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QUARTERLY REPORT

January 1 to March 31  
1943

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER  
RIVERS, ARIZONA

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## QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

January 1 to March 31, 1943

### INTRODUCTION

Many interesting and important developments have taken place at Gila during the past quarter. The most important was the registration of all persons of military age and, later, the registration of all members of the community. As a result of this registration, disturbing persons were identified and twenty-eight were quietly removed. Following the registration period sentiment seemed to be more stable.

Resettlement as a major activity continued throughout the entire period with emphases placed upon a coordination of effort in order to facilitate and expedite the movement of those who wished to relocate. Thirteen seasonal, 65 indefinite and 44 student relocation leaves were issued during the quarter.

The two recently established projects made creditable progress. The Camouflage Net Factory reached a maximum daily production in excess of 1,000,000 square feet, and the Navy Ship Model Factory ~~order~~ began production on a trial order with more applicants for employment than there were available jobs. Expansion of the project is dependent upon securing more working space.

Senator Chandler and Mr. Malone of the Senate Investigating Committee investigated the Center and secured testimony.

General Tuthill, Director of Selective Service for the State of Arizona, inspected the Center and made investigations regarding the drafting to the evacuees.



### PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Director, with the assistance of the Assistant Director, Deputy Director, Chief of Community Services, and the Superintendent of Schools, assumed the principal responsibility for public relation activities in near-by communities. The Director addressed the Rotary Clubs of Coolidge, Phoenix, and Casa Grande; attended a Rotary Club meeting at Mesa, and met with the merchants and farmers of the Coolidge vicinity in discussion regarding the possibility of evacuees being used for farm work within that area. The Director also called upon the Governor to discuss the resettlement of evacuees and frequently contacted the OWI, FBI, and G-2 offices in regard to matters of mutual concern.

Press interviews were given to representatives of the Tucson and Phoenix newspapers and to a representative from the Chicago Tribune, as well as small city papers. Invitations to visit the Gila Project were extended to many prominent people and quite a number accepted the invitations. The only visit of political importance was that of Congressman Harless.

A continued effort has been made to improve the opinion of outside individuals in regard the War Relocation Authority and the residents of the Rivers community, and it is evident that some people who had heard false reports concerning the project and the residents have changed their opinions radically after receiving some factual information. But the opinion of the Governor and the leading political groups is still most adverse.

### EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECT

The increase in evacuee employees from 6,164 to 6,786 is chiefly in the Camouflage Net Factory. This is not surprising as the average wage for that work is \$125.00 per month, in marked



contrast to a maximum of \$19.00 per month for other workers. In practically all other divisions there is a serious shortage of workers and with the relocation of many skilled employees, it appears that there will be increasing difficulty in securing capable workers to care for community needs.

Completion of some essential projects, of importance to all residents, are being delayed right now by the lack of response to requests for workers. The retraining program is being delayed and curtailed by the extreme shortage of office equipment and garage facilities as well as by the shortage of skilled people. The chief difficulty is in the repair shop where skilled mechanics cannot be replaced by those who have had training periods of only a few weeks or months.

It is true that, in numerous instances, project work could be carried on by fewer persons and, undoubtedly, there will be necessity for an increase in individual effort if community needs are to be cared for properly after many capable and experienced people leave the camp. It is possible that a permanent, locally-elected labor council could do much toward solving the problems of the Employment Division. Such a committee should be able to promote work incentives through an understanding of the inter-relation of individual responsibility and community needs.

#### OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT AND LEAVES

During the first quarterly period of 1943, the leave section processed 107 leaves of various kinds. Of this number, 50 went to employment in the following localities: 7 to Minnesota, 16 to Illinois, 4 to Ohio, 20 to Colorado, 2 to Indiana, 3 to Utah, 2 to Missouri, 2 to Washington, 3 to Iowa, 1 to Idaho and 3 to Texas. Forty-four persons went out to colleges and 13 left for



seasonal sugar beet work in Arizona, Utah and Colorado.

During this quarter, this section also issued 2,362 Shoe Ration Certificates and 57 War Ration Books.

A large number of Nisei are anxiously awaiting confirmation on offers they have corresponded about. They are impatient in waiting for an answer from the correspondent employer and when new openings arise that appear more lucrative they are prone to cancel the first contact in order to consider other possibilities. There are so many orders in the domestic files that it leads to confusion and since the recent offers are for \$18.00 to \$22.00, a great majority of the prospective employees are becoming quite salary conscious without being cognizant what the job holds or what the surroundings are.

It is a sad disappointment to many young men with mechanical backgrounds that good defense jobs are offered in such small numbers. It is hard for them to visualize that defense offers will come in appreciable volume only when the defense employers have become mollified in their attitude toward the Japanese-Americans.

Although few of the Issei are relocating except in sugar beet employment we have hopes of augmenting their releases as re-settlement gains force. The Nisei whom we are sending out are constantly on the alert to locate openings for their elders and as the younger group consolidate their positions in the outside world there will be more receptiveness for the older people whose language handicap now is a distinct barrier, especially in the urban centers. It is natural and necessary that the younger part of the evacuee population precede the older in making the way for outside acceptance.

Quite a few are disappointed by the greater part of the openings being for domestic work, even though the salaries in the main are quite attractive. However, these offers are given due



consideration, as acceptance of this type of occupation will not present serious problems of housing attendant with industrial jobs.

It is hoped that soon the issuance of leaves can be stepped up to approximately 100 per week but this cannot be done unless a greater selection in opportunities of employment is offered.

The high cost of living outside and the scarcity of foods are the major stumbling blocks in getting people interested in outside offers. Very little discussion in forums have been conducted by the community services along these lines and much discussion of these phases has been avoided as it might lead to too much indecision. This does not mean that these problems are being overlooked but in offering jobs at prevailing wages and being cognizant of the number of dependents in the family social as well as the economic problems must be considered. Typical cost of living charts and housing availabilities, school possibilities and racial make up of the community are made available to those interested. Limited amounts of data have been submitted by the relocation officers, the Department of Agriculture, Labor Departments, Civic Organizations and Churches.

#### AGRICULTURE

The Farm Division program on the whole has been successful during this quarter. The shortage of labor was alleviated somewhat by the response of some 300 students to work on Saturdays and Sundays. Because of the extreme heat, several varieties of vegetables were burned.

At the present time 1,390 acres are under cultivation and the estimated vegetable output from the Center for the fiscal year of 1943 is expected to be 15,642,100 pounds. Because of



the tremendous output of vegetables, which totaled 2,770,338 pounds for this quarter the needs of this project is amply supplied. In fact, a vegetable surplus of 1,355,450 pounds was sent to Central Utah, Colorado, Jerome, Manzanar, Minidoka, Rohwer and Tule Lake.

To aid in the production of vegetable plants such as tomatoes, egg plants, celery, cucumbers, etc., for field planting and to provide for the necessity of producing seeds of the scarcer varieties, two nurseries have been established. These also produce plants and flowers for use in Center beautification. Cut flowers are distributed to all administration offices, the hospitals, mess halls and schools.

The livestock program in this Center began on January 4, and though hampered with the lack of labor, materials, and of buildings necessary for the housing of the dairy, poultry and swine, great progress has been made. Completion of essential construction is dependant upon the arrival of necessary materials. Livestock in this Center now numbers 15 dairy grade cows, 16 calves, 5 heifers, 1 bull, 718 Mexican steers and 200 pure bred Poland China gilts, plus several hundred young pigs farrowed on the project.

When sufficient construction material is secured, it will be possible for the Center to produce sufficient pork, beef, poultry, eggs and milk for the Gila community and some for the needs of other Centers.

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

During the first part of the quarter, the health department, including hospital operations and public health facilities, reached the peak of efficiency, as various hospital departments were well coordinated showing gradual but steady advancement and were working



smoothly together.

Following this period, that is during the last part of this quarter, there have been increasing difficulties due to the gradual loss in the essential personnel through Army and relocation programs. Inasmuch as these losses affected our key personnel and specialized training is essential in these positions, replacements so far have been impossible and the outlook is not promising at this time.

Losses in these various departments range from the 70 percent of all our student nurses which has left to enter training school, and includes registered nurses, trained laboratory personnel, and members of the pharmacy and dietetic departments. Also the chief sanitation officer and two doctors are expected to leave very shortly for Army duty and relocation. Although it seems that the future of the whole health program is somewhat discouraging, general health of evacuees has not suffered and on the whole the health standards are good. Sanitary conditions through the project are in fairly good condition even though we continue to have difficulties in obtaining hospital materials and supplies. There have been no epidemics or outbreak of serious illness, although there has been a slight increase in the number of mental cases. Communicable diseases reported, other than a small epidemic of chicken pox, were comparable with a city of this size, probably slightly less.

The number of treatments in the medical, surgical, dental, optometry and other out-patient departments still averages about 6,000 treatments per month. Despite difficulties, the health department has made some progress in the field of public health education through the channels of the school and block managers. Barring loss of personnel now carrying on this work, we expect this progress to continue during the coming quarter.



## EDUCATION

The improvement in the quantity and quality of classroom accomplishment was noticeable after stoves were installed on January 4th.

The total enrollment for both elementary and high schools in Butte and Canal during this quarter was 1,900 and 1,076, respectively. Adult education enrollment totalled 1,470, out-of-school youth enrollment 416, and nursery and kindergartens 540. The elementary schools operated with 30 appointed and 33 evacuee teachers. Of the teachers in Adult Education, 10 were paid appointed personnel, 27 paid evacuees, and 8 volunteers. For the out-of-school youth classes there were 10 appointed personnel teachers and 1 appointed supervisor. Teachers in the nurseries and kindergartens were all evacuees.

In both the elementary and secondary schools a reorganization of curriculum has been attempted and is being continued in order to meet the needs of the children in the community; for example, special classes in Conversational English have been organized for those of high school age who need this special instruction.

Adult Education classes with approximately 1,500 enrollees has offered vocational training courses in fashion design, radio repair, shorthand, accounting, dairying, poultry, swine and woodwork, English classes with emphasis on Americanization, and miscellaneous classes in fine arts, bacteriology, public health, family relations, psychology, Chinese language, cosmetology, home economics, and mathematics.

Laboratory equipment, supplies, class furniture, books and classroom furniture still are lacking to the extent of being a serious handicap to students' accomplishment. There are practically



no equipment or supplies for the sciences. Some equipment for cooking classes has been ordered. An increasing demand for trained stenographers cannot be met with only two typewriters in each commerce department, necessary training has been practically impossible. A limited number of textbooks have been provided and some library books have been secured through project orders and outside donations.

An increasing number of teachers are under Civil Service appointment, but the numerous resignations of both evacuee and appointed teachers is causing difficulty in maintenance of a smoothly operating school system. Elementary teachers in both communities are to be complimented upon the manner in which they completed the WRA leave clearance registration.

Parents have cooperated splendidly and have more confidence in the schools since they have had closer contacts by visits and by their cooperation through the organization of P.T.A. which has been active and helpful. Another admirable instances of cooperation is that of the Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe which has offered accredited extension classes for teacher assistants who did not have certificates. Following the formulation and adoption of constitutions, both high schools are under student body government.

Fifty-one seniors of the Butte High School, who completed their work at the end of the first semester, will participate in the graduation exercises of those who will finish their secondary education at the close of the 1942-43 school year.

#### RELIGION

The Christian churches have been united through an advisory body called the Rivers Christian Church Council which has a representative member from each denomination. The different groups



represented are: Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Seventh Day Adventists and Nazarenes. Of an approximate 3,000 recorded as Christians, about 2,000 attend services of the Rivers Christian Churches.

Representatives of various church groups---Methodist, Episcopalian, Congregational and Presbyterian---have been coming into Rivers quite regularly to assist the local Christian workers and regular weekly services have been held.

In each community, the Catholics now have separate buildings for services which are conducted by Father Clement and Brother Paul. There are approximately 60 members.

Buddhists denominations---Zenshu, Nichiren, Shinshu, Shingon (or Daishi-ko) and Jodo-shu---are united in one group. There are approximately 5,000 Buddhists in Rivers; the average church attendance is approximately 3,000. The only outside contacts made during the three months have been by Rev. Goldwater of Los Angeles, California, and by Mrs. Muriel Fish of Santa Maria, California, who has been helping in the development of the Buddhist Choir. Recently organized groups are the Rivers Buddhist Choir and the Rivers Young Buddhist Association which is becoming quite active. Most of the young peoples' services are conducted in English, except sermons delivered by Reverends who do not speak English fluently. Hoonko services (similar to Thanksgiving Day observances) were held in January with approximately 3,000 people participating.

Shintoism, Tenrikyo or Konko-kyu kai are not being practiced in the Center although the survey shows that an extremely small number do adhere to that faith.

Approximately 200 members are attending the Seicho-no-ye church whose doctrine is similar to Christian Science. This group has had no outside contacts and is entirely separate from the Buddhists.



### FIRE PROTECTION

As in the previous quarter, this Center has had a very few fires, due to the cooperation of the people of the community and the vigilance of the inspectors. Fire Department personnel, consisting of 3 caucasians and 56 evacuees in both communities, moved into the newly established quarters during this period. Assembly and placing of 1,282 fires extinguishers of the water-pump type in Butte community has been completed.

### COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

The Community Evacuee Government, although unwilling to accept much responsibility, has to its credit some really constructive accomplishment. This has been effected through the Temporary Community Council.

A ration committee in cooperation with block managers has made the necessary recommendations as the initial step toward issuance of ration certificates. In Canal a board of recreation has been active in raising funds for gifts to army volunteers, and the council has formed an executive committee of Nisei to cooperate with an advisory committee of Issei in meeting with the Project Director and his staff regarding matters of community welfare.

In general, the council has been reluctant to assume responsibility or, under pressure, stand by decisions, as evidenced by the reconsideration of its decision regarding the percentage distribution of Net Factory pay. The temporary status of the council may be the contributing factor in the disinclination to assume responsibility. With Issei eligibility to membership and the establishment of a permanent organization, a more wholehearted community backing may be anticipated.



### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

With the interest of people in mind, the Community Activity Section has sponsored a wide and varied program. Leagues were organized for basketball, block softball and baseball teams. These contests, popular to both old and young alike, are drawing crowds of approximately two to three thousand per game. Weekly movies have become more popular due to the warmer evenings and approximately four thousand attend each show. Presented in Japanese, the Issei talent shows draw large and enthusiastic attendance at monthly performance<sup>s</sup>. Each of two noteworthy programs, a classical dance concert held on March 21st and a large model airplane flying contest on February 27th and 28th, was attended by approximately three thousand people.

Although it has brought much joy to the younger children of this Center, the Toy and Game Loan Department is hampered by the lack of toys in that all requests cannot be fulfilled. This department is of great importance as it provides the only recreational outlet for younger children. The library circulation for this quarter was approximately 5,500 and many best sellers have been added to its collection.

To aid in forms of recreation for older groups, monthly educational lectures, Goh and Shogi clubs, and women's classes in flower arrangement, belt and purse making, knitting and crocheting have been established and are well attended.

The Y.W.C.A. program has been developing very rapidly, mainly through the aid of Y.W.C.A. Relocation Secretary, Miss Esther Breisemeister, who visited this Center for the purpose of organizing Y.W.C.A. clubs. Under her general supervision, two sessions of leadership training were held.



### COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

During the month of January, the Community Enterprises was faced with a difficult problem, for inventory figures stood at \$198,218.51, while the accounts payable totaled \$160,651.03. To expedite the sale of the excess merchandise on hand and to reduce the inventory, the following methods were undertaken:

- (1) After inventory sale
- (2) Reduction Sale
- (3) Clearance Sale

As the result of the gratifying response, sales volumes continued high and over the entire quarter the merchandise inventory has been reduced by approximately 50 percent and accounts payable have been reduced 80 percent. Although rationing, especially point rationing, has decreased sales greatly, the business is in a comparatively sound financial condition and is now in a position to take advantage of cash discounts. With the opening of seven new services during the quarter---a photograph shop, mail order unit, beauty shop, radio repair shop, sewing machine repair and watch and shoe repair shops---sales covering this period soared to a high of \$280,806.26.

The main achievements of the Community Enterprises during this quarter may be summed up as follows: The cooperative has adopted and ratified the articles of incorporation, secured initial membership of 7,800 people, established seven new services, and emerged from the "red", showing a 2 to 1 ratio between assets and liabilities.

### CAMOUFLAGE NET FACTORY

Japanese-Americans at the Santa Anita Reception Center made the suggestion that loyal citizens in the relocation camps make the Camouflage Nets which are indispensable for masking military



materials and objectives from enemy identification.

Operations of the Camouflage Net Factory in Rivers, under contract between the Southern California Glass Company and the War Department, began on December 15, 1942. Previously, the combined Councils of Butte and Canal had endorsed the project and a pay plan which provided that a considerable portion of each workers pay should go to the Community Trust Fund. But, the majority of the workers were actively dissatisfied with this plan and proposed a new pay plan through which approximately 25 percent of a worker's gross earnings are contributed to the community fund. This plan became effective January 1, 1943.

The processing of camouflage nets embraces four general operations: Cutting, weaving, reefing and warehousing. Three blends of nets are produced---winter, summer and desert. In ratios established by army specifications, different shades of burlap are used for weaving each blend. Completed nets are spread in the yard for inspection for workmanship and adherence to specifications. When accepted, the nets are reefed into compact sizes and transported to the warehouse. There they are compressed into compact bales, wrapped in watertight paper, strapped with steel bands, stenciled and shipped.

Physical factors of the project include five garnishing sheds with 10 rigs each, a cutting shed with 20 motor-driven reels, a warehouse, office space, and adequate laboratory facilities for men and women.

Since January 1, 1943, the project has employed an average of 500 workers of which 35 percent have been women. On March 31, 1943, the total personnel of 576 was divided as follows: Garnishers 515, shed foremen 5, reefer foremen 1, reefers 14, cutter foremen 1, cutters 14, warehouse foreman 1, warehouseman 14, seamstresses 2, checker 1, maintenance 1, clerks 3, statistician 1,



accountant 1, timekeeper 1, and general superintendent 1.

The contractor maintains two caucasians on the project--- a general manager and an officer manager. The project operates eight hours per day, five days per week. Only American citizens may be employed on the project. As this is a war contract and items produced are vital to the security of the armed forces, figures on production, value, or disposition are not made public.

The workers have proven to be eminently qualified for this type of work. Their manual dexterity is far above average and they apparently are not disturbed by the monotony of the work. There have been some disciplinary problems, probably more noticeable because Japanese foremen do not wish to take a strong stand in enforcement of project regulations. Apparently, they wish to avoid positive action that might make them impopular in their community. In their dealings, the workers are individualists, preferring to present their suggestions or grievances separately rather than through representative committees.

About five percent of the men employed volunteered for the Army when the opportunity was offered, and approximately ten percent of the workers have left the net project during the last three months to relocate outside. Evidence of inconsistency is that 46 of the 480 employed at the time of the army questionnaire answered questions 27 and 28 in the negative. This fact is hard to reconcile in the light of the excellent work they are doing in the net factory. Kibeis have proved to be good workers, but Kibeis and Niseis in most instances have not worked well together.



### SHIP MODEL PROJECT

Although the newly established Ship Model Project is still in the experimental stage, the quality of work and the ability of the workers to adapt themselves to this type of work has been excellent. Only twenty trainees are now employed. However, increased speed in production is assured if the present rate of training can be maintained and the labor situation (of more applicants than can be absorbed) remains favorable. Under present conditions, four to six weeks will be required to fill the trial order of three of each of the five ships for which plans have been received. The date of completion of an order of fifty each of these five models cannot be estimated at this time. Small lots will be shipped when completed.

### PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

With a close cooperation of all its sub-divisions which include the Electrical, Highway and Bridges, Construction and Maintenance, Irrigation and Ground Sections, the Public Works Division, although hampered with a shortage of labor and a lack of supplies and materials, has made much progress in the general improvement and maintenance of this Center.

Progress in construction includes: completion of 40 percent of the staff housing, pouring of foundations for school buildings (gymnasiums, shops, commercial, home economic and science units) and for automotive and heavy equipment shops, approval of design and starting of work on access road to the state highway and to the railroad at Serape, completion (by contract) of surfacing and grading of Canal streets, maintenance of access roads, ordering of materials for bakery, near completion of dairy project, 25 percent completion of hog and poultry farm project, construction



of headgates, field drains and turn-out boxes for the irrigation system, manufacture of 280 pieces of furniture, and completion of 85 percent and 65 percent, respectively, of the planting and leveling in Canal and Butte communities.

To alleviate the danger of water shortage during the coming summer months, and at the same time to allow watering of plants and lawns which is so necessary in the beautification of the Center, the Irrigation Department, in close cooperation with the Grounds Section and Center Evacuees, has started work on ditches to carry the flow of water from the main canal to all points of the Center. The following projects have been proposed and designed: two additional cold-storage warehouses, one field packing shed, one loading platform for the railhead at Serape, a dehydrating plant, additions to both Butte and Canal High School, fluorine filter reactivating plant to reactivate fluorine filters installed by the United States Engineering Department and a small stage for the amphitheater in Butte community. Installation of hospital coolers awaits issuance of formal contract from the Washington office.

The major problems encountered by this Division were the same as encountered in the previous quarter; they were, lack of equipment, transportation, repair parts, and a shortage of man power. Completion of projects proposed by this Division are dependent upon the increase or decrease of problems now existent.

#### MESS OPERATIONS

Changes in meals, necessitated by food rationing, have been most noticeable in regard to processed and dried foods. Meat rationing has made little difference as volunteer meat rationing had been instituted and strictly followed for several months prior to the announced program, was in effect. A pleasant variety in



the menu has been provided by the project production of bean sprouts and mung beans, and present plans call for the manufacture of soy bean cakes. In order to provide ample protection for perishable foods, additional cold storage plants have been proposed and designed.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

The efficiency and morale of men in this division has improved and their position in the community has been well established. Considerable credit for the betterment may be attributed to the comprehensive training program initiated in this division some months ago.

As may happen in any community, several cases of assault and gambling were reported and all guilty persons were subjected to disciplinary punishment by the Project Director.

Criminal activities were highlighted by a murder of Jinkichi Nitao, age 49, an Issei, on the night of January 19, 1943. The assailant, Joe Jonei Tsugawa, fatally attacked Nitao with a hammer after having inflicted very serious injury on the person of his wife, Kiyomi Tsugawa. The defendant cited infidelity on the part of his wife as a motive of his double crime. Subsequently on April 2, 1943, Joe Tsugawa was sentenced to a term of 15 to 25 years in the Arizona State Prison, after being adjudged guilty on a second degree murder charge.

The morale of the entire community was given a vigorous "shot in the arm" on February 16, 1943, at which time 28 evacuees, approximately half Issei and half Kibei who were removed from this community by the FBI and WRA officials. This step was taken after investigation disclosed that undue influence and pressure were being applied to residents in regard to answers on their questionnaire during the military registration period. As a



result of this removal, there has been a pronounced improvement in the community morale.

To cope with the question of Juvenile Delinquency, a division has been established to which all cases are referred. After a careful study by representatives of the education and welfare departments and other interested organizations, suggestions of proper remedial measures are suggested to the Project Director as an aid in disposition of the case involved. The Director of Internal Security is satisfied that the total delinquency in the community is not more than could be expected under evacuation conditions.

As a result of the vacancies, created by the liberal WRA leave policies now in effect, by volunteers entering the army and by employment in the Camouflage Factory, this division has been operating with a limited personnel, thus creating a problem, especially in the field of training. However, this problem is being alleviated somewhat by the police experience of the older men who have been on the division payroll since their arrival in this Center seven or eight months ago.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE

Special problems confronting the Social Service Department include the crying need for a medical social worker and a psychiatric social worker. There are large numbers of hospital cases, both ambulatory and non-ambulatory which are in need of medical social work assistance. This area is not being touched. With regard to psychiatric services, there are large number of neurotics, mild psychotics, and other types of behavior disorder problems who are in need of assistance. Little is being done for these people or about the problem they create in the community. Many of these cases should be institutionalized at



the State Mental Hospital in Phoenix. Many others are not so serious as to need institutionalization but some type of segregation within the community with an attendant such as a male nurse to watch over the group, is badly needed.

During the three month period ending March 31, 1943, the Social Service Department had contact and dealt with a wide variety of problems. In January, the department changed its name from "Welfare Department" to "Social Service Department." It was felt that this new nomenclature would offer less stigmatization to clients receiving services. This probably would be for Nisei more than Issei inasmuch as the Japanese terms are the same in either instance. From the first of March, 1943, the Housing Department and the Clothing Allowance Section were transferred to within the jurisdiction of the Social Service Department, and an assistant counselor was added to the staff to supervise these units.

In administering the services of the department, the problem of serving two communities is increased through the need of having two staffs. During this quarter, the staff in Butte community was increased from four to six persons; the staff in Canal community was increased from three to five persons. These figures include both clerical and professional personnel. During January and February, the counselor maintained his office in Butte community, assigning specific days for attendance in Canal. The Canal office was placed in charge of an evacuee, who capably handled the affairs of the office. In March, the assistant chief of Community Services, with offices in Canal, was given responsibility for directing the Canal Social Service Department.

The bulk of the work performed by the Social Service Department lay in the area of public assistance. In Butte during January, 92 families received \$605.00; in February, 111 families received



\$714.71; in March, 123 families received \$785.35; thus, during the period the total of \$2105.06 was given out for public assistance in Butte. In Canal there were 49 public assistance cases in January, 61 in February and 77 in March; a total of \$1041.50 was paid out. This means that in both communities, \$3146.56 was paid out in public assistance during the three-month period.

A number of public assistance families were also in need of clothing, but the following clothing figures include a few family who did not receive public assistance: In Butte, \$1905.15 and in Canal, \$163.60 was paid out for clothing during the three months. This means the total of \$2069.35 for both communities.

There were numerous miscellaneous needs. Occasionally, evacuees broke their glasses or developed a need of glasses from the medical standpoint. Some of these persons were working or came from families which contained workers but who, nevertheless, were unable to pay for the glasses out of their salary of \$16.00 per month. During March, the Butte office paid out \$64.91 for glasses, and the Canal office, \$45.49. This is a total of \$110.40 paid out for the glasses in both communities. Some people were in need of dental assistance for which the hospital did not have the necessary supplies. In Butte, \$24.00 and in Canal, \$13.12 was paid out for such supplies; a total of \$37.12 for the two communities. The special transportation problem in Butte community was aided to the extent of \$32.12. Special clothing grants for the three-month period were issued in Butte to the total amount of \$114.50.

The above figures comprise the total amounts paid out by types of cases. The grand total for Butte comes to \$4212.74. For Canal, the grand total figures for all types of aid is \$1263.71.



The total for the both communities is \$5476.45.

The Social Service Department gave counseling case work services to a number of cases where no financial assistance was concerned. During the three-month period, 19 Red Cross inquiries were handled by Butte, 6 by Canal; total of 25. Applications for joining interned husbands: 71 families in Butte, 15 families in Canal; a total of 86 families. Assistance in funeral cases: 6 in Butte, 2 in Canal. Mental cases: 5 in Butte, 3 in Canal. Problem children: 12 in Butte, 7 in Canal. Health problems: 2 in Butte.



QUARTERLY REPORT

April 1 to June 30

1943

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

RIVERS, ARIZONA



## QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

APRIL 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1943

### INTRODUCTION

This quarter marked a substantial reduction in numbers employed, an encouraging increase in the indefinite leaves, a qualified promise that schools would be accredited, and a peak production of vegetables. From an all time high of 6,786 on the payrolls April 1, the number was decreased to 5,989 by July 1. In terms of the quota set by the Washington office this figure must be further decreased by 1,789 by October 1.

Six hundred and eighty one leaves were issued. Of these, 232 were to seasonal workers with 90 going to Montana, 59 to Nebraska, 50 to Colorado, 15 to Utah, 14 to Arizona and 1 to Minnesota. Of those who went out on indefinite leave, 217 went to Illinois, 84 to Colorado, 74 to Minnesota, 70 to Ohio, 39 to Michigan, and 11 to Missouri. Forty one of those who went to Minnesota were N.Y.A. boys who (with the exception of 3) stayed out and secured other training or employment. Those returning from leaves were negligible — 5 from indefinite and 9 from seasonal leaves.

The promise of the State High School Inspector that the schools would receive a Class B rating in Arizona was qualified by the provision that an auditorium and gymnasium be constructed and that laboratory supplies are "actually received." Equipment is arriving, but there is no progress on school buildings. The two high schools graduated 379 students with all customary ceremonies.

The peak vegetable production, reached in June, was 1,546,974 pounds distributed to mess halls and shipped outside. This figure was boosted by the tremendous weight of the watermelon crop which alone was 513,616 pounds.

Two hundred and twenty tons of alfalfa were baled in this quarter, 297 acres of barley were harvested and threshed and W.R.A. received over \$12,000



revenue for livestock pastured on the alfalfa and sudan grass pastures. Sixty two acres are devoted to the production of vegetable seed. The nurseries have not only produced flowers for local use but have grown quantities of vegetable plants for use in this and other centers. It is worthy of note that all seeds and plants for the cut-flower planting were contributed by the evacuee nurseryman. War crops include a new type of long-staple cotton, flax and castor beans. Dehydration of vegetables, begun May 25, 1943, insured preservation of surplus vegetables and more varied diet in some seasons.

Purchase of cattle, swine and poultry, plus natural increase had added largely to the livestock numbers. Some of the steers will be ready for slaughter in August, or as soon as permits for such slaughter are approved.

Building projects proposed or underway include an addition to the Ship Model Factory, additional warehousing, a dehydration plant, alteration in hospitals and school classrooms in both camps, and conversion of the net factory building to an operational warehouse. Inadequate labor has temporarily delayed most of the construction; efforts have been concentrated on the Farm Management project. The recent W.R.A. policy of reducing the number of evacuee employees, plus the reduction of temporary appointed personnel, relocation of skilled evacuee workers, and difficulty in obtaining building materials have all contributed to the problems of the Public Works Section. The project access road from Serape siding is well underway.

On April 1, 1943, management of the Business Enterprises passed to the Board of Directors of an Incorporated Cooperative with over 7,000 members. The expected difficulties of rationing and shortages has been multiplied by Arizona House Bill #187 and the Arizona Corporation Commission's threat to cancel the Corporate license to do business in Arizona (even interstate business firms, with Arizona branches, are refusing to sell to us). Sales for



the quarter were about \$70,000 under those for the preceding quarter.

Coolers at long last were secured and are installed in the hospitals, but unfortunately are not entirely satisfactory. A survey providing for a physical examination of all children is underway. Practically all the student nurses plan to relocate soon and apparently will have opportunity to do so.

Internal Security reports showed a total of 26 arrests during the quarter.

Administrative Management has had almost a complete turnover in personnel in all section. In addition to its the usual current duties has audited and billed the Camouflage Net Project for all subsistence due for deductions made on employees working for that project, and partial collection has been effected.

Use of the new switchboard room in Butte was effected May 29 and a new telephone office in Canal Administration Building began operation. Hours of operation on each boards is now 24 hours per day.

Work in the Mess Operations Unit has become lighter with schools closed and the hot lunches of school children discontinued. Evacuee meal costs for the quarter have averaged .388 cents. There has been a steady drop in the number of meals served as a result of evacuee relocation. The Bean Sprout Factory which began operations on April 7 provides a welcome addition to the evacuee diet. Failure to secure equipment has prevented the successful plans for a bakery and a tofu factory.

Boys and Girls week programs were successful, movie audiences have increased considerably, and baseball games are drawing crowds of 3,000 to 4,000 people.

Community Government representatives have redrawn the Constitution and received its approval from the Washington office. It now is ready for proposal to the people of the community.



New activities of the Social Service include the issuance of Leave Assistance for families which are relocating, the organization of a Probation Department, and the policy of interviewing all families who are going out to relocate.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Visitors included: Eleanor Roosevelt, who later sent a pressure cooker as a gift to the high school cooking class and announced to the press that evacuees were not being "pampered"; Westbrook Pegler who wrote a reasonably fair picture of the camp and its residents; several lesser writers from Arizona, with preconceived ideas, whose writing have been somewhat less antagonistic since their visit; and the chairman of the Governor's committee who was, is, and will continue to be belligerent.

Other public relations, for the most part, were connected with the Arizona Corporation Commission's threat to cancel the Co-op's license to do business in Arizona. Aside from the hearing, at which the Director and some staff members appeared as witnesses, the Director and Project Attorney had numerous conferences with the Governor, members of the Commission, and members of the Governor's committee which had been appointed to investigate the relocation program as it might affect Arizona. While it cannot be said that the Governor and other politically minded Arizonians are favorable to W.R.A. and its program, it does appear that a more workable understanding (with concessions on each side) has been established.

An agreement made with the editor and publisher of the Arizona Republic and Gazette, to the effect that current news items, if submitted, would be considered for publication has netted some favorable local publicity.

Surprisingly, and in marked contrast to the widely proclaimed anti-stand of the state organization of the American Legion, a representative of the Casa Grande



organization sat upon the platform at the high school commencement in both Butte and Canal and with an appropriate speech of recognition and encouragement presented the Legion medal to the "outstanding" senior boy and girl in each camp.



### EMPLOYMENT

There were 6,786 on our payrolls on April 1st which represents an all time high for employment at our project. This total decreased to 5,989 by July 1st which was partly attributable to the closing of our camouflage net factory on May 24th. In terms of our reduction quota set by the Washington office, our employables will have to be decreased 1,789 by the first of October.

A week previous to the Director's teletype on reductions, we met and decided that we would initiate a cut of 350 on or about July 1st within divisions and sections which we considered to be top-heavy in manpower. Although the terminations did not arrive in our placement offices before the 1st of July, commitments were made so as to insure the immediate reduction within the first week of July.

We anticipate instructions from Washington which will indicate the approximate maximum of employees which will be allowed to the various divisions or sections. We feel that outside of the farming operations and transportation facilities that the needs for the different centers can be correlated without much variance except where the physical set-up of the communities differ and need adjustments. For instance, the police departments, schools, fiscal units, hospitals, fire departments, motor pools, employment divisions, community activities, housing units and others might be staffed with numbers on the basis of populations within communities of a center. Although a center attains its requested quota in the final analysis, it may lead to variables between centers where a division performs relatively the same amount of functions. In one project, we may have a section or division head that has made an utmost effort in maintaining a minimum force to operate whereas in another center the responsible head has coasted along with an abnormal personnel.



This leads to a conclusion that there cannot be an overall cut for every department on a percentage basis nor may it be accurate to use solely as a yardstick the survey made by the project; but rather a comparison of project surveys in terms of identical functions.

We are making additional surveys continually. Our initial survey of the hospital indicated that there are scant room for reductions but an additional and more comprehensive one shows that there may be room for a considerable cut. Our present congested warehousing facilities scattered in numerous buildings will soon be housed to a major degree in the large warehouse formerly used in camouflage manufacture, thus eliminating considerable warehouse crews. Our janitorial services will either be consolidated under the public works section or decentralized in blocks so as to be supervised by the block managers thereby eliminating mess hall janitors and those who are custodians of the recreation halls. The mess hall crews would be liable for cleanliness of the hall and the cleaning of a recreation hall would have to be performed on a voluntary basis. We contemplate the elimination of ballpark and playground custodians and the combining of buildings to be given one janitor so as to absorb eight hours of work. It has also been suggested that one mess hall serve two adjoining blocks in order to reduce approximately a third of the mess hall crews.

Although there has been some undercurrents of grumbling there has actually been little dissatisfaction about the program. To soften the hardships and shocks of an immediate termination all the division and section heads gave ten days' notice and used extreme care in the choice of those to be let out. Where it was obvious that one of two individuals were to be terminated and their performances were almost identical, favor was given to the man who was the sole support of his family. This has been followed closely with consi-



deration of the needs of those without support.

Evacuees were given their first Civil Service typist clerk and stenographer examinations on June 19th. Forty were initially tested; thirty-six passed. The papers were graded in San Francisco and were returned with the notice of rating blanks within a very short time. The Civil Service Commission is now negotiating with our examiners to have all forms graded at this project. Plans are underway for holding these examinations every three weeks.

In closing, a statement should be made about the successful conclusion of our camouflage net project. Approximately 80,000,000 square feet of nets were garnished from December 1942 until May 24, 1943. While the peak of employment was approximately 575 during the month of April, the average number on the payrolls in this industry hovered around 500. The production far exceeded the estimates calculated in the initial days of its operation by either the War Relocation Authority or by the Army representatives.

#### RESETTLEMENT

The second quarter of 1943 actually marked the initiation of our relocation program on a broad emphasis. Previous to April 1st, only a few had been processed for indefinite leaves and those were principally for schooling or for the Army Military Intelligence School at Camp Savage. Our showing last fall in expediting seasonal leaves was marred by the fact that our acting project director closed this project on sugar beet recruitment in order to make workers available for the picking of long staple cotton in Maricopa and Pinal Counties in Arizona.

Of the 681 leaves issued during this quarter, 111 workers accepted hostel or hospitality plans. These were the people who in the main were interested



in domestic offers. One hundred eight relocated on farms, 65 had accepted domestic offers before their departure, 42 volunteered for the United States Army, 41 were sent to the N.Y.A., 27 went out for higher education, 25 as machinists, mechanics and repairmen, 8 as kitchen helpers, and 11 as sales clerks and store managers. Others went into sundry occupations such as technicians, seamen, office clerks, bookkeepers, instructors and stenographers.

The total number of seasonal leaves issued for this period amounted to 232. Montana absorbed the largest number in receiving 90. Next came Nebraska and Colorado with each receiving 59. Utah accepted 15, Arizona 14 and Minnesota 1. The Great Western Sugar, Holly Sugar and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Beet Companies were the sole recruiters. Although an intensive campaign was made to interest the evacuees, there did not seem to be much interest in this type of relocation, seemingly because it did not afford the lasting type of resettlement.

The state of Illinois absorbed the greatest number of indefinite leaves. Of the 217 departing for this state, nearly all were relocated in the city of Chicago. Eighty-four indefinite leaves were processed for Colorado and nearly all of these parties accepted farm offers principally in the sugar beet areas. Of the 74 resettling in Minnesota, 41 were N.Y.A. boys who (with the exception of three persons) stayed on through the efforts of the relocation officer by securing additional training facilities or the acquisition of jobs. The balance of the indefinite leaves were distributed in Ohio which received 70, Michigan receiving 39 and Missouri accepting 11.

Those returning from leaves were negligible. Six returned from indefinite and 9 from seasonal leaves.

An evacuee relocation committee of fourteen was selected in April to



work in coordination with the Employment Officer and the Assistant Director in charge of Community Management. These committeemen have subdivided themselves into subcommittees in tackling problems of housing, living costs, evacuee job preferences, business opportunities and employer relationships. A few of their recommendations concern larger grants for families over three persons and the expediting of farm offers for the larger families.

Every job offer is advertized on a mimeographed sheet three or four times weekly which is given wide distribution throughout the blocks and in offices. Lately the effectiveness of this means of informing the evacuees of job opportunities has been under close scrutiny. It appears that the newspaper alone should be utilized for all employment openings since interested applicants who learn of offers through advertizing mediums almost invariably become cognizant of them through the newspapers.

Several relocation screening and counseling committees have been appointed by the project director from the appointed personnel to pass on the eligibility of evacuees for indefinite leaves. Family plans are scrutinized, trips to Japan are questioned especially in reference to Kibei and the evacuees are screened to determine if they will make good relocation prospects from the standpoint of efficiency and loyalty.

During the latter part of this quarter, we placed more emphasis on occupational classification of registration cards of those actually interested in resettlement. Several have three or four secondaries in occupational fields where they are at least partially qualified. Our files were reorganized for more effective correspondence with prospective employers. Correspondents were asked to have their letters reviewed so as to create better employer relationship and more probably results in contacts. Also an intensive interviewing program to elicit information about family status, occupational



preferences and locations desired was begun during the latter part of June. Approximately 90 persons are called daily who have never contacted our offices to determine their reactions. These are not stereotyped call-in cards but notes dispatched which point to definite jobs stipulating wages and location. However, the percentage of those who respond does not exceed 20%.

There is need for more farm offers involving larger families. These are the type that offer security, a condition that influences the thinking of the older people in reference to relocation. If job openings offer security and favorable schooling facilities for their youngsters, half of our relocation problems will dissolve.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

##### Vegetable Production

This quarterly period, covering the month of April, May and June, found the agricultural Division in the throes of the busiest part of the harvest season. With the exception of bulb onions which require some length of time before harvest, all the crops planted in 1942 were completely harvested by the end of June. The peak of vegetable production in pounds was reached in the month of June, totalling 1,546,974 pounds distributed to the mess halls and for outside shipment. However, this great production figure was boosted up by the tremendous weight of the watermelon crop produced. Of the total June production 513,616 pounds was attributed to watermelons which weight alone topped the total pound yield of vegetables for the month of May which was 453,843 pounds. April's total production was 635,697 pounds which did not include the 6,000 Bell pepper plants and 25,800 tomato plants shipped out to other centers.

There were 32 shipments of vegetables made to other projects within this period: twelve carloads in April, nine carloads in May, and eleven in June.



In addition, three express shipments of daikon seed were made in June and three shipments of Bell pepper and tomato plants in April. Construction of the much needed packing shed is under way and is expected to be completed for operation sometime in October. The proposed building of a loading shed at the Serape Railroad Siding was abandoned while in its place the W.R.A. warehouse will be used. While part of the 20' x 100' space will be used for incoming project property the larger portion will be used for the out-shipments of vegetables.

Owing to the very warm weather some of the crops were damaged before and during harvest. Cucumber, turnip, Bell pepper and carrot were damaged by the heat. Such crops as casaba, hubbard squash and watermelon showed light yield in spotted areas having been infested by worms and aphids.

The growth of corn showed very poor germinization because of the late planting and consequent late tasseling or no tasseling. Much of the corn has been cut dry to be used as stock feed.

#### Feed Crops

To the date of March 31, 1943, 140 tons of alfalfa hay were baled. In the course of the next three months, 220 tons more were cut and baled for hay which will provide feed for the dairy cows and horses on the project.

From 297 acres sown in barley an average of over 1,200 pounds per acre was cut and threshed totalling 188 tons and is stored in the division warehouse to be used for stock feed.

#### The Seed Farm

Sixty-two acres of land are devoted to the production of vegetables for seed which will assure us the planting of the vegetables for consumption next season as well as for shipments to other centers. During the interim of this quarter, several vegetable varieties were harvested and made ready for threshing.



Those threshed for seed are the varieties of pea, bactoic, daikon, and turnip of which the pea seeds were of especially excellent quality. In June, daikon seeds were shipped from the Seed Farm in quantities of 40, 32 and 40 pounds to the Jerome, Rohwer and Heart Mountain centers, respectively. Most of the other vegetables will be ready for harvest and threshing within the next two months after June.

### Nurseries

The two nurseries were working at their best in the course of this period. The production of cut flowers which had begun in January reached its peak in April and May. The varieties of cut flowers cut in large quantities for use in the hospital, administrative offices, school rooms and libraries, and for the occasions of funerals, weddings and parties included calendula, French and African marigold, giant and pom-pom zinnia, statice, larkspur and gladiolus. Carnation, rose and chrysanthemum varieties were under experimental cultivation and propagation and showed fair results. Seeds and plants for all cut-flower plantings were contributions made by the evacuee nurserymen.

An important part of the work of the nurseries is the growing of vegetable plants which will eventually be transplanted into the various vegetable fields assuring faster and better growth of vegetables for consumption. Celery, bell pepper, eggplant, tomato and cucumber are being prepared for next year's plantings.

Vegetables have also been grown by the nurseries for the purpose of producing seed. The daikon seed shipments totalling 150 pounds made to Jerome, Rohwer and Heart Mountain centers was in most part produced by the nurseries. Other seeds produced in this section are bactoic and tea.

Bedding flower-plants, trees and shrubs, and succulents were furnished



to the Grounds Division in large amounts for their end of beautifying park areas, administrative building and hospital surroundings, and boulevards.

The nurseries have produced and distributed to the fields and for cutshipments during this period the following vegetable plants: tomato, 63,100 plants; cucumber, 800; bell pepper, 28,450; eggplant, 24,450; and chilli pepper, 20,750 plants. Of the above vegetable plants 13,800 tomato plants were shipped to Granada and Topaz and 6,000 bell pepper plants to Topaz.

#### Pasture

Revenue income from the pasturing of cattle on the alfalfa fields is of considerable amount. For the months of April, May and June the incomes were \$9,094.38, \$13,458.59 and \$12,407.69 respectively, of which \$1,507.50 \$1,788.14 and \$1,861.01 were the charges to the W.R.A. for the pasturing of cattle and horses of the Farm and Internal Security divisions. Approximately 6,700 head of cattle and 14 horses graze in our alfalfa and Sudan grass pasture fields each month.

#### War Crops

Forty acres of a new type long-staple cotton was planted in April from which seeds will be obtained for the Agricultural Experimental Station in Sacaton. An estimated yield of a bale per acre is expected.

The 66 acres of flax had browned and were see-laden by late May. However, by the end of June the flax still stood unthreshed because of the unavailability of flax thresher attachments or a combine.

The approximate 40 acres of castor beans fed by the sewage waste water are growing to great heights. Harvest will begin in late fall.

#### Dehydration

Construction of the new vegetable dehydration plant was begun on May 25, 1943 as an important phase of our food producing program. While most of the



dehydration here will be of root vegetables, the extent of its potential operation is tremendous. Production plans call for a start of three and a half tons of vegetables per day in a 24-hour basis to be gradually increased to 10 tons per day.

The plant will house three dehydrators, a dehydration unit, preparation unit, preparation room, packing room, and a testing laboratory. The first workings of the plant is expected in July when bulb onions will be so processed.

#### Livestock Section

Considerable progress has been seen in this all important section of the farm. During the period the construction of buildings for the housing of the swine and poultry units were about 30% completed by the end of June.

In the dairy unit both the milking barn and the milk house were completed in May while the construction of corrals for the milk cows is yet to be finished with five corrals now complete. Ten corrals are eventually to be occupied by 300 milking cows. Where the corrals were used previously for milking, the milking barn is now being occupied to the advantage of more sanitary conditions for milk production. As yet no equipment for cooling or pasteurizing has been installed in the milkhouse. Also, the feed room was completed in May is now being used.

By the end of June, all except two of the 15 cows have been bred and are due to calf between December 30, 1943 and April 18, 1944. The thirteen cows are milked twice daily; however, by July, the two others will calve. Each cow is being regularly tested for bangs and Tuberculosis.

The heifer calves and bull calves of an approximate age of six months have been turned loose to pasture in alfalfa, thus minimizing the cost of feeding and handling.

During this quarterly period 23,675½ pounds of milk were produced of



which 2,072.6 pounds were fed to the calves and the balance used by the hospital and mess operations.

### Beef Cattle

In June 223 beef cows with approximately 100 calves by side, 74 beef cows, and three Hereford beef bulls were purchased in Chandler, Arizona. They were added to the herd of 716 steers originally obtained for the meat producing program. Some of the steers will be ready for slaughter sometime in August or September, as soon as such slaughter is approved by the proper channels. They will be slaughtered locally outside of the project depending on lowest bids available.

The cattle are fattening very well on our good alfalfa and sudan grass pastures.

### Swine

An inventory of the swine stock showed the following at the end of June:

Brood Sows	48	Suckling pigs	232
Late fall Boars	5	Feeder pigs	256
Late fall Gilts	60	Yearling Boars	4

Purchases made in the period were 169 feeder pigs in April, and 10 feeder pigs, and two yearling boars in June. There were nine litters farrowed in April and six in May, from which 48 pigs were saved in April and 31 in May.

Eight pigs died in April, five in May, and one brood sow and three feeder pigs in June, owing to foreign matters in the garbage feed.

### Poultry

The first flock of 2,000 chicks arrived from Hayward, California, on May 22nd followed by an additional 2,500 chicks on May 26th to total 4,500. The chicks are making good growth and are healthy, though 450 have died. Brooding units have been constructed by the evacuees but with some difficulty



in obtaining materials. Also preparations are underway for the construction of a laying house which is expected to be completed in October.

Crops: Harvest Completed in April

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>BEGINNING HARVEST DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL YIELD IN POUNDS</u>
Bactoid	1	April 1	13,500
Cabbage	28	March 2	217,435
Celery	13	April 14	3,213½
Lettuce	36	March 15	63,585
Lettuce	11	April 8	17,235
Pea	16	March 24	11,375
Pea	8	March 30	2,600
Pea	7	April 6	2,225
Squash	5	May 12	8,888
Spinach	5	April 6	2,225
Turnip	5	March 31	21,859



Crops: Harvest Completed in May

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>BEGINNING HARVEST DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL YIELD IN POUNDS</u>
Bean, String	2	May 26	429
Beet	5	April 21	56,195
Celery	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	April 27	12,045 $\frac{1}{2}$
Endive	5	April 21	8,740
Green Onion	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	April 19	16,638 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Onion	1	May 7	5,626 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Onion	1	March 26	8,550
Lettuce	2	April 12	33,377 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lettuce	2	May 3	7,264 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pea	10	April 3	7,259
Turnip	8	May 26	13,132



Crops: Harvest Completed in June

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>BEGINNING HARVEST DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL YIELD IN POUNDS</u>
Bean, String	2	May 12	1,915
Beets, Table	2	April 14	61,981
Beets, Table	8	April 16	137,329
Carrot	8½	April 19	140,666
Carrot	6	May 12	152,824
Cabbage	4	March 3	526,763
Corn	9	June 24	6,800
Garlic	1½	June 10	3,565
Green Onion	1½	April 9	20,792½
Pea	18	March 31	11,030
Potato	2	June 11	40,411½
Potato	15	June 22	87,857
White Radish	2	May 5	19,450



# Outside Shipment April 1943

In Pounds

	: Beets :	Cabbage :	Carrot :	Turnip :	Gr. Onion :	Total
Central Utah	:15,000 :	33,230 :	33,000 :	12,150 :		: 93,380
Poston	:	29,750 :		4,500 :		: 34,250
Granada	:26,025 :		28,950 :		1,800	: 56,775
Heart Mountain	:13,00 :		13,975 :			: 26,975
Jerome	:	27,795 :		7,380 :		: 35,175
Manzanar	:13,000 :	19,975 :	23,975 :			: 56,950
Tule Lake	:	67,320 :				: 67,320
Totals	67,025	178,070	99,900	24,030	1,800	370,825

	: Bell Pepper Plts. :	Tomato Plts. :	Total
Central Utah	: 6,000	: 12,000	: 18,000
Granada	:	: 13,800	: 13,800
Totals	: 6,000	: 25,800	: 31,800



Outside Shipment May 1943

In Pounds

	: Carrot :	Beet :	S. Squash :	I. Squash :	Total
Jerome	: 11,328 :	:	:	:	: 11,328
Manzanar	: 25,343 :	25,311:			: 50,654
Minidoka	: 27,041 :	25,715:		:	: 52,756
Rohwer	: 11,328 :	:	:	:	: 11,328
Tule Lake	: <u>41,750</u> :	<u>46,876</u> :	<u>1,768</u>	: <u>680</u>	: <u>91,074</u>
Totals	116,790	97,902	1,768	680	217,140



# Outside Shipment June 1943

## In Pound

	Beet	Carrot	S. Squash	I. Squash	Watermelon	Total
Central Utah	5,459	116,175	5,632	3,256		130,522
Grenada		33,649				33,649
Heart Mountain		59,772				59,772
Manganar		54,259				54,259
Minidoka		26,880				26,880
Tule Lake		30,866				30,866
Poston					24,000	24,000
TOTAL	5,459	321,601	5,632	3,256	24,000	359,948

Daikon Seed	
Heart Mountain	90
Jerome	90
Rohwer	82
Total	262



# Crops and Acreages Planted During This Period

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Bell Pepper	8	Mungo Bean	2
Beets, table	5	Persian Mellon	11
Cantaloupe	7	Red Radish	5½
Carrots	12	Squash	10
Casaba	7	Sweet Potato	27
Celery	2	Tomato	22
Chilli Pepper	8	Turnip	4½
Corn	16	Watermelon	36
Cucumber	8	Cotton	40
Egg Plant	9	Sudan Grass	162
Honeydew	14	Maize	120
Japanese Melon	9		



## SEED FARM

## Vegetables Harvested for Seed Thrashing

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>DATE HARVESTED</u>	<u>SEED IN LBS.</u>
Bactaic, Chinese	2	April 5	300
Bactaic, Hakusai	2	May 7	200
Daikon, Nerima	2	May 28	100
Peas, Giant	2½	May 11	1,017
Peas, Laxdines progress	3	April 27	3,404
Peas, Papago	2	May 4	1,243
Peas, Telephone	3	May 6	2,030
Turnips, Purple top	3	May 17	To be cleaned



## SEED FARM

## Vegetables to be Harvested for Thrashing

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Azuki	1 1/3	Lettuce, Imperial	8
Broccoli, Green medium	2	Onions, Utah Sw. Spanish	1/2
Cantaloupe, Resistant 45	2	Onions, Utah White Globe	1
Carrots, Danver halfling	2	Peanuts	1
Carrots, Emperor	2	Radish, Early Scarlet	1
Cauliflower	2	Soybean, Japanese	2 1/2
Broccoli, Green late	2	Soybean, Mamluxa	1 1/3
Corn, Golden Cross	2	Spinach, Prickly Winter	3
Cucumber, Colorado	4 1/3	Squash, Crookneck	1
Cucumber, Long green	1	Squash, Zucchini	1
Daikon, Tokinashi	1	Squash, Summer	1
Goma	1	Watermelon, Green Seed Kl.	2
Honeydew	2	Watermelon, Striped Klondike	4



## WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GILA RIVERRelocation Center  
Fire DepartmentDate June 30, 1943QUARTERLY DRILL REPORT

CANAL

The following drills or instructions were given to \_\_\_\_\_ \*  
June 30 3  
 members of this project during the quarter ending \_\_\_\_\_ 194

Kind of Drill	Instruction Meetings	Number of Drills or Meetings	Number of Hours	Total Man-Hours
Hose and Equipment		31	51	306
First-aid Rescue		3	4½	90
	Fire Control	5	7½	
	Fire Prevention	12	12	48
Totals		51	75	444

704

931

Miles and

Motor Miles were registered in drills.

*E. J. Mauer*

Fire Protection Officer

\* Separate reports shall be submitted for  
 drilling regular or volunteer firemen,  
 appointed personnel, and any other group.



## WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GILA RIVERRelocation Center  
Fire DepartmentDate June 30, 1943QUARTERLY DRILL REPORT

The following drills or instructions were given to Butte \*  
members of this project during the quarter ending June 30 1943

Kind of Drill	Instruction Meetings	Number of Drills or Meetings	Number of Hours	Total Man-Hours
Hose and Equipment		29	60	420
First-aid Rescue				
	Fire Control	10	15	150
	Fire Prevention	12	18	128
Totals		51	93	678

1742 Miles and 3842 Motor Miles were registered in drills.

*Ed Mauer*  
Fire Protection Officer

\* Separate reports shall be submitted for  
drilling regular or volunteer firemen,  
appointed personnel, and any other group.



## PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

### Design Section of the Public Works Division

Planning and designing of new structures:

1. Schools and Staff Housing. Staff Housing units that have been started since the first of the year are now rapidly nearing completion. The work on Schools has been temporarily delayed due to a lack of labor, and all available labor has been concentrated on Farm Management projects.
2. Bakery Project. Bakery Project has been delayed pending the determination of the type of ovens that are available. The original plan calling for Army type field ovens will have to be abandoned because these ovens are not available.
3. Carpenter, Plumbing, and Electrical Shop. No material has been ordered on this structure, since the purchase of the net factory by the W.R.A. will provide, in part, these facilities.
4. Automotive and Heavy Equipment Shop has had no materials ordered this last quarter. It is proposed to convert part of the net factory into the Automotive Shop.
5. Dairy Project is practically completed, and it is hoped that it will be in operation by the end of this month.
6. Hog and Poultry Farms are little less than half complete. All materials on this project have been ordered.
7. Hospital Coolers for Butte Camp Hospital have been completely installed and are now in operation.
8. Community Stores and Warehouse have not been started, but an extension of time has been obtained from the War Production Board for ordering materials required by this construction. No material has been ordered to date.
9. Alterations to Existing Cold Storage Units. The War Production Board has recently authorized the addition of cold-air locks and additional insulation on the existing cold storage warehouses. Work on this construction should start shortly.
10. Field Packing Shed on the Project and the Loading Shed at Serape have been approved for construction by the War Production Board. Footings have been poured for the Field Packing Shed. Plans and specifications have been prepared for the Loading Shed at Serape, and a request has been made to the Washington Office for their approval to use an outside contractor for this construction. In our justification we developed the facts that (1) present railhead at Casa Grande is inadequate and does not provide any warehouse space, (2) that without the additional loading shed at Serape, the existing railroad spur and the ware-



house built by the U.S.E.D. for W.R.A. would be inadequate, (3) that it would be disadvantageous to the Government to employ evacuee labor for this construction. The building is located on railroad property, where there are active unions.

The railhead is nine miles beyond the project boundary, thereby, increasing the transportation burden and the problem of adequate supervision, both for the construction and for the safeguarding of building materials. All available project labor is needed within the project area for building projects that are now under construction. This warehouse facility is immediately needed.

12. Fluorine Filter Reactivating Plant. An approval has been received for the construction of the Fluorine Filter Reactivating Plant from the War Production Board, and the construction of this plant has been nearly completed. It is hoped that it will be in operation by the end of this month.

13. Proposed Building Projects:

- a. Addition to Ship Model Factory. Plans and a priority application have been submitted for increasing the facilities of the Ship Model Factory. This application will be presented from the Washington Office to the War Production Board when Washington determines the future of this industrial enterprise.
- b. Cold Storage Warehouse. Plans have been revised from the two additional cold storage warehouses (one of which was to have been located at each camp) to one cold storage warehouse to be located in Butte Camp. This cold storage warehouse is to be used by the Mess and Supply Section for the storage of meat, dairy, and subsistence produce grown on the project. The revision was requested by the Washington Office. Considerable refrigeration equipment will be required for quick freezing and cold storage rooms. No approval has been received to date on this application. By increasing the amount of storage area, our consumption of canned and other processed foods would be materially reduced, and loss due to spoilage would be greatly lessened.
- c. A Dehydration Plant is being built in a typical warehouse in Canal Camp under the supervision of the Farm Management Section. No priority application has been made for this construction because: it will be operated at first on an experimental basis to dehydrate produce grown on the project, and because very little material was required to convert the existing warehouse.



- d. Alterations to Butte Hospital, consisting of additional warehouse space, "walk-in" cold storage room, and the alteration of central supply warehouse, X-ray office, dental clinic, and hospital laboratory, are planned. It is proposed to provide the needed facilities in existing wards that are now now in use, thereby, eliminating much of the new construction that was originally proposed.
- e. Canal Hospital. Plans are underway to revise the infirmary and clinic facilities in the Canal Hospital. Under the present scheme the Canal Hospital will be used only for emergency cases and for clinical use, and all hospitalization will be carried on in the Butte Hospital. In this manner the hospital administrative problems will be materially reduced and the necessary operating personnel will not be as great.
- f. School Building Alteration. After a survey of the various school plans was made by Dr. Gibson and Mr. Thumberg of the Washington Office, plans are being developed for the remodeling of the existing barracks. This remodeling consists of the repartitioning of the standard barracks from four school rooms to three school rooms, rearranging the windows to provide uni-directional light, providing sufficient project-built furniture, adding mastipave floor, interior wall and ceiling lining, closets, blackboards, tack boards, and adequate lighting for night classes. The school administrative buildings, library, art rooms, and the mess halls will also be revised to provide adequate teaching facilities. A PD-200 application will shortly be prepared requesting authorization from the War Production Board for this construction. The construction has been made necessary because of the deletion from the original War Production Board approval of these school buildings. The same facilities will be provided with no new major construction.
- g. Operational Warehouse. Plans are being made for the conversion of the net factory to be the operational warehouse for this project. The main warehouse of the net factory will be jointly used by the Public Works Division, the Central Warehouse unit of Property Section, and by Mess and Supply Section. Two of the garnishing sheds will be used by the Farm Management Section, three of the garnishing and part of the cutting sheds will be used by the Motor Transportation Unit, and a portion of the yard will be used by the Public Works Division for lumber and repair yard. Work on this conversion, such as constructing partitions, bins, etc., has been delayed until the property has been actually turned over to the W.R.A. It is hoped that by centrally locating these warehouses that uniform warehousing procedures and records can be facilitated, and adequate protection of stored materials would be provided.



### Material Requisitions

Quantity survey for building materials have been completed for the most of the projects with the exception of the recent approval of the Field Packing Shed and the Refrigeration Warehouse Alterations. About the middle of May, an order issued by the War Production Board requiring their approval for any domestic purchaser procuring native pine lumber directly from a producer, has made it necessary for us to file a detailed application PD-872 with the War Production Board in order to secure an approval for purchase of lumber from the Indian Service Mills.

### Priorities

Together with the new PD-200 applications that were submitted for the Cold Storage Warehouse and the Fluorine Plant, most of the work consisted of preparing the Controlled Materials Plans application CMP-4C, CMP-14, and CMP-15 required by each of the building projects. These forms have been completed and approved. We have also made applications for the extension of the expiration date of both PD-200 and CMP-forms so that they would be currently active during the construction of the projects.

In place of submitting a PD-408 application for maintenance and operating supplies, the CMP Regulation 5A plan (in which we set up a base figure for yearly operation taken from the .08 fiscal account) is to be used in accordance with the Washington instructions. This base figure, together with a notification of our plans of operation will be submitted to the War Production Board, and a priority rating of AA-2 is automatically assigned to operating and repair materials under MRO-5A. Our yearly expenses cannot exceed the base figure set up nor can we exceed over 30% during any one quarter of base period. The new plan, in many respects, is more flexible than the PD-408 which required detailed listing and approval of each critical material. Any material required for construction that is



not maintenance repair and operating supply or is a capital addition of over \$100.00, must be requested to the War Production Board on a PD-200 PD-1A, or other form.

#### Summary

Factors adding to the administrative problem of the Public Works Section are: (1) reduction of evacuee personnel ordered by the recent employment policy, (2) reduction of temporary appointed personnel, (3) relocation of skilled workers, and (4) difficulty in obtaining building materials. These factors add to the hazard of planning a long range program and allowances must be made for these contingencies.

#### Highway and Bridges Section

##### Planning and Designing

W. P. B. approval for construction of 13 miles of oil paving and 11 miles of graded road was received on the Project, March 26, 1943.

Plans and specifications for the Project access road, Route 5-C, from the railroad siding at Serape had been approved by the U. S. Indian Service. The survey, design plans and specifications for Route 24-A, the access road to Butte Community from Route 5-C have been completed and submitted to the Indian Service for their approval in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement.

The survey of ROUTE 5-D, the completion of this route--south from Canal Community to a junction with State Highway #187--is now complete and the design started.

##### Construction

Construction on Route 5-C, the Project access road from Serape Siding to Canal Community is well underway, being approximately 25% complete.



Grading and draining for three miles south from the junction with State Highway #87 complete with approximately 25% of the gravel base course placed.

The bridge over the canal on Route 5-C between Canal and Butte Communities was completed on June 30. This bridge decreases the distance between communities by one-half mile and between Canal and the farming fields by two and half miles. Production of the oil aggregate material was contracted.

#### Materials

Materials and supplies have been obtained or contracted for the present construction program. Equipment maintenance and repair parts should be the only additional critical materials required.

#### Maintenance

Access and project roads and community streets were maintained by surface blading and sprinkling.

#### Employment

As a crew of evacuees could not be hired to do the manual work local Indian labor was employed. It was also necessary to hire skilled operators for the heavy dirt-moving equipment.

#### Summary

Lack of sufficient heavy construction equipment, difficulty of securing repair parts, repair, transportation and labor slowed progress considerably.

#### Irrigation Section

During this period the construction work was started for the irrigation of both camps. In Butte Camp, the work was 90% completed and in Canal Camp, approximately 50% completed.



Construction work in Butte Camp consisted of the installation of 91 street and alley crossings, which included the following amount of pipes and number of structures:

2017.5 ft.	of 16" concrete pipe
1217.5 ft.	of 12" concrete pipe
85	concrete entrance boxes
50	wooden diversion boxes
9	wooden checks

Also, 17,000 ft. of lateral and head ditches were dug.

In Canal Camp, the irrigation pump and transformer station were installed and the ditch for the laying of the 16" concrete pipe from the well to the high side of Camp and the main lateral along the south side of Camp were dug. Concrete pipe crossings were installed in 36 street and alley crossings with wooden diversion boxes; and also, the concrete pipe for main supply line was partly laid.

The following are the amount of pipes laid and the number of structures built and installed:

520 ft.	of 16" pipe - street and alley crossing
650 ft.	of 12" pipe " " " "
730 ft.	of 16" pipe in main pipe line
5500 ft.	of lateral and ditches dug
18	wooden diversion boxes

#### Grounds Section

The duties of the Grounds' Section consist of block improvement, landscape planting, trash removal, scrap salvage and maintenance of all public areas within the project communities.

Basic leveling and grading is now about 90% completed in Canal Camp and 70% in Butte Camp. Landscape planting is about the same percentage completed in each camp.



Landscape projects undertaken during this period are as follows:

Canal Community:

1. Staff Housing - one-third completed
  2. M. P. Camp - completed
  3. Block One - two-thirds completed
  4. Administrative Office - completed
- Balance of inhabited blocks nearly completed.

Butte Community:

1. Administrative blocks 70 & 75 - completed
2. Hospital - two-thirds completed
3. Fire Station - completed
4. Staff Housing - 50% completed

A brief summary of Grounds' accomplishment during this period show:

426 trees planted  
147,135 flower plants issued  
201,560 lbs. of fertilizer used  
6,800 lbs. of grass seed planted  
23,800 lbs. of scrap metal salvaged and hauled  
to W.P.B. Salvage Depot in Phoenix, Arizona  
16.5 acres graded and levelled for playground and  
park areas.

There are two Caucasian employees. Average evacuee employment was 92. The major difficulties encountered during this period were labor shortage and transportation difficulties.

Future plans are to complete landscaping of administrative areas, continuation of proper maintenance and further developments within the block areas.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

On April 1, 1943 management passed from temporary enterprises to the Board of Directors of an Incorporated Cooperative with over 7,000 members.

Arizona House Bill #187, plus the Arizona Corporation Commission's threat to cancel the Corporate license to do business in Arizona (even firms doing interstate business, with Arizona branches are refusing to sell us), plus increased food rationing, plus general civilian consumer shortages have re-



sulted in materially lower inventories and great difficulty of replacements. Sales for the quarter were about \$70,000 under the preceding quarter or about \$225,000 for this quarter.

The Co-operative Education program has largely been confined to the Educational Committee, the Board of Directors and to the Managements with encouraging results.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

#### Staff

The relocation program has interfered and will continue to interfere with the smooth functioning of the institution. However, Rivers has been fortunate in retaining so many doctors and dentists. We have lost a number of our trained nurses and will lose all of our student nurses within a short time. However, on the credit side of the ledger is the addition to the hospital staff of one Chief Nurse, Miss A. Peters, and Hospital Administrator, Mr. G. M. Hanner. Miss Wilson, Social Worker, has been appointed and is expected some time this week. Miss Lawson, Dietician, has agreed to come and her appointment is pending.

#### Coolers

Installation of coolers in the hospital has been accomplished, though two unused wards are as yet unprovided. Unfortunately, the coolers are not entirely satisfactory, and they will probably continue to be a constant source of annoyance. The material doesn't seem to be sufficiently rugged for the heavy strain of continuous 24-hour duty. The evacuee sanitarian mentioned in the previous report is still with us, and has been carrying on his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

We have just undertaken the survey of all the children in the entire colony and began this week with physical examinations.



### Summary

Although many factors in the health program are far from ideal, we feel fortunate that we have been able to maintain the degree of medical service which has exceeded that of the general community during these difficult times.

### INTERNAL SECURITY

#### Staff

Appointed personnel of the Internal Security for this period includes one Chief, two Associates and two Assistant Chiefs. The evacuee staff over this period averaged 76 officers and police patrolmen for the two communities. The Chief of Internal Security maintains a central office in the Administration Building in Butte Community, and maintains administrative supervision over the police organizations in both communities. An Associate Chief, assisted by an Assistant, is assigned to each community to supervise police activities in his jurisdiction.

#### Cases and Their Disposition

In this quarter, twenty-six arrests were made and all were disposed of, upon pleas of guilty, before the Project Director and/or his representative.

1. Three arrests were made for assault and battery. Two of the offenders drew an average jail sentence of 19 days, while one was placed on probation for a 60-day period with a work proviso.
2. One offender was arrested for aggravated assault and was sentenced to 90 days in jail of which 60 days was suspended on good behavior and with a work proviso.
3. One offender was arrested for gambling and drew a jail sentence of 30 days.
4. Two residents were arrested for disorderly conduct and were placed on probation for a period of 90 days with good behavior and a work proviso.
5. Six arrests were made for theft. One of the offenders was sentenced to 7 days in jail, and five were placed on probation for an average of 66 days upon good behavior with a work proviso.
6. Two traffic offenders were brought before the Project Director, their licenses were revoked, and a 60-day probationary period was invoked for each offender.
7. Four offenders were arrested for unlawful use of a Government vehicle, and all four drew an average jail sentence of 7 days each, and in



addition, a 90-day probationary period was imposed with good conduct and work proviso.

8. Seven juveniles were determined delinquent and placed under strict probation and supervision for a period of six months each.
9. One resident was transferred to the Leupp Relocation Center upon authorization from National Director, D. S. Myer.
10. Six mental cases were handled. All were committed and transported to the Arizona State Hospital in Phoenix for treatment.

In addition to the above, enumerable investigations were conducted dealing with health and family problems where no formal arrests were made.

#### Changes in Personnel

Mr. W. E. Williamson, who has directed the activities of the Internal Security in this center since September of 1942, left the department during this quarter, June 26, 1943, to accept a call of the United States Navy as a commissioned officer. Effective July 1, 1943, Fred J. Graves, formerly an Associate Chief of this center and of late Chief of Internal Security at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, is replacing Mr. Williamson.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

In addition to the information contained in these memorandums, the Administrative Management Division has faced a turnover in Caucasian personnel as well as Evacuee personnel in all sections. The Senior Administrative Officer resigned at the close of business, May 31; the Procurement Officer resigned at the close of business, May 16; and the Fiscal Accountant resigned at the close of business, April 28. Replacements were made from available personnel with the exception of the Senior Administrative Officer whose position has been filled by "acting" employees. The evacuee personnel has had a rapid turnover due to relocation.

The Administrative Management Division has audited and billed the Camouflage Net Project for all subsistence due for deductions made on employees working for the Net Project. Partial collection has been effected.



The Administrative Management Division has endeavored, as time has progressed, to effect better service for the other operating Divisions in the matter of procurement, installation of tangible Cost system, and at the same time, endeavor to effect more expeditious payments to vendors and pay checks for both evacuees and appointed personnel.

#### Statistical Unit

The following documents were processed in the last quarter of 1943 fiscal year.

Purchase Orders	925
Contracts	34
QMC Requisition (including medical)	72
OEM Requisitions	24
Government Bills of Lading	230

#### Office Service Unit

##### Mail

During this period mail handled increased somewhat, due mainly to employment offers and leave matters. On an average day, mail handled is approximately as follows:

Incoming:	<u>1st class</u>	<u>2nd class</u>	<u>Parcels</u>
	225 to 250 pieces	85 to 100 pieces	15 to 20 pieces

Outgoing: approximately 250 pieces (all classes)

##### Files

During this period, we have continued the practice of subject filing, with chronological cross-reference on outgoing material; also, the letter index file cases. With the relocation plan underway, we have had a tremendous increase in our case files, averaging between 200 to 300 additional case files per month.



### Mimeograph

Mimeographing is done for all W.R.A. divisions; also, for the Military Police and the camouflage net project under the War Department. Last work done for the latter unit was April 26 but this did not decrease the output as seen from following figures:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of Sheets Run</u>
April	166,507
May	227,064
June	198,045

### Telephone Office

With the occupation of the new switchboard room in Butte on May 29th and the opening of the new telephone office at Canal, we began operation of two boards 24 hours per day, instead of one board from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. as previously.

Toll calls and "in" collect calls approximated 400 per months, and this was a substantial increase over preceding months. With the increase in extension lines under the new set-up, our board work has increased 100 percent.

Our telegraph business, sent over the teletypewriter, has increased more than 100% also in the past three months, principally because of the large volume of leave and employment messages received and sent.

The personal wire business has been increasingly heavy. Outgoing personal wires numbered approximately 400 per month. No record was kept of incoming business but it approximated or ran above this figure. We hope to be relieved of this business in the near future, with the anticipated branch station of Western Union.

### Messengers

There has been a decrease in the deliveries made by the messenger unit during this 3-months period, and out staff has been gradually re-



duced from 12 (regulars, night, and part-time) at the beginning of the period to 7 at the end of June. Camouflage having closed on April 26 eliminated this distant point of delivery and it was possible to discontinue the 3 round-trips by messenger to Canal; the bus drivers now take charge of mail and messages between the two camps.

### Mess Operations Unit

#### General:

The last quarter of the 1943 fiscal year, embracing the months of April, May and June has been a relatively quiet one for Mess Operations. Instead of widening our scope of operations, we have narrowed it down a bit. With the end of the school year and the hot lunches for school children, the work in general has become lighter.

#### Meal Costs:

The average cost per meal per person (insofar as the evacuees are concerned) for the three months was \$.388. Taken separately, the cost was \$.356 for April, \$.387 for May and \$.422 for June. The number of meals served is as follows: April - 1,234,925; May - 1,256,537; June - 1,155,081. The steady drop (May's figures are for 31 days) is due of course to the fact that more and more evacuees are relocating into other areas. From a population of 13,261 on April 1st there has been a drop to 12,362 on June 30. (These figures are from Housing Department counts.)

#### Farm:

Farm Management during this period has been of tremendous importance to us. Fresh vegetables are becoming scarcer and more difficult to obtain on the open market. The Project Farm has produced a variety of vegetables, and in all has furnished us with 47.64% of our total consumption. Besides fresh vegetables, Farm Management has supplied us with a total of 704,079



pounds of melons. (172,336 pounds of cantaloupes, 10,200 pounds of honeydews, and 521,543 pounds of watermelons.)

#### Excess Stock:

Food rationing, especially of processed foods, has created a number of problems, chief of which has been that of excess stocks. Because normal issues of canned foods were much greater than the amount issuable under the rationing program, stock on hand plus what was requisitioned prior to the announcement of the program, made up a considerable excess stock pile. With the cooperation of the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot, this problem has been disposed of by transferring excess stock to a number of army fields in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The total value of such stock amounted to the sum of \$33,096.52.

#### Bean Sprout Factory:

A welcome addition to the evacuee diet has been made recently in the form of bean sprouts. An ample supply of Mungo beans was requisitioned and the Bean Sprout Factory started operations on April 7th in the Laundry Room in Block 45. There, under the careful supervision of an expert, the dry beans are sprouted for Project use.

#### Closing of Mess Halls:

On May 21st, with the closing down of the Camouflage Net Factory, Mess Hall #45 was partly closed down. It now serves meals to approximately 100 block residents. Before the Net Factory closed, however, that mess hall was the busiest in Butte serving over 500 people.

Mess Hall #42 has also been partly closed down. This mess hall was used during the school semester to serve hot lunches to 150 school children. At the present time, a few block residents and a group of 14 who are Seventh Day Adventists, requiring a special vegetable diet, are taking their meals there.



### Conclusion:

Although new developments have been few during this quarter, we hope to have more to report the next quarter. Plans have long been underway for a bakery to supply bread and pastry for Project consumption, but to date various obstacles have hindered progress on this project. We have also made plans for a tofu factory to produce this popular item of food but have been unable to purchase the equipment necessary for the manufacture of tofu, which is a form of bean-cake.

### Administrative Management

#### Cost Unit

During the last quarter of the 1943 fiscal year the Cost Unit has been primarily concerned with the transfer of cost accounting procedures established under the Finance Manual.

The cost accounts as previously established were analyzed to determine the type of expenditure as well as the related account under the new series of numbers. All appointive payrolls prepared on the project from inception were redistributed from Project Operations account to the various divisions, sections and units.

Reconciliation of the Cost Ledger with the General Ledger account 40 was completed. Summaries were prepared monthly for issuances of supplies from warehouses and storehouses.

The unit processed through its records approximately 2,000 documents other than summaries. The Agent Cashier sub-unit disbursed \$43,894.98 on 461 grant and travel vouchers to evacuees.

The absence of Caucasian assistance precluded the completion of establishment of proper detailed records in the division cost offices. This work will be going forward immediately and will be reflected in the report for the first quarter of the 1944 fiscal year.



Administrative Activities--Examination Unit

The Examination Unit has accomplished the following during the fourth quarter of the past Fiscal Year:

Audited and prepared vouchers and pay rolls as follows:

Appointive Pay rolls -- 52  
Evacuee Pay rolls -- 68  
1034 Vouchers -- 1150  
1068 Vouchers - 36  
1012 Vouchers - 26  
1067 Vouchers - 20  
Grant Vouchers -- 577  
1080 Adjustment Vouchers --46  
OEM 573 -- 3

Schedules are as follows:

1044 -- 48  
1047 -- 2  
1046 -- 27  
1070 -- 41  
1096 -- 61  
1097 -- 2  
1737 -- 26  
1098 -- 5

All of the above have been examined and processed in accordance with Administrative Instructions and Comptroller General Decisions, and checked against underlying documents to support the payments.

The Examination Unit has maintained individual earnings record cards for all pay rolls showing the gross amounts earned and the deductions made on pay rolls for salaries, grants, and allowances. These pay rolls have been supported by properly certified assignment documents and timekeeping records.

The following special audits were performed:

- a. Postage stamp records
- b. Camouflage Net Project pay rolls
- c. Audit of all contracts and purchase orders.
- d. Other special audits as required.

Evacuees of the Examination Unit have been cooperative and have performed their duties in a very satisfactory capacity. A large turnover in personnel



has been necessary due to evacuee's desires to learn different phases of the program and to the number who have relocated to outside employment.

The Examination Unit has been handicapped for proper Caucasian help. The Assistant Auditor has been forced to take care of the Agent Cashier's work and has been unable to give any assistance to the Audit Unit.

The Examination Unit has made every effort to clear outstanding obligations by withdrawing the outstanding purchase orders and requisitions from the Files and checking with the Procurement Section with the view of cancelling out items not furnished by vendors. Requests have also been made to vendors for certified invoices in submitting on old outstanding obligations.

#### Fiscal Unit

During the last quarter of the 1943 fiscal year the Fiscal Accounts Unit has placed into effect the accounting procedure prescribed in the new manual as nearly as has been possible.

Four new evacuees, replacements, have been trained and are now capably carrying on the work to which they were assigned.

The volume of work in this unit for the past three months consisted, in part, of processing and posting the following documents:

Travel Authorizations	20
Requisitions	120
Purchase Orders	1726
Government Bills of Lading	256
Form 1064	465
Form 1044	57
Form 1070	51
Form 649	111
Form OEM 378	227
Form 1017-G	6
Advice of Allotment	16
Form 61 Transfers	124
Form 430 Receiving Reports	1735
Payroll Vouchers, Appointive	52
Clothing Allowance Vouchers	97
Public Assistance Grant Vouchers	105
Form 1012 Travel Vouchers	29
Form 1034 Purchase Vouchers	1272



Form 1068 Transportation Voucher	67
Payroll Vouchers, Evacuee	75
Adjustment Vouchers (1080)	67
Schedules of Accounts Receivable	60
Schedules of Voucher Deductions 1096	72
Schedules of Special Deposits	30
Shipping Tickets	116
Transportation Requests	63
Unemployment Vouchers	12
Reports Of Surveys	2
Transfer Vouchers OEM 573	3
Summaries of Material Issuances	7
Public Voucher for Loan Grant	1
Form 1097 Correction	5
Schedules of Cancelled Checks	3
Schedules of Bond Issuances	30
C/D Form 1 and Confirmed Schedules	255
	<u>5602</u>

The majority of these documents were posted to 5 separate ledgers while a few were posted only to one ledger. A conservative estimate would be 23,000 postings requiring approximately 2500 man hours.

All ledgers are balanced against each other daily and the totals from each are posted to the General Ledger monthly.

An average of 16 man hours per day or about 1200 man hours were used in preparing these documents and matching them with other documents for posting to the ledgers. Approximately 1000 additional man hours were used in scheduling vouchers and maintaining Voucher record cards.

At the present time this unit is practically current in all phases of its work with exception of auditing, which function could not be adequately carried on without the help of an experienced assistant. It is hoped that this vacant position will be filled promptly.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES SECTION

##### Community Events

The Movie Department has worked very hard to secure late film releases, and as a result, better pictures are being shown. The total attendance has increased considerably due to the weather, improved amphitheatre grounds, and



more popular pictures. As a result, the donations at the movies have increased, and the movie fund has been steadily growing. The approximate attendance at the weekly movies is 3,500.

Several attempts have been made to have community sings before the movies, but the response of the audience as a whole is not good. Plans are being made to have one night devoted to community singing alone.

The Dance Department has sponsored three major dances for the community during the three months: Easter Dance, Memorial Dance, and a special Volunteer's Dance. Almost every week a dance was sponsored by an organization, some of the more significant ones being the YBA Membership Drive Dance, Boys and Girls Week Matinee Dance, Maytime Swing, Farmer's Hop, and the Y Working Girls' USO Dance. Approximately 200 to 350 people attend dances at Mess Hall 41 but the space is very limited.

Folk dancing was begun April 13 and weekly practices are held at Mess Hall 41. About 60 to 75 enthusiastic participants have been attending these folk dance sessions. Folk dancing has been tried at several community socials and block gatherings. It has proven very successful.

The Classical Dance group under the instruction of Miss Yuriiko Amamiya has been very popular with some 2,000 people in this community. After the initial recital in Butte on March 20, the Canal people requested its performance on April 10. On April 20 the Phoenix Indian School extended an invitation for a performance at the Dehydration Conference which was held there. Rapid progress has been made by the seventy pupils who range in age from six to sixteen years of age.

Classical Music Hours were given every Sunday evening, and an interested group of about twenty attend regularly.

The Japanese Dance and Drama group has been doing an excellent job of



presenting talent shows about three times a month, mainly to the Japanese speaking group. Donations are accepted to cover costume, property, and cosmetic expenses. Approximately 2,000 attend each show. This group was mainly responsible for the completion of the amphitheatre and adjoining dressing rooms. Exchange intercamp programs have been presented, and have promoted further interest. This serves as an incentive to improve programs.

A very successful Boys and Girls Week program was carried out from May 2 to 8. The schedule for the week was as follows: Sunday, church Observatory Day; Monday, School Day; Tuesday, Occupational Day; Wednesday, Night at Home; Thursday, National Service Day; Friday, Safety and Health Day; and Saturday, Entertainment Day. The C.A.S. was responsible for Entertainment Day at which time the following program was prepared: Athletic Competition for Boys and Girls, Matinee Dance, Free Movie, and a Talent Revue.

On May 20 the Casa Grande Little Theater group gave an appealing play entitled "Here Comes Charlie." It was very well received by the 2,000 people who attended.

On May 24 a native Indian Dance was presented. About 1,000 spectators were present.

The C.A.S. is planning for a gala Fourth of July exposition on July 2, 3, and 4. All plans and programs have been outlined.

#### Athletics

The men's hardball league has been providing some 3,000 to 4,000 people a wholesome pastime immediately after supper. The issei and nisei groups have equal interest in this game. The first round has been completed, and the second round will be over in July. Through the aid of ardent issei supporters and from donations, the purchase of hardball equipment was made possible.

The younger high school and grammar school boys have been playing softball.



The older men also formed a softball league and completed a very successful play among block teams.

The girls' volleyball league is near completion. Approximately 75 girls participated in twilight volleyball games. Due to relocation and other club interests, very little enthusiasm is shown in sports among the women.

One district composed of seven blocks completed a very successful volleyball league. Each block had three teams: a women's team, a men's teams, and a mixed team. Consequently, almost all the block people turned out to see the games.

The first tennis match was held on June 6. Since that time games have been schedules every week end for boys and girls. Much of the equipment is privately owned.

Judo practice is held regularly, and is very popular among the boys. Approximately 60 students attend the night classes. Several judo tournaments have been held, the most outstanding one being held at the amphitheatre where about 1,000 were present.

Sumo students (about 20) attend nightly practice. There is a total of about 64 sumoists. Approximately 750 spectators attend the sumo tournaments within the camp and intercamp tournaments which are held about twice a month.

#### Library

The community library is gradually building up its volume by purchasing recent books with the fees collected. A few hundred books were purchased by the Cooperative Enterprises charged to the C.A.S. account. The circulation for the three months was about 5,000.

#### Toy & Game Loan

The Toy and Game Loan Department is a major community recreational source for young children and is very popular. Many toys and games have been donated



by individuals and organizations. Each article is repaired, cleaned, and re-finished by the four workers. The average attendance daily is about 125. Much progress has been made by this department.

### Clubs and Organizations

Goh, Shogi, and Mah Jong Clubs provide amusement for men (old men in particular) in this community. Approximately 1,000 men participate in these activities.

Belt making, purse making, knitting, crocheting, flower arrangement, and flower making classes are being conducted regularly and constructively for the issei women. Approximately 500 have been attending, but the attendance has declined considerably due to the warm weather. The only solution to this is the installation of coolers which are almost impossible to get at present.

Various clubs and organizations have been carrying on the usual social and athletic activities, but the most significant development has been made by the YMCA and the Girl Reserves.

The High School girls have organized their Girl Reserves in five districts, each of which is composed of about 20 girls. Also the ABC Club which was organized in February has become a branch of the Girl Reserves. Executive secretaries of the Phoenix YMCA, were instrumental in starting the Girl Reserves. With the able assistance and guidance of a few appointed personnel and of evacuee leaders, work has been started on making rugs for the Y clubroom, beginning a puppet show, and offering service wherever needed. Representatives attended a Girl Reserves conference in Phoenix in May.

National YMCA board officers, aroused the interest of the working girls at a special meeting to explain the purpose of the YMCA and by offering helpful suggestions. The Y Working Girls Club was organized in April, and consists of approximately 50 women. One of the chief objectives is to promote reloca-



tion among the working girls by obtaining information from YMCA organizations in various cities throughout the Middle West and East. Many helpful pamphlets and booklets have been received to date. All working girls' names are submitted to the respective YMCA headquarters after they relocate, thus facilitating adjustment to strange places. Evacuee leaders of the YMCA have attended two conferences in Phoenix and one in Colorado.

The YMCA is in its embryonic stage, but rapid development is anticipated under the able leadership of former evacuee affiliates of the YMCA.

#### COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

During this quarter the Constitution was redrawn and received approval in Washington. The approved form has now been translated and is ready for proposal to the community. Under an advisory committee, the Community Government has also been constructively active on relocation and employment problems and otherwise has assisted the project management in an advisory capacity.

#### EDUCATION

During the period April 1 to June the major developments in the Education Section were:

##### Decrease in Enrollment and in Evacuee Staff

Elementary School enrollment decreased from 1381 to 1328. High School enrollment decreased from 1595 to 1510. During the same period five members of the evacuee staff relocated. They are irreplaceable. We've drained the well dry of trained evacuees.

##### Promise of High School Accrediting

In May Dr. O. K. Carretson, State High School Inspector, visited the high schools and promised: "I will recommend a Class B rating for your schools, provided that the auditoria and gymnasias are constructed and the laboratory



equipment,..., is actually received." Since that time a large proportion of the laboratory equipment has been received, but there has been no progress on school buildings.

#### O.S.Y.A. Training Program Develops

An Out of School Youth Training Program has been inaugurated with excellent cooperation from the State Vocational Education Division. Some 150 students are enrolled. Eight Caucasian instructors are on the teaching and supervisory staff.

#### High Schools Graduate 379

The two high schools graduated 379 students with all the ceremonies, programs, yearbooks, caps and gowns, customary in the "swankiest" schools. Yearbooks, printed programs, and gown rentals were all provided by popular demand and paid for by student funds.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE

The Canal office, during the quarterly period, paid out a total of \$2040.38 for all types of assistance. Of this figure, \$653.37 was paid out for Leave Assistance in May. During other months all Leave Assistance was paid through the Butte Office. The bulk of this money was given out to families which did not contain an employable member. These figures were \$417.80 for April, \$403.70 for May and \$398.75 for June.

The rest of the money given out by Canal was for miscellaneous purposes such as glasses and dentures.

Butte office, commencing in April, was assigned a new activity in the form of issuance of Leave Assistance for families relocating. This assistance started the last week in April and the total sum in April amounted to \$6091.90. In May, the first full month for assistance, the sum was \$32,739.34. In June, this increased to \$42,233.98.



With regard to public assistance (aid to families not containing employable members) this three-month period witnessed a trend of an increased case load. In April, 345 people received \$1,619.48; in May, this increased to 420 people receiving \$1,820.80; in June the figures were 475 people receiving \$2,482.40. In general, the reason for the increase in public assistance is to be found in the WRA policy of reducing personnel. An additional reason is that a number of workers left the project to do seasonal labor on a contract basis. These workers are to be paid at the end of the season, assistance to the family became necessary.

During this quarterly period, a Probation Department within the Social Service Section was organized. This Probation Department has full jurisdiction (after apprehension) of all juveniles, who have not reached their eighteenth birthday, and who have come into contact with the Internal Security Section. Fifteen boys have been handled by this department.

During this quarterly period, the Social Service Department commenced a policy of interviewing all families going out on relocation. Assistance in planning, giving information about the cost of living, and other such problems was given.

The chief problems confronting the Social Service Section consist of:

1. Sufficient office space so that the Housing, Clothing and Property Units can be joined with us. At the present time, those three units are located in Block 42, approximately a mile away. This means that they receive little attention from appointed personnel and their functions are not properly coordinated.
2. The second problem is that of coordinating the Housing unit with the work of the caseworkers. Many problems arise in Housing which basically should be handled by caseworkers. Proper casework records should be kept.
3. The third problem is concerned with the relationship of Clothing Unit to the work of the caseworkers. The Basic Family Cards and the Monthly Clothing Vouchers (WRA-93) provide valuable source material for discovering social problems - at present untouched.



4. The fourth problem is that of the Property Unit which is at present under the Social Service Section. It is the belief of the counselor and the assistant counselor that this unit should be transferred to another division, probably the Community Administrative Division.
5. The fifth problem is the need for a medical social worker. (As this is written, the medical social worker has arrived on the project. She commenced work August 8, 1943. The medical social worker is charged to the hospital.)

### Housing

Arrangements were made with the Block Managers to record all moves within and between the various blocks. They agreed to submit their reports to the Housing Department each Monday morning.

The suggestion was made to the Block Managers in Canal that since their living quarters were so over crowded they arrange for approximately 150 people to move to Butte. However, none of the Canal residents wished to move to Butte.

Two Honeymoon Cottages were furnished in each Camp. The occupants are allowed to stay a maximum of one week.

All screens for windows were cut and distributed to the people in both camps. Each family tacked the screens on the windows themselves. All the linoleum has been laid in both camps.

The average population in Butte Camp for the quarter was 7900 people and the average for Canal was 4800.

### Clothing

An average of 2500 Clothing Allowance Orders were prepared each month during the quarter in Butte Camp and an average of 1400 each month in Canal Camp.

Separate orders were prepared for camouflage workers and for the trust fund workers.

### Property

A complete check was made of all property issued to residents. Arrangements



were made with the Leave Office for the property released forms to clear through the Block Managers. The Block Managers agreed to check in all property for those people leaving camp on indefinite and seasonal leaves.

The daily delivery of supplies was discontinued. Deliveries are now made to the blocks on Tuesday and Thursday, and cots, mattresses, and blankets are picked up on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

#### MODEL SHIP FACTORY

During the quarter 174 model ships were completed and shipped to the Training Aide Section of the Training Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington, D. C.

April was a trial month in which a variety of materials was tested, methods and procedures worked out, and skill developed. No shipments were made during the month.

In May 20 models were shipped. Fifteen of these were built on the scale of 1 inch equal 50 feet and five on the scale of 1 inch equal 60 feet. Of the former scale, the shipment included 3 models of each of the following:

Heavy Cruiser, Admiral Scheer  
Heavy Cruiser, Prince Eugene  
Battleship, Turpitz  
Light Cruiser, Koln  
Light Cruiser, Nurnberg

On the scale of 1 inch equal 60 feet, one model each of the five classes was shipped.

In June 154 models were shipped as follows

Admiral Sheer	42
Prince Eugene	13
Turpitz	15
Koln	23
Nurnberg	45
German submarines	6

The Naval Department has commented favorably on the type of craftsman-



ship in the models submitted. Delay in receiving materials continues as a serious deterrant to accomplishment. It is anticipated that work in the near future will be chiefly on U. S. ships.