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

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

Compiled and EDITED by

HENRY MORI

HL-8-13
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 - Poston Chronicle

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 Komatsuwa
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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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 Posen magazine, which has been edited by Henry Mori assisted by members of the Coronado 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 Posen'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 "Posen Spirit." In a quiet, unpublicized manner it stands for great accomplishments under great difficulties. All Posen at times forgets these accomplishments.

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

Ralph M. Gebelin,
Associate Director
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.

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 15.

April 2—Announcement by Director H.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.
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 chairman, the committee then considered various plans for self-government for the evacuees.

However, further announcements from WRA Washington, dated June 6 disclosed the new set of regulations. This automatically led to the disbanding of the C.P. Board. In its 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; Hide Oga, vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary Tachibana, secretary; and Frank Kusakabe, 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. Meanwhile 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 Offenses designed (Cont'd. on page 65)
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 Olayashi

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, anyone who has personal property that is not needed and would be a burden on others, is invited to take it with him when he leaves. Several persons have already done so. A typewriter and some carbon sheets, the first 60 copies of the note-book sized Official Bulletin, Vol. 1 No. 1 and an original of some verses, Misses Ruth Ogawa and Mario 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 appearance the next day. The new-born editions were then sent to Office Ad. office and the Block Manager's office with 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 much ado.

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On Sept. 1, members of the Staff celebrated its 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:

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 Fukuda and Margaret M. Marshima 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.

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 acres 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 250 on the Staff is headed by Frank Minawara. It includes some 29 on the Administration division; 16 on the Technical; 57 on Truck Crops; 29 on Poultry; 10 on Swine; 57 on Fish Culture.

The Truck Crop division headed by Harvey Sueoka, has done much of the vegetable growing for unit 1. In a scattered 132 acres of ground, spring production plan called for tomatoes, cucumbers, eu, squash, chard, Japanese pumpkin, daikon, okra, corn, radishes, 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 Inouye, head of the Poston 2 agriculture department, their crew of 73 hard-working farm workers (two-thirds female) is growing produce for the center at the 80-60 acre Indian Day School Project. Foods planted on these fields are: 5 acres each of onion, carrots, spinach and tomatoes; 10 acres of cabbage; 15 acres of cantaloupe; 10 acres of honey dew and cantaloupe; 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 16 acres is also being utilized within the residential blocks for planting projec.
In unit 3, organized since last November, the Department has about 25 acres of land planted with tomatoes, zappas, egg plants, and honey dew. It is operated by some 110 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 Kusakane, are: muryo pressing (approximately 1,500 pounds weekly); charcoal (100 tons per month); slipper (suri) 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 obtained in camp 3 are tobacco, rice, corn, and the like.

**UNITS I, II, III**

**POLICE DEPTS.**

Working in close harmony with the local community regulations, the Poston police departments are the three Police Departments, each one taking responsibility for its own squad. Lieutenants are: San Aihara, Masao Sato and Henry Seto. There are five sergeants who are: Katsuo Sugimura, Yasuharu Nakano, Toshiji Higashi, Yukinobu Sato, and Toshiaki Inokuchi. Police matron in Poston 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 place. Others are Captains James Inoue and Fred Yamamoto with lieutenants Paul Kuwabara, Tom Fujikaki and Shigeto Fujimoto.

**UNITS I, II, III**

**FIRE DEPTS.**

To safeguard the community from serious fire hazards, Poston has created a fire station in each of the 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. Pion is Fire Department in camp 3 has Ken Sato as Chief with Jack Sakai as assistant. Captains there are: Captains James Inoue and Fred Yamamoto with lieutenants Paul Kuwabara, Tom Fujikaki and Shigeto Fujimoto.

With Minoru Ito, fire chief in Poston 1, are Captains of each company: Walter Shimabara, Steve Iwamatsu and Eichi Kuramoto (fire engine drivers) are: Sho Tanimoto, Mike Inouye and Biso Chiba. 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. Sat Taniguchi is the present boss. Albert Unino, Natoma Obara, and Kiyoshi Sasano are captains.

**THE FIRST CAKE of Tofu in Poston was made in unit 3 on January 18, when the regular crew began the manufacturing of the popular Japanese Food. Today more than 300 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 received its first patient. Nishio Nakamura is supervisor there and Eichi Iwasa is protect officer, with Harley Wodhouse, assistant.
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 quick shout and executed a couple of intricate whirls, loudly executed, slowly seeping into his consciousness. Then he jumped up off the ground in one great leap and shrieked, "Sagashitazo!" "Sagashitazo!" there, "Sagashitazo!" everywhere. Quite a number of people have gone around searching for needles in haystacks in those hectic days. But never afterward did the cry contain the loveliness that it contained then. The prospector, prospector, prospector, that most thrilled the baby.*

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!" "Sagashitazo!" everywhere. Quite a number of people have gone around searching for needles in haystacks in those hectic days. But never afterward did the cry contain the loveliness that it contained then. The prospector told the story of his find a great many times but never did he ever approximate the lilt in his cry. Happiness like that comes toll the story of his find a great many times but never did he ever approximate the lilt in his cry. Happiness like that comes toll the story of his find a great many times but never did he ever approximate the lilt in his cry.

The city prospered of course and because Ironwood was not sold or bartered, people of the city became more spiritually wealthy than materially wealthy 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-prospering town a child was born one day. He was do well-born (well, if you want to know, his father was the brilliant Administrative Aid to the Director of Community Cartage, and his mother had been a County Fair Queen attendant and had once gone to Sowing School) and beautiful, that all the important townpeople 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 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 baby. 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.

"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 was born 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...
"May..." began the Cynic, and the people shuddered. The Cynic looking slowly and gloated a-round 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 relenting, 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...
The local Red Cross organization was formed on August 20 after much of the ground work was laid by one Akiko 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 Red Cross representative, volunteer workers went ahead, establishing their offices at Rom. 50 (unit 1) as well as setting up a division in the two other camps. On September 23, the first Red Cross banner was raised on top of the office in Poston 1, symbolizing the "good will, and good faith" of the international organization. Inaugural ceremonies followed in camp 2 on October 5; 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 enrolled at more than 150 homes during the period of September-December, 1942. Inquiry and Information Service (Oct.-Jan.) has sent out 1150 civilian messengers to various areas from Poston residents two 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.-Pbl.); 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 Canton.

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 because it was unfulfilled his heart was worse.

After awhile he left with the Sugar Beet Workers and went down to a little suburb of Poston called Scott's Bluff and came back as good and handsome if not poorer and handier than when he had left. Still he had not found a vocation which suited him well. The thought of the 10-dollar job he had been wished away in his mind and his ambition was to rise, to rise. And because it was unfulfilled his heart was exquisites worse.

Finally he went to visit his parents for advice. His father was bustling a greenground cane. His mother was making crepe-paper poinsettias. His father peered at him curiously over the top of his hornrimmed 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 unraveled window-screen wire and said, "Well, Son." And they all looked at one another blissfully 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.

"Fear," said the Boy who was almost a Man. "I'm gonna come right to the point. Whadda you say about this plan?"
With Christian Parishes located at Blocks 5, 15, 19 and 44, more than 500 issei and nisei attend church services in Poston 1. Reverends who officiate at these religious gatherings are Sohei Kowta, Kenzo Kubota, Susumu Kurano, Masatane Kitani, Jitsuo Morikawa, Ken- ichi Nishida, Ichibei Earnest Okamoto, Yoshi- masa 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 Naji, 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. Keichi Inai, 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 5 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. Singpiration and Bible Study classes are held once a week, in the two churches Found in unit 5.

A diligent, untiring, always ready-to-help man, Rev. Inai, now moderator of Poston 3 Christian church, hails from Dimona. 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."

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 exceed the mark of 5000 in unit 1.

The Staff is composed of five Reverends, with the executives, Shigoe Kato, secretary and Arthur Takekuma, former president from Los Angeles YBA, as Director for the Church. Natsuko Mishinato, and Mitsuko Ohno are the office secretaries. The priests who represent unit 1 are: Reverends Ryosuke Soga, Jitsui Ishihara, Chikyo Kurashiki, Junzo Isunide and Gossai Nagashiji.

The first gala event which took place was the weenie bake at Wade Road 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 $80.36 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 Shidetsu, who is now the director of the Sunday schools. Reverend Yoshio Iwashige, Fred Kitta, and Masabu Fukuda, director of present YBA, and Yoneo Ota, are on the office staff. More than 30 volunteers are working as Sunday school teachers with attendance of over 700 nisei.

There are approximately 2500 Shinshu Buddhists in camp 3 where Reverends Seetski Kawakami, Yoshiaki Onoya, Shunsuke Sabo, and Kobayashi Tanahata, staff the offices in services.
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 of 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 in a 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.

What do you want our Poston 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:
Miles B. Cary
Director of Education
with Mr. Miles E. Gary, 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, 217 (449 boys and 468 girls); junior and senior high schools, 1,450 (702 males and 748 females). Unit 2---elementary, 459 (211 boys and 223 girls); junior and senior high schools, 651 (255 males and 296 females). Unit 3---elementary, 358 (173 boys and 185 girls); junior and senior high schools, 686 (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--50 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.

Putting it up, it shows a grand total figure of 5,215 younger students going to various school classes daily in Poston.

The construction of a permanent school auditorium for students has become a major issue, especially in view of many of the elementary and high school pupils must traverse "on foot" from one classroom (or halls) to another within the square-miles area. The building of such edifices had been delayed until early this year due to two main obstacles: lack of materials, and shortage of 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 Elks, 20 and 29, eight 4-classroom buildings (14' x 20') will go up for the elementary schools; while, in addition, one Assembly hall (112' x 23'), one Administration and one Library (75' x 20'); one Shop (14' x 20'); one Art and Craft (14' x 20') is to be included. For the high school site, located on the west side of Elks. 26-59, following edifices will be built: nine 4-classroom buildings (14' x 20'), two commercial; two Science; one Home Economics; one general Science and Art; an Administration building and a Library; all in same dimension (14' by 20'). One Shop will be made 28' x 43', while an auditorium, 120' by 125', 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 (14' x 20'); one Shop, one Administration, one Library (14' x 20'); one 5-classroom unit school, two 4-classroom buildings (14' x 20'); one Shop and Craft (14' x 20'); for high classroom unit (211' x 20'); one Shop and Craft (14' x 20'); one 5-classroom unit school, two 4-classroom buildings (14' x 20'); one Shop, one Administration, one Library (14' x 20'); one 6-classroom unit school; one 7-classroom building (211' x 20'); one Shop, one Administration, one Library (14' x 20').

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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-achievement—with such classes as English, Chemistry, Mathematics, Short-hand, Plant Nutrition and Breeding, Science and Social Problems. Weekly attendance has exceeded more than 3500 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; Konji Nakane, adult English supervisor. Secretaries are Misses Kazue Morisato 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 curricula in department. Camp 2 has four instructors in English, which conducts twelve classes twice a week. They are: Kazue Komori (head), June Fujita, Yoshie Sadai, Alice Yeomans. Secretary is Yuriko Takai-a.

In the math classes (unit 3) four volunteer instructors, Frank Endo, Shiki Hayashi, George Hisanaga and Katsuni Komechi 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 Yoshio Takata and Masu 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 Mrs. Matsu Takai and Miss. Kamako Machida; "Mori Bana" (art of flower arrangement) by Madame Soiyu Nagawuchi, Kesse Tsuda and Shijo Yamano. Enrollment is about 50 and 100, respectively. Knitting class which began last September has more than 176 "knitters" attending the courses, with an average of 30 to 40 members. Instructors are Mrs. Helen S. Sakurai and Ms. Tomaguchi.

Similar courses in all fields are also taught in unit 3, with English language subjects headed the list in registration.
SHORT STORY
NINE LIVES - ONE LOST

... Iris Tariaka...

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 whine-like mewing.

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 laid 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 unmatchable, 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 oppossums in two successive nights—his anxiety for his finest and trustiest 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?" Appear ing 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.
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, 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 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 thrice 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 nine 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 Boars, 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 Boar 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—cold in one day—cold the next" team, this flag race. Orange County finally grabbed the coveted honors, the Double "Aye".

Winding up the season, the Champions took the Shamrocks, Unit 2 pennant winners into camp, 5 to 1, acclaming recognition as the "champion of champions." The latter team previously conquered the Unit 3 Kingpin Volunteers by a landslide score, 17-0 in 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 Kadawaki, Mitsu Ishibashi, Akira Koshizaki, Hideo Ichikawa, Tohru 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.

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 Ishiyasu, Reverend Masatane Mitani, George Kita, Toyo Mikami, and Yozo Kobayashi. And on the same day, he endorsed the project (FOAS) as beneficial to all of the residents. George Kita was then elected recreational director (sports department).

The first "practice" softball game in Poston (May 26) 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 nine 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, Cucansido, 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 Bix 35 "Oyajis." Coached by K. Nakamoto, Yosh Kawano, Ted Ihei, and Tohru Hashimoto, the 35 big gunners blasted the "smallest" league through its 11-game route, with only one loss (to Bix 8, in 12-3 score).

In the unit 2 New Year's Festival Sports-O-Cade the newly crowned champs defeated the unit 3 All-Stars, 8 to 7, to take the ship Old Man's League crown.
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 Baker’sfield) pinned the unit 2 All-Stars ears 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 Quads fans of unit 2 defeated the unit 3 All-Star girls, 14-12. To reach the finals, Quads before downed the unit 1 girls in a score of 21-5, and the unit 3 All-Stars scored 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, (Bessei State Champions in 1940) clashed with the camp 3 All-Stars who were sparked by the Kodama sisters who formerly led the Roadley Manjiettes to a State Championship in 1941. Piling up an early lead, the Quad 3 girls flashed by Alice Miyasaka, 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 as did basketball, what fans that did 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 Iwamoto of Poston 2 emerged as Men’s division champ.

(Cont’d. on page 40)
HERE GOES NOTHING

It surely puts us sports editors in a predicament, nowadays, as you know under the circumstances 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.S.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 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 each 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 gives them a greater advantage over the remaining aggregation.

The "B" league championship is definitely between the 305 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)
So Far In Sports... (Cont'd. from page 36)

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

Poston went home with the Old Mont's Softball Championship, the unit 3 All-Stars with the short end of 8-7 count. The latter tournament was a local affair with Flyer Ikeda being crowned "marble king" of Poston 2, along with Jerry Gami and David Fujikawa in the younger division.

In the first basketball league organized in camp 2, six teams entered the chase for the AA game, namely the 213 Terrors, 214 Shamrocks, 216 Caissons, 220 Mustangs, 221 Penguins, and 222 Green Devils. One round of league play found the 213 Terrors and 211 Penguins porch 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 55 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 5:30-7:30 a.m., and 7:30-9:30 in the evening. The instructors are: Tasuku Hagiio, Go dan; Tatsuo Inouye, Isama Yamamoto, Yo dan; Ken Uchida, Motoyoshi Sato, Goro Kakita, Sachio Matsubara, and Hayata, San dan; Sunohiro Ushida, and M. Kurosu, Ni dan. Volunteer evening instructor is Yuzuru Takehara, (black belt) San dan. Also listed on the teaching staff is Katsuo Yamaguchi, Shu Dan, who instructs young girls and women.

Juda Club is headed by Tasuku Hagiio as president, and comprises of memberships from Poston 2 and 3 as well. Judo classes are taught to many, young and old.

Here Goes Nothing...

(Cont'd. from page 39) 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 "AA" league scoring honors will in all probability go to Tom Nakamoto, new 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 "dumpers" is the diminutive B.I. forward George Yamagata, with the total of 110 points for eight games.

The girls Junior 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 Eskies and the Plaidettes running close to the wire.

"AA" CASABA LEAGUE 1943 Final Standings - UNIT #1

TEAM GP W L PF FA PCT.
*Sakersfield 14 13 1 508 294
Golden Bears 14 13 1 606 312
Valley 14 9 5 506 401
Berdoo 14 7 7 480 477
Delano 14 7 7 439 406
Vandals 14 3 11 348 518
Paramount Blues 14 13 12 329 515
Sabu "B" 14 2 12 231 743

*In the play-off to determine the unit 1 Champion, Sakersfield defeated the Golden Bears, 54-53 to cop the coveted pennant, and the Ken Kono "AA" League Trophy.

Compiled by PC2A
A WORD TO THE MEN.

Women know that there is nothing that can compare with being well-dressed. It is fashion that forces men to shave every day.

The best way to keep the morale of young ladies is by insuring for the newest fashion in which to weave out the attractiveness, love and pleasure as well as the social grace of war time.

An Attractive Woman has accomplished her charm and personality through the proper choice of clothes.

A Woman may look neat and clean, but that is 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-posed 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 at 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 wears well-chosen clothes has individuality.

A man 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.

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.

In the contrary, if the color displeased us, then we were 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 are not loading a different kind of life in Boston, a more active life. We are wearing more tailored shirtwaist dresses, and more slacks, more stylish sweaters and skirts, and more wash dresses.
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' mouth."

A nd his mother looked at him gravely and lovingly and said, "Have you thought of gettin' 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 of Block Manager. "Well, then I gotta?" "You just know it, son," said the Old Hag. "You was born wif an Ironwood spoon in yo' mouth." "You do that, son," said the mother. "But first I was considering giving you a debut, a corking-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 totopt 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."
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, pardon me, we have no such fun,
For Poston is dry, no liquor, no rum.

verse wittily with her for awhile and if they find her pleasing they return again and if they find her disagreeable they go in search of another. porch stop."

"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 name given to the Search, son?" asked his parents in parting. "Wolfin'," 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 patois, that they could best convey to each other their love and mutual respect. It was charmimg, really.

How 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 something.

It happened, too, that her mother the Shrew had nagged herself to death, and that her father the Cynic had embittered himself to death, and our hero-

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"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 name given to the Search, son?" asked his parents in parting. "Wolfin'," 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 patois, that they could best convey to each other their love and mutual respect. It was charming, really.

How 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 something.

It happened, too, that her mother the Shrew had nagged herself to death, and that her father the Cynic had embittered himself to death, and our hero-
The overall report indicated 53% responded in the affirmative side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results of Poll in Five Western States</th>
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<td>Would permit all of Japanese ancestry to return</td>
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<td>Would allow only citizens to return</td>
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<td>Would allow none to return</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undecided on question</td>
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<td>Would hire those of Japanese ancestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Would trade at stores operated by Japanese</td>
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<td>Opposed to trading at such stores</td>
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Me no likei" (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 anticlimactic note—such would befit a Tinkerbell-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 grew forth with Ironwood spoons in their mouths. The pieces of the wood in their home had 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 Tinkel 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 earn a limited amount during that time, and it was then that he spent much of his time digging for choice bits, the cry of "Bagashtan!" 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, yes, I promised to end this story on a happy note: Ha, Ha.

Gay, are we not?
(PINCH ME.)

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(PINCH ME.)
Music Makers...

On this happy occasion and in the name of the Y. M. C. A. and of the local War Relocation Authority, we would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of the talent show, held in Manzanar Coliseum on Friday evening, October 16.

The show was a true reflection of the cultural and musical diversity of our community. It was a celebration of the arts and a testament to the resilience of the human spirit.

The various acts included a range of music styles, from classical to popular, and the performers were of all ages, from children to adults.

The highlight of the evening was the performance of the Manzanar High School Band, which received a standing ovation from the crowd.

We would like to thank all the volunteers who helped make the show a success, including the stage management team, the sound and lighting technicians, and the volunteers who helped with the refreshments.

We are grateful for the support of the Manzanar Community Center, which provided the venue for the show, and for the local businesses that sponsored the event.

We hope that this show will inspire us all to continue to support the arts and to celebrate our rich cultural heritage.

Thank you for your support and for making this a memorable evening.


Lake Relocation

Lake Tule Lake Relocation Center, opened on May 27, 1942, was the second of the WRA projects created to house the Japanese evacuees from the coast. Considered next in line with Poston, in its number of residents, Tule has more than 15,050 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 turnips, carrots, and beets are quite well with the famed Idaho and Klamath produce. Exchanged with Gila for vegetables were also reported in recent dates; with "Gem" variety potatoes.

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. Basements here have concrete flooring.

Agriculture is the main program in Tule. 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 we solved 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 "planted" for this spring season. Hog raising, poultry and dairying are also included in the program.

Tule News-Courier, tri-weekly edition, is for its editor, Ken Washiro, who recently has left the camp. Presently it is operated.
HEART MOUNTAIN

Elevated 4,600 feet above sea level is found a vast open land---
about 46,000 in acres, 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, tea, pe-
tatoes 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 464 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 Colotex-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 -5 degrees. The climate, being somewhat dry
helps to overcome much of the cold misery to certain extent. Aver-
age annual low is about -40 degrees.

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walls are Colotex-lined.

MINIDOKA

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 periphery of Minidoka Irrigation
Project, was much the barren and flat "rough and tumbling" country.
But today the site has changed, with the intrusion of Men and Civil-
ization. Much of the savage dust, caused by swirling and shifting
winds, was subdued by the planting of human foot. 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, al-
though the spot includes some 68,000 acres, only about 25% of it
could be cultivated due to the grounds being broken up by lava out-
croppings. Cold climate, a comparatively short growing season, plus
infrequent precipitation (about 10" annually) will add "limits" to
the production. Land elevation is 3,800 foot 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 adjacontly to each other laid in lines of a
half-finished "hexagon". Roughly two miles separate Blks. 1 and 44.
Residences' 432 barracks are installed with pot-bolted coal stoves.
Work on apartment interior is nil—bare walls and wooden floor.

Minidoka Irrigator, a semi-weekly newspaper, first made its ap-
appearance on September 10. It is staffed with three editors, headed
by Jaxon Sonoda; eight reporters; two translators and two cir-
culation 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 Paywall, Idaho and other "scattered" parts of California.
Population recorded as of January 1, was 2436 evacuees.
Granada

Considered as the longest populated of all ten centers in Granada Reocation Project in the southeastern Colorado, with its 6822 acres occupied (Dec. 30 figure). Granada was one of the two WRA areas made up in the past to land formerly owned privately-owned and territorially owned. Of the overall 10,483 acres of land, about one-half are available for farming. Climate here is cold (below zero) in the winter and hot (110 and above) 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 barracks is divided into six apartments, each room furnished with a stove. Unusual in the fact that these buildings have brick floors—probably the only ones with such setup. The interior is finished with colored wallboard linings.

The Pioneer, Granada’s tri-weekly newspaper is edited by Bob Hiarez, 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 30 shares ($100) maximum. Though on a much smaller scale, is the Junior high school Co-op store now opened 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.

Larger, considered as the ‘big town’ around that vicinity, is 17 miles from the center. It has such stores as Ponny’s, Western Auto, Howell Drug, and Safeway, plus two theaters. One of the advantages given to the Colorado occupants, is the ‘freedom’ for them to shop in those firms. As far back as in October of last year, Larner 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 occupants 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 as Topaz. It borders on the Utah’s Sevier Desert, where before the settlement of some 7,386 acres, the ground was only scarred with uprooted grasswood 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 6000 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 seeding. In addition, work in Topaz involves the other important project—the feeding and raising of some 165 head of cattle, 311 hogs and several sheep and their litters. Poultry may soon be started to provide bird-meal and eggs for the community.

Weather in Topaz, aside from being cold, was not altogether ridiculous. Last December recorded an average of 29 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 very 94.6 degrees high and 94.1 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 4500 willow saplings could be seen, including large trees like elms and firs.

With a large staff of 13 on the news and editorial Dept., the daily Topaz Times is managed by Bob Katayama, comes out Monday through Friday (one English and one Japanese page) and distributed to the readers free. On Saturday, a publication of some 50 pages, both in English and Japanese, is issued. Printed copies number 2502 daily and Saturday. Associate editor is Isami Kawakami.

Project residents are formerly from San Francisco and Bay area:

---Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, San Leandro, Hayward, Daly City, San Mateo, and Redwood City.
Located furthest east of all WRA Projects is the Rohwer Relocation Center, with approximately 8,400 evacuees interned. On September 27, 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 barracks) 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 P.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 housing blocks, fence posts, staves, railroad ties and rough lumber.

With relative temperature quite similar to California—though more fluctuating—bedding during fall, winter and spring is high. Degrees recorded in the past few seasons have been from 6 degrees below to 112 above. 5.75 full averages 95 inches annually.

The Rohwer Courier, a semi-weekly publication, with Barry Sbild 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 seventy 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, affording very few Japanese. Others are from Downey, Montebello, Inglewood, Hawthorne and Gardena. They were sent here via Stockton and Santa Anita assembly centers respectively.

The youngest of all ten Relocation Centers is found in Arkansas. Its 2,875 residents live on the camp properly one square mile. 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 locates for the rest of the evacuees. In the first 200 evacuated blocks; 12 barracks to a block, with 6 units to a building. In the type of barracks here seems to surpass all the other detention camps, in its apartment furnishings and facilities. Each unit has white typanum ceiling and same type of walls with 42" square sliding windows, 4-pane windowed door, plus screen door. Flooring is double-hard wood. A good sized clothes closet is also included in each room. Bathing facility calls for a large metal "Space Testers, U.S. Army No. 1". It is built for coal burning, but since the area is such the forest land, wood is being utilized. The first volunteer group was 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 6,000 interned 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.

A 3-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
It's raining tonight, Joe... and for some reason 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. You smiled. I knew you were a Nisei soldier—one of the many that were stationed with the detachment at Port Scott. I smiled back and said a crazy thing, "It's raining."

You chuckled and replied, "Yep, kind of wet." And then we kept our silence. My street car passed by 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, "Missie loves company, will you reconsider 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 having our coffee and shish. By the time we drank our third cup I knew all about you and you knew all about me. That coffee date followed many more pleasant times together. I loved every moment of those Sunday hikes to the hills, Joe, and the "chinatown" 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, "Polly, 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 walked directly into the kitchenette and whirled on that apron—how silly you always looked in it, and I started to laugh again rememories. You told me to start the coffee. You fussed a long time in that tiny kitchen. 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—Kiki, 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. . . . .

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 Mansan Free Press, July 1942)
to regulate the behavior of the citizens, and also to provide a basis of authority for the Police department. The Code included a set of traffic regulations as well. For the purpose of enforcing said Code, a Judicial Commission was then created, composed of three council members. Soichi 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" aloha 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 new organizations now known as the Executive Board, and the Labor Relations Board. Being in the smaller 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 Franklin Sugiyama named as chairman, the second Community Council was duly elected on December 15, 1942. Hiroshi Arano was installed as vice-chairman while George S. Fujii became the executive secretary. The men were selected 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
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. Nagas 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 Maeno as chairman; John Nakamura, vice-chairman; Dr. Maeno Takashita, executive secretary, Hago 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 Haruy Tawpe, chairman; Ken Rokutani, secretary; and Ed. Takahashi, treasurer.

The second Community Council 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 Takashita was named as chairman for that unit. Others were Mack Kadotani, vice-chairman; Kay Hama, etc. In camp 2, John Nakamura was elected to act as chairman for their newly organized Council on March 6. Dr. Frank H. Itc was chosen vice-chairman; while Ken Sato took position of executive secretary and Sumie Ishii 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**

How sad is the case of
The man 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 Wakan Nakanura, whose sense of humor is often just "duke-wacky," (so we understand.)

This is the last stencil and when it goes through the mimeo machine, it means our work is completed, and magazine is completed. However, the greatest aim we believe in stencil-out 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; Minidoka 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 R. Crawford and Morris Burgo— units 2 and 3 administrators. According to John Hamai, Statistical Bureau head in camp 2, there are about 1,100 issei and 2,500 nisei (males outnumber females by 323) in No. 2 camp. Approximately 3,262 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 222 evacuees. Figures rose to 1,543 on the 17th; 4,100 on the 22nd; and at end of the month, it was 7,000 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 whom 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. He 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 linotype 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 cents 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 Rainbridge, Washington. Los Angeles had her share of interests 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 55)

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

Ralph F. 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

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James G. Lindley—Granada—Donald E. Harbison

Charles F. Ernest—Topaz—J. F. Hughes

Ray D. Johnston—Rahway—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 Takafu. 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 800 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 218 babies born within the same period. The deaths recorded numbered 74. --Report as of March 16, 1943.

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.

Meanwhile Unit I, 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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