SECOND WIND

Column by JOE TOI
Sports Editor, Unit 1

33

With so many athletic notables congregated within one of largest relocation centers, Sports in Poston, from the standpoint of competition has been keen and unexcelled in caliber.

From Salinas up in the northern California, including Delano, Bakersfield, San Francisco, San Bernardino, Orange County, "Boyle Heights" in Los Angeles and down to the tip of the Mexican border in Imperial Valley, came a whole host of star-studded names--- stars who have led their schools and teams "back home" on records.

Since the first appearance of the evacuees in May, until the latter part of November of 1942 (a period of some $5\frac{1}{2}$ months) softball subsisted in the limelight as the No. 1 past-time. If figures mean anything there were more than a thousand participants and attracted twice or three times as many spectators each time they played. Some of the top contests like the famous Golden Bear-Vista Panther duels drew close to 4000 sports-loving fans.

In the second round of the Loop, five ranking nines from both leagues---the American and National---were combined to form the more recent Double A. Included in this were the Delano, Bakersfield, Orange County, Riverside, Boyle Heights Indians, Vista Panthers, Golden Bears, Polecats and Peacocks.

But with the sudden exodus of many players for "outside" employment in Colorado, Nebraska and Utah (September) the majority of the Clubs were weakened considerably, several disbanding altogether. The league race soon narrowed down to Valley, Peacock and Orange County, as the softball champions of Poston, the Golden Bear nine and the National league titlists, the Vista Panthers no longer menaced the league with their "terrorizing" triumphs. The Riverside nine, the former American league Champs, was strictly the uncertain bet, "hot-one-day-cold-the-next" team in this flag race. Orange County finally copped the coveted honors, the Double "Aye", minus the ace hurler Min Nitta and the star center fielder, James Kobayashi who went out Poston for "sugar beeting."

Winding up the season, the Champions took the Shamrocks, Unit 2 pennant winners into camp, 3 to 1, acclaiming recognition as the "champion of champions." The latter team previously conquered the Unit 3 Kingpin Volunteers by a landside score, 17-0 in the playoff.

To build the youth, physically, mentally, and spiritually fit, and to assist them to adapt themselves to the changed environment, the Boys' Club Division is set up for youngsters between the ages of 8 to 15.

Under the guidance of Joe Kadowaki Mits Ishibashi, Akira Mochizuki, Hideo Ito, Shiro Uyeda, Ichi Hashimoto, Leonard Ueki, and George Chida---the development of youth leadership is emphasized in club activities, in sports, and in the role of self-improvement.

Some of the events of the past, were the Hobby shows; League Rallies; Halloween party; ping-pong, and marble tournaments; and Boy Scouts activities.

Baseball and basketball leagues in three units were also formed.



SPORTS

The first meeting of the recreation department (under the caption of Community Activities) dates back last year on May 10, when a group of volunteer evacuees (unit 1) gathered to discuss the possibilities of such an organization. At that time, Poston was still very "unpopulated."

Dr. John Powell, director of the Community Activities since his arrival on May 16, 1942, conferred immediately with the charter members: Maki Ichiyasu, Reverend Masatane Mitani, George Kita, Tee Mikami, and Yozo Kobayashi. And on the same day, he endorsed the project (PCAA), as beneficial to all of the residents. George Kita was then elected recreational director (sports department).

The first "practice" softball game in Poston (May 28) was played at Block 11 firebreak, between the Vista Panthers and the Orange County nine.

Softball sand-lots mushroomed overnight, and on June 2, two "A" leagues were formed---National and American---each side consisting of ten teams. In the American league, following nines were included: Orange County, Delano, Polecats, Bakersfield, Riverside, Commandos, Yankees, Bulldogs, Arizona, and Block Heads. For the National: Golden Bears, Vista, Valley, Boyle Heights Indians, Peacocks, Oceanside, Firemen, Dynamiters, Top Hatters and Coachella were the squads listed.

The Grandpa softball league, (Oct. 1942-Jan. 1943) with more than nine teams entered in Poston 1 was won by Blk. 35 "oyajis." Coached by K. Nakamoto, Yosh Kawano, Ted Ibei, and Ichi Hashimoto, the '35 big gunners' blasted through a 11-game route, with only one loss (to Blk. 3, in 12-3 score).

In the unit 2 New Years Festival Sports-O-Cade the newly crowned champs defeated the unit 3 All-Stars, 8 to 7, to take the camp Old Men's League loving cup.



SO FAR IN SPORTS

Ushering in a new year of sports for Poston II was the Festival Sport-O-Cade, a series of athletic events ranging from marbles to basketball. Being sponsored by the Recreation Department, in conjunction with the New Year's Festival, it attracted fans galore from all corners of the three units.

Starting off with the basketball, the major sports attraction of the Sport-O-Cade, the Recreation boys from unit 1 (now playing under the nom de plume of Bakersfield) pinned the unit 2 All-Stars cars back in the finals, by a 32 to 21 score.

In the semi-finals, on the previous day, the same combination of Rec. boys took the measure of unit 2 second group of All-Stars in a close tilt, 36-31. The other semi-final saw camp 3 All-Stars going down at the hands of Poston 2 top All-Stars team, 34-31.

Confident of victory in the finals, the All-Stars received a rude setback when they met a superbly clicking casaba machine, led by Eddie Nakamura, with Yogi Ezaki, George Tatsuno and Mac Okuma, who could do "nothing wrong" as they ran the game from tipoff to final whistle.

The Girls' basketball finals saw a much closer game when the Quad 3 fems of unit 2 defeated the unit 3 All-Star gals, 14-12. To reach the finals, Quad 3 before downed the unit 1 girls in a score of 21-9; and the unit 3 All-Stars smeared Quad 4 of unit 2, 37-11.

The girls' casaba finals had lot of color as the Quad 3 team, composed mainly of the Salinas Bluettes, (Bussei State Champions in 1940) clashed with the camp 3 All-Stars who were sparked by the Kodama sisters who formerly led the Reedley Manjiettes to a State Championship in 1941. Piling up an early lead, the Quad 3 girls flashed by Alice Matsushita, and "bulwarked" on the defense by Fusako Miyanaga--staved off a second half rally by the Kodama sisters and their cohorts, to win by a scant two points. Sally Matsushita dumped the telling basket in the waning minutes of the tilt.

Though table tennis did not get the spectator support too well as did basketball, what fans that did crowd the Rec. halls to see the matches were treated to a high brand of "ping pong." After all day of bashing the white spherical bit of celluloid back and forth, Charles Iwanaga of Poston 2 emerged as Men's division champ.

(Cont'd. on page 40)

SPORTS o o o

-37-

For the feminine side of the sports and social activities ledger, Poston is well managed by capable women leaders, those members of the YWCA (recognized officially by the National Board in New York), athletic notables, who previously have had training for just such type of work.

In camp I, "A" softball league (Aug. 4-Sept. 22) for those girls out of high schools was formed last year. Vista, without losing a single game in their five starts, won the pennant, followed in the order by Orange County, Boyle Heights, Polejinks, Sewing School, and Delano. In the "B", (Aug. 5-Sept. 9) the Red Caps, with 4 wins and a tie, took the crown. Others in the final standings were Arabettes, Debutantes, Postonettes, Model T, and Papoosettes.

Women's Sports Leaders, who prepare all the game schedules, run them off, and compile all the data in unit 1, are Shibby Suzuki, Kumi Morishita, and Lillie Horibe.

GEORGE MIZUNO, flashy All-Star forward for Golden Bears, was awarded the "most valuable player" cup in the "AA" circuit, dominated by Ken Kono.



In the playoff for unit 2 "AA" Championship, 213 Terror five defeated 211 Penguins, 37 to 33; then lost 33-26. For the clincher, 213 crushed the Penguins, 36-26 for crown.



"AA" BASKETBALL FINALS

Teams		Won	Lost
213	Terrors	4	1
211	Penguins	4	1
214	Green Devils	3	2
221	Shamrocks	2	3
216	Caissons	2	3
220	Mustangs	0	5

POSTON 3

San Diego	8	0
Sigma XI	6	2
20 Squares	6	2
309 Zephyrs	5	3
308 Yellowjacks	3	5
H. S. Varsity	3	5
Mutineers	3	5
307 Mustangs	1	7
Firebugs	1	7

SPORTS . . .

HERE GOES NOTHING

Column by JAMES MANO
Sports Editor, Unit 3

It surely puts us sports editors in a predicament, nowadays, as you know under the circumstance due to wind, sand, heat and shortage of equipment, sports activities are curtailed to such an extent that anything pertaining to sports is doubly welcome. Ideas are dime a dozen when events are running under normal conditions. But otherwise, whenever there aren't any basketball games going on during the weekends we spend a great deal of time staring at the blank sheet of paper while those little men with hammers knock on our "noggins" for ideas to fill out the page!

Under auspices of the P.C.3A. and the wonderful cooperation shown within the blocks the basketball season got off to a flying start on January 16, and since has been breezing along steadily.

We were fortunate enough to have 12 basketball courts here all ready for use and basketballs which were extremely hard to get.

The new casaba league was divided into three distinct classes, the AA, A, and B. In all of the three divisions entered there were 33 teams. In the "AA" there were 9 teams; "A" there were 11; and the "B" topped them with 13 squads entered.

The "AA" league ended February 21 and as preseason predictions pointed out, the San Diego five went through the season undefeated winning the championship by hauling down Sigma XI quintet, 34-18.

The Squares and the Sigma XI's were runner-ups and tied for second spot as both teams won 6 games and suffered 2 defeats.

In the "A" league the four top ranking teams that are tied for first place with a single loss apiece are as follows: Green Bay Packers, Firemen, High School "A" and 308. The classy and rugged Green Bay men are slight favorites to win the crown over the other opponents because their height give them a greater advantage over the remaining aggregation.

The "B" league championship is definitely between the 325 B.I. and the flashy 317 Rams, with the 316 Trojans as the dark horse candidate. Up to date (middle Feb.)

(Cont'd. on page 41)



SPORTS o o o

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Casaba season in Poston 1 made its inaugural curtain-raising "debut" on the 19th of December, with sixteen teams competing in the City-wide Open Basketball Tournament.

After a series of eliminations, San Berdoo, Valley, Golden Bears, and the P.C.A.A. hoopsters qualified for semi-finals; the winner of the tourney slated to meet the unit 2 All-Stars, during the New Years Festival in camp 2.

In the first game of the semi-finals the PCAA, later known as Bakersfield, literally "walked all over San Berdoo," 39 to 20. Paced by Eddie Nakamura, Mac Okuma, and 18 point exploits by George Tatsuno, former Bakersfield J.C. ace, the "Wrecks" outplayed the latter in every department. Mich Teshima--key man forward for Berdoo--hung up five field goals, and two free throws, tallying 12 digits for the latter.

In the other "semi" the Golden Bears from Los Angeles lost a heartbreaker, dropping a thrilling 19-18 decision to the Valley quintet. The Bears had two former J.A.U. All-Stars, George Mizuno and Joe Kadowaki; while Valley had Allen Kobata, winner of the AA League individual-scoring race. Valley's "forfeit" in the finals, which was to have been played that same afternoon, gave Bakersfield the title to "travel" for the unit 2 fracas.

Camp 1 Bakersfield Oilers, after being on short end of score just once all season---and that to the Golden Bears, 28-26 in the second round of the scheduled "AA" league tilts, went on to the Poston Inter-Unit Championship when they nipped their last hurdle (the same team), in a lopsided score, 33-18, Sunday March 28.

The Bears, and the Oilers reached the All-Poston finals by eliminating the unit 2 Terrors and the unit 3 San Diego, "AA" winners, by margins of 26-21, and 38-29 respectively the day before.

The Golden Bears, without services of George Mizuno and Joe Kadowaki, All-Star forward and guard, fell miserably in the second half to lose a very drawn-out contest. Individual scoring honors went to All-Star Danny Fukushima of Bakersfield with 12 points.



SPORTS ○○○

So Far In Sports . . . (Cont'd. from page 36)

while Mrs. Momoye Hamako of unit 1 smashed her way to women's title. In team matches, unit 2 took both units 1 and 3 in stride.

Poston 1 went home with the Old Men's Softball Championship, when Blk. 35 team (also champs of Old Men's League in camp 1) left the unit 3 All-stars with the short end of 8-7 count. The latter team previously eked out a 9 to 8 win over Blk. 220 of unit 2.

The marble tournament was a local affair with Flyer Tabata, being crowned "marble king" of Poston 2, along with Jerry Osumi and David Fujikawa in the younger division.

In the first basketball league organized in camp 2, six teams entered the chase for the AA gonfalon, namely the 213 Terrors, 214 Green Devils, 216 Caissons, 220 Mustangs, 211 Penguins, and 221 Shamrocks. One round of league play found the 213 Terrors and 211 Penguins perched on top rung, with four wins and one loss apiece. Green Devils, Shamrocks, Caissons, Mustangs trailed in that order.

"ROUGHING" IT ○○○

With more than 450 members, of which 53 are "black belts," the unit 1 Judo classes are held twice daily, teaching students the art of clean living, sportsmanship, and self-defense. It comes on the hours of 5:30-6:30 a.m., and 7:30-9:30 in the evening. The instructors are: Tasuke Hagio, Go dan; Tatsuo Inouye, Isamu Yamamoto, Yo dan; Kan Uchida, Motoyoshi Sato, Goro Kakita, Sachio Matsubara, and Haraga, San dan; Suyehiro Uchida, and M. Kurusu, Ni dan. Volunteer evening instructor is Yuzuru Takeshita, (black belt) San dan. Also listed on the teaching staff is Katsuko Yamaguchi, Sho Dan, who instructs young girls and women.

Judan Shakai is headed by Tasuke Hagio as president, and comprises of memberships from Poston 2 and 3 as well. Judo lessons are taught to many, young and old.



Here Goes Nothing. . .

(Cont'd. from page 38)
the B.I. quintet and the Rams have won eight consecutive games. The fans are anxiously waiting to see the outcome--which will "no doubt" determine league championship in the "B" class.

The "AA" top scorer was youthful Frank Yamagata, high school varsity forward, with a total of 79 points in eight games. He was closely pressed by Carl Iwashita of San Diego with a total of 73.

The "A" league scoring honors will in all probability go to Yas Nakamoto, ace pivotman of the Green Bay Packers. He has looped the basket for 110 digits in 8 games for an average of 13.6 per.

The "B" league leading "dumper" is the diminutive B.I. forward George Yamagata, with the total of 110 points for eight games.

The girls Senior Casaba league will probably be won by the undefeated Manjiettes, a team composed of former central California champions. The runner-up position for second place will no doubt find Esdees and the Plaidettes running close to the wire.



"AA" CASABA LEAGUE

1943 Final Standings • UNIT #1

TEAM	GP	W	L	PF	PA	PCT.
*BAKERSFIELD	14	13	1	508	294	.929
GOLDEN BEARS	14	13	1	606	312	.929
Valley	14	9	5	506	401	.643
Berdoo	14	7	7	480	477	.500
Delano	14	7	7	439	406	.500
Vandals	14	3	11	348	518	.214
Paramount Blues	14	2	12	328	515	.143
Sabu "2"	14	2	12	251	543	.143

*In the play-off to determine the unit 1 Champion, Bakersfield defeated the Golden Bears, 34-33 to cop the coveted pennant, and the Ken Kono "AA" League Trophy.

--Compiled by PC2A

FEMININE

FASHIONS

BY MITZI SUGITA

COSTUME DESIGNING calls for keen fashion sense, imagination and a feeling for style trends. It requires an ability to visualize clothes which are suitable for particular types. A designer must have the knowledge of dress-making in order to understand the construction of a garment as well as just designing. This necessitates possibilities for construction, draping, and appropriateness for various occasions.

GREAT DESIGNERS of today are creating fashions, which show the influence of other countries and civilization, but remain particularly American in effect.

FASHION IN POSTON will mark the first time that American fashions have come into their own. The new silhouette for Poston wear is not full but a slim line with concealed fullness for grace in motion. Spectator sportswear, including slacks and even dressy afternoon frocks, will have lines molded to the body. The use of disguised pleats and gores will give these clothes the "fashionable" effect without sacrificing the straight lines.

THE BEST WAY to keep the morale of young ladies is by searching for the newest fashion in which to bring out the attractiveness, joys and pleasures as well as the sacrifices

of war time.

AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN has accentuated her charm and personality through the proper choice of clothes.

A WOMAN may look neat and clean, but that's not enough. Her clothes should be the background of a proper setting for her good qualities and give her that assurance which must be present in a charming and well-poised individual.

MANY PEOPLE have asked, "What is charm and personality." No one can really define these two words because it is an intangible quality. Study a group at a social gathering and you will find that the one who puts you to ease in a conversation is charming; who holds the interest of those about her has a dominating personality; and one who is well-groomed and wear well-chosen clothes has

individuality. A woman who can happily combine all three of these qualities has achieved an outstanding personality without overdoing any one thing. It must be emphasized that the first attraction is always brought about by good grooming and proper choice of clothes.

FASHION PLAYS an important part in the combination which contributes to attractiveness. Fashion dictates the tint of one's makeup, type of perfume, wave of hair, the length of the skirt and even the measurements of the waistline. In fact, fashion is a force in the present-day life, even extending its effect into the realm of men. Attractive women are made and not born. She is one who has by study and forethought brought to attention her best qualities; then she can concentrate on developing the holding for herself and reputation of charm and personality.

A WORD TO THE MEN. Every woman knows that there is nothing that can compare with male ego. It is fashion that forces men to shave every day. Fashion dictates the width of his trousers, the cut of the coat, and many other details.

THERE HAVE BEEN endless discussions over the question, whether the women

dress to please men, and like- wise, do the men dress to please women. It is assumed as a general truth we desire to look attractive to the opposite sex.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT details in clothes of today is choosing a color for ourselves. Color has the greatest "eye appeal" and therefore every woman would like to wear clothes in colors that will attract attention to her. We feel the color which we wear because they either please or displease us. When color pleases us, we feel as though beauty wells up in us and leaves us with a mild sense of satisfaction or pleasure. On the contrary, if the color displeases us, then we are dissatisfied, for the color has not produced the reaction we would like. One way of choosing the color for the individual is to observe closely and match the beauty in her natural shade. We, the Japanese race, have black hair, but we have many types of skin color. Therefore we should match our colors very closely.

WE ARE NOW leading a different kind of life in Poston, a more active life. We are wearing more tailored shirtwaist dresses, and more slacks, more style sweaters and skirts, and more wash-



44- The fabrics to work in, to play in, and to study in. New printed spun rayon, spun rayon gabardine suitings, rough, durable tweeds of all colors and plaids, cotton gingham, seersuckers, and many other types of weaves are very popular for Poston wear. Dressy afternoon frocks may be worn for the parties and a little care taken in the selection of accessories and colors will give ladies the assurance that her sports attire is correct, comfortable and charmingly appropriate for any sports formal.

FOR THE MEN, "the game is the thing." For them they follow the rules and techniques of the game on the field, and that absorbs all their interest. Among the women, however, the costume, the riot of colors, and the smartly combined ensemble is the matter of prime interest.

SEWING DEPARTMENTS

With no more than four evacuee instructors on hand for the job and some 150 enthusiastic students responding to the announcement that Unit I was to have a Sewing School, Mitzi Sugita, head of the Dept., and formerly an instructor in Los Angeles, found herself busily engaged in organizing the new 3 Unit Sewing Schools during the middle part of the year, 1942.

It was on June 1 that Unit I Sewing Dept. opened, first of its kind in Poston. During the initial month, however, students handicapped by lack of proper equipment, did all their work by "hand."

Progress was seen rapidly in the Dept. by the initiative shown by the hundreds of pupils and on August 2, the School presented their 60-day accomplishment with a spectacular Fashion Show...the first affair here. More than 63 "fashion paraders" participated in the colorful program. It was the biggest thing that happened in Poston at that time---and because people were "thirsty" for something more beautiful than just "dust storms" it created much impression among the fashion-conscious public.

The creation of Unit II Sewing Dept. followed immediately, during the second week of August. It began with 150 students and approximately eleven instructors. Today eight assistants are added to the same staff.

(Cont'd. on page 70)

MUST BE DREAMING...

-45-

think of my chances of gettin' to be Block Manager?" "Well, kid," said his father, "if you got your heart right set on somethin', there's a-nuthin' kin stop you. Do you wanna be Block Manager more'n anythin' else?" "Yeah, old man," said the young man, "I got a burnin' in my heart that ain't a-gonna stop burnin' till I gets me the job of Block Manager." "Well, then you'll get it," reassured the old man. "You was born wif an Ironwood spoon in yo' mouf."

AND his mother looked at him gravely and lovingly and said, "Have you thought of git-tin' hitched up yet?" "Nope, I ain't, Maw," said the Boy, a little taken by surprise. "Do I gotta?" "You just know it, Hoss," said his mother in tones pure and sweet.

"Then from today on I shall look far and wide through Poston for my wife. I will even go searching into the suburbs of Poston, namely Denver, Scott's Bluff and Los Angeles. And I will find one who will surely please you or I will choose, none that is not fair and sweet and good and quiet, especially quiet. How would that suit you, mother?"

"You do that, son," said

the mother. "But first I was considering giving you a debut, a coming-out party so that all the women of the world will be warned and rejoice. For surely in this world there is none so eligible as you." "Thank you, mater," responded the Boy gratefully, "but I should hate to put you to so much work and inconvenience. Furthermore, I believe that it is only young girls who are given debuts so that the world may know that they are ready to love, to honor and obey. I, mater, am a Man."

BUT I have no daughter," said the woman sadly, "and I had thought to have much pleasure in preparing a huge party for you." "No, Little Mother," said the Boy, "I must refuse that kindness of you." And the woman, knowing he was right, nodded disappointedly in agreement. "Then how will all the beautiful women know that you are in search of a Wife?" she asked.

"I will make it known, Dear Old Hag," said the Boy. "Do you not know that the custom of all young men who are playing cherchez-la-femme is to walk the streets in large groups? If they find a maiden whom they think is promising they sit upon her porch stoop and con-

SO INTERNEED!

December seventh started it all;
Pearl Harbor became known to all;
It was without a doubt the cause of it all,
The little raid with airplanes and all.

The Pacific Coast was just a jam,
Evacuation was the public's demand,
Most of all to the Fourth Command,
Shove them out, to where be damned.

Woke up we one early morn,
Packed our stuff and swallowed corn,
Took a train ride in cloth tattered and torn,
Thru arid brush land, thru sand and horn.

The pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock;
Brave were they with many strong backs,
But braver were we, when at Parker we docked,
On desert waste without a rock.

To Poston we staggered, hot desert sun,
Heave ho, me lads, a bottle of rum,
Oh, parden me, we have no such fun,
Fer Poston is dry, no liquor, no rum.

by Danny Iwanaga.

verse wittily with her for awhile and if they find her pleasing they return again and again and if they find her disagreeable they go in search of another porch stoop." "Yes, Little Turnip," said the mother, "I heard of it. If that is the tradition, you must follow it. In Poston we must do as the Romans would never have dreamed of doing. I trust you in your brave, young wisdom."

"Thank you, mother, and thank you, dada," he said, curtseying to each in turn. He delicately lifted the sides of Levis, and performed a deep, graceful dip. "What is the namengiven to the Search, son?" asked his parents in parting. "Wolfen'," said the young man, "and from here on out I'm strictly dyed-in-the-wool Wolf!" And he departed, leaving behind him for a short, sweet while the beautiful echo of his beautiful words.

YOU will say that the language in which the family spoke to each other was inconsistent. Nay, dear readers, it was in this inconsistency, this appealing mixture of informality and formality, this Poston patios, that they could best convey to each other their love and mutual respect. It was charmin', really.

Now it happened that the Cynic who had struck terror in the hearts of the people on that memorable day so long ago had a daughter. She had been born two years after the Cynic's curse had fallen heavily on the hearts of the Boy's parents. She was lovely as no woman on this earth had been as lovely as, and she was sweet as no saccharine on this earth had been as sweet as, and she was good as nothing on this earth had been as good as. Man, she was really somethin'.

It happened, too, that her mother the Shrew had naggged herself to death, and that her father the Cynic had embittered himself to death, and our heroine lived in the Girls' Dorm with many friends. It was to the porch stoop of this Dorm that a group of boys, our hero among them, trooped one late evening. And the Girl came to the door and looked out and the Boy saw her and was struck with such softness and hurtness of heart as he had never felt before. "That is the One," he said to himself and smiled at her. And the smile touched likewise the Girl's heart so that she felt it would spill over with gladness. And she said to herself, "Oh, Lord, is that the One?" and knew that

-48- truly it must be so. And both of them to themselves murmured the echo of the glorious word that their hearts shouted within themselves, "Sagashitazo!"

And after that anything that comes in this story must be anti-climactic. For what is greater, more superb, more magnificent than love. That has been the great unanswerable question of the ages, the unsolvable riddle which the Sphinx knew better than to ask; it is the original, the one, the only \$64 question.

So it came about that the two were wed with much ceremony and much gay feasting afterwards ---they went to the Moss Hall and had for to eat lamb stow and for to drink black tea.

But alas, the Cynic's curse came true, and it was found that marriage had made a Shrew of the Girl as it had made of her Beautiful Mother and there was much troubled whispering among the townsfolk. Such a beautiful match could not, must not be broken up with the shrill frequent speech of Gorgeous Critter nor the angry, just-as-frequent answers of the Beautiful



Boy. But remembering the Cynic's words and the other good-wishes of the townspeople which had come true had been nullified by these two, they knew that there the matter was out of their hands and they resigned themselves and were sad.

The so aptly-matched, illuminated couple, the Talkative Woman and the Garrulous Man, settled down for life together in an apartment that was numbered, 1-C, and therefore next door to the Block Manager's Office. And there in their home they would carry on. Their brilliant, scintillating quarrels. And living next to the Block Manager's Office, the one now called the Garrulous Man came to know a little of the joys that went with that high-position. For the unfortunate outcome of his marriage had not dulled one bit the ambition that still ached deeply there in a corner of his heart. He still wanted to become Block Manager.

Oh, to be a Block Manager! His heart sang the song of songs over and over. Oh, to be a Block Manager! To attend the Block Managers' meetings and to be able to tell the block people to turn in all unnecessary electrical appliances! To bang the tin dish in the Moss hall and make little announcements about the talent shows and this and

that! To be never lonely---for the office was forever imaginable, who invented the wittiest, cleverest sayings imaginable! It was they who saw that stupendous, colossal film epic Freshman Year and started saying, "Fire! Fire!" at the pretty girls. It was they who yelled to people, "Goin' wolfen!" It was they who said, "You know it Hosst!" It was they who when they cussed said nothing so banal as "Damn!" or "Hell!" but oh-so-gloriously, iridescently yelled, "Holy Chamba!" And the other wise and glowingly lovely things they said like "Cha-chayuna!" and "Hijo-lajo!" and "Ow Chihuahua!" And his heart ached more and more each day with the

wistful lack he felt. Oh, to be Block Manager! Oh, to be a MANAGER! Oh, to be the BLOCK MANAGER!

And then it happened. The Block Manager next door had had to listen all day long to the bickering that continued steadily second after second, minute after minute, hour after hour, day after day, week after week, month after month and year after year. Eventually he started complaining to them. And yet the talk continued, quarrel in and quarrel out. One day the Block Manager throw up his hands (holding a no-trump hand in 500, mind you) in despair and screamed, "Oh, God! Alla time talkoo

The Gallup Poll (American Institute of Public Opinion) late last year asked the people in Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, and California this question: "Would you favor the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to their former homes." The overall report indicated 53% responded in the affirmative side.

Results of Poll in Five Western States

Would permit all of Japanese ancestry to return	- 29%
Would allow only citizens to return	- - - - - 24%
Would allow none to return	- - - - - 31%
Undecided on question	- - - - - 16%
Would hire those of Japanese ancestry	- - - - - 24%
Opposed to hiring those of Japanese ancestry	- - - - - 60%
Would trade at stores operated by Japanese	- - - 38%
Opposed to trading at such stores	- - - - - 58%



---talkee. Me no likee!" (His mother had had a craving for chop suey when she was carrying him). And he quit the office forever.

And what do you know, when the block people held their election for new Block Manager, our hero was chosen. And so that wish was also fulfilled. And did everybody live happily ever after? Your guess is as good as mine.

I had meant to end this story here, on a somewhat ironic note as would befit an Ironwood-inspired tale. But the spell of the rich-grained wood touched me and turned my mockery into gentle laughter. So I must add that as Block Manager, our hero was superb, many times going over and above the call of duty and being appropriately rewarded with many Ironwood medals and many Ironwood gifts. And the issue of the man and his wife all came forth with Ironwood spoons in their mouths. The pieces of the wood in their home held them in a light enchantment and the

Woman became less talkative and it followed that the Man became less garrulous. When they grew old, gracefully of course, the Man resigned from his wonderful office and they lived their lives in peace and were known as the Gentle People.

HERE was Ironwood in their home too that the Man himself had gone beyond the hills to get. Because of the rarity and beauty of this treasure, an Ironwood season had been proclaimed for it and one could cart home only a limited amount during that time, and it was then that he spent much of his time digging for choice bits, the cry of "Sagashitazoi!" ringing through the desert air, accenting the discovery of each piece.

The only unfulfilled wish came true, you see: There was much Ironwood in their home. And the magic of the noble, rich-hued wood was a happy one. And oh yés, I promised to end this story on a happy note: Ha, Ha.

Gay, are we not?

(PINCH ME.)

Exclusive... INTERVIEW with the REELMAN



They do their assigned work unnoticed and when finished leave quietly without much ado, but they help to "keep our morale up"---the 'unsung heroes' who five nights a week, set up the screen at designated block, operate the projection machine, to entertain the thousands who attend the movies each week.

We speak of none other than the hard working five members on the Movie crew. Directed by Stone Ishimaru, formerly of El Centro, others who ably select our films and screen them for us are: Jack Fujiwara, Joe Shigematsu, Susumu Kochi and Haruo Fujisawa.

On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings these boys make the "one-night stand" in Poston 1 at the scheduled locale, while on Wednesdays and Fridays similar engagements are filled in units 2 and 3 respectively.

In a split-hour job, 8:30-12 m., and 5:30 p.m. to near midnight, the crew is kept busy in corresponding and contacting duties with the various film companies, selecting the most appreciated feature-runs, and releasing such movies.

Ishimaru, who would rather stay up all night than meet with a dust storm to upset the whole week's "sched" declared that the Department was officially opened in earlier part of July, with the first showing of their picture, the "Counte of Monte Cristo."

It was learned that the cost of renting the film for a 5-night stand is about \$61 per week, averaging, \$12.20 a showing. The celluloids are received from Screen Adettes, Inc., Los Angeles, and Audiofilm Co. in Oakland, through the financing of Community Enterprise. The cost of the screen now in use is about \$100.

The Movie Department is also time-tabled to "reel off" for Schools and at the Hospital as well.

the musicians...

Och---you hep-cats and jive kings and queens, let's break down the walls and burn the floor tonight, at the shin-dig! It's Hideo Kawano, his trumpet and his nine-piece orchestra, 'playing it sweet and low, smooth and mellow, and fast and hot.

Popularly acclaimed by the three unit dancing socialities as the "best in Poston," Kawano's band, since their debut on October 15 during the days of the County Fair in Unit 1, they skyrocketed to musical glory today swamped with party engagements.

Versatile and friendly little chap, Kawano now 16, first saw his "drumming" ambitions come true two years ago when during the summer seasons he worked with the Lockie Music Co. in Los Angeles. There he met many well-known drummers. Meeting them at the store became Kawano's hobby, and there received many "tricks to the trade." Whenever possible he would attend rehearsals and radio broadcasts, especially those of Tommy Dorsey and Gene Krupa. His frequent contact with the musical celebrities later earned him a position with Sal Cervantez orchestra, as drummer boy.

The other eight talented players who make your heart lighter, your toes tingle and your



voice humming are: Osam Takahashi, trumpet; Haruo Fujizawa, drums; Frank Oshima, guitar and vocalist; Jack Wada, pianist; Tug Tamura, George Yoshida, Paul Matsuda, saxophones; and Yuki Miyamoto, tenor sax and clarinet.



M A N Z A N A R

Five years ago, on these same dusty and bare mountains of Manzanar---James Hilton's film epic, the "Lost Horizon" was made. Under the towers of Sierras, 'Shangri-la...' a capricious place imaginably depicted as Haven Of Rest, set aside from the realistic world. True to Hollywood's ingenious minds, it was superb.

War has changed that Manzanar into a different picture.

It has now become the temporary home for nearly 10,000 former west coast Japanese residents. No longer is it a mythical 'Shangri-la' possessed with glittering castles, fountain of youth, and glass polished gateways. Aside from the hazy scenes of the Sierra Nevada beyond the horizon, this nearly-a-mile square location offers a new setting---lined with many hundreds of tar-papered barracks, its ground practically barren except for few vegetations.

This is the land, since March 21, 1942, the evacuees are making "best of it" in living as comfortably as possible, with untold "material" limitations and handicaps.

The size of the camp is 3840 feet east and west; 4400 feet north and south. It has 36 blocks, each consisting of 14 resident barracks; one men's and women's latrine; one laundry room; one ironing-room and a recreation hall. Linoleum flooring, plasterboard insulation are a part of 'luxuries' with each apartment furnished with a Coleman oil stove (with capacity of 2.8 gallons of No. 3 Diesel oil) to top it off.

Manzanar WRA Project, first of the ten relocation centers to open is noted for their "manufacturing" industries. They introduced the initial Shoyu plant, total production capacity-----500 gallons per month. Tofu, miso, and bean sprouts are also being made for the residents. A garment factory is being considered now for making of clothes for the evacuees. The sewing project has been supplying police and fire depts. with uniforms to date.

According to the new report for 1943 agriculture plans, farm acreage has been increased from 100 acres to 250 acres. The soil is soft, slightly alkali and "fair" for growing purposes. Weather chart for the last three months of '42, makes this claim: October maximum average, 82 degrees; minimum average, 46 degrees. November max.--63.7; min.--33.7, and for December, it was 58 top average, 27 degrees, low average. Incidentally Dec. 7 was recorded as the

TULE LAKE

Tule Lake Relocation Center, opened on May 27, 1942, was the second of the WRA projects created to house the Japanese evacuated from the coast. Considered next in line with Poston in its number of residents, Tule has more than 15,052 persons confined today within the two-mile square area. The complete camp, including farm land, is more than 20,000 acres in size.

There are seventy-four blocks. Each apartment is furnished with a heavy iron stove; while its interior walls and ceiling are covered with sheet rock boards.

Tule's black loam soil has served well for the inhabitants with "Gem" variety potatoes. When the new crop is in, it will provide the colony for another six months. The type grown fares quite well with the famed Idaho and Klamath produce. Exchanges with Gila for green vegetables were also reported in recent dates. While hog and chicken farms are part of the center's program, pickling plant (*tsukemono*) is operated on a very large scale and now in full swing, with the processing of cabbages, turnips, daikon and nappa. Output is done in more than one hundred 75 gallon barrels; lined, dated and numbered to determine the stage development. For best result, daily check is made by experts who work under the Marketing division of the Agri. Dept. So far, there were no shoyu, tofu or ice cream factories started, reports indicated.

The Daily Tulean Dispatch, with Howard M. Imazeki as editor-in-chief, consists of eight members on the editorial and clerical staff, with four on the printing Dept. Distributed free, 4500 and some copies are made. Japanese section is also included, with four writers on the vernacular.

Old man winter is running "havoc" with the people these cold morns. Overnight ice rinks are built between barracks—by diking up mud on the sides and draining water into it. Slick and silver-tinted ice skates streaking down the block is not an unusual sight for Tuleans. Snowballs, snowmen and snow fights often follow. But the summer offers another story. On a dusty and dry land it brings a temperature of 115 degrees and up.

Evacuees are formerly from Sacramento, Portland, Seattle and vicinities.

*G*ila River Relocation Center opened July 20, 1942, has become Arizona's fourth largest "city" with latest available figures giving the evacee population at 13,331. It is situated on the southeastern portion of the Gila River Indian Reservation, in the Pinal county, and some 45 miles southeast of Phoenix, largest city and capitol of Arizona state. The entire size of the Project is 16,467 acres---of which 14,750 are planned for agriculture.

Gila has two camps, separated by some four miles of farm land. Camp No. 1 is known as the Canal, and Camp No. 2 as Butte. Both are located about five miles south of Gila River, now understood to be "dry." Canal measures approximately 4,050 feet long and 1,500 feet wide, while Butte covers the area of about 4,650 feet long and 3,000 feet wide. There are a total of 266 barracks in Canal, housing the estimated 5,000 evacees in 18 blocks; in Butte with 504 barracks, it serves nearly 9,000 residents in 36 blocks. A total of 75 blocks is used in both camps combined---Blks. 1 to 27 in Canal, and Blks. 28 to 75 in Butte, No. 2 camp.

In Butte three blocks serve for the purpose of warehouses, one block for the Main Administration building and post office, and a single block for housing the Ad. personnel. A hospital is located north of Blks. 74 and 75. In Canal, two blocks are used for warehouses; one block for Ad. Bldg., and hospital.

The barracks are a "double-roof" type, the first one being tar paper, the second of red tiled roofing. It makes quite a color combination, since the buildings are painted cream color. Walls are covered with plasterboard, while the floors are made of wood. Divided into four units per building, each one is installed with oil stove. Mess halls here have concrete flooring.

Agriculture is the main program in Gila. It has been quite efficient in producing enough vegetables to supply the majority of Relocation Centers with winter needs. The clay-like heavy soil was found suitable for farming, much better than the results received in Poston, so far. A 5,000-acre alfalfa ranch may be the next big step to be undertaken by "enterprising" and energetic farmers. Strawberries were 'hinted' for this spring season. Hog raising, poultry and dairying are also included in the program.

Gila News-Courier, tri-weekly edition, had for its editor, Ken Tashiro, who recently has left the camp. Presently it is operated

THE HEART MOUNTAIN

Elevated 4000 feet above sea level is found a vast open land--almost 46,000 in acreage, of which at present roughly 27,800 of it are considered irrigable and practical for farming purposes. Here, the Heart Mountain Relocation is situated---a Project in the Park county, about midway between Cody and Powell---housing more than 10,700 evacuees from the west coast.

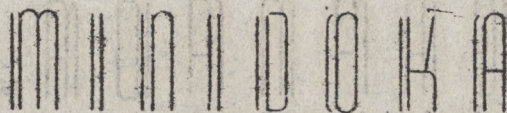
This spring will find the place green and productive, when the colonists "roll up their sleeves" to plow under the fertile soil on which Buffalo Bill once rode. Principle crops to be raised on the medium texture soil, which is believed by many to be good for farming, are mainly alfalfa, small grains, sugar beets, beans, potatoes and seed peas. Besides this the Center is scheduled to have poultry, swine, sheep and cattle projects brought into "full swing" early this year.

The "progressive" Center, which was opened on August 12, 1942 is approximately three-quarter mile in size, has twenty blocks, with total of 488 barracks, each one 20' by 120'. It is sectioned into six units, every apartment provided with U.S. Army coal space heater. While no linoleum is laid on the floor, the ceiling and walls are Cellotex-lined.

Weather in Wyoming is generally on the "cold side" and since the arrival of the evacuees, the lowest point, as of January 11, was said to have been -6 degrees. The climate, being somewhat dry helps to overcome much of the cold misery to certain extent. Average annual low is about -40 degrees.

The Heart Mountain Sentinel, a printed styled newspaper and considered to be one of the best of all Relocation Center vernaculars, is headed by Bill Hosokawa, veteran newsman. A small, but efficient staff of five, most of them formerly connected with the Fourth Estate, one way or the other, operates the Sentinel. Issued weekly, more than 4,500 copies are sold at Canteens at two cents per number. In addition, supplementary editions are printed, when required, mimeograph-style, of which numbers some 3,200 copies, distributed to every apartment free of charge.

Majority of residents are formerly from Los Angeles, San Gabriel valley, San Francisco, California; and Yakima valley, Washington. (Pomona, Santa Anita and North Portland Assembly Centers).



Prior to the opening of the center on August 14, the land which is now known as the Minidoka Relocation Center, and found in the south-central Idaho on the portions of Minidoka Reclamation Project, was much the barren and flat "rough and tumbling" country. But today the site has changed, with the invasion of Man and Civilization. Much of the savage dust, caused by swirling and shifting winds, was subdued by the trampling of human feet. And hundreds of acres of land have been under irrigation, prepared for farming.

As to farming project in a large scale, Minidoka, though rich in soil, will have to expect many problems. Unfortunately, although the camp includes some 68,000 acres, only about 25% of it could be cultivated due to the grounds being broken up by lava outcroppings. Cold climate, a comparatively short growing season, plus infrequent precipitation (about 10" annually) will add "limits" to the production. Land elevation is 3,800 feet above sea level. The weather here indicates a 104 maximum and 30 below for the year.

Formation of center's 36 blocks is unique. Blks. 1 to 18 are strung out in quads and singles, from west to east. About quarter of a mile south of blocks 17-18 (end), total of 20 blocks, divided in 3 groups, is built adjacently to each other laid in lines of a half-finished "hexagon". Roughly two miles separate Blks. 1 and 44. Residents' 432 barracks are installed with pot-bellied coal stoves. Work on apartment interior is nil---bare walls and wooden floor.

Minidoka Irrigator, a semi-weekly newspaper, first made its appearance on September 10. It is staffed with three editors, headed by Jaxon Sonoda; eight reporters; two translators and two circulation department workers. Each issue comprising of 3750 copies is distributed free. 'Printed' papers may soon become a reality pending an agreement with the outside printers.

The center airport, 4500' in length and 680' wide with taxi strips, recently completed by the evacuee laborers, will be used by the WRA regional officials to fly in and out of Minidoka from San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

Principle residents in Hunt, Idaho are estimated 6000 from Seattle; 2000 from Portland; and about 1000 from the farming districts of Puyallup, Fife and other "scattered" parts of California. Population recorded as of January 1, was 2496 internees.

G R A N A D A

Considered as the least populated of all ten centers is Granada Relocation Project in the southeastern Colorado, with its 6822 evacuees registered (Dec. 30 figure). Granada was one of the two WRA areas made up in large part land formerly signed under private ownership which involved Federal purchase, rather than the usual agreement between the public agencies. (The Central Utah Project required the WRA to buy substantial acreage of privately-owned territory also). Of the overall 10,423 acres of land, about one-half are available for farming. Climate here is cold (below zero) in the winter and hot (110 and some) during the summer time.

Within the limits of the center, which first came into being on August 21, are twenty-nine blocks with 12 barracks to a unit. A single barrack is divided into six apartments, each room furnished with a stove. Unusual is the fact that these buildings have brick floors---probably the only ones with such setup. The interior is fixed with celotex-wallboard linings.

.. The Pioneer, Granada's tri-weekly newspaper is edited by Bob Hirano, long-time sports and news writer in Los Angeles. Twenty are on the staff. Three thousand copies are issued free.

A membership drive for the Co-op was recently launched with seven teams selling shares at \$5.00 each. Investors are limited to 20 shares (\$100) maximum. Though on a much smaller scale, is the Junior high school Co-op store now created by the student body group. The store carrying a complete line in school supplies is operated by a board of 12 student directors, each of whom represents a class. Shares are sold at 25 cents each, campaigned by more than 200 student members of the Co-op organization.

Lamar, considered as the 'big town' around that vicinity, is 17 miles from the center. It has such stores as Penny's, Western Auto, Rexall Drug, and Safeway, plus two theatres. One of the advantages given to the Colorado evacuees, is the 'freedom' for them to shop in these firms. As far back as in October of last year, Lamar Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants association have extended their cordial invitation to the center residents to visit and shop in their town. (Project is out of military area).

Majority of the evacuees is from the west side of Los Angeles and San Joaquin valley, Sacramento valley, Sonoma and Marin county.

TOPAZ

In the "wilderness" of dust-swept tract of 17,500-acre alkali land is situated the Central Utah Project---better known to many as Topaz. It borders on the Utah's Sevier Desert, where before the settlement of some 7,956 evacuees, the ground was only scattered with uprooted greasewood and semi-desert vegetation. Like Poston, dust and storms are on the list of human grievances for the inhabitants there.

The Center which now comprises nearly 8000 residents was first brought into being on September 11, when the advance contingent of volunteers arrived from Tanforan Assembly Center.

More than 2000 acres are now either in the process of cultivation or in actual preparation for agriculture. Already 150 acres of it are planted with barley and sweet clover, another 100 are ready for seedling. In addition, work in Topaz involves two other important projects---the feeding and raising of some 165 head of cattle, 111 hogs and several sows and their litters. Poultry may soon be started to provide bird-meat and eggs for the community.

Weather in Topaz, aside from being cold, was not altogether ridiculous. Last December recorded an average of 59 degrees high and 2 below zero. January of this year saw the mercury between 60 high and 9 below. During the hot summer, Topaz "pulled through" with a easy 94.6 degrees high and 54.1 mark lowest performance.

Topaz burns coal in midwinter ice, and each apartment is provided with just such stove. Sheet rocks cover the interior of all barracks, recreation halls, and mess halls to keep the warmth in and the cold chilly winds out. Dust control has been made partly successful with the transplanting of many trees and shrubberies in and around the apartments and buildings. Some 4800 willow saplings could be seen, including larger trees like elms and junipers.

With a large staff of 13 on the news and editorial Dept., the daily Topaz Times, managed by Taro Katayama, comes out Monday through Friday (one English and one Japanese page) and distributed to the readers free. On Saturday, a publication of some total 12 pages, both in English and Japanese, is issued. Printed copies number 2982 daily and Saturday. Associate editor is Harumi Kawakami.

Project residents are formerly from San Francisco and Bay area ---Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, San Leandro, Hayward, Palo Alto, San Mateo, and Redwood City.

R O H W E R

Located farthest east of all WRA Projects is the Rohwer Relocation Center, with approximately 8,400 evacuees interned. On September 17, 1942, the "Advance crew" arrived. The regular contingent made their appearance six days later, on the 23rd. It is located in the community quite "suitable" for farming.

Almost a mile square in area, Rohwer has 36 blocks, with 722 wooden frame barracks with "shoot rock" ceilings and walls. Resting on a raised concrete foundation, the floors are made of pine and hardwood. In each apartment (six to a barrack) there is a wood or coal burning stove (Space heater, U.S. Army, No. 1).

While no livestock or industry is at present contemplated, farming will commence in the spring on land leased from F.S.A. (Farm Security Administration) Cooperatives. Rich alluvial soil, a comparatively frost-free growing season and mild winter---all put together will act as primary requisites for alfalfa, small grains, fruit and truck crops projects.

Another big project here is the processing of harvested timber into heading blocks, fence posts, staves, railroad ties and rough lumber.

With relative temperature quite similar to California---though more fluctuating---humidity during fall, winter and spring is high. Degrees recorded in the past few seasons have been from 6 degrees below to 112 above. Rain fall averages about 52 inches annually.

The Rohwer Outpost, a semi-weekly publication, with Barry Saiki as Editor-in-Chief, is published with 14 members on the editorial, which includes 5 Japanese translators; and 6 on the business Dept. About 3000 copies are printed each time, distributed free.

Of the very few other centers reported to have resident telephones, Rohwer is declared to be "blessed" with seventeen such devices. They are attached on poles in the middle of every 4-block area, and are used only in cases of emergency or official business.

Most of the residents now in Arkansas are from Stockton, Lodi, Delta and its vicinity, all of San Joaquin county, except the southern portion, affecting very few Japanese. Others are from Downey, Montebello, Inglewood, Hawthorne and Gardena. They were sent here via Stockton and Santa Anita assembly centers, respectively.

J E R O M E

The youngest of all ten Relocation Centers is found in Arkansas its name is Jerome. Its 8,273 residents live on the camp proper approximately one mile square. The entire ground is more than 10,000 acres, surrounded by forest land. Jerome is interestingly located. The Chicot and Drew county lines run through the western half of the Center.

The first volunteer group "invaded" the project on October 8, to prepare the locale for the rest of the evacuees. There are at present 36 occupied blocks; 12 barracks to a block, with 6 units to a building. The type of barracks here seems to surpass all the other detention camps, in its apartment furnishings and facilities. Each unit has white typosum board ceilings and same type of walls with 42" square sliding windows, 4-pane windowed door, plus screen door. Flooring is double-hard wood. A good size clothes closet is also included in each room. Heating facility calls for a large metal "Space Heaters, U.S. Army No. 1." It is built for coal burning, but since the area is much the forest land, wood is being utilized. Volunteer crew is selected from each block, who in turn cut down and haul in the chopped trees, on mule-drawn wagons.

Saw mills are now in operation, and this may prove to be one of the important industries here. Lumber produced in Jerome will eventually be used for construction purposes, railroad ties, and chemical wood.

Arkansas weather is "unpredictable" and it is said to have the climate of every state in the Union. Days of windy, sultry, and rainy periods within one short month there are not unusual.

Recent evacuation of some 600 internees from Hawaii to Jerome has been announced. Moved from their warm Eden-like climate to the coldness of Arkansas, these Hawaiian persons must now constantly feed the stoves with wood in order to keep "half-way" warm. The custom of taking off one's shoes before entering the homes is still practiced by these individuals, it was learned.

The Communique, semi-weekly bulletin, headed by Eddie Shimano, acting editor, is issued every Tuesday and Friday. Free distribution of 3,100 copies is now made. An 8-page, 5 column printed newspaper is due within the short time, therefore positions on the Staff are considered "temporary" and are not named here. Shimano

Will You Remember?

By Yoshie Takata



It's raining tonight, Joe... and for some reasons the rain brings tender memories. It was raining that night when we met, Joe. Do you remember. It was a heavy drizzle--that day in March I took shelter under the awning near the Town Clock in front of the jewelry store. You were there with your heavy army coat collar turned up, and you were dripping wet. You smiled. I knew you were a Nisei soldier--one of the many that were stationed with the detachment at Fort Scott. I smiled back and said a crazy thing, "It's raining."

You chuckled and replied, "Yep, kinda wet." And then we kept our silence. My street car passed up twice--I mean, I passed it up. You were lonely, and I wanted to invite you over to my apartment for a warm supper, but I hesitated because in the language of Emily's blue book, we weren't properly introduced.

Then you ventured, "Misery loves company, will you consider a cup of coffee with me at the drugstore across the street."

Did I answer yes. I don't recall. I remembered how you took my hand, and we made a dash across the street in that rain.

Joe, the radio is playing "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." That was the same music that played for five records through from the jukebox while we were laying our coffee and. By the time we drank our third cup I knew all about you and you know all about me. That coffee date followed many more other pleasant times together. I loved every moment of those Sunday hikes to the hills, Joe, and the "china-moshi" suppers in Chinatown. What healthy appetites we both had.

Joe, how many more spring rains will have to come and go before we could keep that next date again. Spring rains in the desert country aren't so picturesque. I remember with nostalgic ache how it rained in the city--and most of all that day when we were both caught in the rain.

Do you remember that last time together before your transfer. Instead of taking the

streetcar you and I wanted to walk; and strangely enough, just before the same jewelry store where we first met, you stopped suddenly and said, "Fella, this is a sort of pilgrimage....I'm leaving tomorrow."

I just looked at you dumbly and warm tears began welling in my eyes....I turned away. You guessed I was crying softly. But it hurt, Joe, way in deep of me. I couldn't understand it at first.

You took my hands and said, "Let's go to your place and have some cheeseburgers and coffee."

We walked silently to my apartment. You opened the door, switched on the lamp and went directly into the kitchenette and whipped on that apron--how silly you always looked in it, and I started to laugh again remembering. You told me to start the coffee. You fussed a

long time in that tiny kitchen of mine. I brought out the card table and before long the cheeseburgers and coffee were ready. We ate quietly. There was a haunting melody from the radio. I didn't know the name of it until you were miles away, Joe. It was "Miss You..."

Before you left, you took me in your arms and kissed me tenderly. It was our first kiss. You said, "A man has no right to take a girl in his arms like this and hold a girl like this and not want to have her for always---Miki, wait for me."

We looked into each other's eyes and made our promises.

It's still raining here on the desert, Joe...and I keep remembering. Do you remember?

I'll be waiting, Joe
goodnight...and keep that smile smiling.



REWARDED!

TULARE--Four year old Miyoko Kamon has learned early in life that it pays to be honest. She found a wallet containing 695 dollars in the women's latrine one day, which she promptly returned to its owner, Mrs. Tsuya Yoshinaga.

The grateful owner rewarded little Miyoko with 75 dollars. (from Manzanar Free Press, July 1942)



GOV'T. OF POSTON . . .

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(Cont'd. from page 7)

to regulate the behavior of the citizens, and also to provide basis of authority for the Police departments. The Code included a set of traffic regulations as well. For the purpose of enforcing said Codes, a Judicial Commission was then created, composed of three council members. Seichi Nomura was named chief of magistrate, a position he still occupies today. Court hearings are held at least twice weekly, sessions being open to public.

Political front for the issei residents was formed by the Council during the latter part of September, when on the 28th an Issei Board of nine men was elected. In this manner the knowledge and the experience of the first generation was brought into being in the practical solving of all-community problems.

However the first Community Council (unit 1) was short-lived. Suddenly but swiftly it collapsed. During the middle of November 1942, the members of the original temporary Council resigned as a body in protest when their demand for a local trial centering around two youths was denied. For a period of about a month, the community government of Poston 1 was more or less in the state of "nothingness", although a representative body of issei and nisei were in session at various times, straightening out the "tangled" skeins which eventually freed the two residents of the alleged "disturbances."

Through this incident (the Poston Disturbance), the month-old "representative body" which worked during the critical period of November and December established two more organizations now known as the Executive Board, and the Labor Relations Board. Being in the similar pattern as that of the Civic Planning Board, the "representative body" which did not fulfill the demands of the WRA regulations soon disappeared, thus making way for the second Community Council.

With Franklyn Sugiyama named as chairman, the second Community Council was duly elected on December 18, 1942. Hiroshi Amano was installed as vice-chairman; while George S. Fujii became the executive secretary. The men were seated by the vote of 36 councilmen who in turn were elected by the people of unit 1.

When the Council took office, two new administrative bodies--- Executive Board and the Labor Relations Board were already on the scene. Recognized now officially by the Council, as well as by the

-66- local WRA officials, their function in the community is, first the Executive Board: to act in the capacity as advisors to the Project Director and the unit administrators in matters of evacuee welfare, and second the Labor Relations Board: to act strictly as mediators and arbitrators in labor disputes involving evacuees and the project officials. Both boards have an eight-man membership, with equal nisei and issei representatives. They are responsible to the Council, Project Director and the Unit Administrators.

An important part in the present Council is the Advisory Staff composed of single issei member from each block. This group, while restricted from actual voting on any decision (under WRA rulings) meets jointly with the citizen council members, taking active part in studying local problems. George Y. Kato is chairman. Dr. Nagisa Mizushima is vice-chairman, while Kenji Kawabo was named executive secretary. It is to be noted that the office of the executive secretary is the only salaried post in the Council outside of the staff secretaries.

The other two units have also elected similar Temporary Community Council. On September 1, camp 2 established a council of fourteen members with attorney John Macno as chairman; John Nakamura, vice-chairman; Dr. Masao Takoshita, executive secretary, Hugo Kazato, legal clerk; and Dave Imahara, sergeant at arms.

On September 11, ten members in Poston 3 were elected to the Council. The cabinet members were Harvey Iwata, chairman; Sam Rokutani, secretary; and Ed. Takahashi, treasurer.

The second Community Councils made its appearance in the early part of 1943 when on February 18 few days after the general election took place in unit 3, Jimmie Takashima was named as chairman for that unit. Others were Mack Kadotani, vice-chairman; Kay Hanada. In camp 2, John Nakamura was elected to act as chairman for their newly organized Council on March 6. Dr. Frank H. Ito was chosen vice-chairman; while Ken Sato took position of executive secretary and Sumio Nishi found himself as treasurer.

A charter to provide for a central government binding the three units of Poston into a single body, with a larger scope of authority, has been recently completed. This is the step for a new form of a self-government in this---the Colorado River Relocation Center with its population of nearly 18,000.

MAKING

the deadline

-67-

How sad is the case of
The men who philander,
And leave the female
To weep for their gander.

But one case I know of
That can be much sadder,
Was the man who'd been jilted
When he almost had her.

--- Wacky

The above ditty was submitted by cartoonist Wakako Nakamura, whose sense of humor is often just "ducky-wacky," (so we understand.)

This is the last stencil and when it goes through the mimeo-machine, it means our work is finished, and magazine is completed. However, the greatest sin we believe, in stencil-cut editions, is the staleness of the news it follows. Take for instance: tofu factory is now set in camp 1; predictions in all sports columns have become realities; departmental heads changed here and there; Minido-

ka now has printed newspaper (third center to do so); and number of evacuees in various projects has decreased substantially.

Poston pertinent facts, in brief: W. Wade Head is project director; James D. Crawford and Morris Burge--

units 2 and 3 administrators. According to John Hamai, Statistical Bureau head in camp 2, there are about 1,100 issei and 2,800 nisei (males outnumber females by 320) in No. 2 camp. Approximately 9,252 residents live in unit 1, and some 4,376 in unit 3. First canteen was opened on May 11, 1942, when the project had only 252 evacuees. Figures rose to 1,543 on the 17th; 4,100 on the 22nd; and at end of the month, it was 7500 persons. Construction of the camp began March 21, 1942, with the arrival of U.S. Engineers. Unit 2 began operation, July 3; camp three received the first contingent on August 3.

Take one little boy who recently remarked to his mother; "Say when are we going back to Los Angeles. I can't stand living in this garage!" On a personal check-up, we were informed the family used to have a garage similarly built like our barracks. Ho hum. --Henry Mori

OTHER CENTER NEWS...

(Cont'd. from page 53)

MANZANAR

coldest day of the year when mercury sank to 15 degrees F.

The only other known printed paper, aside from the Heart Mountain Sentinel, is the Manzanar Free Press, a semi-weekly news sheet. It developed from an erratic mimeograph issue, first coming out on April 11, to a 'linotyped' number on July 22. Swift progress indeed. Acting Editor-in-chief is Roy Hoshizaki, with 11 others on the editorial staff. Four are working in the circulation room. Each apartment receives free copy; additional copies are sold for a nickel per number. Subscriptions are 45¢ a month, \$4.75 a year.

Evacuees formerly resided in San Fernando, West Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Venice, Terminal Island, San Pedro, Sacramento including Florin and Stockton, and Bainbridge, Washington. Los Angeles had her share of internees too.

(Cont'd. from page 55)

GILA

without an editor, though three are on the Editorial Board. With each printing of 4,000 copies, it is distributed free. Two are on the circulation department.

The population consists of persons from Turlock, Tulare, and Santa Anita assembly centers, whose former residences were located in Los Angeles county, West Los Angeles, Walnut Grove, Vallejo, and neighboring communities on the upper portion of Bay Region.

(Cont'd. from page 61)

JEROME

formerly edited the Santa Anita Pacemaker, an assembly center sheet.

Vast majority---around 4,000---are from Fresno area. Others are from harbor districts near San Pedro, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and a few from San Diego. A very heterogeneous group---city folks, professionals, business men and farmers are gathered in Jerome.

PROJECT DIRECTORS

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PROJECT DIRECTORS

RELOCATION CENTERS

ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTORS

Ralph P. Merritt --- *Manzanar* --- Robert L. Brown (act)

Harvey M. Coverley --- *Tule Lake* --- Joe E. Hayes

Leroy H. Bennett --- *Gila* --- Lewis J. Korn

Guy E. Robertson --- *Heart Mountain* --- Douglas M. Todd

Harry L. Stafford --- *Minidoka* --- Philip Schafer

James G. Lindley --- *Granada* --- Donald E. Harbison

Charles F. Ernst --- *Topaz* --- J. F. Hughes

Ray D. Johnston --- *Rohwer* --- James F. Raines

Paul A. Taylor --- *Jerome* --- W. O. Melton

GENERAL HOSPITAL . . .

(Cont'd. from page 19)

on 24-hour basis by the Pharmacy division, headed by Ernest Takaki. There are eight other licensed pharmacists on the staff. They fill over 6,000 prescriptions monthly within the three units.

The recent installation of a new \$15,000 modern laundry equipment has taken care of the hospital and clinic washing duties. The machinery comprises two large rotary washers, two tumblers, one extractor, one electric mangle and six ironing boards for 'hand' ironing. Some 1200 pieces of laundry are handled each day.

The hospital mess hall serves an average of 600 meals daily---consisting of 325 meals for the patients and 275 servings for the employees.

DATA

Since the inception of the General Hospital, there have been 337 surgical operations, (117 major, 220 minor). There were 216 babies born within the same period. The deaths recorded numbered 74.--Report as of March 15, 1943:

CHRONICLE

(Cont'd. from page 12)

These persons are automatically on the Editorial board, whose weekly meetings determine the policies, duties and operation of the Chronicle.

Combining the three camps, from the editorial staff down to circulation members, some 125 evacuees are employed.

SEWING DEPT.

(Cont'd. from page 44)

Unit III Dept., right in stride with the other two camps greeted their community pupils, during the latter part of August. They now have ten instructors and the attendance of estimated 200 girls.

Meantime Unit 1, with their established quarters at Blk. 21-14A, has permanent branches at blocks 12, 18, 26, and 36. With regular enrollment of over 900 students, and high school members numbering about a 100, the Blk. 21 Dept. now includes more than seven instructors, and six substitutes, while 13 others do their assigned work in the rest of the school branches.

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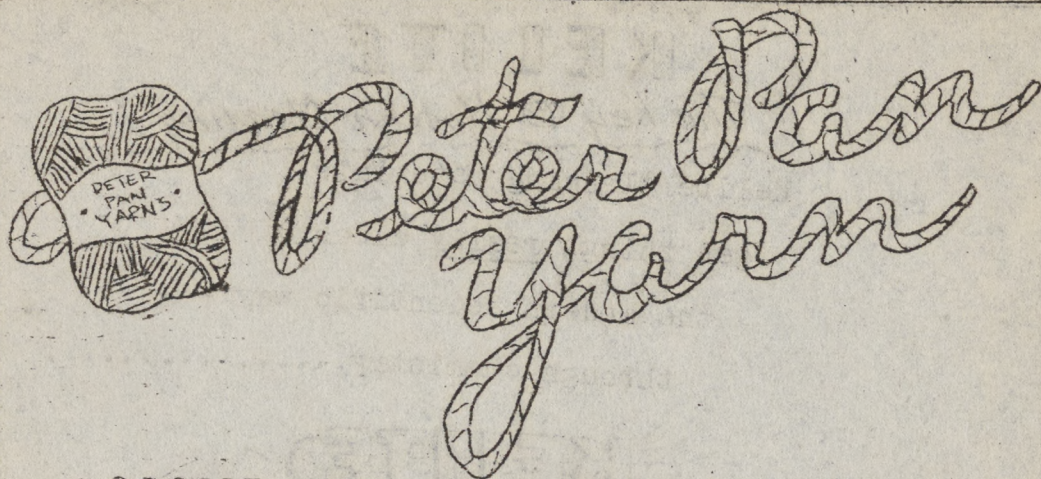
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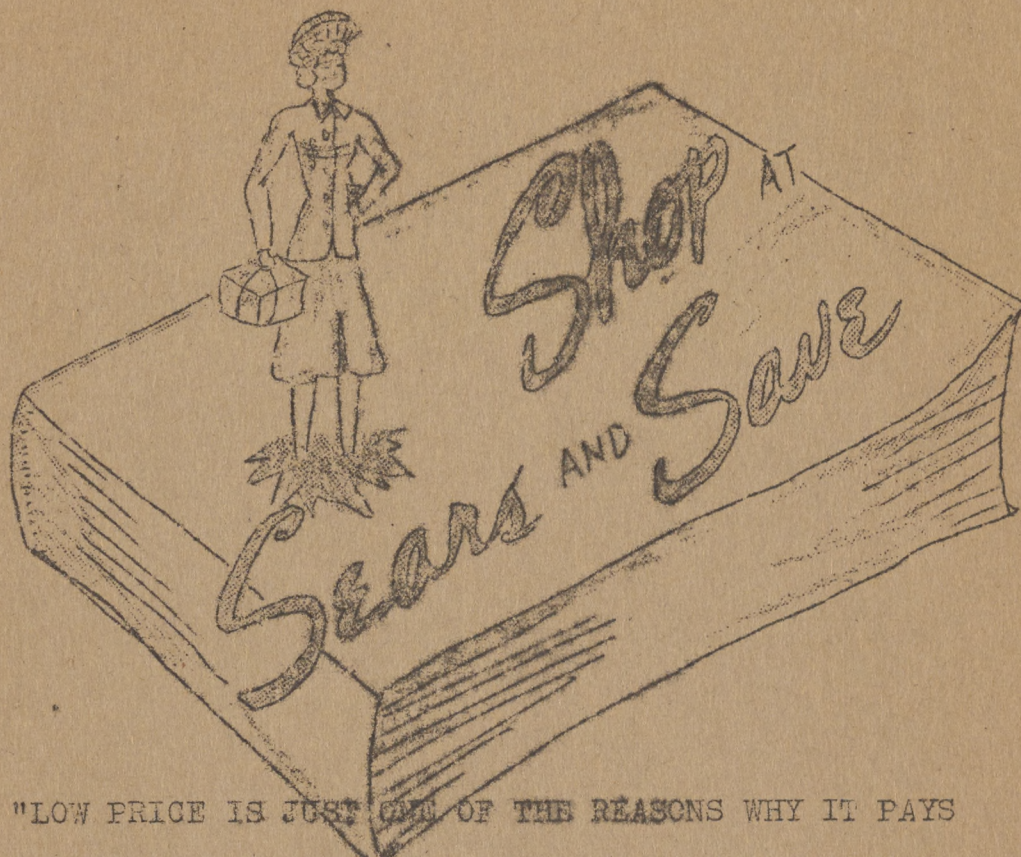
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