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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLO.

GR:PR:JM

RESTRICTED

March 26, 1945

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief, Division of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

Transmitted herewith is a copy of my final narrative report for the Reports Office covering the period August 13, 1942 to April 15, 1945, as required under section 140.10 of the Manual. Three copies of this report have been submitted to Project Director James G. Lindley.

I have enjoyed my work with the War Relocation Authority very much during the past two and a half years. I will, of course, continue to do what little I can in spreading the word about the WRA program and the people involved.

I am still hoping that you will be able to visit the Center before April 14. I believe that papers are now being processed for a new Reports Officer and that he is to come here next week.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enc.



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PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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JOE McCLELLAND, REPORTS OFFICER

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GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

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August 13, 1942 to April 15, 1945

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

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GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

REPORTS OFFICE FINAL REPORT

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

- Joe McClelland, Reports Officer -

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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 28. In the next three weeks, the Reports Office changed locations 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 direct whenever possible. In special cases the evacuees were referred to the particular section or division involved. Housing, employment, procurement of supplies, and WRA program rulings 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 as 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 November 4, 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 November 7, 1942, 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 recreation hall. The Reports Office was moved from the south Ad building to the rec 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, Colo. (Language School, NAVY), and Colorado Springs, Colo.

From the very first the paper represented the people of Amache, 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 ad-

ministration and suggested cooperation. The first editorial 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 resettlement 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 resettlement 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 years 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 members 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 Anashe 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 treatment 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 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, 8½ by 14 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 sections were stapled together and delivered to each apartment. The 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 relations 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, an 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 regular 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 head-cutters 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 in-

formation 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 programs 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 received copies of all such material, and Section and Unit heads received copies whenever available. Occasionally complete staff coverage was possible.

In cases where WRA or Japanese-American information could be used to good advantage in public relations, additional copies were supplied key staff members who had special contacts on the outside. The Reports Officer also sent many of these circulars to a selected mailing list maintained in connection with the center newspaper, and to individuals requesting specific information.

In order that evacuee residents of Amache might get first-hand information regarding eastern and midwestern cities, jobs, housing, etc., subscriptions to a dozen outside newspapers were obtained by the Reports Office late in 1943. The project newspaper made considerable use of these papers, reprinting both news stories and editorials. With the announcement of the

opening of the west coast, a dozen California newspapers were added to the list and widely used by the center paper. Marked stories were also made available to residents by posting on a bulletin board in the co-op store, and through the Relocation Program Division.

Color Pictures

Kodachrome slides of center facilities and activities 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 staff members 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 re-vive 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 on 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 "Jeramites."

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 "Reveille" 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 firsthand 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 ex-

travagant 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 centers 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 go 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 that 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 of 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 differences 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, consider-

able 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 "Ama-cho" 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 a 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 wire.

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 writing on the part of 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 it-

self "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 county 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 trouble. 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 provide 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 Minamiya 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 reaction 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 contacts, 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 rollfilm 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. Before 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 sec-

tion 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.

Minitemen 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 8½ 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. Suyee 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. Shigeke 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-----	14861----	8K-2E
4. Fujii, Tad-----	Artist-Stencillist-----	13384----	9E-5C
5. Hamamoto, Ailene-----	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-----	11854----	12H-5D
15. Morimoto, Hironichi-----	Translator-----	14208----	6E-2C
16. Morita, George-----	Reporter-----	11351----	8E-6C&D
17. Morita, Yayeko-----	Secretary-----	15435----	12H-6B
18. Murakami, Roy-----	Part-Time Mimeo. Operator-----	14206----	11F-5C
19. Nishida, Toshie-----	Translator-----	15455----	11H-7D
20. Otsuka, Jim-----	Reporter-----	13138----	11F-6C&D
21. Otsuki, Jim-----	Reporter-----	13143----	8F-10A
22. Sakaguchi, Kayo-----	Translator-----	15515----	11H-3D
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

GRANADA 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	11434	10E-8D
3.	Asamoto, Robert Akira	Chief Translator	14661	8K-2E
4.	Hamakawa, Mojiro Charlie	Japanese Stencil Cutter	11852	6F-11B
5.	Ikeda, Mitsuru	Reporter	16224	6G-7C
6.	Kasai, Asano	Clerk-Typist	15644	11F-2C
7.	Kawamura, Takahiko	Stencil Cutter	10303	7K-4B
8.	Konno, Ichiro	Japanese Section Editor	17018	6E-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	14208	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	14637	11G-6E
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 . . . . .	. .	30 . .	30
CENTER RESIDENTS 77 to BLOCK (29 Blocks). .	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 Vivian's 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 relocation 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 ex-

pression--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 suggests 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 fonts 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

	NAME	ADDRESS	ID NO
1.	Toshio Ninomiya, Chief	6F-4D	14210
2.	Masami Yamaguchi	11G-6B	14792
3.	Mark Hayashi	11G-6C	13344
4.	Sueko Tagawa	11H-1B	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."

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 McClelland

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 get none. Coffee is served once daily to adults. Sugar rationing quotas are strictly adhered to. The consumption of both bread and butter is less than the average outside the center."

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

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

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.

"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 years 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 re-

turned 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 106 of the 6,700 evacuees at the Granada Relocation Center will be sent to the Tule Lake segregation center on September 15, Project Director James G. Lindley announced Saturday. All of this group have asked for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, or have been found not loyal to the United States. At the Tule Lake center in northern California, they will have no leave privileges and will remain within the center for the duration of the war if not repatriated to Japan earlier.

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

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

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, 500 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 H. 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
Barley	7,240	bu.	@	.80	5,792.00
Corn	10,350	bu.	@	.80	8,280.00
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	<u>2,835.00</u>
Total:					\$ 59,014.00

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES VISITING AMACHE

NAME	FROM	REPRESENTING	DATE	
			ARRIVED	DEPARTED
Mr. H. A. Davis	New York, New York	Newsday	9/1/42	9/2/42
Mr. Ross Thompson	Lamar, Colorado	Lamar Daily News	9/16/42	9/17/42
Mr. I. G. Kinghorn	Ft. Collins, Colorado	Colorado State College Editorial Service	10/1/42	10/2/42
Mr. Victor Keen	New York, New York	N. Y. Herald Tribune	10/7/42	10/8/42
Mr. Lee Casey	Denver, Colorado	Rocky Mountain News	11/17/42	11/18/42
Mr. Ross Thompson	Lamar, Colorado	Lamar Daily News	12/3/42	12/4/42
Mr. Frank S. Hoag	Pueblo, Colorado	Pueblo Chieftain	1/28/43	1/29/43
Mr. E. K. Edwards	Denver, Colorado	Paramount News	2/1/43	2/9/43
Mr. T. M. Metzger	Denver, Colorado	Associated Press	2/2/43	2/3/43
Mr. Leif Erickson	Denver, Colorado	Associated Press	2/2/43	2/3/43
Mr. E. D. Eisenhand	Denver, Colorado	Denver Post	2/9/43	2/10/43
Mr. Charles Graham	Kansas City, Missouri	Kansas City Star	4/5/43	4/6/43
Mr. Frank Bauman	New York, New York	Look Magazine--NY	4/19/43	4/20/43
Mr. Bradford Smith	Washington, D. C.	OWI	4/21/43	4/21/43
Mr. Robert Grow	Chicago, Illinois	OWI	5/22/43	5/24/43
Mr. Francis Price	Greeley, Colorado	KPKA	6/30/43	7/2/43
Mr. Clyde E. Moffitt	Ft. Collins, Colorado	Express Courier	6/30/43	7/2/43
Mr. Bill Wiseman	Omaha, Nebraska	WOW	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. David Clark	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Gazette & Telegraph	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. J. Harold Cowan	Omaha, Nebraska	Omaha World-Herald	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. Wally Reef	Denver, Colorado	KFEL	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. Rex Brown	Denver, Colorado	KOA	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. L. Carter Kaanta	Denver, Colorado	Denver Monitor	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. E. B. Garnett	Kansas City, Missouri	Kansas City Star	7/1/43	7/2/43
Mr. G. M. Hunsley	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Albuquerque Journal	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. R. K. Welch	Kit Carson, Colorado	Kit Carson Herald	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. Geo. F. Williams	Antonito, Colorado	The Ledger-News	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. A. S. Pride	Lamar, Colorado	Lamar Daily News	7/2/43	7/2/43
Mr. J. W. Payne	Perryton, Texas	Newspaper	8/3/43	8/3/43
Mr. C. E. Buhner	Johnson, Kansas	Newspaper	8/3/43	8/3/43
Mr. Ralph Myers	Denver, Colorado	International News Service	8/28/43	8/28/43
Mr. Robert Geiger	Denver, Colorado	Associated Press	11/18/43	11/18/43

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>DATE</u>	
			<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
Mr. I. C. Brenner	New York City, N. Y.	McNaught Syndicate Inc.	5/16/44	5/16/44
Mr. W. E. Stegner	New York, New York	Look, Inc.	9/4/44	9/4/44
Mr. D. Brooks McKinnon	San Francisco, Calif.	OWI	9/6/44	9/6/44
Mr. H. A. Davis	New York, New York	Daily News	10/30/44	10/30/44

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

July 3, 1945

Dr. John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Dr. Edward H. Spicer, Community Analysis Section

Dear Dr. Provinse:

I am submitting herewith two copies of the final report of the work of the Community Analysis Section in Granada Relocation Center. In doing so, I followed the outline in Handbook Release No. 199.

The report is necessarily brief since I plan to leave for Seattle, Washington, about July 8th or 9th. During the next few months I expect to complete a more comprehensive report on the Community Analysis Section especially the social adjustment of the Japanese Cultural Group into the life of Granada Center.

Thanking you for the consideration which you have shown me, I remain,

Sincerely,

J. Ralph McFarling
Community Analyst

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

July 10, 1945

OUTLINE OF NARRATIVE REPORT OF COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

- A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECTION
 - (1) Personnel
 - (2) Methods of Recruitment
 - (3) Changes in Personnel
 - (a) Appointed Personnel
 - (b) Evacuee Personnel
- B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES
 - (1) Location
 - (2) Space
 - (3) Equipment
- C. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSES OF THE SECTION
- D. SERVICES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS
 - (1) Interpretation of the Work of the Section to the Community
 - (2) Advisory Relationship with Center Staff
 - (3) Analyses Made and General Procedure and Techniques Used
 - (4) Relationship with the Washington Office
 - (5) Major and Minor Administrative Policies Changed or Directed by Results of Community Analyst's Work
- E. COSTS OF OPERATING SECTION
- F. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER PROGRAMS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS
 - (1) The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
 - (2) Adult Education
 - (3) The Welfare Section
 - (4) Community Government
 - (5) The Evacuee Relocation Information Committee
- G. DISCUSSION OF PROCEDURE FOR CLOSING OFFICE

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

July 10, 1945

TO: Dr. John H. Provinse, Chief, Community Management Division
ATTN: Dr. Edward H. Spicer, Chief, Community Analysis Section
FROM: J. Ralph McFarling, Community Analyst
SUBJECT: Narrative Report of Community Analysis Section

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECTION

(1) Personnel

The section was headed by a paid appointed personnel with a background in anthropology and social research. He was a Civil Service appointee with a P-4 rating.

Assistant Analysts were selected from the evacuee group according to education, ability to make objective observations, and personal-social adjustment. Because of the high character of the assistant analysts' qualifications, relocation was continually depleting the staff so that it was necessary to recruit and train other workers. The section was permitted from two to five assistant analysts although during the six month period from January to July 1945 there were no assistant analysts on the staff at all. During this period it was necessary for the Analyst to keep in touch with the representatives of the various groups in the center for information regarding residents' reactions to the fast-changing relocation picture and other problems.

The section also had the services of one clerk-typist and one stenographer at various times. Extra clerks were used to compile data on special reports.

(2) Methods of Recruitment

Due to the high standards required of workers in the section both in education and temperament, and the difficulty of maintaining a selective process in the employment office because of the pressure for workers for other sections, it became necessary for the analysis section to recruit its own workers. This was done through the advice and suggestions of interested individuals among both the appointed

Dr. John H. Provinse-2-July 10, 1945

personnel staff and the evacuees themselves. Those among the evacuee group who were interested in the work of the section and desired to see it continue sometimes were willing to be employed themselves or suggested others who were well qualified.

(3) Changes in personnel

(a) Appointed personnel:

Dr. John A. Rademaker initiated the work of the section in June 1943 and continued it until he left for Hawaii in June 1944. Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel, Professor of Social Sciences in New York University, came to the section in June 1944 and continued the work until September 1944; the writer, J. R. McFarling, was appointed head of the section in September 1944 and continued until July 1945.

(b) Evacuee personnel:

Dr. Rademaker had five assistants at one time, but there were usually only two or three. One of Dr. Rademaker's assistants, Mr. Andrew Noda, left the section to work on the farm at the time Dr. Rademaker left and later relocated to LaJunta, Colorado, as a farm laborer. The other worker, Mr. Yuzawa, who was formerly a block manager, relocated to New York City as a florist within a month. Dr. Hoebel recruited Mr. Hoshimiya a former Japanese-Language Instructor in Los Angeles who had been teaching in the center Junior-High School for the department. Mr. Hoshimiya continued to work until he relocated to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to teach in one of the Navy Japanese-Language Schools there. Mr. Hajime Takata, at the time Vice-Chairman of the Community Council, was recruited in the fall of 1944 and worked for several months. Mr. Takata was an exceptional leader in the center, and was later released by the analyst to assume leadership of the Community Activities Section which was urgently in need of his services. He continued to keep in constant contact with the analysis section, and brought in much vital information on the reactions of groups in the center. He later relocated to Minneapolis, Minnesota the last of April 1945.

The section had no evacuee assistants from January 1945 to the present, July 1945. The work was carried on by the Analyst with the help of the members of the Evacuee Information Committee working in the same office, and the help of various community leaders and representatives of organizations.

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The clerk-typist, Miss Yoshie Takayama, was employed in the section from August 1943 until July 1945 and gave excellent service.

B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

(1) Location

The office was first located in the rear of the Pioneer building on the extreme west side of the project. While it was inconvenient for most of the administrative personnel and the evacuees it did maintain close contact with the Reports Office.

Later, in January 1945, due to the loss of workers through relocation, the office was moved to the rear of the Post Office with the Evacuee Relocation Information Office at their invitation. This group was originally sponsored by the Community Analysis Section and the two had maintained a close working relationship. This location was still inconvenient for the average evacuee although it was conveniently located so far as the administrative personnel were concerned. Both the Community Analysis Section and the Evacuee Information Committee desired to maintain closer contact with the evacuees, and arrangement was eventually made with the project director to move both offices into the Fam Section Timekeeper's Office near the Co-op. Here a close contact was maintained with the evacuees at the expense of being removed a considerable distance from the administrative offices. This was partially compensated for by means of a telephone installed in the office.

Shortly after this last move, Mr. Robert Tashima and Mr. Robbin Kaneko, of the Evacuee Information Office relocated to Los Angeles, and Mrs. Kamiya of the same office left to join her son in Berkeley, California. Dr. Miyamoto of the Co-op Office took over the work of the Information Office until he relocated to Los Angeles in May 1945.

During the months preceding and succeeding Dr. Miyamoto's departure, the Community Council worked on a plan to revise the Evacuee Information Office by first obtaining the support of the residents. However, up until July 1945 no new committee was formed.

(2) Space

Outside the difficulty of maintaining the office in a convenient location to both administrative personnel and the evacuees, there

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was also the difficulty of securing adequate space to carry on the routine work of the section and maintain privacy of interviews with individuals who dropped into the office and did not want to speak publicly. Most interviews held in the office developed into round table discussions before they were finished, which while advantageous in some ways, was disadvantageous in other ways.

(3) Equipment

The office was well equipped throughout with adequate materials including, desks, typewriters, chairs, files, writing materials, etc.

G. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSES OF THE SECTION

In many ways the purposes and functions of the Community Analysis Section was unique in government, just as the whole War Relocation Authority was unique in being the first government agency to be assigned the task of administering a segregated center for the housing, care and readjustment into American life of a racial group.

In Granada Center, the Community Analysis Section, not only attempted to provide interpretative information on a social-psychological basis in regard to various problems which arose, but also to provide more general understanding of the reactions and motivations of the Japanese cultural groups involved. This was accomplished through both verbal and written reports to the center administrative personnel, and through written reports to the Washington Office of the War Relocation Authority on the broad phases of center life and reactions of its residents. The section also provided interpretative information to the evacuees through its contacts, mainly through group representatives, on the purposes, policies and problems of WRA administration. The general purpose carried on in various ways according to the personalities of the three different analysts was to provide a medium of interpretation for both administrative personnel and the evacuees which would enable them to meet on a common ground in solving the problems which they confronted in center life and relocation.

While the early activities of the Analyst in the life of the center focused upon problems of adjustment within the center, there was a constant strong relocation interest. During the months following the lifting of the exclusion order most of the work of the analyst was centered upon the changes in the attitudes and reactions

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of the evacuees toward relocation, and a report was made to the Washington Office nearly every week upon this subject which was first read by the Project Director and Chief of Community Management.

D. SERVICES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(1) Interpretation of the work of the section to the community

The orientation of the work of the section into the administrative set-up of the center involved gaining acceptance for the work by both the administrative staff and the evacuees. The section was organized at a particularly appropriate time when the relocation program was just getting started and was not meeting with the overwhelming success which was expected. There had been a good deal of resentment and criticism expressed by the evacuees regarding evacuation and restraint behind "barbed-wire enclosures" which they emphasized over and over. Naturally it was thought by the administration that when they achieved the success of letting down the bars and permitting relocation that everyone would be very happy and immediately leave to make a new life for themselves. However, when this did not take place there was considerable confusion on the part of the administrative staff as to the reasons for the hesitancy of the people in relocation. It was in respect to the residents' reactions to this program that the analyst was of first service. He conducted surveys and collected attitudes of people of various groups until it became clear that the peoples' thinking about relocation was a very involved and complex reaction, and that reaction to relocation by staying in the center was itself a negative reaction to evacuation. Many of the reactions which the analyst picked up were hard to understand or accept, and even more difficult to overcome. Often there was an ambivalent attitude on the part of the appointive personnel to the analyst's evaluations, some accepted them and some rejected them. Many appointed personnel had been working in the center for months prior to the advent of the analyst and had drawn conclusions on this experience which were often at variance with the conclusions of the analyst. It required a great deal of tact on the part of the analyst to get his evaluations accepted by the administrative staff especially when they ran counter to the evaluations of other personnel who had had considerable administrative experience. Probably the most important function which the analyst served was not in directing or redirecting specific administrative policies, but in providing a background of understanding of the

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social-psychological nature of the Japanese cultural group which provided the administration with a basis for drawing their own evaluations and shaping their policies.

Acceptance on the part of and the success of interpreting the program to the evacuees seemed to depend to a large extent on the personality of the analyst. As was to be expected the more the analyst identified with the evacuee the more he and his program were accepted by them, while the more objective he became in regard to their attitudes the more rejection he sustained at their hands. Then, too, attitudes toward the analyst changed some as the character of the population changed. Early in the life of the center there were many young, educated Nisei in the center who were themselves capable of viewing their situation objectively. However, these were the first to take advantage of relocation and leave the center, eventually leaving the older and more uneducated people in the center who were motivated by emotional feelings of resentment, dependency, and insecurity regarding their ability to make their way outside the center. These were less able to think objectively and their acceptance could be gained only by identification on the part of the analyst.

Resistance developed on the part of the Block Managers in the summer of 1944 when the analyst was spending a great deal of time with the Community Council, due to competition between the two groups for status. The Block Managers pointed out to the analyst that he was favoring the council at their expense. This was only partially corrected by holding an informal dinner for some of the leaders of the Block Managers, and giving more time to them as a group.

People in general probably never fully understood the functions of the analysis section, as an effort to understand attitudes and reactions for the purpose of shaping policies. It may be due to inexperience with government agencies (the history of the Japanese people in this country shows that they had very little contact with government agencies in their former localities); their cultural pattern of obedience to authority; failure to grasp the possibilities of shaping government policies to meet human needs; something of a fatalistic attitude in accepting things as they are and not expecting any change. However, the fact that they reserved the right to accept or reject WRA policies opened the way for conflict.

On the whole, recognition for the work of the section came not so much from the people at large, but from representatives of

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groups who stood in the position of leadership.

(2) Advisory relationship with Center Staff

Early difficulty in getting acceptance by the administrative staff for the purpose of setting up an advisory relationship may have been due to over-identification of the analyst with the evacuee and the feeling on the part of other members of the staff that with their past experience they knew as much about the evacuees as did the analyst. Emphasis on the analyst's special knowledge was no doubt resented by other members of the staff and thus created a resistance to specialized knowledge as an instrument of policy.

Since there is always a question of where does knowledge leave off and opinion begin, the analyst's specialized knowledge may often have been regarded as personal opinion and therefore disregarded. Coupled with this was no doubt the belief that the analyst was visionary, and had no definite responsibilities as over against the practical, hard-headed, responsible administrative judgment of other staff members.

An advisory relationship depends both on the ability of the advisor, and on the feeling of need for and willingness to use that advice on the part of the advisee. I would not say that the analyst was one to whom everyone turned for advice, but that his work was one resource which the administrative staff used as a means of understanding the cultural group for whom they were responsible.

(3) Analyses made and general procedure and techniques used

Analyses were made by Dr. Rademaker of registration, segregation, selective service and relocation, but there is inadequate information in the files at present as to how these analyses were made to give a detailed explanation here. The Relocation Study (Report No. 2) was made during the summer of 1943. It involved the development of a questionnaire mainly based on the resistance to relocation. After developing all the questions thought relevant by the evacuee staff, several spot checks on the adequacy of the questionnaire were made, and errors corrected. The questionnaire was then mimeographed and placed in the hands of the residents over 18 years of age. Names were not requested so as to obtain factual answers to the questions. Approximately two-thirds of the forms were returned which were later tabulated and compiled to develop the report.

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Dr. Hoebel compiled a report on relocation attitudes during the summer of 1944. His report was mainly based on the reactions expressed in discussion groups which he held in each of the five districts of the center sponsored by the Community Council. These discussions in addition to getting a full expression of reactions of the people also had the salutary effect of a mental catharsis.

During the fall of 1944 a study of various age, sex, religious, citizenship, occupational and former locality groups was made by blocks. This report (No. 9) was developed from secondary sources of information in the welfare and statistical departments. Form No. 329 "The Basic Family Face Sheet" was used with occupational and citizenship information added from records in the statistical department. A work sheet was prepared for each block in the center on which the above information was recorded according to age groups. From this compilation the report was written and the charts and tables prepared. A center chart was used in which were located the various blocks in order to show the variation or similarity of the blocks in regard to each class of data. In addition comparative bar chart studies were made to indicate the relative percentages in each block of male population, and of marital status of those over 20 years of age.

During the six month period following the lifting of the exclusion order, weekly analyses were made of relocation attitudes based on interviews by the analyst with representatives of groups and individuals in the center.

(4) Relationship with the Washington Office

Dr. Rademaker maintained contact with the Washington Office not only by means of special reports on center problems but also by correspondence with the head of the section.

Dr. Hoebel summarized his work in the form of a report on relocation, and verbally to the Community Analysis Conference in Denver in September 1944.

The writer has principally maintained contact with the Washington Office by means of weekly reports.

There has been very little inter-project exchange of correspondence. This no doubt was a very real oversight as evidenced by the interest among the administrative staff of the compiled reports

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of the weekly trend reports mailed out from the Washington Office in recent months. These reports enabled the staff to make comparative evaluations of their own and other centers as to relocation attitudes.

- (5) Major and minor administrative policies changed or directed by results of Community Analyst's work

It is very difficult to assign credit to any one section for changing or directing administrative policies, since contribution to the thinking regarding center administrative policies comes from various sources. However, the information developed by the analyst certainly served an important part in the thinking regarding an administrative policy and contributed to an understanding of what reactions to expect. The decision as to whether or how to put a policy into effect then lay with the administrative staff members who were charged with the responsibility for the outcome. As mentioned above the most important function of the analyst in this connection was the development of interpretative material which served as a basis for greater understanding of the cultural group whose care was the responsibility of the administrative staff.

E. COSTS OF OPERATING SECTION

The writer was able to get a statement of the costs of operating the section for the period from July 1, 1943 to January 1, 1945 which is as follows:

Salaries - Appointed Personnel	\$ 5467.52
Salaries - Evacuee	1298.49
Travel - Administrative	105.02
General Supplies	3.49
Office Supplies	266.46
Maintenance Costs Distributed	23.30
Duplicating Services Distributed	65.98
Total	<u>\$ 7230.24</u>

The statement of costs for the six months period succeeding January 1, 1945 was not available in the Cost Accounting Department at the time of writing this report.

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F. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER PROGRAMS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS

The analyst participated principally in the programs of the following sections of the center:

(1) The prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

Dr. Rademaker worked with the Judicial Commission, the Community Council, and the Community Activities Section in formulating plans for preventing juvenile delinquency and developing an understanding basis for the treatment of juvenile delinquents on the part of the Internal Security Section. The present writer helped develop interest in greater recreational activities for teen-age youngsters as a means of counteracting juvenile delinquency. The group used for this purpose was the Advisory Committee of the Welfare Section whose members were drawn from the various interest and political groups in the center. Thinking about juvenile delinquency emanating from this group spread to the parents in the center who took a greater interest in block activities and led to the formation in some cases of block committees to develop recreational activities for the children.

(2) Adult Education

Dr. Rademaker offered a course in Social Research for which college credit was given.

(3) The Welfare Section

Dr. Rademaker filled in for a month as Head Counselor until the present Counselor arrived. The present writer gave a course in Advanced Case Work for the Counselors in the Welfare section during the summer and fall of 1944.

(4) Community Government

All three analysts worked closely with the Community Council and were often called upon for advice and suggestions in their work. The principal interest of the analysts was to bring the Council and the Administrative Staff into a closer working relationship through mutual understanding.

(5) The Evacuee Relocation Information Committee

The analysts were in constant contact with this group which succeeded in disseminating much relocation information among the

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the residents. During the past five months the analyst has shared an office with them.

G. DISCUSSION OF PROCEDURE FOR CLOSING OFFICE

Since the office will no doubt be closed during July 1945 when the present analyst assumes the position of Relocation Officer in the Seattle, Washington District, the work of closing the office is about complete. In this connection, Miss Luomola of the Washington Staff has been of invaluable service in clearing the files and generally arranging for office closure. Surplus copies of reports and other center memoranda has been mailed into the Washington Office, and extraneous material has been discarded. There remains a small file of material for the center central file.

During the next few days, the office equipment and supplies will be turned back to the property office.

FILE COPY

OUTLINE FOR FINAL REPORT
Community Management Division
Education Section

L 3.05

The Superintendent of Education at the center will be responsible for the preparation of a report covering the complete education program from its inception through the closing procedure. This report should be primarily historical in nature but planned to include sufficient evaluative material to give an overview of the aims, organization, problems, and results of the whole program. It should be comprehensive, but need not be detailed. It should be well outlined. Descriptions and explanations should be given in concise meaningful statements, so planned that continuity is not sacrificed. The report should be narrative in form but pertinent statistical information may be inserted. Although several persons or groups may contribute parts of the report, the final writing and editing should be done by one or two persons designated for this purpose. Unnecessary repetition should be avoided. The problems of obtaining supplies, equipment, and teachers may need to be mentioned when discussing the various school units but should not be described in several places. The superintendent should accept final responsibility for the organization, content, continuity and style of the report.

The following outline provides suggestions of items that may be included and possible organization:

I. Origin and Organization of Program

- A. Show origin, date of opening, major problems encountered such as obtaining physical facilities, orienting pupils, obtaining and retaining teachers, or others.
- B. Outline organization of the school system, administrative and supervisory plan, relation to center organization, scope of program, and segregation into units.

II Personnel

- A. Appointed faculty, duties and responsibilities, recruitment, certification, orientation, morale, turnover.
- B. Evacuee employees, selection, training, supervision, turnover, and use as teachers, assistants, and other workers.

III. Physical facilities—describe briefly plan facilities, including office space, library, shop, and laboratory units, auditorium and recreation space, capacities and limitations, equipment and supplies procurement.

IV. The school program. Discuss purposes, curricular planning, offering, operating procedures, pupil induction and evaluation of entrance credits, pupil records, testing, orale, program procedures, and/or other items applicable to the various units

- A. Nursery school---enrollment, plans, etc.
- B. The elementary unit, enrollment, curricular and extra-curricular activities.
- C. The secondary unit, offering, graduation requirements, pupil organizations, regulations,
- D. Adult education, offering, enrollment, Plan, relation to
- E. Adult education, offering, enrollment, plan of offering, relation to relocation.

V. Extra-class Activities

- A. Library service.
- B. The summer program.
- C. Pupil organizations.
- D. The part-time school-work program. (Work experience).

VI. Public Relations

- A. School-community relationships, including participation in drives, Americanization and relocation programs, parent-teacher associations, school assistance in project work operations, teacher assistance in project activities, and relation with other divisions and sections.
- B. Relations with neighboring schools.
- C. Relations with state and federal educational offices and associations. Stress relations with state colleges and the state department of education with stress on state accreditation.

VII. Closing procedures, Date.

- A. Completion and disposition of records and reports.
- B. Placement of personnel.
- C. Closing financial and property records.

VIII. Miscellaneous---include here briefly statements of various factors that affected the program, program evaluations, or program highlights. These might cover such points as:

- A. Effect of segregation.
- B. Pupil morale.

C. Pupil relocation and reception in other schools.

IX. Appendix. Show by tables, charts, tabulations, graphs or statements data which may be of value in supplementing narrative reports and as a basis for a future analysis of the program. Some suggested items are:

A. Pupil data.

1. Enrollments by units
2. High school graduates.
3. Graduates entering college.
4. Enrollment in part-time school-work programs.
5. Production records of pupils released from school for harvest or other special work programs.

B. School and related organizations.

1. Membership (number) in clubs and extra-class pupil organizations.
2. PTA membership, officers.
3. Membership of local school boards, and state board of consultants.

C. Record of inter-school activities.

D. Curricular offering tables.

E. Records of school accreditation with supporting correspondence.

F. Cost of operation, including such items as salaries, supplies, equipment, etc.

Note: The Appendix (IX) and the body of the closing report should be bound separately. Each should have title page and table of contents.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Memorandum

To: Mr. John H. Provinse, Community Mgment.

Date: 1/15/48

From: Leah K. Dickinson, Welfare Section

Subject: Granada Project Welfare Report

Attached is the final report of the Welfare Section of Granada Relocation Center.

I would suggest that a deletion be made of material beginning with Line 6, Page 15 (beginning with the words, "By way of illustration.....") through the end of Page 20. This material is an illustration but the manner in which it is included in the report seems, to me, to be confusing and superfluous.

The second deletion, I would recommend, would be the excerpts from interviews and summaries, beginning with the last paragraph on Page 42 and ending with the first paragraph on Page 53.

Attachment