

L 1.90

67/14
C

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Amache, Colorado
July 14, 1944

AMACHE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

CENTER MOVIES

The first center movie was shown to the residents of Amache on January 3, 1943, at the 7G and 8F mess hall.

The movies are scheduled to change every four days and are alternately performed at the various block mess halls each night (pictures are shown each night in two blocks) with an average attendance of 250 to 300 people in each mess hall.

The first show begins at 7:00 p.m.; the second at 7:45 p.m. After the first reel of film is over, the operator of the movie projector rewinds the film, then a runner takes it to the block where the second showing is scheduled.

The twenty-nine blocks which makes up the Granada Relocation Center, are divided into seven sections with each section having four blocks with the exception of one which has five. Through these sections, the movie is alternated according to the schedule which is set by the Community Activities.

Children from the age of five to twelve are admitted for 4.166 cents while those of twelve years and over is admitted for 8.334 cents which, plus tax, amounts to five and ten cents respectively. The income derived from the movies is used for the cost of film, Federal tax, sports, equip-

AMACHE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
Center Movies

- 2 -

ment needed by the Community Activities division and for other miscellaneous expenses.

The Community Activities division carries contracts with the Swank pictures Company of St. Louis, Missouri, Ideal Picture Company of Chicago, Illinois and Denver, Colorado, and Screen Adettes Company of Portland, Oregon. The aforementioned companies furnish news reels, short features, and cartoons. Films are ordered from each company alternately; for instance, a picture is ordered from the Swank Picture Company to be used for four days; meanwhile, a picture will be ordered from the Ideal Picture Company which will be shown after the four-day run of the picture from Swank is completed.

FREE SHOWS FOR CHILDREN

Free movies for the Center children have been shown every other Saturday since January 29, 1944, at Terry Hall. There are two showings to accommodate everyone--one in the morning from 9:00 a.m. and another in the afternoon from 2:00 p.m.

Over 960 free passes were issued to children within the ages of five to twelve years old inclusive by the Community Activities division. The tickets were distributed to the block managers who issued them to children who qualify.

This plan of free movies for children was made possible through the efforts of Mrs. Masaji Murai, secretary of the Women's Federation, and the Community Activities with the approval of the Amache Recreation Association

AMACHE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
Center Movies

- 3 -

Committee.

HOSPITAL MOVIE

The regular Center movies are held for those in the Isolation Ward at the Hospital every Friday night at 7:00 p.m., free of charge, by the service of Community Activities.

SCHOOL MOVIE

The Community Activities handles all Amache Sr. High, Jr. High and Elementary School educational movies. These movies are shown to the students free of charge twice a week. Showings run seven times a day in the special movie room starting from 8:30 in the morning and 12:50 in the afternoon for the senior high students, accommodating thirty or more at one time.

For Junior High and Elementary Schools, the movies are held at the Terry Hall and are held alternately twice a week.

The school orders the films through the War Relocation Authority.

PERSONNEL MOVIES

The W.R.A. Personnel movies are held at the personnel mess hall every four days at 7:00 p.m. A collection is taken to help defray expenses.

↓
GRANADA RELOCATION CENTERDocumentation Section
Reports OfficeAmache, Colorado
July 31, 1944

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

By: Esther Takei

FOREWARD

Eleven Girl Reserves left Amache on June 15, 1944, to attend the Girl Reserves' state-wide camp-conference at Camp Lookout, for a combined vacation and leadership-training course. Camp Lookout, which is near Golden, Colorado, is about 225 miles from Amache.

The nine-day conference, lasting from June 15 to 24, was attended by delegates from four relocation centers including Amache, Colorado; Manzanar, California; Poston, Arizona; and Heart Mountain, Wyoming, as well as representatives from all parts of Colorado.

There are eleven GR clubs in Amache, and the local Y.W.C.A. made it possible to send one girl from each group to represent this center at the conference.

The delegates, ranging in age from 13 to 19, were Jayne Sato, Cinderilans; Alice Nakamura, Co-eds; Peggy Shisuru, Gamma Rhos; Teshiko Ando, Jo Dees; Esther Takei, Las Ninas; Evelyn Miyashima, Meta Adelpheas; Mary Miyao, Pimpurnels; Sadayo Washino, Spurs; Aster Fujikawa, Tri Delts; and Rumi Tonai, Wee Teeners. The representative from the Juniorettes could not leave at the last minute, and Betty Fujimori of the Meta Adelpheas was elected to go in her stead.

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 2 -

Esther Takei was selected as adviser and leader of the group, while Evelyn Miyashima was chosen to be acting secretary at the conference.

The morning of Thursday, June 15th, found me awake at four o'clock--excited if somewhat sleepy, and looking forward with anticipation to what the day might bring--for this was The Day. The Day when eleven of us, all told, would board the train bound for Denver, and go from there by bus, to Camp Lookout to attend the Girl Reserves Camp-Conference for nine glorious days.

At five-thirty o'clock, the girls all gathered at the intersection of 6th and G streets, where the police truck loaded us on and drove to the Granada Railway Station. There we waited for the 6:45 westbound train which finally arrived at 8:15.

We all clambered aboard, and looked for seats. I found one beside a youthful-looking Merchant Marine, but some of the others were not quite as successful, and were forced to sit in the vestibule until more seats were made available by the leaving of some passengers.

The Merchant Marine proved to be very friendly and eager to talk, and we became "old acquaintances" almost immediately. He told me that he was returning to his port in San Francisco after spending his first furlough since his enlistment in the maritime service one and half years ago, at his hometown in Ottawa, Kansas.

During the course of our conversation, which lasted from the time I

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 3 -

boarded the train at Granada until we both got off at Denver, we touched on the war and how it had affected both of us. He seemed to be very much concerned about the lot of American Japanese, and asked how we were being treated in the relocation centers.

He insisted on buying all sorts of things for me, and when we said goodbye at the Denver Union Station, I was all but staggering under a load of candy, oranges, peanuts, cookies, magazines, and what have you. The eighteen-year-old marine gave me a snapshot of himself, and promised to write. He told me that this had been the first time he'd ever had the opportunity to speak to a Japanese girl, and that he'd always remember this day.

As soon as we got off the train, I telephoned the Denver YWCA, and was informed that the bus was waiting to take us to camp immediately, but that was easier said than done!

The clerk had to round up twenty pieces of baggage, and that took precious time. Then, seeing the number and size of our suitcases and bed-rolls, he suggested that we hire an express truck. So we drafted "Joe's Express," and the baggage was safely delivered to the "Y".

A Reverend Garman introduced himself while we were still at the station, and offered to help us. So I had him take the girls to the YWCA in his automobile, while I rode along with the baggage.

We reached the "Y" not a moment too soon, for if we had arrived a few minutes later, the bus would have left us behind. As it was, we crammed ourselves into the few remaining seats, and off we went in a cloud

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 4 -

of dust, leaving the city behind us.

The bus climbed higher and higher into the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, and with each bend in the road, we saw and marvelled at the grandeur and the majesty of the mountains and their carpet of pines.

At last the bus driver said, "Well, girls, here we are!" and we all clambered out--But to our dismay, he pointed to a sign which read, "Camp Lookout--1/2 mile."

It was a group of very tired, very dusty and footsore girls that straggled into camp that afternoon--for although a half mile is not very long--a half mile of rocky mountain trail wearing high heeled shoes can be, and is, very wearisome.

The next half hour was a very busy one--registration, turning in all our money to the "bank" and receiving credit cards in return, being assigned to our tents, weighed in, and unpacking; then, the welcome ring of the dinner bell!

Eating for the first time in Tajar's Tavern, as the dining hall was called, was a novel experience. One girl from each table was assigned to bring the food or "to hop" for that meal, and at the meal's close, we all stacked the dishes.

That evening, the entire group met at Tajar's Lodge, and proceeded to get acquainted. Representatives came from Colorado Springs, Rocky Ford, Pueblo, Denver, Fowler and other parts of Colorado, and there were two girls each from Manganar, Poston, and Heart Mountain. There were seventeen Japanese girls in all, including the representatives from Amache, and

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 5 -

three negro girls from Colorado Springs. The entire delegation numbered sixty-one.

All Protestant denominations were represented, as well as Catholics, Orthodox Jews, Mormons, and Buddhists. Yet, there was no discrimination of one group against another, and the girls rapidly became interested in each other. Girls of all faiths helped with the chapel services which were held each morning in the woods, and at the end of the conference, they said that chapel was one of the nicest things about camp.

A typical day in camp included rising at seven o'clock, breakfast at 8 o'clock, "Camp Capers" or cleaning of the showers, brownhouses, etc., until 9:30, discussion group until 10:20, services in the Chapel-in-the-Pines until 11:00, another discussion group until 11:50, and lunch at twelve.

"Store" until one o'clock, rest hour from 1:30 to 2:30, committee meetings from 2:30 to 3:00, cabinet meeting from 3:00 to 3:30, staff meeting from 5:00, and dinner at 5:30. Handicraft classes, recreation, and horseback riding were held from 3:00 to 5:00.

Discussions were held on the organization and program of the YWCA, vocational guidance, health, religion, money-making projects for GR clubs, boy-girl relationships, and GR problems.

The girls voluntarily conducted a panel on "Minority Problems," and the discussion became very heated. Discrimination against negroes and Spanish-Americans were constantly brought up, and I spoke up about problems that the American-Japanese are facing today. The girls were very sympathetic and expressed a desire to know more about conditions in relocation

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 6 -

camps, the attitudes of other people towards us, and what is being done for us.

We all voted for tolerance and a better understanding of each other. A majority of the girls agreed that the Axis nations should be represented at the peace table, and all were unanimous in stating that the Versailles treaty had been unjust, and agreed that steps should be taken now to prevent another such mistake.

There was also a tendency for the girls to be more concerned about the future of the returning boys in uniform than for themselves.

A "formal" was held with half the girls, dressed in creations made of sheets, towels, etc., being presented with pinecone corsages and escorted by the other half, dressed as boys. "Cooking out" over campfires, sleeping in our blankets with the stars over our heads as a change from our tents, horseback riding, and hiking, were just a few of the experiences that highlighted our stay in Camp Lookout.

The days sped by, and suddenly, unbelievably, the time of our departure was upon us.

The last morning, seasoned veterans of that past time now, we hiked the half mile to the highway, where two buses awaited us. There was a mad dash for seats, and when everyone was settled, off we started on our fifteen-mile trek back to civilization.

As the bus first rolled away from the camp, we were all overcome by a wave of nostalgia, thinking of the good times we had and how much we regretted leaving the beauty of the hills. But as we moved farther and far-

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 7 -

ther away, the girls began chattering all at once, recounting the tales of their experiences, singing new songs they'd learned, their youthful good spirits revived.

When we reached the Denver YWCA the girls all gathered together for the last time to sing. "Hail, hail, the gang's all here!" before we scattered in all directions. The air rang with cries of "So long! 'Be seeing you!" "Don't forget to write!" "'Been swell knowing you!"

While we were still at Camp Lookout, the Anashe girls expressed their wish to shop in Denver, stay overnight on Saturday, and leave Denver Sunday evening. So all that week, I tried to find accommodations for us but there were none to be had.

Then Miss Jean Morris, a negro leader of the camp, invited us to stay at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Denver "Y". It meant sleeping in the lounge and overcrowding, but we leaped at the chance.

And so it was that after our goodbyes were said at the Denver "Y", Miss Morris drove us to the Negro YWCA in her station wagon. There, the staff workers had set up cots in the lounge and dining room, and had laid mattresses for us in their offices. The girls had brought their own bedding and soon things were in good shape.

We were busy all of Saturday and Sunday, shopping, seeing the latest movies--a privilege denied us in the center--and tucking in a trip to an amusement park on the spur of the moment.

On Sunday morning, we attended church services conducted at the Methodist Church, and met quite a few of our friends who were former resi-

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 8 -

dents of Anascho, and now relocated in Denver. They told us that life on the "outside" was better than staying in camp, and urged us to relocate.

That afternoon, we thanked the Y staff for their cordial hospitality; they were really wonderful. We then hopped on a streetcar which whisked us to the Denver Union Station. The baggage, twenty-two pieces this time, had been sent ahead to the station earlier in the day by "Joe's Express."

The girls all managed to find seats this time, and settled down for the long and tedious journey ahead of them. The trip was uneventful until we came to La Junta, where the train made a five-hour stop-over in the wee hours of the morning.

It was there that I struck up an acquaintance with a grey-haired lady named Mrs. Peckle, pronounced pickle, while we were both catching a breath of fresh air on the car platform. As we talked, it developed that she had three sons in the services, two of them now overseas, and both fighting the Japanese--one in China, the other flying a P-38 somewhere in the Pacific. She lives in a small town in Oklahoma, but she had come all the way to Denver, Colorado, to meet her eighteen-year-old air cadet son for a few hours before he was shipped to the West Coast.

She was returning home, tired and emotionally unstrung after parting with her youngest son--and yet, she was kind and sweet to me, a girl with a Japanese face. We got off the train, and she "treated" me to a snack, and all the while we talked about her fighting sons and how proud she was of them. We talked about the evacuation, life in relocation centers, and

TRIP TO CAMP LOOKOUT

- 9 -

she seemed genuinely interested in the problems that face the American-Japanese.

She took down my address, and asked me to write to her after we reached Granada. Yes, she was truly a real American; may God bless her sons.

The next morning, about seven-thirty o'clock, we sighted the familiar red and white checkered water tower long before we reached Granada. We watched it loom closer and closer with mingled feelings of joy at coming home to our loved ones, and pangs of regret at having to leave our newly won friends on the "outside."

Yet, it was a much wiser group of girls that trooped through the gates of the center that morning--their eyes glowing with bright visions of a better tomorrow that they will help create--a tomorrow which includes tolerance; equal rights to happiness for all, regardless of race, creed, or color; and a staunch faith in all that's good and fair.

Our lives are richer, fuller, and with purpose as a result of the experiences we'd shared, the principles and high ideals taught us, and a happy way of life glimpsed in those nine days. And we are resolved that the days spent at the conference will bear fruit; that we will become useful and more worthy citizens of our community and of our United States.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Anaaho, Colorado
August 1, 1944

REPORT ON ESTES CONFERENCE

June 22 -- July 1, 1944

The Anaaho M-Y sent two delegates, John Ito and Melvin P. McGovern, to the annual Inter-Collegiate Student-Faculty Conference which is sponsored by The Student Christian Movement of the Rocky Mountain Region.

The meeting was held at Association Camp, Estes Park, Colorado, from June 22 to July 1, 1944. Attendance: one hundred and fifty.

All expenses of the student delegate, John Ito, were paid by the Y. M. C. A.

The following is a list of Nisei students from other centers and schools who were in attendance at the conference.

Eao Kodaira
Henry K. Kanagawa
Ihna Tanita
Elinor Udagawa
Frances Hasegawa
Ralph Iase
Tatsuo Miyake
Mary Matsumoto
Agnes Mori
Kagutoshi Sakayama
Makoto Takahashi
Eysa Hasekawa
John Ito

Rant, Idaho
Madison, Wisconsin
Rant, Idaho
Grete, Nebraska
Denver, Colorado
Manganar, California
Manganar, California
Topaz, Utah
Topaz, Utah
Brighton, Colorado
Topaz, Utah
Topaz, Utah
Anaaho, Colorado

The Nisei students were given the responsibility of presenting a panel discussion on the story of evacuation, assembly centers, relocation centers and what the conference members could do in their own community to en-

REPORT ON ESTES CONFERENCE

- 2 -

courage relocation. There was a good deal of genuine interest in this meeting. The writer of this report feels that the Nisei students made a real and worthwhile contribution to a better understanding of the Japanese-Americans.

The following are a few of the questions the student delegates presented to the panel.

Does the government pay the college expenses of Nisei students?

What is the place of the Japanese-American in the post-war world?

How can we include the Nisei in our campus life?

Is it true that neither the negro nor the Japanese-American has made any real contribution to America in proportion to his number?

How can we go about organizing an International Club on our campus?

Is it true that money saved by the Japanese-American prior to evacuation has been appropriated by the government?

What happened to their real property on the West Coast?

How can we educate our faculty to accept Nisei students?

Can all Nisei relocate?

What is center life like?

Some of the outstanding faculty members who took part in the conference are:

REPORT ON ESTES CONFERENCE

- 3 -

Mr. Robert G. Anderson, Educational Staff of Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry P. Buller, recently returned from Reconstruction and Relief work in France for the Mennonite Central Committee.

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chancellor of the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

Miss Lois Grosier, Regional Secretary, Student Christian Movement, Rocky Mountain Region, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. James L. Farmer, Jr., Race Relations Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, New York.

Dr. E. G. Gustavson, president of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Rev. Mac Kodaira, Federated Christian Church, Hunt, Idaho. Formerly pastor Presbyterian Church in Seattle, Washington.

Rabbi Emanuel Laderman, Denver, Colorado.

Miss Helen Morton, vice-president of the World Student Christian Federation, Toronto, Canada.

Rev. Ray Wager, minister First Plymouth Congregational Church, Denver, Colorado.

Respectfully submitted,

Melvin P. McGovern
M-Y Advisor

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Amache, Colorado
August 1, 1944

Edull Eil

GORDON RESIGNS

Walter Appointed

Samuel J. Gordon, night school director, left the center on March 19, 1944 for Contra Costa, Calif. where he will assume his new position as community activities director of the county's housing authority.

Gordon joined the Amache schools faculty in December 1942.

Prior to his departure for California, the members of the adult education staff sponsored a farewell party in his honor.

On April 29, 1944, James R. Walter, a former instructor at Lowry Field, Colo., was appointed night school director.

Attendance Summary

The following is a brief summary of the adult education attendance record for the first five months of this year.

For the month ending January 31, 1945 students were enrolled in the various classes. Of the total sum 739 were women while 204 were men. The greatest number of persons were enrolled in the sewing, arts and crafts and English classes with 234, 217 and 188 respectively. The average attendance for all courses was 769.

A total of 998 students were enrolled in the adult education classes as of February 29. Again, the women out-numbered the men 859 to 139 in the 45 classes taught by 24 teachers which include seven part-time appointed

NIGHT SCHOOL NEWS

- 2 -

personnel and 14 evacuees. The sewing classes had the most number of students with 312, followed by arts and crafts and English with 277 and 174 respectively.

In adult education classes the women outnumbered the men during the month of March by a huge margin, 842 to 120. Setting the pace with the most number of enrollees were the sewing classes with a total of 284 women. A close second was the arts and crafts with 260 students.

Issei people in Amache were definitely interested in learning to read, write and talk English was proven beyond any doubt, according to Adult Education Statistics for April which showed that 265 persons were enrolled in the various English classes. Heretofore, the English classes have trailed fourth or fifth position in number of enrollees. But with 265 persons, English classes skyrocketed to top bracket.

Other classes battling for top honors were arts and crafts with 261 students and sewing with 218.

For the second consecutive month, the adult education English classes topped all other classes enrollment with 273, according to figures released by the adult education office for the month of May. Holding the runner-up spot were the sewing classes with 238 adult enrollees.

It was also reported that the average daily attendance in the adult education program was 297.

Dental Technician Course

One of the major courses to be proposed by the Adult Education program in the line of vocational training is to sponsor a course in dental

ADULT EDUCATION NEWS

- 3 -

technician work under Dr. Itsuji Okubo's, D.D.S., instructorship. Dr. Okubo has practiced dentistry for over 40 years--20 years in San Francisco and 20 years in Los Angeles.

Deadline for sign-ups was on May 25, 1944. Also on the same night a meeting of all those interested was held at Terry Hall to discuss the course and to make final arrangements. According to latest information, 59 persons expressed their desire to learn the course. The starting date has not been set as authorization from the Washington office must be secured.

This dental course is arranged to be completed in either three months, four hours a day, Monday through Friday; or six months, two hours a day, depending on the students.

The following are the requirements for entry: (1) must be over 16 years of age, (2) must be a high school graduate or have special permission of instructor, (3) male students must be draft-deferred until end of course, and (4) all persons must purchase their own text books.

Oriental Culture

Dr. Yamate Ichihashi, former Stanford University faculty member began teaching a course in "Cultural History of the Orient" on May 2, 1944. Classes are held every Tuesday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Pre-requisite for enrollment is at least a two-year college education or instructor's approval. This course is purely on a voluntary basis both on the part of the instructor and enrollees.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Amache, Colorado
August 1, 1944

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada Project
Amache, Colorado

June 14, 1944

To: Documentation

From: James R. Walter

Subject: Annual Report

Vocational program (E)

Adult Education (F)

Vocational Program (E)

- 2 -

1. Needs

Project maintenance: The reduction of the project population by draft and relocation directly contributes to the problem of project maintenance. Both these factors reduce the number of persons of optimum employable age but do not proportionally alter the number of older men and women and children of school age. Recent surveys indicate the need for vocational training programs to train older men and women for skilled and semi-skilled positions with the:

- Farm
- Garage
- Motor Pool
- Hospital
- Mess Division
- Public Works
- Administrative Offices
- Schools

In order to make maximum use of the employees already working there is need for retraining programs to increase skills now used. These training programs are especially needed in clerical positions and mechanical jobs.

Relocation: Training for relocation can and does parallel vocational training for project maintenance. The job needs of the project are comparable to employment opportunities outside the project.

There has been considerable interest in a vocational class in dental laboratory training but whether the actual need will jus-

Vocational Program (E)

- 3 -

tify the necessary expenditure of money for equipment and materials is still undetermined.

2. Interest:

An analysis of surveys and requests show interests in vocational training courses leading into semi-professional and professional vocations. Especially in those professions that provide an opportunity to establish a private business. The silk screen project and dental technician training are examples of training courses that have attracted interest.

Some interest has been manifested by older men in a training project in nursery and greenhouse operation.

3. Types:

a. Vocational training classes. Regular scheduled classes with definite course outlines are conducted in:

1. Wood shop and electricity.

Number enrolled-----19

Number of classes----- 1

Number of teachers----- 1

2. Typing.

Number enrolled-----14

Number of classes----- 1

Number of teachers----- 1

3. Shorthand.

Number of enrollees-----13

Vocational Program (E)

- 4 -

Number of classes----- 1

Number of teachers----- 1

4. Mechanical drawing.

Number of enrollees-----18

Number of classes----- 1

Number of teachers----- 1

b. Learnership programs. The lack of records prevent any authoritative reports on the nature and extent of past "on the job" training. However, semi-official data collected from the various project units indicate a considerable amount of in-service training has been going on but without supervision and documentation. There is evidence that many workers have received excellent training by appointed and evacuee personnel connected with the:

Farm
Motor Pool
Garage
Electrical Shop
Plumbing Shop
Carpenter Shop
Hospital
Administrative Offices
Co-op Store
Engineering Offices
Mess Division
Silk Screen
Newspaper

4. Problems Involved:

a. The most pertinent problems involved in the maintenance of a vocational program on this project are:

Vocational Program (E)

- 5 -

1. Recruiting of appointed personnel to instruct vocational classes. The regular school teaching staff are only available for evening classes.
2. Organization and documentation of in-service training programs for project units.
3. Recruiting and training of trainers for in-service training programs.
4. Recruiting of trainees for in-service training. Since the younger men and women are rapidly leaving the project, more of the old people must be interested in developing job skills for project maintenance positions and relocation.
5. Gearing training programs to cope with the present critical labor shortage on the project.
6. Supervision of in-service training programs to maintain the proper balance between formal training and work experience periods.
7. Organizing training programs to expedite relocation rather than retard it. Several of the existing programs need to be shortened to encourage relocation and open more opportunities for training of additional personnel.

5. Relation to relocations:

Where there are no adequate records to validate the assumption that the vocational training program has assisted relocation,

Vocational Program (E)

- 6 -

there is considerable evidence that it has helped. The present labor shortage is reported to be in part due to employee relocation into work fields comparable to the jobs performed by them on this project. In many cases the employee transferred from his project job to an identical job outside of the project.

Adult Education (F)

- 7 -

1. Needs:

Project maintenance. Adult education can and does make a direct contribution to life on the project. In addition to functional English classes, there is a definite need for classes in:

- a. Home management to help evacuees to make the most of every opportunity to improve living conditions while here on the project.
- b. First-aid training to insure the proper treatment of minor injuries and illnesses. This training would relieve the hospital staff of much of their present work.
- c. Care and feeding of small children to assist in the proper development of the colony and insure adequate supplementary feeding for babies and preschool youngsters.

Relocation. The first and most pertinent need for relocation is mastery of English, especially conversational English. However, relocation will involve the establishment of new home. Assistance in this activity can be rendered by classes in:

- a. Relocation problems and adjustment, to provide information necessary to meet with the problems associated with resettlement outside the project.
- b. Home management outside the project.
- c. Foods and food preparation for those who have not had the opportunity to do their own selection and preparation of meals.

Adult Education (F)

- 8 -

- d. Relocation opportunities to aid those about to move, in planning their future activities. This course might also stimulate relocation.

2. Interest:

- a. The most popular courses in the adult education program are English, Sewing, Flower-making, and Wood Carving. However, some questions might be raised about the value of flower-making and wood carving to either life on the project or relocation.
- b. Recent surveys show a great deal of interest in foods, home-making and relocation problems classes. This interest is centered mostly in the younger groups who expect to move to the outside in the near future.

3. Types:

a. English classes.

Number enrolled-----273

Number of classes----- 16

Number of teachers----- 8

The English classes are divided into three groups, beginners, intermediate, and advanced. Throughout all three groups conversational English and reading are emphasized.

Of the 273 enrolled, 258 are women, and only 15 are men. It is expected to establish four new classes which will be made up of men students.

b. Japanese language classes.

Number enrolled----- 59

Adult Education (F)

- 9 -

Number of classes-----5

Number of instructors-----2

Classes in Japanese language and writing were set up at the beginning of the adult education program. They were justified on the basis that the training was valuable to prospective draftees who might go to Camp Savage and be trained for army intelligence. Many of the students did qualify upon induction, but the need no longer exists. Enrollment in all types of Japanese classes is decreasing and no effort will be made to revive interest.

c. German:

Number enrolled-----9

Number of classes-----1

Number of instructors-----1

The enrollment and justification for this class do not exist and since the instructor is on annual leave, there will be no effort to continue the course.

d. Oriental Culture:

Number enrolled-----36

Number of classes-----1

Number of instructors-----1

This class was organized by a volunteer group and is taught by a volunteer instructor. The adult education department does not supervise the class or consider it a part of the regular schedule.

Adult Education (F)

- 10 -

c. Vocational classes.

1. Sewing and drafting.

Number enrolled-----238

Number of classes-----11

Number of teachers-----5

2. Crocheting.

Number enrolled-----106

Number of classes-----5

Number of teachers-----3

3. Knitting.

Number enrolled-----112

Number of classes-----5

Number of teachers-----1

4. Flower Making.

Number enrolled-----85

Number of classes-----3

Number of teachers-----2

5. Wood Carving.

Number enrolled-----58

Number of classes-----1

Number of teachers-----1

6. Fine Arts.

Number enrolled-----36

Number of classes-----1

Adult Education (F)

- 11 -

Number of teachers----- 1

With the exception of sewing and drafting which does provide valuable training to women, the other courses can only be classified as leisure time activities.

4. Problems involved:

- a. Recruiting and training appointed personnel for night classes.
- b. Recruiting and training evacuee teachers.
- c. Construction of instructional material.
- d. Scheduling of classes to avoid interference with project labor needs.
- e. Replacement of evacuee teachers who relocate or are drafted.

5. Relation to Relocation:

- a. English classes do have a direct relationship to the problem of relocation since the ability to speak English will assist relocatees to adjust themselves to their new environment.
- b. Japanese and German classes have a doubtful value to relocation.
- c. The avocational classes could have some value to those who expect to move outside the project. However, there are no records of any individual making any vocational use of the training they have received in these classes.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Amache, Colorado
August 3, 1944

THE AMACHE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

July, 1944

The initial meeting to organize the Amache chapter of the Young Women's Christian Association was held on October 29, 1942, with women interested in carrying on "Y" work, and who visualized the need for such an organization to help fuse the two factions--Merced and Santa Anita--into one united front.

The following month was spent largely in acquainting the center women and girls with the nature and work of this movement, and in recruiting members to organize clubs.

With this in mind, a "Y Rally" was held on November 14, 1942, with Mrs. Rio Kashiwagi presiding. The program opened with a ceremonial followed by interest groups (discussion and handicraft), recreation, service and religion. The audience participated in songs and games.

These efforts resulted in the formation of two Girl Reserve clubs and five Business and Industrial Girls clubs. An effort was made to form a matrons' group with the wives and women members of the appointed personnel staff, and a Christmas party was held in the winter of 1942. Interest waned, however, and the group was never formed.

With each succeeding month, more and more girls joined clubs or formed their own organizations until, in January 1943, three months later,

The Amache Young Women's Christian Association

- 2 -

there were six Girl Reserve clubs and ten B & I (Business and Industrial) clubs.

The GR (Girl Reserves) clubs numbered eleven in June, 1944, with one club disbanding because of membership loss due to relocation.

After January, 1945, there began a gradual decline in the membership of B & I clubs due to relocation, until at present there are no B & I clubs whatsoever.

An attempt was made this spring to interest older girls in Y activities with meetings, a music appreciation hour, etc. It succeeded only in arousing a temporary interest which soon died out.

Two matrons' groups are being formed at the present time--an older group of married women and another younger group which will include single women in the 20-30 age bracket who indicate an interest in joining.

The younger group's activities somewhat resemble the work carried on by the B & I clubs, and thereby help alleviate the loss of B & I organizations.

The local YWCA made it possible to send eleven delegates to the Colorado State Girl Reserve Camp-Conference at Camp Lookout, near Denver, from June 15-24.

In order to raise funds, the YWCA made a contract with the local Co-operative Consumer Enterprises to sell shaved ice, punch, and doughnuts at the Sunday baseball games for three consecutive Sundays. All the GR clubs took turns at the booth, while the boy scouts ran the ice-shaving machine for them. The GR's also sponsored a benefit dance, "Amache Mardi Gras," on

The Amache Young Women's Christian Association

- 3 -

June 3 at the high school auditorium, and sold refreshments during the evening.

There was not quite enough money to send all eleven girls, however. So rather than leave out anyone, the YWCA asked each girl to contribute ten dollars of her own money to help cover expenses.

To reward the girls for their hard work in raising funds to send their club representatives to the conference, the YWCA invited the remaining GR members to a "Get-Together Frolic" on Thursday, June 22, at the Hospitality House. It proved to be a successful affair with approximately twenty-five girls attending.

The center held its second annual midsummer carnival on July 2, 3, 4, and 5. All center organizations sponsored one or more booths, and the YWCA ran three: Popcorn, wheel and bingo. The Girl Reserves took turns helping in the booths under the supervision of Mesdames Brush Arai, George Takeyama, and Taka Aratani, and the carnival was pronounced a success by all.

There have been no USO activities since the disbanding of the B & I clubs and the discontinuance of the servicemen's luncheons formerly given by the Blue Star Mothers, but in June a group of young women--soldiers' wives, sweethearts, and sisters--was formed under the guidance of Mrs. Grace Morikawa.

The Blue Star Mothers' Club, an organization made up of mothers with sons in the armed services, felt that something should be done for the boys so they, together with the newly organized USO, sponsored a "Nisei

The Amache Young Women's Christian Association

- 4 -

Servicemen's Ball" at the high school auditorium on Saturday evening, July 22, 1944. Visiting servicemen, army inductees, and members of the enlisted reserve corp were honored guests, and the public was also invited.

The Amache YWCA has done a great deal towards the creation of a better understanding among the residents of the center. It is guiding the younger girls into normal channels during the troubled times of their adolescence, and is providing interest groups for the young women who, due to unavoidable circumstances, must remain within the center. It has grown with the project, and has become a vital part of the daily life of the center.

The present members of the Advisory Board of the Amache Young Women's Christian Association are:

Chairman:	Mrs. Joan Arai
Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. George Takoyama
B & I Groups:	Mrs. Haruko Tamura
GR Group:	Mrs. Chiaki Kuzuhara
GR Committee:	Mrs. Taka Aratani
Secretary:	Miss Ruth Hoshimiya
Treasurer:	Mrs. Helen Umezawa

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Anaache, Colorado
July 9, 1945

REPORT ON GIRL SCOUTS

A Girl Scout troop was organized in the Spring of 1943. Whether or not this troop was ever officially recognized by the New York offices I do not know. I do not believe that it was ever registered, for it was dissolved within a very short time--a month, or a month and a half. They took part in at least one center-wide activity, and netted themselves about sixty-five dollars, which money they never spent, and which was eventually turned over to the present Girl Scout organization. This former organization broke down mainly, I have gathered, because of two reasons. One was the relocation of the organizer, and no competent or willing leader left to carry on. Another was that it was a High School age group, and it ran counter to the already organized Girl Reserves, and caused quite a bit of ill feeling.

The present Girl Scout troop I began to organize about the next to the last week of school in the Spring term of 1944. I wanted to organize a group of children of Elementary School age for some sort of summer activities which would occupy at least a part of their time. The girls paid their full dues, and I registered the troop, as of July 4, 1944. We had Mrs. Edith Chikuda as a very able assistant leader, and Dr. Enoch Dumas a community sponsor. We began carrying out a series of meetings to organize our group. When we first started there were Twenty-six members. This soon was enlarged to thirty two, and later during the Fall term when I held another drive for members, the number

was enlarged to forty-six.

Several candle light ceremonies were held for the installation of members and the repeating of the Girl Scout Promise for the receiving of the pin. Parties were held in celebration of various events, and also for parents. We took part in various community activities, such as the Carnival, where we sponsored and ran a pop-corn booth. From this we realized over a hundred dollars for our club treasury. Our group helped out with numerous programs and drives in the school activities. We made decorations for parties, and did some sewing and First Aid work. We went hiking and learned about safety rules.

I believe that the organization gave the children some small experience in club work and organization. It also gave them an assured contact with outside groups and interests. I believe that it would have been much better if it had been organized by a full time worker, trained in the Girl Scout field. I have felt greatly limited because of my lack of knowledge, and also lack of immediate contact with, an organized Girl Scout program. Since it was merely an extra curricular activity with me I could not give it the attention it should have had. During the summer months, when I had time to organize the work, we had a full schedule of activities, but when school started again I had to let most of the work slide. I had many offers of assistance, but when it came to planning, it always turned out that those who volunteered already had more than they could do, and could not give the work its planned consideration which it needed most. With older groups, such as the High School groups, the girls themselves could somewhat work out their own programs. The

younger group, such as I have been working with, could not do that, however.

I enjoyed the work very much, and only wished that it might have been possible to have given the time and energy to the group which it really needed and deserved, for I had a willing and active group to handle.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Bernhard

Girl Scout Leader



