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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

Nov. 19, 1942

PRESS RELEASE

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, who have had charge of constructing the Granada Relocation Center, will leave the project officially at 12:00 o'clock Saturday night, November 14, according to an announcement today by 2nd Lt. James L. Bracewell.

According to Lt. Bracewell and James G. Lindley, director of the project, the War Relocation Authority has actually been in charge of the center since November 1. Most of the construction was completed at that time, but as some of the work remained to be finished, the Army Engineers continued to stay on the project.

Construction of the essential facilities at the center are virtually all complete now, Lt. Bracewell said. The finishing touches are being added to comply with the original contracts, however. Although headquarters for the Army Engineers will now be in Albuquerque, New Mexico, they will be represented on the Granada Project by Paul Dunaway, assistant Engineer.

Lt. Bracewell will leave immediately for Albuquerque. 1st Lt. Wm. A. Curtis was in charge of the Engineers Corps here until he left October 1, and Lt. Bracewell has been in charge since that time.

Construction at the center began last June 29, The major contracts were awarded by bid to the following companies:

Lambie, Moss, Little, and James of Amarillo, Texas---
Living quarters, temporary buildings, hospital buildings.

P. & E. Construction Company Huston, Texas---Water
distribution system, sewer system, sewage disposal plant.

Foley Electric Company Dodge City, Kansas---Electrical
distribution.

List and Clark --San Ore Construction Company Pryor,
Oklahoma---Roads and drainage.

Hollow Drilling Company, Inc. Wichita, Kansas---Drilling
4 water supply wells.

Wilson & Company Engineers Albuquerque, New Mexico---
Plans and specifications.

Worthington Machinery Corporation Denver, Colorado---
4 deep well turbin pumps.

Automatic Sprinkler Company of America Youngstown, Ohio---
Automatic sprinkler system for hospital buildings.

Cable Electrical Service Dallas, Texas---Automatic fire
alarm system.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO

PRESS RELEASE

December 8, 1942

Despite rumors to the contrary, residents at the Japanese Relocation Center near Lamar, Colo., are complying with present and proposed food rationing programs, Project Director James C. Lindley declared today.

Total meat consumption at the Granada Relocation Center is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person per week---the suggested rationing allotment, Lindley said. "Residents have never received over one-fifth of a pound of bacon in a week, and many weeks they get none. Coffee is served once daily to adults. Sugar rationing quotas are strictly adhered to. The consumption of both bread and butter is less than the average outside the center."

All food served in the center's 29 mess halls is purchased through the Army Quartermaster Corps, meats, fruits and vegetables in Denver and canned goods and staples in Kansas City. According to William Wells, chief project steward, main items are cabbage, carrots, rutabagas, squash, onions, potatoes, rice and meats. Standard menus are followed in each mess hall and the total food cost per person per day has been kept well below the 50 cent maximum allowance, he said.

A typical menu at the center is as follows: Breakfast--- stewed prunes, corn-meal mush, 1 boiled egg, toast, coffee, milk, or cocoa (for children); Lunch---New England Boiled dinner (corned beef or salt pork, carrots, potatoes, turnips, cabbage), bread-custard pudding, bread, butter, tea or milk; Supper---Sukiyaki (beef and vegetables), browned parsnips, steamed rice, Japanese pickles (radishes, cabbage, and turnips), tea or milk.

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PRESS RELEASE
January 1, 1943

School buildings now being constructed at the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colorado, are plain and temporary structures states Paul J. Terry, superintendent of education at the Japanese relocation project.

Three buildings are being erected to accomodate the 1,800 children of school age at the center, according to Terry. These include a high school with 21 classrooms and an auditorium which is 50 by 90 feet, with an 18-foot ceiling. Each of the two elementary school buildings contains 18 rooms about 36 by 21 feet. The construction throughout is frame with outside wall-board covering. The foundations are of cinder blocks set in concrete, the floors are of pine, and the roofing is tar paper. This same type of construction was used throughout the entire center in the barracks, mess-hall, and other buildings.

"The school construction job was let on a bid basis, with nine firms submitting bids ranging from \$308,498 to \$383,663", Terry says. "The contract was let last month to the low-bidder, R.E. Rippe of Pasadena, California, and construction work was started a few days later."

Terry explains that part of the relocation program as developed last spring is the continuation of the ducation of the American-born Japanese, who are citizens of this country and who had been receiving their school training in public schools before being evacuated. "The three school buildings are needed to continue the education of these young citizens, and despite the cost which is admittedly high due to present war-time conditions, furnish only the essentials necessary to provide a minimum educational program acceptable under Colorado school standards."

Joe McClelland

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

January 19, 1943

BY LEE CASEY

Before reaching the point of today's essay, which deals with the Japanese evacuation problem, a few reservations are necessary. First of all, I do not believe residents of the Granada Center are being pampered, as has been charged on the Senate floor.

I made a rather extensive visit at Granada a few weeks back, and was shown everything there was to see. The evacuees are allowed plain and nourishing food, which they prepare and serve themselves. They are housed in typical temporary barracks, with plain board walls and tarpaper roofs. What little furniture the government supplies is of the plainest sort and families up to 14 live in one room. The 7,600 residents include almost every sort and variety. A few, no doubt, are living better than they did before. A good many unquestionably have known luxuries they do not now get. On the whole, it is my earnest belief they are not being treated with undue severity and also that they are by no means being coddled. Those who are expert workmen can earn up to \$19 a month, certainly not an exorbitant amount.

Let me say further that I do not believe statements about the situation of Americans interned in Japan or about the failure of public schools in Costilla and Conejos Counties are pertinent. In neither case do two wrongs make a right. Our government is founded on principles other than those of the government of Japan--that is the main reason we are at war. In addition, the fact that some Colorado schools have been forced to close is disgraceful, but it does not mean that, on that account, instruction should be refused the children interned at Granada, who are American citizens, too. We believe in education and we ought to put the belief in practice, both in Granada and throughout the state.

* * *

But it does seem to me, after careful study of the matter, that control of the evacuees should be taken from the War Relocation Board and placed with the military authorities.

The \$308,000 contract for temporary school buildings has brought this to issue. The WRB does, we must admit, make a pretty good case for the expenditure. The specifications called for the simplest kind of construction--clapboard walls, tarpaper roofs. The contract was let by bid in the proper fashion. But the amount is excessive. The deal --made with a California firm, incidentally--should have been held up. The Evacuees should have schools, quite true. But it is folly to spend such a large sum for flimsy buildings to teach them in.

* * *

The evacuees, further, should be subject to discipline, and under the present regime, they don't get it. They need to be protected from each other. Some of the most troublesome members of the center are American-born Nisei, tough young fellows from Los Angeles and other large cities. They terrorize some of the older, simpler folk if they get a chance. There are among them

a few professional gamblers, some liquor runners, along with excellent artists, concert pianists and singers and ministers and priests of almost every faith and denomination. The military could and should control this situation. Because it has been left to civilians, there has been trouble in some of the other camps and there may be trouble at Granada, too.

* * *

As matters stand, a company of military police is stationed just outside the center--with nothing to do. The M. P.'s are there subject to call, but they are seldom called. The civilians of the WRB naturally try to handle problems themselves and determine all policies. The evacuees are there by military order, but the military has nothing to say about their behavior.

It seems to me this responsibility should be shifted and placed where it belongs, with the military authorities.

The M.P.'s of this war are by no means the hard-boiled type of the Leonard Nason books. They are, as a rule anyway, humane and firm, and their high command is assuredly both. So long as they are mere auxiliaries, however, they cannot be held accountable, and, if trouble comes, buck-passing will be inevitable.

No sensible person, I am confident, wished to see the evacuees, two-thirds of whom are American citizens, abused in any way. But, for their own protection as well as for the protection of everybody else, they should be regulated.

March 1943

One hundred and forty-three Japanese Americans from the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colorado, have enlisted in the U. S. Army, James G. Lindley, project director, announced today.

Of these, 124 soon will begin training in a special combat unit recently announced by the Army. The other 19 enlisted last December and have been in training at Camp Savage, Minn., since that time.

The regular enlistment program for Americans of Japanese extraction was announced by Secretary of War Stimson on January 28, and began at the Granada Center on February 10, with an Army recruiting team in charge. The total enlistment is about 11 percent of the male population of the center between the ages of 17 and 38.

Among the volunteers are 15 married men, 8 of whom have children. Forty-one of the enlistees have attended college, including 12 graduates. The average age is 23 years. Included are 8 members of the Granada center fire department and the editor of the newspaper. There are 76 Protestants, 6 Catholics, and 17 Buddhists in the group.

"We all are proud of the men from this center who have joined with other American citizens to fight for their country. We know they will do their very best in the great struggle for the Four Freedoms," Lindley says.

file - Press Release

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apr. 6, 1943

Many Japanese from the Granada Relocation Project near Lamar are leaving the center for various types of employment in Colorado and other states, reports James G. Lindley, project director.

In addition to the ¹²⁵~~300~~ men who recently volunteered for a special combat unit of the U. S. Army, 907 of the total population of 7,693 have left the center for jobs in agriculture and industry or to attend college. Indefinite leaves are granted to evacuees---both citizens and aliens---only after a thorough check to prove their loyalty to this country, and only when actual employment offers have been accepted by them, Lindley points out.

"The movement of loyal evacuees into agriculture, defense industries, and other work is increasing rapidly," Lindley says. "During March, over 300 such placements were made from the Granada center. Half of these 300 went to farm, 88 went into timber-cutting work, 54 were employed ⁱⁿ~~as~~ work crews by railroads, and the others obtained jobs as typists, mechanics, domestics, etc. Some are now working in defense industries."

Lindley says that additional employment offers for evacuees are being received at the project daily. Requests are for farmers, mechanics, clerical workers, printers, clerks, draftsmen, gardeners, laboratory technicians, poultrymen and many others. Skills common among evacuees at Granada include farming, office work, retail store merchandising, dressmaking, chauffeuring and truck driving, machine repairing, and various others. Employers hire evacuees only after checking their former experience and training records. The great majority of the farmers have special skills in vegetable growing, fruit farming, nurserying, gardening, etc.

For publication in relocation center newspapers; not for outside publication.

Mr. McQuinn's Copy

Denver Post rebuttal;

Project Press Release No. 21

May 26, 1943

The Washington office of WRA announced today that it had distributed to all field relocation officers and to private groups cooperating in the relocation program a statement commenting on charges made in a recent series of articles in the Denver Post. The articles alleged that (1) excess stocks of food were being "hoarded" at Heart Mountain; (2) that people of Japanese ancestry were not subject to the usual civilian food rationing restrictions; and (3) that life within the centers is so "soft" that residents refuse to accept lucrative outside job offers.

John Baker, Chief of the Washington WRA Reports Division, declared, "While the Post articles were notable for hearsay evidence, omissions, and misinterpretations of fact, we felt that they might have a deleterious effect on public attitudes toward evacuees unless active steps were taken to present the correct facts to the American public. Armed with the facts in the case, relocation officers and friends of Japanese-Americans are in a better position to answer any questions directed at them as a result of the Post series."

WRA's statement explains that the Post articles on mess operations ignored three basic facts: (1) center residents are rationed on the same basis as the civilian population; (2) food costs at Heart Mountain average less than 42 cents per person per day; and (3) the actual dollar value of the foodstocks was equal to a 60-day supply.



On the outside employment situation, WRA pointed out that it is just such antagonistic articles which create suspicion in the minds of the public and make evacuees fearful of the reception they may receive if they leave the centers.

Copies of WRA's statement are available at (name and location of project office) for any center resident who would be interested in reading it.

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June 10
1943

A thousand bushels of spinach grown by Japanese-American farmers at the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colo., is being shipped today to Uncle Sam's Army through the Army Quartermaster Corps, announces James G. Lindley, project director for the WRA center.

In addition to the amount to be used by the Army, 600 bushels are being sent to the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona. According to Lindley, the spinach is surplus produced on the project farm. Because canning equipment has not yet arrived at the Granada center, the surplus spinach is being disposed of in other ways.

Food produced at the Granada Center ordinarily will be used for subsistence of the evacuees there, Lindley said, but when surpluses cannot be canned on the project they will be made available to other centers or to the Army.

"With the nation's vegetable crop below last year's," Lindley stated, "we are going to make use of every bushel of every crop produced at the WRA project center farm. We hope to have our canning plant in operation in July so that we will be able to preserve our surpluses here on the project for use during the fall and winter. Not only is the Granada Relocation Center strictly rationed, but we must produce a large share of our own food on the center's farm. This is being done at low cost."

The spinach --- 14 acres of it --- is in excellent condition, reports the chief of the WRA farm at Granada, John N. Spencer. It will be shipped to pueblo by truck and iced there for shipment to Fort Worth, Texas. The shipment to Poston, Arizona, will be iced in cars at Granada and shipped by rail.

Done \rightarrow O W L
6/11/43

These Japanese-American boys are farming 550 acres of land on the WRA project farm to help provide food for residents of the center, in addition to their regular classroom work in agricultural subjects. They spend half of each school day in class and half on the farm. ^{Wife} ~~Wife~~ ends find them on the farm from daylight until dark, and even later, for they have ~~one~~ ^{a swing} shift from ~~11~~ 6 p.m. to 2 a.m., working under lights.

Potatoes, barley, oats, corn, tomatoes, beans, and ~~milkfish~~ maize. The first cutting of 200 acres of alfalfa is now underway. The boys are learning all phases of farm work and are becoming better qualified for leadership and actual farming, states James G. Lindley, director of the Granada center. The vocational agricultur~~al~~ program is under the supervision of L. J. Burgert, G. V. Griffith, and Mas Watanabe.

(original sent to OWI)
Denver
James P. Mease
Granada J.
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado
Press Release
June 11, 1943

For Release
June 12, 1943

Boy Scouts of America --- 230 of them --- at the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colorado, are cooperating in the national Scout food-production program by working on the center farm, reports James G. Lindley, project director.

"These American boys of Japanese extraction are members of the Amache Boy Scout District at the center," Lindley says. "They have set their goal for farm work at 23,000 hours and are doing a mighty fine job of helping produce food for our residents here."

All scouts who volunteer for farm work are entitled to wear the Victory Farm Volunteer emblems issued by the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America. There are six troops at the Granada center headed by Ed Tokunaga, district commissioner.

July 20/43
sent to A.P.
Samson D. Newer
KFEL

The honor of being the first evacuee from the Granada Relocation Center to become an officer in the United States Army went to Dr. Masato Okuda when he received his commission as first lieutenant on July 12, plus orders to report to Camp Shelby, Miss., where he will be stationed.

In 1941 Okuda was awarded his DDS by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in San Francisco, Calif. In his college years he was honored with a special award for his ability in gold-foil work, and as a result, was accorded membership into Tau Kappa Omega, the school honor society.

First Lieutenant Okuda, 26 years old, was born in Palo Alto, Calif. He married his childhood girl friend in the Santa Anita Assembly Center, and is soon to be a "proud father."

Asked how he felt about joining the Army, he replied, "I've always wanted to contribute my share in this country's war effort. Now I have the greatest chance."

T. M. Metzger
AP, Denver - 7/24/43

In a effort to put a War Savings Stamp Book in every home in the Granada Japanese Relocation Center near Lamar, the Blue Star Mothers, a group composed of mothers who have sons in the U. S. Army, sold 15,335 10-cent War Savings Stamps during a one-week drive recently.

In a contest held in conjunction with the drive, fourteen-months old Howard Ono, won the first prize of \$100 in war bonds. Aileen Yamaguchi, 8 years old, won the second prize of \$50, while a \$25 war bond went to Harry Kuwahara, recent army volunteer.

7/30/43
Lamar Daily
Pueblo Chieftan

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, visited Amache last Wednesday and Thursday for a brief inspection tour upon concluding a meeting in Denver with other officials of the authority.

Myer addressed a gathering of approximately 700 evacuees Wednesday evening at the newly-constructed high school auditorium, at which time he stressed the importance of their resettling on the outside as soon as possible. The evacuees were told: "There is no question in my mind, even though it may involve some hardships, from the standpoint of the need of the country and for the good of the evacuees, the relocation program is essential. We are having very little difficulty with the community on the outside in the acceptance of evacuees. The people are willing to assist the WRA and to get an understanding because of the fact that they have come to the realization that this is the very thing we are fighting for—rights of citizens!"

In the matter of segregation of disloyal persons and those who have applied for repatriation, Myer stated that it is not for the purpose of punishing people or dividing families but for the sole aim of creating more harmony within the centers. The Tule Lake center has been designated as the future home of the segregated evacuees and the major movement will take place in September and October.

Amache was complimented by him as being one of the most orderly and cooperative center, and he added that it probably will be the last one to close when the relocation program is over.

Myer left Thursday for the Pacific Coast to address people who have shown interest in the complicated problems caused by the evacuation of thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

L.N.

Sent to: Mr. T. M. Metzger
Associated Press
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Ross Thompson
Editor, Pueblo Chieftain
Pueblo, Colorado

(cont. below)

August 7, 1943
Amache, Colorado

GHOST PROWLs THE GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

About every other night, for the past few weeks, evacuees residing in one particular block of the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colo., have caught glimpses of a strange, luminous figure emerge from the shower room and embark upon a stroll of the premises.

Some describe it as being attired in an Indian costume, the whole body glowing with a sort of faint, greenish light. They wonder if it is not the ghost of Amache, the beautiful daughter of Ochi-nee, chief of the Cheyenne tribe that once inhabited the valley of Arkansas River and the site where the center now stands.

They believe, perhaps, she is visiting the center, feeling proud of the name Amache which has been given to the latter as its post office title.

Occupants of this block, for this reason, have been deathly afraid to venture out late at night, and as a result three policemen were assigned to make an official report of the mysterious visitor. So far they've met with no success. However, there are many residents who swear that they have seen the ghostly figure.

Mr. Wally Reef
Radio Station KFEL
Denver, Colorado

Mr. A. S. Pride
Lamar Daily News
Lamar, Colorado

Mr. David Clark
Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Sent to Lamar Daily News

August 11, 1943
Amache, Colorado

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT EXHIBITION

An exhibition of flower arrangement will be held at the Adult Education center in 8H Block at Amache, Saturday and Sunday, August 14 and 15, according to Paul J. Terry, head of the education section. Visitors from the outside are cordially invited to attend, Terry says.

The exhibit will be work done by the Amache flower arrangement school under the direction of Mrs. Senka Oda, instructor. Approximately 200 such flower arrangements will be shown. Hours for the exhibit are 1 to 9 p.m., Saturday, and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday.

1943

Extra

Amache, Colo., Aug. 19~~4~~---Eighty Boy Scouts from the relocation center here will combine business with pleasure during the next ten days while on a working-vacation trip to Mancos, Colo.

Project Director James G. Lindley announces that the boys, ranging in age from 14 to 19, will help dismantle an old CCC camp 30 miles west of Durango. The buildings, which were built in sections, were recently acquired by the WRA center. They will be taken apart, section by section, and brought to Amache to be re-assembled for use on the project.

"The Boy Scouts will be of valuable assistance to us in the work at the CCC camp," Lindley says. "They will work in teams and will have thorough guidance and training to avoid accidents. The boys are anxious to do their bit in supplying needed manpower, and we hope they also will find time for some relaxation in the mountain area near the camp. They have worked hard all year at the Center and we know they will earn their leisure hours."

The Amache Boy Scouts will be accompanied by 6 adult troop leaders, including Edward Tokumaga, scout commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Griffith of the Amache school system will accompany the boys to Mancos. C. H. Shrader, motor-pool supervisor, will be in charge of the work at the camp. Dr. Tadashi Fujimoto of the Amache hospital will look after the boys' health needs.

No wages will be paid the boys for the work at the camp, their only remuneration being the opportunity for a camping trip away from the relocation center.

Lindley also announces that on August 29, after the Boy Scouts have returned to the relocation center, 36 Future Farmers of America from Amache will go to the CCC camp to continue the work-vacation program. Later a regular adult work crew will complete the job.

To M.P. en route

August 21, 1943

Only 105 of the 6,700 evacuees at the Granada Relocation Center will be sent to the Tule Lake segregation center on September 15, Project Director James G. Lindley announced Saturday. All of this group have asked for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, or have been found not loyal to the United States. At the Tule Lake center in northern California, they will have no leave privileges and will remain within the center for the duration of the war if not repatriated to Japan earlier.

Lindley stated that some other Amache residents probably will be sent to the segregation center later, on the basis of leave-clearance hearings. When the program is completed, all persons of Japanese extraction remaining in relocation centers will be eligible for leave to obtain jobs throughout the middle west and east. All those not eligible for leave will be held at the Tule Lake center.

Major efforts of the Granada center will be directed toward the relocation of Japanese Americans into labor-shortage areas where they may do their part in helping supply needed manpower, Lindley said.

PRESS RELEASE

August 27, 1943
Amache, Colorado

Members of three of Amache's five AA league teams will trek to Bristol Sunday for a return game with the Prowers county All-Stars at 2:30 p.m.

Aside from speedy Ben Takamatsu, former Northern California semi-pro player and track star, and Jimmy Hanamura, former player of Alameda Taiiku—one of the strongest Japanese teams on the coast—the Amache aggregation will put a young team on the field composed mostly of former high-school players.

Manager Brush Arai will probably start southpaw speedballer Bobby Umekubo, the 16-year old sensation of Amache.

The probably starting lineup:

		<u>batting averages for 6 games</u>
p	Bob Umekubo	.357
c	Nob Kuwatani	.474
1st	Richard Nimura	.280
2nd	Ben Takamatsu	.435
3rd	Jimmy Hanamura	.548
lf	Jack Hamahashi	.313
cf	Sats Uyekubo	.375
rf	George Fujimitsu	.444

*Iowa Daily News +
Spokane Journal*

August 21, 1943

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PRESS RELEASE

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLO.

Sept. 3, 1943

Gobo, shiro-uri, yugao, tea, and masu - products which have never before been grown in Prowers county nor ever seen by the farmers of this section - will be on display at the first agricultural fair of the Granada Relocation Center at Amache on September 11 and 12, announces James G. Lindley, project director.

The fair is open to the public and Prowers county residents are especially invited, Lindley says. There is no admission charge.

Climaxing a period of intensive cultivation and experimentation on a soil entirely new to the evacuee farmers from California, the exhibits of numerous varieties of vegetables successfully grown by them on the project farm to supply the center with food may introduce some of these new products to this section. Many familiar farm and garden products will also be shown.

Victory gardens which lie behind most of the residents' barracks in the center are now abundant with melons, corn, swiss chard, peppers, eggplant, tomatoes, and various kinds of flowers. Produce from these miniature farms will be shown to the public along with those grown on lands covering many acres.

The Amache Agricultural Fair will contain all the atmosphere of a regular county fair with its booths filled with vari-colored vegetables, its soft-drink and food concessions; music, square dancing and other entertainment, baseball, and the usual thronging of festive-minded crowds, Lindley says.

11/15/43

AMACHE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

by Joe McClelland

Forty American boys of Japanese ancestry--members of the Amache Future Farmers of America--have taken care of a 500-acre farm at the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colorado, with excellent production records. This announcement was made recently by James G. Lindley, Project Director of the center where some 6,500 Japanese-Americans are now residing.

The high-school vocational-agriculture boys were divided in two groups one of which had regular high school classes each morning and did their farming each afternoon. The other group farmed in the mornings and went to school in the afternoon. All of the boys spent their Saturdays and Sundays, and in many cases late evenings, on their project farm.

Their record for the season's work includes the production of 400 tons of alfalfa hay, 10,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons of corn fodder and milo, 200,000 lbs. of potatoes, 20,000 lbs. of dry beans, 18,000 ears of sweet corn, and 25,000 lbs. of tomatoes. They are now feeding 100 head of cattle and are establishing a hog-breeding project.

In order that they could complete their farming operations according to schedule, the boys organized a swing shift during the summer months. Plowing, cutting and raking hay, harvesting crops, and other operations were carried on from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. under the light of the stars supplemented by several spot lights.

John H. Spencer, head of the farm section at the center, emphasizes that these Future Farmers did not merely have "projects" but that they actually farmed the entire 500 acres themselves. James L. Burgert was in charge of the program for WRA, assisted by Frank Watanabe. The boys are continuing their program with plans for even better production next year, Spencer says.

The Granada Relocation Center farm as a whole produced nearly four million pounds of vegetables this year which are valued at \$190,000 and which cost less than \$50,000 to produce. In addition, 15,000 bushels of corn and sorghum, 800 tons of alfalfa hay, 2,200 tons of silage and 800 tons of milo and corn fodder were produced as feed for the 1,000 head of hogs, 800 head of cattle and calves, and 15,000 chickens on the WRA farm. The evacuees at Granada are furnished food and lodging during their residence until they are able to find employment on the outside. Regular rationing restrictions are in full force at the project for all food consumed, whether it is produced on the farm or purchased through the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Spencer, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and well-known in Colorado for his past work with the Soil Conservation Service and as assistant agronomist for the Colorado State College Extension Service, is in charge of the farm program at the Granada Center. He reports the successful production of many crops not grown commercially in the Lamar area to any great extent, such as potatoes, onions, celery, spinach, head lettuce, and lima beans.

Several crops new to Colorado have definite possibilities in this area, Spencer believes. Heading this list is mung beans, a popular crop in the United States with the very attractive price of about 12¢ a lb. Mung beans are used extensively as bean sprouts.

An annual tea plant called habucha, which is native of Asia but which has been grown commercially in California, showed up exceptionally well on the WRA farm. The leaves are used as green tea and the seeds for black tea. This crop has probably never been grown in Colorado before. Daikon, a Japanese winter radish, Chinese cabbage, and Chinese mustard also showed considerable promise on the farm this year.

The project farm includes 7,575 acres of which 500 acres were in vegetable crops, 675 in alfalfa, 580 in corn, 200 in sorghum, and 250 in small grains. In addition, 500 acres of land were summer fallowed this year and 2600 acres were leased to farmers in the Lamar area. A total of 2300 acres of pasture land is included in the farm.

A great deal of farm-improvement work has been done on the area which includes the Keen Ranch and the XY Ranch. Irrigation canals which have been depreciating for many years are being reconditioned, especially on the XY Ranch. Three old irrigation wells have been renovated and put into use. Poultry houses, feed pens, corrals, sheds, and 25 miles of new fence have been built.

An intensive vegetable-production program was established in order to produce the maximum amount of food. Some 50 varieties of vegetables were grown with production as follows:

Squash	17,040	lbs.
Squash, table queen	60,192	"
Radish	51,750	"
Chinese Cabbage	855,450	"
Tomato	99,140	"
Lettuce	79,900	"
Pepper	31,446	"
Potato	896,000	"
Turnips	178,407	"
Garlic	1,010	"
Chinese Mustard, Chong1	46,020	"
Beets, table	90,000	"
Cucumber	267,050	"
Daikon	121,680	"
Tea	4,200	"
Broccoli	6,400	"
Pumpkin	21,000	"
Cushaws	25,000	"
Onions, green	2,000	"
Beans, snap	15,875	"
Cabbage	58,675	"
Cantaloupes	54,678	"
Watermelon	208,200	"

Swiss Chard	85,396 lbs.
Pea	15,286 "
Spinach	91,240 "
Onions	280,000 "
Carrots	80,000 "
Celery	5,492 doz.
Sweet Corn	26,000 lbs.
King Beans	4,000 "
Pinto Beans	20,000 "
Lima Beans	3,500 "

PRESS RELEASE

August 27, 1943
Amache, Colorado

BASEBALL GAME AT BRISTOL

Members of three of Amache's five AA league teams will trek to Bristol Sunday for a return game with the Prowers county All-Stars at 2:30 p.m.

Aside from speedy Ben Takamatsu, former Northern California semi-pro player and track star, and Jimmy Hanamura, former player of Alameda Taiiku--one of the strongest Japanese teams on the coast--the Amache aggregation will put a young team on the field composed mostly of former high-school players.

Manager Brush Arai will probably start southpaw speedballer Bobby Umekubo, the 16-year old sensation of Amache.

The probable starting lineup:

p	Bob Umekubo	.357	<u>batting averages for 6 games</u>
c	Nob Kuwatani	.474	
1st	Richard Nimura	.280	
2nd	Ben Takamatsu	.435	
3rd	Jimmy Hanamura	.348	
lf	Jack Hamahashi	.313	
of	Sats Uyekubo	.375	
rf	George Fujimitsu	.444	

Released to Lamar Daily News and Granada Journal

Granada

Editorial from The Daily Post-Tribune and Peru Evening Press
La Salle, Illinois

12/ /43

For Project Newspaper

Those Are The Scum

News stories have been accurate and, for the most part, specific. Yet there are some who are confused about what is going on in the Japanese-American segregation camp at Tule Lake, California.

It is important to remember that the internees at Tule Lake are not run-of-the-mill Japanese-Americans. They are a select group. Every man there was chosen because he was not a representative Japanese-American--because, unlike the vast majority of Americans of Japanese blood, he was disloyal to the United States, unreceptive to democracy, treacherous, untrustworthy, unfit to mingle with decent human beings.

There are, at Tule Lake, some few to whom those epithets do not apply. They are women and children who, under the rigid family system of the Japanese race, went along with their pro-Japanese husbands and fathers.

* * *

But these few are important only as individual victims of a situation. The important thing is that we Americans should distinguish clearly between the Tule Lake aggregation of traitors--who now are rioting and plotting--and the almost 100,000 good, loyal American citizens who, by the accident of birth, have "Japanese blood" in their veins.

It would be no more just to hold the Tule Lake agitators against other Japanese-Americans than to hold the Lord Haw-Haws against all Anglo-Saxons.

Just for the record, it is worth remembering that these Tule Lake Japanese, who are not entitled to be dubbed "Americans," were permitted for some 18 months to mingle freely with loyal Japanese-Americans, against whom they directed subversive propaganda ranging from wheedling through argument to threats, before public demand forced their segregation at Tule Lake.

* * *



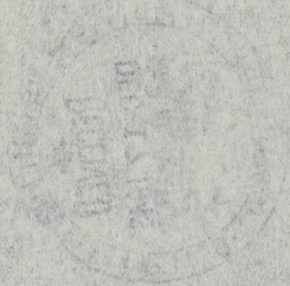
But now that wrong has been righted. Every known bad Japanese, which means at least 99.44 per cent of all, is now at Tule Lake.

The Japanese-Americans not at Tule Lake have every right to be considered and treated as plain Americans, without discrimination because of skin tone or cast of features.

That is important to them. It is equally important to us who have no Japanese blood and who hate everything for which Nippon stands.

Why? Because that is of the concentrated essence of democracy. And if we are not fighting to make democracy work, why are we shedding good American blood and dissipating our material wealth?

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WRA 16

Denver, Jan. 21, 1944

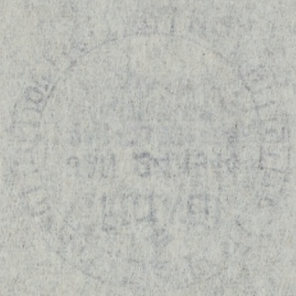
The loyalty of evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Granada, Colorado, Relocation Center is evidenced by the fact that 127 of them are serving as voluntary members of a U. S. army combat team in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Harlow Tomlinson, Chief of Internal Security at the Center today told Colorado Peace Officers.

In addition, 54 volunteers from the Granada Center have enrolled in the military intelligence school at Camp Savage; 32 are instructors in the navy language school at Boulder, Colorado, and 24 are serving in various intelligence agencies, including the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, The British Political Welfare Mission, and the U. S. army map translation service. Tomlinson told a state convention of the Colorado Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel.

At least one evacuee from Granada is attached to the military intelligence staff of General Douglas MacArthur, Tomlinson added.

There are 1,574 evacuees from Granada now out on indefinite leave, in addition to 536 on seasonal, or short-term, leave, Tomlinson said.

"They have all had their hearings, their loyalty has been checked, and they are free to go the same as any other citizen," Tomlinson declared.





[The body of the document contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text, likely typed or printed, which is not transcribed due to its unreadability.]

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

February 1, 1944
RO: NY-4

FROM: Mary H. S. Hayes, Relocation Officer in Charge
New York Office
BY: Hyman Sandow, Reports Officer
FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

New York -- The first relocated evacuee known to have opened her own business in this city, Tokiko Ann Tanaka, formerly of Granada, has been successfully operating her own beauty parlor, the Economy Beauty Shop on upper Broadway, since last October.

Most of Miss Tanaka's customers are Caucasians, and she is assisted in taking care of them by an Irish-American girl who worked for five years in the same shop for the previous owner. Business is good, according to Miss Tanaka, and she plans to renovate her shop as soon as she can secure the necessary equipment. She worked for several months as a hairdresser in another New York shop before going into business for herself.

Around the corner from her beauty parlor, in an apartment near Riverside Drive, Tokiko Ann lives with her sister Mae, who is a stenographer in the New York headquarters of the Lutheran Welfare Council. Mae was attending Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles at the time of evacuation. She continued her education at Amache Senior High School and was a member of the first graduating class a year ago. The Tanaka sisters plan to bring their mother, Mrs. Kinuko Ito, and their stepfather, Kumayuki Ito, to New York in the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Ito are now living at 6E-9-B, Granada.

(More)

2-22-0051

"My sister and I have liked living in New York right from the beginning," Ann said, "and so far everything has worked out satisfactorily. We felt readjusted soon after our arrival. This was partly due to the fact that we live with such a nice Caucasian landlady. She has always taken an interest in how we were getting along. For example, she suggested I take over the beauty shop I now own and helped me with the legal details. She is active in the Methodist Church and in many ways has been helpful to Japanese Americans here and elsewhere."

The Tanaka sisters have seen several Broadway plays since coming to New York, "and we've also done some night-clubbing," Ann said. "We go sightseeing when we can. We wish we had more time for that. There are so many interesting things to see and places to visit here."

One evening weekly, Ann attends an adult education class in sociology at Columbia University, which is a few blocks from her shop.

Alaska-born, the Tanaka girls lived with their parents, prior to evacuation to the Santa Anita Assembly Center, at 3622 So. Normandy Avenue, Los Angeles, where Ann and her mother operated the Fuji Beauty Shop. Ann was valedictorian of her class at Manual Arts High School in that city. While at Granada, Ann worked as a cashier in the cooperative and Mae was employed in the mess.

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GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

May 19, 1944

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a news story for your use.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

above letter written to the following addresses

Mr. Harold Heroux, Manager
International News Service
Symes Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Rex Brown, Editor
KOA News Service
1625 California Street
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Earl McKain, Editor
KLZ News Service
Shirley Savoy Hotel
Denver, Colorado

Editor
KVOD News Service
Midland Savings Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Willard Hazelbusch
Bureau Chief
United Press Associations
Symes Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Theodore M. Metzger
Bureau Chief
Associated Press
1544 Champa Street
Denver, Colorado

City Editor
Pueblo Chieftain
Pueblo, Colorado

Mr. Wally Reef
Radio Station KFEL
Denver, Colorado

Mr. A. L. MacDonald, Editor
Granada Journal
Granada, Colorado

Holly Chieftain
Holly, Colorado

Mr. L. Carter Kaanta
Denver Monitor
Denver, Colorado

Harry Tarvin
War Relocation Authority
Midland Savings Building
Denver, 2, Colorado

La Junta Tribune
La Junta, Colorado

Las Animas Leader
Las Animas, Colorado

La Junta Democrat
La Junta, Colorado

Rocky Ford Tribune
Rocky Ford, Colorado

Las Animas Democrat
Las Animas, Colorado

FOLLOWING STORY RELEASED TODAY QUOTE

Amache, Colo., May 19--Ninety-three persons of Japanese extraction who had either requested repatriation to Japan or who had been denied leave permits, left the Granada Relocation Center last night for the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California, James G. Lindley, project director announced this morning. Included in the group were several members of families whose parents are Tule-Lake bound.

The present population of Amache is 6,200, Lindley stated. An additional 500 residents will arrive here next month from the Jerome, Ark., center which is closing down. To date, a total of 2,231 evacuees have been granted indefinite leave from the Granada center are working on farms or in cities throught the midwest and east. About 380 young men from the center are now serving in the United States Army, or are awaiting induction orders.

Amache, Colorado
August 9, 1944

A total of 585 American boys of Japanese ancestry from the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Colorado, are now serving with the U. S. Army, reports James G. Lindley, project director. In addition, 166 others have passed their pre-induction physical exams and are awaiting call.

Of these boys, Lindley says, 150 volunteered for service early in 1943 and are now with the 442nd Infantry in Italy or on special work in the Pacific area. The remainder entered the Army through selective-service channels and are in training. Recently a memorial service was held at Amache for six of the volunteers who have been killed in action. Several others have been wounded or reported missing in action.

An honor roll bearing the names of all the men serving with the U. S. armed forces has been erected near the center co-op store. Above it flies a service flag with one large service star and a "585" to show the number of boys in service. A very active organization in the center is the Blue Star Mothers' Club composed of mothers of boys in the service, Lindley states. This group entertains visiting soldiers and helps mothers and friends keep in contact with the boys.

Lindley also reports that the present population of the Granada Center is 5,918 residents which includes 2,403 aliens and 3,515 citizens. Nearly 40 percent of the present total population are under 18 years of age, he says. Of the alien group, 53 percent are males; and of the citizens, 44 percent are males.

In addition to the 5,918 evacuees still living at the center, 2,683 have been granted indefinite leaves and 659 are out on seasonal farm-work passes, Lindley says. There have been 65 deaths and 276 births at the center since its beginning in the fall of 1942. A total of 387 residents have been transferred to other relocation centers during this time.

JOE MCCLELLAND
Reports Officer

#

August 18, 1944

Charges that the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Colorado, furnished gasoline for an evacuee baseball-team trip to the Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona were flatly denied today by Acting Project Director Henry F. Halliday.

Halliday said that the baseball trip was financed entirely by evacuee personal and recreation-association funds and no government money was involved. The team traveled on a regularly scheduled common-carrier bus.

In answering a further charge that farmers nearby objected to the trip because they needed labor from the Center, Halliday declared, "Requests for seasonal farm labor from Amache are first certified by county extension agents and approved by the War Food Administration before contracts are made. We have no unfilled requests on hand at the Center at the present time. Furthermore, during the past few weeks more than 100 workers have returned to the Center from farms in this area because there was no further work for them to do where they were and they had been released from their War Food Administration contracts. The statement that local farmers are 'up in arms' over the baseball trip is not very plausible, and we have had no complaint from any farmer who has a WFA contract."

Of the 17 men who made the trip, five are in the Army reserves awaiting call to active duty, four have passed their pre-induction physical, two are awaiting their physical-exam call, two have previously been rejected by the Army, three are high school students under 18 years of age, and one older man is the team's manager, according to Halliday. The Gila River Center recreation association invited the Granada team to their center and arranged for the ball games, he said.

Released to: Charles B. Miller, WRA, Denver.
Everett Lane, WRA, Pueblo.
Fred Betz, Lamar Daily News.



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

L 2.13 2/6
file

GR:PR:JM

November 21, 1944

Mr. Pat Faryne
Information Specialist
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Faryne:

Enclosed are copies of nisei soldier stories recently sent to California newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enclosures

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Los Angeles Examiner

Los Angeles, California

Sgt. Harry Hiroshi Tokushima, 27, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Tokushima, has been missing in action since October 29, 1944, on a battle front of France, according to a telegram from the War Department received by his parents now living at the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado.

Sgt. Tokushima joined the army January 22, 1941, prior to evacuation. While he was at Fort Ord, Monterey, Calif., he completed his training as a radio technician. Later, he enlisted in "The Adjutant General School," Company E--Enlisted Battalion, Washington, D.C. He graduated with high honors, the first Japanese-American to graduate from the school. He was then transferred to Camp Blanding, Florida, for overseas training. He went overseas this spring and was a member of the famed 442nd Infantry Company I, now fighting in France.

Sgt. Tokushima was born in Milloville, Utah, later moved with his family to Los Angeles, Calif. He received his high school education at Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles, California.

LIVINGSTON CHRONICLE

Livingston, California

Private Toshiaki Shoji, 25, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Rinnai Shoji, was killed in action October 21, 1944, in France according to a telegram received by his parents from the War Department.

Pvt. Shoji was drafted in January 1941 to induction center Fort Ord, Monterey, Calif., and was transferred to Camp Robinson, Ark., later to Camp Shelby, Miss. He went overseas this spring with the famed 442nd Infantry.

He was born in Stockton and grew up in Livingston, where his family operated a farm prior to evacuation. He attended Livingston High School where he was an active member in sports.

Pvt. Shoji is survived by his parents, four brothers and two sisters; Toshio, New York, NY; Frank, Chicago, Ill.; Lily, Dayton, Ohio; Arthur, Roscoe, Ill.; and James and Mary residing in the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado with their parents.

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GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:PR:JM

November 21, 1944

Mr. Pat Faryne
Information Specialist
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Faryne:

Enclosed are copies of nisei soldier stories recently sent to California newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enclosures

216



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

File

GR:PR:JM

December 1, 1944

Mr. Pat Faryne
Information Specialist
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Faryne:

Enclosed are copies of nisei soldier stories recently sent to California newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enc. - 2

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:PR:JM

December 1, 1944

Mr. Pat Faryne
Information Specialist
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Faryne:

Enclosed are copies of nisei soldier stories recently sent to California newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enc. - 2

S/Sgt. Peter Masuoka, 24, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Uchitada Masuoka, was killed in action November 3, 1944, in France, according to a telegram received by his parents from the War Department.

S/Sgt. Masuoka volunteered for the Japanese-American combat team in May, 1943, from the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado and received his training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He went overseas this spring with the famed 442nd Infantry together with his brother, T/5 Edward. Besides Edward, somewhere in Italy, two other brothers are serving for Uncle Sam's Army. First son M/Sgt. Henry is doing his duty at Camp Shelby, Miss., and fourth son T/5 Frank, is somewhere in the South Pacific.

Peter was born and raised in the vicinity of Sebastopol. After graduating from Analay Union High School, he attended the Santa Rosa Junior College. Pete as he was affectionately called by most of his friends, made an outstanding athletic record in football, basketball and baseball, and other club activities in school.

Perhaps it was premonition, in any event, Peter bundled up all of his letters from his friends and sent them back to his folks in the center, and then went out to meet a hero's death. It seems that down deep in his heart, Peter felt that this was to be his last assignment.

Peter is survived by Mr. and Mrs. Harry U. Masuoka; sister Margaret, residing in the Granada Relocation Center; and his three brothers, M/Sgt. Henry, T/5 Edward, and T/5 Frank.

Pvt. Toshiaki Shoji, 25, was reported killed in action by the War Department in a telegram received by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Rinai Shoji, who resides in Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado.

Pvt. Shoji died as a result of serious wounds received in action in France on October 21, 1944.

He was born and raised in Livingston, graduating from the Livingston High School where he made an outstanding record in baseball and basketball.

He was drafted in January, 1941, and went overseas with the famed 442nd Infantry, after training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Pvt. Shoji is survived by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Rinai Shoji, four brothers, Frank, in Chicago, Ill.; Toshio, New York, NY., Arthur, in Roseco, Ill.; and James, resides in Amache, Colo.; and two sisters, Lily, in Dayton, Ohio; and Mary, in Amache, Colo.

GR:PR:JLM

T. H. Metzger
Bureau Chief
Associated Press
1544 Champa Street
Denver, Colorado

Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
Granada Project
Amache, Colorado
March 28, 1945

Amache, Colo., March 28---Only 107 persons of Japanese extraction have left the Granada Relocation Center here to return to their former homes on the west coast since the lifting of the exclusion order on January 2, revealed Project Director, James G. Lindley, today. During this same period, 327 others have relocated to the east and midwest.

On Monday, 54 residents obtained terminal leaves, and only one of them was to the west coast, Lindley said. From March 1 to 27, a total of 196 leaves were issued, with only 40 being for the west coast.

Mostly, departures have been on a family basis, Lindley stated. About 95 percent of those leaving are family groups, or family heads whose family members will follow as soon as housing is available. Twenty-two individuals recently went to Walla Walla, Washington to do farm work for a seed company and eighteen others went to work for a country club near Chicago.

Lindley also disclosed that the population of Amache is now only 5,753 individuals, most of whom are women and children. The highest population was 7,567 in November, 1942.

Lindley predicted that Amache residents will leave the center at a much more rapid rate in the next few months. The schools will close in June and will not reopen thereafter, he said. The center will be closed sometime before January 1, 1946, but a definite date has not yet been set.

JOE MCCLELLAND
REPORTS OFFICER