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Final Report--Reports
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada Project
Amache, Colorado

December 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
Washington

ATTENTION: Mr. M. M. Tozier, Chief
Reports Division

FROM: James G. Lindley, Project Director
Granada Project, Amache

SUBJECT: Final Report - Reports Division

Attached is a copy of the Final Report of the Reports Division of the Amache Relocation Center as prepared by Joe McClelland, Reports Officer, and Melvin P. McGovern, Acting Reports Officer.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Granada Project
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December 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. James G. Lindley, Project Director
FROM: Melvin P. McGovern, Acting Reports Officer
SUBJECT: Final Report - Reports Division

I am submitting the Final Report for the Reports Division, which was prepared by Mr. Joe McClelland from August 13, 1942 to April 15, 1945, and completed by Melvin P. McGovern from June 1, 1945 to December 14, 1945.

Your guidance and assistance was greatly appreciated.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

JOE McCLELLAND, REPORTS OFFICER

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

August 13, 1942 to April 15, 1945

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

REPORTS OFFICE FINAL REPORT

For Period from August 13, 1942 to April 15, 1945

- Joe McClelland, Reports Officer-

PROJECT NEWSPAPER

Introduction

The Reports Office was established at the Granada Relocation Center on August 13, 1942, with the arrival on the Project of the Reports Officer who had been on detail in the Denver Regional Office of Reports since his appointment on July 27, 1942. The Reports Office was established in an evacuee barracks building used for administrative offices in Block 6G, though actual office space was not available until August 23. In the next three weeks, the Reports Office changed location several times as the WRA staff expanded, finally moving to Block 6F. On September 24, 1942, the Reports Office was moved to the newly completed south administrative building.

One of the first jobs of the Reports Officer was an assignment by the Administrative Assistant to establish a temporary project post office. With twenty dollars put up by three staff members, stamps and envelopes were put on sale. A cardboard box served as letter drop. Early evacuees received and sent all mail through this make-shift post office for several weeks until a more complete service was established through the

project Office Services Unit.

The Reports Officer did very little reports work during the first few weeks at the project. There were numerous jobs to be done and staff members did them without regard to regular assignments or job plans. Early reports were mostly by telegraph and referred mainly to center construction progress and arrival of evacuees. Gradually, as the first rush of work settled down, regular functions of the Reports Office were developed as reported herewith.

Announcement Service

In order to provide evacuees with authentic information before any center publication could be established, the Reports Office established an announcement service early in September, 1942. Information from all divisions and sections of the administrative staff was routed to the Reports Office where notices were typed, translated into Japanese, and copies prepared for posting at all mess halls, the post office, and the community stores.

In addition, the Reports Office became an information center to which many evacuees came for answers to specific questions regarding center life and center regulations. These questions were answered directly whenever possible. In special cases the evacuees were referred to the particular section or division involved. Housing, employment, procurement of supplies, and WRA program rul-

ings accounted for the majority of such questions.

The first regular Reports Office evacuee worker was Miss Hatsy Sato, stenographer and general office assistant, who started work on September 7, 1942. Shortly thereafter, a translator, David Sugamoto, was also employed. These two faithful workers helped the Reports Officer over many obstacles and guided him through troubled waters. They relayed to the many office callers all types of center information obtained by the Reports Officer, and they helped to organize and initiate a regular information service at the project.

Granada PIONEER

In September 1942, Oski Taniwaki, who had been editor of the Merced Assembly Center newspaper, was added to the Reports Office staff with instructions to interview prospective members for the Granada project newspaper staff and make recommendations to the Reports Officer regarding the publishing of a paper. Mr. Taniwaki, an older Nisei, was a good organizer and soon had a group of fifteen boys and girls--including a number of college graduates--ready to go to work on a project paper. For the most part, staff recommendations of Mr. Taniwaki were accepted by the Reports Officer. Daily conferences were held and general policies discussed.

Late in September, office space for the project newspaper was provided in a sixteen-foot square room in the SF recreation

hall. Equipment consisted of hand-made wooden tables and benches. Supplies included one small hand-operated mimeograph machine, ink, paper, and considerable desire on the part of staff members to put out a paper. No typewriters were yet available from WRA sources.

Staff members brought their own portable typewriters and went to work. On October 14, 1942, the first issue of an informational bulletin was distributed to all residents free of charge. The coming election of block leaders was the number one story in the "Bulletin." Issued twice a week, the "Bulletin" served as the Granada project newspaper until October 28, 1942. It conducted a contest to name the regular center paper--a contest won by Edith Kodama, who later became a member of the project paper staff, with the suggestion "Granada PIONEER."

The "Granada PIONEER" began publication on October 28, 1942. On November 7, it came out in its present legal sized mimeograph form, headlining the news that Nisei men could volunteer for the Army Military Intelligence Service Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota. On November 11, the PIONEER office was moved to the Administrative area in a building originally designated as a recreation hall for appointed personnel living on the project. As few staff members were at that time living on the project, it was decided to make use of the rec-

recreation hall. The Reports Office was moved from the south Administration building to the recreation hall with the newspaper staff. This building soon became known on the center as the "PIONEER Building."

So began an association of enthusiastic young journalists--some with experience, most without--from various parts of California, from two different Assembly Centers, and from large cities and small towns. With a spirit of friendly competition, this group set out to make their project newspaper a real influence in the center and a good piece of journalism. In both they succeeded to a large extent as the months rolled by.

This original PIONEER staff was not destined to remain together long. Most of them left the center during 1943, though some left late in 1942. All were gone by the fall of 1944. They now are located in Denver, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, Kansas City, Florida (WAC), Fort Snelling (WAC), China (ARMY), Boulder, Colorado (Language School, NAVY), and Colorado Springs, Colorado.

From the very first the paper represented the people of "mache, not the administration. At times, the paper was critical of the administration; mostly it was friendly but reserved. On Major issues, however, the paper usually pointed out to the people the necessity for actions taken by the administration. and suggested cooperation. The first editorail appeared in the

November 14, 1942, issue and urged evacuees from the Merced Assembly Center to work with and welcome evacuees from the Santa Anita Assembly Center. "A little tolerance and considerable consideration on the part of every resident will go a long way toward the achievement of complete unity and a well-organized society," the paper said. Generally, Merced people were from the rural districts, Santa Anita people from Los Angeles. The PIONEER helped to bring city and farm folk together and it was not long until assembly-center residence was unimportant.

With the segregation program in the fall of 1943, the center newspaper took on an added job of supplying authentic information in order to spike rumors and to provide for an orderly program. Complete cooperation with the administration and community leaders in this respect aided materially in bringing about this result.

Later, when Tule Lake residents arrived, the paper cooperated in an intensive program to get these newcomers into the Amache community socially as well as physically. Here again success was achieved, and little trouble arose over the "Tuleans." This same situation was repeated when the Jerome Relocation Center closed in 1944 and 500 "Jeromites" arrived in Amache. The project newspaper staff in both instances ran numerous stories and editorials welcoming the new residents and published special

informational booklets of welcome for the newcomers.

When the Army announced that Nisei men could enlist for Army service through the Army Intelligence Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota, the PIONEER hailed it as a step toward restoration of rights. Chris Ishii, PIONEER artist de luxe, formerly of the Walt Disney Studios, was quick to take advantage of the Army program and left the Center in December, 1942. In 1944, he was in India, Burma, and China as a Sergeant.

Late in January, 1943, the PIONEER again editorialized on the opportunity for Nisei to enlist in the Japanese-American Combat Unit and defend their home "and all it stands for". The editor himself enlisted, but did not pass the physical. A few months later he relocated to Cincinnati.

Support of the WRA relocation program was given editorially for the first time on April 2, 1943, with advice to "think re-settlement constantly." By news story and editorial, the PIONEER stressed the desirability of relocating in the east or midwest. Staff members were constantly relocating. At times, individual editorials and news stories emphasized the difficulties of re-settlement and tended to stress individual hardship cases. But for the most part, week by week, the project paper told the story of relocation--its benefits and its troubles. Five editors believed what they wrote and relocated themselves by the end of 1943.

The sixth, probably the most worried by the problems involved

in starting life anew outside the confines of a relocation center, became editor on August 10, 1944, after about a year's work on the paper as special writer. Under his guidance the paper varied from very good support of the relocation program to very critical comment regarding it--and back again. It is of interest to note that former residents of Amache who have relocated have been quite critical of the sixth editor's editorials and emphasis on the negative aspects of the program.

But mostly the PIONEER has been well received by evacuee residents and considered by them as their paper--not an administrative handout. Because of this acceptance of PIONEER information, a great deal of good has resulted from the relocation and other WRA information presented therein. Had the paper been classed strictly as a WRA information sheet, much of its effectiveness would have been lost.

Most critical comment regarding the project paper came from various members of the appointed personnel staff. Many of these individuals felt that the approach to the whole subject of information to evacuees was wrong and that only the favorable side of any situation should be presented. Many interesting discussions were held during the years by these individuals and the Reports Officer--usually in the spirit of helpful criticism. At most of such meetings, the editor and other members of the project paper were present, and no doubt benefited from the frank exchange of

varying ideas. It was ever difficult for appointed personnel members to look on the project newspaper as an evacuee activity; they thought of it as a WRA administrative publication that should reflect only the WRA attitude. However, with the support of the Project Director, the paper remained an evacuee publication throughout as authorized in the administrative manual.

Unexpected support for the policy of the PIONEER came from Mr. Lee Taylor Casey, associate editor and columnist for the Rocky Mountain News in Denver. His column of January 17, 1944, stated, "Sueo Sako, editor of the Granada PIONEER, did a better job than I did in his column on Governor Vivian's attitude toward the purchase of Colorado farms by Americans of Japanese descent Despite the material difficulties, the PIONEER is an excellent newspaper. And best of all, it has an editor who knows what he's about". WRA staff criticism diminished thereafter.

A history of any newspaper is largely a history of the editors responsible for it, and the Granada PIONEER was no exception.

Oski Taniwaki was managing editor of the project newspaper from September 25, 1942, until October 4, 1943, when he transferred to the motor pool to study mechanics. Later he left the center and worked as a mechanic in Chicago and Denver.

Robert Hirano was editor of the paper from October 3, 1942 until March 20, 1943, when he volunteered for Army Service. Not passing his physical examination for the Army, he relocated to

Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been working in a publishing firm there since. Bob was an alert and thorough editor and issued a newsy paper which was exceptionally good technically.

Khan Komai succeeded Bob Hirano as editor on March 20, 1943. Formerly a special writer, Khan was a member of the Amache Community Council. He knew the center well and understood the problems confronting both evacuees and appointed personnel. His editorial column was devoted mainly to reprints of editorials appearing in newspapers outside the center. A special column that he had developed before becoming editor was devoted to center affairs. Khan left the PIONEER on September 6, 1943 to relocate to Dayton, Ohio, for work in a battery factory. Later he moved to Cincinnati.

Joseph Patrick Ide, former PIONEER sports editor, became editor on September 6, 1943, and published the paper with no change in policy until his relocation to Kansas City on October 1, 1943.

Sueo Sako, who started on the PIONEER as a cub reporter with the first issue, took over the editor's chair on October 1, 1943. "Sako" as he was called by everyone frequented the Reports Office in the organization period asking daily, "When will the paper be started?" His interest and enthusiasm were excelled by no one on the staff, and his inquiring ways soon made him acquainted in practically all the WRA offices. His well-written brief biographical glimpses of evacuee leaders and appointed personnel staff

members under the heading of "Thumb-Nail Sketches" were a distinct contribution to the entire center. Sueo was less hesitant to "write what he thought" than any other PIONEER editor up to this time. Though critical at times, Sueo's editorials were sound and under his guidance the newspaper became even more than before an evacuee paper--a part of the center life. Sueo relocated to Chicago on August 10, 1944.

Roy Yoshida who had been a special writer on the center paper since his transfer to Amache from the Tule Lake Relocation Center became editor on August 10, 1944. Roy was ten to fifteen year old older than most of the other members of the PIONEER staff. His thinking concerning evacuation and relocation was not as progressive as that of his predecessors, and although it improved with time, to which was added considerable patience on the part of the Reports Officer, the outlook of the center paper became more on the discouraging side during Roy's editorship. Although he used considerable favorable material regarding relocation and the opportunities outside the confines of a relocation center, Roy periodically editorialized on the hardships involved and the tough lot ahead of people of Japanese extraction.

The fact that Yoshida, an able-bodied unmarried man of 38, did not relocate is an indication that he was not too sure of himself away from the security of a center. This feeling of frustration colored his news coverage and his editorial comment

in the project paper. Nevertheless, the PIONEER continued to "plug" relocation and was not unfavorable to the WRA. Mainly, the paper was quick to see the dark clouds on the horizon, either real or imaginary, and somewhat slow to see the silver lining. This same attitude was reflected by many other members of the PIONEER staff in addition to the editor during the fall and winter of 1944-45.

But through it all, the PIONEER staff was free to express its member's views. The Reports Officer at all times made it plain that the editor was responsible for what he printed; repercussions were faced by both the editor and the Reports Officer and many "hot" conferences were held with WRA staff members who did not understand nor approve of the "freedom of the press" afforded to the Granada PIONEER.

Despite these difficulties, details of the WRA relocation program were carried in the paper issue by issue all during its existence. Job offers from various parts of the country were run in the paper as they were received on the project. The Relocation Division reported many times that evacuees came to them with a copy of the PIONEER in their hands requesting further information about a specific job listed in the project paper. Letters from relocated evacuees were used as much as possible in the paper, but were hard to obtain for publication. Special

write-ups of newly opened relocation areas were printed in many issues.

The attitude of the editors of the project paper in presenting relocation information was to print the good and the bad. At times, the paper leaned too heavily on the "problem" side of the relocation picture, but because the paper did have community support and confidence, the favorable relocation news was more effective. Of particular value were editorials and news stories from outside newspapers which were reprinted, with due credit lines, in nearly every issue.

During 1944, considerable space in the project newspaper was devoted to information in regard to Selective Service calls for center Nisei boys. The latter part of the year, and the early part of 1945, brought also many stories of Amache Nisei casualties, actions of heroism, and military awards. Draft calls during the year were responsible for the loss of many PIONEER staff members, some of whom are serving overseas in the European and Pacific theatres of war.

Center news coverage by the project paper was very complete. Sports were popular, but regular center activities were followed carefully month by month. At no time did any editor of the project paper allow any one group or organization within the center to dictate newspaper policy. Cooperation and fair treatments were extended to all. At times, certain groups felt that their

particular activity--be it sports or community government--was not receiving sufficient space in the paper. But always after conferences, it was determined that the only limitation on news coverage was the size of the paper itself and that all groups were receiving their fair share of notice.

The problem of the PIONEER continually was not the lack of news, but the selection of the news available to fit the limited space in the mimeographed newspaper. With the announcement of the post-exclusion program of the WRA, less space was available for center news and more was used for relocation and other WRA information.

Probably the most noticeable aspect of the project newspaper staff was the spirit of good fellowship that prevailed among them. The PIONEER "gang" worked hard and played hard. Loyalty to their paper, to the editor, and to the Reports Officer was very real and very strong. When an editor left and a new one took his place, the loyalty to the new man had to be developed, but soon became as strong as to the old.

The PIONEER issued an Extra on Sunday, December 17, 1944 to announce the lifting of the West Coast Exclusion Order. Shortly thereafter, the policy of the paper was changed somewhat in order that the WRA post-exclusion program information would have first hand priority for space. Relocation had depleted the project

newspaper staff all during the summer and fall of 1944; it was becoming more difficult to maintain the regular twice-a-week schedule. With new importance given to WRA information, it became necessary during the next few months to omit many of the regular news and special features. Post-exclusion information was, for the most part, prepared by the Reports Officer and used word-for-word in both the English and Japanese sections of the project paper. A representative of the PIONEER staff, (the editor of the Japanese section) was appointed on the Advisory Committee by the Project Director in order that further emphasis could be given to post-exclusion and relocation information.

While there was a tendency on the part of the PIONEER staff members to cling to the regular features of the paper, lack of time and space prevented complete coverage of them. Special emphasis was given to information from the west coast. Relocation and post-exclusion information became the major items of news and editorial comment. Here again the bad was printed with the good, and many times given more space and attention than the situation warranted, but for the most part considerable emphasis was placed on the brighter side of the picture. Occurrences of violence or attempted violence and discrimination were reported on the basis of being isolated cases. Prompt action on the part

of law-enforcement officers received considerable attention in the project paper.

From its beginning, the PIONEER was issued twice each week--Wednesdays and Saturdays--with the exception of January 15 through February 28, 1943, when it was on a three-times-a-week schedule. The project newspaper began and remained entirely under WRA sponsorship, as neither the staff members nor the residents of the center were interested in establishing it through the Amache Community Co-op.

The PIONEER average issue was composed of six pages of English and four of Japanese. Until the summer of 1944, a full-page cartoon strip appeared at least weekly and usually in each issue. Various other cartoons and illustrations were used from time to time. The make-up of the paper varied with the change of editors. From November 7, 1942 on, the size was 3 column, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch page.

Distribution of the center newspaper was made by blocks to each apartment. The PIONEER staff members counted out 80 copies for each block and delivered them to the Block Managers offices. The Block Manager in each block arranged for distribution to each family. Each block received several extra copies for those wishing to send them to friends. Both English and Japanese section was omitted from the WRA staff list and from

regular outside mailing lists.

Three separate mailing lists were developed during the first year. A franking privilege list contained names of WRA and other government offices. A public relation list of interested newspapers and individuals required postage to be paid by WRA. An unofficial individual relocated evacuee list consisted of persons who provided funds to the PIONEER staff circulation manager to pay for the postage for mailing. No charge was made for handling this list, and staff members provided the service as a favor to relocatees. This list was discontinued February 1, 1945, due to lack of personnel to take care of it. All outstanding funds on hand were returned to the senders.

A total of 3500 copies were mimeographed for each issue, with 50 copies kept on file in the PIONEER office for future use. Many evacuees obtained extra copies from time to time to send to friends. A complete file of all issues also was maintained in the Reports Office.

Special editions were issued for various occasions. Christmas and New Year's editions were the largest, containing a large number of special articles and features. Special issues were also issued in connection with center farm employment, and arts and crafts festival, the co-op membership drive,

and relocation. Extras were issued at the time of the announcement of Army enlistment opportunities and the cancelling of the west-coast exclusion order.

A training program for new staff members was conducted by the Reports Officer during most of 1943. Weekly staff meetings were held for this purpose and instruction in journalism given, using Bastian's "Editing the Day's News" as text. Also, weekly meetings were held at which time various WRA appointed personnel division, section or unit heads discussed their programs. At most of these meetings the subject of relocation was brought up and ways and means of improving the information program in respect to relocation were suggested.

Equipment for publishing the project newspaper was at all times kept to a minimum, partly because of the policy of the Reports Officer to keep costs as low as possible, and partly because of the difficulty in obtaining good equipment. During the first year, the project paper was mimeographed by the Office Services Section of the Administrative Management Division, but late in 1943, mimeograph machines were provided for the PIONEER office and the work done by PIONEER staff members. One automatic electric-driven mimeograph and one hand machine were used. Many times, use also had to be made of mimeograph equipment of the Office Services Unit in order to get out reg-

ular or special editions.

Hand-made tables and benches were used by the staff all during 1943. In 1944 some regular tables, desks and chairs were obtained, but never in sufficient quantity to take care of all the needs. Many of the home-made tables were used until the paper was discontinued due to center closing. Most supplies were obtained through the Office Services Unit, but special materials were ordered direct.

Early in 1944, it became difficult to maintain a complete staff. Relocation took many members out of the center and replacements were very difficult and sometimes impossible to find. From a maximum staff of about 30 members, the staff decreased during the summer of 1944 to as low as 15. Especially lacking were qualified headcutters and artists.

The Japanese section of the paper posed no special problems until the spring of 1944 when the former editor left the center. His successor refused to do any project translation work other than for the PIONEER, and was dismissed. All other members of the Japanese section resigned. During the next six weeks the Reports Officer and the Project Director were visited many times by committees from the Block Managers Assembly and the Community Council with pleas for resumption of publication of project information in Japanese.

The only limiting factor in re-establishing the Japanese section was finding a qualified individual to head up a new staff. Acting upon a recommendation of the Block Managers and Community Council, a new editor was employed in July, 1944 and publication resumed. Although at first it was very difficult for the Reports Officer to deal directly with the new editor because of the influence of the evacuee committee who were anxious to "guide" the editor they had selected, with the passage of time, differences disappeared and a creditable paper resulted.

Due to lack of qualified translators and a tendency to feel that the job would put the editor of the Japanese section on the spot, it was not possible to comply with WRA rulings that all material in the Japanese section be re-translated into English. In the interests of maintaining a project newspaper in Japanese, this requirement was not met at the Granada Center during the winter of 1944-45. However, the confidence in the editor of the Japanese section was such that it was not deemed to be essential. With the announcement of the post-exclusion program, practically all material in Japanese was a translation of WRA information prepared through the Reports Office.

OTHER CENTER INFORMATION

Block Distribution

Soon after the establishment of the Reports Office at

the Center, contact was made by the Reports Officer with the Block Managers Assembly so that the block managers in each block would have available authentic WRA information for evacuees. With the establishment by the block managers of information offices in each block, a great deal of information was supplied to residents in this manner. Usually at least two copies of announcements, circulars, booklets, etc., were supplied to each block manager. One was posted on the bulletin board in each mess hall and the other was retained for reference in the block information office. Both English and Japanese versions were supplied whenever possible. Material of special importance was discussed with block managers at their regular meetings before distribution was made. The Block Managers were most helpful in supplying information to residents in this manner.

Especially in connection with post-exclusion program information, this same procedure was used with the Amache Community Council, though the bulletin boards were maintained by Block Managers.

A great deal of informational material was distributed through block managers in quantities large enough to supply each apartment with a copy. At times only 25 or 50 copies were available for each block and distribution was made by the block manager on his own plan.

Much of this was mimeographed and translated into Japanese on the center by the center newspaper translation staff. In January, 1945, a translator was assigned by the Reports Office to do this kind of work, relieving the project translators of this responsibility.

The same center distribution plan was used for circulars and bulletins supplied by the Washington WRA office for Amache residents. Mainly, this material dealt with relocation program information and effective distribution aided that program month by month. Local relocation information was handled in the same manner.

Although in June, 1944, relocation information became the responsibility of the Relocation Program Officer rather than the Reports Officer, practically the same distribution plan was followed. Contact with block managers regarding relocation information was made by the Relocation Program Officer at that time. At all times, relocation information program were worked out jointly by the Relocation Program Officer and the Reports Officer.

Other Distribution

Considerable WRA information was routed to appointed personnel staff members on the project through the Reports Office. Most of this material was supplied by the Washington Office. Routing was done by the Reports Officer and varied according to the quantity of publications supplied. Key staff members

were taken by the Reports Officer and shown at various times to residents. The elementary school children seemed to enjoy the pictures particularly, identifying farm and center scenes as they were shown. General information about the center was presented by the Reports Officer in connection with the colored slides. Color pictures of farm operations in 1943 were shown to farm workers in connection with center farm recruitment programs early in 1944.

Black and white pictures taken on the center and project farm were made available to center residents by purchase through the Amache Co-op stores. Numerous relocation pictures also were shown to center residents, primarily through the Block Managers and the Relocation Program Office, and the evacuee Relocation Committee.

Publications

In addition to the center newspaper, various other publications were issued at the Granada Center.

Early in 1943, the project newspaper staff prepared a directory of all Amache residents giving center addresses. Some 3100 copies of this 35 page booklet were mimeographed and distributed to WRA staffmembers and evacuee residents.

During 1943, an attempt was made by the project newspaper staff to establish a monthly magazine of short stories, articles,

and poems. After months of work trying to find contributors, the first--and last--issue of "Pulse" was published. Well illustrated with drawings, the booklet contained a number of well-written and interesting reactions to center life. In general, the tone of the articles was on the gloomy side, with the barbed wire fence, the watch towers, the sand storms, and evacuation itself being featured. To off-set this, however, were humorous and patriotic stories and a message of cheer from the Military Police commander at the center. Three thousand copies were mimeographed. Lack of continued interest in story-writing resulted in no further issues of the magazine, though several attempts were made to revive it.

"Amache," an illustrated booklet supplying considerable information about the Granada Relocation Center was first issued early in 1943. This narrative report told the story of the town of Amache, its origin, its people, its facilities, its work, its play. Three thousand copies were issued and more than 500 were mailed out by the Reports Officer and other WRA staff members to interested individuals primarily in the State of Colorado. Another 500 were distributed to visitors on the center wishing further information about the project.

The booklet was issued primarily for public relations use. Because of the number of visitors to the project, it became increasingly time-consuming for the Reports Office to answer all

questions regarding the center. Use of the booklet made possible a follow-up center visits, and helped to spread the work of the whole problem, of the evacuation, and of life in the center. Many favorable comments were received from readers.

In April, 1944, the booklet was revised to contain current information. Two thousand more copies were made and practically all distributed to interested individuals outside the relocation center, including those on the project newspaper mailing list who had received the first booklet. The new booklet contained 33 pages and had a colorful cover prepared by the Center Silk Screen Shop.

Special editions of the project paper and informational booklets were issued during the segregation program to welcome new-comers from Tule Lake, and again when the Jerome center closed and Amache received 500 "Jeromites."

Other publications at the center, not issued by or through the Reports Office, included the high school semi-monthly paper "IT"; the junior high school papers "Amache Facts," "Mystics," "Wig Wam," and "Spotlight," issued at varying times during regular school terms; the elementary school "Junior PIONEER," and "Amache Comics"; the Boy Scout paper "Reville" issued occasionally; various church and Sunday school papers; the "Co-op News" which appeared on an irregular schedule about once a month.

A WRA appointed personnel staff publication called the WRANGLER, was established on August 3, 1944, through the cooperation of the Personnel Section to supply official information to staff members. Staff changes, WRA information, staff recreation news, and other timely material was included. The WRANGLER was issued about twice a month on an irregular schedule until November 30. Lack of interest on the part of staff members, duplication of information through center project instructions and memorandums, and lack of time on the part of the Reports Officer to make the paper "newsy," resulted in the decision to discontinue the publication.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Attitude

The attitude of the general public in the area immediately surrounding the Granada Relocation Center is probably best summed up by the term "tolerant dislike". It has been both favorable and unfavorable--even critical at times. Yet there have developed few actual incidents of trouble, and there has been very free movement on the part of evacuees in the area outside the center confines, for both employment and shopping purposes.

One of the very first things the Reports Officer did when he arrived at the Center in August of 1942, was to contact local

newspaper editors and various other leading citizens, particularly in the towns of Lamar and Granada. At that time rumors of the wildest sort were running rampant through the area and even through the entire Arkansas Valley. The Army Engineers were still in charge of the center and their public relations policy was to supply no information to anyone, particularly to the local newspapers. This added considerably to the confusion and led to the printing of many unfounded stories based on rumor rather than fact.

No one in the area seemed to have any idea of the facilities that were being furnished the future residents of the Center. When local people saw hundreds of toilets, lavatories, laundry tubs, and other items being unloaded at the railroad depot in Granada, they assumed that each evacuee family would have a completely modern apartment with all conveniences. When told that these facilities were available only in centrally located buildings in each block, they hardly believed it. But when some of the skeptics visited the center and saw first hand what facilities were available, their resentment subsided and they decided they would not care to live under the conditions facing the evacuees.

Newspaper editors, especially Mr. Fred M. Betz, editor and publisher of the Lamar Daily News, were very cooperative and helpful in getting to local people, factual information regarding the

entire WRA set-up and program. A special story written from an eye-witness account by the news editor of the Lamar paper, followed a few months later with a full-page spread well illustrated, gave a true account of conditions. Similar stories appeared in various other Colorado newspapers and in those of other states. A series of articles by Lee Casey, associate editor and special writer for the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, featured evacuee life at Amache and was very factual and favorable. Later, when the Denver Post and Pueblo Chieftain were decrying the expense of the school buildings to be erected on the center, the Rocky Mountain News printed facts regarding costs and the necessity of providing educational facilities to all American citizens. An editorial on this subject resulted from a visit by the Reports Officer and Amache Superintendent of Schools with Mr. Casey in Denver.

During this controversy regarding the construction of schools, the Lamar Daily News commented editorially, in part, as follows:

"Statements by some of the senators and representatives in Congress, as reported by the press, indicate that they are in many instances, either poorly informed as to the facts, or wish to make bombastic statements, with an appeal to prejudice. Locally, we have had already many instances of extravagant

statements, which were not borne out by the facts.

"In considering any of the countless stories growing out of the relocation effort one should always bear in mind that the entire program has been an experiment developing out of a wartime crisis, with a democratic country dealing with a minority racial group of a country with which we are at war. The establishment of the center was said by Army officials to be a necessary move and the effort should receive sympathetic consideration because of the many difficult problems presented, rather than for us to blindly swallow every rumor we hear and help spread misinformation and aggravate a situation about which we may not be fully informed. The red-tape involved in the dissemination of information about the center is one of the things which deserves the greatest criticism. The foregoing statements do not mean that we approve of all the actions taken by the WRA nationally or locally, but it does mean that we believe those in charge are trying to handle a difficult job the best they know how and are entitled to support of all patriotic citizens until they forfeit that support by evident inability to do the job."

Evacuee Shoppers

After evacuees settled down in the center, new problems in public relations arose. There were no stores in the

Center itself at that time, and shopping passes, on a very limited scale, were issued to those wishing to to to Lamar or Granada to purchase necessary clothing and other supplies.

In Lamar, these evacuee visitors were met with mixed emotions by local businessmen. They were not exactly welcome in the Lamar stores, but they did have money to spend, and it seemed a shame to many Lamar merchants to turn away business. The project administration realized the need for evacuee shopping in nearby towns, but did not want to see any unfavorable incidents develop.

On October 21, 1942, the Retail Merchants Division of the Lamar Chamber of Commerce invited project officials and members of the evacuee Community Council to a dinner meeting in Lamar in order that some definite policy could be adopted. At Lamar's request, evacuees furnished a musical program for the occasion.

The dinner worked out very well, with Lamar merchants getting acquainted with evacuee leaders and with both groups speaking frankly regarding the problems of shopping in Lamar. The final result was the merchants' committee extended to evacuees a special invitation to come to the city to shop. While the meeting definitely cleared the way for better relationships, it was quite evident that the invitation was largely limited to "shopping" purposes. The Retail Merchants group, did agree,

however, to see that anti-Japanese signs were taken down from the few stores in the main part of town that were displaying them. With two exceptions, these signs remained down for the remainder of the existence of Amache.

To say that this one meeting ended the problem of shopping in Lamar would be very far from the truth. It did help, but from time to time for the next several months the issue was raised in one way or another. At one time, WRA project officials were criticized for not issuing more passes to evacuee shoppers. At times, evacuees were accused of buying up Lamar's total supply of scarce items of food or clothing. This, however, turned out to be the stock excuse of sales clerks when their supply of a given item was low. One dry-goods merchant estimated that during the winter months of 1942-43, evacuee trade ranged from 7 to 11 per cent of his total.

From a business standpoint, Lamar merchants were unanimous in their favorable reaction to evacuee trade. Evacuees, they stated, bought merchandise of good quality. They knew what they wanted and paid for it without fussing. They were pleasant to deal with. And they were honest.

As the Amache Cooperative stores were established and obtained more and more merchandise, shopping in Lamar fell off and ceased to be a problem. Lack of transportation to Lamar also limited the number of shoppers to a large extent. Although over

a hundred appeared in Lamar in one single day in the fall of 1942, shortly thereafter, passes were limited to 25 persons in any one day by the project.

In Granada the situation was very different. The town lost much its small normal trade when former local residents of the project farm moved away. With the coming of evacuee shoppers, Granada business boomed. Any local opposition to evacuees was snowed under by the financial benefits derived therefrom. In fact, several evacuees relocated to Granada and went into business for themselves. They were well received.

The town of Holly was not affected appreciably by evacuee shoppers from the center due mainly to lack of transportation facilities. However, many evacuees who worked on nearby farms did their shopping in Holly and no particular problems developed. In general, the attitude of local farmers toward evacuee farm workers was good. The workers were needed badly and many who were working on the project farm were offered--and accepted--jobs by nearby farmers.

Student Activities

Through the Amache school system, considerable good public relations work was accomplished. Inter-school meetings, athletic events, and musical festivals were popular for the most part, though some school boards, particularly the board at Lamar, did not allow their schools to participate. In cases where dif-

ferences arose, it was usually the parents, not the children, who objected to contact with evacuees. The athletic contests between Amache and other schools started late in 1942, worked out very well for the most part, though some games were cancelled by outside schools because of local pressure.

Church groups in nearby towns accomplished a great deal through joint meetings and outings with evacuees especially with the young people. Boy Scout activities also were effective in promoting better public attitudes.

Selective Service

With the opening of the Selective Service System to the Nisei and the early center meetings and draft-evasion cases, public attitude in Lamar became quite hostile. Rumor had it that most of the boys were refusing to fight for this country. But when the facts were known, and when only a very small percentage of the boys called for Army physicals refused to go, public opinion changed rapidly for the good. Later with casualty reports of Nisei soldiers, the draft-evasion cases were practically forgotten and the record of the boys in uniform created a great deal of support for all Japanese-Americans. Names of the Amache boys going into service from the Lamar Selective Service board were printed in the Lamar paper and listed among Prowers County men in service on an honor roll painted on the windows of a Lamar bank building.

Mailing Lists

Through the outside mailing list of the project newspaper, considerable public relations contacts were made. Only individuals, newspapers, libraries, colleges, etc., definitely interested in the WRA program were placed on the mailing list for the project paper or other material. Visitors to the center, or contacts made by WRA staff members were followed up by sending the project newspaper. In addition, informational material received from the Washington WRA office was distributed to outside individuals and organizations in the same manner, especially by members of the education section. Many of these people wrote back expressing their appreciation for the material received from the project. Especially effective was a center publication "Amache" and the printed booklet "Nisei in Uniform."

Other Activities

Early in 1945, a set of kodachrome slides taken on the project were made available to colleges for informational use through the project education section. These showed construction of the center, the facilities available, the schools, the project farm and many center activities. Although not a complete record of center life, the slides presented a glimpse inside the relocation center as background to supplying details of the nature of the community.

On the whole, the Reports Officer found little time for any aggressive public relations program. Newspapers and press services were furnished with center news good and bad. Fortunately, the center had little bad news to report. Not only local newspapers, but the press services and radio stations of Denver, expressed their satisfaction with the type of news service available to them from the center. No request for information was denied and a great deal of specific information was furnished by telephone or wise.

Local papers were particularly interested in the project farm program. Several special farm stories were supplied to these papers and used in full. The Denver press services also used several shorter farm stories. The splendid production record on the farm helped considerably in public relations work.

Press Releases

California home-town newspapers were supplied with stories regarding Amache Nisei soldiers who were formerly residents there. These were used in many cases, though no complete check could be made. Families of the boys at the center were very proud when such stories appeared. The local and Denver newspapers also used many stories regarding Amache Nisei soldiers, especially in regard to casualties and special awards for heroic action at the front.

Various representatives of the press visited Amache from time to time for special stories. Early in 1943, Paramount News made a short newsreel of center life featuring Army enlistment of Nisei. Look Magazine sent one of their chief photographers who made several hundred pictures during a two-day and two-night session. However, none of these were used by Look Magazine for some unknown reason. Representatives of Time and Life Magazines, press services, and radio stations located in Denver contacted the center Reports Officer many times for information from which stories or articles were written for publication or broadcast. The editor of Colorado State College broadcasted a special radio program after a visit to the center in November, 1942.

A highlight of the relationships with the press was an open house held on the Center July 2 and 3, 1943, through the cooperation of the OWI. Fourteen news and radio men from Albuquerque, Kansas City, Omaha, and several Colorado cities including Denver, responded to the invitation to visit Amache. The open house was exactly as stated. Much to the surprise of the newsmen, they had complete freedom of the center. Upon their arrival, they were turned over to evacuee members of the project newspaper staff who acted as guides. Project officials including the Reports Officer supplied information upon request and left the news-getting up to the visitors.

Very favorable stories and radio programs developed from this event. The men seemed particularly to enjoy talking with the young Nisei boys and girls on the project newspaper staff and stated upon leaving, that they had an entirely new concept of Japanese Americans. It has been true many times, that actual visits to the center, even by severe critics of the whole program, did more to help public relations than any amount of talking or wiring on the part of the WRA staff members.

Center Events

Many special events at Amache helped to improve public relations. An Arts and Crafts exhibit sponsored by the Education Section and the project newspaper in February, 1943, was attended by 1000 outside visitors, who enjoyed seeing the fine art work of evacuee residents. An agricultural fair was held in September 1943, and repeated a year later. Here again many outside visitors saw quality farm products grown by evacuee farmers on the project farm and in individual victory gardens. Many crops that local farmers thought could not be grown in this area were on display at these fairs and helped to show evacuees as able scientific farmers. The project farm itself "sold" many local people on the industry and ability of the evacuees.

Education Section

WRA members of the Education Section of the Center probably accomplished the most effective public relations work of all.

Individuals in the section spoke at many public and school meetings, telling about the type of people residing in Amache and the whole WRA program. This work of the Education Section has been continuous and has provided considerable information about the Granada Center throughout the state and in other areas.

Various other members of the Granada project staff also gave talks at public meetings from time to time. Excellent work was done by the local Internal Security Officer at state and regional meetings of peace officers. WRA employees who left for other types of work continued to supply information about the center to various church, civic, and school groups. Navy poster work of the project Silk Screen shop was shown at colleges throughout the state.

Another piece of local public relations was the payment to Prowers County by the project of money in lieu of taxes on farm land taken over by the center. Emergency assistance of the Amache Fire Department in controlling nearby prairie fires also was appreciated.

General

But despite all public relations work done or that might have been done, there are still people in the country who do a great deal of anti-Japanese talking. Resentment of the government taking over private farm land, resentment against any "new deal" agency of the Federal Government, resentment of possible competition

from "outsiders" -- all of this has influenced the trend of public sentiment. But with all of it, evacuees came and went practically without rouble. They bought what they wanted where they wanted to, and they contributed greatly to the farm production in the area under the seasonal-leave program which allowed them to work during the summer months and return to the center in the winter. Sugar beets, broom corn, potatoes, onions and other crops were harvested in 1942, 1943, and 1944 with the help of evacuee labor. Farmers generally will remember that. During the three crop years, many farms were supplied with labor by evacuees when other labor was not available from any source.

In February, 1944, the Colorado State Senate in special session, killed a bill which would have prohibited Japanese aliens from owning real estate in Colorado. The group sponsoring this legislation took the matter to the voters of the State, and in November, a proposed amendment to the State Constitution with the same objective as the law was soundly defeated. It is of interest to note that the soldier vote was overwhelmingly against this bit of discrimination. Church and civic groups organized in many sections of the state to fight the amendment and were very aggressive in their attack on it.

With the announcement of the closing of all Relocation Centers, public interest was focused on the surplus farm lands on

the Granada project and on surplus farm and other equipment. As much information as possible was provided through the local press regarding these new developments. The actual leasing of the land in March of 1945 was of great importance to the continuation of cordial public relationships between members of the WRA personnel and local farm and civic leaders.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

The first reports handled by the Reports Officer were made in August and September, 1942, and consisted of information regarding center construction progress and arrival of evacuees. These reports were telegraphed to the San Francisco WRA office.

Narrative reports were prepared for the Project Director and forwarded by him to the Washington and Denver WRA offices. In October, 1942, regular weekly report forms were furnished by the Washington Office and routed through the project Reports Office. In July, 1943, these were changed to monthly report forms.

Reporting work by the Reports Office consisted mainly in seeing that section and division heads filled out their reports on time and submitted them to the Reports Office. Here, they were checked for accuracy and completeness and the proper numbers typed for sending to the Washington Office. Later, to conserve

time, and because the reporting work was being handled very well by section heads, the Reports Office merely assembled and checked the reports and submitted them to the Project Director for mailing to the Washington Office.

Granada project personnel responsible for making these monthly reports did an excellent job of it. In most cases, they were well written and accurate and were submitted on time. The work of the Reports Office soon developed into routine checking and seeing that report forms were made available to the section heads each month. Beginning in July, 1943, the Reports Officer made a brief summary of all the monthly reports as requested by the Washington Reports Division.

Quarterly narrative reports for the project were written by the Reports Officer until July 1, 1943, when they were no longer required. These were prepared for the Project Director who forwarded them to the Washington and Denver WRA offices.

Special reports were prepared for the Project Director on several occasions. A detailed report of 1944 farm operations and special problems was written and copies submitted through the Project Director to the Washington Office. Each visit of the Spanish Consul called for the preparation of a very detailed report of center operations and activities. These reports were prepared by the Reports Office in sufficient quantities to pro-

vide four to the Consul, one to the Washington Office, and one for the project file. Usually the reports were requested soon after the Consul arrived on the project and various members of the Reports Office staff were assigned to the hurry-up job.

DOCUMENTATION

On December 1, 1942, Toshio Ninomiya was transferred from the PIONEER staff to head up the Documentation program for the Reports Office. Considerable responsibility was delegated by the Reports Officer to the head of the Documentation program, who recruited staff members though actual appointments were made by the Reports Officer. Subject matter for the reports was agreed upon by the Reports Officer and the Head of the Documentation program, but details of assembling information, organizing, and writing reports were largely in the hands of the evacuee staff. All reports were checked by the Reports Officer before final writing and weekly staff meetings were held to establish uniform policies and procedures.

At its peak in 1943, the Documentation staff consisted of sixteen evacuee writers. Each was assigned to a separate field of work and was responsible for all reports in that field. A very inclusive outline of documentation reports was developed by the Reports Office and the head of the program.

Under the general heading of Attitudes, several articles were prepared showing reactions of evacuees to the center, to evacuation, to army enlistment, to the relocation program, and to various other activities and events. Clubs and Organizations were covered very fully giving details of practically all such groups in the center. The topic of Economics included the center farm, labor problems, community enterprises, and several other activities. The entire education program at Amache was documented in a series of reports. Politics included Community Council and Block Manager activities. Public Service reports covered physical features of the center, transportation, post office, the project newspaper, etc. Recreation activities were written up in detail, as also were religious aspects of center life. Under the heading of Social Welfare were included the hospital, juvenile problems, and welfare work. Outside Relations included public relations contact, employment, and relocation in general. Later, many selective service reports were written.

The major part of the documentation job at the Granada Relocation Center was accomplished early in 1943. In May of 1943, when a Community Analysis section was established at the project, there was no difficulty in drawing the line between documentation and community analysis activities. Part of the Reports Office Documentation staff transferred to the Community Analyst's staff.

The work was divided on the basis of documentation including only factual reports; Analysis giving background and reasons for factual happenings. The head of the Documentation staff relocated on October 1, 1943.

With relocation making deep inroads on the documentation and project newspaper staffs, and with the main job of documentation completed, the Documentation staff was reduced materially in numbers. Shortly thereafter, documentation work was temporarily discontinued and remaining staff members transferred to work on the project newspaper to meet serious labor shortages.

Documentation work on a much smaller scale was again initiated early in 1944 and many reports brought up to date. New activities were also covered at this time. Again labor shortages developed and all but one member of the Documentation staff were transferred to the project newspaper in the summer of 1944. Documentation work thereafter was devoted exclusively to selective service and Nisei soldier reports.

PHOTOGRAPHY

When the Reports Office was first established on the project no photographic equipment of any kind was available from WRA sources. At the same time, the Reports Officer was faced with the necessity of getting some documentation pictures of center construction and a little later of taking funeral pictures for evacuees as no other

service was available. The Reports Officer made use of his personally owned 35 m.m. camera for both black-and-white and color work. While this equipment was usable for color, it was not satisfactory for black-and-white work, and the funeral pictures supplied to evacuees were of very poor quality. An Eastman 620 roll film camera was obtained from the Denver WRA office in November, 1942, and satisfactory funeral pictures were provided thereafter. A better camera including flash equipment was supplied a few months later.

Although lacking adequate equipment, the Reports Officer obtained a set of project Kodachrome slides which illustrate many facilities and activities of the Granada Relocation Center. These have been used outside the Center in public relations work, and in the center for evacuees.

While most of the documentation pictures of the center were taken by members of the Photographic Unit of the WRA located in Denver, the Reports Officer took many pictures for national documentation and press use and for specific use on the project. At no time has this amount of photographic work been sufficient to meet the requests of center staff division and section heads. In view of the WRA policy of conservation of film supply, only as much of the project-request work as was absolutely essential was done. The farm section was probably more photographed than

any other, with schools receiving considerable attention.

The problem of obtaining reprints of project and WRA file pictures for personal use of staff members and evacuee residents was solved during 1943 when the Amache Co-op handled the business. Negatives were loaned to the Co-op through the Reports Office. The Co-op first arranged with an outside commercial photographer to do their work, and later established their own photographic studio. This service was discontinued, however, early in 1945 because of the difficulties of obtaining photographic paper supplies.

Photographic work of the Reports Officer at all times was strictly an emergency activity to provide pictures not obtainable by the regular official WRA photographers. The Reports Officer personally took practically all funeral pictures until the Co-op opened its own photographic studio. For a few months, members of the Documentation staff assisted in taking project pictures, particularly funeral pictures. No regular staff photographer was employed.

In January, 1945, arrangements were made with the center Silk Screen Shop to take and process official center photographs on order from the Reports Office. Several evacuee workers had personally owned photographic equipment. These boys were good photographers professionally and excellent results were obtained. Be-

fore this time, all processing of center films was done by outside photographic studios and paid for through government vouchers at standard rates.

In April, 1945, there were some 350 project pictures and negatives on file in the Reports Office. In addition, about fifty others taken by the Reports Officer were on file in the WRA Photographic Unit in Denver.

Relocation pictures taken by WRA photographers, showing former Granada residents in their new homes and at their new jobs in the midwest and east were very effective in promoting the relocation program at the center. Distribution was made through the Relocation Program Division, through the evacuee relocation committee, and through the Block Managers Assembly.

Center pictures were furnished to newspapers and press services on request many times. Several well-illustrated stories of Amache were used by Colorado newspapers and those of several other states. Special displays were also used at meetings at various times by members of the education section and by the Project Director. A file of 1075 pictures taken at Granada, (350 by the Reports Officer and 725 by the WRA Photographic Unit) was maintained in the Project Director's office, with extra copies obtained as needed.

Identification photographs were taken entirely by the project

Leave Officer. Equipment furnished the Reports Office for this purpose was transferred to the Relocation Division. Supplies were purchased for this work by the Reports Office, however.

Showing of relocation movies in the center was handled through the Relocation Program Division with the cooperation of Community Activities Section of the Community Management Division. The Reports Officer assisted in obtaining films and paid expenses involved for special showings. For the most part, these films were shown along with regular center movies, as special showings did not bring results. The Education Section also made very good use of the relocation films at the center along with their regular visual-education programs.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Reports Officer assisted in the Third War Loan drive for the appointed personnel staff and was chairman of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth War Loan drives. Organization for the various drives varied from contests by two staff teams with the losers being hosts to the winners at a Dutch lunch party, to a straight campaign with no ballyhoo. Quotas for government workers, set by the Interdepartmental War Savings Bond Committee, were exceeded in each drive as follows: Fourth, 118.8 percent of quota, Fifth, 104 percent; Sixth, 292.3 percent.

Minutemen to contact every WRA staff member were appointed by the Project Director on recommendation of the chairman. To these men and women goes the credit for the success of each drive, for they spent considerable time and took keen interest in doing the job well. While both cash purchases of bonds and payroll allotments for bonds were included in each drive, special emphasis was placed on increasing payroll deductions. In January, 1945, 12.6 percent of the total gross payroll went into bonds under the payroll-allotment plan.

The Reports Officer served as vice-president of the appointed personnel recreation-association, the WRANGLERS Club, during the winter of 1944-45. Early in 1943, he handled distribution of Japanese books being returned to the owners in the center. Assistance of the project newspaper translator was obtained for this work. The books were checked for content before being returned to their owners. Various other miscellaneous assignments were made to the Reports Officer by the Project Director from time to time. He was one of the original members of the center-wide relocation committee. Some staff members were assisted by the Reports Officer in writing and editing stories regarding the WRA program for publication in outside magazines.

Early in 1943, the Washington Reports Office requested the Reports Office of this center to do a special job for them.

Several hundred west coast newspapers of the early evacuation period, obtained from libraries, needed to be sorted and articles of interest clipped. The Washington Office did not have the personnel to do the job. The Granada Center Reports Office agreed to handle the work.

Several girls were employed in the Reports Office for this project. Each newspaper had to be read and all articles pertaining to evacuation, the WRA, or people of Japanese ancestry, clipped identified as to paper and date, and pasted on $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 sheets of paper, one clipping to a page.

The newspapers arrived from the Washington Office by freight and were stored in a project warehouse. About a week's supply of work was taken to the Reports Office at a time, where the clipping and sorting was done. The entire project lasted some three months and the finished product was then shipped back to the Washington Office and the old papers disposed of through salvage channels on the project.

Newspapers regularly received at the Reports Office were checked and clippings pertaining to WRA or evacuation sent weekly to the Washington Reports Division. Stories of special interest were sent immediately by air mail.

After the announcement of the lifting of the west coast Exclusion Order, the Reports Officer worked closely with the Project

Director and the Advisory Committee on post-exclusion program information. The Reports Officer moved his office to the north administration building with Mr. Willis J. Hanson of the Relocation Division who was assigned as deputy coordinator to assist the Project Director with details of the new program. During the first few months, most of the post-exclusion program information appearing in the project newspaper was written by the Reports Officer under the new set-up. In addition, special releases were prepared and distributed to key members of the WRA staff and to evacuee leaders in order that all might be kept fully informed regarding details of the revised WRA program and the closing of the centers.

One function of the advisory group was the rooting out of rumors and supplying accurate information to counteract them. Although many such rumors started, quick fact-finding helped to weaken their influence.

Considerable amount of relocation information was supplied as a part of the post-exclusion program work. Information from the west coast was especially valuable at the time. Letters from evacuees from this center who returned to California were very useful in influencing others to leave the center.

Special mention should be made of the three Reports Office Secretaries who assisted the Reports Officer. They were Hatsy

Sato, September, 1942 to March, 1943; Tomoko Yatabe, March, 1943 to January, 1944; and Yayeko Morita, January, 1944 to March, 1945. Each of these girls was an excellent secretary and carried a great deal of the responsibility for the office work involved. Each left the Reports Office for purposes of relocation.

With no appointed-personnel members of the Reports Office other than the Reports Officer himself, the secretary served almost in the capacity of assistant Reports Officer. Each of the three girls did her task well and relieved the Reports Officer of a great deal of necessary office work.

APPENDIX

PROJECT NEWSPAPER STAFF MEMBERS

As of Oct. 22, 1942

	I. D. NO.	ADDRESS
1. Oski Taniwaki-----Publication Director-----	12192--	9E-4C
2. Robert Hirano-----News Editor-----	14483--	11G-4A
3. Toshio Ninomiya-----Public Relations-----	14210--	6F-4D
4. Suyeo Sako-----Education and Recreation Editor--	13151--	11F-6A&B
5. Walter Fuchigami----Circulation Manager-----	10571--	7G-9C
6. Harry Ioka-----Sports Editor-----	13305--	9E-4C
7. Chris Ishii-----Art Editor-----	14142--	6E-1B
8. Jack Ito-----Art Editor-----	11085--	6G-7C
9. Jiro Sumita-----Reporter-----	10627--	9H-2E
10. Shigeko Jaine Oi---Reporter-----	15057--	9K-1E
11. Joseph Ide-----Reporter-----	12520--	9E-6A
12. Takako Kusunoki----Women's Editor-----	12378--	8G-2B
13. Peggy Taniguchi----Typist Clerk-----	13421--	10E-2B
14. Alice Taketa-----Typist Clerk-----	12803--	10E-4B
15. Tomoko Yatabe-----Secretary-----	12036--	11E-2E

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF
(Workers as of November 30, 1943)

NAME	POSITION	ID. NO.	ADDRESS
1. Sako, Sueo-----	Editor-----	13151---	11F-6A&B
2. Asakawa, Allan-----	Reporter-----	11434---	10E-8D
3. Asamoto, Bob-----	Translator-----	11861---	8K-2E
4. Fujii, Tad-----	Artist-Stencillist-----	13384---	9E-5C
5. Hamamoto, Ailena-----	Stencillist-----	12102---	12F-9B
6. Hamamoto, George-----	Make-Up Editor-----	12867---	12F-9B
7. Ioka, Harry-----	Reporter-----	13305---	9E-8F
8. Ito, Jack-----	Editor (Art)-----	11085---	6G-7C
9. Kimura, Jack-----	Circulation Manager-----	13800---	11F-6E
10. Kubota, Yutaka-----	Translator-----	15796---	7K-8B
11. Kurihara, Dick-----	Artist-Stencillist-----	16094---	8K Rec. Hall
12. Kusaba, Henry-----	Reporter-----	11424---	7H-1E
13. Minabe, Amy-----	Stencillist-----	13463---	9H-6C&D
14. Miyoshi, Bob-----	Sr. Mimeography Operator-----	11354---	12H-5D
15. Morimoto, Hiromichi---	Translator-----	11208---	6E-2C
16. Morita, George-----	Reporter-----	11351---	8E-6C&D
17. Morita, Yayeko-----	Secretary-----	15135---	12H-6B
18. Murakami, Roy-----	Part-Time Mimeo. Operator-----	11206---	11F-5C
19. Nishida, Toshio-----	Translator-----	15455---	11H-7D
20. Otsuka, Jim-----	Reporter-----	13138---	11F-6C&D
21. Otsuki, Jim-----	Reporter-----	11443---	8F-10A
22. Sakaguchi, Kayo-----	Translator-----	15515---	11H-3D

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF
(CONTINUED)

NAME	POSITION	ID.NO.	ADDRESS
23. Sakamoto, James-----	Sr. Mimeography Operator----	16011---	6G-10B
24. Tsuruta, Johnnie-----	Sport's Editor-----	10959---	7G-12F
25. Yatabe, Tomoko-----	Secretary-----	12036---	11E-2E
26. Yoshida, Roy-----	Reporter-----	16012---	12F-11C

GRAMADA PIONEER STAFF
(Workers as of March 1, 1945)

NAME	POSITION	ID. NO.	ADDRESS
1. Yoshida, Roy-----	Editor-----	16012---	10H-11D
2. Asakawa, Masao Allan-----	Reporter-----	11134---	10E-8D
3. Asamoto, Robert Akira-----	Chief Translator-----	11861---	9K-2E
4. Hamakawa, Mojiro Charlie---	Japanese Stencil Cutter---	11852---	6F-11B
5. Ikeda, Mitsuru-----	Reporter-----	16224---	6G-7C
6. Kasai, Asano-----	Clerk-Typist-----	13644---	11F-2C
7. Kawamura, Takahiko-----	Stencil Cutter-----	10303---	7K-4B
8. Konno, Ichiro-----	Japanese Section Editor---	17018---	8E-3C
9. Kubota, Yutaka-----	Translator-----	15796---	7K-8B
10. Kusaba, Henry-----	Research Worker-----	11424---	7H-1E
11. Minabe, Amy-----	Clerk-Typist-----	13463---	9H-6C&D
12. Miyahara, Ben-----	Reporter-----	17179---	9L-2B
13. Morimoto, Hiromichi-----	Translator-----	11208---	6E-2C
14. Morita, Yayeko-----	Secretary-----	15435---	12H-6B
15. Nakabe, Tazuko Audrey-----	Clerk-Typist-----	15897---	11F-4E
16. Okida, Florence Hiroko-----	Typist-Stencil Cutter---	11637---	11G-8E
17. Sakamoto, Shigeko Mae-----	Clerk Typist-----	10477---	8F-3D
18. Sako, Sadami-----	Stencil Cutter-----	15076---	11F-6A

PROJECT NEWSPAPER

CIRCULATION REPORT DECEMBER 6, 1943

	With Japanese Section	Without Japanese Section	Total
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. . . . .	. .	. .	80
Adult Education. . . . .	. .	2 . .	
Junior High School . . . . .	. .	23 . .	
Senior High School . . . . .	. .	32 . .	
Elementary School. . . . .	. .	20 . .	
WRA PERSONNEL	10 . .	140 . .	150
"PIONEER" RESERVE FILE.	50 . .	. .	50
YWCA to send to outside organizations	. .	30 . .	30
BLUE STAR MOTHERS' ORGANIZATION . . .	2240 . .	. .	2240
EXCHANGE AND MAILINGS . . . . .	. .	. .	530
Franked Privilege.	200 . .	. .
Postage.	40 . .	160 . .	
Postage Received	110 . .	10 . .	
CENTER DEPARTMENTS. . . . .	. .	. .	200
Hospital	50 . .	. .
Recreation Department.	20 . .	. .
Mess Division.	10 . .	. .
Reception	65 . .	. .
Police Department.	5 . .	. .
Fire Department.	6 . .	. .
Community Enterprise	11 . .	. .
Warehouse	20 . .	. .
Property	10 . .	. .
REPORTS OFFICE.	10 . .	. .	10
"PIONEER" STAFF MEMBERS AND GIVE AWAY	50 . .	50 . .	100
TOTAL RUN	2,907 . .	497 . .	3,420

(Total of 3,500 printed each publication)

ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE JANUARY 17, 1944 ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
DENVER, COLORADO

- written by -

LEE TAYLOR CASEY, COLUMNIST AND ASSOCIATED EDITOR OF THE NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. SAKO!

Sueo Sako, editor of the Granada PIONEER, did a better job than I did in his column on Governor Vivians' attitude toward the purchase of Colorado farms by Americans of Japanese descent. In a piece I wrote on that topic a few days ago, I said that Governor Vivian, in informing petitioners that there was and could be no limitation on such purchases, was constitutionally correct.

Mr. Sako, however, showed more of the true journalistic spirit. He went below the surface to the very heart of the matter.

"Governor Vivian," writes Mr. Sako in the PIONEER, "at first loudly voiced that it is in violation of both state and federal Constitutions to abridge the rights of any class of citizens. But on Friday of last week...Governor Vivian began to waver.

"In fact, Governor Vivian, in sympathizing with the protestors, dropped a hint to them since there are no legal barriers to apply to nisei farmers that another method would be to "bring community action to mobilize public sentiment and bring pressure against such sales."

"To educate the Colorado public to hate us Nisei may eventually lead to physical harm. It will undoubtedly impede the re-

location program."

Mr. Sako is dead right and has called the turn exactly. Governor Vivian in this instance has been attempting to play the role of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, quoting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights one moment and the next dropping hints that public sentiment should be inflamed--"mobilized" was his softer expression--so that both Constitution and Bill of Rights should be violated.

That follows the same line as the deadly expression, "Oh, yes, So-and-So's a nice fellow--but." In this instance Governor Vivian has used those weasel words--weasels are very much in the news just now--that, as Theodore Roosevelt said, suck the meaning out of those words that go before. He points out the constitutional safeguards--and then suggest means of violating them.

Mr. Sako has performed a public service in exposing this form of duplicity. I congratulate him. I wish I had done it first.

In the same issue of the Granada PIONEER are other items that bring home to the rest of us the plight and the courage and loyalty of some of our fellows--Americans who are in circumstances less fortunate than ours.

The PIONEER is a mimeographed paper, just as it was when I visited the PIONEER office about press time a year or more ago. Editor Sako had hoped to obtain a few fronts of hand type, but had

to get along without. The press, too, is an old-fashioned, wheezy contraption, operated by handpower.

The personnel is, however, alert, hard-working conscientious. Their pay ranges from a top of \$19 a month--that's for the editor--through \$12 a month for copy-readers and reporters, to nothing at all for apprentices. Yet there is the same zeal and excitement that marks the going-to-press time of any metropolitan paper.

Some of the reporters would be stars in any company. When I saw the plant, of the two staff artists one had been with Walt Disney for several years and the work of the other had been the subject of one-man shows. The newest cub reporter, a girl, was a concert singer who had appeared in Europe.

The PIONEER staff covers the camp in true big-paper fashion, with a reporter for every residential block and others assigned to the administration building, the hospital and other sources of spot news.

In the issue in which Mr. Sako's column on Governor Vivian appeared, some of the other items are:

A Page 1 article on the Fourth Loan drive (The Third Loan drive in the center netted \$15,281, or nearly double the original quota).

An editorial calling upon all young men to register promptly on their 18th birthday.

An appeal for applications for farm work, and another appeal for more employees at the center slaughterhouse.

An article quoting War Department executives in praise of the valor and conduct of Japanese-Americans on the fighting front in Italy.

In addition, factual and accurate reports on the life in the center--deaths and births, arrests, accounts of basketball games, information in regard to tax levies on California property.

Despite the material difficulties, the PIONEER is an excellent newspaper. And, best of all, it has an editor who knows what he's about.

STAFF MEMBERS
OF
THE DOCUMENTATION SECTION OF THE REPORTS OFFICE

March, 1943

1. Toshio Ninomiya, Chief	6F-4D	14210
2. Masami Yamaguchi	11G-6B	14792
3. Mark Hayaashi	11G-6C	13344
4. Sueko Tagawa	11H-1E	15556
5. Shigeru Hashii	12H-7A	14467
6. Joe Okida		14634
7. Clarence Uyematsu	6G-5D	13911
8. George Akahoshi	6F-6B	13942
9. Yoshio Abe	11H-2B	15272
10. Masa Nakano	11F-11D	10833
11. Bill Yoshino	9H-11B	13502
12. Violet Kumimoto	6H-11D	14015
13. Eddy Mayeda	6G-5D	10884
14. Joe Yasuda	6G-5D	13571
15. Virginia Takemura	11K-2C&D	14349
16. George Yoshioka	8K-1C	

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Section and Division Heads
FROM: Joe McClelland, Reports Officer
SUBJECT: Documentation

Date: December 4, 1942

Washington Administrative Instruction No. 56 outlines the procedures to be followed in the documentation program of the War Relocation Authority. The Reports Office has established a Documentation Section with a staff of evacuees to take care of this work. Members of this staff will be calling on you from time to time in order to obtain specific information for the documentation files.

One phase of the documentation program deals with specific facts and information for a historical report of activities. In addition to this specific information, we are asked to record somewhat in details such things as attitudes, impressions, changes in habits, etc.

Of course, our regular weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports will supply part of the detailed information needed. However, your cooperation is asked in obtaining further information for special studies, reports, etc.

In order that it will be quite clear why we are assembling this information, I quote from Administrative Instruction No. 56 as follows:

"Purposes of Documentation

The aims of the documentation of the WRA program may be classified into six main categories:

- A. As a guide to project and national administration.
- B. For the exchange of knowledge between projects.
- C. To provide data for reporting to Congress and the President.
- D. To provide data for educating the public in regard to the WRA program.
- E. To provide data for social research.
- F. To provide records for the National Archives."

OFFICE MEMORANDUM
(continued)

We are not asking that you incur additional work in order to accomplish the documentation job. Members of documentation staff will do any copying or special writing that is necessary. However, at various times they will need access to material you have in order that copies can be made.

All the documentation material will be sent direct to the Washington Office under Project Director Lindley's signature, and each separate item will be stamped as shown at the bottom of this page. Each member of the Documentation Section of the Reports Office will carry a letter of identification signed by the Reports Officer showing that he or she is authorized to do the documentation work.

Your cooperation in the documentation program is, of course, essential to its success. We hope that our reports will more than meet the requirements of the Washington Office and that we may present a true and accurate picture of various aspects of the relocation program at Amache.

(Signed) Joe McEllelland

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

December 8, 1942

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

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

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

mum allowance, he said.

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

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

March, 1943

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

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

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

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

- 2 -

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

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

July 24, 1943

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

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

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

August 19, 1943

Eighty Boy Scouts from the relocation center here will combine business with pleasure during the next ten days while on a working-vacation trip to Mancos, Colorado

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

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

The Amache Boy Scouts will be accompanied by 6 adult troop leaders, including Edward Tokunaga, scout commissioner. Mr. and

Mrs. G. V. Griffith of the Amache school system will accompany the boys to Mancos. C. H. Shrader, motor-pool supervisor, will be in charge of the work at the camp. Dr. Tadashi Fujimoto of the Amache hospital will look after the boys' health needs.

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

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

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

August 21, 1943

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

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

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

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

June 10, 1943

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

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

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

"With the nation's vegetable crop below last year's," Lindley stated, "we are going to make use of every bushel of every crop produced at the WRA project center farm. We hope to have our canning

plant in operation in July so that we will be able to preserve our surpluses here on the project for use during the fall and winter. Not only is the Granada Relocation Center strictly rationed, but we must produce a large share of our own food on the center's farm. This is being done at low cost."

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

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

AMACHE, COLORADO - Dec. 18, 1944 - The first evacuee family at the Granada Relocation Center here to request leave to return to California since the announcement that the exclusion order will be lifted is Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Doi and son Sumio, announced Project Director James G. Lindley today.

The Doi family owns a farm near Auburn, California. Their present tenant on the farm is on a month-to-month lease basis and will move before their return. They plan to leave Amache January 21, the first day return to the West Coast is permitted.

Two members of the Doi family are in the U. S. Army--Shig overseas and Carl at Fort Snelling, Minn. A married daughter relocated to New York some time ago and will not return to California the family said.

Four other Amache families requested regular leave to points east, stating they did not wish to return to California. The majority of the residents of the center had little to say about the removal of west-coast restrictions other than that they were glad the limitations had been eliminated.

Lindley stated that most of the six thousand residents will be permitted to leave the center at any time after January 20, 1945, under an orderly movement plan now being put into operation. A few will be given individual restriction orders by the Army that will prohibit their entering either the west-coast or east-coast defense zones. Two-thirds of the Amache residents are United States citizens, Lindley said.

A revised program for the War Relocation Authority announced by Dillon S. Myer, national director, calls for the closing of all centers within one year after January 2, 1945. No information is available concerning the date the Granada Center will be closed, but it will remain open at least six months and possibly longer, Lindley stated.

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE SENT OUT

by

REPORTS OFFICE

from

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

December 30, 1944

Amache, Colo.---Vegetable and field crops and livestock products valued at \$290,571 were produced on the Granada Relocation Center farm during 1944. Project Director James G. Lindley reported today.

A total of 2,301,490 pounds of vegetable crops were grown, Lindley said. Their total value was more than \$86,000. The vegetables were consumed by residents of the project, shipped to other relocation centers, or stored for winter use.

According to John N. Spencer, superintendent of the WRA project farm, production of vegetable crops has been exceptionally good. Twenty-five acres of tomatoes yielded 172,271 pounds; 50 acres of potatoes produced 490,144 pounds; 4 acres of celery yielded 141,450 pounds; 12 acres of carrots brought in 176,230 pounds; and 30 acres of onions produced 887,290 pounds.

Vegetable growing offers considerable future opportunity to farmers of this area, Spencer said, if proper varieties, fertilizers, and cultural methods are used. Katahdin potatoes, a late variety, yielded best of all varieties grown, he stated.

"The success achieved in vegetable production on our farm was possible largely because of the ability of evacuee farmers who have had past experience with these crops," Spencer declared.

Field crops grown during the year were valued at \$59,000, and livestock products at \$145,252. The 6,000 residents at the center were furnished 914 head of beef cattle, 1,881 head of hogs, and 13,752 chickens for the year. Regular rationing restrictions were in effect on center-produced food, Lindley stated.

Lindley also announced that the Granada Center will not continue farming operations during 1945 because of the revised WRA program which calls for the closing of all centers during the year. The Granada project farm land, he said, has already been declared surplus to WRA needs and it is anticipated that some other Federal Agency will be responsible for either leasing or selling it. No other information is available at the present time regarding disposition of the farm land, but the Granada project will not handle it, Lindley declared.

Field crop production for the year was as follows:

	YIELD	VALUE
Wheat-----	5,963 bu. @ \$ 1.20-----	\$ 7,055.60
Corn-----	10,350 bu. @ .80-----	8,280.00
Barley-----	7,240 bu. @ .80-----	5,792.00
Milo-----	4,020 bu. @ 1.00-----	4,020.00
Alfalfa-----	1,156 tons @ 12.00-----	13,872.00
Silage-----	2,850 tons @ 6.00-----	17,160.00
Sorghum Fodder-----	405 tons @ 7.00-----	2,835.00
Total		\$ 59,014.00

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES VISITING AMACHE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>DATE</u>	
		<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
Mr. H. A. Davis	Newsday, New York	9/1/42	9/2/42
Mr. Ross Thompson	Lamar Daily News	9/16/42	9/17/42
Mr. I. G. Kinghorn	Colorado State College Editorial Service Ft. Collins, Colo.	10/1/42	10/2/42
Mr. Victor Keen	N.Y. Herald Tribune	10/7/42	10/8/42
Mr. Lee Casey	Rocky Mountain News Denver	11/17/42	11/18/42
Mr. Ross Thompson	Lamar Daily News	12/3/42	12/4/42
Mr. Frank S. Noag	Pueblo Chieftain, Pueblo	1/28/43	1/29/43
Mr. E. K. Edwards	Paramount News, Denver	2/1/43	2/9/43
Mr. T. M. Metzger	Associated Press, Denver	2/2/43	2/3/43
Mr. Leif Erickson	Associated Press, Denver	2/2/43	2/3/43
Mr. E. D. Eisehand	Denver Post, Denver	2/9/43	2/10/43
Mr. Charles Graham	Kansas City Star	4/5/43	4/6/43
Mr. Frank Bauman	Look Magazine--New York	4/19/43	4/20/43
Mr. Bradford Smith	OHI, Washington, D.C.	4/31/43	4/31/43
Mr. Robert Grow	OHI, Chicago, Illinois	5/22/43	4/24/43
Mr. Francis Price	KFKA, Greeley, Colo.	6/30/43	7/2/43
Mr. Clyde E. Moffitt	Express Courier, Ft. Collins, Colo	6/30/43	7/2/43
Mr. Bill Wiseman	WOW, Omaha, Nebr.	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. David Clark	Gazette & Telegraph Colorado Springs, Colo	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. J. Harold Cowan	Omaha World-Herald	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. Wally Reef	KFEL, Denver	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. Rex Brown	KOA, Denver	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. L. Carter Kaanta	Denver Monitor	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. E. B. Garnett	Kansas City Star	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. G. M. Hunsley	Albuquerque Journal	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. R. K. Welch	Kit Carson Herald, Colo	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. Geo. F. Williams	The Ledger-News Antonito, Colo	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. A. S. Pride	Lamar Daily News	7/2/43	7/2/43

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES VISITING AMACHE
(CONTINUED)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>DATE</u> <u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
Mr. J. W. Payne	Newspaper, Perryton, Texas	8/3/43	8/3/43
Mr. C. E. Buhrer	Newspaper, Johnston, Kansas	8/3/43	8/3/43
Mr. Ralph Myers	International News Service Denver	8/28/43	8/28/43
Mr. Robert Geiger	Associated Press, Denver	11/18/43	11/18/43
Mr. I. C. Brenner	McNaught Syndicate Inc. New York City, N.Y.	5/16/44	5/16/44
Mr. W. E. Stegner	Look, Inc., New York	9/4/44	9/4/44
Mr. D. Brooke McKinnon	OWI, San Francisco	9/6/44	9/6/44
Mr. H. A. Davis	New York, New York Daily News	10/30/44	10/30/44

CONTINUATION OF
REPORTS OFFICE FINAL REPORT
GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

April 16, 1945 to December 14, 1945

Melvin P. McGovern, Acting Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

REPORTS OFFICE FINAL REPORT

For Period from April 16, 1945 to December 14, 1945

- Melvin P. McGovern -

Acting Reports Officer

FOREWORD

On April 3, 1945, O. Dale Cooley, editor and publisher of the LIMON LEADER, Limon, Colorado, was appointed Reports Officer for Amache. Mr. Cooley held the position until April 21, when he was forced to return to Limon as he was unable to dispose of his newspaper there. After Mr. Cooley's termination, the office was vacant until May 17, when Mr. Russell Bankson was detailed to Amache from the Washington office until a Reports Officer could be assigned here. Mr. Bankson stayed until May 26, when he was recalled to Washington. Mr. Melvin P. McGovern was transferred from the Education Department on June 1, 1945, as Acting Reports Officer. Mrs. Margaret L. Hopcraft was detailed from the Education Department to assist in the Reports Office on July 15.

PROJECT NEWSPAPER

There have been no changes in the editorial staff to the Granada PIONEER since April, 1945, but, due to relocation, the turnover of other staff workers and technicians increased con-

siderably the last three months. Since many of the members were high school students, lacking in experience and incentive, who merely wished to earn a few dollars before relocating, it became increasingly difficult to maintain an efficient staff. Much of the former spirit of good fellowship and loyalty was lost in such a set-up. However, the paper continued to be published twice a week until ~~August~~^{SEPTEMBER} 8. The final edition was printed a week later, on September 15. By that time the PIONEER was down to a single person, the editor, assisted by volunteers who dropped in for an hour or two as they found time. The Reports Office felt that the paper should have been discontinued at an earlier date if the staff had known the difficulties involved in getting out the last editions. The final issue, a 12-page number, came out as scheduled, however, and was delivered personally to the various blocks by the Reports Officer.

The same policies were followed during this period as set forth by WRA and outlined in Mr. McClelland's report, with continued emphasis on the relocation program. In the last few editions much of the material was prepared by the Reports Office--as high as 50% in some issues. This was due, not only to the insufficient number of reporters for adequate coverage, but also because it was felt that the relocation program was not being given proper support by the newspaper staff.

We had greater confidence in the Japanese section during these last months, as Mr. Ichiro Konno, a former newspaper man

from Honolulu, was particularly interested in constructive community projects. For example, he was instrumental in raising funds for a granite memorial for those who had died in camp and were buried here. An instance illustrating Mr. Konno's co-operativeness occurred during August when the shortage of help in the mess halls brought forth insistent calls for volunteers. A number of our more prominent residents felt they shouldn't stoop to such menial tasks. Mr. Knoon, after working all week on the paper, spent an entire Sunday working in a mess hall. Then he wrote a feature story for the Japanese section to show what an interesting and worthwhile experience it could be. This brought the desired result--enough volunteers to carry on.

Mr. Konno's interest thus appeared quite in contrast to the negative attitude of Roy Yoshida, the editor of the English section, who seemed at times to go out of his way to play up the unpleasant features of the WRA program. It must be said in all justice to Mr. Yoshida, however, that he toiled most diligently for the paper and probably put in more hours and worked harder than any other evacuee employee on the project.

The Japanese sections was discontinued on August 25, when Mr. Konno returned to Hawaii and Mr. Yutaka Kubota, the chief translator, relocated to Los Angeles. The final English edition, as stated above, was published on September 15, 1945.

A special Memorial Day issue was printed and a supplement containing the names of Amache servicemen. An EXTRA on July 12th announced the closing date for the Granada Project as October 15th.

The PIONEER staff sponsored a Nisei benefit entertainment early in June, "Vanities of 1945", which netted \$100 for the Amache Scholarship Fund.

Two supplements to the PIONEER, prepared by the Reports Office, were published during this period. One, printed August 8, gave information about California hostels; the other, published August 11, was a Student Relocation Bulletin.

OTHER CENTER INFORMATION

Block Distribution

Relocation material continued to be distributed by the Reports Office. Large enough quantities were sometimes received from area offices to supply each apartment with a copy; at other times, material was divided among the blocks for distribution by the managers as they wished or was placed at advantageous spots throughout the center. After the closing of the project newspaper, special announcements and bulletins were prepared by the Reports Office and taken to the block managers to be read in mess halls or to be distributed individually to the residents. The Reports Officer made himself responsible for the prompt and effective distribution of all such notices, which

became one of his more important duties towards the closing of the center when practically all evacuees' plans for re-settlement were completed.

The Reports Officer also distributed to block managers weekly NEWSMAPS and other current informational material other than WRA, when such was felt to be of value in informing or getting residents interested in outside events.

Posters and Pictures

Posters were made of relocation material displayed to advantage and posted on bulletin boards in offices, mess halls, recreation buildings, and the Co-Op. A definite need for more effective use of pick-up material on relocation coming into the center was felt as pamphlets and booklets left at block managers' offices and elsewhere were accumulating and few were being used. Sections of pamphlets were cut out and mounted in an attractive manner on large sheets of colored paper, while copies of the literature this displayed were placed nearby. Check-ups showed that many who stopped to look at the posters picked up the pamphlets and carried them home.

The large 11x14 pictures sent out by the Denver Photographic Unit were rotated throughout the mess halls, each group of about 20 being left a week in one place. Wherever a person was pictured who had located from Amache, that fact was blue-pencilled under the photograph. Many comments were overheard on the successful

relocation of neighbors. It was felt that evacuees, seeing some of their friends happily located outside, felt a little ashamed that they had not made the break themselves and gained a greater confidence in their own ability to go and do likewise. This was especially true among the Issei as we tried to play up all pictures of relocated Issei from our center.

Relocation Moving Pictures

Relocation movie shorts were run as part of the regular film program, as this proved to be a better system than having a special night set apart for them. The attendance at three special shows of straight relocation pictures was very small, whereas the regular movies had a weekly average attendance of 3,000. Hence, it was felt that by inserting the relocation films between regularly advertised Hollywood features, many more residents were reached. It would be difficult, however, to judge the effectiveness of relocation films on the whole relocation program.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Reports Office continued to send out newspaper releases on relocation and items about the closing of the center. Mr. E. B. Garnett, special writer for the KANSAS CITY STAR, who had written a feature story on Amache shortly after the center was opened, returned to gather material for an article on its closing.

Kodachrome slides of the center were furnished to civic and church groups. There were usually forwarded through the Relocation Office of the area from which the requests for such slides came. From follow-up letters and inquiries it was felt that this was a good public relations angle as it helped to give the public a better view and understanding of the WRA program.

Packets of selected material were sent to colleges, civic groups, and other interested organizations that requested information about the center or the relocation program.

The Reports Office collaborated with Mr. Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation in his study of center arts and crafts, providing a number of photographic prints for his use.

CLOSING PROCEDURES

The Reports Office assisted in the Relocation program for several weeks prior to the closing of the center by checking families, helping with evacuee property, etc. After the newspaper ceased publication and terminations came thick and fast, it was extremely difficult to distribute any type of informational material. As the block managers and other responsible residents left the center, important information and announcements were distributed to the chiefs of the few mess halls remaining open. These were read to the people at meal time and then posted in the mess halls.

Miss Emily Brown was detailed from the Washington office to overlook the situation and give the other centers a good picture of Amache's closing and its problems. She prepared a series of releases for the other projects during the last days of Amache, the first center to be closed. Mr. Hikaru Iwasaki, photographer from the Denver WRA Photographic Unit, made a pictorial record of the closing of the center. The Reports Office also prepared some wire and press releases for local papers. It is interesting to note that practically all important Colorado papers gave coverage to the closing of the Granada Project.

After the official closing of the center, the Reports Officer was given the responsibility of assembling and shipping Amache records and other material to the University of California at Berkeley, according to orders from Washington. Photographs were sent to the Washington office of the WRA. The Reports Office also assisted in preparing material and in the writing of final reports for a number of division and section heads.

Melvin P. McGovern

APPENDIX

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF
(Workers as of August 19, 1945)

NAME

1. Yoshida, Roy-----	Editor-----	16912--10E-11B
2. Arai, Takashi Joe-----	Mimeograph Operator----	10319--7E-2A
3. Asakawa, Allen-----	Reporter-----	11134--10E-8D
4. Hamakawa, Mojiro Charlie----	Japanese Stencil Cutter--	11852--6F-11B
5. Kasai, Aiko-----	Artist-----	12694--11F-2C
6. Kawamura, Johnny-----	Stencil Cutter-----	10303--7K-8C
7. Konno, Ichiro-----	Japanese Section Editor--	17018--6E-3A
8. Kubota, Yutaka-----	Translator-----	15796--7K-8B
9. Miyahara, Ben-----	Reporter-----	17179--9L-2B
10. Nishikawa, Maizie-----	Clerk-Typist-----	17605--8E-12E
11. Okida, Florence-----	Typist-Stencil Cutter----	114637--11G-8D
12. Takayama, Mary-----	Artist-Clerk-----	16581--12G-12D
13. Yagi, Helen-----	Clerk-Typist-----	17125--7F-7EF

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE ON CLOSING OF PROJECT NEWSPAPER

AMACHE, COLO. September 4, 1945---The GRANADA PIONEER is signing "30". Since the first issue of October 18, 1942, this short-lived little bi-weekly newspaper has served the community of approximately 6000 residents of the WRA camp of Amache, Colorado, for about three years.

With an average circulation of 3500 the mimeographed sheet of 6 to 10 pages was for many families of the Center the only newspaper read. It contained no advertising, was distributed free, and carried as much concise news, world and local, as its pages could hold.

In its short life it probably had more editors (6 in all), who worked harder for less pay (\$19 a month) than any other newspaper in the country. There were a few "names" on the staff, including two artists who worked at the Disney studios before being evacuated to Amache, but most of the PIONEER workers started out as non-paid inexperienced apprentices who worked their way up to reporters and copy readers at \$12 a month as fast as other staff members relocated.

The Granada WRA Project at Amache is scheduled to be closed by October 15; the residents still remaining are busy making plans to make a fresh start in life in normal American communities; the depleted PIONEER staff is no longer able to function. Hence, the final edition is slated for September 15, according to an announcement by the Project Director, James G. Lindley.

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE ON SPECIAL TRAINS

AMACHE, Colo. Oct. 2---A special train consisting of 10 chair coaches, 2 pullmans, and 2 baggage cars left the Granada railroad station this evening at 3:15, carrying 600 former residents of Amache, War Relocation Center, "back to California." Most of the evacuees, among whom were a few Nisei servicemen on furlough to assist their parents in resettlement, were returning to their former homes. The two pullmans were allotted for invalids, the aged, and women with small infants. Among those who left, 149 were returning to Los Angeles, 87 to Sacramento, and 64 to Sebastopol. Other destinations were Colusa, Fresno, Long Beach, San Francisco, Walnut Grove, and Yuba City.

SAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE ON CLOSING OF CENTER

AMACHE, Colo. Oct. 15-- Today Colorado adds another to its list of "ghost towns" --that of Amache, the War Relocation Center 17 miles east of Lamar. The last remaining residents, a group of 85, left this morning from the Granada station, bound for Sacramento, California, and other nearby points. All the former inhabitants of Amache were persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their West Coast homes under an emergency war measure in the spring of 1942--about two-thirds of them American-born citizens or Nisei.

At the peak of its population, October 1942, an official census showed 7567 residents in the new town. Now, three years later, there are none. All the evacuees have either resettled in other parts of the country or have gone back to their former homes since the lifting of the exclusion ban on January 2, 1945.

The new town was called "Amache" in honor of the Indian princess who married John Prowers, the man for whom Prowers County is named. It sprang up as quickly as it has been vacated, destined from the start to be a temporary community. Army engineers began construction of the rude barracks on June 29, 1942. Built on the pattern of an army camp within a square mile barbed-wire enclosure, 30 blocks of 12 barracks each were erected, the residence barracks divided into six one-room apartments of varying sizes. These single rooms provided with army cots, blankets, and iron stoves became the living quarters of the evacuee families.

When the War Relocation Authority was established, the army turned over the unfinished barracks to the WRA, and the first contingent of 212 evacuees arrived from the Merced Assembly Center on August 27, 1942, to help prepare the camp for those to follow. During September and October 4492 came from Merced and 3075 from the Santa Anita Assembly Center. Gradually the camp took on the aspects of a small-sized city. Each block was supplied with a community laundry room, showers, and mess hall. Hospital services were provided, clinics established, fire and police departments began to function.

A branch post office, "Amache", was established where as many as 10,000 pieces of first-class mail were handled in a single day. Members of the Internal Security Department enforced traffic laws throughout the center. Churches were scattered through the blocks and services of several denominations were held regularly. Recreation halls were set aside for leisure moments. Entertainments and athletic games were provided.

A school system was established with teachers certified by the Colorado State Board of Education. The 3500 students enrolled included nursery youngsters, elementary, high school, and vocational pupils, and many adults. Approximately 22 percent of the 610 Amache High School graduates are now or have been enrolled in high institutions in 25 states, ranging from Maine to California.

Even as the town grew, its population began to wane, for the purpose of the War Relocation Authority, as its name implies, was to assist in helping the residents of the center to "relocate" to normal American communities where they would be accepted. During the first two years many evacuees found new homes in the Middle West and in the East. Others came to take their places in the barracks. From Tule Lake came 933 loyal Nisei and aliens when that center was set aside under the segregation program. The closing of the Jerome center in the fall of 1944 brought 530 others to Amache. In all there have been 10,331 persons admitted into the center since August 1942. Of these, 412 came by way of the WRA hospital as newly-born American citizens. Statistics show 105 deaths.

The service flag displayed just inside the main gate carries the figure 953. That number of young men and women have been inducted into the service of their country from behind the barbed wire fence of Amache. The war record of sons of these Nisei is a notably fine one. There have been numerous citations for valor and two posthumous awards presented at public memorial services. Amache records show casualty lists of 22 killed, 74 wounded, and 1 prisoner of war.

Today Amache closes its gates on its last evacuee residents. Whether the barrack buildings will be left for the sun and the wind and the sand to obliterate them; whether they will be sold,

removed, and reassembled elsewhere; or whether the camp will be used for some other peace time purpose--is not known at present. Meanwhile, a small force of WRA personnel is taking stock of material, writing reports, and bringing to a close one of Uncle Sam's greatest wartime experiments--the segregation of a group of citizens and their alien relatives. Thus Amache becomes a "ghost city" to live only in the memory of its former inhabitants and in the annals of history.