

L 1.08

3 of 3

67/14
C

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

January 26, 1943

Mr. D. S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th Street NW
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. John C. Baker

Dear Mr. Myer:

We are herewith submitting our Quarterly Report
for the period October 1 through December 31.

Sincerely yours,

D. E. Harbison
Act. Project Director

JHM:HS
Enclosure

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Amache, Colorado

QARTERLY REPORT

October 1 to December 31

1942

James G. Lindley, Director

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
QUARTERLY REPORT
OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

INTRODUCTION

Our first Quarterly Report was concerned primarily with the initial phases of the Granada Relocation Center. This second Quarterly Report is the history of a city of 7600 people, which unlike most cities, reached its maximum size almost immediately upon being founded. Last fall a great many things had to be done in a hurry, but now that the first rush is over, we are able to function more normally.

Employment within the center now totals 3025 evacuees, with present needs exceeding the available labor supply. Indefinite-leave requests are increasing in number rapidly, indicating that the W.R.A. relocation program is taken seriously by evacuees here and that plans are being made to accept outside employment as it becomes available.

A temporary self-government council has been functioning since the early days of the center. The charter has been written, revised, and will be voted on by residents in the very near future. The cooperation of both Nisei and Issei on self-government plans has been very good.

Community enterprises at the center have increased in number and volume of business, with a total gross of \$64,674.33

for the quarter. Plans have been developing for incorporation of a cooperative association and this will be accomplished soon.

The police force is well organized and well trained. No difficulties have been encountered. Settlements of law violations have been swift and equitable.

The fire department now has adequate equipment and a well-trained staff. Few fires have occurred, with only one of any consequence being in a barracks. The latter was extinguished promptly by the fire department.

The schools of the center began in October in Block 8-H. The total enrollment is 1961 pupils. Much-needed school buildings were started in December.

The health of evacuees at Granada has been good generally. The hospital buildings were put into operation during the quarter and complete service is now available.

Maintenance work on the project has been the biggest job of the public works division but such work is progressing. Construction of W.R.A. living quarters on the project was started in December, using evacuee labor.

Sufficient labor to utilize the area farm land is not available.

During the past three months, members of the W.R.A. staff and residents of the Granada center have worked together with the mutual objective of making all phases of the program function most satisfactorily. The fact that the Granada Relocation Center has experienced no major difficulty of any kind since its

inception is a clear-cut answer to the charges and rumors directed against us.

Public opinion locally for the most part is favorable to us and every day residents of the center visit Granada and Lamar for shopping and other purposes. Basketball games are being played by teams from the center and various high-school and town teams in this immediate vicinity. During the Christmas holidays many of the near-by church organizations as well as national church groups sent gifts to the children of the center. We have many friends who are working with us enthusiastically.

As a whole, the residents of our center are working satisfactorily at the jobs assigned to them within the center and the spirit of cooperation continues to grow stronger. The difficult problem of coal hauling has been solved.

Yesterday Amache was a camp under construction---today it is a full-fledged city with all the characteristics of any other city of the same size. We have progressed far from the early stages of induction.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

Inside Employment

Evacuee employment within the center as of December 31, includes 3025 persons assigned. Of these, 1999 are men and 1026 women. As of the same date, 661 employable persons are still on the outside in private employment. A report of the center employment is shown in chart No. 1.

A recent survey of the various divisions and sections within the center utilizing evacuee workers, revealed that the approximate needs to operate the center efficiently throughout the winter months was approximately 3300 workers. It is felt that these needs will have to be re-adjusted, inasmuch as our available working force, taking into consideration the fact that somewhat over 600 persons still remain outside the center in private employment, makes our available working force remaining in the center approximately 3100 employable and semi-employable.

In other words, from this initial survey, the needs somewhat exceed the available supply of workers. Some readjustments perhaps could be made to alleviate shortages in some divisions of work where help is more vitally needed. We are at present making a comprehensive survey of our available persons, relative to their employment status, age distribution by groups, etc.

We have experienced some difficulty in obtaining workers for certain types of work, principally the more arduous and dirtier types of work such as ditch-cleaning on the farms, coal

hauling, etc. Coal hauling has ceased to be a problem during the last three weeks. The Employment Division assigned 32 workers to this activity with the promise that they would be given first consideration for employment with the contractor on the schools for this center, in the event that he hired Japanese persons. These obligations were kept and in the interim we were able to assign additional persons to this activity without commitments on the part of the Administration. At present we have sufficient workers assigned to coal hauling.

Assignments to farming activities are most deficient of all. It is an ever-increasing problem to induce workers to accept assignment to this activity. We have been unable to arouse any interest.

CHART NO. 1

WORKERS CURRENTLY ASSIGNED

<u>Project Account</u> <u>No.</u>		<u>Wage Class</u> <u>Sex</u>		A		B		C		<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Project Oper-	110	0	0	60	17	62	41	122	58	180		
ations	(210	0	0	2	0	12	0	14	0	14		
Public Works	(220	0	0	48	0	8	1	56	1	57		
	(220.2	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	5		
	(240	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		
Agriculture	310	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		
	314	49	0	65	0	13	0	127	0	127		
	(410	1	0	35	0	55	1	91	1	92		
Maintenance	(420	0	0	36	0	15	0	51	0	51		
	(440	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2		
Transportation	500	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3		
Supply	510	128	227	392	299	167	44	687	570	1257		
Mess	520	2	0	84	0	25	3	111	3	114		
	530	2	0	36	6	130	4	168	10	178		
	(600.1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2		
	(610	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	1	5		
	(611	0	1	43	84	61	41	104	126	230		
	(614	0	0	3	0	5	0	8	0	8		
	(620	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	4	6		
Community	(621	0	0	7	21	30	1	37	22	59		
Services	(622	0	0	49	0	21	3	70	3	73		
	(623	0	0	18	0	5	1	23	1	24		
	(624	0	0	3	2	11	2	14	4	18		
	(633	0	0	1	3	0	9	1	12	13		
	(640.1	1	2	17	9	24	16	42	27	69		
	(644	0	1	52	57	11	16	63	74	137		
	710	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2		
	711	3	0	112	9	7	2	122	11	133		
	720	0	0	10	3	10	30	20	33	53		
Community	(900	0	0	18	48	33	12	51	60	111		
Enterprises												

Total 1,999 1,026 3,025

CHART NO. 2

WORKERS AVAILABLE FOR ASSIGNMENT

December 31, 1942

<u>Title</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Accountant	0	3
Agronomist	0	1
Assistant Teacher	0	3
Beautician	0	1
Bookkeeper	0	2
Cashier	0	1
Clerk (Duplicating	0	1
File	0	1
General	0	3
Receptionist	0	1
Sales	1	10
Typist)	0	12
Cook	0	2
Dehydrator	1	0
Designer (Garment)	0	2
Dietician	0	1
Dishwasher	3	0
Farm Worker	13	0
Foreman	2	0
Garment Inspector	0	2
Garment Presser	1	3

CHART NO. 2, CONTINUED

WORKERS AVAILABLE FOR ASSIGNMENT

December 31, 1942

<u>Title</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Guide or Usher	0	1
Handicraft Worker	0	1
Helper (Carpenter)	2	0
Housekeeper	0	3
Housing Worker	1	0
Janitor	0	8
Jr. Office Worker	0	3
Kitchen Helper	0	42
Laboratory Assistant	0	1
Laundry Worker	0	2
Librarian	0	1
Maid	0	1
Mess Attendant	0	25
Milk Station Attendant	0	2
Nursery School Attendant	0	2
Nurse's Aide	0	3
Pattern Maker (Garment)	0	4
Pharmacist	0	1
Recreation Leader	0	1
Recreation Leader (Supv.)	1	0
Seamstress	0	66

CHART NO. 2, CONTINUED

WORKERS AVAILABLE FOR ASSIGNMENT

December 31, 1942

<u>Title</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Seamstress (Dom. Elec.)	0	28
Secretary	0	4
Sr. Clerk (Supv.)	0	1
Social Worker	1	1
Storekeeper	1	0
Tailor	1	0
Teacher	5	8
Timekeeper	0	1
Warden	1	0
Warehouse Worker	1	0
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total M.	35	Total F. 259

Total Male and Female 294

Outside Employment

During the fall season, we referred 1418 different individuals to group employment opportunities on the outside. Approximately 90 percent of this was farm work. The remaining percentage includes timber-prop cutting with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Las Animas County and domestic work.

Since the new leave regulations went into effect, the amount of referrals to outside employment has been considerably reduced. This will probably continue to be the case until such a time as applications for leave clearance begin to come back approved, thereby increasing the supply of persons who can accept individual offers of employment on the outside.

We are receiving an ever-increasing number of work opportunities available. It is difficult to predict at what time we shall be able to fill these orders, due to the fact that we have no way of knowing the status of the applications for leave clearance which have already been submitted.

The appointment of a leave officer has greatly facilitated the handling of leave applications. This department, although at the present time overcrowded with work, is functioning very well.

In the latter part of December indefinite leave applications were being sent to the Washington Office at the rate of 30 per day. Plans are under way to increase this to 50 per day in the very near future. A total of 518 leave applications were sent to Washington during the quarter.

EDUCATION

GENERAL ORGANIZATION PLAN

Supervisory Staff

With the exception of the Night School Principal the general supervisory staff listed in the previous quarterly report has remained intact.

Caucasian Teachers

The teaching staff of the Education Section recommended for appointment have been assigned to the various subdivisions of the Education Section as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number</u>
Elementary School	20
Jr. High School	11
Sr. High School (2 Sr. Teachers) (14 Teachers)	16

Nine teachers have left the employ of W.R.A. for reasons listed:

To accept other employment	3
To teach in Army clerical school	1
War Labor Board	2
U. S. Navy	2

Japanese-American Teachers

Number of Teachers	10
Number of Student Teachers	<u>14</u>

Total 24

Holder of A.B. Degree	15
Holder of B.S. Degree	6
Holder of Ph.D. Degree	1
Those having attended college 3 years	<u>2</u>
	<u>24</u>

RELATIONSHIP WITH COLLEGES

Extension Courses

Two extension courses are being conducted for credit from The Colorado State College of Education, Child Psychology and Improvement in Instruction of Reading. It is planned to start other courses soon.

Accreditation

Correspondence has been carried on with the University of Colorado concerning accrediting of the secondary school at the project. No further information is available at this time.

College Council

Several students of college age not in attendance at any school suggested that a group be organized to maintain an interest in college education, to organize and assist high school students to prepare for college, and to stimulate thinking and discussion among those who are in the college-level group. The results of a survey show that out of 206 persons who filled out a questionnaire, 185 indicated an interest in continuing their education. Of this total, 96 were men and 90 women. Although 65 persons showed an interest in extension course work, there was a lack of interest in actually following this up. On the 1st of December Kenji Okuda and Estella Hoshimiya were assigned to work on Student Relocation and relocation contacts as well as to keep the College Council program going. For this purpose, an extensive library of college catalogues has been accumulated. Catalogues from at

least one hundred schools approved by the Army and Navy are on file in the Education Office.

Junior College At Lamar

An effort was made to enable students from the project to attend the Junior College at Lamar. The authorities of the Junior College expressed a willingness to accept students from the center. Students at the center, however, were not interested in attending the college because (1) The school was not sufficiently large; (2) The cost was higher than that which they had anticipated; (3) General inertia.

School Buildings

Construction work was started on the high school and two elementary school buildings on December 2. Classes continue to be held in block 8-H.

CHART NO. 3

GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

Unit and Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	TOTAL
<u>ELEMENTARY</u>				
Pre-school	93	59	152	
Kindergarten	53	42	95	
First Grade	52	37	89	
Second Grade	37	68	105	
Third Grade	56	51	107	
Fourth Grade	59	48	107	
Fifth Grade	74	65	139	
Sixth Grade	72	66	<u>138</u>	932
<u>JUNIOR HIGH</u>				
Seventh Grade	75	63	138	
Eighth Grade	65	64	129	
Ninth Grade	96	73	<u>169</u>	436
<u>SENIOR HIGH</u>				
Tenth Grade	108	76	184	
Eleventh Grade	90	82	172	
Twelfth Grade	129	106	<u>237</u>	593
<u>TOTAL</u>				<u>1,961</u>

ASSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICAN PERSONNEL

The following tabulation illustrates the number of Japanese American personnel assigned to the Education Section:

	Elem.	Jr.	Sr.	Night	Supt.	TOTAL
	High	High	High	School	Office	
Teachers	4	1	5			10
Student Teachers	5	5	4			14
*Special Workers	21	16	14	1	4	56
Instructors				20		20
Substitute Teachers	2					2
Clerical Help	3	3	5	1	13	25
Messengers	1	3	1		2	7
Custodians	11	6	10	6	5	38
TOTAL	47	34	39	28	24	172

*Special Workers include nursery school attendants, musicians, artists, soil chemist, agronomists, librarians, dietitians, social worker, designers, recreation leaders, etc.

During the last quarter a number of people were added to the Education personnel. They include:

Student Teachers	4
Specialists	29
Instructors in the Night School	19
Substitute Teachers	2
Clerical Help	16
Messengers	5
Custodians	36
Total	111

Adult Education

There is a broad offering of night school activities in cooking, drafting, English, art crafts, commercial subjects, etc.

	Men	Women
Total Enrollment	114	776
No. of adults taking Vocational Training Course	16	272
No. of adults taking English courses	9	137

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

The formation of an Advisory School Board was intentionally delayed following the reception of residents at the center in order to allow both the school administration and the residents to become acclimated to the local situation. Several informal discussions with residents interested in the educational program at the center were held during September and October.

It has been our thinking that prior to the formation of a formal advisory council we should pass through an interim stage in which a semi-formal advisory board is appointed. Following a careful study of resident personnel with respect to educational background, leadership ability, community interest, assembly center origin, citizenship, occupation, and location within the center, a group of ten persons was appointed to act as an Advisory School Board pending such time as deemed advisable to hold a regular school election.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

School Calendar

School opened October 12th with half-day sessions until October 28th. The delay was due to lack of furniture and equipment. Teachers taught in the morning and worked in the afternoon assembling furniture.

School has been running continuously since that time with the exception of Thanksgiving Day, the day following, and Christmas Day.

The school day begins at 9:00 A.M. and ends at 3:35 P.M. Kindergarten, pre-school, and first and second grades have shorter hours than the succeeding grades.

Physical Features

Since the school building has not yet been constructed, the elementary school, constituting grades one to six, is being housed in barrack rooms in 8H Block. Buildings 7, 8, 9, 10, and one-half of 11 are assigned to the elementary school. One kindergarten class meets in 9K Recreation Hall and the other two kindergarten groups meet in 9E Recreation Hall. Four pre-schools are established, one each in the following places; 9K Recreation Hall, 7K Recreation Hall, 11H Recreation Hall, and 11F Recreation Hall. An additional pre-school will be opened as soon as 9E Recreation Hall can be partitioned.

Tests

The Kuhlmann-Anderson test has been administered to children in grades one to six with the following result:

The Median I.Q. is 98 with the range from 61 to 133.

The Median I.Q. by grades is as follows:

Grade One	98	Grade Four	93.5
Grade Two	98	Grade Five	98
Grade Three	100	Grade Six	99.5

This indicates that the children we have in the Amache Elementary School are equivalent to a normal group in term of mental abilities as measured by the Kuhlmann-Anderson test.

In general the teachers are following the Colorado State Course of Study. Deviations are made here and there to meet

local conditions. For example, it was felt desirable to acquaint the children, all of whom had recently come from California, with their local environment; and therefore, each class took such a unit of study. While the first grade children studied their immediate community, sixth grade children studied both the immediate community and the Rocky Mountain region.

Additional Activities

Additional activities have been started and will be expanded as time goes on. Among those under way are the following:

1. A Co-Operative Store of which 325 children are members. It has its own Board of Directors that handle its own finances and other work connected with the store. The store sells principally school supplies.
2. Programs are being sponsored by individual classes or two or three classes working together. This seemed advisable instead of all-school programs for several reasons; one being the lack of adequate auditorium facilities. A Christmas program is being sponsored by two Fourth Grade groups and one Sixth Grade group.
3. Assemblies are being held as the need arises.
4. Excursions to nearby points of interest such as beet fields, farm, and the Arkansas River. These have been curtailed due to the gas and tire rationing program. We hope that facilities will be soon available in order to

continue these valuable experiences.

Teachers

Twenty Caucasian teachers are at present on the Elementary staff, and are distributed as follows:

Kindergarten	2	Fifth Grade	3
First Grade	3	Sixth Grade	3
Second Grade	3	Music Teacher	1
Third Grade	1	Art Teacher	1
Fourth Grade	3		

Two have left, one because of marriage, and one because of hardship surrounding the work.

A number of Japanese American teachers are also employed, of which four are fully qualified according to the Colorado State standards. The four are distributed as follows:

Kindergarten	1	Third Grade	2
Pre-school	1		

Five are student-teachers, teaching a half-day schedule. In the pre-school there are four head teachers and sixteen attendants. Staff meetings of all teachers are held under the principal's direction each Saturday mornings.

Parent Contacts

A seven-point program of parent contact is being set up to include the following:

1. The Elementary School Parents' Council has been organized consisting of one parent representative of each school group from pre-school to the sixth grade.
2. The teacher of each home-room group is arranging a series of meetings of the parents of the children of that particular group.

3. Teacher-parent conferences are being arranged in such a way that they may be called by the teacher or the parent to discuss individual problems.
4. Bulletins to parents are sent home as the need for them arises.
5. Report cards are to be sent home at the end of each nine-week period. These report cards deviate from the traditional cards in that they attempt to do two things:
 - a. To indicate specifically what the child has been attempting to learn in school.
 - b. To inform parents of the child's progress in learning the specific items.
6. A handbook is being prepared to give to the parents essential school information such as the school calendar, the names of teachers and administrative officers, school policies, health regulations, and other items.
7. Items of interests are published in the Amache paper.

Conclusion

The morale of the Elementary school staff is high and a successful school can be anticipated as long as this situation prevails. Both children and teachers are reacting well in spite of many difficult physical conditions.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Enrollment

Pupils were registered in various mess halls by committees of teachers on October 7th, 8th, and 9th. Only the data essential to preliminary pupil classification was obtained.

The present enrollment is 435 - 200 girls and 235 boys.

The average daily attendance is 425 - 297 girls and 228 boys.

Program of Studies and Schedule

The junior high school day is divided into seven periods. It begins at 8:45 and closes at 3:55. An hour and a half is allowed for lunch. The pupil's day is divided into seven large areas, within which he is given an opportunity to make a number of choices consistent with generally accepted progressive junior high school philosophy. These required areas are:

1. General Education; involves a series of activities chosen on the basis of pupil and community needs and interests and planned cooperatively into units including English and Social Studies experiences. The formal guidance and individual counseling is done in these classes which embrace two periods daily.
2. Arithmetic, General Math, or Algebra.
3. Exploratory Science and Agriculture.
4. Home Making or Industrial Arts.
5. General, Vocal, or Instrumental Arts.
6. Arts and Crafts.
7. Physical Education and Health.

Adult Education Participation

Ten members of the teaching staff have organized and teach classes in the Adult Education Section in Art, Bookkeeping, Industrial Arts, Home Making, English, and German. Others

assist in community forums, discussion groups, and in the library. This work is a voluntary contribution on the part of these teachers.

Guidance Activities

Orientation activities, group counseling, and some record keeping are carried on in the General Education classes. The boys' advisor and a girls' advisor conduct approximately fifteen personal interviews with children daily. The attendance officer and the advisor make frequent home visits and have substituted desirable and interesting club activities for many unsponsored and ill-advised little group and gang operations. Emphasis is being placed on personal adjustment. As much data as possible is being collected for each pupil.

Pupil Organizations

The faculty feels that a formal student government organization will evolve gradually as pupils gain the experiences and techniques which help them to understand the necessity and importance of democratic living. The following activities have already been initiated, usually following the recognition upon the part of pupils of their desirability:

1. Ushers' Club
2. Projectors' Club
3. Physical Education Helpers
4. Class Party Committees
5. Class Paper
6. Class Officers

7. Co-op Store Board of Directors
8. Many small incidental pupil clubs and groups which seem to meet specific needs.

Co-Operative Store

Approximately 300 children have purchased \$.25 shares in a co-operative store. These members elected a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee. The pupils will, under the sponsorship of two teachers, manage all of the activities of their store. They are receiving excellent advice and helpful cooperation from the Community Services Division.

Conclusion

The entire relocation picture has many implications which will distinguish the objectives and purposes of the Amache schools from other public schools. The junior high school faculty has as some of its main concerns:

1. The interpretation of American democracy through precept example and pupil activity to a friendly but confused and sometimes frustrated group of adolescents and pre-adolescents.
2. The necessity of helping pupils achieve certain self-confidences and securities in their present situation.
3. The danger of pupil's loss of faith in humanity and democracy.
4. The breakdown of traditional family life with its disciplines.
5. The possible disintegration of certain useful cultural

traits because of inactivity.

6. Racial overconsciousness.
7. Lack of the usual American recreational facilities.
8. The importance of utilizing all of the pupil's close relationships and all of the resources of the community in discovering the real needs of the community and of individuals.
9. The obligation to be willing to deviate from traditional educational practices, guidances, and curriculum procedures as circumstances require.

AMACHE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Enrollment

The Amache Senior High School officially started October 12th in buildings 3, 4, 5, and 6 in block 8H, and 8H and 8G Recreation Halls.

Prior to the opening of school, information concerning student interests and needs were secured through a school survey and an advance registration.

Starting with an original enrollment of 473 students, the attendance has gradually increased to 593. The increase in school enrollment is due to boys returning from the sugar beet fields and terminating employment within the Center. The school survey revealed that 547 boys and girls were eligible to be enrolled in grades 10, 11 and 12. There are approximately 25 postgraduates enrolled in school.

Philosophy

Because of the nature of the Relocation Project, it was planned that the Senior High School be a community school. Accordingly, it was planned that education should become a process which should go on everywhere in the Relocation Center, and the community school should lose its identification with a single group of buildings. The school buildings would become community centers--vital spots for effective, cooperative living.

Teachers

It has been extremely difficult to secure and to retain teachers. While \$2,000 per annum seems at first glance to be a high salary, these same teachers can secure positions in public schools that are just as lucrative for the time employed, and which are more attractive from the standpoint of physical comfort.

At the present time the high school is under-staffed. The turn-over of Japanese-American teachers makes it very difficult to train them for work in the various departments. It requires at least one semester to train a Japanese-American teacher to carry a partial teaching load.

Students

For the most part, the high school students have been very cooperative; and in many cases they have shown a great deal of initiative. A good example of this is the school paper. Since the lack of rooms and teachers made it impossible to offer journalism as a regular class, the students got together and published the paper after school.

During the past months, over a hundred boys have been taken to Lamar, Granada and Holly to scrimmage with their high school basketball teams. A fine spirit of fair play and co-operation existed at all times on these trips.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Program

The Health and Physical Education Department serves all students in the Amache school system. Each child from kindergarten through the 12th grade has a daily class in physical activities or health instruction.

Through the services of the School Nurse, each child is provided with preliminary daily medical attention and guidance.

The advisor serves as a health coordinator based on the assumption that the physical activities program is but one phase of the total program in the development of health and fitness.

HOMEMAKING DEPARTMENT

Senior High School

The following are some specific things that have been accomplished in Senior High School:

1. We have given all classes a working idea of the modern philosophy and various fields of Homemaking. (We have found the past homemaking experiences of the girls to be noticeably one-sided. Either they have had all cooking or all sewing.)
2. We have recognized the girls' first needs here, namely:
 - a. How to make an attractive, comfortable home in which

to live within the center, with materials at hand, ingenuity, hard work, and a knowledge of the fundamental principles of interior decoration and use and care of tools.

- b. What is appropriate to wear in this country for comfort and how to make these things oneself. Garments made include dresses, skirts, slacks, and all the knitted things girls like such as sweaters, caps, mittens, and socks.
- c. How to equip themselves upon graduation for employment with homemaking objectives. Hoping that this knowledge and skills will help them toward relocating themselves usefully. With this in view, they have discussed:
 - (1) Desirable personal qualities
 - (2) Employer and employee relationships
 - (3) Care of young children
 - (4) Hazards of Household employment

Here also we are looking forward to an adequate working environment where we can have an approximate duplication of working situations that will be found on the job.

Junior High School

The following are some specific things that have been accomplished in the Junior High School:

- 1. A clothing unit learning how fabrics are made and dyed. How color and design in dress affects each girl and what

colors and design are most becoming to each girl.

2. Home craft unit - where the girls have made panels and samplers for their rooms at home, as a bit of decoration as well as teaching a knowledge of twenty new embroidery stitches.
3. A Home furnishing unit where each girl built a dressing table of orange crates and scrap lumber and made drapes for them. Then made stools to match from nail kegs.
4. Child care unit - here they studied the physical development of children at various age levels and went up to the nursery schools to observe the outstanding characteristics.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Council

On October 16th the center elected a temporary council with one representative from each block. The Project Director recognized an older person from each block as his advisor. These two groups often met together when certain problems affecting the center welfare were being discussed. An organization commission, consisting of five men from the block representatives and five from the advisors was chosen to draw up a charter for self-government for the center. This charter has been perfected and was published in the center paper December 26. It will be submitted to the residents for ratification or adoption about January 20.

A temporary judicial commission was chosen in December but no cases have as yet been tried by the commission. The organization commission has been requested to draw up the rules and regulations for the Arbitration and the Judicial Commissions.

Fourteen block managers who were Nisei have resigned and have requested that Issei be appointed. The resignations were purely voluntary as a good-will gesture toward the older group. Appointments are now being made to fill vacancies created by these resignations. We believe that such spirit as prompted this move will go a long way in maintaining a harmonious feeling between the two groups.

Religious Services

Church attendance, especially among the younger group, has been very fine. The Christian faiths have shown a rising attendance during the quarter. Church attendance reached a high of 1900 for the last Sunday in December. Two outstanding evangelists, of past missionary experience, visited the center in December. Regular church and Sunday School papers are published.

The Buddhist services have been well attended. There are two priests serving the center. Religious services, centering around New Year were especially well attended. The Buddhist young people now have an organization and have a representative on the coordinating council.

Community Activities

There has been a constant increase in organizational

activities in the center. Talent shows began to appear as special block entertainment features in October. These have been well attended and appreciated. Special recreational leaders have been assigned the task of searching out talent for these entertainments.

The Christmas programs were well planned and conducted. Over 410 packages were sent to the center as special gifts for the children. All children were taken care of and we have a few presents left over for handling. The present plans are to supply the nursery schools with much needed materials and toys. A game-loan and library-loan service will be inaugurated to handle some of the gifts. Excess clothing will be distributed through the Public Welfare Section.

Five ministers made outside visits during the quarter. Three of these filled the pulpits of there respective denominations in Rocky Ford and Denver. These outside contacts have been very fine.

Coordinating Council

A coordinating council has been organized to act as a general coordinating unit for all activities of a recreational or educational nature. The membership of this group is drawn from all recognized organizations in the center.

The council has instituted a leadership-training course open to leaders and potential leaders. A special course of six lectures has been arranged. The first lecture will be on January 6, 1943, with Miss Christine Rayer, Denver University

School of Social Work, the principal speaker.

Block Administration

Housing facilities for each block manager has been very poor. Moves have been too frequent. It is now planned to give each block manager sufficient office space in each laundry unit to carry on his work in a more efficient manner. Each division head has been requested to list the type of activities, within his division, in which he would need the assistance of the block managers and an outline of the block managers' duties will be prepared in the near future.

The block managers have rendered good service in housing of evacuees, settling minor disputes, interpreting to the people the Project Director's instructions, making special surveys and reports.

PUBLIC WELFARE

In public welfare work attention has been directed principally toward analyzing the needs which can be met most effectively by this department, observing the functioning of the entire center and attempting to orient the Public Welfare Section to the total project, along with performing the day-to-day tasks which have presented themselves.

As we now see the task, it is a two-fold one; on the one hand, administering material help through clothing allowances and Public Assistance Grants; on the other, assisting people with various personal problems or performing the function of counseling.

The department is in reality a combination relief and family-welfare agency, with the responsibility of performing the mechanical work of preparing clothing allowances and also of handling up to a certain point cases involving the need of specialized skills such as child welfare, medical and psychiatric case work.

A total of 2064 clothing allowances cover the base period of July, August and September and amounted to \$78,278.65. Public assistance grant totaling \$946.57 were made to 38 families including 161 individuals.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

In spite of many difficulties in securing both merchandise and the most convenient business locations, the Community Enterprises have made considerable progress this quarter. In addition to the variety store, confectionery store, and clothing store, the Community Enterprises have expanded during the quarter to include a three-chair barber shop in the north end of the clothing store building, a beauty shop set up in a laundry building, a shoe repair shop in the north end of a recreation hall, and an optometry shop in the hospital. In November a grocery department was established in the north end of the confectionery store, and late in December a watch repair shop was opened in the north end of the variety store.

Beginning December 1, patronage slips were issued from all cash registers in all of the stores and shops in preparation for the distribution of cooperative patronage savings.

The gross volume of the stores for the quarter was \$64,674.33, and for the shops \$3,477.27. In the case of the optometry department, the hospital paid the wages of the two optometrists while the Community Enterprises paid all other costs including equipment. In addition to these regular Community Enterprises, there has been a Montgomery Ward agency operated by our own personnel. This mail order store, which opened on October 14, was closed on December 8, because of unsatisfactory service. The Community Enterprises received only \$1,237.39, which is ten percent of the price of goods actually sold through November 28.

All merchandise has been passing through the Community Enterprises warehouse, and the complete purchasing, marking, bookkeeping, and control system is being centered in the general offices in the south end of the clothing and shoe store. Plans have been made to open a hamburger stand soon, and the laundry and dry cleaning service is to be secured on a commission plan from Lamar. As a result of sending buyers to both Denver and St. Louis, the Community Enterprises have been able to finish the year with a rapidly increasing volume of business.

Progress has also been made in cooperative education. Three cub co-ops in the elementary, junior, and the senior high schools are already functioning, each having approximately three hundred shareholders and something more than one hundred dollars' worth of school supplies on sale in each little store which is operated by the students themselves through their

elected board members and their faculty advisors. Supplies are secured from the Community Enterprises warehouse at whole-sale cost plus ten percent to cover freight, handling, and thirty days' credit costs.

Beginning on December 1, the incorporation committee and enterprise committee combined were formed into a study group to study the history, principles, and methods of consumer cooperation and their proper application in this center. Following this brief course lasting one week, the W.R.A. attorney began to draw up papers of incorporation for the future Amache Cooperative Enterprises Inc., while the committee continued to meet daily to draw up a complete set of by-laws of the cooperative to be offered for adoption by the official organization meeting of members.

After proper conference with W.R.A. officials and the Assembly members, it was decided that all recreation activities in the center should be organized separately as a Belgian type of cooperative, that is, a corporation whose earnings are applied not only to help cover the cost of present recreation but also to provide additional recreational facilities and services for the general welfare of the whole community rather than being distributed as cash dividends to individual patrons or members.

As the year closes, the incorporation committee of the temporary Community Enterprises stands ready to sign incorporation papers. Furthermore, plans are in process to conduct the

first membership drive through the center to sign up the first three or four hundred members who will be called upon to organize a cooperative association, elect its board of directors, and take over all of the assets and liabilities of the Community Enterprises.

RECREATION

This Section was not staffed with a Caucasian supervisor until December 1, 1942, and consequently a well rounded recreational program was slow in developing. The Section has been faced with two great problems. In the first place, the recreational halls have brick floors and do not lend themselves to all types of entertainment programs, especially dancing. The use of recreational halls has been shared with other sections and organizations. The schools are using 9 halls; community enterprises 3, churches 5; police. Less than 12 halls have been available at any one time for recreational purposes. Block talent shows and dancing programs have had to be conducted in the mess halls when available.

The section furnished three programs, by request, to neighboring towns. The Chamber of Commerce of Lamar requested a group of entertainers from the center during the latter part of October. The Lions Club of Holly were entertained by a small group during the early part of December. The last program was before the Lions Club at Lamar during the Holiday Season. These programs have done much to bring about a better feeling between the center and the respective towns and have furnished

some of the center residents with outside contacts.

The recreational section and the schools have staged many basketball contests with the school and town teams of Granada. The banker at Granada and one of the business men of Holly stated that these games have been very fine and that the sportsmanship exhibited has been on a very high plane.

Special parties, dances, stage entertainments, athletic league games, special athletic games, hobby clubs engaged in art, wood carving, etc., are types of features which are being encouraged and promoted. The number of hours of leisure time occupations is very high, and all operated on a very small cost. Athletic teams have generally worn regular daily clothing. Stage settings, curtains, etc., have been inexpensive and in most instances have been provided by popular subscription.

Definite plans are under way for movies for the first week of January. Film contracts have been made to cover over 50 percent of the films required. Two showings will be made each night, covering four blocks.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department at this time is composed of the Chief of Internal Security and his assistant, both Caucasians; and 65 Japanese. The evacuee members are both aliens and American-Japanese. Older men are being used because of the job placement of the younger men. Most of these men are on the police department because they like the work. They have

been taught some police tactics as used by the best police departments in the United States, also some yawarra. First aid will be taught in the very near future. The Japanese police has an assistant chief, three captains, three detectives, six sergeants, and 52 patrolmen.

We have had several individual fights and all sorts of reports on gangs, but most such reports vanished into thin air when investigated. Two offenders were given jail sentences in lieu of fines. The jail sentences were light, but served the purpose. We have not had a Charter for Community government, and the Judicial Committee did not want to act, so it was necessary to take our cases that we were not able to settle by arbitration to the Justice Court in Lamar, Colorado.

We have not had a single case reported of burglary of our warehouses or stores, or of any major crimes. We have had six cases of simple assaults, five of which were settled in camp, however one case was referred to trial and a jail sentence imposed. We have had one professional gambling case, and have been able to get two pleas of guilty, one for gambling and one for running a gambling game. The keeper of the game was fined \$200.00 and sentenced to six months in the county jail at Lamar and committed to the sheriff. This jail sentence has had a lot to do with the lessening of the professional gambling complaints.

A safety program was mapped out by the police department, talks made to the schools, block managers and council, and an

attempt made to secure motion pictures to educate the people of the center in regard to walking and driving on the streets of the center. In the safety campaign, the ash pits were filled up which has prevented accidents caused by people falling in the hot ashes. Sidewalks are now being constructed and people are being taught to use them.

W.R.A. driver licenses have been issued, and schools held to teach the drivers how to observe and obey the traffic laws and prevent accidents. At this time we have not had any motor vehicle accidents to report involving W.R.A. vehicles. W.R.A. driver license are given out by the Chief of Internal Security after he has held a school for the drivers and is satisfied that the applicant is capable of driving cars and trucks. So far 110 licenses have been issued.

The attitude in the camp of the evacuees is very fine. We are not bothered by the different organizations that have been so played up in the papers. It is possible that we have been able to prevent a situation of this kind by trying to guide rather than prohibit these organizations. We are trying to educate the center population in safety and show them that courtesy and education are the best methods to combat and prevent crime.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department has made rapid progress in organization during the last three months and is at the present time equipped and manned adequately to face any emergency that may arise within the center.

In October two fire trucks were delivered to the center. One is a Ward LaFrance, six tire, 500 gallon pumper, one and one-half ton truck and the other is a General built, one and one-half ton truck. This also has six tires and is a 500 gallon pumper. Both are three way combination trucks. These trucks are equipped with the necessary fire fighting apparatus and also with one thousand feet of single jacket fire hose. There is also a reserve supply of 2000 feet of 2½" double jacket fire hose.

The Fire Station was completed the beginning of October and the fire department personnel moved in soon after. Since the personnel has been greatly enlarged, it has been found necessary for the firemen to remodel the fire station in order to facilitate these men. The firemen are at present remodeling the fire station under the supervision of the assistant fire-protection officer.

The fire-fighting staff has been built up to workable strength and members are being thoroughly trained in fire prevention and fire-fighting through the means of fire drills, hose lay-out drills, etc. A fire-reporting system was installed and 27 phones are scattered throughout the center. These phones are checked weekly by the firemen. Inspection of the hydrants are also made periodically.

The Fire Department received the following calls during October, November and December: Four fire scares such as steam

mistaken for smoke and flames spurting from chimneys; one kindling pile fire; one street sweeper caught on fire due to refueling with the motor running; two faulty or defective flue-pipe fires; one electric pole with a shorted wire; two cars, one with defective brakes and the other with an overheated motor; one overloaded electric pole; a trash box too near a stove; a bundle of rags at the gas station caused by the carelessness of a smoker; one faulty thimble; one grass fire out of control and one barrack room on fire due to clothing drying too near the stove. The total loss of the above fires was approximately \$495.00 for the three months.

A fire-prevention bureau has been established to receive training and to conduct fire-prevention inspections. Constant vigilance for the removal of all fire hazards will be the principal objective. Every effort shall be made to secure the willing cooperation of all Japanese colonists in carrying out this program. Four inspectors are at present covering the center daily for fire hazards within barracks, mess halls, laundries and showers.

A block volunteer fire brigade is being set up and the majority of the blocks have personnel chosen in case of an emergency. Rules and regulations are being set up for these volunteer firemen. Classes will soon be underway for the training of these men.

The Fire-Protection Officer has been making fire-prevention talks to the schools in the center and fire drills

for the schools have been set up. Fire-prevention regulations have been drafted for the center and will soon be published.

HEALTH

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The temporary clinic was moved on October 4, 1942, from the barracks on Block 6G to the Isolation Wing of the new hospital building. Pending completion of the rest of the hospital, space in the Isolation Ward was then set aside to accommodate the administrative office, reception room and general clinic treatment rooms, laboratory, diet kitchen, pharmacy, nurse's quarters, and wards for 12 in-patients. On October 5th, the following day, four patients were admitted to the new hospital.

Since that time, other wings of the hospital were completed and the buildings now in use include: Administrative offices, doctors' quarters, nurses' quarters, out-patient building, obstetrics ward, surgery, 2 standard wards, dental clinic, 3 warehouses, and mess hall.

OUT-PATIENT BUILDING

The Out-Patient Building has been, with the possible exception of the Dental Clinic, the busiest place in the hospital as it has had to accommodate the X-ray Department, Optometry Clinic, Pharmacy, laboratory, and staff doctors' office, as well as the general and special clinics.

The number of out-patients treated during the quarterly period is 6,048. Average number of out-patients treated daily

for this period has been 66 persons.

MEDICAL STAFF

The medical staff now consists of six doctors including one Caucasian, the Chief Medical Officer; one interne; 10 registered nurses including a Chief Nurse; and 2 student nurses. The five evacuee doctors work on 24-hour call every five days and report for clinic duty on other days. Staff medical meetings to discuss problems and procedure, as well as staff ward rounds, are conducted weekly.

HOME CALLS AND EMERGENCIES

There are two ambulances and a passenger sedan assigned to the hospital to be used for home calls and emergency cases.

Because of limited personnel and transportation, project people have been asked to cooperate in the matter of home calls by making such requests before 10 A.M. in order that the doctor on home call can be given a list before he goes out. Installation of fire phones throughout the project has greatly facilitated speedy contact with the hospital, as people are now able to use such phones to report cases of real emergency.

FIRST AID KITS

On October 25, 1942, first aid kits were distributed to all the mess halls and notice appeared in the center newspaper in order that residents might take advantage of such kits in emergencies where first aid might be needed.

REFERRAL OF CASE TO MAXWELL HOSPITAL

There was one appendectomy case referred to the Maxwell

Hospital in Lamar on November 9, 1942 because of lack of facilities here. Since that time, the Surgery Building has been completed here and the project hospital is now ready for surgical cases. There have been no major operations since the Surgery Building was completed however.

HOSPITAL BED CAPACITY

Hospital bed capacity is at present between 100 to 150. Average number of beds occupied daily during the quarterly period has been 20.

FOOD HANDLERS' EXAMINATIONS

Physical examinations and Wassermann tests have been given to mess hall workers to determine whether or not they are physically qualified to handle food. To date a total of 890 mess workers have been examined. It is estimated that there remain about 150 persons working in mess halls who must yet report for examination. This compulsory examination of mess workers was conducted in accordance with Colorado State Board of Health laws and regulations.

BLOOD DONORS:

On November 14, 1942, appeal was made through the center newspaper for blood donors. Volunteers were asked to report to the hospital for Wassermann tests and blood typing. Response was good and by November 28th, seventy-five persons had reported to the laboratory to be registered as possible donors.

There have been seven blood transfusions to date. Five of those donors came from the list of volunteer blood donors.

CHICKENPOX

The latter part of November and the month of December brought about many chickenpox cases. For safety measures, quarantine, although not required by State Law, was placed on homes of the sick children. A total of 40 cases were reported during this period.

ARMY APPLICANTS EXAMINED

The early part of December, nineteen applicants for the Army Intelligence School were given physical examinations by our evacuee doctors upon request by Army officials.

SANITARY CORPS

Beginning December 1, 1942, a Sanitary Corps composed of 10 evacuee members was organized under the Chief Medical Officer. In the interests of project community health, these members were instructed to conduct periodic inspections of all mess halls, latrines, school buildings, block areas, recreation halls, laundry rooms, and all other places pertinent to the health, sanitary and hygienic conditions of this project.

Mess hall tours have included close inspection of general mess hall cleanliness and tidiness, screening facilities, cleaned dishes and silverware, dishwashing facilities, ice box, and cooks' equipment. The Sanitary Corps works directly under the Chief Medical Officer and makes all reports to him.

HOSPITAL MESS HALL

On November 11, 1942, the first meal was served in the hospital cafeteria. At present, nearly 200 are served the noon

meal, forty for breakfast, and approximately seventy for the evening meal.

HOSPITAL WAREHOUSES AND PROPERTY DIVISION

The receipt of the initial shipment of equipment and medical supplies from the U.S. Army Medical Depot in St. Louis, Mo., on September 18, 1942 marked the beginning of the Hospital Warehouse and Property Division. The organization and systematic functioning of the warehouse division was worked out by a crew of 7 men and women. The activities and responsibilities for the Property Crew increased in proportion to the rapid opening of the many sections within the hospital, however, and the warehouse personnel was soon increased to 12 members.

The amount of supplies necessary for this hospital soon brought about a need for more space. The property division now utilizes three wings of the hospital for storage of supplies.

SCHOOL NURSE

A Japanese evacuee registered nurse was assigned as School Nurse on November 1, 1942. Her reports for the months of November and December are as follows:

	November	December	Total
First Aid	67	65	132
Treatments	26	70	96
Readmission to School	96	264	360

Referrals:

Eye	6	2	8
Hospital	7	8	15
Dental	5	3	8
Home	6	25	31

Included in the School Nurse's program is a plan whereby groups of school pupils are taken to the Dental Clinic for periodic examination of teeth. Thus far, 165 students have had their teeth checked through this system of cooperation between the School Nurse and the Dental Clinic.

BABY FOOD STATIONS

Distribution of baby foods to infants started at the Granada Relocation Center when the second contingent arrived on September 1, 1942. One hundred and ninety-eight infants, whose ages varied from newborn to eighteen months, were registered as they arrived here. At the present time there are two hundred and twenty-four registered infants.

Formulae were made for infants until such time as mothers were able to get their own hot plates, sterilizers, and other equipment to enable them to make their own formulae.

Eight stations, which are located at strategic positions throughout the camp, were started on the 21st of September. All these stations with the exception of one are still operating. Formula girls make daily rounds with the exception of Sundays, to these seven stations to dispense whatever baby foods are required.

OPTOMETRY CLINIC

The Optometry Clinic has been allotted two rooms in the Out-Patient Building. It is considered a definite part of the hospital and patients desiring optical services must first go through the general medical clinic and be referred to an optometrist by a physician.

The Optometry Clinic is charging for services and money received from same is turned over to Community Enterprises. Optical patients who state they are unable to meet the expense of needed glasses or services may make application on special forms to Community Services requesting free service. Such persons are checked as to financial status and must receive a certification as to medical need from the Chief Medical Officer before request can be granted.

During the quarter, 502 patients were cared for.

DENTAL CLINIC

The average number of patients treated daily increased from about 30 in October to 125 during December. Facilities are now in use in the hospital building. The staff includes 8 evacuee dentists and a number of assistants. The work consists mainly of extractions and fillings of all kinds.

CHART NO. 4

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS:

Boys 13

Girls 10

Still Birth. 1

Total Births 24

DEATHS:

Male 6*

Female 5*

Children
under 18 . 2

Total Deaths 13

* 4 male deaths were not hospital cases

* 2 female deaths were not hospital cases

MESS MANAGEMENT

Warehousing has been difficult because of the lack of warehouse space and lack of equipment. Sanitary conditions have not been as good as we would like to have them for that reason. They will improve, however, upon completion of the butcher shop and when the arrangement in the meat house is adjusted. We are trying to build up a stock to guard against delayed and cancelled shipments, but cannot carry any more until more space is made available.

As a whole we have operated without any major difficulties and have had good cooperation with the evacuee employees. Mess Division now has twenty-nine Evacuee Mess Halls of the possible thirty in operation. One Mess Hall SH is being used by the school system until their building is completed. The Staff Mess is in operation, but not adequate for the number they are feeding at the noon meal.

Food deliveries have been fairly good on perishables and meats. Staples have been incomplete and slow. Better than 70% of the December requisitions are still to be delivered.

We are operating with one-half the dishes and utensils needed, causing double shift feeding. Labor conditions have been good with very little trouble, if any except complaints on dish and equipment shortage.

AGRICULTURE

The project farm has contributed milk, eggs, pork, and

and poultry to the administrative mess. These food products were produced with evacuee labor using the equipment and facilities available on the project farm area. In addition to actual food production, livestock and poultry facilities were developed on the Koen Ranch; plowing got under way on the X-Y Ranch; and the harvesting of alfalfa hay and sorghum grain crops also on the X-Y Ranch was completed. A large portion of the food consumed by all livestock and poultry with the exception of hogs, has been purchased from local farmers. A smaller portion of hay, straw, fodder and pasture has been harvested by evacuee labor on the project land.

Since all of the land adjacent to the center is still occupied by the present tenants, it was necessary to construct a 300' hog shed, necessary panels and a well to start hog-feeding operations; also, a 40' cow shed and an 18' calf barn was built in connection with the dairy enterprise. An old adobe, open-front, cattle shed was converted into a straw-loft laying house for the poultry enterprise.

From the beginning, the lack of labor has been a serious handicap to farm operations. Able supervisors as well as workers are lacking except for the limited number now doing a fine job. If this project is to be operated with any degree of success, it will be necessary for the evacuees to accept responsibility for the operation of the agricultural enterprise and at the present time this responsibility has not been acknowledged by them. The present attitude of the evacuees is

is no doubt due to the lack of a farm program on this project that appears workable from the standpoint of available labor supply, and due also to the W.R.A. relocation program and type of farming to be undertaken.

Without any consideration of the effect that future relocation activities or construction requirements on the project may have, there is a possibility of operating approximately 700 acres of the Koen Ranch as a vegetable garden project. In addition, the X-Y Ranch with 1500 acres of tillable land will be available for extensive farming and some intensive farming if sufficient labor is available. With this type of a program we can go a long way towards being self-sufficient in the production of meat and vegetables without assuming the responsibility for operating the remaining 3000 acres of the Koen Ranch.

CHART NO. 5

KIND, AMOUNT, AND VALUE OF FOOD PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY PROJECT
FARM DURING PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Eggs	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	dozen	\$.365	\$ 61.71
Milk	1305.7	gallons	.40	522.32
Pork	1346.5	pounds	.21	271.80
Poultry	174	pounds	.20	34.80

CHART NO. 6

CROPS HARVESTED AND UTILIZED ON PROJECT FARM AREA

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Value</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Alfalfa Hay	10	ton	\$9.50	\$95.00
Grain Sorghum	75	bu.	1.10	80.70
Straw	10	ton	4.00	40.00
Sorghum Fodder	15	ton	4.00	60.00
				<hr/>
				\$275.70

PUBLIC WORKS

The construction work of the center under the direction of the U.S. Army Engineers has been completed with a few exceptions caused by delays in receipt of equipment and materials, and the operation of the center was turned over to the W.R.A. on December 8, 1942.

With full and complete operation of the center and its facilities, maintenance has become an important item, but the operating force and maintenance organization is functioning satisfactorily.

The lining of the barrack buildings and mess halls, not included in the construction contract, has been completed with evacuee labor; temporary grading to provide necessary drainage, also not included in the construction contract, has been completed; construction of sidewalks, to eliminate traffic hazards and congestion, has been started.

The contract for construction of the schools under the supervision and inspection of the Public Works Division, has begun and is making satisfactory progress. Practically all materials for this work are on the job or in transit.

The providing of necessary facilities not in the original construction work, is proceeding. Foundations for the first groups of quarters for forty families of the W.R.A. personnel are under way, and the greater part of the necessary materials is on hand or in transit, so that construction is

proceeding as rapidly as the available labor can produce. A meat cutting and handling room has been built in connection with the refrigerated meat warehouse.

Transfer of water rights to the W.R.A. has not been completed, so that plans for repairs and reconstruction of the irrigation systems will be modified to such imperative work as the time available and receipt of materials will permit. The necessary materials are on order and some have been received; labor shortage in the center will affect the amount of work to be done.

EVACUEE ATTITUDES

The attitude of evacuees at Granada has been one of general cooperation with project authorities. Complaints have been made in regard to minor matters, more or less individual block inconveniences or general camp facilities. The encouraging part of the complaint situation is that they are taken up in the evacuee council meetings or by block managers, and referred to the project administration for definite answers only when such action is necessary. Many of the complaints have no immediate solution and a friendly discussion of the problems with council members usually supplies the information needed for a thorough understanding of the situation on the part of evacuees.

We have had no strikes, no protest meetings, no demonstrations. Evacuee representatives have always felt free to

bring their problems to us, and their major consideration seems to be to learn "why" certain conditions exist. When they determine that everything possible is being done to correct the conditions they may be complaining about, they are satisfied with that knowledge. The council has worked very hard to help solve many of these minor problems and we have been quite frank with them regarding situations.

The early problem of Santa Anita residents versus Mercedians has largely been forgotten. Leaders from both centers meet together and work together in helping evacuees overcome local prejudices. Clubs, organizations, etc., cooperate by appointing members from both assembly centers on committees.

Evacuees at Granada appreciate their opportunity of obtaining shopping passes to leave the center for Lamar or Granada. Their contacts outside the center have, we believe, helped to stimulate their interest in the expanded relocation program, and the general feeling throughout the center seems to be that the best thing to do is get an indefinite leave and a regular outside job.

Workers within the center naturally prefer the less-arduous types of employment. Nevertheless, we now have a sufficient number of coal haulers working daily. We have crews working on administrative living quarters, landscaping, laying stone sidewalks, etc. Only on the farm are we finding a complete lack of interest in center work, because those trained in farming, almost to a man, are planning on outside relocation.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

On October 21, the Retail Merchants Division of the Lamar Chamber of Commerce invited W.R.A. administrative staff members and three evacuee-council members from the Granada project to a dinner in Lamar. A musical program was presented by evacuees from the project and very well received. At a business meeting following a dinner the Retail Merchants group voted unanimously to extend a cordial invitation to evacuees to shop in Lamar and to visit the town whenever possible. Relations with the residents of Lamar and other towns near the center have been excellent. A limited amount of shopping passes are issued daily to evacuees to go to Lamar and Granada.

For the most part farmers who received assistance from evacuees in sugar beet and other agricultural work have been very well pleased and the outside employment program has strengthened our public relations activities.

Local papers, especially the Lamar Daily News, have assisted materially in development of cordial relationships with the people of this area. A series of articles concerning the center written by Lee Casey, who visited a center, appeared in the Rocky Mountain News in Denver and gave a very clear picture of a W.R.A. program. Criticism concerning the project appearing in the Denver Post and the Pueblo Chieftan was caused by the \$300,000 school buildings being built at the center. The Lamar Daily News and the Rocky Mountain News of Denver have supported us on this issue and have insisted that our educational

program must be continued.

During the quarter, 68 articles have appeared in local papers as a result of inquiries to the Reports Office and many more have been published concerning the center. Six newspaper men have visited the center. One of these visitors, from Colorado State College of Agriculture, gave a 15 minute radio talk concerning the center over eight radio stations in the state, and assisted our public relations material.

The fact that some 700 Caucasians have visited the project during the past three months indicates information concerning our activities are becoming known to interested parties on the outside. We have yet to experience any unfavorable reaction on the part of an individual who has visited this center despite the fact that many of them came in order to find out about certain unfavorable rumors that they have heard.

Fifteen talks have been given by members of the W.R.A. staff at various meetings in Lamar, Holly, and Denver. In every case the audience has been very much interested in the center affairs and has been quite favorable to our program. Our experience has been that we gain many new friends whenever they learn about the program and the people with whom we are working.