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VISIT TO GRANADA, JULY 20 and 21, 1943

Principal interviews with: J. G. Lindley, Project Director; W. Ray Johnson, Chief of Community Management; Harvey Turk, Community Activities Supervisor; Mr. Terry, Education; Mr. Knodell, Employment; Mr. Rademaker, Community Analysis; Mr. Moore, Miss Evans and Mrs. Ramsland, Welfare; Sam Gordon, Adult Education; Mr. Halliday, Administrative Management; Mr. McClelland, Reports; Jimmie Yamanaka, Council Chairman and evacuees on Community Activities staff. Also Miss Esther Briesemeister, YWCA.

HARVEY E. TURK

Mr. Turk was turned down for this job several times by Earl Brooks but finally was hired last fall. He is not one of our strongest C.A. Supervisors. However, he has a great amount of energy and apparently spends 12 to 14 hours a day at his job. He came back to the recreational field after an interval of some years during which he was in business. However, his background as a labor organizer, as a sporting goods salesman and as a movie exhibitor all help. He feels it necessary to be defensive about the fact that he is handling the recreational program at a relocation center and told me that he makes it clear to his friends in the state that the expense to the Federal Government is very slight. I think this accounts in part for the fact that C.A. at Granada was the first to be on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Mr. Rademaker and several of the evacuees I talked to came to Turk's defense. They can see that he finds it difficult to relinquish the reins but point out that he has been able to get people to work with him. He has apparently done a good job of organization and gets on satisfactorily with most of the staff. It might be said that he likes them as individuals though is inclined to distrust the Japanese-Americans collectively. He keeps a pretty lively program going but is incapable of providing the kind of leadership that young people need. As a consequence, the club and organization program has been weak with the notable exception of the Scouts, with strong evacuee guidance, and the YWCA, which has had good leadership from the outside.

Turk has been pretty set against Japanese style activities since the beginning and has a reputation for not working in their behalf. They manage to survive without his help but it is pretty evident that judo, for example, does not have a strong following.

The young Nisei I talked to claim there is plenty to keep them occupied. The Christian churches are well organized and carry on many organizations. There is also a good deal of musical activity.

Turk's greatest failings appear to be his reluctance to delegate authority, his inability to provide leadership for club work and his constant frustration at not getting the kind of voluntary cooperation he thinks he should have.

FINANCING OF C.A.

Mr. Johnson regrets that the Community Council is no longer able to levy a license fee of a thousand dollars on Consumer Enterprises because it necessitates other means of raising funds. However, the C.A. at Granada has operated on its own since the first of the year and has about \$3,500 in the treasury. So far, Mr. Turk is handling funds in conjunction with an informally constituted board. I urged that this structure be formalized either as a trust or a coop. Mr. Johnson as an old coop enthusiast favors this type of plan rather than a trust and hopes it can be worked out. He was uncertain whether it was permissible for such a coop to incorporate. I assured him that it was.

At present the Amache Recreation Association is giving the YW \$25 a month and is giving similar subventions to other groups. It has provided certain sports equipment, finances band concerts, etc. When equipment is lost in the blocks, the A.R.A. and the block share the replacement cost. The A.R.A. now includes two Block Managers and 5 others, mostly Issei. The paid accountant is resettling soon. Mr. Mattani, the most active of the A.R.A. members, has a lot of common sense. Although the A.R.A. board up to now has not been democratically selected, its members told me their connection with the block manager group and the Council keep it a representative body. I had a meeting with the group which was attended by four of them. They are an interested and hard working group, especially for volunteers.

C.A. PERSONNEL

The present staff is 42 but a cut of about 10 is contemplated. Because of a situation common to the entire project, too many of those on the payroll are at \$19. Of about 18 in that category at this time it is expected that only 3 or 4 will be retained.

BOY SCOUTS AND CAMPING

Johnson complained that the Boy Scout leaders in Pueblo, a Mr. Glinkman and Mr. Jack Britten of the Rocky Mountain Council, had served as an obstruction to camping plans. It might have been possible to send out the Scouts in trucks to help dismantle CCC camps in the mountains. The Pueblo Scouts, however, came forward with their own idea of having the evacuees clean up a camp site for the local Scout group in return for camping privileges. The question of transportation came up and the project faltered. Something may still be worked out in August.

At Granada there are 232 Scouts in six troops and 83 Cubs in three packs. They are having a Court of Honor in September and would like to know about the availability of Scouting films. (This data has been supplied.) As at Jerome, they are interested in substituting tests for the swimming requirements to become a First Class Scout.

Y.W.C.A. AND VINEYARD HARVEST CAMP

The YWCA is one of the best groups on the project. It has its own recreation building, nicely furnished with the help of the Denver YW. They even have their own ice box. The room is used for USO as well as other club meetings. Because it is nearest to Denver, Miss Briesemeister has kept close to the Granada picture.

Recently 13 evacuee girls, 15 Caucasian girls from Pueblo, 3 Negro girls and 1 or 2 of Mexican ancestry participated in a two week inter-racial harvest camp at Vineyard, Colorado, about 20 miles from Pueblo. It was hard to get the project organized, particularly because the parents of the Pueblo girls were not enthusiastic about the idea. The farmers also had to be convinced. The girls worked hard, however, picking beans, topping beets etc. They made more than enough money to cover their expenses, sometimes working on a piece work basis and sometimes on an hourly basis. They upheld neighborhood wage rates. When it came time for them to go the farmers wanted them to stay or to come back, or to have another group come.

During the period all the girls lived in the gymnasium of the Vineyard school. At first the evacuees were very retiring and held together by themselves. Pretty soon, however, they teamed up with other girls and asked permission to change the position of their cots. At the end of the period they were all mixed up. The only sour note came when the group wanted to swim in a public pool about 4 miles from Vineyard. The Town Council was willing to have the white girls and evacuees swim but would not permit the Negro or Mexican girls to use the pool. Instead, all the girls used the YW pool in Pueblo, but because of its greater distance could only go twice during the two week period. They also went to the movies in Pueblo. The Negro girls did not make a good adjustment and left before the two week period was up. According to Miss Briesemeister the evacuee girls were very enthusiastic about the experience and returned home hell-bent for relocation. Unfortunately, according to Miss Briesemeister, their ardor was dampened considerably by their parents.

Miss Briesemeister told me of the YW's intention of establishing a new hostel in the Middle West (possibly in Cleveland) where a dozen or so girls could stay for a period of three to six months. The building would also serve as a club house and rallying point for other young Nisei in the community.

I asked Miss Briesemeister whether in her judgment the YW would be willing to continue its work at Tule Lake after segregation. She said that she saw no reason why not - although it might be advisable not to make too much noise about it. She knows of several ardent YW members who will be there, and believes they will want to continue their organization.

Y.M.C.A.

Despite the early presence at the center of Mas Satow and Jimmy Yamanaka, both paid YMCA workers in Los Angeles, the YM has never thrived at Granada. This, I was told, is chiefly because its leaders were so thoroughly muzzled at Santa Anita that they have been unwilling to stick their necks out.

BASEBALL

At present there are 13 hard ball teams in league session, 5 in the AA and 8 in the A leagues. The organized softball season is over but 29 blocks have their own informal league functioning under the Recreation and Playground Unit of C.A.

ART SCHOOL

Granada has an art school which is serving the interest of residents as well as any I have seen. It is operated by two men who know their business. It serves the off hour needs of many mess and hospital workers as well as the needs of those working the normal work week. Several months ago a plan was under foot to transfer the art instructors to adult education but the instructors were unwilling to make the change from C.A.

MOVIES

C.A. operates the movies and seems to be doing a good job. One machine is rented from WRA and two from other sources. They do not pay rental for the halls. The admission charges are 5 and 10 cents. By using the high school auditorium two nights a week they expect to cut down the number of shows now given in the various blocks.

RELOCATION MOVIES

I had an interesting talk with McClelland, Knodell and Rademaker concerning the use of relocation movies. They think it is a swell idea. They had the following comments: (1) The people are vitally interested - no cartoon or sweetener is necessary; (2) Programs should be printed in advance in Washington in English and Japanese; (3) Program unit should be at the center at least 4 days; (4) The Committee should preview films on their arrival at the project; (5) There should be a binder title and the series should be plugged as such.

SPRING CARNIVAL

A successful Spring carnival was held, at which the first center-wide Shibui performances were a feature. The performers had hoped to use the high school auditorium but had to content themselves with an outdoor stage. Over a thousand dollars was raised.

MUSIC

The school, which is handling the main features of the summer activity program, is doing some pretty interesting things in the musical line. Rehearsals were going on for four concerts, three instrumental and one vocal, to be held on successive Friday nights. The Amache Recreation Association at the meeting I attended decided to aid these concerts by a cash grant.

USE OF NEW SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

Community Activities and Education Sections have worked out a deal in this connection. C.A. pays \$7.50 rental for all performances for which a charge is made. This goes to the school welfare fund. Only performances in English are permitted. This has been a disappointment to the Shibal group, but is considered necessary in view of the adverse publicity encountered in Colorado before the school was built.

The school, of course, schedules its own affairs. All other affairs are routed through Community Activities. For example, if a block wants to sponsor a program it must clear through C.A., which handles the actual booking arrangements with the school in each case.

The plan is to have community movies shown in the auditorium on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. I was present for the first of these performances. The job of setting up and arranging the chairs is a considerable one and all of us had to pitch in in order to have the seating arranged in time for the performance, attended by about 700.

RELIGION

No apparent difficulties here. Two Buddhists priests are the only ones not paid by their congregations. There is no split in the Buddhist church here. All Protestant ministers are being paid from the outside. The Seventh Day Adventist minister is receiving approximately \$15 a week.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

I attended a meeting of the Committee on Public Affairs which took most of an afternoon. The meeting was lead by Sam Gordon, who is in charge of adult education. Among those present were Miss Hudson (hospital nurse), Johnson, Terry, McClelland, Knodell, Gordon, Rademaker, Moore, Turk and Tomlinson, and evacuees representing the Council, Block Managers, Pioneer, Churches, Blue Star Mothers, and the community at large. Chief points of discussion were farm labor, segregation, relocation and employment cuts. In regard to segregation the group felt it could be useful chiefly in welcoming new residents to the center and in spreading reliable public information on the segregation plan. The Relocation Committee of

Knodell, McClelland, Rademaker and Mrs. Ramsland will report back to the Public Affairs Committee as well as to Mr. Lindley. Evacuees will be added to it. A Segregation Committee was set up consisting of a Block Manager, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Moore.

COUNCIL

I attended a Council meeting at which the main points of discussion were the employment cuts, the snippy treatment given evacuees by an evacuee hospital receptionist and the desire of the Councilmen for a paid executive committee of five. On this latter point, Johnson proposes instead one paid executive secretary. There are four Issei on the Council. Jimmy Yamanaka, Council Chairman, presented his resignation to devote full time to his welfare job. The Council prevailed on him to continue as a member if not chairman.

A Block Manager attended the Council meeting. This is apparently a reciprocal arrangement, though Council members said it was often hard to find time to go.

VISITS TO PROJECT

Probably because quite a few evacuees have returned to Granada from indefinite leave, Lindley is discouraging all visits of evacuees except of soldiers. He is of the opinion that we must be tougher about granting such permissions.

One couple who returned to the project with a child left it with the child's grandparents and then departed. As it turned out, the child had a contagious disease and several others were infected before it was hospitalized.

EMPLOYMENT CUT

At least three questions raised by the employment cuts at Granada were brought to my notice: (1) Was the Coop affected thereby? (It took a special wire to find out this was not the case.); (2) If terminated workers want other jobs and can't be assigned, are they eligible for public assistance grants; (3) There was an impression locally that there would be a 20 per cent blanket cut of workers in all departments. This would of course have been unfair to those which had operated economically in the past.

SEGREGATION

This should have light effect at Granada. Of 106 original "no" answers all but 15 have changed their answers. In addition, four others have transferred to Granada since registration making 19 in all. Of the 91 who changed, 61 did so before the military team left and 30 after they had gone.

WRA Library Washington

RESTRICTED

by John Baker

NOTES ON GRANADA
November 7 & 8

Generally good construction in center, stoves all installed. Plenty of water but cannot be used for drinking because of old pipes used for mains. Water hauled from Granada for drinking purposes.

Probably a serious fire hazard exists in use of tile flues. First fire several weeks ago revealed tile is subject to cracking and at first ceiling boards were in actual contact with flues. This has been ordered changed by cutting larger openings, but hazard is still present.

Fire department, as described to me, seems inadequate in manpower and equipment.

Schools in operation, using recreation halls for classrooms. Visited center over week-end so did not get to see them in operation. Most teachers, as well as other staff members, live in Lamar because of lack of staff housing at project; hauled back and forth daily in truck equipped with board seats and canvas top. WRA has purchased ranch property nearby including house large enough to accommodate about 20 persons and several smaller houses, which eventually will be used for staff quarters after present occupants have harvested their crops. Probably not available to WRA until February.

Community government seems to be muddled in minds of many staff members and consequently in minds of evacuees. Johnson, community services director, described system to me. Council composed of Nisei. A parallel group of Issei representatives has been elected with representatives of each block. One or the other may be the block

manager, decision being made by Johnson or his staff; emphasis placed on bi-lingual ability for block managers. When council election was held recently most evacuees and most candidates thought election was for block managers. Director and head of community services were not in agreement on organization of government or relationship of community council to block managers, hence no precise explanation was given to evacuees. The Issei group is known as advisors, and its members have come forth with many proposals which would enhance their power in the community: permitting the advisory group to approve or reject acts of the council, etc.; principal concession thus far has been joint meetings of advisors and council forming a body called the assembly. There has been considerable pressure on the part of Issei to make council jobs undesirable to Nisei. Johnson reported several Nisei wanted to resign after election -- but he talked them out of the notion.

Community store doing business of several hundred dollars a day. Montgomery Ward pays ten percent commission on catalog orders handled by store and this represents considerable volume. Evacuees have been permitted to go into Lamar or Granada to shop "if they can get transportation". Usually this is only one way transportation -- frequently with staff members -- but evacuees have become a common sight in Lamar. Business men welcomed their patronage -- although hotel refused to serve them in the dining room, except for private parties when evacuees have taken over entire dining room for wedding parties. Several staff members said resentment of evacuees had been rather strong in Lamar but seemed to be subsiding. Business

men threw a dinner party for some of the evacuees and WRA officials. -- No comment to indicate whether rest of townspeople like the idea or not.

During tight coal situation few weeks ago, several evacuees were hired by coal dealer who had contract but insufficient trucks and men. WRA trucks were sent to haul coal by one WRA official after another had said they could not be used for this purpose. The coal situation was described by one staff member as being the result of lack of desire of young evacuees to take on an undesirable job. My feeling is that the evacuees were willing to test the administration to see to what ends they could go without bringing punitive measures. The end result was that council members volunteered to distribute coal.

About 1000 evacuees have gone to beet fields; some have returned; others have sent money back; everyone knows they are making more than \$19. a month outside -- hence there is little disposition to work on dirty jobs such as hauling coal. There is a general feeling among the WRA staff at Granada that it will be impossible to conduct an agricultural program on the basis of \$16. or \$19. per month wages; talk of leasing land to evacuees, let them produce food, then WRA would buy it from them; workers in turn would pay subsistence to WRA.

"Granada Pioneer" is name of paper -- staff headed by Oski Taniwaki, formerly on English section of Japanese paper in Los Angeles; #2 man, Toshio Ninomiya, less oriental in appearance and manner, formerly worked on British paper in Tokyo, former wireless operator on ship; Bob Hirano, news editor, younger, some newspaper experience.

Staff afraid of domination by cooperative association if and when paper becomes community enterprise. Feel they have more editorial freedom now. McClelland probably has granted staff more freedom than desirable -- and he agrees that this is the case. The staff does not have the confidence of WRA administrators, or of the council. I got the feeling that their general attitude is that of amateur journalists -- and that they are not mature enough to be given unlimited authority and responsibility for a newspaper.

A group of Issei have formed a literary group and propose putting out a newspaper in the Japanese language for residents of the center who prefer this language. To me, this seemed to be only a duplication of the translations provided by the "Pioneer" staff -- or in violation of the WRA policy on translations. When consulted, I recommended that WRA funds not be used for such a publication.

The Family Relocation Counseling program in Granada Relocation Center has been in existence for about nine months and during that time has demonstrated the value of the social casework approach in problems of resettlement. It has operated entirely on a service basis in helping families to think constructively about their plans for the future. Self-determination on the part of the individual or family is a cardinal principle of social case work, and is necessarily a slow process. Speed in developing plans is translated in the minds of the evacuees into pressure, and pressure leads to resistance. Therefore a process which goes slowly at first becomes in the end the quickest and surest, since it does not have to spend time in breaking down resistance built up by its own process. In this connection it has been necessary for the workers to spend a great deal of time in interpreting the program of counseling, and in doing so have been singularly successful not only in obviating the need for resistance to the counseling program but also in reducing the resistance to the resettlement program in general. Person after person has been surprised and pleased to learn that this is a program to help them solve their problems regarding the future according to their own desires and not according to the desires of the worker.

This means that the unique contribution of the social caseworker to the resettlement program has been to build up a relationship of acceptance and understanding with the evacuee in which he is able to talk freely about his problems and is thus willing to accept help in thinking constructively about his own future.

We have discovered that many people in the Center are not only blocked with regard to relocation, but are also blocked with regard to discussing the subject with Caucasian personnel. Wherever there is bitterness toward evacuation the case worker has given the evacuee every opportunity to talk it out and thus relieve the tension built up by his bitterness. As long as the evacuee is thinking negatively, he is unable to make any progress in planning for the future. When he feels a sense of acceptance on the part of the worker and realizes that he is able to express his feelings, hopes, fears and resentments without fear of recrimination or counterattack then he is able to go on to the next step in his development which is to plan for his own future. During this process, the evacuee has gained confidence not only in the worker, but he has also gained confidence in himself and his ability to face problems outside the relocation center. Thus, many of the results of counseling are intangible and cannot be measured statistically.

The worker has found that it is often possible to overcome the individual or family's emotional blocks by securing more adequate information from the field office, and to arrange in advance for their physical welfare such as adequate housing, health facilities, educational facilities, etc.

The A family consists of husband, wife, five year old son, and a semi-invalid sister age 27. Mr. A. had been employed in Chicago for nearly a year. Mrs. A. was anxious to join him, but her plans were

complicated by the semi-invalid sister for whom she felt responsible. She did not want to place too great a responsibility on her husband. Mrs. A. would not be able to secure employment because of her small son, and the sister could not accept employment outside the home because of her semi-invalid condition. Mrs. A. in talking to the worker wondered about home employment for her sister. A family summary was sent to the Chicago Office inquiring about possible home employment for the sister. The reply stated that these opportunities were limited, but that they felt some satisfactory type of employment could be worked out. This relieved Mrs. A. from the feeling that she was placing too great a responsibility on her husband, and gave the sister a feeling of independence. Pullman accommodation were secured, and the Chicago Office was notified of their arrival date. This case first came to the attention of the Counseling unit in June when Mrs. A. wanted to resettle but could not cope with the situation. Interviews with Mrs. A. continued over a period of four months, during which she gradually gained the confidence she needed in order to face the problems outside the relocation center.

Mr. B. age 22, 4F, single, and eldest son had been working in a filling station in Chicago for a year. His brother aged 20 also single had passed his pre-induction physical. Both were hesitant to take the family out because of their draft status. Mr. B. however, felt he should not delay any further getting the family out. He returned to the center for his mother age 52, sister 19, brother 15, and a sister 14. The family was financially secure due to resources left by the father on his death 6 months before evacuation. Mr. B. wanted to secure a house for his family in the suburbs of Chicago because he thought it would be a healthier environment for the younger children. A friend agreed to find a house for him, and Mr. B. returned to the center to pack. After finishing packing he received a wire from the friend that she had been unsuccessful in securing a house. Mr. B. came to the office asking for help because he feared his mother would be unwilling to go since she had heard so many stories from her friends in the center about outside conditions. He felt it was necessary to complete his plans as soon as possible. Arrangements were made with the Chicago office for temporary accommodations for the entire family. Just before leaving Mr. B. secured word that a house had been found and the entire family relocated to Chicago. The principle problem was the emotional conflict of the mother, and the necessity for prompt action between the center and the field office.

J. R. McFarling,
Supervisor
Family Relocation Counseling Unit

November 20, 1944
cc: Granada Reports Officer

Granada Relocation Officer

EDUCATION AT AMACHE

The mass evacuation of about 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the area of the Western Defense Command in March, 1942 marked a unique point in American history. The subsequent establishment of the War Relocation Authority and the development of the relocation centers marked a new venture in government and the control of a minority group.

Colorado residents have been intensely interested in the entire program because of the Granada Relocation Project at Amache near Lamar. Educators are interested because this center provides education for children and adults under a unique agreement between the Colorado State Department of Education, the United States Office of Education, and the War Relocation Authority. [This agreement gives to the State the right to approve the appointment of the Superintendent of Education and a Board of Consultants, assurance of the employment of certified teacher, the inclusion of course-of-study requirements, and minimum days of attendance.] The Authority assumes full financial responsibility for the provision of physical facilities, supplies, and staff, with the staff members appointed by the United States Civil Service Commission. The United States Office of Education ^{services of} ~~acts in an advisory capacity for the entire educational~~ *are available on request for consultation and* ~~advice on the WRA educational program.~~ [A] [B]

The Amache school system provides educational opportunity "from the cradle to the grave." Children three and four years old may attend half-day sessions of pre-schools. During 1943-44 these classes, ^{from} in five units, enrolled 250 to 300 children. English language usage and play opportunities were the core of this program. These units were equipped principally with home-made devices and staffed entirely by evacuee (Japanese-American) workers under the supervision of the elementary school principal.

The elementary school program has been carried on in enlarged barrack-type rooms heated by stoves. Auditorium facilities have been provided by

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remodeling a block mess-hall and equipping it with a platform stage and folding chairs. The kindergarten and grades one through six enrolled 845 children for whom 20 teachers were employed. Books, supplies, and library facilities have been very adequate, compensating somewhat for the poor classroom facilities.

In the elementary school, particular emphasis has been placed upon the language arts and social studies. In a sense, these subjects have constituted a "core program" in which close relationships between the two fields have been maintained.

The secondary school, grades seven through twelve, is well housed in a temporary structure containing excellent general classrooms, library, industrial arts and mechanical shops, homemaking rooms, and auditorium-gymnasium facilities.

The outstanding developments at the secondary school level include the core program of English and Social Studies, the courses in homemaking, industrial arts, and agriculture. In all grades, except the twelfth, all pupils are taught in the core program of English and Social Studies for not less than two consecutive hours under the same teacher. Books, supplies, and visual aids were especially selected for this program. The agricultural students in a half-day program, supplemented by Saturday and summer work, farmed 565 acres of varied crops and in addition carried through extensive stock breeding and feeding projects.

Vocational education for high school pupils has provided for extensive job training through part-time employment in a wide variety of project activities. Close relationships between the employees and the school have made this work-experience fruitful to all.

Adult education has been directed toward three principal ends. The first, to provide instruction in the English language for those who were non-English speaking or who were deficient in its use. Second, to provide vocational



skills which might assist adults in securing new jobs in new communities. Third, to provide avocational skills and leisure-time activities in which adults might engage for personal development and satisfaction.

English classes have been designed to give primary emphasis to oral usage. No attempt has been made to develop formal grammatical knowledge. The enrollment level has been quite constant with as many as 300 attending both day and evening classes. Speaking English is a difficult task for most adults because of the many basic differences in pronunciation and construction between Japanese and English.

Vocational skills in sewing and pattern drafting, flower making, commercial subjects, woodworking, electrical installation and maintenance, and other fields have given many evacuees the ability and confidence to go out into new communities where they have established themselves as useful citizens.

In the relocation center, recreational and avocational activities have been absolutely necessary. The entirely new way of life gave both men and women many hours in which time dragged heavily allowing opportunities for gossip, rumor, and discontent. For the first time in their lives many adults have found time to follow their interests. Sewing, knitting, flower making, wood carving, drawing, painting, the study of history and literature provide constant outlets for several hundred. The products of their hands are outstanding proof of artistic and creative ability. In many cases new skills have resulted in new vocations and sources of income.

Quite naturally, everyone is interested in the cost of this extensive program. Before exploring cost figures it is well to explain certain factors which are involved. First, it should be remembered that the educational program is in operation eleven months of the year. Second, the schools started "from scratch" without backlogs of supplies or equipment. Purchases had to be



made at wartime prices. Third, many services have been secured through the employment of evacuees at the low monthly wage of either \$16 or \$19 per month, not including subsistence and clothing allowances. In general, however, no great saving has been effected by this low wage scale for many people have been employed who, because of low ability, poor education, lack of experience and competition for jobs have been far from efficient in their work. There have been many, of course, who through conscientious, intelligent service, have made the program possible.

~~The following table gives the cost per pupil for the fiscal year, July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 based upon the average daily attendance at each level.~~ [C]

Included are normal current operating costs for salaries, supplies, heat, light, water, and the depreciated value of equipment. The average daily attendance for the year was adversely ^a affected by two important factors and it is not a true measure of the load which was actually carried. The first factor is the result of an infantile paralysis epidemic which, during three months, reduced school attendance materially. The second is the summer enrollments ^{which} especially in the secondary school, were far below those of the regular school year because many pupils were "outside" working in both agriculture and industry while others were employed in full-time project jobs because of local labor needs.

~~| Total Cost and Cost Per Pupil in
Average Daily Attendance
Fiscal Year 1943-44 | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|----------------|
| | Total Cost | A.D.A. | Cost Per Pupil |
| Nursery School | \$ 3,816 | 172 | \$ 22.19 |
| Elementary | 44,695 | 655 | 68.24 |
| Secondary | 94,059 | 858 | 109.62 |
| Adult | 8,465 | 277 | 39.56 |~~ [D]

~~Measured against these costs one might well ask if the educational return has justified the expenditures.~~ All schools produce certain intangible results

which can not be measured. Amache's schools are no exception. In fact, there are probably more unmeasurable outcomes in Amache than there are in most school systems because of constant emphasis upon attitude building. Rather complete testing at all levels indicate^s that, in general academic learning, the schools have done a better than average job with a student group which conforms to the national average of intelligence. In certain fields, the measureable outcomes have been sufficiently above the norm to be notable. In no case have tests shown any marked inferiority.

The intangible outcomes and the unmeasured growth in the development of strong, positive, American attitudes is probably most important. In this respect superior work has been done. The reshaping of the ideas, ideals and convictions of a people rudely segregated from the rest of American society because of their race has been a major achievement. During two years of operation the schools have transferred many pupils to public schools throughout the United States. Several hundred (525) high school graduates have gone to many colleges and universities, into employment in many occupations, and into military service. How well the schools have done their job can be determined only in the success of former pupils. Thus far, former Amache students have adjusted themselves with uniform success to a wide variety of school, college, occupational, and military situations. This adaptability speaks well for the inherent ability of students, for their positive American attitudes, and for the work of the Amache schools.





GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

AMACHE, COLORADO

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Documentation Report

WRA RELOCATION TEAM MEETINGS

at-115

The WRA relocation team, composed of Dr. P. A. Webber of Salt Lake City and Harold Fistere of Cleveland, visited the Amache center to address community wide meetings for a four-day period on relocation problems last week, Monday through Thursday night at the Terry Hall.

Dr. P. A. Webber, born in Michigan, spent most of his adult life in Japan as an educator and a missionary and founded the San Iku Gakuin school near Tokyo. He was a student of the Japanese language for years at the University of Tokyo. Dr. Webber, who speaks the Japanese language very fluently, interpreted Mr. Fistere's speeches for the benefit of the many Isseis who were in attendance. This team, with resettlement program as the main topic, met with various groups--block managers, relocation committee, community council, high school students and teachers, project staff members (appointed personnel and evacuees) and other interested groups. Mr. Fistere gave pointers on the latest facts concerning relocation opportunities in the different parts of the country. The majority of the crowd in attendance were Issei, who in the most part, were curious to hear Dr. Webber speak the Japanese language, and only 5 to 10% were Nisei.

In addressing the relocation meeting, Harold Fistere of the Cleveland relocation office, declared that resettlement is entirely up to the evacuees. If the evacuees are convinced that they are satisfied with the relocation center life and have no desire to re-enter into the normal life of the outside, then the WRA cannot help them in any way. But, on the other hand, if the evacuees feel that the outside life is more attractive and desirable, then the WRA can help evacuees get re-established. In regards to his statement of aiding the evacuees, the Issei brought up the question of finance. Fistere informed his listeners that "No financial aid will be granted by the WRA except for the present allotment plus the traveling expense. Family units in need of financial aid may secure them from other Government agencies such as the Farm credit, Farm Security Administration, etc., which has been set up to provide financial aid for this type of cases."

Since the information presented was of a general nature, it did not help much on resettlement of evacuees, especially that of the Issei. Nevertheless, the Issei were very pleased and impressed with Dr. Webber's talk in the Japanese language.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Amache, Colorado
August 2, 1945

REPORT ON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Merced Assembly Center School was opened on June 10, 1942 and was closed on August 21, 1942 - a session of 11 weeks. It was an informal educational program conducted for a limited time. There were many handicaps and difficulties to cope with throughout the session, but due to the splendid co-operation of the Administration officials, teachers, and the residents of the Center, we feel we can call the school -- though brief -- a success. It was an experience very peculiar and unique in the history of American education. We shall attempt to give a brief picture of the work done by the Education Department.

BACKGROUND

Merced Assembly Center and Its People:

Merced Assembly Center was a community made up of 4500 Japanese of which about 1000 were school-age children. All the people were evacuees, forced by the war to leave their normal way of living for the duration and to reside temporarily in this Center. Under their smiles and seemingly good humor, there could be detected a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty.

The Issei were concerned over their immediate families in Japan; all were worried about their relatives and friends in other Centers. However, the greatest concern was that of the Nisei, or the Second Generation. They asked: "Why weren't we, American citizens to the core, not asked to help for the cause of our country?" and "What does the future hold for us after we are released from the Relocation Center?"

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WAR RELOCATION PROJECT AT Amache, Colorado

Official Verifying
Report

Paul J. Terry
Superintendent of Education

	Total No. of Pupils Enrolled	* Number of Caucasian Teachers	** Number of Evacuee Teachers
Nursery Schools	125	1	1
Kindergarten	92	1	1
Elementary 1-6	683	18	2
Jr. High School 7-9	436	11	2
Sr. High School 10-12	598	15	5
Continuation School			
College Age Group			
Re-training Group			
Other Adult Education	987	0	0

Unusual Occurrences:

Remarks: At the end of January there will be nine more certified teachers: Elementary 3; Jr. High 3; and Sr. High 3.

Date: December 23, 1942

* Only teachers have been included in these data. Principals were excluded.

** Only fully qualified evacuee teachers have been included in these data.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Just a few days before New Year's, I was asked by Oski Taniwaki, our Managing Director, to compile a generalized report on our Center's athletic set-up for your department. I hope this will give you some idea of what we are doing in this center.

As far as our center sports program is concerned, it is very limited, due greatly to lack of proper facilities. Yet, finding sports ever a necessity, the recreation department is doing their share in putting it over with what little equipment they are offered.

The first organized sport activity in here was touch football. It was started to substitute a demand made on tackle football, which was ruled out by the recreation department, because proper playing togs were not available. Twelve teams participated in the two leagues which, after two months of playing, came to a close on Christmas Day.

With the closing of touch football leagues, basketball took the interest of the center's sport enthusiasts. Yet, at present, because difficulties have risen from holiday activities, the leagues have not been formed.

Probably you might have heard news about our center basketball teams going to Granada to play with the Caucasian teams. We have and we are expecting this to continue. Since Granada is just a mile from here and is the closest gymnasium, the recreation department has made an arrangement to this effect.

Besides basketball the other center sports are judo and ping pong.

The girls of the center have yet to organize an activity for their sport program. We believe basketball will be started by them in the near future.

In the center high school, intramural basketball is the chief interest, although some teams from the high school have gone out to participate in outside games with the neighboring schools.

The prep girls are also playing intramural basketball, which is their interest in the sports activity of the school; yet some of them have seen a few outside games.

Submitted by
Jiro Sumita
Sports editor
Pioneer Staff

Granada

marked
1.91

To: Mr. John Embree
From: Bradford Smith

The Rocky Nippon has opened a branch office in the Granada Relocation Center and appointed a distributor in every block. Notices are variously signed, Shusui Matsui and Shajin Nanyo. The latter name, "Sandman of the Southern Hill," may be one of Mr. Matsui's pen names.

The Hokubei Nisei Bungei, "Nisei literates of North America" (formerly the Santa Nisei Bungei), editor, Seijiro /Matsui/, has headquarters at the Granada Relocation Center. The same Seijiro /Matsui/ is head of the Hokubei Nisei Senkusha Domei, or "Federation of Nisei Pioneers." He prays that there may be printed in The Rocky Nippon material deeply binding that paper and those who think alike scattered in the camps. The same individual is a member of the Granada Noka Taikai, or "Granada Agriculturists Association," in which two Issei are associated with him.

Another organization, The Amerika Ryuten Bungei, "American Circulating Literature /or Literates/," with Shusui Matsui as Editor, also has headquarters at the Granada Relocation Center.

AMACHE WAR CASUALTY LIST

- October 15, 1944, Wounded in France
Pvt. Paul Tadashi Yasaki, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Kozo Yasaki, 9K-2-E
- October 31, 1944, Killed in action in France
Pvt. Toshiaki Shoji, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rina
Shoji, 9H-9E
- October 27, 1944, Missing in action in France
Sgt. Harry Hiroshi Tokushima, 27, son of Mr. and
Mrs. John T. Tokushima, 6E-4F
- October 28, 1944, Slightly wounded in France
Pfc. Harry Nakabe, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jinsaburo
Nakabe, 11F-4E&F
- October 30, 1944, Wounded in France
Pvt. Eichi Wakamatsu, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eitaro
Wakamatsu, 11G-4-B
- October 31, 1944, Missing in action in France
Sgt. Ned T. Nakamura, 28, brother of Mr. K. Nakamura,
9L-11F
- November 1, 1944, Slightly wounded in France
Pfc. Robert Ichigi Kashiwagi, 24, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Frank Hauto Kashiwagi, 3F-2-D
- November 3, 1944, Wounded in France
Sgt. Ken Okamura, 27, son of Mr. Sakuimon Okamura,
3F-12-F
- November 4, 1944, Killed in action in France
Pfc. Shigeo Tabuchi, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Buntaro
Tabuchi, 8E-9C
- November 5, 1944, Seriously wounded in France
S/Sgt. Kay Keijiro Kashiwabara, 24, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Mitsuo Kashiwabara, 12E-4B
- November 17, 1944, Seriously wounded (second time) in France
Pfc. Hughes H. Tataru, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Na-
ochi Tataru, 12H-7D

AMACHE WAR CASUALTY LIST

- October 27, 1944, Killed in Action in France
Sgt. Harry Hiroshi Tokushima, 27, only son of
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Tokushima, 6E-4F.
- November 6, 1944, Killed in Action in France
Pvt. Eso Masuda, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eiichi
Masuda, 9H-6D.
- November 6, 1944, Killed in Action in France
Pvt. Katsu Okida, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Yoichiro Okida, 11G-8D.
- November 6, 1944, Wounded in Action in France
Pfc. Ernest Makita, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Haruyo Makita, 9H-4AB.
- November 7, 1944, Wounded in Action in France
Sgt. Sam Hara, 34, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hara.

AMACHE WAR CASUALTY LIST

- November 1944, Prisoner of War in Germany
Pfc. Woodrow Yamaga, second son of Rev. and
Mrs. Yuzuru Yamaga, 12H, present address,
Twin Fall, Idaho.
- November 1944, Missing in Action in France
Pfc. William Yamaga, son of Rev. and Mrs.
Yuzuru Yamaga, 12H, present address, Twin
Fall, Idaho.
- December 13, 1944, Wounded in Action in France
Pvt. Mitsuye Oshita, 19, son of Mrs. Kasumi
Oshita, 7G-8E.

12/23/42 Community Council (Reports Section)

✓ Aug. 27, 1942, when some 214 evacuees came from Merced AC, Moore (hsing director) held general meeting & a committee of 5 was chosen to represent the new residents and to counsel with and aid Moore and Harbison (acting PD).

Committee:

George Miyama, Chmn; Geo. Tashiro, sec'y; Tomo Nishizaki, Seitaro Fukuhara, Joe Kayokata. Later Nishizaki became chmn; then Kayokata with Nishizaki as secy. Served until first gen'l election.

✓ As each block became occupied, a committeeman met with new residents & asked them to send a rep. to meet with them. Committee also invited former ward reps and active community leaders from the several ACs to participate in the various meetings. This enlarged group was self-named the Granada Relocation Center Assembly and served until the first formal election was held Oct. 16.

✓ "The chief concern of the original committee of five was the preservation of harmony among the center residents and the administrative staff, and the rendering of all possible assistance in the rapid organization of a smooth-running community. As each new member was introduced to the assembly he was welcomed and impressed with the idea of forgetting former organizations and ties and of taking part in this new community upon the basis of equality for all residents. He was also instructed to carry back the message to the people in his block urging their cooperation to establish this as a peaceful center. Stress was placed upon the avoidance of cliques and divisions such as Issei-Nisei, Merced-Santa Anita, etc. As it so happened, the membership of the assembly was composed of an equal number of Issei and Nisei and from the two assembly centers. Perhaps, due, in a large measure, to the efforts and attitudes of the original five committee men, the assembly set about its business with a complete absence of internal friction."

✓ Blocks 6G & 6F were used for ad. offices & m. p. quarters until permanent quarters were established.... Assembly "assisted at induction, helped to set up cots and in opening units, opened up new kitchens, etc. Relayed information & explained ad. rulings & policies. To this end various dept heads were invited to speak at assembly meetings and info. passed on to block. No bulletin or newspaper. Assembly was "walking information desk."

✓ Assembly set up committees to carry on work of assisting ad offices in setting up tempo self-govt., housing, baby-food & hosp., water & street, coal, press, and negotiating committees. "So it appears the function of the assembly and its committees at this time was not concerned so much with policy-making as acting as a liaison agent between the Caucasian administrative officers and the residents."

✓ Acting PD Harbison called general election for Oct. 16, 1942; announced it thru newly established Bulletin. 1 rep was to be elected from each block to form a tempo com council of 29 members, all citizens. These people were officially designated as block reps. At the same election an adviser was also elected from each block to assist the block rep. The former, in almost every instance was an elder resident, a non-citizen. At the following meetings of the tempo council, both representative & adviser attended & participated in the business of the council. There also existed among the residents of each block a person who was chosen as block mgr. whose duties were confined solely to attending the immediate minor needs of the block and who did not possess any political powers. However, many residents of the center, when asked to elect a representative, did so under the impression that they were

choosing new managers who did possess the legal power to enact laws. Their belief in the synonymy of the two terms consequently led to much confusion. This was further increased by the fact that many who were already managers were now being entrusted with the new position of representative.

This situation did not become clarified until the latter part of November.

Meetings held daily with Masao Satow, chairman-elect.

In many instances, the elected block representatives or advisers already occupied the position of block mgr and had been attending the assembly meetings unofficially representing his block. Those bl mgrs who were not elected to either office as rep. or advisor continued to attend the newly-formed tempo council meetings.

Former assembly committees dissolved and new committees appointed.

J. Yuzawa: School, rec, rel., social welfare
B. Umezawa: Press, pub. rel.
Dr. M. Miyamoto: health, sanit.
R. Okubo: Agriculture
F. M. Tsuchiya: comm. enterprise
Transp., supply & maintenance: K. Tsuchiya
Kahn Komai: Law & order

"Perhaps the very nature of attendance enabling a representative point of view on all questions brought up for discussion has aided in the smooth running of the tempo council to date and in the establishment of a Center "esprit de corp" of which not only the residents but the administrative staff may well be proud. On the other hand, the same admixture has resulted in much time being spent on discussions of subjects perhaps not strictly within the compass of a council's jurisdiction, e. g. the incorporation of block managers' business within the temporary council meetings."

Tempo council drew up charter for permanent council. Org. committee appointed and met with Satow as chmn. On Nov. 12, first draft was presented to PD. It provided for: (1) assembly of 1 rep and 1 advisor from each block (rep to be citizen, elected, and advisor to be Issei, apptd by PD); (2) Community Council of 5 members, each representing one of 5 districts to be formed in center and (3) Judicial Commission.

Dec. 2, Smart rejected this first draft and explained "it was not in accord with WRA regulations which denied non-citizen participation in a self-governing group."

Dec. 8, citizen members of tempo council met in separate session and relinquished jobs as block managers, which position by this time was accorded full-time compensation, recommending the thus vacated jobs to their respective block advisers, who were non-citizens, "in order to continue the active participation of the latter group in the community affairs and also as a gesture of good will to their fellow leaders."

14 of the 29 tempo cc were involved. "This is our sincere gesture of good-will and ~~respect~~ expression of our desire that the respected Issei residents of this center participate actively in some responsible capacity in our community life."

G. Kitabayashi, G. Tashiro, R. Nakatani, A. Inaba, H. Okada,
G. Dote, Saburo Cujow, JK Yoshino, G. Otani, T. Saito, G. Kumura, H. Shimizu, K. Iki,
F. Tsuchiya. (Block Mgr-Block Rep.)

(The fifteen not listed above: S. Eejima, M. Kumra, Y. Nishimura, K. Komai, T. Kawashima, E. Sugioka, D. Sugimoto, M. Satow, Grace Fujita, S. Muto, G. Watanabe, Grace Yokouchi, M. Fujimoto, D. S. Suzuki, AS Takata, T. Takai

Dec. 11, second revised form: (1) Council of 29 citizens, 21 yrs & over, elected; (2) executive committee of 5 elected among council members, each rep. district; (3) Judicial Commission of 8 (3 AP; 5 evacuees appointed by Council); (4) Arbitration Commission of 15 residents apptd by Council.

Final form approved Dec. 28. Org. Committee: Satow, chairman; FMTsuchiya, H. Shimizu, Toichi Domoto, K. Iki, J. Kayokata, Dr. T. Shiina, R. Okubo, T. Nishizaki, F. Konno. Five cits, 5 Issei. Unfortunate that WRA regulations prohibit the non-citizen Issei from taking part in the self-govt set up as council members but opportunity for Nisei to try wings.

GRANADA

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Nishizaki, Tomotaro T.

38; Okayama; Japan HS; Chicago HS; UChic, 3 yrs, bus. adm.; grocery store proprietor; Mgr Mutual Credit Society of LA for last 10 yrs; fishing. *merged?*

Fukuhara, Seitaro

43; Tottori; Chico HS, UCal, pol. sci & econ; ranch foreman (5 yrs), wholesale produce (10 yrs); sports *m.*

Tashiro, Kiyoshi George

28; Oakland; Turlock HS, science; prop. grocery store(8 yrs) *m.*

Miyama, Geo. Masao

25; Princeton, Colusa Co; Sacto JC, 1 yr; Ex. secy of Japanese Assn (2 yrs); ins. agent & notary public, (1 yr), Ex. secy JACL of Stockton 2 months & thru evac.

Kayokata, Yoshinobu Joe

25; Okayama; Okayama HS, SF HS grad; prop. veg mkt (11 yrs); fishing, golf, reading, goh, shogi, mah jong

COORDINATING COUNCIL 1/13/43 GRANADA (Repts Div)

Social welfare committee of Tempo Council, 11/17/42, discussed friction between residents formerly of Merced & Santa Anita Assembly centers. Decided to have reps. of various orgs. meet with the committee to discuss situation in order to prevent increase of friction and the formation of factions in this center. Letter to orgs.

Nov. 29 meeting: suggestions--encourage formation of hobby clubs, sunday school attendance, broaden rec., visit gang leaders, enlist aid of mothers, serve meals family style. COORDINATING COUNCIL formed, 1 rep. from each org. to meet once a week to study and smooth out problems of social nature arising within center.

Dec. 7, 1st meeting with Yuzawa presiding. Committee to distribute Xmas presents, another to sponsor leadership training course. Advisory bd of Ed. dept. reported against Coord Council-Satow delegated to explain. Turk favored council

Dec. 15: J. Yamanaka as chairman; Oniki, vice chairman; Grace Fujita, secy. Yamanaka is from Ed. dept, signifying their acceptance.

Chief work to make community more livable, prevent juvenile delinquency, and ~~promote~~ promotion of peaceful cooperation.

GRANADA Women's Federation

4 reps from each block, mouthpiece of women in camp and makes demands and dissatisfactions known to the administration, betters camp conditions and presents points men councilmen think superfluous.

Mrs. J. Kanazawa & Mrs. Kamiya are co-chairmen

Mrs. Joe Abe, secy: Committee members: Terami, Kato, Hinoki, Ogata, Kamiya, Narumi, Hagiwara, Takeyama, Yamasaki, Ohama.

Accomplishments: announcements of camp activities impt to mothers; infant feeding & nursery school interval feeding; partitions in women's latrines; clarification of milk & water reports; wrapping & distrib. of Xmas gifts; hastening of delivery of sewing machines. Anxious about young people in camp; wish to better camp conditions and improve public opinion. "Women are getting restless and desire to devote their spare time at home in rendering some sort of service such as needlework."

2/17/43 BLOCK MANAGERS (Repts. Divs) GRANADA

BM have been meeting in combined sessions first with center assembly & later with tempo c. c., probably because many BM held dual offices of tempo representative.

In early days, each newly-formed block selected one man to rep. them & work with ad. staff in organizing center affairs. As early as Aug. 26 they were put on payroll as BM. As each block filled, each was asked to select man to report to Johnson. By late Oct., nearly every block had BM.

At time of election of representatives to the tempo cc on Oct. 16, in 14 of the 29 blocks, the BM were also elected representatives. In practically all the remaining blocks the former were chosen as advisors to assist the reps. Thus the BM, assuming the extra roles of reps and advisors, attended the tempo council meetings, taking part in discussions and working actively on various committees.

Early in Sept., Bl runners were assigned to assist the BM.

Offices: unoccupied barracks unit, section of mess-hall, rec. hall, laundry room partitioned off. For uniformity, end of each laundry room was partitioned off as BM office and ready by first week of Jan., 1943.

who were also BRep

Dec. 17: 14 Nisei BM/resigned as BM to give BM job to Issei advisor since Issei could not participate in C.C. PD approves measure.

Formal Org of BM: None so far, attended tempo council meetings, discussed bl problems there, received ad. instructions from that body; rarely called into separate meetings
When new charter adopted and date set for council election, org. of BM formed;
Jan. 25, BM met with Kayokata, chairman pro-tem, and elected him chairman, Okubo, vice chairman, Nishizaki and Fujino as secretaries. Jan. 26, Johnson called BM meeting asking for org. with secretary to keep minutes and weekly meeting. Working basis of duties of BM; also discussed movies, gambling, landscaping, janitor service in rec halls, children left by mothers joining husbands at Crystal City, church programs, charter ratification, coop., clothing allowance, ironing bds., light globes, etc. New duty added-keeping daily pop. record in each block; visitors & newly arrived residents to clear thru mgr's offices. Committee to formulate by laws.

Temporary community Council, March, 1943 (Repts Div.) GRANADA

Jan. 20 to be date of ratification of permanent c. govt charter. BM and runners acted as election judges. Charter ratified by vote of 2460 to 580. 81% of voters represented. Of 29 blocks, 2 negative. Reasons: People objected to preamble on ground that charter restricted offices to certain groups (citizens) and therefore not truly democratic; not very many nisei among residents qualified to take office and hence Issei should be made eligible.

Feb. 5 set for date of election. 5 members of tempo council re-elected. Tempo council continued for two weeks deliberating on: membership campaign of "Amache Consumers Coop," 5 teams, 5 districts, \$5 per share, to be conducted by BM with aid of Council committee. By-laws mimeographed in English; then trans. into Japanese, but first a summary in Japanese was circulated but did more harm than good due to faulty translating. Term "hokinin" meaning promoters was used to describe members of org. committee, making coop movement seem to be sponsored by individuals for own profit. BM. said couldn't go ahead on campaign til impression created by circular corrected. Was use of work hokinin an error or used advisedly? "This touched off a lively discussion resulting in an offer of resig. by the entire c. enterprise committee." Explanations of error led to vote of confidence but campaign postponed until proposed by-laws completed and circulated.

Papers of incorporation signed Jan. 25, 1943, local coop becoming member of National Cooperative Inc. of Chicago, Ill.

Translations ready, campaign conducted Feb. 15-24, 1943. 2,387 members subscribing to 4,975 shares, \$24,975 capital.

Tempo council thru welfare committee sent token o-mochi to Hillcrest & Merced Hosp., arranged meeting of internees' family members with PD on Jan. 19 to discuss joining of husbands and fathers at Crystal City, Texas, also meeting arranged for them with Spanish vice-consul.

Jan. 23-special meeting of Tempo council & BM to discuss hospital matters with Dr. Thompson. "To specific questions his answers were general and indefinite, often vague."

Jan. 25-reg. meeting aired reactions to Thompson's visit. Disappointment that no constructive results of Jan. 23 meeting. "It was remarked that the members had not presented fully their thoughts on the matter as brought out in previous discussions; but the rebuttal was that they were prevented from discussing matters freely because they were reluctant to ~~make~~ embarrass Dr. Duffy who was present at the meeting. The chairman remarked that in the future 'if we feel a certain thing we ought to tell them.' Consensus: Thompson unfair in comparisons between center and outside and army service inasmuch as conditions in the center with many conveniences denied the residents were very different from normal communities where people lived in own homes. Thompson ordered curtailment of dental space; member of staff to be invited to tempo council also an MD. Committee apptd to see Harbison, who was unaware of orders.

Feb. 1, march of dimes, 1

Feb. 5, installation party suggested for councilmen-elect. Invitation from PD to tempo council, BM and councilmen elect to dinner, 7-F mess hall, Feb. 12 as guests of ad staff. Last week of term spent in planning coop drive, army enlistment program, reports of centers ag. activities. New body to take office Feb. 15

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Sports	RC-103	"
Talent Show	RC-104	"
Community Singing	RC-105	"
The Amache Little Theatre Group	RC-106	"
Saturday Night Dances	RC-107	"
USO DANCE	RC-108	"
Amache Little Theatre Outing	RC-109	3/16/43
<u>Religion</u>		
Christmas Gifts, Spirits	RI-100	1/13/43
Religion	RI-101	"
Christmas Gifts	RI-102	"
Sei Cho No Ie	RI-103	3/16/43
Granada Christian Sunday School	RI-104	"
Buddhism in America	RI-105	"
Non-Christian Religious Activities	RI-106	"

*(To be sent later)

Extract from Memo 2/5/43 - O. J. Buttedahl to John Baker
Subject: Observations on the reports job being done at Granada

DOCUMENTATION: They are doing a good job now, considering the fact that they have been mostly on their own, and I think we can look for even better results as they grow into the job and get a better understanding of what is wanted. I met with the documents staff separately. Toshio Ninomiya who heads the staff is a middle-aged chap who takes his responsibility very seriously. At the same time he is conscious of his own limitations; said he was not a "social scientist", but deeply interested in social problems; had worked on a paper in Japan for two years and one in Frisco for 20 years. There are 15 on the documents staff. He and staff were concerned about where the dividing line was between their work and that of Embree's social analyst. Did my best to clarify that point but it's something you can be a-mulling over. The staff reported some difficulty in getting the information they wanted; that they are regarded somewhat suspiciously by both the administrative staff and evacuees, principally, I think, because the job they are doing is not well understood. Some think the material they gather is for publication; but the biggest obstacle is in getting people to open up--everybody is cautious and afraid they may be sticking their necks out unnecessarily. To overcome such suspicions, the staff is mapping a little publicity campaign through the Pioneer to acquaint the center with the kind of work being done and the cooperation they need to have for an effective job of documentation. The chief of police has been the hardest nut to crack so far. He has refused to give them any information or data on the crime situation and attendant problems. Joe is going to talk to him again and also take the general problem of documentation up at a meeting of the administrative staff. The staff itself has inhibitions and fears that they will be regarded as "stooges" and "informers"; there is a reluctance on the part of administrators to tell the whole truth for fear that it may be interpreted as poor administration; that it isn't good to have such factual stuff down in black and white even though it is to be treated confidentially; that the Senate investigating committee may subpoena both the files of such material and the person giving the information.

I am satisfied that the present documents staff will work very closely with the social analyst when he comes and will carry on in the interim on their own hook. There are several studies being carried on now and I asked that they be sent in to us as soon as completed, rather than holding back and sending in a whole wad of stuff at less frequent intervals.

1 March 43 - Document Program, Iwamoda
 → Return to F.L.S. at home ←

NAME	SUBJECT	TITLE	DATE BEGAN	DATE FINISHED
Miss Tagawa	Religion	Oriental Religion	Feb. 17	
Hayashi	Economics	Farm Project		
Yamaguchi	Social Welfare	Hospital		
Okida	Social Welfare	Juvenile Delinquency		Through
Hashii	Politics	Council		
Nakano	Education	General coverage		
Yoshino	" "	Student Relocation	Feb. 11	
Uyematsu	Attitudes	Reaction on enlistment		
Akahoshi	Social Welfare	Legal Aid to Evacuees	Feb. 18	
Abe	Attitudes	Reaction to Enlistment		
Mrs. Hori	Club and organi- zation	General	Will join	Staff next week
Maeda	Recreation	Sports	Feb. 20	
Yasuda	Samples	Collecting Poster and various bulletines.	Feb. 18	

(1)

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Act. 1.

Time: Spring of 1943

Place: York living room in Kansas farm home.

Characters:

Mr. Joe York

Alice York, his wife

Their children, Florence 14, David 10, and Billy 5.

Mr. Frank Burke, his wife, Carrie Burke

(Both their sons had been drafted leaving Mr. Burke with
a large farm to operate alone.)

Act 2.

Time: Spring of 1943

Place: Barracks room in Amache, a Japanese relocation center near
Granada, Colorado.

Characters:

Mrs. Yukito Odanaka, wife of an evacuee.

The Odanaka children, Hobi, 16 years old and Tazi 14.

Tazi is at the Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Moore, Home Supervisor for the center.

Miss Irene Moser, a Christian Missionary in Japan for 20
years, now a kindergarten instructor in the Amache school
system.

No Japanese costumes required.

Japanese accent in facial make up of Odanakas.

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Act 3

Time: Late summer of 1943

Place: Mr. Burke's farm in Kansas.

Characters: Mr. Burke, Mrs. Burke, Mr. Ford.

Scene: Spring of 1943 in the York farm home.

Characters:

Mr. and Mrs. York and their small son Billy. Florence and David are at school

Mr. and Mrs. Burke.

Mr. York: Alice, do you suppose you can find the magazine that had the article on Nebraska beet growers using Japanese evacuee labor last fall? I've been trying to figure out some way to use all our farm land this year in spite of farm labor shortage--there just isn't anyone --white collar men or school boys --to be had out here.

Billy: I'll help you, Daddy. See, I can run a tractor. (Runs toy engine.)

Mr. York: Thanks, son, I am depending on you and David, but we can't handle it all yet awhile.

Mrs. York: I'll look in this stack of magazines, but I may have taken it to the basement. Magazines and papers do pile up so fast.

Mr. York: I hate to let any of the land lie idle these war years when victory depends on maximum farm production as much as it does on defense plants.

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Mrs. York: Yes, I guess the farm really is, or should be, a defense plant. Here's the paper, Let's read it again. It's interesting but the idea of bringing Japs out here seems wacky to me. I expect there is too much red tape, supposing the Japs themselves were willing to come. I'm not so sure I am willing for them to, even to save a crop.

Mr. York: Well, it may be risky, but patriotism has to take a lot of risks on all fronts.

It says here (glancing through article) that the employment of Japanese-Americans in the sugar beet harvest saved thousands of acres of beets from rotting in the field last fall. Claus Spreckles, the big sugar man, says Japanese labor was satisfactory. It goes on to say that workers from relocation centers harvested enough beets to make 265,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Mrs. York: That should be enough to blow up a big battle ship.

Mr. York: I believe I'll write to the War Relocation Authority center at Granada, Colorado that's our nearest center, and see what the prospects are for this community to get some beet and general farm help.

Mrs. York: Well, I guess it wouldn't do any harm to investigate.

(While Mr. York writes letter the Burkes stop in for a call.)

Mrs. York: How do you do? Come right in.

Mr. Burke: Is Joe here?

Mrs. York: Yes, he is writing for information concerning Japanese help for this season.

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Mr. Burke: I, too, have been worried over the outlook. Now since both our boys are gone I don't see how I can make the farm contribute its share toward feeding our boys and all those dependent on us. But it hadn't occurred to me that we might use Japanese as we used to do Mexicans.

Mrs. Burke: They might be just the answer to our problem.

Mrs. York: And I can see where they might easily create greater problems.

Mrs. Burke: One of our club programs this year was on "The Good Neighbor Policy" and Mrs. Smith, who discussed the topic, suggested that instead of sending so many half-baked visionaries on good will tours we put our good will into practice here at home. She pointed out that many immigrants and even some American citizens of foreign parentage are not treated kindly or even fairly. It has given me food for thought.

Mr. York: As I understand it, those who are granted leave from evacuee centers are American citizens and may be just as loyal as we are. Perhaps if we try we can accept them as individuals.

Mr. Burke: If so, we would be justifying the high price being paid for our democracy. That would be building for tomorrow as well as serving the needs of today.

Mrs. York: And what could be more patriotic?

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Act 2

Time: Spring of 1943

Place: The Odanaka room in the barracks at Amache, WRA. center
in Colorado.

Characters:

Mrs. Yukito Odanaka, wife of a Japanese American (Nisei)
evacuee.

The Odanaka children, Hobi, 16, and Tazi, 14.

Mrs. Moore, Home Supervisor for the center.

Miss Irene Moser, a Christian missionary in Japan for 20
years, now a kindergarten instructor in Amache's school
system.

Mrs. Odanaka: Hobi, when does the truck leave for Hartman?

Do you think your basketball team can win with Lefty Kitagawa
laid up for repairs?

Hobi: Coach Hoke said for us to be at 7E Recreation Hall at 6:30.
He wants to give us a pep talk, but we won't need it, even
with Lefty out.

Mrs. Odanaka: I think I will go to the Town Hall tonight with your
father, but we will be back here, (I can't call it home
yet,) long before you get back.

Hobi: What is the Forum tonight?

Mrs. Odanaka: Mrs. Chizuyo Kanagawa is going to talk about making
a service flag for Amache.

I think it is a good idea. It will let visitors know how

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

many boys we have already sent to help this country- ours and theirs- win the war.

Hobi: Yes, I am afraid many people do not realize that many of us- about 65%- are real citizens. Too many people look on all of us as just Japs.

It's not fair to us here-away from our old schools and homes. We are just as loyal as the German-Americans or the Italian-Americans. Lack of color in your skin doesn't make a person more patriotic.

Mrs. Odanaka: Son, you must remember that we are helping in the fight for freedom by co-operating willingly, and even cheerfully, in the government's plans for the safety of all its citizens. Segregation seems unfair to some, but it isn't so much to give when we think of the Sullivans who gave 5 sons that we, as well as the white Americans, could live in this land of our choice.

And I expect the future of all our people here in America, 115,000 of them, rests with us Nisei.

Mrs. Moore and Miss Moser stop at the Odanaka's door.

Mrs. Odanaka: Come right in Mrs. Moore and Miss Moser.

I was wanting to tell you how interested Tazi is in her home making class. She keeps suggesting changes here in our room.

Mrs. Moore: It looks like you have all helped her to make things more comfortable and attractive.

Mrs. Odanaka: Yes, Hobi made these double bunk beds. They look nice and make us much more room. The feed sacks made very

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

PRETTY curtains, appliqued in some of our favorite Japanese designs.

Miss Moser: Japanese art can't be surpassed in beautiful simplicity and symmetry of design.

Hobi: (Glancing through newspaper unobtrusively) I notice that from a canvas of Japanese Nationals only 7 asked for repatriation on the next sailing of the Gripsholm.

Miss Moser: I'm sure that neither Issei or Nisei would feel at home in Japan now, nor after the war is over.

Of course you knew of the visit here of a representative of the Spanish Envoy in the interest of the Issei. I find that the Issei are better satisfied here in a relocation center than many of you Nisei. They are more accustomed to restrictions, and many of them realize that life in a W.R.A. center is vastly better than the slavery that would be their lot in Japan.

Mrs. Moore: (Turns to Hobi) Did you have to register last week, Hobi?

Hobi: No, I am only 16 now, If I had been 17 past I should have volunteered for the new Japanese-American military unit. My father says he is glad our center made such a good showing because we've finally gotten the things we were asking for--equality of opportunity in helping the war effort through military service and in war industries. I expect many from here will be accepted in defense plants and on farms.

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Mrs. Moore: I understand some Nisei resent the apparent discrimination shown them a year ago - not accepting them for military service. War seems always to create many unfair situations. You are not alone. Look at the small business man and the farmer. We all accept these injustices or inequalities temporarily in order that all mankind may sometime be freed from the tyranny of war lords.

Mrs. Odanaka: Hobi's father said this noon that Leave Officer Harmon said that many calls were coming in from all around for farm workers. That is what we want--- a job on a farm where we can all work and be together. In Japan a woman works for her man, here she works with him. Mr. Harmon said he would be able to investigate the jobs this season before he sent workers out. Some of us were gypped last season.

Hobi: Well, we got some experience as well as backaches. One man we worked for seemed to think his life and property were not safe.

Miss Moser: What you say is true, of course, but to be fair yourself you must remember that he lost his only son at Pearl Harbor. And all Japanese look alike to him because he hasn't had a chance to know the good ones. That was your chance to do your part as a good American citizen in bringing about a better understanding.

Hobi: Looking at both sides--I guess I can take it. If others can give their lives for our country I guess I can sacrifice my pride.

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Mrs. Moore: That's a fine spirit, Hobl. We really must be going.
Irene, it's nearly time for mess call.

Act 3.

Time: Late summer of 1943

Place: Living room of the Burke farm home in Kansas.

Characters:

Mr. Burke, Owner of a large farm.

Mrs. Burke, his wife

Mr. Ford, from Amache, W.R.A. center employment office.

Mr. Ford raps at the Burke door.

Mrs. Burke answers.

Mrs. Burke: How do you do?

Mr. Ford: Good evening. Ford is my name. I am from the Japanese
evacuee center in Colorado. I understand your husband employs
some of our people.

Mrs. Burke: Yes, we have the Odanaka family and two men without
families. I'll call Mr. Burke in from the repair shop.

Mr. Ford: Thanks, I would like to talk with him.

(Mrs. Burke leaves room--soon returns with Mr. Burke, whom she
introduces.)

Mrs. Burke: Mr. Ford, this is Mr. Burke, Mr. Burke, Mr. Ford.

Mr. Burke: Glad to meet you, Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford: And I am glad to know you, Mr. Burke. I am here to check

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

up on the people we sent up here this spring.

Did you and your neighbors find them satisfactory?

Mr. Burke: Yes, they have proved to be good workers, and easy to get along with except one man who griped a lot about having to leave his good fruit packing business in California to come out here and work with "stoop labor."

He said the government didn't have a right to take him from his home because he was a citizen and had the same constitutional rights that his white neighbors had. I told him that was true. But that it was also true that his white neighbors, or any group, could be moved--relocated- when and if, considered best for the war effort or for the safety of the group.

Mr. Ford: Glad you put him right on that--so many think it was a matter of race discrimination.

Mr. Burke: The fellow --Matsuoka I believe his name was--asked Odanaka one day what the Japanese-Americans were working and fighting for. Odanaka told him he would soon find out if Japan should win.

Mr. Ford: Very good--Odanaka uses his head as well as his hands.

Mrs. Burke: You'll stay and have lunch with us, won't you? Then you can go down and see our helpers.

Mr. Ford: Thank you, Mrs. Burke. I would like that very much. Then I'll go on over to the Wallaces and Coopers to see how things are there. I stopped at Mr. Yorks this morning and found everything going smoothly.

Mrs. Burke: I'll slip out now and help Tazi with our lunch. She has learned my ways so readily and is neat.

PARTIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Mr. Burke: I'm sure we are all pretty well satisfied with our help. The Japs (my wife insists we say Japanese) had to make some adjustments and so did we, but together we gave Uncle Sam a boost over the top.

Mr. Ford: These personal contacts are doing what no amount of government radio and newspaper propaganda can do to break down prejudice on both sides.

Mr. Burke: I hope the time is near when we will no longer think of sides. American culture is rich and our democracy strong because we have let the best in each race survive.

Mr. Ford: From my experience in working with Japanese-Americans I would say that its possible for a man to have a Japanese face and loyal American mind and heart. Most of them conduct themselves in a commendable manner and accept citizenship responsibility as well as privileges. The morale in most of the centers is high.

Mr. Burke: Yes, and I know they are in a tough spot. California took our Oakies and Arkies so maybe we should take their stepchildren. One of the men remarked that he had come from the "Nation's Salad Bowl" to the Dust Bowl. I told him it was the Nation's Bread Bowl now.

Mr. Ford: We hear it said that food will be the final factor in winning the war and will dictate the terms of peace, so you farmers who stuck it out during the drouth are doing your country a great service.

PATRIOTISM OR PREJUDICE

Mr. Burke: Thanks, I like to feel I am doing my bit. But to get back to Japanese and his problems. It seems they have good schools for young and old at the centers.

Mr. Ford: Yes, and the ratings of the young Japanese-Americans in California schools were high and I think the schools in the centers are doing remarkably well considering the short time they have been in operation. All Nisei speak good English and their mannerisms and dress are very much American. The centers are as much American as San Francisco or Topeka. Many Nisei do not speak a word of Japanese.

Mr. Burke: It seems clear to me that all races and creeds must lay aside prejudices, no matter how deeply rooted, and push toward the goal of national unity, or some of these days we may all be pushed around by an un-American power.

We have a common responsibility to preserve the freedom of the Americas.

Mr. Ford: We'll see to it that democracy is not one of the casualties of war. All Americans are going to try harder to understand each other and be charitable. Mutual understanding breeds patriotism, ignorance breeds prejudice.

Mrs. Burke: Come out to lunch now, please.

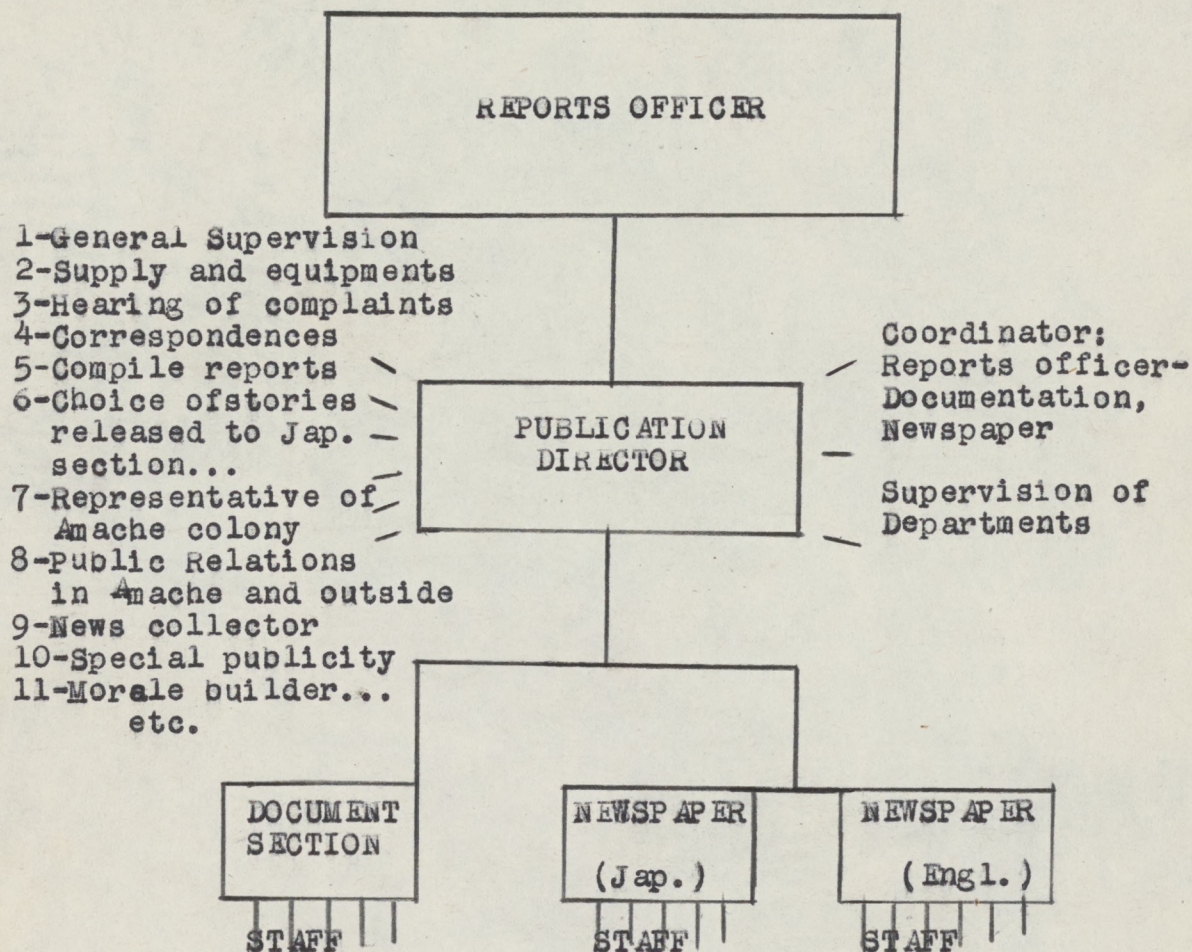
(Mrs. Burke at living room door.)

Exit Mr. Ford and Mr. Burke.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRAPHIC FUNCTIONS OF PUBLICATION DIRECTOR:

REPORTS DIVISION, AMACHE WRA



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SUBJECT: STATEMENT OF FUNCTION

PUBLICATION DIRECTOR - Reports office Amache, WRA

(## This Statement to accompany GRAPHIC FUNCTIONS)

The function of the publication director---he should act as coordinator between the Appointed personell Reports office and the two departments under his office, the Documentation division and the project newspaper. To work close to the administration and then analyze the trend and activities to the two departments.

He is in charge of the supervision of the departments under the Reports officer in charge.

OTHER DUTIES:

Supply and equipment must be checked from time to time and make requisitions to the supply clerk, property clerk or other sources in advance enough so that the normal operation of the two divisions will not be delayed.

Hearing of complaints must be diplomatically handled so as not to antagonize parties concerned. Usually an explanation will make things right in most cases.

Correspondence must be handled promptly. Many letters of inquiry will be directed to the publication director, because outsiders feel that he is closely in contact with the activities of the project center...and he should be.

Compile reports weekly of the activities of the newspaper, their meetings, special editions, and trends. The mechanics of which will be done by the secretary.

Stories of special interest to the issei readers must be picked up by the director and given to the Japanese section of the newspaper, as the Japanese section of the paper is now independtly carrying news of interest sans translations into English. The files of the outside newspapers are available for this purpose. This is one of the most important functions of the director.

(to be continued)



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

FUNCTIONS--Continued
page 2

In many cases, the director of the camp paper will be called to represent the center in goodwill meeting and meetings in which the will of the residents must be heard at special sessions. He must respond to this demand and take unbiased stand. His presence at the meetings is to give Camp representation, add official status and make them feel that the thinking public of the center is represented by the director of the newspaper. Similar demands will be made to any outside newspaper publishers.

Public relation duties of the director are legion. He must give true picture of the center to any outside agencies, or private parties. He must be able to delivery lectures, if necessary. He must refute newspaper articles contrary to the truth. He must compile information on any subject in the center from juvenile delinquency to number of poupluation in the center at any given time. These information must be given freely and accurately in a short notice.

Once an author asked for material for a play which characterized the activities of a typical nisei in this ~~center~~ center. This was done and a three-act play was made and presented at one of the clubs in Kansas.

News of special interested to the readers must be picked up from special sources, features prepared to add to the interest of the paper from time to time. Many interesting stories reach the director which is not normally accessible to the regular reporters. He must be prepared to sense the news whenever it occurs.

Various departments wishing special ~~public~~ publicity in the newspaper must be heard. The various spedal editions of the Pioneer is the direct results of this cooperation.

Much of the camp morale is directay traced to camp newspapers. The director must see that stories are published that lifts the morale of the residents. Rumors are most ~~generally~~ of the adverse nature...he must trace rumors and print the truth of this investigation to clear up many of the demoralizing rumors and stories being spread in camp.



RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

[Signature]
Osaki Taniwaki, PUBLICATION DIRECTOR

May 26, 1943

PERSONNEL

The following new appointees have entered on duty:

Regional Office

Tom Parker - Information Specialist

Heart Mountain Project

William J. Carroll - Sr. Emp. Officer
William C. Evans - Procurement Officer
John K. Corbett - High School Principal
Bernadene E. Schunk - Curriculum Adviser
Charles E. Richey - Chief Garage Foreman

Wm. B. Wroth - Irrigation and Const.
Engineer
Ernest W. Tigges - Asst. Farm Supt.
Clarence P. Jones - Head Storekeeper
Robert W. Smith - Chief Garage
Foreman
Ernest Hollingsworth - Sr. Mechanic
Elsie C. Brown - Foreman Machinist
Perry Shilton - Blacksmith Foreman
Norman H. Gross - Jr. Cost Accountant

WRA CENTERS MADE
MILITARY AREAS

War Relocation centers at Heart Mountain, Wyoming, and Granada, Colorado, together with the two in Arkansas, have been designated as military areas following discussions during the week of August 9 by Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, U. S. Solicitor General Charles Fahy, and WRA officials Elmer M. Rowalt, Deputy Director, and Lewis A. Sigler, Acting Solicitor.

All relocation centers are now military areas in the same category with defense plants and army cantonments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES

"The Japanese in our Midst", an eight-page booklet recently published jointly by the Colorado Council of Churches, the Denver Young Women's Christian Association, and the Denver Council of Religious Education, recognizes the stake of religion in the treatment of the Japanese in America, and offers suggestions for Christian action. Copies of the booklet sell for five cents each.

The September issue of the Desert Magazine carries an interesting and favorable article, written by the editor, on the War Relocation center at Poston, Arizona.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION
CORPS EQUIPMENT FROZEN

Two large supplies of former CCC equipment, one at Littleton, Colorado, and one at Rawlins, Wyoming, which the procurement division of the Central Region has been working to obtain for use in the relocation centers, have been lost, at least temporarily, by freezing orders from the Army and the U. S. Grazing Service. The equipment at Rawlins is to be held pending a decision regarding its use on a strategic road-building program.

HEART MOUNTAIN PROJECT

Arrivals at Heart Mountain project through August 22 numbered 2,922 evacuees. There were 208 infants four years of age or younger, 278 children from five to twelve years old, and 2,436 older persons included among them. Seventeen cases of measles and one of insanity were reported. An emergency appendectomy was performed at the project hospital.

Director Rachford reports that all details of registration, medical examination, and housing are proceeding smoothly.

ACTIVITIES AT GRANADA PROJECT

A contingent of 90 military police arrived at the Granada project from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on August 20, and Project Director Lindley reports that all preparations have been made to receive the first company of Japanese evacuees who are due to arrive within the next few days.



When Wally Reef, KFEL News Editor, returned from a visit to the Granada Relocation Center, he wrote a series of stories which were heard exclusively on the KFEL News Hour. Here is his latest exclusive story regarding the new policy of the War Relocation Authority.

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

The W. R. A. has got tough. It is admittedly, cracking down on the evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the relocation centers. It is placing additional emphasis on inducing the evacuees to leave the centers and accept positions in private employment. It is cutting down the number of persons who receive the highest salaries paid at the centers, and it is cutting down the number of persons employed at the centers.

The W. R. A. is shaking off the loafers who are working in the centers, and it is insisting on the evacuees turning out a QUALITY of work that is comparable to that required in private industry.

That is the new policy being put into effect by the War Relocation Center. To ask whether this means that the so-called "coddling" of these evacuees is being stopped is just as ridiculous as to propound the moth-eaten question: "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

James G. Lindley, director of the Granada project, and other W. R. A. officials, told me frankly they had found loafers among the evacuees.

Evacuees themselves have made the statement, which Lindley repeated: "Life in the center has deteriorated the ambition and self-respect, and atrophied the evacuee's sense of responsibility."

These, basically, are the reasons for the W. R. A. getting tough..

It must be remembered that three-fourths of the evacuees are American citizens. There has been no act of disloyalty proven against those in the

JW

- 2 -

centers - the known enemies are locked up in concentration camps. The entire problem concerning the evacuation from their homes and the relocating in the centers of these people must be considered against this background of democracy.

Here is an example of the actual operation of the new orders:

Shipments of coal, which will total 16 carloads a week, are beginning to arrive at the Granada center. Director Lindley asked for volunteers to unload the coal, because the men who did that work last year now have found employment outside the center.

Fifty men were needed, but only 19 responded. Lindley told the evacuees that if the shipments were not unloaded in time to prevent the extra cost of demurrage, then the coal contracts would be cancelled. In such an event it might be impossible to obtain coal later on. That would mean, possibly, no coal this winter - so the evacuees have been informed, almost in so many words, that they either can unload the coal cars on time, or they can go without coal when cold weather arrives.

As another example: When the centers were started everyone who wanted a job was given one. It was believed that the creating of jobs was much better than idleness, with its opportunity to foster discontent. Consequently, 30 persons were employed to deliver mail - one for each block. This number now has been reduced to 8, and it soon will be reduced to 5.

Seventy-seven persons were employed in the warehouses at the Granada center. This number has been cut to 43, and shortly will be reduced to 40 -- without any loss in efficiency.

There are approximately 6,200 evacuees at Granada, and of these there are 3,000 employed at the center. This number will be cut 2,300, a reduction of

760. Approximately one-third will be discharged each month for the next three months.

There are at present 1,300 evacuees with "C" ratings, which means they are classed as skilled or professional workers, and receive the highest pay permissible, which is \$19 a month. This number will be reduced to about 230 - 10 per cent of all those employed - and those who continue to have jobs will receive either \$14 or \$16 a month.

William Case of the Washington office of W. R. A. said that the refusal of the evacuees to take jobs on the outside, or the fact that many who leave the center return, convinces the public that this is an admission by the evacuees that conditions within the center are better than those outside. If such ever was the case, it probably will not be so much longer.

Hal Choate, regional director of employment, said that every possible effort is being made to induce the evacuees to leave the centers for private employment - in the East, if possible. He said: "We are trying to drive home to them the fact that they are better off working on the outside than they are stagnating in the centers."

Wally Reef, KFEL News editor, has obtained an exclusive story on the latest moves being taken by the War Relocation Administration, in connection with the operation of the centers for evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Here is Wally Reef with his latest story, which follows the series written as a result of his visit to the Granada Relocation Center:

The War Relocation Authority, as we reported exclusively on our evening newscast tonight, has cracked down on the inefficiency and laziness which have been exhibited by some of the evacuees. At the back of the move, admittedly, is the desire to induce as many of the evacuees as possible to accept positions in private industry, both for their own good, and to ease, if possible, the manpower shortage.

In a telegram, Washington headquarters from W. R. A. has stated that the evacuees who are paid for work on the relocation centers will be expected to turn in a full 8-hour day of a quality which is comparable to work in private industry.

James G. Lindley, director of the Granada project, told me that there were many instances where some of the evacuees did not actually work as long as was turned in for them by the time-keepers.

Lindley said: "In the early days of the program we attempted to provide a job for everybody. We felt that idleness was not a good thing for anyone.

"We now have reached the point where we can weed out the chiselers, and who who just don't want to work."

Lindley told a meeting held in the Town Hall at Granada, last Thursday, that there were several carloads of coal on the track. Fifty volunteers had been requested to unload the coal, but only 19 came forward.

The men who unloaded coal last winter, Lindley explained, had left the project for work outside.

Lindley told the evacuees: "If the shipments of coal are held up here on the tracks, and demurrage results, then the coal contracts must be cancelled. Henry Halliday declared that, if the present contracts are cancelled, it may be impossible to obtain coal later on.

The policy, it was frankly stated, is to make the evacuees unload the coal, or go without it when cold weather comes.

Timekeepers who do not keep an accurate check of the hours actually worked, will be dismissed, Lindley said, and evacuees who loaf on the job will be fired.

An employment quota now has been established for each project, and at Granada, some 700 evacuees will find themselves out of work.

The entire plan is to induce the evacuees to get jobs on the outside, and prevent their stagnating on the projects - a condition which might ruin their chances for work when the war is over.