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GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:FS:JS

January 13, 1944

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. D. S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington (25), D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

We have received your letter of December 31 pertaining to the leasing of land on the Koen Ranch. In this it is suggested that all lands on the Koen be farmed by the center, that if land is available in excess of center requirements it be leased from the XY acreage, and that leased lands not be sub-leased to relocated evacuees.

We believe that we have failed to give you a clear picture of the situation in regard to these lands, their relation to our 1944 cropping program, our irrigation water supply problem, and the public relations angles involved. We shall attempt to outline the situation as we see it, and we request you reconsider in light of the following amplification of our conditions:

- (1) It is unnecessary to farm all of the project lands in order to meet the center's requirements for vegetables and meats as set forth in the 1944 farm program. Our plan calls for an increase in area of land farmed by us amounting to 1,124 acres. 624 acres of this land are north of the Santa Fe railroad tracks on the Koen; the balance is XY lands which were prepared for planting last summer and fall. Alfalfa hay is essential to successful livestock operations. Practically all of the alfalfa acreage on the project is included in the lands to be farmed by the center.
- (2) The center has experienced one year of farming operations. Because of this fact we can more accurately judge the limitations of such operations than would have been possible a year ago. Limitations caused by shortages of labor, machinery and transportation will prohibit expansion of farming operations to include all of the farm land on the project. The number of well qualified farm workers is bound to be greatly reduced next spring. A high percentage of farm workers have indicated their intention to leave the center on either seasonal or indefinite leave. Continuation of present seasonal leave policies conceivably could prevent the harvest of a crop as large as that grown in 1943. Restrictions on number of hours of work per day create a machine shortage in spite of the fact that the project

possesses a large inventory of farm machinery. Training of machine operators is another problem which must be considered. For three weeks last spring, during the busy planting season, it was impossible to train tractor operators as rapidly as they left the center.

- (3) Leasing of XY ranch lands would be undesirable and perhaps impossible. Most of the good farm land on this place has been prepared for spring planting. To lease such land would result in considerable loss to the project. The canal and laterals have been cleaned, making more probable an early supply of irrigation water. None of the uninhabited dwellings on the XY is suitable for tenant houses. The headquarters buildings are needed by the farm as a location for cattle feeding and pasturage operations. All pastures on this ranch will be utilized by the project herds. Few prospective tenants would want land--sorghum and corn land, the type available on the XY--unless they could be assured of some pasturage.
- (4) Apprehension lest the releasing of land to relocating evacuees might create an unfavorable public reaction would seem far less likely than the unfavorable local reaction which has existed, and might continue to exist, due to improper utilization of Koen farm lands. Public opinion will undoubtedly be severely adverse to poor farming of Koen crop land or the utilization of these lands north of the railroad exclusively for the production of feed and pasture crops. Koen ranch land is considered to be the most productive land in this section of the Arkansas Valley. This land has been used for many years to produce sugar beets and other intensively farmed crops in proper rotation with small grain, hay and corn. Farmers living on these lands always produced large vegetable gardens, poultry, pork and milk, which production was utilized in Granada and Holly. Loss of this source of farm products has been keenly felt. So critical were the local people of the situation on the leased lands this year that they had pictures taken of the weedy fields. From the local standpoint we can be assured of favorable public reaction to the leasing of Koen land to tenants--regardless of race--who will produce good crops of vegetables, hay, and grain.
- (5) Proper consideration will be given to cropping plans and water requirements on all leased tracts prior to execution of a lease. The amount of each crop to be grown will be dictated to the end that the acreage of high water requirement crops (beets, onions, etc.) will balance with crops requiring less water such as sorghum, broom corn, corn, and wheat. When this is done there should be little difficulty as regards the allo-

cation of water; in other words, a cropping plan will be made a part of each lease.

- (6) Apparently some misunderstanding exists regarding the distribution of irrigation water. All of the lands proposed for lease on the Koen ranch are located at the lower extremity of the farm's water distribution system. Crops grown by the center have first access to all flows coming from the main canals. It would, therefore, be very difficult for anyone living on leased lands to steal water. Perhaps the situation on the Koen has been confused with the XY where outside water users all live at the head of the ditch. In a number of instances private land owners have been caught taking XY ditch water which belonged to the Government.
- (7) How critical is the irrigation water supply situation at the present time? Recent heavy snowfall has greatly improved the prospect of summer irrigation water. It is believed that the water supply situation is as favorable as it was at this time last year. Residual soil moisture content is much less than a year ago; however, the project in anticipation of a drought has winter irrigated most of the hay land.
- (8) Other than the Government, the largest water right on the Lamar ditch belongs to the American Crystal Sugar Company whose properties are all located above the Government lands on the Lamar canal. Leasing of land to the American Crystal Sugar Company might have exactly the opposite effect of that mentioned in your letter; in other words, if the company is interested in a crop growing on the Koen ranch, they will be anxious to see that the Government receives the necessary water needed for the development of such crop.

The time for making leases, advantageous to the Government, is growing short. Good tenant farmers in this vicinity make their arrangements for leasing land prior to February 1. Delay of approval from Washington for leasing these lands last year resulted in our being forced to lease to draft evaders and poor farmers, since the better type of tenants had already located places elsewhere. Therefore, an early favorable reconsideration of our proposal will be much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

cc Malcolm Pitts
John Spencer
Donald Horn

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JAN 25 1944

To: Charles F. Ernst - Central Utah
James G. Lindley - Granada
Guy Robertson - Heart Mountain
H. B. Whitaker - Jerome
Harry L. Stafford - Minidoka
Ray D. Johnston - Rohwer

The integration of ex-Tuleans into community life has posed problems which have been recognized by some administrative personnel, but, if our reports are correct, have not yet been satisfactorily solved. The initial reception in all cases seems to have been well planned and did immeasurable good, but apparently efforts of the host community to bring the newcomers into active participation in community life have not continued with conscious purpose or objectives. The expressed dissatisfactions seem to have arisen because the Tuleans feel that they do not "belong", and since they are not fully accepted they feel that they are being continually criticized. How widespread such fears or beliefs are we do not know, but if the following excerpt from a letter on this subject by an ex-Tulean is any indication, the problem is one to which serious attention should be given.

"Most of them (Tuleans), the older ones especially, are unhappy. It takes time to adjust to a new environment and after three months most of the Tuleans still feel like intruders. Some families are still unsettled--there still are not enough rooms for each family to have its own room and some families are living together. They know they'll move eventually so they haven't unpacked and are more or less living out of suitcases."

The extent to which Tuleans have become integral parts of the community is difficult of measurement, and minor manifestations of discontent could easily be overlooked or discounted as protests of the disgruntled. The situation is not one that should be lightly treated since dissatisfaction is an ever present source of friction and could lead to troubles of a really serious nature. Friction within the community has been the basis for many of the evacuee-administration difficulties in the past. As a problem in intelligent community management, special attention should be directed toward diagnosing the situation and working out a solution. The Community Analyst should be able to prepare a preliminary analysis after a few days of study.



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One would expect to find the most obvious manifestations of maladjustment among the post-high school group of young unmarried adults. The acceptance of these young people in the normal leisure-time athletic, social, and organization activities should be carefully examined. There will be a tendency for the Tuleans to form their own groups based on previous associations if they are consciously or unconsciously excluded from already established activities. If their groups become exclusive in turn, or if the Tuleans have not formed such groups, the situation should be examined as a source of deep-seated friction.

The older people present a special problem. Their adjustment should be examined in terms of their acceptance in the block and their attendance at block meetings. If only a few are attending block meetings, if the cliques which form in the laundry rooms, messhalls, and other places emphasize the cleavage, then the situation is one that needs careful study and adjustment. Participation in other community organizations and activities also needs to be examined. Membership in civic and religious organizations provides a sound index for degree of integration.

Once the nature and character of the problem has been analyzed there are several possible approaches for the development of a plan to relieve the situation. A joint staff-evacuee committee to discuss the problem and develop a plan should be one of the early steps. This committee should include staff members, representatives from various community groups, and certainly a number of Tuleans. The plan itself should be of such nature that it brings all elements of the community into cooperative group relations that are of a satisfying and permanent sort.

The problem of the older people should be of particular concern to the Community Council. Encouragement to the Tuleans to attend block meetings should be a joint responsibility of both the Councilman and the Block Manager for each block. Special efforts should be made to utilize the abilities of leaders among the newcomers in the various civic activities and on committees of the Council.

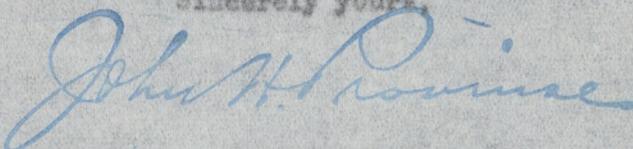
Community groups that have a responsibility for both old and young include religious denominations, young people's Christian and Buddhist associations, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Cooperatives, and others. The Community Activities and Education Sections should pay special heed to the problems of children, adolescents, and young adults.

Will you please advise us as to the nature of this problem at your center and the steps which you feel should be taken. It is a problem of total community concern, which calls for considerable



administrative finesse to bring so many different interest groups to work cooperatively on one problem. In one sense, the techniques which are developed to integrate the Tuleans, if they still remain an undigested part of your community, should be equally applicable to meet the problem of integration for any minority group, for fundamentally this problem is that of the adjustment and assimilation of a minority group.

Sincerely yours,



Acting Director

cc: E. R. Best - Tule Lake
Ralph P. Merritt - Manzanar
Wade Head - Poston
L. H. Bennett - Gila River
R. B. Coxens
Malcolm Pitts
E. B. Whitaker
Director



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POSTER

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GR:OP:DEH

Granada Project
Amache, Colorado

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January 23, 1944

Mr. D. S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington (25), D. C.

Attention: Mr. E. J. Utz
Chief, Operations Div.

Dear Mr. Myer:

Reference is made to correspondence and telephone conversations relative to this Center's supplying beef cattle to the Heart Mountain Project.

Generally speaking, this office has lent encouragement to the idea. However, our present conclusion based on recent developments prompts us to request that we be relieved of all responsibility for supplying beef cattle to Heart Mountain. As you know, last summer we purchased a few steers and some cows locally. In addition to this, we purchased 498 head of Arizona cows. Much to our surprise these cows have to date dropped 135 calves and more are dropping daily. It now looks as though 75% to 90% of these cows will have calves. The result is that those cows with calves will be unavailable for slaughter purposes for at least a period of six months.

The meat requirements of this Center have been such as to consume practically all of the locally purchased stock. In fact, it is now necessary that we look our herd over very carefully in order to find sufficient animals suitable for slaughter. It is true that we are fattening stock as fast as is possible. However, the gains have not been up to expectation, this being due largely to the age of the cattle we are feeding. Our stock did not come off pastures this fall in the condition we had anticipated due to abnormally dry summer and fall seasons. You have been informed of the Center's feed supply. We do have a considerable amount of feed. However, it is not the kind of feed which will fatten cattle. Our supply of fattening feed is limited and will not take care of more cattle than those which must be fattened for our own use.

At the present and for the past two weeks we have been unable to maintain our slaughterhouse crew for the butchering of pigs. This has resulted in our furnishing only beef to our center which has caused a rapid reduction in the number of head of stock suitable for slaughter.

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These reasons, together with the fact that we have experienced considerable difficulty in getting necessary feeding structures built and in maintaining sufficient evacuee labor for handling our livestock, make it necessary that we ask to be relieved of the responsibility for supplying meat to Heart Mountain.

Sincerely,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

cc Field Assistant Director

GR:ADM:HFB

Granada Project
Anasche, Colorado

January 29, 1944

Mr. Leland Barrows
Executive Officer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington (25), D. C.

Dear Mr. Barrows:

Because of the press of other business it has not been possible to re-analyse all of our operations in the light of your letter of January 1 with which was transmitted our most recently approved chart. However, the organization approved for the Education Section has created some very difficult staffing situations.

In your letter you informed us that we should abolish three P-1 teaching positions and providing that any positions vacated should be abolished as incumbents are terminated. Unfortunately, this does not take into consideration several factors, among them the following:

1. We have had resignations from positions which it was absolutely necessary to fill because of the particular skills involved and which could not be replaced by substituting other personnel on the rolls; for example, our Science and P.E. teacher notified us that he is resigning and we have no one on the staff who is qualified to substitute. When he gave us notice of his resignation, we started recruiting and persons gave former employers notice of resignation which, from the standpoint of maintaining good relations for recruitment purposes and also from the standpoint of maintaining our school program, requires that we follow through on appointments.
2. It is impossible to maintain class schedules and period assignments for teachers if we continually keep shifting loads and period assignments.
3. The teacher quotas allowed are consistently so minutely gauged that no margin is allowed for normal teacher absences resulting from lapses, illness, etc. As you know, we have tried to cover this gap by the use of A-1-6 teachers, but that has not proved itself an entirely adequate method since often persons available under this system have made other plans for specific days and are not available when called on short notice.

4. At the time we received notice of this reduction the skills of our staff were not synchronized with our program, and certain fields were not adequately covered such as Science, Mathematics, and Physical Education.

The following is quoted from the 1939 Year Book of The American Association of School Administrators:

"In communities with a population range from 5,000 to 7,499 an average of 733 elementary pupils was taught by twenty teachers, making an average pupil-teacher ratio of 36.6. The high schools in these communities enrolled an average of 424 and employed 18.5 teachers, making a ratio of 23.4."

This indicates that the ratios allowed us in WRA would be barely adequate, if adequate at all, if we could guarantee the tenure of our staff. The actual situation is that the teacher loads in WRA are much higher because of lapses and normal absences.

I attach hereto for your information a detailed report furnished by our Superintendent of Education, and we specifically recommend that we be allowed to operate on the basis of 27^(p-1) positions with the provision that, while our pupil population remains as at present, we will consider as permanent not more than 26 positions, and will use the other 1 position as a basis on which to recruit when specific skills are lost by resignation. Thus, we may have, at any given period, for a short time, more than 26 teachers on the rolls but will not replace positions vacated by resignations where the specific skills lost can be furnished from our staff as it exists at the time of such resignations.

It appears to us that the only way we could operate with constantly changing personnel ceilings would be if we could somehow standardize the teaching skills of all the teaching personnel. This is not feasible so long as we retain the high recruitment standards which we try to meet and the variety of courses required of our secondary schools in order to qualify under State standards and those of the North Central Association.

Your early comment will be appreciated since we are lucky to find teachers at all and, if we turn them down after we find them, they may not be available when our personnel ceiling situation permits their employment.

Sincerely,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

Enclosure

cc Field Assistant Director
W. Ray Johnson
Lloyd A. Garrison
Ruby C. Fuller

GRANADA PROJECT

April 10, 1944

WW:JNS

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Mr. E. H. Reed
Chief, Agricultural Section
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Reed:

The Mess Section and the Farm Section have made a careful recheck of the vegetable production program submitted to you December 17, 1943. We believe that our estimates of that date are accurate and that we should proceed according to plan. We recognize that the per capita pounds of vegetables is high for the periods August, September and October. As you know, this is our peak vegetable production season and many of the items produced at this time cannot be listed as staple vegetables. They are, however, food crops highly desired by our population and we feel that they meet a definite need. It is recognized that a subsistence program must be somewhat flexible in order to adequately care for uncontrollable conditions such as weather, fluctuations in population, insect problems, etc. We would much prefer having slight surpluses than to be confronted with shortages at a time when the entire national food problem is as critically important as it is now. After all, there are numerous ways of disposing of surpluses.

We believe that we failed to make ourselves clear as regards the proposed program for utilization of alfalfa. We did not propose to chop or grind the alfalfa, but rather to put it into pit silos using the methods commonly employed in the dairy sections of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Vermont, and New York. It was our plan to employ a field alfalfa harvester, conveying the chopped feed from the cutter to dump trucks and placing in the silo in a manner similar to the methods used in storing our corn crop last fall. We planned to use 25 to 35 pounds of phosphoric acid per ton of alfalfa. This chemical would have the double value of preserving the silage and later being used as fertilizer on vegetable lands deficient in phosphorus.

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The canning bulletin has been received and is being reviewed by the Engineering Section preparatory to completion of our canning facilities.

We appreciate the assistance which you gave us at the time of your visit and we hope that you will be able to return to the project soon.

Yours very truly,

J. G. Lindley
Project Director

JGL:ln

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Granada Relocation Project

RL:WJK:JGL:fs

Amache, Colorado

April 10, 1944

Mr. Leland Barrows
Acting Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
910 - 17th Street,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

References made to your teletype dated March 29, 1944, regarding the numerous request for expatriation that were evident after the announcement of the re-institution of the Selective Service for American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Under date of March 1, the Relocation Division prepared the following report for me based on 107 applications for expatriation and repatriation that were filed on or after January 20, which was the date that the Selective Service announcement was made public at this relocation center. The facts in this report are as follows:

1. A total of 107 applications were filed on and after January 20, 1944.
2. Of the above total 49 applicants were male citizens between 18 and 38 years of age.
3. Two family groups of two persons each did not contain a draft age male.
4. Of the 49 applicants in (2) above, 40 are Buddhists, 3 are Protestants, and 6 had indicated no religion. (This information from Form WRA 26).
5. Of the group referred to in (2) above, 35 persons have no near relatives* in Japan; 1 person has relatives only in Japan; 13 have relatives in both Japan and the United States. (Relatives* include father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter).
6. Of the group referred to in (2) above, 35 persons were evacuated from the San Joaquin valley; 10 from Los Angeles; the others from scattered localities.



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Mr. Leland Barrows

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April 10, 1944

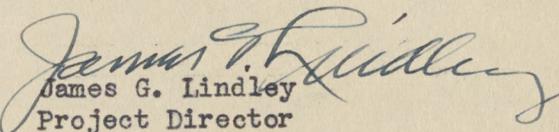
7. Of the group referred to in (2) above 20 are Nisei; 29 are Kibei (of the Kibei 6 persons spent less than 5 years in Japan); Of the nisei all but 2 are high school graduates; four had some college work.

Since that date we have only had 6 additional American citizens of military age who have made an application for expatriation and any of the statistical data on these six persons, of course, is not included in the total of the above report. Actual reasons for this somewhat sudden upward trend in applications for expatriation are somewhat difficult to establish. Most persons interviewed will inform you that they have been thinking for some time about making an application for expatriation and have finally made their final decision. Beyond this it is exceedingly difficult to find any additional reasoning based on interrogation of the persons concerned.

The timing of the applications for expatriation, which are 55 in number to date, appears to be definitely connected with the announcement of the Selective Service re-institution. Obviously the majority of these people feel that an application for expatriation would make them ineligible for military service, however, when informed otherwise we have had no noticeable changes in that few have signed declaration forms. Of the 55 applicants for expatriation referred to above, 5 have been apprehended by the United States Marshal for failure to report for a pre-induction physical examination. It is also significant that 49 male citizens made their applications prior to February 29, and we believe that it is also significant that only six have made applications since February 29 to date. This very definitely, I believe, ties up with the Selective Service announcement. It is also felt that the rumor regarding the stand of the Spanish Embassy may have had some significant effect.

I trust this information may be helpful to you, and if we may furnish any additional information, kindly let us know.

Very truly yours,


James G. Lindley
Project Director



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington, 25, D. C.

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April 24, 1944

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: John W. Spencer, Acting Assistant Project Director
In Charge of Operations

Dear Mr. Lindley:

We have your letter of April 10, in which you outline the proposal of your Agricultural Section for the making of alfalfa silage. Mr. Tigges discussed with Mr. Reed, during his last visit to your center, the advisability of chopping alfalfa for use in feeding beef cattle, but Mr. Reed did not understand that it was your proposal to chop green alfalfa for the making of ensilage.

We have discussed this at considerable length with Mr. Ned R. Ellis, Assistant Chief of the Division of Animal Nutrition of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is true that increased use is being made of alfalfa as well as several of the grasses for silage in the North Central States and particularly in the New England and North Atlantic States. We understand that there are several reasons for this trend, chief of which are the difficulty of curing hay during certain seasons of the year and the rather course nature and relatively poor quality of the first cutting of alfalfa hay in humid areas.

Mr. Ellis states that he has received some reports of the use of alfalfa for silage in arid and semi-arid areas, but that as a rule it is not so used in those areas. It is his opinion that while the use of alfalfa for silage is advisable in humid areas where difficulty is experienced in curing alfalfa, it is not advisable in arid or semi-arid areas where little difficulty is experienced in curing hay and there is little loss of nutrients.

The use of alfalfa as silage would require the handling of considerable more weight both in putting the alfalfa in the silo and in removing it from the silo and feeding it than would be the case if it was used as hay.

Your beef cattle plans call for the feeding of corn and sorghum silage. Mr. Ellis informs us that feeding trials indicate

that it is desirable to feed some dry roughage along with silage. P
He therefore feels that ensiling of alfalfa would not be justified
under your conditions at Granada. We are thoroughly in accord. Y
with Mr. Ellis' recommendations in this regard.

Sincerely,

E. J. Utz, Chief
Operations Division

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

MAY 22 1944

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Relocation

Dear Mr. Lindley:

This will acknowledge your April report on Relocation. I note that you have not been successful as yet in getting the evacuee Advisory Board to take any active part in helping to solve some of the major problems on Relocation at Granada. I am assuming that the Advisory Board still feels hesitant and backward about taking any positive stand for relocation. It may be that the lack of a real challenge in the way of a tough job for which they feel a responsibility, and the fear of being criticized for doing more than just passing on to the Administration, certain requests and demands for more assistance, is keeping this group from becoming the active and respected Advisory Board which it should be.

The problem of getting adequate and up-to-date information to the evacuees is one for which the Advisory Board might be given definite responsibility. Channeling such information from the Advisory Board and through the Block Managers to the residents, should be of some help in building up the desired confidence in this evacuee committee.

We are glad to know that a good deal of cooperation exists between the Reports Division, the Welfare Section and the Relocation Division, but I would like to inquire as to the possibility of extending this cooperation to other Divisions and Sections through the organization of the Relocation staff committee as recommended sometime ago.

We appreciate your report on the success of appeals of several evacuees from certain dismissal orders from defense plants. We will be glad to pass on the suggestion that the Relocation Officers be prepared to advise and assist such persons in other districts where this same problem will arise.

I note that in the last three weekly statistical reports



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES

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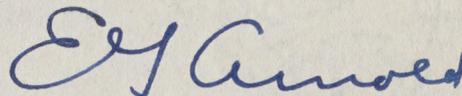


Mr. James G. Lindley-2-

of Relocation that Granada has dropped to the bottom of the list. The week ending April 22, there were 42 net indefinite leaves but for April 29, only 14, and for the week ending May 6, it was 10, while for last week the total was still down to 12. The average net indefinite leaves for all relocation centers for the period from April 15 to May 15 was 39 per week while Granada had an average of 19 per week for the same period. No doubt you have already made an effort to determine the reasons for such a slump in Relocation at the time when it should be increasing, according to all the predictions we received at Chicago. As I recall, you indicated you thought that although relocation at Granada would not materially increase, it would hold its own.

Let me know if there is anything we can do in addition to contacting the field offices about follow up on the Relocation Summaries and whether you think it would help to have someone come in for a week or ten days from this office. As I recall, you were planning to send your assistant, Mr. Hanson to Cleveland next month. If you feel that you will not be able to spare him then, let us know as soon as possible so we can advise Mr. Cullum accordingly.

Sincerely yours,



Edwin G. Arnold
Chief, Relocation Division



of Relocation West Branch has dropped to the bottom of the list. The week ending April 23, there were 42 not indelible leaves but for April 29, only 14, and for the week ending May 6, 17, 10, while for last week the total was still down to 12. The average not indelible leaves for all relocation centers for the period from April 15 to May 15 was 39 per week while Frank's had an average of 19 per week for the same period. No doubt you have already made an effort to determine the reasons for such a sharp in relocation at the time that it should be increasing, according to all the predictions as received at Chicago. As I recall, you indicated you thought that although relocation at Omaha would not materially increase, it would hold its own.

Let me know if there is anything we can do in addition to contacting the field offices about follow up on the Relocation Center and whether you think it would help to have someone come in for a week or ten days from this office. As I recall, you were planning to send your assistant, Mr. Hanson to Cleveland next month. If you feel that you will not be able to spare him then, let us know as soon as possible so we can advise Mr. Callum accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

Walter S. [unclear]
Chief, Relocation Division



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA RELOCATION PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO
JULY 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. James G. Lindley
From: Walter J. Knodel
Subject: Kitahara Case

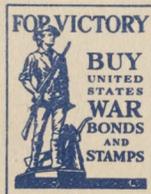
I have previously reported to you verbally the facts surrounding the case of George Kitahara, an evacuee on indefinite leave from the Manzanar Relocation Center at Ordway, Crowley County, Colorado. Herewith is a brief written report of the facts.

On the night of June 12, George Kitahara was attacked by a soldier on leave while he was playing pool in a pool room in Ordway, Colorado. He was struck on the side of the head with the large end of a pool cue. He was taken to his home and remained conscious believing the injury not to be serious. The following day he was hospitalized at Rocky Ford, Colorado and was under the care of Dr. Franklin Blotz of Rocky Ford.

I learned of the case on June 19 through a friend of mine who had heard of the case. Simultaneously Mr. Charles Miller and Mr. Jesse Lewis were visiting my office and were returning to Rocky Ford that day. I asked them to check into the matter. They verified the incident and wrote a report. Also Mr. Miller obtained a report from the military authorities at Fort Warren, Wyoming inasmuch as Kitahara's assailant was a soldier. The soldier was taken into custody under arrest by an M. P. Detail from the La Junta Air Base and later taken to Fort Warren, Wyoming.

Mr. Kitahara was unconscious for about ten days and his condition was critical. Later he began to recover and to date he has improved so well he has been taken home and it is expected he will be up and about. One eye is still effected in that he has double vision. The Doctor reports that this may be the result of an injured nerve and may require the services of an eye specialist.

I have visited the family at Ordway since the accident on two occasions, namely, July 7th and July 12th. Due to the fact that the



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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Kitaharas are without means to care for the medical bill (to date about \$175.00) I have accompanied Mrs. Kitahara to the County Welfare Office and made application for Social Security assistance.

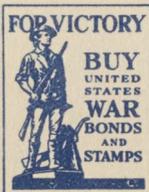
The Kitaharas' feelings on this incident are remarkable and they plan to complete their indefinite leave plans and remain in Crowley County. Numerous outstanding citizens of Ordway and Crowley County have come to their support.

I will again visit the family at a later date and follow up on the Social Security application.

W. J. K.

W. J. K.

The project



Granda

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

July 18, 1944

TO: PROJECT DIRECTORS
ATTENTION: RELOCATION PROGRAM OFFICERS

The Reports Division is considering the advisability of having a condensed version of "Civilian Living in Wartime," English versions of which were sent to the centers last February, translated into Japanese for the benefit of Issei. It is proposed to eliminate out-of-date matter from the pamphlet, but not to rewrite or add to it in any considerable degree because of the necessity thus created for widespread clearance which would delay publication for weeks and maybe even months. A copy of the pamphlet is attached for your use in case you do not have one readily available.

We should like your opinion as to whether a Japanese translation of the booklet would serve any useful purpose in acquainting Issei at the centers with some of the conditions of present-day civilian living.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin G. Arnold

Edwin G. Arnold
Chief, Relocation Division



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Granada Project
Amache, Colorado

B

CR:CM:WRJ

July 20, 1944

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention Mr. Marshall Stalley

Dear Mr. Myer:

Administrative Notice No. 116 issued July 6, 1944, came as a distinct surprise to us. In fact, it leaves us in a very embarrassing position. We are attaching a copy of a letter which we wrote you on October 4, 1943, raising the question concerning the payment of movie operators by the Amache Recreation Association. In this letter, you note that we raise the question as to whether or not the Recreation Association, if organized and officially recognized by us, would have to take over the payment of movie operators. In reply to this question by you in October 9, 1943, a copy of which is attached, you state that under paragraph (1.) "Compensation of movie workers. Your present position is correct - movie workers are considered an integral part of the Community Activities staff and do not have to be paid out of revenue from movie showings." Following this information from you, we informed the Recreation Association that it was not the intention of the Washington office of WRA to change the pay status of the movie operators.

The second paragraph of the Administrative Notice No. 116 states, "Under the WRA policy on Community Activities, it is not permissible to employ evacuees with federal funds to provide

Mr. Dillon S. Myer

-2-

July 20, 1944

services which contribute directly to evacuee income." Funds received from the operation of the movies by the Amache Recreation Association does not constitute evacuee income as we see the picture. The Amache Recreation Association is a non-profit non-dividend enterprise. No individual derives any personal profit from the operation of this Association.

In view of the specific question raised by us concerning the policy of WRA and your very specific reply, please advise us on the following points.

1. Should Administrative Notice No. 116 apply to the Granada Relocation Center?
2. If no admission to the movies is charged but a good-will offering is taken, does Administrative Notice No. 116 apply?
3. If Administrative Notice No. 116 is applicable to the Amache Recreational Association, can the WRA enter into a contract with the Association to furnish movie operator service to the schools?

Your suggestions and replies to the questions raised will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Lindley

jt

Enclosures

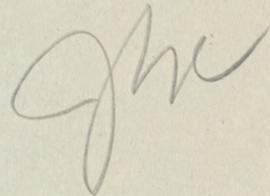
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

July 22, 1944

To: Mr. Lindley

From: Enoch Dumas *ED.*

Subject: Trip to Chicago, July 9 to 19



During the week of July 10 to 15, I attended a conference at the University of Chicago on reading and language problems in elementary schools. The conference was continuous from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. each day except the last, which ended at 5 o'clock. Outstanding authorities in reading, language, and speech were brought together from all parts of the United States. The conference was attended by elementary principles, supervisors, teachers, and college instructors. I found it very stimulating and helpful toward the solution of some of our reading, language, and speech problems. I am sure that elementary education at Amache will profit by the experiences I had at this conference.

On Monday and Tuesday, July 17 and 18, I visit Northwestern University, where I made four speeches followed by discussion to students and faculty members. I found that as my discussions with these people progressed, they became more and more interested in actively helping solve the difficult social problems involved in the relocation program. Many of the questions asked were very intelligent and showed a definite desire to want to learn.

I also visited with some of the evacuees who have relocated from Amache, Heart Mountain, and Santa Anita. I found all of them well, happy, employed, and in good housing situations.

Yesterday afternoon and this morning I met the members of our staff to give them the benefit of some of the experiences I had in Chicago.

I looked for teachers at five places and believe I have one, possibly two, coming. I did not succeed in finding a kindergarten and nursery school teacher. The placement bureaus were willing to go to work on the problem to see if they could find one for us.

I shall prepare a more lengthy report for use of teachers, and, if you wish, I would be glad to send you a copy.

I appreciate the generosity of WRA in making possible my attendance at the Chicago conference. I am sure it was money well spent.

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

MEMORANDUM

August 1, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Mr. James G. Lindley
SUBJECT: Relocation Situation in Granada Relocation Center
FROM: E. Adamson Hoebel, Community Analyst

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Edwin G. Arnold, Chief, Relocation Division, in his letter addressed to you, dated July 22, 1944, I am submitting a brief and tentative summary of the relocation situation in the Granada Center as it appears for the month of July 1944.

For Mr. Arnold's information, it should be stated that the present analyst assumed his duties on June 28th of this year and that prior to this date all collaboration between the Community Analyst and the Relocation Division, Family Counselling Unit, and the Evacuee Relocation Advisory Bureau was the work of his predecessor, Dr. John A. Rademaker.

- A. Family Interview Program. There seems to have been a good deal of confusion as to the nature and feasibility of this program. On June 28th a conference was held between Dr. Rademaker and the head of the Welfare Section and the head of the Family Counselling Unit on the question of what was to be done about this program. No positive action was taken.

Between June 28 and July 10 the head of the Family Counselling Unit consulted with the Community Analyst a number of times on ways and means of establishing a constructive method of implementing the Family Interviewing Program re relocation. Responsibility for putting the program through seemed to have devolved on the Family Counselling Unit. It was agreed that a very careful cultivation of the evacuee population was necessary in advance of the actual interviewing, in order to make the study reasonably successful and the results valid. This, because the evacuees are definitely hostile to any act by the administration that can be interpreted as an attempt to prod them into relocating. The Community Analyst agreed to cooperate with Family Counselling in public relations preparation for the study. It was also agreed that the Community Analysis section could not participate in the individual family interviewing program, because of lack of personnel.

A supplementary study on subjective attitudes towards relocation and relocation policies to be undertaken by the Community Analyst seems advisable, however, and this has been set up as one of two major programs for Community

Analysis for this summer.

The final program decided upon by the head of the Family Counselling Unit calls for a double-barrelled interviewing program. This means that each family will be visited by representatives of the Family Counselling Unit for the purpose of obtaining detailed information on the family needs with respect to relocation, so that a full family docket can be formed for future counselling at the time of relocation. This will also provide the means of obtaining simultaneously the information required on WRA 340.

It was decided that the first requisite for the success of the program is the cooperation of the recently elected Community Council.

The cooperation of the chairman and vice-chairman of the council was won in a carefully worked out conference with these gentlemen on July 14.

On July 18, the Council unanimously responded to a request by the Community Analyst for a special meeting of the Council to go into the matter of the relocation study programs to be undertaken by Family Counselling and Community Analysis. This special meeting was held on July 22 with entire success. The Council formally endorsed the two programs and appointed a special committee to assist in putting the program over. On Monday, July 24, this Council Committee appeared before the Block Manager's Assembly to enlist its cooperation for the program. This was successfully accomplished and a joint committee of the Council and Block Managers was formed to prepare the residents and arrange for the necessary meetings of the residents and the Analyst and Family Counselling interviewers.

The Community Analysis program of discussion meetings with block groups is scheduled to get under way this week. This calls for three to four evening meetings each week with successive blocks throughout the summer.

The Family Counselling head is faced with an extremely difficult problem in obtaining interviewers to carry out his program. The shortage of evacuee personnel for work projects is becoming increasingly acute. He has but four Caucasian interviewers to put on the job. The committee of Councilmen and Block Managers is rendering him positive assistance in recruiting evacuee personnel. It is extremely unlikely, however, that he will be able to get sufficient staff to complete the program before the end of October.

There are as yet no interview data for the Statistics Section to summarize.

B. Evacuee Relocation Information Bureau

As previously reported, this organization of evacuees has been given fine quarters in the post office building and the full Relocation Library is housed there as well as an excellent wall display of pictures.

Although it has been set up for some time, this Bureau is just now beginning to crystalize into effective action. It has to surmount a number of serious difficulties.

1. Their inexperience in organizing an office and operating it.
2. The difficulty of cracking open issei resistance to any consideration of relocation.
3. The center imputation that they are "administrative stool pigeons."
4. Their consequent desire to keep themselves as divorced as possible from the WRA Relocation Office and administration.
5. The fact that the active members of the executive committee are all Christians, who have been unable to bring the Buddhist issei into their working sphere.

Nevertheless, the mere existence of the Bureau is a healthy thing and has at long last contributed to definite results.

1. In the first week of July, Dr. Clarence Gillette, of the Congregational Church Committee for War Victims, came into the Center to investigate possibilities of subsidizing and furthering the Bureau's work, especially, by hiring a evacuee field man to work for the Bureau in Chicago, or elsewhere. No eligible person could be found, and this step has been left pending.

While in the Center, Dr. Gillette and Mr. Yuwasa, former president of Doshisho University, who was also visiting here in the interest of relocation, jointly addressed an overflow audience of 400-500 evacuees, urging relocation.

2. At the same time, Mr. Ryoichi Fujii, a relocatee in Chicago came down to interview the Committee. Mr. Fujii has been giving extensive volunteer aid to newly arrived relocators in Chicago. He also publishes a bi-weekly Japanese language relocation bulletin at his own expense, which he sends to leaders in all Centers. The local committee hoped to hire him as its Chicago field worker, on a subsidy from the Congregational Committee. Mr. Fujii prefers

to free-lance, however, and the Committee was disappointed in its plans. Mr. Fujii held a number of small meetings to push relocation in the center during the week he was here.

3. Center talk was that all three of these men were hired by WRA to come in and propagandize, but evidence is clear that they contributed to an extensive burst of new thinking on relocation among the evacuees. (see, C, III, below).
4. A great impetus has been given to the Committee and its bureau by the recent letter to project directors from the New Orleans field office. A large percentage of the remaining issei in the center are growers. They have been looking towards the southeastern states for some time as a favorable area offering agricultural conditions suitable for year-round commercial farming, such as they experienced in California. Now that the possibility is at hand, the Bureau is working night and day to get a pioneering group of farmers together as the first relocators in the Louisiana area. The chronic offishness of the evacuee committee towards the Relocation Office has disappeared in its eagerness to accept the proffered assistance of the office in getting the movement to New Orleans under way. It is impossible to over-emphasize the value of the Louisiana possibilities for relocation from this Center.

Whereas, up to the first of July very few evacuees came into the Bureau offices for consultation; they are now coming at the rate of 10, or 20, a day.

C. General Situation With Respect to Relocation.

- I. The relocation situation as measured against the residual population still in the center is naturally quite different than it was a year ago. The easily relocated nisei are mostly gone--and with them the majority of the evacuee leadership with whom the administration can easily work.

We now have 1218 aliens in the camp, who are over 55 years of age. 1,000 of these are men. 2/3 of these are men over 60 years of age.

20.1% of the entire population is over 55 years of age. This means that 1/5 of the total is now well past the adventuresome stage of life.

41.1% of the entire population is less than 20 years old. Their relocation depends pretty much on the action of their elders.

Only 32.8% of the population falls in the active 20-50 yr. old group. Of this group 1,132 are citizens and 870 are aliens.

There are only 17 citizens in the "over 60 yrs" age group.

This means that the majority of those who must now make the relocation decisions are issei. And the vast majority of these are old men.

This situation clearly calls for very special handling of the relocation problem and a re-evaluation of the techniques that worked in the moving of the younger nisei. Face to face relations between relocation officers and the touchy issei constitute a particularly delicate problem.

- II. The outstanding characteristic of the issei group at present is that it does not want to relocate. Its tendency, therefore, is to throw up psychological blocks against the whole question. It musters every possible counter-rationalization against the arguments for relocation. As one evacuee says, "They put on dark glasses, so they can't see."

There are many reasons for this, reasons which I shall try to analyze in detail in my final report. Just a few of the outstanding ones may be commented on at this point.

1. Many evacuees want California, or nothing. They may have a heavy property stake there, or they feel they are too old to make another try in a new territory, or they feel that the only way the "wrong" of evacuation can be cleared is for the government to return them to the starting point.
2. Many feel that WRA is trying to force them out of the centers to save money. This is a common viewpoint and reflects a lack of confidence in WRA. It is an aspect of the relatively weak rapport between the WRA administration and the issei group.
3. There is considerable fear of outside conditions. This does not seem to be so much a fear of overt hostility, but rather, a fear of bad housing, loneliness and uncongenial jobs. So far as the evacuees still in centers are concerned, the WRA field offices are not serving to overcome these fears. Again and again, I have been told that the field offices "don't do any more than register you and put you in some kind of a job, whether its work you can stand, or not." Whether this is true, or not, there is no doubt but that many complaints about housing and the field offices come into the center in the letters received from the outside. These are seized upon and talked over and over as a justification for not venturing out.

4. The large group of old bachelors have no incentive to move out. They are for the most part as well-housed and fed here as they ever were as transient farm workers. They have plenty of company in old cronies with whom to play go and gossip. They are as well-fixed in the center as the most successful pre-evacuation Japanese, and consequently feel a social importance here which they did not enjoy before. Many if not most, of them seem to be content to stay put.
5. The point of financial aid is always raised. The facts on this should come out of the Family interviewing program.
6. Finally, there is the fact of non-citizenship.
 - a. This has led some issei, even those who have willingly sent their sons into the Army, to take the position that any participation in the war effort would get them listed as traitors in Japan. Since they think they may be deported to Japan after the war, they say they prefer to "sit down in the center and be neutral."
 - b. More important is the fact that their rejection by this country in denial of citizenship and wholesale evacuation has thrown great numbers of them back on Japan emotionally. This has engendered a dream-phantasy, which exaggerates the beauties and virtues of the land they left many years ago. A sizable block of issei have been counting on a Japanese victory. In this hope they bank on restitution forced in the peace terms by Japan. One of the more extreme ideas that has made the rounds is that internees will get a gold arm stripe and 100,000 yen indemnity. Center residents will get 10,000 yen, while relocators will get nothing. The evacuees have been told that Tokyo's orders are for them to sit tight in the center for the duration until victory, when the Japanese government will see that they get their full due.

This wishful thinking does not mean that there is any impulse to active disloyalty, except in the case of a few. But it does mean that the natural factor of psychological compensation through glorification of something remote that one once had, as against the imperfections of the society that has rejected one--the society in which the person is living--leads to extensive passive resistance

and non-cooperation towards the United States, along with fantastic hopes for an Imperial Santa Claus.

III. In spite of these negative factors, a distinct shift in evacuee sentiment became discernible during the month of July. This is agreed upon by a number of reliable evacuee observers. The negative rejection of relocation shows signs of breaking up.

Four factors are contributing to this:

1. The campaigning done by Dr. Yuwasa, Gillette and Mr Fujii. As noted above, this set the residents to thinking and discussing in a new vein.
2. The favorable turn in relations between the newly elected Community Council, control of which had gone into the hands of evacuee leaders, known as "hostile" to the administration. Relations with the administration, contrary to expectations, have got off on the right foot, and at present an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation prevails.

The active cooperation of this same council group, which has been enlisted in the promotion of the relocation studies, is also having its impress on evacuee attitudes.

3. The course of events in Europe and in the Pacific war and the cabinet crisis in Japan is injecting a note of reality into the thinking of the unreconstructed group of issei. They are starting to re-evaluate their position with respect to the future.

The general attitude toward the war is shifting. Where an organized send-off for the first group of inductees, last February 22, brought out virtually no evacuees to see the boys go, the departure of inductees last week brought out a large crowd of parents and friends--at 5 a.m.

4. The New Orleans proposition. None of these factors is predominant. All are operating together, and the picture on August first looks in comparably more hopeful than it did on July 1.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

B
Knoll
Back: Pls consult w/ Knoll
+ prepare a reply by
Aug 20th. HPH. *Keep file advised on developments.*

1.22

AUG 5 1944

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Personal Attention: Project Director

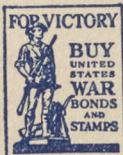
Dear Mr. Lindley:

This will refer to the Monthly Relocation Prospect Summary described in the Statistics Handbook 50.8.4D. Since the May summary which was due June 10 has not been received, we would be interested in knowing what progress you have made, what difficulties you have encountered, and when we may expect reports for both May and June.

It is realized that an adequate staff may not have been available at the initiation of this work and that in the early stages of the interviewing some delay may have occurred in obtaining the basic records. We are particularly anxious, however, to obtain Table 1 as soon as possible.

I would like to call attention to the importance of Part 3 of the section of the Handbook involved. Inasmuch as the tables required in the Monthly Summary of Relocation Prospects cannot feasibly reflect all additions and subtractions to the resident population (except in Table 1), it is very important that procedures be carefully worked out whereby Basic Family Face Sheets supplied by the Relocation Division and filed by the Statistics Section are kept up to date so that whenever necessary the residual population at the center can be studied. In the Handbook it is suggested that such necessary postings be completed once each month. The important thing we must keep in mind is the fact that to an ever greater extent each center must know at regular intervals the characteristics of its residual population. If departures on indefinite leave, transfers, deaths, and other departures, and admissions from indefinite leave, births, and other admissions are posted to the Basic Family Face Sheet in the files of the Statistics Section once each month, or more often if deemed advisable, it will be possible at any time to obtain basic information concerning all evacuees who have not relocated.

I would also like to refer specifically to Item (14) on the Basic Family Face Sheet, "Physical and Mental Handicaps of Basic Family Group, (give name, dates, and type of handicap)". Since it is



important that information of this nature be completely summarized on the Basic Family Face Sheet, please make arrangements for the Health and Welfare Sections to supply the Statistics Section with available records so that they may check the completeness and accuracy of the information in their files as they accumulate. This information will include, but should not be limited to, those who are blind, crippled, active or arrested tuberculosis cases, cardiac and diabetic cases, etc.

At your earliest convenience we would appreciate a report on the current status of the Monthly Relocation Prospect Summary and the plans which you have developed to keep your file of Basic Family Face Sheets up to date.

Sincerely,

Malcolm E. Pitts

Acting Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY BASIC FAMILY FACE SHEET

CONFIDENTIAL

(1) Center -----

(2) ----- (Surname—CAPS)
 (3) Pre-Evac. Address: ----- (Street-Rural Route) (City) (State)
 (4) ----- (Assembly Center) (5) ----- (Family No.)

(6) FAMILY STATUS (Check one)	Married couple <input type="checkbox"/> (a)	Husband deceased <input type="checkbox"/> (b)	Husband absent (Intern.) <input type="checkbox"/> (c)	Husband absent (Leave) <input type="checkbox"/> (d)	Husband absent (Other) <input type="checkbox"/> (e)	Wife deceased <input type="checkbox"/> (f)	Wife absent (Other) <input type="checkbox"/> (g)	Single <input type="checkbox"/> (h)	(7) Children 16 and under (Number)	(8) Prev. WRA center(s) ----- (9) Date to this center ----- (10) Date face sheet prep. ----- (11) By -----
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---

(12) BASIC FAMILY UNIT	SEX (a)	MARITAL STATUS (b)	DATE OF BIRTH (c)	BIRTHPLACE (d)	RELIGION (e)	YRS. EDUCATION		DATES RESIDENCE JAPAN (h)	SPEAKS		Lv. CL. (k)	CENTER ADDRESS (l)	REMARKS (Give dates) (m)
						J (f)	U.S. (g)		English (i)	Japanese (j)			
(Man) (Woman)													

(13) OTHER RELATIVES AT CENTER	SEX (a)	MARITAL STATUS (b)	AGE OR BIRTH DATE (c)	RELATIONSHIP (d)	CENTER ADDRESS (e)	REMARKS (Give dates) (f)	(14) PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HANDICAPS OF BASIC FAMILY GROUP (Give name, dates, and type of handicap)

(15) OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN UNITED STATES AND HAWAII	SEX (a)	MARITAL STATUS (b)	AGE OR BIRTH DATE (c)	RELATIONSHIP (d)	ADDRESS		REMARKS (Give dates) (g)	(16) REFERRALS		
					City (e)	State (f)		To (a)	Date (b)	By (c)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

RELOCATION OUTLOOK

Center _____

Surname (CAPS)	First Name	Middle Name	Center Address	Family Number
Head of Basic Family (as defined in Manual 30.4.53)				

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS PERTAIN TO THE HEAD OF THE BASIC FAMILY. WHEN PLANS OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF BASIC FAMILY DIFFER FROM THAT OF FAMILY HEAD, EXPLAIN UNDER "REMARKS".

ECONOMIC
FAMILY
OUTSIDE
MISCEL.

I. INTEREST IN RELOCATION (Check one)

a-Plans made; leaving right away	Date Interviewed		
b-Very interested; incomplete plans			
c-Mildly interested			
d-Not interested at this time			
e-Refused to discuss			

II. DETERRANTS TO RELOCATION (Check one or more)

a-Need financial aid	Date Interviewed		
b-No wage earner in family			
c-Waiting for job offering more salary			
d-Believe cannot support family			
e-Old age of family head			

g-Family health/depend. prob.—temp.	Date Interviewed		
h-Family health/depend. prob.—perm.			
i-Waiting for end of school year			
j-Language difficulty			

l-Fear discrimination	Date Interviewed		
m-Believe adjustment too difficult			
n-Believe adequate housing unavailable			

p-Waiting for particular kind of job	Date Interviewed		
q-Waiting to go with other families			
r-Waiting for leave clearance			
s-Will return to evacuated area only			
t-Waiting until end of war			
u-Other (Specify)			
v-			

VIII. Remarks: (Continue on reverse side if necessary)

III. AREA INTERESTED IN (Check one or more)

a-Any place, job, & sentiment O.K.	Date Interviewed		
b-Rocky Mountain States			
c-Middle West			
d-South			
e-East			
f-Evacuated area only			

IV. TYPE OF COMMUNITY (Check one or more)

a-Does not matter	Date Interviewed		
b-Large city			
c-Town			
d-Rural (farming)			

V. FINANCIAL AID NECESSARY (Check one or more)

a-None	Date Interviewed		
b-Leave Assistance Grant			
c-Support for one month			
d-Support for more than one month			
e-Other (Specify)			

VI. PLAN TO LEAVE CENTER (Check one)

a-Probably 7-1-44	Date Interviewed		
b-Probably between 7-1-44 & 12-31-44			
c-After January 1945			
d-Only at end of war			
e-Uncided			

(INTERVIEWER'S INITIALS)

VII. Business or occupation prior to evacuation _____
 Business or occupation in mind for future _____

Please refer to:
HL:JGL:WJKrci

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO

August 2, 1944

Mr. Edwin G. Arnold
Chief, Relocation Division
War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
Barr Building
Washington, 25 D. C.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Receipt is acknowledged your memorandum concerning the proposed translation of "Civilian living in Wartime". This matter has been discussed with the Relocation Staff and the Evacuee Committee and it is felt to be a worthwhile program. The above individuals and groups strongly recommend that your proposal be carried out.

Very truly yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

103

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

AUG 10 1944

/

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Every organization, whether public or private, that prides itself on its efficiency, likes to check on itself once in a while in order to be sure that the branch establishments and the main office are in step with each other, that a proper accountability of funds and expenditures is maintained, and that there is no wilful destruction or misuse of organization property. It is desirable to check both ways--to the branch office from the main office, and from the branch office to the main office. It is believed that you will agree that this is a sound management practice.

Such was the idea in mind when the Field Examination and Investigations Section of the Administrative Management Division was established in the early part of the year. During the past months both the centers and the Washington office have gained experience in the operation of such a section, and it seems appropriate now to revise some of the functions and procedures of the Section in light of the experience so gained. Generally speaking, the operations and accomplishments of the Section to date have been very commendable. The revisions of functions and procedures are more refinements in techniques, rather than abrupt changes in policy or operation.

The functions of the Section are those of making inspections, examinations, and audits of all books, records, and activities of centers and field offices. All activities of the Section are based on the procedures of the Authority as set forth in the WRA Manual and Handbooks. In the WRA Manual and Handbooks, each employee of the Authority has exactly the same tools that a Field Examiner possesses. There is nothing mysterious about the work of a Field Examiner--he is not an investigator, an FBI agent, or a private detective. His work is that of carefully examining routine, flow of work, general application of established written policies, audit of accounts to determine the proper use of funds and property, and render a factual report of his examination and audit. A Field Examiner is a WRA employee, like all other WRA employees, and is a human being, but has just been given the job of checking rather than doing.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

AUG 14 1944

Mr. [Name],
Project Director,
Bureau of Land Management,
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Very organization, whether public or private, that wishes to be successful in its efforts to check on itself once in a while in order to be sure that its plans, arrangements and the way of doing things are in step with each other, that a proper accountability of funds and expenditures is maintained, and that there is no waste, restriction or misuse of organization property. It is desirable to check on the way--to the extent of the main office, but the branch office to the main office. It is believed that you will agree that this is a sound management practice.

It was the idea in mind when the field examination and investigation section of the Administrative Management Division was established in the early part of the year. This section was to look after the centers and the Washington office have gained experience in the operation of such a section, and it was anticipated that the vice versa of the functions and procedures of the section in light of the experience gained, generally speaking, the operations and the accomplishment of the section to have been very satisfactory. The revision of functions and procedures are more refinements in nature, rather than major changes in the way of operation.

The functions of the section are those of making inspections, examinations, and audits of all books, records and activities of the field offices. All activities of the section are under the procedure of the Authority as set forth in the WBA manual and handbooks. In the WBA manual and handbooks, the Authority has exactly the same as the field examination and investigation section. The field examination and investigation section is not an investigator, as such, but is a general office. It is of course, carefully examining and auditing all activities of the field offices, and the use of funds and property. The examination and audit of all other WBA employees, and the giving the job of checking rather than the



Mr. James G. Lindley-2

In future operations, centers and field offices will be advised in advance of the expected date of arrival of an examining crew. There will be no advance personal contact of the supervising examiner. The examining crew will call upon the head of the office or Project Director as soon as they have arrived at the office or center to be examined, and the supervisor of the crew will furnish the Project Director or head of an office with an approximate schedule of the dates during which their examinations of certain sections or units will be made. It is the responsibility of the Project Director or head of the office to see that all personnel in that section or unit, and all records and books of account are made available to the examiners. All files, books of account, records, and storehouses for any activities prescribed in the WRA Manual and Handbooks are to be made available to the examining crew, if requested. There are no such things as "personal" records, files, or storage places in a Government institution.

Examining crews have been instructed to be discreet, tactful, courteous, and understanding, yet have been given a certain job of checking to do which should cause no one embarrassment or ill feelings to anyone. Field Examiners will not make investigations of personnel, recommend actions such as dismissal, nor reclassifications of titles and grades of positions. Field Examiners have no blanket authority for organizing or operating any center activities at any time. If an examiner should be assigned to any position at any center for a "fill-in", he becomes an operating official and as such reports through the established channels for the operation. The regulations in regard to Field Examiners in this regard are the same as for other staff personnel. Only in rare instances, and then with specific authority from the Director to do so, will staff personnel or Field Examiners be given specially designated authority that operates outside of established channels.

In future operations, Field Examiners of examining crews will not contact or make a report to the Project Director or head of an office regarding the findings of their examination while the examination is in process or at its completion. Field Examiners will not give advice to center or other personnel in regard to the installation of procedures, the recasting of procedures, or an indication that the procedure as being used at that center or office is right or wrong. There will be no recommendations regarding corrections, and no action taken to institute corrections. All information developed by the examination will be reported to the Washington office. Any action regarding corrective instructions or directives will be issued by the Washington office or properly designated representative of the Washington office. The work of the examining crews will be made much easier if all persons understand this procedure, and do not ask the examiners for opinionated statements as to whether something is right or wrong.

In future operations, centers and field offices will be advised in advance of the expected date of arrival of an examining crew. There will be no advance personnel contact of the supervising examiner. The examining crew will call upon the head of the office or contact the Director as soon as they have arrived at the office or center to be examined, and the supervisor of the crew will furnish the present list of head of an office with an approximate schedule of the dates during which field examinations of certain centers or offices will be made. It is the responsibility of the present Director or head of the office to see that all personnel in that section or unit, and all records and books of account are made available to the examiners. All files, books of account, records, and reports for any activity prescribed in the WPA Manual and handbooks are to be made available to the examining crew, if requested. There are no such things as "personal" records, files, or storage spaces in a Government institution.

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In future operations, field examiners will not contact or make a report to the Director regarding the findings of their examination in progress or at the completion. It is in progress or at the completion of the examination of a center or other personnel in accordance with the procedure, the results of procedure as being used at that center. There will be no recommendations reported, and no action taken to institute corrections. All inquiries will be referred to the examining crew. If an examining crew will be assigned by the examining office on properly designated representative of the examining office. The work of the examining crew will be made with respect to all persons understand this procedure, and do not ask the examiners for opinionated statements as to whether something is right or wrong.



Mr. James G. Lindley-3

The examiner has only the same tools to work with that all other WRA employees have--the WRA Manual and Handbooks, and standard and accepted Government regulations.

In the event a serious situation should develop wherein financial irregularities, misappropriation of funds, property or services, or moral or community relations are involved, such situations should be thoroughly investigated and cleared up for the benefit of all offices and employees of the WRA. When such a situation does present itself, however, it is not the function of the Field Examiner to conduct the investigation. When such a situation is reported to the Washington office (and every one of such a nature should be if it is a real infraction) by any employee of the War Relocation Authority (and any employee has that right), specially designated persons will be assigned to conduct the proper investigation. In nearly all instances, the person assigned will be a trained investigator. It will not be a member of the Field Examination staff, in almost every instance.

All WRA employees should cooperate with the examining crews in their reviews and audits. A primary purpose of such examinations and audits is, of course, to determine that there are no financial irregularities. However, the reports of the Examination Section can be a very useful administrative tool to the Washington office and the centers. Frequently established procedure can be refined, streamlined, simplified, open gaps filled in, or duplications eliminated by correct information of how a given procedure operates at several centers or offices which should be contained in the report of the examining crew. The assistance or resistance present at any center or office during an examination may result in time lost or cumbersome functioning for the entire Authority.

Again it is pointed out that the work of the Examination Section is not that of "gum-shoeing"; it is a useful, correct, and accepted function in any well-run organization. Cooperation with the examiners and the Section is essential to obtain the fullest benefits for all. Responsible officials and employees should not attempt to discredit examiners on the basis of reporting reputed rumors regarding the personal conduct of the examiners any more than about any other personnel. Several such reports received during the past months, when run down, turned out to be gross exaggerations of trivial facts of a personal nature, which because of rumor, had grown to sizeable proportions.

It is planned to make approximately two examinations of each center or field office each year, regardless of whether the previous examination showed everything in correct relationship. Not all examinations will be full and complete; some may cover only parts of the

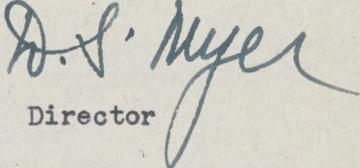
Mr. James G. Lindley-4

center operations.

At a later date, it is hoped to make available to the centers and field offices other information about the Examination Section that will give a better understanding than ever of its activities.

This letter has gone into considerable detail because it was felt that not all responsible officials completely understood just what the work of the Examination Section and its field representatives covered. With this information, it is hoped that the cooperation of the centers and field offices will be more complete.

Sincerely,


Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

AUG 14 1944

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

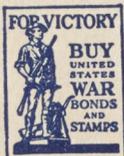
Attention: Walter J. Knodel
Relocation Program Officer

Dear Mr. Lindley:

In July we sent out a teletype to all relocation centers requesting a report on the use which had been made of travel grants to evacuee representatives wishing to investigate group relocation opportunities. The reply was unanimous; there had been no applications for travel grants for this purpose at any center.

Since it was at the instigation of evacuee groups and appointed personnel at the centers that we made provision for coach fare grants to group relocation investigators, we are wondering why there have been no applications. In an effort to analyze the reasons for apparent lack of interest in the group relocation investigation plan, we should like to have an expression of opinion from all centers on the following questions:

1. Have the provisions in Handbook Sections 130.3.1-7 and 60.13.11 been adequately publicized on your center?
2. Have there been no group relocation opportunities offered which appeal to evacuees interested in group opportunities?
3. Have the group offers been in adequate detail?
4. Are the evacuees using their own funds to finance investigators? Are they receiving funds from other sources: churches, companies such as Seabrook Farms, etc.?
5. What reasons can you give, other than those possibly included in answers to above questions, for the fact that there have been no applications for coach fare grants for this purpose?



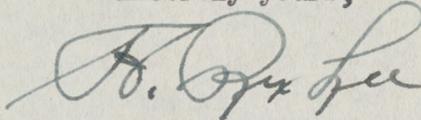


AUG 17 1944

Mr. James G. Lindley-2-

A prompt and thoughtful reply to the above questions, and any further suggestions you may have to offer, may help us to improve our group relocation program both in the field and at the centers.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Rex Lee".

H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

THE OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]



Please refer to:
RL:HHH:WJK:ss

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
ANASHEE, COLORADO

AUGUST 16, 1944

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
Barr Building
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Rex Lee

Dear Mr. Myer:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 14, 1944 in regard to the application of Hand Book Section 13.3.1-7 and 60.13.11 on travel grants to investigate relocation opportunities.

The questions you set forth are answered herewith in the same order as outlined in your letter.

1. It is felt that sufficient publicity has not been given to the provisions of the Manual Sections. It has been called to the attention of the evacuee committees and plans have been underway for some weeks for the utilization and application of this procedure that will be described later in this letter.
2. Group relocation opportunities have not been too numerous. The ones we have had here have not caused much interest among the group relocation minded evacuees, with the exception of the Louisiana group offers that are arousing considerable interest. Our evacuee committee has had at least a dozen meetings with relatively large groups on the subject. Within the next few days we will probably contact Mr. Arne at New Orleans to attempt to work out final plans for the application of this procedure.

GRANADA RELOCATION PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

- 2 -

4. Some evacuees have used their own funds to finance investigators. The Congregational Church has made available \$175.00 to our evacuee relocation committee to finance one person to work with Mr. Arne and investigate New Orleans. This same church now has one person out in the Midwest looking over opportunities.

5. Since our evacuee committee has just begun to work really effectively, it is felt that we are just entering the phase where it is believed that we will wish to make considerable use of this plan. We have two inquiries out now, one to Cleveland and one to New York to investigate opportunities for a sizeable group of orchard people, formerly from Sebastopol. Through our committee this group has manifested considerable interest and it is planned to stimulate this movement by cooperating with a reliable investigator if plans materialize. Relocation Division Personnel are being urged to watch for favorable situations where this Section of the Manual may be utilized to the advantage of the over-all relocation program.

Very truly yours,

Henry F. Halliday
Acting Project Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

103
AUG 19 1944

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

During the past several months, there have been issued two WRA Handbooks which I consider to be among the most important procedural releases issued to date -- the Supply Handbook and the Property Control Handbook. I was once told that when a person or organization began to exercise discretion in planning and a certain amount of self-restraint or self accountability in his or its activities, the person or organization had reached its maturity. Whether or not that be true, I do feel that WRA has reached its maturity insofar as advance planning for budgeting, procurement, accountability and utilization of property are concerned. WRA now has time enough, or must take time enough, to see that operations are as economical as possible, that we know what we have bought, where it is, the condition it is in, the use that is made of it, and that the housekeeping attendant to the keeping of what we have on hand is orderly, simple, effective, and safe. Such is the over-all objective of the Supply Handbook and the Property Control Handbook -- that is all, but I think that you will agree that it is a sensible objective and sound management operation.

Recently, some of the centers have had some special assistance in the institution of the property control procedure. It will not be possible within the very near future to furnish this special assistance to those centers to which the special assistance has not already been furnished. However, it is expected that all centers will institute as quickly as possible the procedures and principles that are called for in the two Handbooks. It is important that we maintain an orderly house, know what we have, and not buy anything more than we need. With the experience gained during the past two years, there should be very little that need to be left to guess as to our material and supply operating requirements, and our special projects requiring unusual procurements are now pretty well understood well in advance by advance planning. We have learned how to coordinate advance planning and WPB and OPA requirements with advance budget estimating and prior administrative approval, and it is expected to correlate with these achievements the planning of labor requirements. As is the case with most organizations at maturity, many of the things that were disquieting at earlier stages of development, have now become routine. Once the property control and supply procedures are set up and the procedure for their oper-



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Mr. James G. Lindley-2

ation is thoroughly known by all concerned, they will cease to become problems and will operate smoothly. You are urged to see that these two scopes of operation are completely set up and are in operation at the earliest possible time.

If you have not already received it, you will receive information soon concerning two approved changes in the Administrative Management Division at the centers. The Mess Operations Unit is transferred out of the Supply Section and will operate as a separate Section, the Mess Management Section, reporting directly to the Assistant Project Director in charge of Administrative Management. The Property Control and Warehouse Unit is transferred out of the Finance Section and becomes a part of the Supply Section.

It seems appropriate at this time, because of the number of reports that have come to this office, to interpret to a certain extent the responsibility of the Supply Officer.

Not all centers have Supply Officers at the present time. It is believed to be a needed and worthwhile positions, and it is desirable that it be filled, although it is not mandatory. If the Supply Officer's position is not filled, it shall be the responsibility of the Project Director and the Assistant Project Director in charge of Administrative Management personally to see that the functions of the Supply Officer are carried out just as well as though a Supply Officer were on duty.

The Supply Officer is under the direction of and responsible to the Assistant Project Director in charge of Administrative Management and through him to the Project Director. Any decisions or actions of the Supply Officer may be amended or altered by either of his two superiors. His activities will be governed by their general policy and direction. In the event of protest or appeal from other divisions, the head of that division may present their problems to the Project Director or the Assistant Project Director in charge of Administrative Management.

The Supply Officer is the "material utilization" representative of the Project Director -- to see that the most use is made out of what is on hand, and that no more is bought or accumulated than is needed. He is the "yellow light, or caution" against excess stocks, but should be a "prompter" on advance planning and the preparation of estimates and requisitions for needs sufficiently ahead of the time that they will be needed, that they will certainly be on hand without any last minute rush. He is a "spark plug" for good housekeeping in the warehouses and storage places. And with the shift of the Property Control records to the Supply Section, the Supply Officer should be able to furnish to the Project Director any information that he might desire as to what a center has, where it is, what condition it is in, and who is using it or last used it.



It is, what condition it is in, and who is doing it
and information that is being furnished to what
the Supply Officer should be able to furnish to the
in what are a list of the property control records to
"out his" for food and supplies in the warehouse and
will probably be on hand without any loss of time
to be needed sufficiently ahead of the time that they will be
on advance standing and the preparation of estimates and
is in the "yellow light" or caution, against excess stocks, but should be
is on hand, and that no more is bought or accumulated than is needed.
of the Project Director -- to see that the food etc. is not out of stock

The Supply Officer is the "Material Officer," representative
of the Warehouse Project Director in charge of administrative management.
head of that division the present job belongs to the Project Director
direction. In the event of protest or appeal from other divisions, the
superior. His activities will be governed by such an appeal policy and
and through him to the Project Director. Any decision or action of
the Assistant Project Director in charge of administrative management
the Supply Officer is under the direction of and responsible to
are carried out just as well as those of Supply Officer, with no other
management personally to see that the division of the Supply Officer,
Director and the Assistant Project Director in charge of administrative
positions is not filled, it shall be the responsibility of the Project
that it be filled, although it is not mandatory. If the Supply Officer
believed to be a needed and desirable assistant, and it is desirable
not all centers have Supply Officers at the present time. It is
the responsibility of the Supply Officer.

It shows a procedure of this kind, because of the number of re-
ports that have come to this office, to insure that to a certain extent
the responsibility of the Supply Officer.
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If you have not already received the form will receive information
a sufficient possible time.
problems and will operate smoothly. You are urged to see that close
and proper co-operation are completely set up and are in operation at
a sufficient possible time.

Mr. James G. Lindley-3

The functions of the Supply Officer are primarily those of a liaison representative with the other divisions and sections on the Center, encouraging and assisting in advance planning by those units, checking stocks on hand with the advance estimates, instructing and encouraging in good warehouse methods and techniques, planning for the most usable arrangements of location of supplies and materials, and the disposition of surplus and salvage materials through established channels. With the transfer of Mess to a separate section, the Supply Officer will still maintain a liaison relationship in regard to the advance preparation of requisitions, the orderly housekeeping of the mess warehouses and information regarding ration requirements. The word "supervision" in 20.12.3B should read "liaison", insofar as the relationships of the Supply Officer and the Mess Section are concerned.

In regard to ration regulations, it is intended that the Supply Section be the place where anyone at a center can obtain information regarding WPB or OPA regulations, and the Supply Officer and his ration clerk should keep current on changes in ration regulations. These changes should be called to the attention of the appropriate division, section or person, as the change may warrant. However, the active records required by the ration regulations, or the preparation of the request or report forms required by WPB or OPA, will be kept and prepared in the division, section or unit principally responsible for that activity. For instance, Mess will maintain the records pertinent to ration points for feeding; Welfare or Housing (or other unit now handling it) will handle the shoe coupons for evacuees; Relocation will continue to arrange for the issuance of ration books to evacuees relocating; Engineering will prepare WPB requests for construction; an Assistant Project Director, Operations or Motor Maintenance will handle gasoline coupons; Procurement (with help of other divisions or sections) will prepare required WPB forms for purchasing restricted items. The Supply Officer should be a member of the Center Ration Board Panel and should check with other divisions and sections from time to time to determine that the rationing functions that each is interested in are being performed correctly, and lend assistance to them if they are not properly functioning. The Supply Officer is not a one man ration board at a center, however, and his immediate office should not attempt to maintain any of the pertinent records. The Supply Officer in regard to rationing is merely the Project Director's representative to see that the center functions are abiding by the legal ration requirements.

It is important that all personnel at centers and other offices recognize the importance of the principles and procedures set forth in the Supply and Property Control Handbooks, and that the techniques of adequate advance planning, observance of ration regulations, minimum stocks on hand, and orderly housekeeping, together with complete property records, will become everyday habits.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer
Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON



SEP 19 1944

cc. to
Tashima

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: Mr. Walter Knodel
Relocation Program Officer

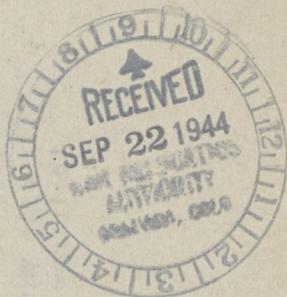
Dear Mr. Lindley:

Mrs. Fern French, Head of the Statistics Section of the Washington office, referred to us a letter from Mr. R. H. Tashima inquiring about availability of information which would assist the Granada Evacuee Relocation Information Bureau in their plans for circulating a questionnaire among relocated evacuees. It is gratifying to know that this organization is taking a very active interest in providing to the center first-hand relocation information from relocated residents, and that it has been found that this has a strong influence on persons still hesitant about relocating.

We are not quite certain, after reading Mr. Rademaker's letter which was enclosed by Mr. Tashima, whether the intention was to mail questionnaires only to resettlers from Granada or whether the Information Bureau hoped to communicate with all resettlers within the areas selected for analysis. We do not feel it advisable for one center's Relocation Planning Commission to extend such a survey beyond those persons relocated from its own center. Moreover, we feel that the residents of Granada have a much greater interest in the experience of former Granada residents than they do in those of people from other centers.

Rather than attempting a survey of all persons relocating from Granada -- over 2,000 individuals -- it might be better to make a selected list of relocated Granadans, keeping the following suggestions in mind:

1. Select persons who were known and respected at the center
2. Use a balanced number of both urban and rural resettlers
3. A cross-section of types of family units: single persons, couples, larger families of both Issei and Nisei and, if possible, larger groups who have relocated together
4. A fair proportion of persons who have relocated over a year, over six months, and under six months (avoid surveying people who have not had at least six weeks to adjust to their new community)



SEP 18 1944

5. Attempt to get a large enough number from each community or area surveyed so that the picture will be a balanced one
6. Secure representation from the several occupational and educational groups at the project so that differential experiences, if any, between such groups may be disclosed

Addresses can be supplied from the "Change of Address" cards on file in the Washington Statistics Section. The study contemplated is a type of Public Opinion Poll, and experience has demonstrated that in such polls, the selection of the sample is of utmost importance if the results are to avoid bias. Possibly the Statistician at Granada can offer assistance in selecting the sample, providing technical advice, and assisting with the statistical aspects of the study, both initially and in the summarizing phases of the work.

Before beginning a survey, the Information Bureau might find it helpful to discuss with the Reports Office the "Granada Relocation Analysis" study which that office made in August, 1943, based on a questionnaire sent to relocated Granadans. We understand that only 34 people returned the questionnaire.

A higher percentage of response would undoubtedly be gained from having church and group organizations send out the questionnaire to relocated Granadans on your selected list with whom they are personally acquainted. The questionnaire might be accompanied by an informal and personal letter explaining the need for such information and asking for additional comments which would be of special interest to their church or organization on the center. In this way more of the center residents would become interested in the results of the survey and probably more pertinent information would be made available to center residents.

We should like to make a few suggestions which might be helpful in drawing up a questionnaire. Some people may prefer to withhold their name when answering a questionnaire. The form or covering letter should make it clear that the place name should be given, but that the personal name and street address may be omitted. Some means of identifying the schedule as to age, citizenship, and occupational group should be provided, particularly if names are not indicated on the schedule, so that differential experiences by groups may be studied.

The effectiveness of a survey of this kind may be seriously affected by the inclusion of leading or "loaded" questions. For example, question 11 of your preliminary questionnaire assumes that the relocated Granadans have no friends or relatives nearby. In many cases this is probably not true. It might be better to ask: "Are there other evacuees in your community with whom you have social contacts? Relatives? Old friends? New friends? Have you made friendly contacts with other people in your community? Church members? Employers? Fellow employees? Neighbors? Others?"

Several of the questions relate to ideas that might be covered more effectively by a "multiple" choice question than by a simple "Yes" or "No" choice. For example, Question 6 might be presented somewhat as follows:

"Indicate by a check which of the following statements most nearly describes the school situation in your community

- Nisei children are received very cordially by teachers, children and other parents
- Nisei children are received and treated the same as other children
- Nisei children are made to feel they are not welcome at school
- The schools accept Nisei children only under great protest "

This type of question has proved highly successful in opinion polls generally, and affords an opportunity to describe a situation much more specifically than a straight "Yes" or "No" choice.

There are other methods for obtaining information on relocated evacuees besides the use of a questionnaire sent through the mail. The Relocation Planning Commission might designate from among Granada evacuees resettled in the various communities interviewers who would be able to collect information on a family by family basis. In this method, a questionnaire form could be used and the percentage of response would unquestionably be much higher than by mail.

Another way to obtain more detailed information would be to send personal letters to a selected group of resettlers explaining the use to be made of the information and asking them to write a narrative history of their individual or family experience. In this case it might be well to provide them with a list of subjects which would suggest the type of information about which the residents are most anxious to hear. This method makes it possible for the resettler to emphasize the aspects of relocation which seem of primary significance to him.

A variation on the narrative history type of survey would be through the use of interviewers. In this case the interviewer would prepare a narrative report for the center on the family or families which he has interviewed in his area. Relocated members of the newspaper staff and evacuees who have worked with the Relocation Division or the Relocation Planning Commission would usually be the best qualified interviewers. Some of the center newspapers have columnists reporting regularly from the communities in which they have settled. This method utilizes persons with writing ability.

Whether the questionnaire or the case history method is used, the use of on-the-spot interviewers is preferable to surveying by correspondence. Personal contact tends to elicit greater response, and spontaneous answers are assumed generally to be closer to the real feeling of the person being interviewed than an answer written after a period of deliberation.

We have made the above suggestions in the hope that they will contribute to the effectiveness of any survey which the Granada Evacuee Relocation Information Bureau carries out. If we can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to write us again.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "E. G. Arnold". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Edwin G. Arnold
Chief, Relocation Division

B

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OCT 21 1944

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

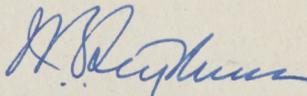
Attention: Mr. Walter Knodel

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of National Veterans' Administration, which is self-explanatory.

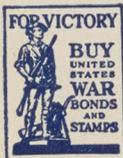
This letter is for your information and is not for publication.

Sincerely yours,



W. B. Stephens
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

Enclosure



C
O
P
Y

RESTRICTED

October 7, 1944

My dear General Hines:

The enclosure is extremely disturbing. It is an excerpt from a letter written by Mr. John P. Cullen, the manager of the Veterans' Administration area office in Chicago, for the attention of Mr. J. A. Connor, regional director of the Seventh United States Civil Service Region, and forwarded by Mr. Connor to the Chicago area office of the War Relocation Authority. In this letter Mr. Cullen states that he would appreciate it if "you will not certify to us any prospective employees, men or women, who are of Japanese blood."

In view of the excellent record of persons of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces, if for no other reason, I feel strongly that Mr. Cullen should be directed to withdraw the request contained in this letter. Over 10,000 Japanese Americans are in the armed forces, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of action. Many have died for their country; many are in our hospitals.

The heroic performance of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed almost entirely of Nisei soldiers, has been commended by our military leaders. This Battalion recently received a Presidential citation from Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, the Commanding General of the Fifth Army. More than one thousand Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, 9 Distinguished Service Crosses and 3 Legion of Merit Medals have been awarded to the members of this unit. Fifteen of its enlisted men have received battle field commissions for displaying outstanding leadership in combat.

Loyal Americans of Japanese descent are serving not only on the battle fronts but on the home front in intelligence work and in defense plants. Many of these people have been certified through the Civil Service for appointments in various cities throughout the country in accordance with the policy outlined by the President in a letter to the Secretary of War in which the President states:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen

should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution-- whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.



"I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all important to the war effort."

Many of the Japanese Americans living in Chicago who are applying for appointments with the Veterans' Administration in the Seventh United States Civil Service Region have brothers or sisters in the armed forces. Some of these soldiers of Japanese descent are returning from the war as casualties, and as veterans they may also seek employment in the Veterans' Administration.

It would appear that of all the federal agencies, the Veterans' Administration should be the last to discriminate in the employment of personnel because of race, creed or color, for this agency has the closest contact with our soldiers who have returned from the battle fronts where they have fought against an enemy who supported these very undemocratic beliefs.

If the manager of your area office in Chicago were to carefully inform his staff of the complete facts, I do not believe any further difficulties would be encountered.

I will appreciate information concerning any action that you take in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ABE FORTAS

Acting Secretary of the Interior

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines,
National Director,
Veterans' Administration
Washington, D. C.



Washington, D. C.
Telephone Administration
National Director,
Rm. 600, Third F. Bldg.

acting Secretary of the Inspector

✓ s/ Wm. H. ...

Special Agent

Dear Sir:

I am appreciative of information concerning the matter that you have in mind to accomplish.

In the matter of your area office in Chicago and Bureau division office in St. Paul, the complete facts, I do not believe are known to Chicago through this office.

It has been noted that you have referred to the Chicago office in connection with the Chicago office, and that you have referred to the Chicago office in connection with the Chicago office.

It would appear that of all the Federal agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the various agencies that may also be involved in the National Civil Service Review Commission, should be kept in the loop. It is suggested that you contact with the Chicago office, and that you should be kept in the loop.

It is suggested that you contact with the Chicago office, and that you should be kept in the loop. It is suggested that you contact with the Chicago office, and that you should be kept in the loop.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

November 14, 1944

Granada

TO ALL CENTERS:

Subject: Procurement of Fish

In the past several Centers have encountered difficulties in procuring fish through the Quarter-master Market Center. It has now been recommended by one of the Centers that the Field Procurement Officer of the Authority stationed at Los Angeles, California, handle the procurement of fish for all Centers by dealing directly with prospective vendors.

Before this method of procuring fish is put into effect, we would appreciate the recommendations and advice of all Centers. Please furnish this office with the following information:

1. The effectiveness of procuring your requirements of fish through the Market Centers.
2. Your opinion as to the advisability of the method of procurement outlined above.
3. Whether or not you advocate continuance of procurement through the Market Centers or recommend the proposed method.

Very truly yours,

Morris R. Selzer

Morris R. Selzer
Ass't. Finance & Supply Officer





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Handwritten signature in blue ink.

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GRANADA PROJECT
ANACHE, COLORADO

In reply, please refer to:
GR:MOS: FG

20 November 1944

Mr. Morris R. Seltzer
Assistant Finance and Supply Officer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Procurement of Fish

Dear Mr. Seltzer:

Since January 1st, 1944, this Project has been furnished fish by the Quartermaster Market Center at Los Angeles. The first method of shipment was by express and we were receiving one shipment of frozen and one shipment of fresh fish weekly.

About the first of August, Lt. John J. Nelson of Quartermaster Market Center in Los Angeles informed this Project that shipments of frozen fish could no longer be made by express since dry icing facilities were not available enroute. This condition has not changed; therefore, it has been necessary to rent a cold storage room and ship from Los Angeles Quartermaster Market Center, monthly requirements of frozen fish by carload. The Los Angeles Quartermaster Market Center through Lt. John J. Nelson has given this Project very satisfactory service and as far as this Project is concerned, we believe it advisable to continue purchase through the Market Center.

Since this Project has been given satisfactory service by the Los Angeles Quartermaster Market Center in the procurement of fish, we believe it advisable to continue to leave such procurement in their hands. We believe that the services of Lt. Nelson would be invaluable to all WRA centers since he is a qualified fish procurement officer.

Yours very truly,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

FG:mf

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

AMACHE, COLORADO

NOVEMBER 21, 1944

Please refer to:

RL:JUL:WJK:ci

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
Barr Building
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 25 D. C.

Attention: Mr. Rex Lee

Dear Mr. Myer:

This letter is in reference to the activities of the Granada Relocation Center in connection with proposed relocation to the New Orleans, Louisiana area.

At the Granada Project the interest in the Louisiana resettlement has been a spontaneous development in the center spearheaded by the Evacuee Relocation Committee with the active cooperation of the Relocation Office. Due to this interest, arrangements were made by the Relocation Office for four men to visit Louisiana and report back on conditions existing there. There were many preliminary questions pertaining to such items as climate, availability of land, public sentiment and others which needed to be answered first. As a result of the very favorable report brought back by the first group, meetings have been held almost every week by interested growers. Within two weeks they reached a point of deciding to form the Amache Resettlement Association for the development of plans. This group has continued to meet nearly every week since that time, and consists of at least thirty growers. They have discussed many problems in connection with the development of land for resettlement purposes in Louisiana. The principal problem has been the financing of their program, and they have tentatively decided that it can only be done through a Co-operative Association, which could borrow money as a Corporation, and could raise vegetables in carload lots to be marketed in the East so as not to disturb the local market, and thus not create antagonism to them as a group. They decided to develop a plan and submit it to the Washington WRA Office for help in securing cooperation of other government agencies in carrying it out. Mr. Hugo Wolter of the Washington Office gave them a great deal of encouragement in this project, and the group has been very enthusiastic since that time. Mr. Wolter stressed that in developing a complete plan, the group would need to know more about the conditions in Louisiana, namely, exactly

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO

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what land would be available to them, the type of lease they could obtain, the facilities for developing it, incorporation laws existing in the state, etc., and secondly that they needed to know more about the resources and needs of the families who contemplated resettlement in Louisiana. Then on the basis of that information they could formulate a complete plan and submit it to the Washington Office for consideration.

The Resettlement Association decided that they needed a little more information regarding Louisiana on which to formulate their plans, and have tentatively chosen seven men representing various groups and interests. They include, two Issei vegetable growers, one Issei fruit grower, one Nisei grower who is a graduate of an Agricultural College, one Nisei marketing expert, one Issei who understands the organization and development of Co-operatives, and one Issei educator who is also influential among the religious groups in the center. They have two purposes, developing full information on Louisiana, and developing confidence of center residents in the program.

The above persons have been carefully chosen since these are representatives selected by the group itself. The group will have confidence in their judgment which they would not have in the representatives chosen by someone else.

This group discussed the possibility of WRA furnishing their per diem and expenses in addition to railroad fare on the trip with Mr. Wolter during his visit to Amache and he agreed to discuss it with the Washington Relocation Office. They have been waiting for a reply to this proposal in order to complete plans for the trip.

On Saturday, November 11, 1944, Mr. Knodel talked with Mr. Wolter by telephone in Washington regarding these plans and suggested that he contact Mr. Arne in New Orleans and see what could be done towards working out this group plan relative to their trip to New Orleans. In response to that phone call, the following teletype has been received from Mr. Arne at New Orleans and is quoted herewith:

"In telephone conversation with Choate of Washington and Lewis it was agreed that it would be very unwise for several representatives to arrive here for preliminary preparations. Confident that one or two men could work out details with better community reactions than large number."

This teletype not only defeats the program developed by the group which leads to frustration and discouragement, but also sows seeds of distrust in their minds regarding the favorable public sentiment which the first group brought back from Louisiana. Representative reactions are "why is it unwise for several representatives to go?" Has the favorable sentiment changed? If it is unwise for

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO

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several to go and look over the situation then it would also be unwise for a group to plan to resettle there so we may as well abandon the plan altogether."

It should be noted that this is the first time that a group of Issei growers have taken the initiative in developing plans for their permanent resettlement on a limited group basis. They have taken this initiative based on confidence painstakingly developed by the Relocation Office over a period of months, and on encouragement received from Mr. Wolter that the WRA would cooperate with them in carrying out reasonable plans for the future. At this stage to have those plans frustrated is demoralizing in the extreme. It means that they lose confidence in WRA's integrity and willingness to help them in their plans. The correct expression for their reaction is a Japanese word, "shikata-ga-nai," freely translated to mean "what's the use?" If this group loses interest in resettlement due to WRA's unwillingness to cooperate with them in the plan which they have developed then there is little likelihood that they will be anxious to cooperate in plans WRA develops for their resettlement. By its unique character the loss of the active participation of this group in resettlement will be a serious setback to resettlement as a whole in this center.

The Evacuee Relocation Committee at the Granada Project has been, for the past four or five months, quite active and well organized and have been extremely cooperative in making every effort to develop a real interest in the New Orleans area. They have been very influential in conducting meetings among Issei and Nisei growers throughout the center, in order to keep the interest active in proposed resettlement to this area, it would be greatly appreciated if you would discuss with Mr. Wolter this situation, as we believe him to be well acquainted with the facts as he was quite actively engaged in discussions with this group during his visit to this center.

Very truly yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON 25



NOV 22 1944

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

With increasing frequency project reports contain references to special assessments or collections made among the evacuees for purposes of subsidizing certain types of evacuee workers, particularly medical personnel, employed on WRA rolls. Koen Kai organizations seem to be active at several of the projects and in some instances it is reported that the proposed payments to doctors are three or four times the amounts they receive from WRA assignments. These collections among the residents constitute an unwarranted drain upon the meagre resources of the evacuees and though it is probably impossible to enforce a complete prohibition against gifts, it should be emphasized that such subsidies are violations of WRA regulations and policy and should be discouraged by you at every opportunity.

As was stressed in our recent Denver meeting, the Administration should refrain from any participation in or approval of such plans and should bring to the attention of both medical staff and evacuees that reasonable medical care will be provided to all residents without charge and without making special payments or gifts to the evacuee doctors. To permit one professional group to capitalize on its special services is unfair and opens the way to charges against the Administration of discriminatory treatment. At one project at least the doctors themselves have resisted such additional payments on the grounds that it reflects adversely upon the ethical standards of their profession and upon their integrity as individuals. It is extremely unlikely that the additional payments being made have any significant influence upon decisions by doctors to relocate and probably no decrease in medical staff will result from withdrawal of the subsidies.

I am aware this is a difficult problem of center administration but I urge you again to use every effort to discourage the practice and in any event to avoid giving either personal or administrative approval to the plans.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myers
Director

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With increasing frequency reports are being received of social gatherings or collections where the proceeds are used for the support of the Communist Party. It is requested that you advise the local office of any such activities in your area. The Bureau is particularly interested in such information as the names of the persons who are active in such activities, the nature of the activities, and the amount of money collected. It is also requested that you advise the local office of any such activities in your area.

As was discussed in my report dated October 1, 1944, the Bureau is particularly interested in the activities of the Communist Party in your area. It is requested that you advise the local office of any such activities in your area. The Bureau is particularly interested in such information as the names of the persons who are active in such activities, the nature of the activities, and the amount of money collected. It is also requested that you advise the local office of any such activities in your area.

I am sure that you will be able to provide the information requested. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Director



Director

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO
NOVEMBER 29, 1944

Please refer to:
RL:JGL:WJK:ss

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
Barr Building
910 17th Street, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. Rex Lee
Chief, Relocation Division

Dear Mr. Myer:

We have been exploring some possibilities whereby our local Silk Screen Shop may be utilized to further publicize the various activities of the Relocation Program. At the Granada Project on various occasions our Relocation Division has requested the Silk Screen Shop to prepare posters for certain activities and certain job opportunities that the Relocation Division were working on. These posters have proved to be very valuable and have served to publicize various job opportunities that existed in the field of relocation.

We would like to work out ways of means whereby the services of the Granada Silk Screen Project could be made available to the Relocation Divisions of other projects. If this could be made possible the Relocation Division from other projects could draw up tentative designs of the material they would like to be made into posters and could forward same to the Granada Project, and these designs could be reproduced in the Silk Screen process and forward it to them in a reasonable length of time in order to advertise and publicize the various relocation activities at the Center requesting the material.

It would be appreciated if you would review this idea with concerned persons in the Washington Office and advise

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO
NOVEMBER 29, 1944

Please refer to:
RL:JGL:WJK:ss

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us. We are also interested in advice as to how the cost between projects should be handled so that the Silk Screen activity could be properly reimbursed.

Under separate cover we are forwarding several samples of posters prepared for the Relocation Division at the Granada Project. These will show the type of posters we are able to reproduce locally in order to further the relocation program.

Very truly yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

Relocation
DEC 8 1944

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Thank you for your very forceful presentation of the interest in resettlement in Louisiana. We immediately got in touch with Mr. Lewis and pointed out the very great importance of the Amache Resettlement Association activity. We realize that there is a certain amount of chance, but we feel as you do--that the gamble is worth it.

The group should be fully aware of the fact that the entire future hinges upon them and that if their contacts are such as to persuade the influential groups in Louisiana that the presence of Japanese Americans is going to be of benefit to the state, the reception and enthusiasm will be proportionate. Mr. Wolter stated that he had full confidence in the group that was planning to go to Louisiana. He would appreciate, however, if the importance of personal contact and the contribution that Japanese Americans can make to the state, be emphasized continually.

We want to work closely with this group and do everything we can to assist. Mr. Lewis will be with them and will carefully watch every step to develop further contacts in which we might assist their plan.

Sincerely yours,



H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief, Relocation Division





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DEC 8 1944 stamp.



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I N C O M I N G T E L E T Y P E

December 20, 1944

J. G. Lindley,
WRA,
Granada.

Yesterday, Supreme Court upheld validity of original evacuation orders in the Korenatsu case. Roberts, Jackson, Murphy dissenting. Court unanimously ordered Habeas Corpus Writ for Endo, holding invalid the provisions of WRA leave regulations requiring application for indefinite leave and showing of means of support and community acceptance at destination. Court's opinion did not pass upon validity of detention pending loyalty clearance or detention of persons of doubtful loyalty. Copies of Opinions will be distributed to Centers and Field Offices as soon as available.

All Project Directors are instructed as follows:

1. Persons not placed on the Center Stop List under Paragraph 8 below shall be permitted to leave Center upon request subject to gate control procedures, without application for Indefinite Leave, approval of destination, or showing of means of support. However, persons whose relocation plans are not approved shall not be entitled to relocation assistance grants or assistance in property transportation, and upon departure shall not be permitted to re-enter a WRA Center except as visitors under new visiting restrictions. Indefinite Leave permits shall no longer be issued. In case of aliens, present instructions re notifying U.S. Attorneys, I.& N.S., and F.B.I. remain in effect, as do requirements for advance approval of Justice Department in case

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- of parolees and deportees.
2. Relocation plans involving relocation assistance to points outside evacuated area shall automatically be approved where destination is within district in which community invitation exists. Otherwise, prior approval of appropriate relocation officer required.
 3. No relocation plan involving return to evacuated area shall be approved prior to Jan. 3 for anyone without special Military Permit to return, nor thereafter for anyone then on Army excludee list. In case of eligible evacuees, relocation plan for return to evacuated area shall be approved only if there is satisfactory evidence of adequate prior arrangements for means of support under criteria which will soon be furnished to you.
 4. Departure Advices on persons leaving a Center shall be routed as heretofore.
 5. Persons leaving Center to relocate whether or not relocation plan is approved, shall be given change of address cards as heretofore and requested to keep WRA informed of arrival and address changes.
 6. Short-term leave may be issued under Handbook 60.2 to any person not on Stop List under Paragraph 8 below. Seasonal leave and indefinite leave trial period shall no longer be issued.
 7. There shall be no further leave clearance processing. Cases heard prior to Dec. 17 shall be completed and transcripts and recommendations forwarded to Director immediately. Forms WRA 261 and attachments for all cases, whether or not hearings yet held, shall be returned.
 8. Center residents who are on the tentative Army excludee lists shall be placed upon a temporary Stop List until Jan. 3 or until they have been served with Exclusion Orders, whichever is sooner. Before permitting

any person to leave the Center, the Project Director shall check with Army representatives at the Center to determine whether such person is eligible to leave under the preceding sentence.

Excludes who are designated by the Army as ineligible for relocation shall be continued on the Stop List ~~and~~ will be ineligible to leave the Center without War Department approval.

D. S. MYER,
WRA,
Washington.