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3 of 3

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GIBSON-THUNBERG REPORT ON FIELD TRIP TO

EACH OF THE TEN RELOCATION CENTERS

May 27, 1943

MEMORANDUM

May 20, 1943

TO: Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director

FROM: Robert E. Gibson
Frank W. Thunberg

SUBJECT: Report of the Survey of Actual Building Requirements on
All Projects.

Purpose

On March 8, a memorandum signed by Mr. D. S. Myer, was sent to all project directors. The subject of this memorandum was "Survey of Actual Project Requirements." This memorandum said in effect that "with the elimination of new construction for elementary schools at all projects very careful consideration should be given to the problems that have been created as well as to our general construction program. The conversion of existing facilities, such as barracks buildings to schools, makes the entire construction program hinge to a large extent on the utilization of those buildings." This action was necessitated by the order of the War Production Board eliminating the construction of elementary schools on all projects.

On March 10, we (F. W. Thunberg, Assistant Construction Engineer, and Robert E. Gibson, Education Adviser) left Washington to visit all projects for the purpose of assisting them in arriving at the best possible solution. Gibson's special function was to survey the use being made of buildings for schools and future school building needs in order to determine what alterations and additions were necessary for the more efficient

functioning of the school program. Thunberg was concerned not only with schools but with the total building program.

In view of the action taken by the War Production Board, it was necessary to convert existing barracks buildings into schools. During the past year these buildings have been used for schools under conditions which scarcely meet minimum standards in regard to space requirements, lighting, heating, and sanitation. In order to utilize these buildings properly and have them meet acceptable educational standards, certain modifications and additions were found necessary. Some of the materials for these alterations and additions must have the approval of the War Production Board. The survey affords preliminary information.

Method of Procedure

Immediately on arriving at a project, we would go to the Project Director and explain the purpose of our visit. Very few of them had our letter and the accompanying forms on which pertinent data were to be assembled. In most cases they had been turned over to some one else on the project. In one or two cases they were never found. We requested the Project Director to call a conference of all concerned in any way with housing and building facilities. These conferences usually consisted of the following members: the Project Director, the Assistant Project Director, the Superintendent of Schools and his principals, the Director of Community Services, the Community Activities Chief, the Housing Chief, ~~and~~ Chief of Public Works, the Farm Manager and the Manager of Community Enterprises. Quite often we had the impression that if our visit served no other purpose, it at least

brought together various division heads, got them acquainted, and helped them to understand one another's common problems. At these conferences we read the memorandum from Mr. Myer and further elaborated on the purpose of our visit. Where the questionnaire had not been filled out, we gave specific directions for doing this, and gave each person concerned one of the forms asking him to fill out his particular section. Many of the problems incident to improving the school situation involved housing, public works, community activities and community enterprises. We usually worked together with the heads of these departments and the school administrators in an attempt to work out a better utilization of existing barracks for school purposes.

After such preliminary conferences, we worked more specifically with the school people, helped them to survey present uses of school buildings and proposed needs in view of expansion of plant to meet better standards of school housing. One of these standards has to do with space requirements. In our original agreement with the various states, the W. R. A. schools were to meet the various standards of the states in which they existed. This has been interpreted to mean not only in the type of curriculum program but also in regard to equipment and building facilities. The high schools, for example, are to be accredited by the various states, if they can meet a minimum standard set by those states in regard to curricular offerings, the teacher load, preparation of teachers, library and laboratory facilities, and buildings and grounds. We were concerned with this latter - the size of the classroom, the lighting, heating and ventilation, the nature of the lavatories, closets, water supply, etc. We found invariably, due to the

necessity of utilizing all building space for other purposes, that school space was far too limited. On all projects we found extreme crowded conditions in the classrooms. Hundred foot barracks had been partitioned into four rooms making it necessary for a classroom of forty or more pupils to occupy a 20x24 ft. room. The 120 ft. barracks were quite often divided into six classrooms. From the standpoint of space requirements, this is untenable. Acceptable standards call for a minimum 16 sq. ft. of floor space and 200 cubic feet of space per child. We attempted to eliminate cross lighting which was universal on all projects. We recommended painting walls in all projects, and ceilings so as to give approximately 80% reflection. Adequate heat in the winter was almost impossible due to the construction of the buildings. In most cases, floors had wide cracks in them. Walls and ceilings were little better. They were often not insulated. We recommended changes that would make heat conservation more efficient. In some cases, schools were located in barracks and recreation halls scattered about all over the project. In such cases we recommended concentration of barracks to be used for school purposes in one or two blocks. In only one center did we stay in a project longer than four days. In most cases we completed our work in three days.

Briefly, here is a summary of what we did on each project.

1. Granada

Granada was the first project visited. Here the senior high school, built by contract was practically completed. It is a splendid structure of eighteen classrooms, plus the gymnasium-auditorium and all special classrooms. This building had been originally planned before the people

had arrived. Basing their count on normal junior-senior high school population figures, the school people failed to take proper account of these figures as they applied to the Japanese. In all normal communities on the outside, the junior-senior high school population is far lower than the elementary school population. In all project schools, it is higher. After the building was started, it was discovered that it would only house the senior high school.

They were still working on the foundations of two other buildings when we arrived - one to be used for the junior high school and one for the elementary school. We had some difficulty in impressing them with the fact that the WPB really meant business. As a result of our conference at Granada it was agreed that the total facilities to be used by the Education Section would be:

1. The new senior high school.
2. All of one block for the junior high school and the elementary school plus five new barracks, type 20x100 buildings which would also house the pre-school, kindergarten, and adult education classes. In carrying out such recommendations, ten recreation halls would be released for original use. Specific changes recommended are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Granada Relocation Center." These proposed changes with the exception of new buildings - will amount to approximately \$15,000.

These changes are somewhat common to all centers.

While I was not able to spend much time in the schools, I can report with pleasure on the very high type of men who make up the school administrative staff.

2. Heart Mountain

Here at Heart Mountain a splendid new junior-senior high school containing 37 classrooms, a gymnasium-auditorium and all special classrooms was nearly completed. It will house all junior-senior high school students. It was proposed to house the elementary grades in two districts because of the distance in the area which young children would be required to walk. Since the elementary schools are now scattered about over the project, some shifting of people will be necessary in order to concentrate the elementary school population in a central location. This is always a problem which the housing man views with displeasure but it seems necessary for good school organization. One elementary school will take the space occupied by the junior-senior high school. They want a central heating plant in these two schools. They argue that they already have the material on hand and that it would be an economy. They asked to remodel two CCC buildings for each elementary school for assembly space and play space. They proposed the construction of a Principal's Office, supply room, janitor's room, and girls' and boys' lavatory out of CCC barracks. Due to very cold climate a covered corridor was proposed which extended along the ends of six barracks in the elementary school and joining them with toilets. These proposed changes will release two Recreation Halls. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Heart Mountain Relocation Center." (The estimated cost of the above additions and alteration is \$36,000).

One of the strongest features of the educational program at Heart Mountain is the Rural War Production Training Program carried on under the supervision of the Night School Director. The committee appointed

to plan and direct this program is functioning. The training offered is specific and has been definitely put in work units.

3. Central Utah

Here the junior-senior high school is to be constructed as originally planned. An addition to the proposed new high school building is considered necessary. In the original plan no space was allotted for agriculture and farm mechanics. Since this is one of the courses most emphasized in this high school, it seems necessary that such a room be constructed. The block at present used by the junior-senior high school is to house the elementary schools as soon as the junior-senior high school building is completed. When we were there, the footing for the foundations had been dug. At present the elementary school is housed in one-half of two blocks. In order to bring the barracks up to standard the usual partitions will be removed and others installed, dividing the barracks into three rather than four or five rooms. In addition to the same types of changes made at other centers, drinking fountains were requested and wall board lining is to be installed. Such changes as were made will release 10 recreation halls for use by the Community Activities Section. Specific changes recommended are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Central Utah Relocation Center." The total cost will be approximately \$4000. The outstanding feature of the schools at Central Utah is the splendid job being done in the elementary school with the smallest appointive personnel of any project. When we were there, there were only five Caucasian teachers in the elementary schools. The supervisor of teacher training had done a superb job in training unskilled people and molding them into finished

teachers by methods which might well be emulated by some of the more traditional teachers' colleges.

4. Minidoka

Due to the limited space for housing, Minidoka is requesting that the junior-high school be constructed as originally planned. These are to be left in the same location but through repartitioning, each building is to be divided into three classrooms, each 40 ft. long. One building on each site is to be left without partitions making one large room 120x20' which will be used for adult education classes, clubs, together with Boy Scouts and other similar organizations. New toilets are to be installed in both elementary schools. Window shades are to be installed in windows on east side. An additional item of construction incident to the school program is the double decking of a warehouse so that the vocational carpentry shop can be placed upstairs thus giving additional room for farm machinery and auto mechanics classes downstairs. The school people at Minidoka are receiving splendid cooperation in this respect from the State Vocational Education people, who are supplying teachers and equipment for these courses. Four more recreation halls will be available when the changes suggested here are carried out. The estimated cost of these additions is \$6000. Specific changes recommended are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Minidoka Relocation Center."

5. Tule Lake

The junior-senior high school building at Tule Lake was well on the way to completion. It is being built almost completely with evacuee labor. There are three elementary schools at Tule Lake. Two of these are located

in central positions. A third was in a very unsatisfactory condition resulting from its scattered location in recreation halls in five different blocks. It was agreed that this should be eliminated by moving residents from one-half of a block suitably located and using this half block for the elementary school, thus unifying it into one complete unit. All three schools will be improved by repartitioning, thus making larger rooms, laying a tongue and groove floor in each of twenty-one barracks and the usual changes common to all schools. It is estimated that additional material for these alterations will cost \$5000. These changes will release six recreation halls for Community Activities Section. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Tule Lake Relocation Center." The educational program has been handicapped by the resignation of the high school principal and the appointment of the elementary principal to his position. Several changes such as these have not improved the smooth running of the school organization.

6. Manzanar

Only a part of the high school building is to be completed - an auditorium, two rooms for a shop, health unit, locker rooms, showers, and storage closets. Two additional buildings containing six rooms are to be constructed in another block. Since most of the high school classrooms have been eliminated, it is quite necessary to remodel present barracks in the interest of more space, better lighting and other additional facilities. These changes involve the usual alterations found in other centers.

At present the nursery, kindergarten and elementary schools are using twelve barracks (20'x100') to house 1300 pupils. The buildings are

located in twelve different blocks in various sections of the community. No amount of persuasion could alter their desire to keep the elementary schools in these scattered locations. They simply didn't want to ask people to move - a step, which would be necessary if these twelve different sites were centralized into one or two spots. The usual alterations for enlarging and improving classrooms were agreed to, however. These alterations along with the construction of six additional classrooms, elementary school office and a supply room will cost an estimated \$24,000. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Manzanar Relocation Center."

Otherwise considerable improvement in the schools at Manzanar were noted by Gibson since the month which he had spent there in January.

7. Colorado River

In each of the three camps, adobe buildings are being constructed at present. These buildings are to house the high school population in each camp. They should be completed by September 1, since present alterations consider only the elementary schools. In Poston I, it was recommended that elementary schools be centralized in three centers. At present they are scattered in individual barracks all over the camp. Twenty-eight classrooms are located in fifteen different recreation halls. The usual changes are to be made in barracks at Poston II and III to adjust them to acceptable standards. The estimated cost for the alterations are \$35,000. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Colorado River Relocation Center."

8. Gila River

In each of the two camps, high school buildings are to be constructed according to modified plans already approved. These plans call for the construction of an auditorium-gymnasium, science classrooms and laboratories, home economics rooms, and shops. Such an addition will free enough space in barracks now being used for these purposes to permit an extension of the present size of classrooms to a more acceptable standard. The plans drawn up here, as well as the plans at all other centers, were posited on the fact that new high school buildings and the alterations would be completed by the time school opened in the fall. This we admit in some cases is only a fond hope. The usual changes are being made in the two elementary schools in order that they may meet acceptable school housing standards. The estimated cost of materials for alterations to the schools is \$35,000. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Gila River Relocation Center."

The schools in Gila River have suffered somewhat from the fact that the Superintendent has during the past two months served in a dual capacity - as assistant director in charge of Canal Camp as well as Superintendent of Schools. Either of these is a full time job. It would seem that he should serve either in one capacity or the other. This situation has since been changed.

9. Rohwer

In our conference with the administrative staff concerned, it was decided that the construction of high school buildings as originally planned should be eliminated. As a result of this conference, the survey proceeded on the

basis that present barracks would be utilized not only for elementary schools but also for high schools. This called for remodeling of barracks buildings now being used for the junior-senior high schools which are not now acceptable for a minimum educational program. The same changing of partitions is required in order to bring school rooms up to an acceptable standard for size. Increasing the size of the rooms makes it necessary that more space be acquired from some source. It was agreed, therefore, that a home economics building be constructed on the block now occupied by the senior high school, and that a shop building be constructed on an empty block across the street.

The foundations for the auditorium are already in. There are two elementary schools located at opposite ends of the camp. They have no space for assemblies or a physical education program during inclement weather. The school people recommended, and we included in our report, that such a hall be built in each block - temporary structure 30x100, to accommodate these two schools. These and the shop and the home economics building are the only additional buildings required for the adequate functioning of the total school program. The usual changes were included for the elementary schools. As in the schools at Gila and Poston, ventilators were included. The estimated cost of materials for these changes and additions exclusive of the auditorium, home economics and high school shop buildings are \$20,000. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Rohwer Relocation Center."

An outstanding feature of the educational program at Rohwer is the adequacy, not only of equipment but also of the curriculum, of the Industrial Arts Program. Both in the junior and senior high school, they have a

shop program that would meet any standard for equipment and curricular offering. It looks as though they have secured equipment from all the NYA warehouses in Arkansas. As soon as personnel housing is completed, the block now used for that purpose can be used for other activities thus releasing public service buildings (recreation halls) in various locations for their intended use.

10. Jerome

In the conference with the officials at Jerome, it was determined that all high school construction would be eliminated with the exception of the auditorium, the homemaking building, the shop building and the library. It was further agreed that, if relocation removed enough residents before these buildings could be started, barracks buildings in an adjacent block should be used, thus eliminating all construction except the auditorium. In either case modifications and changes are necessary in order that these barracks buildings meet acceptable standards for high school classrooms. This involves the usual changes required in order that school rooms and buildings meet acceptable standards. Specific changes are to be found in our "Report of Building Requirements of Jerome Relocation Center." The estimated cost of materials for these changes and additions are \$12,000. At Jerome we found that recreation buildings are used more in their intended capacity than on any other project we visited.

A very modern program of education is underway. Some of the elementary and high school departments were attended. There was enough evidence to impress one with the high caliber of the work that was going on. If these

two projects can be used as the basis of judging the educational system of Arkansas, some of our opinions need revising.

Robert E. Gibson

ROBERT E. GIBSON
Education Adviser
on Curriculum

Frank W. Thunberg

Frank W. Thunberg
Assistant Construction
Engineer

Supplemental Report from Mr. Gibson

Final Impressions

One has valuable experiences on such a trip. When one has the opportunity to spend eight months of the past year on various projects, one begins to develop a sensitiveness to what is going on in them - the attitudes of the people, their reactions, morale, etc. You have to get further than the administrative offices, however, if you really want to find out what makes these projects click. That is one of the chief complaints of the evacuees. "You people in Washington," they say, "never really get acquainted with the evacuees and their problems. You get all your information from the administrative personnel." Again we judge projects according to our own criteria. Such criteria may be those of the construction engineer who too often views administrative efficiency as an end in itself divorced from what happens to human beings in the process. On the other hand, the criteria may be those of the social engineer who may be so overzealous in his concern for people

that he forgets that things also are important. It was a fine experience to go out with a construction engineer, to spend two months with him, and to have him continually drag me back down to earth, to discover that administrative and engineering efficiency (a working with things) and a fine humanitarianism are not mutually exclusive.

One thing I have discovered, though, and that is that you cannot work efficiently with people and hold an anti-social attitude toward them. It shows up everytime. On those projects where we've had most difficulty, I think you'll find the greatest anti-Japanese sentiment among the appointive personnel. How can you expect a smooth running project, when a high up official can tell me in his own office before his evacuee secretary in explaining the reason for certain arrangements of the office - "You know, Bob, these g- d- Japanese are an hysterical people. They can't come into these offices without yelling and disturbing everybody. So we just have to fix them so they can't." It seems to be rather general here that Jap₁ is Jap₂ is Jap₃, that none of them can be trusted. Of course this is reflected in the attitude of the evacuees. Like begets like, especially in these relationships of human beings with one another. You can't kick other people around without their replying in kind. This doesn't mean that I think you should coddle people. As a little evacuee lady at Manzanar expressed it, "Mr. Gibson, I don't know whom we dislike the more, those who would send us all back to Japan and sink the boat enroute or those who feel so sorry for the Japanese because they've been so mistreated." They want neither our sympathy nor our disapproval. They wanted to be treated like any other human being and not be treated as something different.

In fact, on what is in my opinion the most successful project, just that attitude is taken. A certain firmness tempered with justice runs throughout the whole administrative organization. One doesn't hear those careless remarks expressing anti-evacuee sentiment. Neither are there edicts forbidding fraternization.

It was, withal, a very pleasant and I believe profitable experience. I hope you'll not keep me in the Washington Office too long and give me another opportunity to visit projects in the not too distant future. There is where the real work of W.R.A. is going on.

Robert E. Gibson

ROBERT E. GIBSON
Education Adviser
on Curriculum

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Memorandum

To: Dillon S. Myer, Director

Date: May 22, 1943

From: F. W. Thunberg

Subject: Report on General Building Program at all Centers

In addition to the proposition of converting existing evacuee barracks to schools, all other structures proposed or buildings were reviewed. These items were generally discussed with the same project officers with the exception of the school people. These later usually left the conference in order to accumulate their portion of the data required toward the school remodeling.

Attached to this report are separate lists of all building projects considered necessary at this time by the centers. These lists indicate their construction priority as determined by the Project Director or his staff, the per cent of material ordered, amount received, as well as status of construction at the time of our visit. PD-200's will be prepared by the centers for all projects not already submitted to the War Production Board.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Granada was chiefly concerned with the construction of staff housing units as well as considerable landscaping work around the administration offices and generally over the project. Three apartment units were approximately 70 per cent complete, with the plumbing lagging and delaying the entire job. Relief from this was expected shortly, however, as several additional plumbers had just been appointed. The landscaping work was progressing well. No other major construction was underway, all available labor being absorbed by the above-mentioned jobs. Considerable reluctance to comply with the War Production Board's order revoking elementary school construction was evident; in fact, this work was still being carried on during the time of our visit. This omission was pointed out to the Project Director.

HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER

No outside construction work was being carried on by this center because of the very severe weather, except construction of the high school which, of course, was under contract. Well organized and equipped carpenter shops and sheet metal shops were busy turning out miscellaneous products. Approximately thirty-five crews of

ten evacuees each were employed over the center to take care of minor inside alterations and improvements as well as general building maintenance. A garage building had been carried to approximately 90 per cent completion and will be a very suitable building for the purpose when finished. All that remained to be done was laying of the concrete floor and some finish work on windows, doors, shelving and partitions.

CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER

Central Utah was concentrating their construction activities on the staff housing units. Three buildings were closed in and frames for three others were being erected. Progress was slow and outside carpenters were being employed to help speed it up. Total completion was estimated at six per cent. Materials were being received now to allow better spreading of labor on the job. It was noted that flexible metallic conduit had been used despite the definite elimination of this material by the War Production Board. The reason given was that this conduit was on hand but I do not believe this reason would satisfy any War Production Board investigation and so informed the Project Engineer. An Ice Storage House had been constructed with project crews. Additional partitions in evacuee barracks were considered essential toward adequate housing, especially since the elementary schools were to stay in barracks. Approximately \$3700 of material will be requested from the War Production Board for this improvement. An extensive building program is still planned by the project. Relocation or other adjustments may develop space, now otherwise occupied, and thereby eliminate the necessity for all buildings contemplated.

MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER

The Minidoka Center had been held up on schools and staff housing construction due to shortage of specified materials for the sub-structure of the buildings. Substitutions were suggested which allowed work to commence on the staff housing units. A number of warehouses had been improved by erection of a second floor, this greatly increasing their capacity. A great deal of labor and material had been absorbed in this work, but no PD-200 had been submitted to the Washington Office. Several instances of failure of beams in these new floors was evident and the Project Director was warned of a probable serious collapse with resulting loss of property and possible injury to personnel unless a close check was kept to insure proper loading. Serious difficulty was being had with the sanitary system due to

insufficient capacity of certain flumes at the disposal plant. This resulted in an overflow of raw sewage which formed a lake practically in the center of the camp. The Public Works Division was preparing to correct this situation as soon as possible, however in my opinion this correction was long overdue. The list of proposed units to be constructed by the project contains several which may be greatly altered or eliminated entirely. The gate house as planned is a very elaborate combination stone and frame structure and will very probably be altered before final submission of PD-200 to the War Production Board. The 15,000 gallon water tank may possibly be eliminated if proper pumps are obtained to improve the projects water supply.

TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER

Tule has made good progress on their high school building. My estimate is that this job is 30 per cent complete. One unit of the Tent Factory building is ~~finished~~ and is being used for miscellaneous storage at present. The other half is ready for the roof trusses, fabrication of which had been delayed due to shortage of the structural grade timbers necessary. Steps were being taken to secure the necessary material. The same shortage has held up completion of the building originally planned for the furniture factory. The center expects to complete both of these buildings as soon as possible, putting them to use as general warehouses. If this program is carried out several other buildings on the "overall program" could possibly be eliminated as the large floor areas made available should provide space for implement storage or the Carpenter-Plumbing & Electric Shop etc. or it should release other warehouses which could then be utilized for these purposes.

An extensive remodeling or improvement job, carried to about 40 per cent completion, is the construction of glass partitions in the administrative office building. The work on remodeling warehouses for packing sheds had progressed to the point of pouring the concrete floors and the truck unloading platform. A new well had been drilled and the pump and tank set up at the hog and poultry plant.

Two bridges over the canal on the south side of the center were in extremely dangerous condition. This was called to the Project Director's attention as without repair, great damage to property or personnel could result through failure of the structures. I believe the Public Works Division had plans for their reconditioning. The chief maintenance problem at the camp was to overcome failures of hot water boilers due to formation of lime deposits in the water sections. Approximately 70 had been destroyed and experiments were initiated to clean the tubes of this deposit by use of chemicals.

MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER

Manzanar's construction work was centered around the staff housing and the building of interior partitions in the evacuee barracks. Staff housing units were estimated as 40 per cent complete, and with use of suggested substitutions for materials not yet delivered, it is expected the work can be expedited. Thirteen carpenters employed on a temporary bases were being used to augment the evacuee labor supply. In my opinion these men could be used to better advantage if they worked as leaders of evacuee crews rather than by themselves. In this way some additional training could be given the inexperienced men. Considerable thought was given toward the proposition of using manual training students for actual construction or maintenance work, thereby giving them training as well as getting some very tangible results. This thought was passed along to the Project Director.

An addition to the appointed personnel mess hall had just been completed. This was a 20' x 100' building and it was constructed without going through the regular procedure of obtaining War Production Board approval. Work had been stopped on the Garment Factory Building as it was considered unnecessary, especially since the factory is functioning well in their present quarters and since the abandoned camouflage net buildings were providing considerable storage space. The following buildings on the "overall program" have been eliminated by the project as unnecessary at present: Automatic and Heavy Equipment Shop, Carpenter- Plumbing and Electric Shop, Stores and Warehouses, Slaughter House, Implement Sheds and Church.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Construction of schools has been the major job carried on with evacuee labor. A number of other projects have been completed or as nearly so. These include conversion of Military Barracks at Camp 2 to living quarters for teachers, remodeling and improvement of construction personnel housing, service station--(these three were accomplished without War Production Board approval), a slaughter house, as well as considerable remodeling of one ward in the hospital to provide additional living quarters. Land was being cleared and leveled preparatory to construction of the main staff housing unit at Camp 1.

A number of buildings appearing on the original "overall program" have been eliminated; namely, stores and warehouses, carpenter-plumbing and electric shop, freight dock at railhead, storage garages and agricultural and engineering administration building. Hot weather was further slowing down production.

GILA RELOCATION CENTER

Building projects underway at this center were, staff housing, high school, dairy project, hog and poultry project and automotive shop. Considerable difficulty was being had in recruiting sufficient workmen to build the staff housing. Some volunteer labor and labor for schools only seemed available although not actually at work. Lack of materials was delaying work on the high schools although this situation was expected to improve as the Project Engineer had just returned from a shopping trip and his report was optimistic as to quick deliveries. The dairy barn was practically complete and it certainly was a workmanlike job. Saving of considerable side wall material was made through use of canvas concrete curing mats secured from some surplus source. These mats were also used in construction of the hog shelters. It was suggested that plans for the automotive shop and the carpenter-plumbing and electric shop could be modified so save considerable material.

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER

Rohwer center has made very good progress on their staff housing units using evacuee labor throughout except for plumbers. It is a very good example of what the evacuees can accomplish. The same applies to their garage building and other buildings now underway.

JEROME RELOCATION CENTER

Jerome, like Rohwer and Tule has had considerable success in carrying out their building program with only evacuee labor. They have not undertaken anything except the staff housing buildings, but those units in addition to being approximately 75 per cent complete are as well constructed and finished as any building built with outside labor at any project. It is expected that their other production will meet the same standard.

GENERAL

As a general rule the project staffs were becoming aware of the necessity to conserve critical materials and to utilize existing facilities wherever possible. There still were a few exceptions to this however. The Public Works Offices had in several cases redesigned plans originally drawn and were thus able to obtain better results at a saving of money and material. This seemed generally true of the

Automotive & Heavy Equipment Shop, the Carpenter-Plumbing and Electrical Shop as well as the Implement Sheds. All three of these buildings as originally drawn were overdesigned and ^{too} elaborate for our needs.

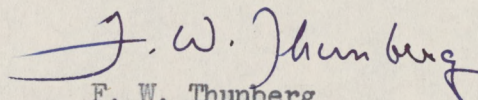
Use of surplus warehouses or buildings such as the Tent Factory and Furniture Factory at Tule and the abandoned camouflage net factories at Manzanar may further reduce the program for construction. The centers will watch the trend of relocation and govern their construction program accordingly.

The storage of evacuee property was proving difficult on most projects as adequate warehouse space on the centers was not generally available.

Evacuee housing was not too critical at any center. Where use of barracks for schools changed the picture materially, relief will be obtained by constructing additional partitions in the present evacuee quarters to secure one family per apartment conditions. Those centers requiring relief (Central Utah, Heart Mountain, Minidoka and Jerome) will prepare PD-200's for the War Production Board in the regular manner.

Too many projects continue to violate War Production Board regulations in carrying on extensive construction or remodeling jobs without proper approval.

Those centers which use no outside skilled labor seemed to make the best progress on their new buildings. Tule, Rohwer and Jerome are good examples.


F. W. Thunberg
Senior Engineer

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
*Staff Housing	\$78,280
*Fish Storage House, 20' x 20', cold storage building	2,875
*Center Irrigation, shallow well pumping system	16,100
Automotive & Heavy Equipment Shop, 40' x 100' building with 20' x 50' wing	8,800
Slaughter House, 54' x 28' building	8,500
*Remodel barracks for Elementary & Junior High Schools	15,000
Remodel Hospital fixtures & Equipment	--
*Two Stores and Three Warehouses	20,500
*Ice Storage House, 20' x 28' building	2,055
Root Cellar, 32' x 97' building	2,500
Church, typical War Relocation Authority plan	18,000
Office, 40' x 100' building	8,500
Coal bunkers	--

* Approved by War Production Board

No material ordered for any of the above except for the Staff Housing.
No work accomplished on any of the above except staff housing with three
units approximately 70 per cent complete.

HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER

	% Material Ordered.	% Mat. Rec.	% Com- pleted	Est. Cost
Automotive & Heavy Equipment Shop	100	100	90	5,000
Vegetable Storage Shed & Screen Garbage Rack at each mess hall	0	0	0	9,000
Remodel barracks for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	36,000
Implement Sheds	CCC Bldgs		3	3,000
*Hog Farm Unit	10	10	0	13,000
Poultry Farm Unit	CCC Bldgs		0	17,500
Butcher Shop (add. to Refrig. Whs.)	0	0	0	1,800
*Staff Housing	8	8	3	78,280
Slaughter House	20	20	0	8,500
Bakery, 20' x 100' plus 15' x 20' wing	CCC Bldgs		0	4,800
Root Cellars (6, 40' x 100' bldgs.)	0	0	0	19,200
Church, 40' x 90'	0	0	0	18,000
Bean Storage Bldg. 80,000 cu. ft. cap	0	0	0	18,000
Bean Sprout House	0	0	0	15,000
Coal Bunkers 19, 16' x 22' conc. bins	80	80	0	8,500
Ice Storage House	0	0	0	2,800

**Miscellaneous

*Approved by War Production Board

**Varied Small Projects such as school furniture, etc.

CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER

	% Material Ordered	% Mat. Rec.	% Com- pleted	Est. Cost
*Staff Housing	90	50	6	\$113,930
*High Schools	80	30	1	--
Remodel Barracks for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	4,000
Partitions in Evacuee Barracks	0	0	0	3,700
*Poultry Ranch	0	0	5	(39,590
*Hog Ranch	0	0	0	
*Automotive & Heavy Equipment Shop	60	20	0	20,135
*Carpenter-Plumbing & Electric Shop	60	30	0	10,910
*Service Station	0	0	0	2,190
*Bakery	0	0	0	11,225
*Root Cellar	0	0	0	6,280
Implement Sheds	0	0	0	10,000
Stores & Warehouses	0	0	0	23,530
Office Building	0	0	0	2,000
Gallery Building 40' x 60'	0	0	0	2,000
Internal Security Building 22' x 40'	0	0	0	2,000
Agriculture & Engineering Bldg. 50 x 128	0	0	0	25,000
Community Government Building	0	0	0	30,000
Remodel Wharehouse to Refrig. Room	0	0	0	5,000
Slaughter House 40' x 80'	0	0	0	15,000
Packing Shed 58' x 110'	0	0	0	23,500
Warehouse Improvement	0	0	0	5,100
Lining Walls - Three Buildings	0	0	0	1,200
Rest Room - Wharehouse area	0	0	0	225
Utility Lines	0	0	0	3,600

*Approved by War Production Board

MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER

	% Material Ordered	% Mat. Rec.	% Com- pleted	Est. Cost
*Staff Housing	66	5	0	\$114,015
*High School	48	9	0	--
*Carpenter-Plumbing & Electric Shop	100	20	0	10,910
*Automotive & Heavy Equipment Shop	80	39	0	20,135
*Stores & Warehouses	100	15	0	24,040
*Bakery	0	0	0	11,225
Gate House & Entrance Tower	0	0	0	9,000
Potatoe Storage	0	0	0	2,500
Additional Wing on Administration Building	0	0	0	6,000
Revision of Fire Alarm System	0	0	0	500
Additional Electric Circuits in Barracks	0	0	0	2,000
Double deck warehouse for school purposes	0	0	0	800
Double deck 6 warehouses for general purposes	0	0	0	10,000
Rear Porch - Post Office	0	0	0	1,000
Garbage Can Racks	0	0	0	4,000
15,000 Gallon Water Storage Tank	0	0	0	--
Churches (3 barracks type units)	0	0	0	6,000
Utility lines	0	0	0	10,000
Hog, Poultry Unit	0	0	0	4,100
Slaughter House	0	0	0	8,500
*Ice House (2)	0	0	0	4,110

*Approved by War Production Board

Remodel Barracks for Elementary Schools

0 0 0 \$6000

TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER

	% Material Ordered	% Mat. Rec.	% Com- pleted	Est. Cost
*High School	90	90	30	--
Remodel Barracks for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	5,000
*Slaughter House 40' x 56'	0	0	0	8,000
*Vegetable Storage, Pickling Sheds, Butcher Shop, Fish Storage	0	0	0	6,175
Farm Mess Hall	0	0	0	3,450
*Hog, Poultry Farm	60	50	10	54,125
*Railroad Spur & Coal Hopper	0	0	0	6,830
*Stores & Warehouses 4, 20' x 100'	0	0	0	39,000
*Tent Factory	100	85	65	48,190
Remodel Administration Buildings	100	100	40	3,000
*Packing Shed 46' x 146'	75	75	30	2,170
*Carpenter-Plumbing & Electric Shop	40	40	0	8,730
*Partitions for Evacuee Barracks	75	75	20	59,300
*Furniture Factory	90	50	20	18,760
*Administrative Garages(2)	100	0	0	1,040
Japanese Council Chamber	0	0	0	700
Public Works Building	0	0	0	4,000
Community Hostel 2, 20' x 100'	0	0	0	5,000
*Ice House	0	0	0	2,055

*Approved by War Production Board

MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER

	<u>% Material Ordered</u>	<u>% Mat. Rec.</u>	<u>% Com- pleted</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
*Staff Housing	94	70	40	123,970
*High School	94	70	0	--
Remodel Barracks for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	22,110
*Interior Partitions	80	80	40	13,000
*Ice House	8	0	0	2,055
*Hog & Poultry Plant	25	0	0	65,045
*Latrines, Factory Area	0	0	0	3,000
*Utility Extension	0	0	0	5,495
Convert Camouflage Buildings to Warehouse	0	0	0	--
Fire House	0	0	0	--
Community Hostel	0	0	0	--

*Projects approved by War Production Board

New High School construction has been reduced to an Auditorium, two rooms for shop, one health unit, locker rooms, shower and storage closets.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

	<u>% Material Ordered</u>	<u>% Mat. Rec.</u>	<u>% Com- pleted</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
*Schools (three camps)	90	60	40	--
Remodel Barracks for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	35,000
*Personnel Quarters	0	0	0	110,060
Service Stations (2)	0	0	0	2,000
Churches (3)	0	0	0	--
Maintenance Shops (3)	0	0	0	37,500
Canteens 2, 20' x 40'	0	0	0	4,800

*Approved by War Production Board

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

	<u>% Material Ordered</u>	<u>% Mat. Rec.</u>	<u>% Com- pleted</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
*Staff Housing	80	40	15	148,560
*High School	80	40	2	--
Remodel Barracks for Schools	0	0	0	35,000
*Dairy Project	80	80	80	29,905
*Hog & Poultry Project	90	20	40	58,500
*Hospital Coolers	100	0	0	18,670
*Carpenter-Plumbing & Electric Shop	5	5	0	10,910
*Automotive Shop	5	5	2	20,136
*Stores & Warehouses	0	0	0	27,110
Cold Storage Warehouses (2)	0	0	0	17,000
Field Packing Shed	0	0	0	8,000
Loading Platform at Railhead	0	0	0	7,000
Flourine Filter Plant	0	0	0	7,500
Car Shelters (3)	0	0	0	3,000
Dehydration	0	0	0	7,500

*Approved by War Production Board

New construction for high school has been reduced to the auditorium, science room, home economics room and shop building.

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER

	<u>%</u> Material Ordered	<u>%</u> Mat. Rec.	<u>%</u> Com- pleted	<u>Est.</u> Cost
*Staff Housing	100	100	90	147,136
*High School	90	90	15	--
Remodel Barracks for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	8,800
*Automotive & Heavy Equipment Shop	100	100	30	9,760
*Ice Storage House	75	75	5	1,815
Mule Barn 50' x 58'	85	85	5	1,800
Chicken Ranch	75	75	15	--
Hog Ranch	100	85	25	--
Garbage can Washing Building 20' x 43'	90	90	0	1,200
Assembly Buildings (2) for Elementary Schools	0	0	0	11,200

*Approved by War Production Board

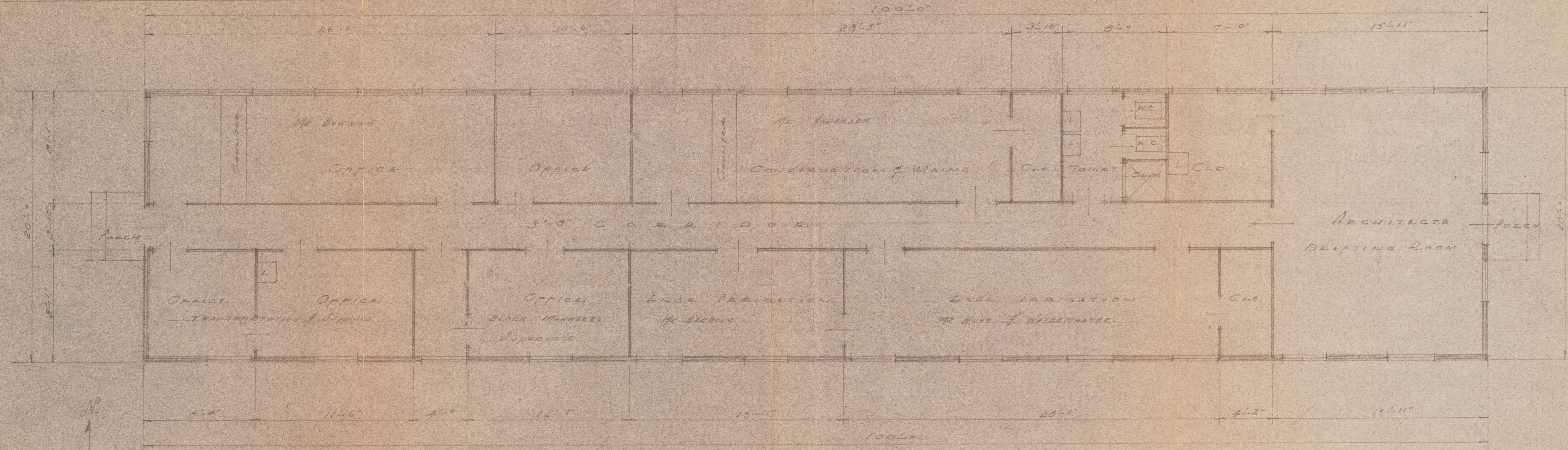
New construction for the high school has been reduced to include only the Auditorium, Home Economics Building, Shop Building, Library.

JEROME RELOCATION CENTER

	<u>% Material Ordered</u>	<u>% Mat. Rec.</u>	<u>% Com- pleted</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
*Staff Housing	100	95	75	142,135
*High School	95	85	0	--
Remodel Barracks for Schools	0	0	0	12,000
*Carpenter & Painter Building	0	0	0	5,230
*Electric-Plumbing and Refrigeration	0	0	0	5,025
*Convert barracks (8) to Staff Houses	0	0	0	21,780
Stock Barn	0	0	0	5,000
Poultry Farm	0	0	0	37,600
Ice House	0	0	0	2,055
Sweet Potatoe curing shed 40' x100'	0	0	0	--
Slaughter House	0	0	0	--
Garage 52' x 96'	0	0	0	10,000

*Approved by War Production Board

New Construction for the high school has been reduced to Auditorium, Home Economics Building, Shop Building and Library.



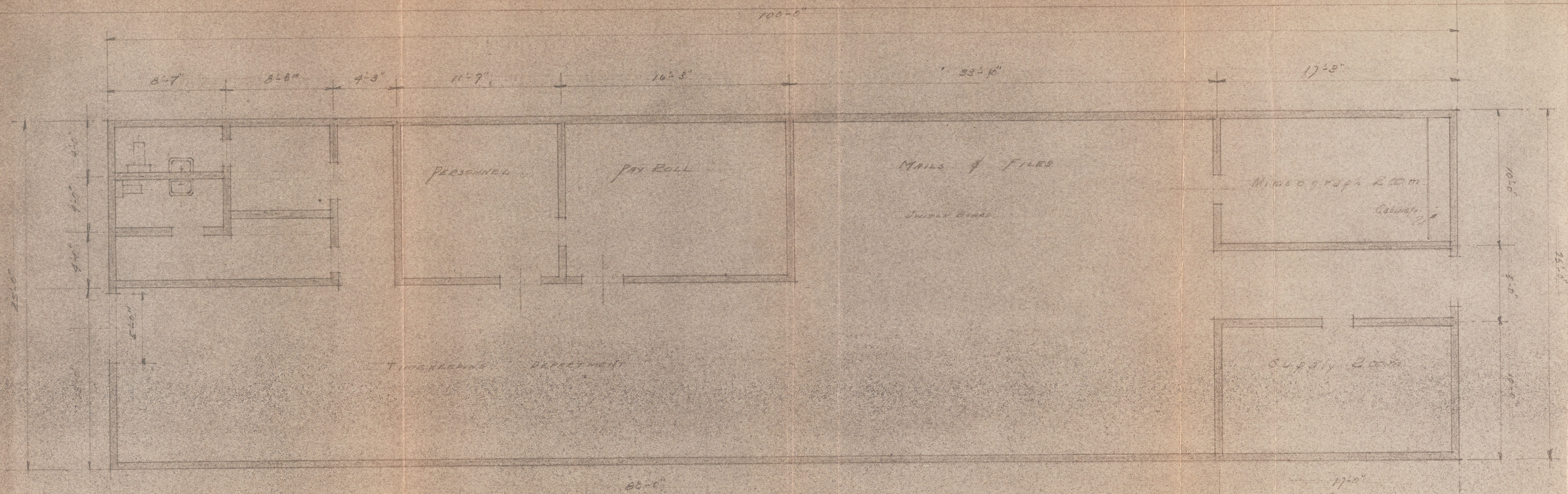
OLD INFIRMARY BLDG.

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

EL. 77

Σ 2.77

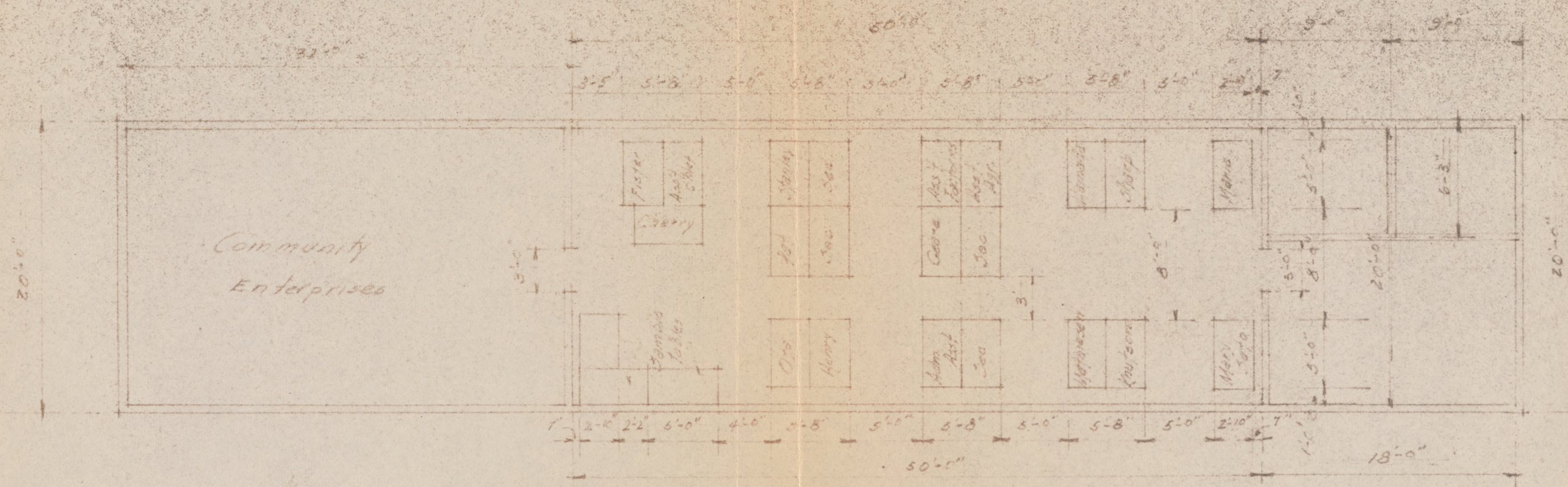


ADMINISTRATION ANNEX

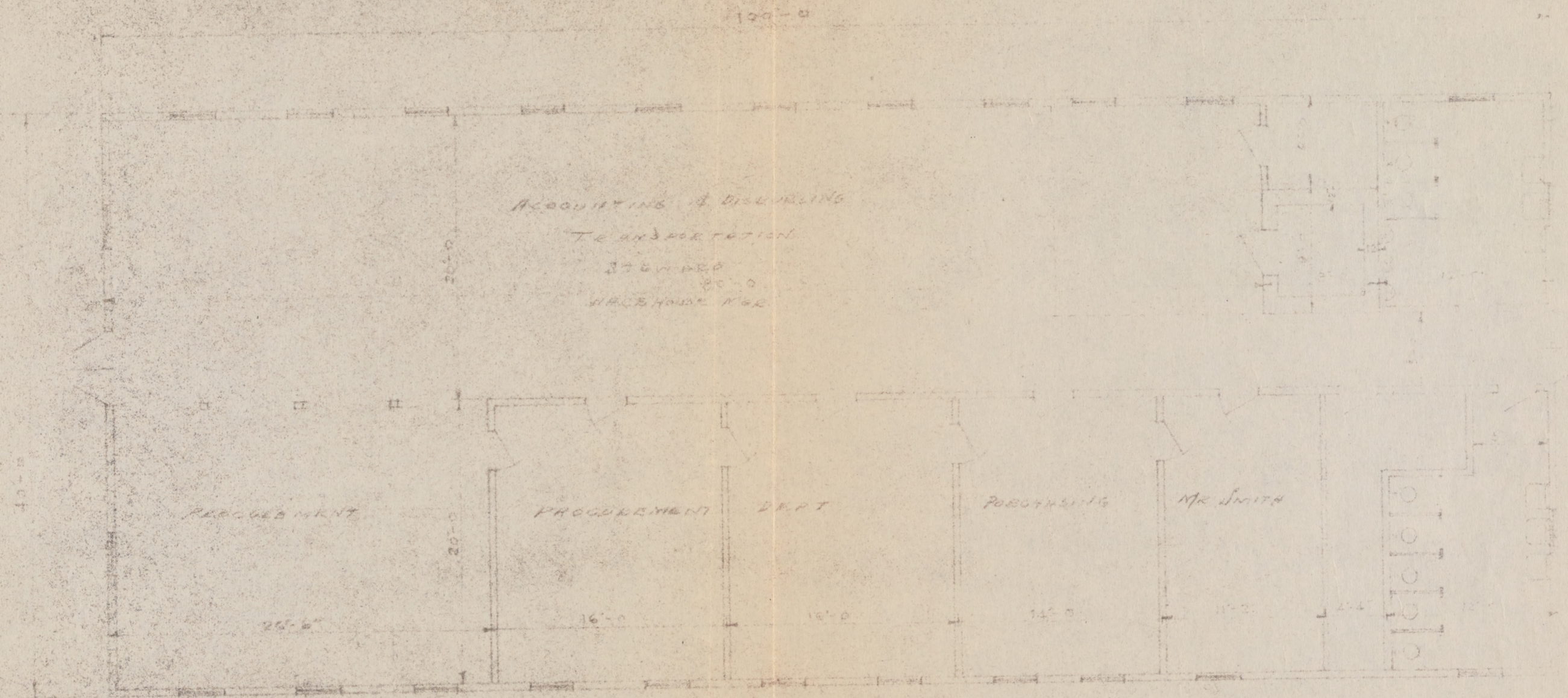
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300.00 6.25

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COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES



E2.77



FLOOR PLAN OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING SOUTH

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

E2.771

E2.77

E2.77