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QUARTERLY REPORT

OF

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Anache, Colorado

July 1 - September 30, 1942

James G. Lindley

Project Director

QUARTERLY REPORT
JUNE 30 TO SEPT. 30, 1942
GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

The Granada relocation area, situated in the Arkansas River Valley in Provers County, Colorado, incorporates 10,423 acres of land acquired by purchase from the American Crystal Sugar Company, the XY Ranch, and several smaller landowners. The center, wherein the evacuees reside, is 17 miles east of Lamar, Colorado, and about one mile southwest of the town of Granada.

Construction

Construction of the center was begun by army contractors June 29, 1942. On September 30, according to estimates by the army engineers, the physical facilities of the center were in the following stages of completion:

Hospital.....	80%
Military Police.....	86
W. R. A. Administrative Buildings.....	58
Warehouse buildings.....	98
Evacuee living quarters.....	94
Sewage disposal plant	86
Water distribution system	95
Sewer system.....	97
Roads and streets.....	92
Electric distribution.....	92
Drilling of 4 water supply wells.....	100
Coal storage slab.....	88

Evacuee barracks had been completed in 30 blocks, but only in 12 blocks were latrines, shower rooms, and laundries in operation. Dry latrines were constructed early in September to serve the blocks not yet equipped with plumbing. Nineteen mess halls were ready for use, but only 16 were in operation, owing to lack of sufficient supplies.

Four wells had been dug to provide water for the project, but only two of them were in operation on September 30. A third well had the pump installed and was ready to go into operation soon.

A 200,000-gallon underground storage tank and a 25,000-gallon elevated tank were also in operation, but the medical department had not yet certified the water delivered from the mains to be drinkable. During the first quarterly period, all drinking water for the center was hauled in tank trucks from Granada.

Considerable difficulty was experienced with the water system late in August, immediately after the arrival of the first evacuees, and through the early part of September. Numerous breaks in the mains occurred, and some breaks were still occurring at the end of the period, but these difficulties appeared to be fairly well under control by the end of September.

Housing

On September 30, a total of 2032 apartments on the project were occupied by evacuee families; 30 were available for occupancy; and 98 were assigned to other uses, as follows:

<u>Use</u>	<u>Number of Apartment</u>
Baby food stations.....	8
Obstetrical rooms, clinics, hospital offices	7
Optometry office.....	1
Sanitation headquarters.....	1
School rooms.....	72
Bible class room.....	1
Post Office.....	3
Headquarters for firemen.....	1
Police headquarters.....	1
Employment office.....	1
Personnel quarters.....	2
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Total	98

The chief problem during the induction period, was to provide adequate quarters for the evacuees as they arrived. Carpenters were frequently completing barracks only a few hours before the arrival of trains bringing people that had to be housed in them. In some instances, construction had to be completed after the barracks were occupied. Many evacuees had to be housed in barracks without lights, and much temporary crowding was necessary on various occasions to provide new arrivals with places to sleep.

In spite of difficulties, however, the temper of the evacuees remained generally good. There were few major complaints about housing or living conditions.

There were 15 inductions at the center: nine from Merced and six from Santa Anita.

Schedule of Induction:

FROM MERCED

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Number of Arrivals</u>
August 27	10:40 A. M.	212
September 2	7:30 P. M.	557
September 5	6:00 P. M.	550
September 5	10:30 P. M.	556
September 8	8:00 A. M.	553
September 9	10:15 P. M.	527
September 16	3:45 P. M.	529
September 16	10:00 P. M.	527
September 18	7:30 A. M.	481
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	Subtotal	4,492

FROM SANTA ANITA

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Number of Arrivals</u>
September 19	1:30 P. M.	495
September 21	2:30 P. M.	524
September 24	7:00 P. M.	514
September 25	2:30 P. M.	500
September 27	3:30 P. M.	452
September 30	7:00 P. M.	457
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	Subtotal	2,942
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	Grandtotal	7,434

As of September 30, 1942, 527 workers had been granted leaves for outside employment, and 15 students had been granted leaves to attend school, leaving a total of 6,892 then resident in the center.

Procedure at Inductions

Trains arriving at the town of Granada were drawn on a siding there. Under the direction of the Military Police, the evacuees were loaded, with their hand baggage, into trucks furnished jointly by the local Military Police, the local school district, and the W. R. A. A head count was made by the W. R. A. as evacuees left the train. On the basis of this count, the train list was signed by the Project Director and the Commanding Officer of the Military Police in charge of the evacuee train.

The induction was held in the mess hall nearest the block to be filled. The induction and registration consisted of the following steps:

1. Medical Check.
2. Issuance of Registration-Address Forms. These forms were made in duplicate from advance train rosters, if possible, or otherwise by typists as the evacuees came through. Names, sexes, and ages of each family group were listed on the forms, which also provided a place for the assignment of addresses.
3. Provisions for Women and Children. Only the heads of families were required to pass through the housing stations. Women and children were routed through a laundry room where they could sit down while waiting.
4. Assignment of Quarters. Evacuees were informed by an announcer who met each truck that they should form into groups of families wishing to live close together. They were then assigned to quarters by consulting a map of the center. As assignment were made, the location of each family was noted on the map, and the address was entered on a registration sheet. A duplicate copy of the registration was then given to the evacuee as his address authorization. Guide service to apartments was furnished.
5. Emergency Recruitment. Workers needed immediately, especially for mess hall service, were recruited at a placement table in the laundry room.

6. Baggage. In so far as possible, heavy baggage was alphabetically arranged according to the name of the owners, and trucks moved it to individual apartments as soon as claimed. Hand baggage was placed in rows by railroad car number so that persons can pick out their own baggages at the completion of induction. Guides were furnished to show evacuees to their apartments.

The induction process, with the exception of delivering the heavy baggage, consumed about two hours on the average. Particular care to house friends and relatives near each other required about thirty minutes more than would have been otherwise necessary.

Evacuee Employment

On September 30, 1942, approximately 1200 evacuees were employed by WRA within the Granada Relocation Area. These workers were assigned to basic services only.

The Placement procedure is as follows:

1. Requisition. Requests are prepared by operating divisions, or sections, specifying the number and type of workers desired. Divisions and sections are requested not to pre-designate employees by name.
2. Selection and Assignment. Selections are made from the occupational file and assignment is made to the section on an assignment form. The Placement Section has had a constant struggle to maintain a valid placement procedure through which workers are selected impartially according to their qualifications. The factors causing difficulty are as follows:

(a) Some sectional heads, having had no previous experience with assignment procedures, enlisted voluntary workers whom they permitted to work without assignment cards.

(b) Workers showed a great tendency to shift from section to section, quitting one type of employment and starting another regardless of assignment.

(c) Demands for workers came faster than recruits were available and faster than assignment cards could be delivered.

(d) The timekeeping procedure was not sufficiently developed to keep an accurate check on persons who were authorized to work, and those who were not.

Private Employment

The Granada Center has been under considerable pressure to furnish workers for private employment, particularly in the sugar-beet harvest. By the time half of the evacuees arrived, the need for workers in private employment was so great that recruiting was commenced on September 20. Even earlier a crew of workers had been employed by the Army contractors to assist in the construction of the Center. By September 30, private employment stood approximately as follows:

Construction work within the camp.....	135
Living in camp and commuting to farm employment.....	90
Granted work leaves for outside. employment.....	527
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Total	752

No estimate can be made as to the prospective number of indefinite furloughs for private employment. So many workers have left the center that only basic functions can now be carried on.

Vital Statistics

Births, deaths, marriages, and other information regarding the evacuees at the center are recorded and preserved. A census will be taken in October.

Present records include family folders containing such information for each family as occupational interview sheets, individual record forms, leave permits, etc. These data are filed alphabetically and cross indexed. Occupational records, which were about 85 percent complete on September 30, are kept in an electro-file system so that selections can be made by the type of employment needed.

Community Activities

Council

On August 31, the evacuees selected a temporary council to serve as a liaison unit between the evacuees, then at the center, and the Project Director. Five men were selected, three whom were issei. This temporary council invited former Merced commissioners to sit with them and offer suggestions for camp regulations, etc. As evacuees arrived from the Santa Anita Assembly Center, their representatives were added to the temporary council.

This group has been quite active in assisting with various community problems, and has been of great assistance to the WRA personnel. Permanent council elections are scheduled early in October.

Religious Services

Church services have been held in recreation halls at the center since September 20. These have included Baptist, Methodist, Buddhist, Christian, Roman Catholic, and Seventh-Day-Adventists services, and various others.

The first wedding of residents on the project took place at the Presbyterian Church in Lamar, on September 18.

Community Enterprises

Activities of the community enterprises began very humbly on August 29, with the sale of soda pop in one corner of a mess hall. On September 5, a recreation hall was occupied as confectionary store handling ice cream, cigarettes, tobacco, candies, and some clothing. A few days later another recreation hall was taken over to house the variety store. Sales volume to September 30, totalled \$11,126., principally from the sale of soda water, ice cream and tobacco.

We have been faced with serious difficulties in obtaining sufficient merchandise from local wholesalers and jobbers. Many suppliers advise that they do not have stocks in sufficient quantities and are not interested in our business. We are now having to go to more distant markets, even for such perishable items as ice cream. Credit relations have been established with several leading national wholesalers and manufacturers to supply the principal merchandise, such as shoes, clothing, drug sundries, dry goods, notions, stationery, and cosmetics, to be handled by the consumers stores.

Because our permanent business buildings are not expected to be completed for sometime, we are temporarily occupying space in various other buildings where other community activities will not be interfered with. A soda fountain has been purchased which will be installed in the confectionary store in a recreation hall. Equipment for a shoe repair shop has already arrived, and is being

installed in a laundry room.

Preparations are being made rapidly for the stores to handle clothing allotments. Some clothing and shoes have already been purchased and the clothing stores are being set up, temporarily, in the store building immediately west of the post office building. We have experienced considerable delay, owing to the shortage of carpenters and material for the construction of store equipment such as counters and shelving.

An advisory committee is being formed to act in lieu of a regularly elected board of directors, until such time as a consumer cooperative can be incorporated. The administrative staff has elected three members to this committee, and the evacuees are to elect six men from among themselves in the next meeting of their council. The president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and other officers of the advisory committee will be chosen by the members of the committee itself. Their function will be to work with the management on all matters relative to business operation, to go over the monthly financial statement, and to report and make necessary recommendations on policies, expansion, etc. The advisory committee will meet at least once each month, and at the start weekly meetings are recommended. It is the function of the advisory committee to begin working immediately for the incorporation of the consumer enterprises according to a recognized cooperative plan.

An interesting phase of the consumer enterprises is developing in our own project schools. The consumer enterprises will furnish the elementary schools with material and guidance to set up play cooperative stores which will be operated by the children, themselves. These stores will sell supplies, and, at the same time, provide the children with business training.

Police Department

A police department was organized with a small force soon after the evacuees began arriving. By September 30, the staff consisted of 56 patrolling the area 24 hours a day and working 8-hour shifts. The center has been divided into three parts with a man in charge of each area for closer administration of police activities. The hospital area will be set up as a fourth division, and patrolled at all times as soon as it is occupied.

The police department has been a center for reporting lost and found articles, maintenance problems, and fire-hazards. Three thefts have been reported and investigated, but no action has been taken. Several reports of damage to property in the project have also been reported and investigated.

On September 16, at 8:30 P.M. a Caucasian working for one of the contractors at the center entered one of the mess halls, and threatened the evacuees with a revolver. The Military Police

at the area disarmed him, and he was turned over to the Prowers County authorities. He pleaded guilty, in the Justice of Peace Courtin Lamar, to a charge of assault with a deathly weapon, and was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail in Lamar.

An evasive boy, 16 years, left the Granada center about 9:30 P.M. Saturday, September 26. When a search failed to locate the boy, and Prowers County Sheriff and the State Highway Patrol were notified and a description of the boy was given to them. Monday noon, September 28, the boy was picked up by a State Highway patrolman between Lamar and Las Animas, Colorado. He had been sleeping outdoors, and had eaten nothing since he left the center. The patrolman bought him a dinner and turned him over to the Military Police at the Relocation Center gate. The Military Police brought him to the Acting Police Chief of the project.

The boy's mother, a Caucasian, is in a tuberculosis sanitarium in Arizona. The boy's father is a meat cutter for WRA, and has been working in the warehouse at Lamar. The Acting Police Chief at the project, in talking with the boy, learned that he was quite discouraged because he did not have a job. He was put to work as a dish washer in one of the mess halls in the center, and is now getting along all right. He considers the Police Chief his best, friend, and spends leisure moments talking with him. He has promised not to try to leave the center again.

On September 26, a group of boys went for a hike to Granada without obtaining passes, and were returned to the center by the Military Police.

To September 30, only three disturbance cases had been reported to the police. All were minor in the nature, and handled by the department.

There has been some evidence of friction between evacuees from the Merced Assembly Center, and those coming from the Santa Anita Assembly Center. At a dance on September 19, the antagonism between the former Merced residents, and the newly arrived Santa Anita group was very much in evidence. After exchanging a series of wise cracks and mild insults, some of the boys from both groups were ready to fight. However, the Caucasian recreation leader was able to talk them out of it, and no further trouble between them has come to the surface. Representatives of both groups have explained the antagonism as being natural between people who has lived in the city, and those coming from agricultural areas. Their leaders have been cooperating to overcome the friction.

Fire Department

The Fire Department for the Granada Project was tentatively organized early in September, and later placed on a more permanent basis with total of ten evacuees on the force by September 30. These men are working on alternate shifts of 24 hours, temporarily, until more firemen are available. Some difficulty has been experi-

enced in securing recruits for the fire department.

A tour of the center is made at 2-hour intervals each night. The fire-fighting equipment consists of an old International truck with a power pump, and a 1000-gallon tank. The truck is in poor mechanical condition. One pick-up truck with fire-fighting equipment is used for the night patrolling.

Fircmen are getting instructions daily in the use of equipment a hand and in general fire-fighting practices. Although the men now on the force are doing good work, an enlarged staff and additional fire-fighting equipment is essential. A fire station is nearing completion, and the fire department offices will be located in this building in the near future.

A few small fires have been reported. The first one occurred on September 4, in an evaceue barracks, building. The cause of the fire was the faulty installation of a chimney flue. Fortunately, the Fire Chief was nearby when the alarm was given, and the fire was extinguished within a few minutes.

This fire led to the discovery that all installation of stove flues would have to be changed. As new installations were made they were inspected by the WRA Fire Chief. Considerable work also needs to be done to correct improper installations of fire hydrants, and to take care of various other fire hazards.

Special precautions are being made to protect the hospital area; fire doors have been installed in the tunnel walk, and fire steps in various parts of the buildings.

Health

No part of the hospital was ready for occupancy before October 1, but on August 27 a temporary clinic was opened in one of the barrack buildings, to handle emergency cases.

Doctors and nurses were in attendance as each evacuee train arrived at Granada, and all emergency or ambulance cases were properly taken care of. When conditions permitted, the patients were sent to their housing units where they could be attended by the members of their own families. No cases were serious enough to necessitate removal to the Maxwell Hospital in Lamar.

All evacuees from the Merced and Santa Anita Assembly Centers had received typhoid inoculations and smallpox vaccinations before they were transferred to Granada, and approximately 80 per cent of the children had received diphtheria toxoid injections before arrival. Those who have not been inoculated for diphtheria will receive these inoculations at an early date.

Seven patients were hospitalized during the quarter. Two appendectomies were performed at the Maxwell Hospital and both patients are making successful recoveries. There have been no deaths and only one birth. Each week certain days are set aside at the clinic for venereal, pre-natal, and well-baby cases.

A total of seven Caucasians and 75 evacuees have been assigned to work on the hospital staff. The present medical staff includes the Medical Director, four evacuee doctors, six Caucasian

registered nurses, and 10 evacuee nurse aids. The dental staff consists of seven evacuee dentists. The rest of the workers are clerks, stenographers, supply room attendants, janitors, etc.

Community Welfare

The Community Welfare Division has been active since the arrival of the first group of evacuees. The Division consists of one Caucasian, and three evacuee social case workers, and one evacuee stenographer. The three social case workers are all graduates of the University of California. One had two years of graduate work in social case work; another had one year, and the third majored in psychology with special training in vocational and mental testing. Two of the workers had salaried experience in California state and county welfare agencies. One spent ten months in YMCA work in Los Angeles. The stenographer had worked in the California State Department of Social Welfare.

Thirty-nine applications were made by students wishing to attend colleges this year. Procedures were explained to the applicants and fifteen of them had been granted educational leaves before October 1. Interviews were also had with numerous students wishing to attend local schools and trade schools.

Twenty-six requests were made by persons wishing to leave the center to live in other centers or in outside communities. These persons were interviewed and letters sent to the Regional Office explaining their circumstances.

Seventeen requests were made by persons wishing to have friends or relatives in other centers transferred to the Granada center.

Many temporary-leave requests have been handled, including requests from persons wishing to visit friends, attend conferences, funerals, etc.

Fourteen service cases are receiving attention. These deal with family insurance, health, and employment problems and will be continued over an indefinite period. The number of similar cases will no doubt increase as the more immediate problems of housing and settling are diminished.

In addition, the welfare workers have talked with numbers of visitors coming to the center without passes and wishing permission to enter and leave. They have also held many interviews for various divisions at the center.

Recreation

The first recreational event for the evacuees was a social hour and dance, held in a mess hall on Friday, September 4. Other events have been delayed because of the press of work to do with housing, maintenance, etc. At the outset, much difficulty was encountered in finding capable leadership and labor crews to clear off, or condition, play areas, as well as in obtaining equipment and supplies.

After September 15, a good start on developing a staff of

recreation leaders was made. Daily training periods of two hours, plus actual experience, gave 42 people an opportunity to be of service. This number was reduced by more than one-half in a single week when 24 young men accepted positions in farm work and construction crews. On September 30, by the addition of younger people of high school age, the staff had been built up again to about 30.

Facilities and Supplies

Each block has a hall intended for recreation purposes, but these halls have had to be used to meet more pressing needs. Temporary quarters for the post office, the stores, a carpenter shop, and other essential agencies demanded some of them. Others had to be used for storage, church services, etc.

The difficulty of recruiting labor crews retarded the preparation of outdoor playgrounds. Some start was made by volunteer help, but not enough hand tools were available to speed the work. No balls, bats, or other play equipment had yet been purchased, but some gifts of material were obtained.

Program

On September 30, the recreation program was serving about 600 evacuees. Activities included social hours, dances, story telling, hikes, playground periods, and athletics such as touchball, and sumo and judo contests. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts groups had been organized.

Education

General Organization Plan

The appointment of the Superintendent of Education for the Granada Relocation Center was approved July 22, 1942. The first problem confronted was the selection of a supervisory staff, the personnel of which would be compatible, sympathetic to the problem of dealing with a minority race under changing circumstances, and capable of making adjustments necessary in carrying out an educational program in a relocation center. The supervisory staff was selected carefully from the standpoint of education qualifications, experience, position filled prior to affiliation with the War Relocation Authority, and potential educational leadership in the future.

The recruitment of an adequate teaching staff was completed through the cooperation of the U. S. Civil Service Special Services office in Denver, the regional Personnel officers of the WRA, several college placement bureaus in the state of Colorado, and personal interview. With two exceptions, all persons recommended for appointment were interviewed by at least one member of the supervisory staff. The teaching staff recommended for appointment have been assigned to sub-divisions of the education department as follows:

Elementary School.....17
Junior High School.....11
Senior High School.....12

Liaison Function

Numerous interviews and conferences have been conducted with the Colorado State Department of Education, the Colorado State College of Education, the University of Colorado and the University of Denver, concerning amiable relationships between WRA and these Educational forces.

Agreements have been reached with the State Department of Education, the Colorado State College of Education and WRA, whereby credit given for student teaching in the Granada Relocation Center schools will be accepted by the Colorado State College of Education and, in turn, by the State Department of Education as meeting the requirements for student teaching in the issuance of State Teaching Certificates.

The Colorado State College of Education, the University of Colorado, and the University of Denver have offered the facilities of their institutions for the conduction of extension courses from each of these institutions. The Colorado State College of Education has agreed to cooperate with members of the education section to conduct extension classes for which extension credit will be allowed.

Assurance has been received from the University of Colorado, the accrediting agency for the state of Colorado, that the secondary school at the project will be eligible for certification providing the school meets the certification regulations set up by the University of Colorado.

Communications have been established with the Junior College of Southeastern Colorado and The National Student Relocation Council concerning approval of this institution so American students of Japanese ancestry will be eligible to attend school in Lamar. Final arrangements have not been completed for this approval.

Buildings and Education Supplies

It became evident it would be impossible to have school buildings constructed in time for the opening of school. Therefore, a survey of community facilities for school buildings was made immediately, and the entire 8H block was reserved for educational purposes.

Buildings 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 in this block have been assigned to the Elementary School. Building 12, 1, 2, 3D, 3E, and 3F have been assigned to the Junior High School. Buildings 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 5, 6, and the recreation hall have been assigned to the Senior High School. The mess hall will be used as an auditorium for all general and social community group activities. The laundry building will be assigned to the Night School. The recreation building is being utilized by the Industrial Arts Department.

The supervisory staff, during the time it was located in Denver prior to September 8, completed requisitions for text books, supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduction of an education program.

Survey of Pupil Population

Dr. Takashi Terami who worked under the direct supervision of Mr. Mitchell, Chief of Community Services at the Merced Assembly Center, soon offered his services at the Granada center. He, together with a group of Japanese-American workers, have made continuous surveys of the community to determine the age and grade placement of evacuees as they came into this center. A block-by-block check has been completed. General conclusions reached are:

Distribution of Pupils by School

	No. of pupils	Average No. Per Grade
Pre-School	163	82
Kindergarten	91	91
Elementary	614	102
Jr. High	413	138
Sr. High	547	182
Total	1,828	

(53% of the pupils are expected to be boys and 47% girls)

Population by Group

<u>Group</u>	<u>Population</u>
Merced	4,450
Santa Anita	2,950
Granada Center	7,400

Comparison Between Total and School Population

	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>No. of School Pupils</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Merced	4,450	1,308	27%
Santa Anita	2,950	620	21%
Granada Center	7,400	1,828	24.7%

Opening of School

It is planned that schools will open in Block 8H on the morning of October 12. School registration for all pupils will be conducted on October 7 and 8.

Advisory Council

On September 12, members of the supervisory staff met with a group of twelve Japanese-Americans who had worked in the schools at the Merced Assembly Center for an informal discussion of the educational program which should be offered at the Granada Center and a discussion of plans already made for the educational program at this center.

Japanese-American Personal

The evacuees classed as teachers are fully qualified to teach in the public schools of Colorado. Application has been made to the Colorado State Department of Education for teaching certificates. Americans of Japanese lineage, who are not fully qualified to have teaching certificates in Colorado and who lack less than six semester hours of education credit and student teaching, have been assigned as assistant teachers. Many individuals, who are qualified to teach specific subjects in schools but who do not have a general education background which will qualify them to secure regular teaching certificates from the State of Colorado, have been assigned in special fields for work in the schools.

Classification of Japanese-American
Personnel Assigned to the Education Section

	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>Jr. High</u>	<u>Sr. High</u>	<u>Night School</u>	<u>Supt. Office</u>
Teacher	4	2	5	1	
Student Teacher	6	3	1		
*Special Workers	12	5	10		
Clerical help	2	1	1	2	3
Messenger					2
Custodian	1	1			

*Special workers include nursery school attendants, musicians, artists, soil chemist, agronomists, dictitians, etc.

Loan of Education Personnel

The health and physical education advisor assigned to the education section has also been assigned the additional responsibility of community recreational leader pending such time as the Chief of the Community Services Division is able to recommend someone to assume the responsibility for the position.

Two members of the teaching staff have spent several days working in the Employment and Housing Section as interviewers assisting in the selection of Japanese-American workers to leave the project to work in beet fields.

Night School

Preliminary surveys are being completed prior to the organization of night-school classes. Many residents of the center have had experience in teaching adults in assembly centers and are expected to serve as a nucleus for the general staff. At this date no specific classes have been started.

Plans

Careful study will be made immediately concerning the best means of completely utilizing the full facilities of Block 8H for a well-rounded and complete educational program for persons of school age as well as adults. A pre-school program to accommodate at least 150 children is being formulated.

Plans for the formation of an advisory board, together with various advisory groups to meet with many groups in the education section, are rapidly being completed. An education conference for October 5 and 6 has been definitely planned. Dr. Lester K. Ade, Educational Consultant, will be the speaker at that time. Several other conferences at which persons interested in education are invited to visit the project are contemplated.

Public Works

Problems of maintenance at the Project have been quite serious during the early stages of organization. Due to the fact that the U. S. Engineers are still in charge of construction of the center, all maintenance complaints received from evacuees must be forwarded to the area engineer.

However, a crew of 288 evacuees working under the WRA program are doing general maintenance, sanitation, and janitor service. Because of the incomplete and unfinished condition of buildings, living quarters for the WRA staff, grounds, grading, plumbing, etc., maintenance work is consuming a considerable amount of time.

The community enterprise, internal security, and in fact, all departments of the project are requesting labor and materials for their respective activities. It is impossible to comply with many of these requests because the lack of labor and priorities to purchase needed materials.

Plans have been made for a public works program in the center. The lining of buildings with celotex, the construction of schools, a boundary survey, the posting of the area, and other necessary work on the project must be done on force account. The most urgent of these activities, the lining of evacuee apartments before cold weather, is expected to get under way early in October.

When the U. S. Engineers complete the construction of the project and turn it over to the WRA, a more complete maintenance and public works program can be organized. Transportation shortages have continued to be very serious problem in the maintenance and public works activities.

Administrative Activities

Procurement

Up to September 30, the project administrative office had procurement authority for purchases on the open market, not in excess of \$500, for the purchase of any one item from any one vendor at any one time, and an administrative allotment of \$10,000 with which to operate. All other procurement functions have been handled by means of requisitions through the regional office. This includes requests to the various Army Supply Depots as well

as request submitted to the Office for Emergency Management, Division of Central Administrative Services. Particularly difficult phases of procurement activities on the Project are represented by (1) extremely limited markets in the vicinity of the project, (2) lack of priority arrangements whereby necessary emergency needs can be quickly purchased, and (3) lack of advance information concerning shipments of surplus property.

Budget and Finance

The Budget and Finance Section had not, as of September 30, 1942, operated except in the preliminary organizing of cost accounting systems and the organization of collection efforts for funds collectible from evacuees and others. No cash advances have been paid colonists for services performed because the project does not yet have an approved certifying officer. About September 25, 1942, the first instructions as to the methods of financial accounting which would be used effective October 1 were received. At that time it was determined that recruitment efforts would have to be initiated to fill certain key positions with auditors trained in governmental practices.

Personnel Records

The Personnel Records Section has concentrated on the development of time-keeping procedures in order to permit proper payment to evacuees for services rendered. Records of administrative personnel are being maintained in the Regional and central administrative services offices. The records include copies of journal, leave

records, and other official documents relative to the status of employees.

Office Services

The office Services Section has organized a filing system for the maintenance of project files and established a temporary post office with which to service evacuee mail. The post office is established with an evacuee postmaster and additional evacuee assistants, and has operated in conjunction with the Apache Branch, Lamar, Colorado, U. S. Post Office which was opened September 15. The Post office building is not completed and so the service has been greatly handicapped by the lack of space which has necessitated moving from approximately five temporary quarters.

Recruitment activities for telephone operators were instituted, and as of September 30, two persons were selected and appointments approved though neither of them had entered on duty at that date.

Two hand-operated small mimeograph machines have been rented, and mimeograph service is being given to the various divisions. Also, messenger service has been instituted for delivery of mail to the various administrative offices.

General Comment

In all of these sections, intensive recruiting efforts have been made to fill positions with evacuees. Very competent general clerks, stenographers, and time keepers have been located. However, to date no candidates for positions with governmental auditing

or fiscal accounting experience have been located.

Much of the time of the administrative personnel has been devoted to immediate pressing problems, and the volume of such work has permitted little development of stabilized, long range, operating policy. Organization for volume operations has been greatly handicapped by lack of typewriters, trained personnel, and office space.

Transportation and Supplies

General

The Transportation and Supply Division functioned almost simultaneously with the beginning of construction of the Granada Relocation Center. At first there was only the transportation and supply officer who had a contract with a transfer company in Lamar to unload and store supplies and equipment prior to the arrival of the advance crew of workers for the project.

Upon the arrival of the first contingent of workers, a transportation and trucking crew was organized to unload trainloads of evacuees, luggage, and household effects until the camp was fully occupied September 29. Most of this organized crew have left the project to work in the beet fields.

Transportation

Owing to more than 50% inadequate transportation equipment, the hauling of passengers, freight, and equipment for the project has necessitated, in a great many instances, a double work load on the

trucks and equipment. The trucks and other transportation transferred to this project were all used and several were in a poor state of repair. To carry the work load, the project will have to acquire 50% more or 20 Stako trucks and 10 pick-ups.

Our present transportation equipment includes the following:

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Stako Trucks.....	17
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Pickups.....	2
Panel Delivery.....	2
Coupe.....	1
Five Passenger Cars.....	6
Dump Trucks.....	24

At the present time the coal supply is being delivered on the project. If this is changed and transportation and supply is required to deliver the coal, the present equipment will be absolutely inadequate.

Property Control

The Property Control Section, during the period of induction, carried a tremendous load in an attempt to set up an accountable system of property record. Property was received by loan, transfer and purchase from many different sources. A fair record is being maintained and the property on the project is at the present time in the process of inventory.

Warehousing and Supply

From August 1 to September 30, all the warehouses on the project have been in the stage of construction and at the present time are still unfinished. The warehousing section has received,

stored and issued all the supplies and materials. During this period it has received over 100 railroad cars of supplies and material. These supplies and materials have either been stored or issued directly to mess halls and other departments on the project.

Owing to inadequate warehouse space, 28 cars of mattresses, cots and bedding had to be temporarily stored in barracks or any place where there were storage facilities. This procedure made it necessary to move these 28 cars of equipment three times before they were finally received in the barracks and put in use by the residents.

Mess Management

Mess Division is now operating 16 mess halls, each feeding around 500 persons in two shifts for each meal. The balance of mess halls will be opened as soon as kitchen equipment and dishes arrive.

Staple foods are short, and deliveries slow. Perishable foods are coming in from the Denargo Market in Denver in good shape and for the most part, promptly. An adequate milk supply is now available and the full supply of 720 gallons should start October 9, 1942. One unit of the cold storage warehouse is scheduled to open October 7 and the second one should be ready for use soon.

The weekly food requirements for the total population is about as follows:

Beef.....	15000	lbs.	per	week
Pork Shoulder.....	6000	"	"	"
Corn Beef	3000	"	"	"
Bacon.....	1600	"	"	"
Cured Ham.....	2000	"	"	"
Salt Pork	1800	"	"	"
Fish	3000	"	"	"

Perishables

Celery.....	600	Doz.	bunches
Lettuce.....	210	Crates	
Beets	8000	lbs.	
Turnips	8000	"	
Carrots.....	10,000	"	
Cabbage.....	15,000	"	
Potatoes.....	12,000	"	
Oranges.....	150	Boxes	
Grapefruit.....	100	"	
Apples.....	175	"	
Lemons.....	5	"	

Agriculture

Land comprising the Granada Relocation area contains 5,007 acres of cultivated land--631 acres hay land, 3,447 acres non-productive idle and pasture land. Of this, 4,588 acres became available for WRA use September 7; the remaining 5,497 acres will be available for WRA use February 1, 1943. Possession was secured through verbal agreement with the former tenants of a dairy barn, a poultry shed, and some corral space on the Manvel farm headquarters.

Around 50 acres of alfalfa and 120 acres of sorghum were available for harvest this fall. The remainder of the crops on the land are being harvested by former tenants.

Approximately 500 chickens were purchased as a beginning poultry project. Twenty hogs were bought from the former tenants in the area and 30 dairy cattle were shipped to this project in September from the N.Y.A. at Dodge City, Kansas. The dairy stock received from the N.Y.A. was of good quality, but in a very poor condition and only 5 cows are now in production. With reasonable care the remainder should come into production by February 1, and the milk supply at the center further supplemented.

Since no farm equipment was available, such equipment was purchased from operators who were on the area and who are discontinuing farm operations. Miscellaneous farm equipment also has been received from other government agencies and we now have enough to meet present needs for fall work.

The initial project for the agriculture division was to prepare the Manvel farm headquarters for use. Weeds and waste material have been removed and sheds and buildings reconditioned. Two of the renovated buildings have been used by the transportation and supply division at the center. Three other buildings are now being used by the agriculture division.

The present staff of four Caucasians has had the use of only one pick-up truck and the additional part-time use of one pick-up truck and two larger trucks for all farm operations. An average of about thirty-five evacuee laborers and three evacuee foremen have been available for farming operations during the last half of September.

The irrigation system on the area is in fair condition in reference to 5,497 acres under the Manvel ditch. The remainder of the area under the XY ditch is in poor condition and was not in operation in 1942 nor operated to fullest capacity since 1936. A large amount of construction work will be required before the XY Ranch can be operated effectively, and this will require considerable labor.

The labor situation has been a difficult problem in the agricultural section since 800 or 900 evacuees have left the center for farm labor on the outside. This combined with the transportation shortage, has made actual farming operation practically impossible. At an agricultural conference held the last week in September tentative plans were made for farming operations for the 1943 season.

Subsistence needs for the Granada center were given the first consideration in planning the farm program. The growing 500 acres of pyrethrum was given consideration as a war-shortage crop, subject to the seed supply and further suggestions from the Bureau of Plant Industry. The tentative program calls for 700 acres in vegetables, 500 acres in pyrethrum, 800 acres in alfalfa, 1000 acres in grain, 150 acres in sorghum, 1000 acres in seed crops, 100 acres in irrigated pasture, 50 acres in cucumbers, and 200 acres in corn. This seeding program is based on the assumption that there will be sufficient labor available. If it later develops that sufficient labor is not available, the acreage will be later revised and reduced where ne-

cessary with subsistence crops to maintain the priority over field crops.

The livestock program on the area will aim to help meet subsistence needs of the center. Poultry, hogs, and dairy stock may be expanded later if conditions warrant.

Milk and eggs being produced on the farm now are being used in one of the center mess halls. Eight acres of pickling radishes were also planted for use in the project mess halls.

Information and Reports

The Reports office was established at the Granada Project August 28. It was first located in one of the evacuee barracks buildings being used for administrative offices; later all offices were moved to an adjoining block, and on September 24 they were moved to the Administrative buildings. The staff, in addition to the reports officer, includes an evacuee secretary and an evacuee translator.

During the movement of evacuees into the center, daily telegraphic reports were sent to the Pacific Coast and Central Regional offices. Various narrative reports have been prepared on a weekly or bi-weekly basis.

The Reports Office has endeavored to supply all possible information to evacuees. Numerous questions regarding the center--housing, employment, etc.--have been answered or referred to the proper division. In order that all divisions of WRA might have a central agency through which announcements to evacuees could be

made, the Reports Office established a bulletin service. Announcements furnished to the Reports Office were typed, translated when necessary, and copies prepared for posting at all mess halls, the post office, and the community stores. During the last week in September, definite plans were made for preparing a press bulletin at the center with distribution to each apartment. However, as no typewriters were available, the issuing of such a press bulletin had to be postponed until later date.

At the present time the Reports Office has one typewriter which is the personal property of the reports officer.

The Reports office has established contacts for public relations work. Contacts have been made with the two local newspapers and information has also been furnished to representatives of other newspapers and news agencies. In general the attitude of the Caucasian residents of the area near the center is not only tolerant but very understanding and cooperative. The editors of both newspapers are doing a splendid job of helping to develop public opinion favorable to the WRA program. Many farmers near by are using evacuated laborers, and for the most part, are cooperating splendidly with the employment program.

Considerable time has been spent in photography as the reports officer is the only person authorized to take photographs in the relocation area. The only photographic equipment available is a small personal camera of the reports officer which is inadequate for satisfactory photographic work. However, every effort

has been put forth to get a pictorial record of the center activities. The regional photographer from Denver spent a few days at the center early in September, and obtained numerous pictures at that time for official use.

Plans have been made for mimeographed center newspaper to be established as soon as possible. The newspaper office is located in one end of a recreation hall near the center of the project. As soon as typewriters are available, we plan to have a press bulletin to supply specific information to evacuees concerning the center and various WRA activities. As soon as this press bulletin is completely organized and functioning smoothly it will be changed over into a regular mimeographed project newspaper. Numerous interviews have been held with prospective employees of the newspaper staff and it is expected that a definite staff will be organized soon. The project newspaper editor selected was formerly editor of the center newspaper at the Merced Assembly Center.

Granada Project Personnel (September 30, 1942)

<u>Name of Employee</u>	<u>Position</u>
Abell, Latha	Assistant Teacher
Adams, Stanley E.	Asst, Internal Security Officer
Anderson, Ruth E.	Jr. Hi. School Instructor (English - Social Studies)
Beaver, Betty P.	Sr. Hi. School Instructor (Commercial)
Bench, Delbert A.	Foreman Mechanic
Bonder, Elizabeth R.	Elementary Instructor (Grade 5)
Bonnison, Warren R.	Chief, Agriculture & Industry
Borry, Anna M.	Asst. Teacher
Billings, Luril C.	Elementary Instructor (Grade 5)
Blight, Richard I.	Jr. Hi. Instructor (Industrial Arts & Social Studies)
Boyd, Jack	High School Instructor (Music)
Brown, Elzie C.	Foreman Machinist
Burgert, Lorenzo J.	Senior Teacher
Campbell, Verner	Associate Fire Protection Officer
Cochran, LeMerle W.	Assistant Teacher
Cochran, John W.	Assistang Teacher
Coy, S. Clay	Sr. High School Principal
Crain, Coradell C.	Jr. High School Instructor (English - Music)
Dierlam, Robert J.	Sr. High School Instructor (English, Dramatics, Speech)
Diven, Augusta M.	Sr. Fiscal Accounting Clerk
Diven, Roy M.	Assistant Clerk
Dumas, Enoch	Elementary School Principal
Fleming, Dorothy L.	Assistant Teacher
Friedman, Lucille	Sr. Hi. School Instructor (Commorce & English)
Freier, Paul H.	Housing Superintendent
Fuller, Ruby C.	Sr. Clerk Stenographer
George, Robert C. L.	Jr. Hi. School Instructor (English & Social Studies)
Gillespie, Alice B.	Elementary Instructor (Grade 2)
Goodson, A. Louise	High School Instructor
Gross, Norman H.	Cost Accountant
Halliday, Henry F.	Sr. Administrative Officer
Hanson, T. Read	Fiscal Accountant
Hanson, Willis J.	Registrar
Harbison, Donald E.	Acting Asst. Project Director
Harmon, Stella L.	Senior Clerk
Hayes, Vera M.	Clerk Stenographer
Hoke, John C.	Jr. Hi. School Instructor (Physical Education)

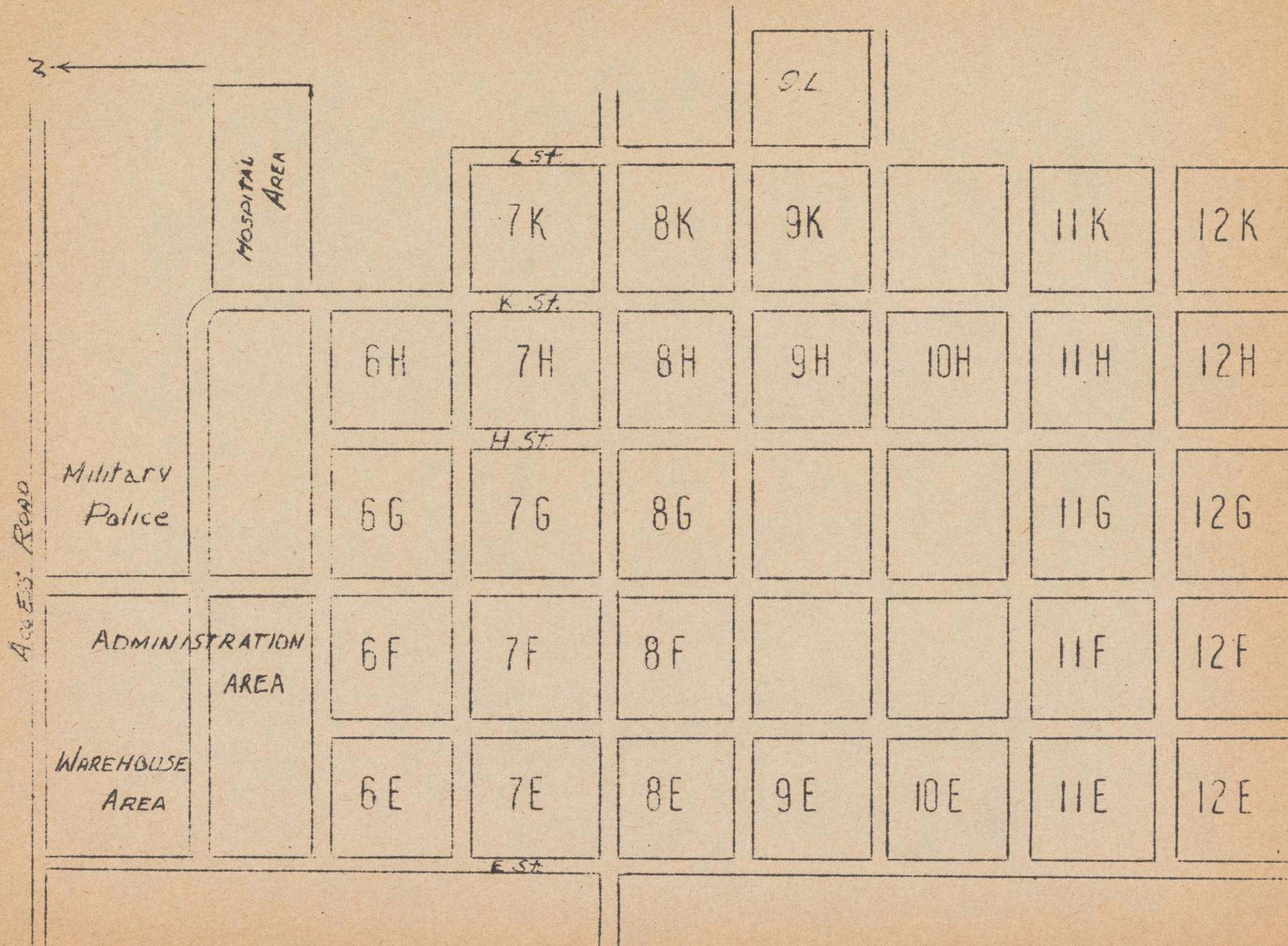
<u>Name of Employee</u>	<u>Position</u>
Hollingsworth Ernest	Senior Mechanic
Hunter, Fernie V.	Senior Mechanic
James, Margaret A.	Assistant Teacher
Johnson, William R.	Acting Chief Community Services
Jones, Clarence F.	Head Storekeeper
Justice, John R.	Act'g Agriculture Marketing Supt.
Katz, David N.	Assit. Procurement Officer
Kjoldgaard, E. Inola	Elementary Instructor (Grade 4)
Klein, Norreon F.	Jr. Hi. School Instructor (Music & General Business)
Knodel, Walter J.	Placement Officer
Lagoo, Catherine A.	High School Instructor (Home Economics)
Laverick, June R.	Staff Nurse
Lewis, Grace G.	Hi. School Instructor (English)
Lindley, James G.	Project Director
Love, Delbert E.	Fiscal Accountant
Luca, Mark C.	Elementary Instructor (Grade 5)
Ludy, Catharine	Jr. Hi. School Instructor (English & Social Studies)
Mahony, Freda	Jr. Hi. School Instructor Physical Education-Girls)
Moad, Alton O.	Sr. Procurement Officer
Miller, Frances E.	Personnel Clerk
Mitchell, Ralph J.	Property Officer
Moore, Clarence H.	Chief, Employment and Housing
More, Lottie E.	Sr. Teacher (Domestic Science)
Morrill, Eugene H.	Foreman of Communications (Maintenance)
Mulford, Charles	Night School Director
McCart, Irma L.	Assistant Teacher
McClelland, Joseph H.	Information Specialist (News & Records)
McCollom, Viola M.	Elementary Instructor (First Grade)
Noddeau, Ruby I.	Staff Nurse
Neill, Inez	Elementary Instructor (Grade 5)
Oliver, Wanda	Chief Nurse
O'Rourke, Ralph J.	Engineer (Head Public Works)
Pixler, Norman C.	High School Instructor (Social Studies)
Prescott, Julia J.	Jr. High School Instructor (Home Economics)
Trovanche, Harold E.	Senior Teacher (Shop & Industry)
Tryor, Frances W.	Elementary Instructor (First Grade)

Name of Employee

Position

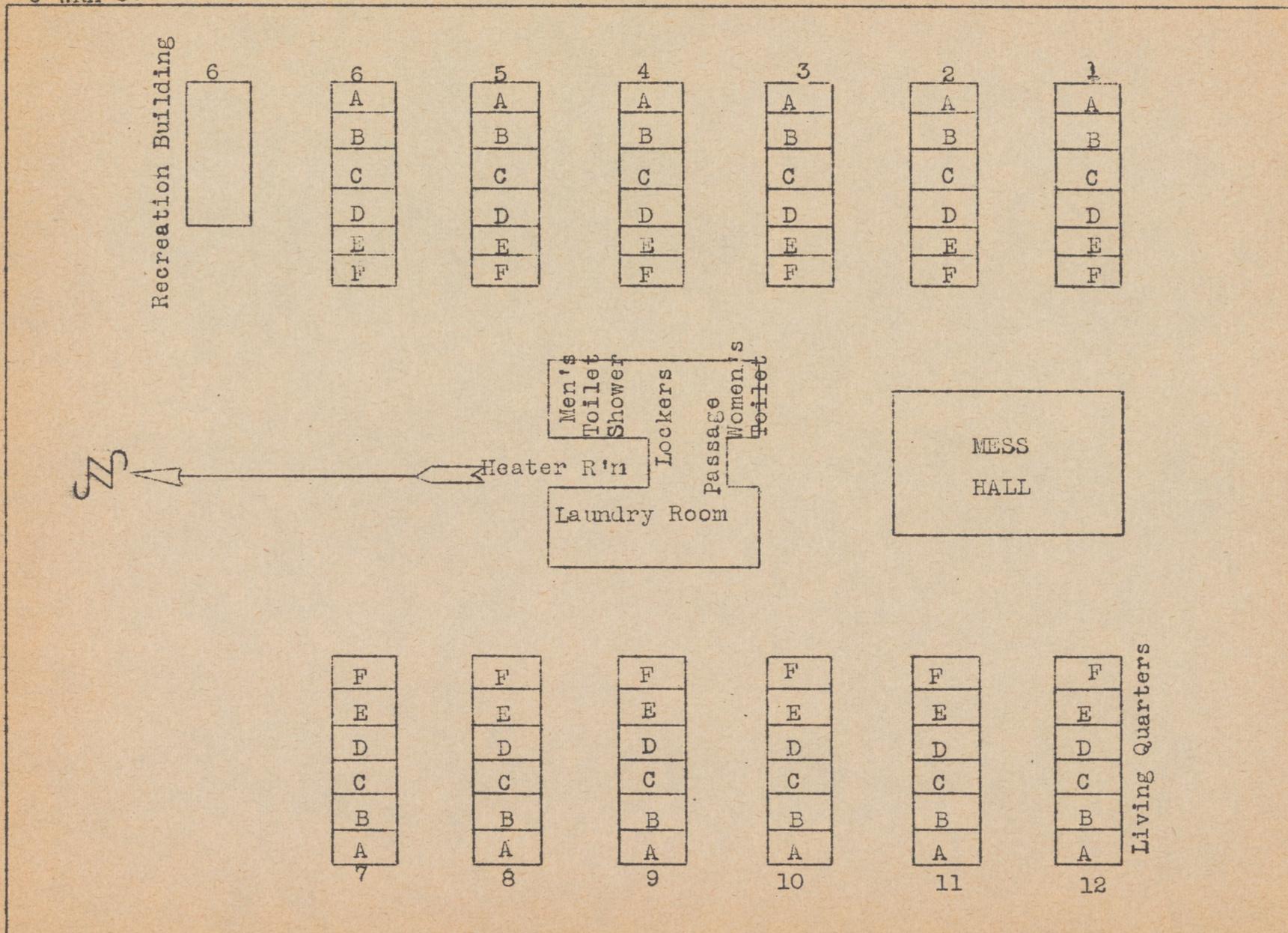
Quarnstrom, Dagmar Kitty	Head Nurse
Radcliffe, Mark W.	Sr. Trans. & Supply Officer
Ramsland, Virginia M.	Social Case Worker
Rasmussen, James I.	Chief Construction Foreman
Sandvos, Sidney H.	Associate Design Engineer
Schiller, Kathleen D.	Ass't Steno-Clerk
Schmitz, Henry W.	Farm Superintendent
Schrader, Clyde H.	Senior Mechanic
Shilton, Perry	Blacksmith Foreman
Shuck, Frances S.	Supt. Of Student Teachers
Skinner, Charles C.	Sr. Carpenter Foreman
Smith, Martha J.	Senior Clerk
Smith, Robert W.	Chief Garage Foreman
Smith, Ruth B.	Assistant Teacher
Soglow, Morris I.	Health & Physical Education Advisor
Sommars, Monica D.	Head Nurse
Starr, Hilton R.	Hi. School Instructor (Physical Education -Boys')
Steffens, Opal D.	Jr. H. S. Instructor (English & Social Studies)
Temple, Louis G.	Sr. Construction Foreman
Terry, Paul J.	Supt. of Education
Thompson, Vera V.	Elementary Instructor (Grade 3)
Tiggos, Ernest W.	Asst. Farm Superintendent
Vecchio, Mario D.	Jr. Placement Officer
Walther, Herbert K.	Jr. High School Principal
Wells, William	Act'g Project Steward
Wroth, William B.	Ir. & Conservation Eng. (Public Works)
Young, Adam	Sr. Foreman Plumber (Maintenance)
Zanoni, August	Engineer (Highways)

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER



TYPICAL BLOCK

C-WRA-59b



GRANADA RELOCATION AREA

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