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AMACHE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

September 11 & 12, 1943

9F Co-op Building

Yoshisada Yamanaka, Manager

The purpose of the Amache Agricultural Fair is two-fold. First, to demonstrate to the people of the Center and those on the outside the variety and quality of produce grown on the Farm. Second, to emphasize the importance of quality production. No premium or ribbon shall be awarded an entry that is not deserving of such distinction.

- RULE 1. Entries for competition may be made by any person residing in the Project area.
- RULE 2. All exhibits both for exhibition and competition must be in place by 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 11, 1943.
- RULE 3. No exhibit may be removed before 9:00 p.m., Sunday, September 12, 1943.
- RULE 4. Every exhibit must have been grown by the person who exhibits it.
- RULE 5. An exhibitor may make only one entry for competition in any individual class. However, exhibitors are encouraged to bring in as many samples as they desire for exhibition purposes.
- RULE 6. Each sample entered for competition in the Farm or Victory Garden divisions must carry an entry card indicating the kind of crop, the variety, the name of grower, unit number, and the approximate quantity produced. These cards will be made available on request.
- RULE 7. All exhibitors are urged to read the rules carefully. It is absolutely necessary that the entries contain the number of samples set forth below. Exhibitors are also urged to keep in mind that the exhibit will be judged on the basis of quality, uniformity, and trueness to variety characteristics. For example: A corn exhibit should include ears of good quality as near alike as possible in size and number of rows.
- RULE 8. Judging of entries will commence at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, September 11, 1943. Exhibitors are urged to be present when the judging takes place.
- RULE 9. Entry blanks for Farm displays must be turned in to the Fair Manager by noon, Friday, September 10. Entry blanks must accompany all other entries Saturday.

DEPARTMENT A -- FARM EXHIBITS

It is hoped that each Unit Supervisor will prepare a good farm display showing the kinds of crops he had grown. The farm display should be identified by unit number.

A carefully prepared display emphasizing an improved agricultural theme will be a credit to the Center and will inform the people in the Center as well as those from the outside who visit the display of the extent and value of the Center's farm project. Farmers should feel free to consult with any member of the Fair Committee regarding the preparation of his display.

FARM DISPLAY --- PRIZES: 1st--\$10, 2nd--\$5, 3rd--\$2.50

*Note: Each Farm Display should contain samples of all of the crops grown on the farm unit. The exhibit will be judged on the basis of (a) educational value, (b) quality of exhibit, (c) number of crops represented, (d) neatness and quality of display.

INDIVIDUAL CLASSES** --- PRIZES: 1st--\$1, 2nd--\$.50, 3rd--\$.25

**Note: The samples used in the Farm Display may be entered for competition in individual classes.

<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Beans, Snap	1 lug
Beans, Mung	5 lbs.
Beets, Table	1 lug
Broccoli	6 bunches
Cabbage, Chinese	6 bunches (3 to bunch)
Daikon	6 bunches (6-12 to bunch)
Cucumbers	1 lug
Cucumbers, Pickling	1 lug
Onions	1 lug
Pepper, Bell	1 lug
Potatoes, Irish	1 lug
Potatoes, Sweet	$\frac{1}{2}$ lug
Radish	1 bushel basket
Squash, Summer	1 lug
Squash, Winter	1 lug
Swiss Chard	1 lug
Tomatoes	1 lug
Turnips	1 lug
Cantaloupes	1 crate
Other Melons (named variety)	1 crate
Watermelons	3 each

<u>Field Crops</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Alfalfa	4" sheaf
Corn	10 ears
Sorghum (grain)	10 heads
Sorghum (forage)	10-stalk sheaf

"Hidden Ear Contest"

DEPARTMENT B -- VICTORY GARDEN EXHIBITS

PRIZES: 1st--\$1, 2nd--\$.50, 3rd--\$.25

Victory Garden entries can be made only from small garden plots grown for individual family use.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Beans, Snap	2 qts
Cabbage	2 heads
Cantaloupes	3 each
Cucumbers (named variety)	6 each
Daikon	1 bunch of 6
Eggplant	3 each
Garlic	6 plants
Melons (named variety)	3 each
Onions	3 each
Peppers (named variety)	4 each
Potatoes (named variety)	6 each
Squash, Summer	3 each
Squash, Winter	3 each
Sweet Corn	6 ears
(exhibit either as edible sweet corn or as seed ears)	
Sunflower	3 heads
Tomatoes	6 each
Watermelons	3 each
Tea	2" sheaf
Gobo	1 dz.-bunch
Shiro-uri	3 each
Yugawa	1 each

Best Display --- PRIZES 1st--\$5, 2nd--\$3, 3rd--\$1

DEPARTMENT C -- ELEMENTARY & JR. HIGH SCHOOL DISPLAYS --- no prizes

DEPARTMENT D -- FLORAL EXHIBITS

Note: Exhibitors preparing a farm display are encouraged to include floral arrangements as a means of giving color and display value to their exhibition.

Prizes will be given for the following classes of flowers:

BEST FLORAL DISPLAY

PRIZES: 1st--\$2.50, 2nd--\$1.50, 3rd--\$.50

BEST ARRANGEMENT OF MIXED BOUQUETS

PRIZES: 1st--\$1.00, 2nd--\$.50, 3rd--\$.25

BEST ZINNIAS

PRIZES: 1st--\$1, 2nd--\$.50, 3rd--\$.25

NO ADMISSION CHARGE -- NO ENTRY FEE

SECOND ANNUAL

AMACHE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

September 16 & 17, 1944

Amache High School Auditorium

Co-Fair Managers

Toy Nakatani
Yoshio George Kubota

The purpose of the Amache Agricultural Fair is two-fold. First, to demonstrate to the people of the Center and those on the outside the variety and quality of produce grown on the Farm. Second, to emphasize the importance of quality production. No premium or ribbon shall be awarded an entry that is not deserving of such distinction.

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- RULE 2. All exhibits both for exhibition and competition must be in place by 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 16, 1944.
- RULE 3. No exhibit may be removed before 9:00 p.m., Sunday September 17, 1944.
- RULE 4. Every exhibit must have been grown by the person who exhibits it.
- RULE 5. An exhibitor may make only one entry or competition in any individual class. However, exhibitors are encouraged to bring in as many samples as they desire for exhibition purposes.
- RULE 6. Each sample entered for competition in the Farm or Victory Garden divisions must carry an entry card indicating the kind of crop, the variety, the name of grower, unit number, and the approximate quantity produced. These cards will be made available on request.
- RULE 7. All exhibitors are urged to read the rules carefully. It is absolutely necessary that the entries contain the number of samples set forth below. Exhibitors are also urged to keep in mind that the exhibit will be judged on the basis of quality, uniformity, and truthfulness to variety characteristics. For example: A corn exhibit should include ears of good quality as near alike as possible in size and number of rows.

- RULE 8.** Application for the entries in various departmental competition must be made by noon, Saturday, September 9, at the 9^F Farm Office. (This must be done so the managers can tell how much space will be needed for the various exhibits).
- RULE 9.** Judging of entries will commence at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, September 16, 1944. Exhibitors are urged to be present when the judging takes place.
- RULE 10.** Entry blanks for Farm displays must be turned in to the Fair Manager by noon, Friday, September 15. Entry blanks must accompany all other entries Saturday.

DEPARTMENT A -- FARM EXHIBITS

It is hoped that each Unit Supervisor will prepare a good farm display showing the kinds of crops he had grown. The farm display should be identified by unit number.

A carefully prepared display emphasizing an improved agricultural theme will be a credit to the Center and will inform the people in the Center as well as those from the outside who visit the display of the extent and value of the Center's farm project. Farmers should feel free to consult with any member of the Fair Committee regarding the preparation of his display.

FARM DISPLAY --- PRIZES: 1st--- , 2nd--- , 3rd--

*Note: Each Farm Display should contain samples of all of the crops grown on the farm unit. The exhibit will be judged on the basis of (a) educational value, (b) quality of exhibit, (c) number of crops represented, (d) neatness and quality of display.

INDIVIDUAL CLASSES** --- PRIZES: 1st--- , 2nd--- , 3rd

**Note: The samples used in the Farm Display may be entered for competition in individual classes.

<u>Vegetable</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Beans, Lima	3 lbs.
Beans, Cranberry	3 lbs.
Beans, Soy	3 lbs.
Beans, Snap	1 lug
Beans Mung	5 lbs.
Beets, T ble	1 lug
Cabbage ^a	6 bunches
Cabbage, Chinese	6 bunches (3 to bunch)
Daikon	6 bunches (6-12 to bunch)
Cucumbers	1 lug
Cucumber, Pickling	1 lug
Onions	1 Lug
Pepper, Bell	1 lug

Potatoes, Irish	1 lug
Potatoes, Sweet	2 lug
Radish	1 bushel basket
Habueha	4" sheaf 3 lb.
Celery	1 bunch 3 to bunch
Squash, Summer	1 lug
Squash, Winter	1 lug
Swiss Chard	1 lug
Tomatoes	1 lug
Turnips	1 lug
Cantaloupes	1 crate
Other Melons (named Variety)	1 crate
Watermelons	3 each
Cobo	1 bunch
Carrots	1 bunch

<u>Field Crops</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Grain (small)	1/2 bushel basket
Alfalfa	4" sheaf
Corn	10 ears
Sorghum (Grain)	10 headsq
Sorghum (forage)	10 stalk sheaf

"Hidden Ear Contest"

DEPARTMENT B -- VICTORY GARDEN EXHIBITS

PRIZES: 1st-- , 2nd-- , 3rd--

Victory garden entries can be made only from small garden plots grown for individual family use.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Beans, Snap	2 qts.
Cabbage	2 heads
Cantaloupes	3 each
Cucumbers (named variety)	6 each
Daikon	1 bunch of 6
Eggplants	3 each
Garlick	6 plants
Melons (named Variety)	3 each
Onions	3 each
Peppers (named variety)	4 each
Potatoes (named variety)	6 each
Squash, Summer	3 each
Squash, Winter	3 each
Sweet Corn	6 ears
(exhibit either as edible sweet corn or as seed ears)	
Sun flower	3 heads

Tomatoes	6 each
Watermelons	3 each
Tea	2" sheaf
Gobo	1 doz. bunch
Shiro-uri	3 each
Yugawa	1 each

Best Display --- PRIZES 1st-- , 2nd-- & 3rd--

DEPARTMENT C -- ELEMENTARY & JR. HIGH SCHOOL DISPLAY --- Ribbons

DEPARTMENT D -- EXHIBITS

FLORAL
Art
Sewing
Woodcarving
Misc. Handicraft

Note: Exhibitors preparing a farm display are encouraged to include the above mentioned workes as means of giving added color and display value of the Fair.

This will be a departmental competition as no individual prizes will be given.

NO ADMISSION CHARGE *** NO ENTRY FEE

AUPPLEMENT ***DEPARTMENT A

SEEDS	QUANTITY
Shiro uri	1 pt.
Daikon	1 pt.
Onion	1 1 pt.
Nappa	1 pt.

Subscription for Amache Fair

Date of Fair: Sept. 16-17, 1944

Place: High School Aud.

Admission Free

Purpose of Fair

- 1st To demonstrate to the people of the center and those on the outside the variety and quality of produce grown on the farm.
- 2nd To emphasize the importance of quality production

Purpose of Subscription

- 1st To show our appreciation and acknowledgement of the Farm Supervisors.
- 2nd To make this fair more of our fair by subscribing even a little.
- 3rd This subscription to be only used for prizes, so prizes will carry more weight.

Note

As you note we are not changing any admission fee as any other fair. This subscription will help to defray some of our prizes expences.

May 13, 1943

Comm. April 505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Amache, Colorado

Bulletin No. 1.
Farm Program

244

This bulletin on the Amache Farm Program prepared by Mr. John N. Spencer, Chief of Agriculture and Industry at the request of the Public Affairs Committee.

The main industry of the Granada Relocation Center is agriculture. Its prime objective is to produce enough vegetables and meat so that it will, to a great extent, become self sustaining.

The labor problem on the Farm is critical and becoming more so as farm people leave the Center and as the acreage of vegetable and feed crops increase. The Farm was established and is operated for the purpose of assuring adequate food for the people in the Center. The land is fertile; machinery is good; men of excellent technical training and experience are in a supervisory position in all units; and the Farm is ready to meet its vital objectives, providing the Center will cooperate by supplying necessary labor.

Farm work is interesting work. It is invigorating work and a farm worker soon gains a tremendous interest in what he is doing.

Experienced farmers are greatly needed. However, our Farm is equipped to train men who have had no previous farm experience. The Unit Supervisors will be found to be sympathetic and competent teachers who will give the farm worker a background of experience which will be invaluable to him throughout his life.

In the following outline we have set forth the minimum additional labor requirements necessary to operate the Farm this year.

VEGETABLE PROJECT (550 acres)

Permanent Workers Needed At Once

It is essential that 25 men be made available immediately for planting cabbage, sweet potatoes, peppers, tomatoes, and for assisting in the cultivating, growing, and harvesting of these crops. An additional 25 men will be required immediately to irrigate vegetable crops. Five experienced tractor operators should be provided on a permanent basis.

The total additional number of permanent workers needed to adequately operate the Vegetable Project is 55 men.

Emergency Crews

Emergency crews of workers will be required for planting, seeding, and harvesting work. In this classification should

be included approximately 20 women whose services are needed immediately.

As the time for harvesting arrives, it will be necessary that 100 men and 100 women be available for short periods of time. Prior notification of three days to one week will be given in order that emergency crews may be recruited in time to harvest the crops.

Mr. Henry M. Inouye, General Superintendent, is a highly-trained agriculturist who has been very successful in operating farming projects. Each Unit Supervisor has had years of experience in growing the crops under his management. Workers will not only be serving the people of the Center, but they will have an opportunity to gain valuable training.

FEED-PRODUCTION PROJECT

We have available on our Farm about 2,000 acres of good land, which should be placed in feed crops. Such crops will be absolutely essential if we are to gain our proposed goal of meat production. In addition to the number who are now working on this project, it is necessary that we have 10 additional tractor operators and 10 irrigators. Tractor operators need not be experienced. However, they should be men who are interested in machinery and who desire the opportunity to learn to operate farm power equipment.

A total of 20 additional workers are required immediately on the Feed-Production Project.

Mr. George S. Miyake who supervises the operation of the X-Y Unit of the Farm is a man of outstanding ability and training. Those who work with him will be serving under a student and a leader.

POULTRY

To supply the needed eggs and table poultry requirements will necessitate an average production of 16,000 birds. If this objective is to be met, it will be necessary to have 5 additional permanent employees in the Poultry Project. These men will be needed to help in the construction of buildings and general repair work in connection with the poultry management program.

Mr. Henry Shimizu, Poultry Supervisor, has been a successful poultryman. Those who take advantage of this opportunity to work with him will acquire a good knowledge of the techniques of poultry production on a commercial scale.

PORK PRODUCTION PROJECT

To produce the monthly pork requirements of the mess halls will necessitate the production and slaughter of 166 head of hogs weighing 260 pounds each. To maintain this production requires the feeding and handling at all times of about 1,000 head of hogs. To adequately operate this project, it will be necessary to have 5 additional permanent men for general work in connection with the care and feeding of hogs.

Mr. Ena Nakamura, who heads this project, is an expert in his field. He has had experience in commercial hog production in Oklahoma and California. Workers on this project will have an opportunity to gain much practical knowledge both in feeding and breeding hog production.

FARM MACHINERY PROJECT

The efficient operation of a place the size of our Farm involves the use of hundreds of machines. Maintenance of this machinery is a job absolutely essential for farm operations. In addition to the present mechanics, it will be necessary that two more men be employed permanently on machinery repair and assembly. Mr. Yoshio Asai, Machinery Foreman, is an able mechanic.

OTHER FARM ACTIVITIES

The Agricultural Division, in addition to its food-production program, will carry on a food-preservation project. It is anticipated that thousands of gallons of vegetables will be canned for winter use in the Center. This project will require the services of approximately 100 women for short intervals.

Lard rendering and chicken picking are other types of emergency work to be carried on in the Agricultural Division.

The material presented in this report may be used by any person or group as the subject for group discussions. Any groups desirous of having a speaker discuss this subject are urged to get in touch with Mr. Charles Machida of the Agricultural Division or Mr. Samuel J. Gordon of the Public Affairs Committee.

* * * * *

* "IN VIEW OF THE HIGH POINT VALUE PLACED ON CANNED *
 * VEGETABLES THE MESS DIVISION FEELS IT IS IMPERATIVE *
 * THAT THE CENTER RESIDENTS GIVE THEIR WHOLE-HEARTED *
 * SUPPORT TO THE FARM PROGRAM. WE WILL BE ABLE TO SAVE *
 * BOTH POINTS AND DOLLARS, WHICH CAN BE USED IN THE *
 * PURCHASE OF FOOD-STUFFS THAT ARE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO *
 * GROW HERE ON THE FARM. *

* ALL OF THE GOLD IN THE US TREASURY CANNOT BUY *
 * FRESH VEGETABLES FOR US IF THEY ARE NOT ON THE MAR- *
 * KET. THEREFORE, THE SAFEST, SUREST SUPPLY IS TO GROW *
 * THEM OURSELVES. " *

* WILLIAM WELLS *
 * CHIEF PROJECT STEWARD *

* * * * *

FARM ORGANIZATION

May 11, 1943

The Acreages of Vegetables and Estimate Production

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>
		(Thous. lbs.)			
Beans (Dry)	75-80	96	Potatoes (Irish)	77	1540
Beans (Snap)	10	20	Potatoes (Sweet)	15	300
Beets (Table)	5	50	Pumpkin & Squash	15	300
Broccoli	14	28	Daikon	12	360
Cabbage	20	250	Rutabagas	3	
Cantaloupe	20	100	Swiss Chard	7	112
Carrots	17	238	Tomatoes	45	630
Celery	14	140	Turnips	3	
Chinese Cabbage	10	120	Watermelon	12	360
Lettuce	20	200	Miscellaneous	20	
Cucumbers	15	150	Eggplants	5	100
Onions (Dry)	32	512	Pepper	5	50
Peas	11	55	Spinach	19	380
			Corn (Sweet)	30	
				15	600
					(Vocational
					Agriculture
					Class)

FARM SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

John N. Spencer, Chief, Agriculture & Industry
Henry W. Schmitz, Farm Superintendent
Ernest W. Tigges, Assistant Farm Superintendent
John R. Justice, Acting Marketing Specialist
Henry Inouye, General Supervisor

Office Staff

Roy Nakatani
Jack Noda

SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

George Miyake
Cattle Supervisor

Katsumi Suzuki
Unit 6

Ena Nakamura
Hog Supervisor

Kusutaro Kimoto
Unit 8

Henry Shimizu
Poultry Supervisor

Heita Fuchigami
Unit 9

Yoshio Asai
Machinery Foreman

Kiichiro Daikai
Unit 10

Yutaka Nakatani
Tractor Foreman

Asataro Nakano
Unit 11

Yoshio Asai
Unit 1

Toyojiro Tomiye
Unit 14

Jitsumi Abe
Unit 2

Hatsuji Sugita
Unit 14

Maikichi Yoshinaga
Unit 3

Takeshi Mayeda
Unit 16

Masajuro Murata
Unit 5

Mr. Mc Clellan

May 15, 1943

Bulletin No. 2
Farm Program

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Amache, Colorado

The Main Industry of Our Center Is AGRICULTURE

The food situation at Amache is acute. It is acute for two reasons-----

1. There is and will be a real shortage of beef, milk, potatoes, cauliflower, onions, tomatoes, etc. all over the U.S. In many stores today you cannot BUY these foods. When a store has a supply of these foods, people stand in line to buy. There simply is not enough to take care of the demand. Rationing of foods and the shortage of manpower to work the farms has brought this about.

"All the gold in the U.S. treasury cannot buy fresh vegetables for us if they are not on the market."

Thousands of American families will have to depend on their Victory Gardens to provide their fresh vegetables.

OUR VICTORY GARDEN IS OUR FARM.

2. The farm was established for the purpose of assuring adequate food for the people in the Center. The farm project is in a critical and dangerous position right now because-----

- a. Not enough men are willing to go to work on the farm - to prepare the soil - to plant the crops - to care for the machinery - to drive the tractors - to do all the necessary tasks which a farm requires.

Unless this critical situation is remedied now, we in the center -

May not have any beef and will have less pork.
May have no poultry and will have fewer eggs.
Will have limited quantities of the few vegetables available.

What will we have?

Well, right now, today, Mr. Wells says that he cannot BUY cabbage, celery, and poultry, and over half of the time he cannot get the beef he requisitions. Many of the vegetables that we are getting at our mess halls today are coming from the Gila Center project, otherwise we probably would not have them.

The relocation projects do not have an army rating on priority. We are considered as domestic consumers by the OPA. This means that the wholesaler has the opportunity to discriminate against us in favor of other

domestic consumers. Recently many of our requisitions have not even been bid upon, on items of beef and certain vegetables and poultry.

Here is a typical telegram received in Mr. Wells' office:

"Unable to procure 3000 lbs. fowl or any poultry substitute for delivery May 11." Denver Quartermaster Market Center.

On May 6, 8000 lbs. of beef was requisitioned and substitute was made by sending 2764 lbs. pork sausage and 2510 lbs. of scrapel.

What poultry and vegetables we will have will depend on what is available in the open market.

THE ONLY WAY WE CAN MEET THESE SHORTAGES WHICH WE ARE NOW FACING and which we will continue to face is for us to grow and produce on OUR FARM these foods.

The eyes of the outside communities are on our farm program. What will public opinion say about the resourcefulness, the thrift, the ingenuity of the Japanese-Americans as a people if it develops that right here the Japanese-Americans do not recognize this WAR EMERGENCY and are unable or unwilling to carry on our only industry? Can we afford to give the outside critics something to point their fingers at and say, "I told you so"?

Do you want to know what you can do?

Here's what you can do.

1. If you are not working now, go down to the employment office and sign up. "But," you say, "I'm not a farmer." The answer to that is there will be 3 million men, women, and children in the U.S. who have no farm experience but who this year will be expected to help out as farm workers, either full or part time. You can do the same thing right here; the farm needs you. Somewhere on the farm program there's a job for you or a job that you can be trained for.
2. Check up on the job you are now doing. Could your work be done by someone else already employed and thus release you to go to the farm?
Could you do the job your husband, brother, or father is now doing, and thus release a man for the farm?
The WAACS and the WAVES are doing just that. Why can't you?
3. You can work harder and longer and more efficiently on the job you're now on. You can assume the responsibility of putting in a full day's work. By doing this, your supervisor will be able to cut his staff and thus release manpower for the farm.

You can forget about the other fellow in the other division who gets by with less work than you do, or who puts in fewer hours than you do, and you can say to yourself, "I'll do my part, regardless of what he or she does."

You can do what millions of other Americans are doing; that is, recognize that we are at war and that we are in an emergency, and that that calls for extra exertion, more hours of work, sacrifices, and cooperation.

Or, you can just sit back and take it easy and wait. But remember,

If we don't produce right here on our farm those foods which we can produce, no one else will provide them for us.

Let's not kid ourselves into thinking that somebody or some agency is going to give us a handout when we haven't done anything ourselves to deserve it.

YOU NEED THE FARM ----- THE FARM NEEDS YOU.

"I will work; I will save; I will sacrifice; I will endure; I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the whole struggle depended on me alone."

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada Project

June 22, 1944

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS AT GRANADA PROJECT

The following were present at meeting: Mr. E. J. Utz
Mr. James G. Lindley
Mr. H. F. Halliday
Mr. John Spencer

CATTLE

Mr. Spencer: We will not plan to ship cattle any where. We will produce our own beef insofar as we can.

Mr. Utz: It is a question of supplying your own beef--proper scheduling of buying to keep a continuous supply of beef for your own mess.

Mr. Spencer: We are going to buy insofar as possible from livestock commission companies.

Mr. Utz: I think you might want to use a combination: (1) You might want to buy on farms; (2) if you don't buy there, go to your market in preference to auctions. Most projects are buying both ways.

We might mention that we requested \$12,000 to be made available for the first quarter instead of \$25,000 we asked for to produce cattle for Heart Mountain.

Mr. Spencer: We have almost 1,000 head. 270 are calves.

Mr. Utz: They will not be ready until late next spring.

Mr. Spencer: We should buy light stuff and enough heavy stuff to get into the start of fall.

Mr. Utz: You have stuff from the early part of July to slaughter. From there on until the first of the year, you can use what you have on hand now. You will be lacking from February to April, and that is when you will need to fill in. At this time do not buy any more than what is needed to fill in that block.

Mr. Halliday: You don't expect us to attempt a continuous, stable buying program?

Mr. Utz: No. There should be a stable slaughtering program and not a stable buying program.

Mr. Halliday: You want us to buy through the market?

Mr. Utz: Yes, if you can. How many head will you need? Approximately 250?

Mr. Spencer: 250 to 300.

Mr. Utz: I think you will want to check that very carefully so that you will not buy more than you need.

Mr. Spencer: We will want to keep some (inventory) reserve because, if we don't, we will get right back where we were.

Mr. Utz: That clears up the beef cattle problem.

H O G S

Mr. Utz: The same thing applies regarding purchasing. You should buy from the valley farmers, and if that source is not available, you could turn to order buying.

Mr. Halliday: What is your objection to the auction?

Mr. Utz: The quality of the stuff for sale. I would like to recommend that you buy not over 60¢ hogs and preferably between 80¢ and 100¢.

Mr. Spencer: We have a definite ruling on that point.

Mr. Utz: Then you will try to take monthly inventories on hogs.

Mr. Spencer: The hogs and cattle will be counted every month. They will be counted before you get the report.

Mr. Utz: And then you will make your adjustments--over a 30-day period it is possible to go back and account for them.

As I understand it, there has been some discussion as to ~~how~~ how you are going to divide the cost. I would suggest that you credit the Farm and charge the Mess for hogs when they are slaughtered and hung in the drip room, and let Mess take it from there. Do you have anything else on hogs?

Mr. Spencer: No.

P O U L T R Y

- Mr. Utz: My recommendation is that, with the poultry houses and facilities you now have, you try to grow out of the white leghorns enough pullets to fill four houses with 800 to a house. That would mean 3,200 pullets. You would eat yourself out of the rest through the next year.
- Mr. Halliday: If we continue on the basis of 3,200 as the normal flock, will that give us about 2,000 eggs a day?
- Mr. Spencer: We might get around 1,500 a day.
- Mr. Utz: You should get 1,500 a day.
- Mr. Halliday: That would be 120 dozen--4 cases. It is worthwhile to keep them for 4 cases a day?
- Mr. Spencer: No, I don't think it is. I would suggest that we keep the pullets until February when we go through the high price period. We could liquidate the whole poultry setup the first of February or March.
- Mr. Utz: You would not want to slaughter them while they are in full egg production. If you start the first of March to liquidate the flock, pick out those that are not laying the best, cull them, and eat the rest.
- Mr. Halliday: 4 cases a day represent considerably less than a fourth of our consumption.
- Mr. Spencer: We produced 1,925 eggs last month.
- Mr. Utz: How many eggs do you feed a day?
- Mr. Halliday: One egg to about one egg and a half a day, per person. (We are feeding two a day at present.)
- Mr. Utz: If you get better control of the poultry program and taper it down, you may want to slaughter the poultry sooner.
- Mr. Spencer: We will do our best.
- Mr. Utz: If losses continue, you may want to slaughter your laying flocks before Christmas and New Years.

SALE OF ALFALFA HAY - VEGETABLES

- Mr. Utz: In addition to the alfalfa you have left from last year, you may want to put up a sufficient amount to run you through next winter. Beyond that, the rest of the alfalfa hay should be sold.

- Mr. Utz: You may more potatoes than you will consume. Just as soon as you know approximately how much there will be over and above your needs, let us know and we will find a place for them. Any surplus of onions and potatoes can be shipped out. Any surpluses, other than onions and potatoes, should be sold.
- Mr. Halliday: On various occasions we have had small surpluses of vegetables. I have had requests from local people to buy them in the field. We came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to have them run in and out of the fields. Yet we had to see this surplus go to waste.
- Mr. Utz: Can't you can or pickle them?
- Mr. Halliday: That is what we did where we could.
- Mr. Utz: You will have the setup to can tomatoes. Do you have the cans.
- Mr. Spencer: Yes. It is just a matter of getting the facilities installed. We need an exhaust outfit.
- Mr. Utz: I believe the local sales will give you a headache.
- Mr. Halliday: We found ourselves in a turmoil over stuff going to waste and people wanting it.
- Mr. Utz: There is no question about it--we can sell. It would be better to have a dealer buy the entire surplus and let him re-call it.
- Mr. Spencer: We are certain that we will have a surplus of melons and daikon. Last year we had more than we could pickle, and we could not sell it.
- Mr. Utz: The only thing to do is to ship it to other centers.
- Mr. Spencer: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
We can use only a certain amount of this stuff. Is there anything wrong in letting people in the center have it?
- Mr. Utz: It has been done every place. Is there a market for it? Could you sell it? I have no objection to making melons, in excess of our needs, available. If you can find a local market, you should sell.
- Mr. Halliday: Whenever we sell we should get public bids. If there is a possibility that we might not get the market price, we should want the sale to be thoroughly advertised in order to avoid questions of favoritism in sales.

Mr. Utz:

The big problem is taking less than market price for this stuff. If the quality of the stuff is good, there is no reason why you cannot get the price. I would rather see you sell it, than let it go to waste. Try to keep you acreage down on that type of stuff. Many centers have gone over their limit.

LAND

Mr. Utz:

As far as next year's operations are concerned, try to determine by September what the picture will be next year. Let us plan what we will need as a minimum acreage because it is not apt to expand; it is apt to decrease. Unless there is some indication of increase in population, your needs for next year, which will be somewhat less than this year, should be based on the September (?) population. Take into consideration your vegetable program, beef cattle, hogs, (you won't need a lot of feed); you will have no poultry; cut down on your acreage to take care of your subsistence on the Center and livestock feeding. Outline on a map of the center what acreage you wish to retain. I would recommend that the land at this end be retained and XY be released, that you hold the land on this side of the railroad if it is all right; if you wish the land on the other side, allright.

Mr. Halliday:

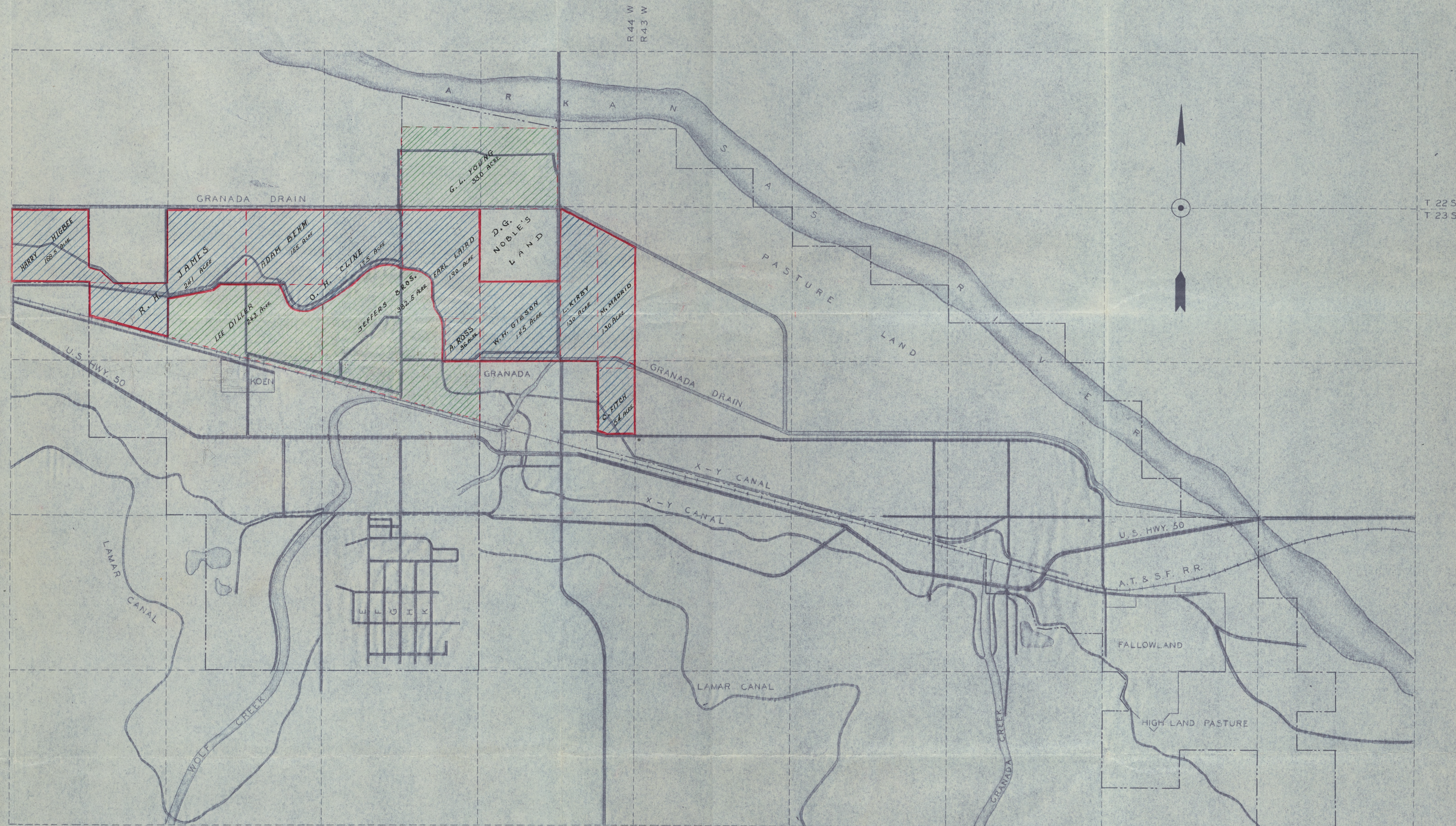
We have already discussed the new farm program--that is, reduction and proposed release of land. Will it follow that any land which we agree to release will automatically be subject to leasing.

Mr. Utz:

If you decide which land you wish to release and get your plans in to us by the 1st of October, we will contact the War Department. We will try to get it transferred to Treasury before we have to lease it. If we do not have any basis on which we can feel reasonably sure that it will be handled by Treasury x January, then we would l.k. the arrangement with Treasury. You will have to be their agent out here. Any land which we did not use and which Treasury did not handle would be rented, and you would be acting as agent for Treasury. Whenever it does turn over to them, it will be their baby. If the Army says, "We will take the responsibility," we will tell the world that it has been turned over to the WAR Department and it is their responsibility. If it goes to Treasury, we may have to act as Treasury's agent.

TRANSPORTATION

- Mr. Utz: My discussion of transportation is merely a recommendation. There is a manual which is supposed to be followed.
- Mr. Lindley: If we are allowed 118 units and we are using more than that number, we will have to limit ourselves to 118? I can understand that if we had 200 units we would still as for more.
- Mr. Utz: If one unit breaks down or needs repair, you drive it in to the Motor Pool and drive another one out. We can't justify it.
- Mr. Lindley: That comes back to whether we will have any one there to repair it. Without that our only hope is to have additional equipment here to be used until the other equipment can be worked out.
- Mr. Halliday: Can the drivers bring in the equipment and service it themselves?
- Mr. Spencer: They do just that.
- Mr. Utz: Your weakest spot here in the transportation setup is in the Motor Pool rather than the sections or units operating the equipment. We can't add to your equipment here, if you can't grease it and keep it serviced.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER COLORADO
GRANADA RELOCATION AREA
FIELD MAP

SHADED WITH BLUE	LICENSING LAND 1944	DRAWN: R.A.D.
SHADED WITH GREEN	LICENSING 1943 AND TAKEN BACK FOR FARM 1944	TRACED:
NAMES INSERTED	BY LICENSEE 1943	CHECKED:
SCALE 3 IN = 1 MILE		GRANADA COLO. DEC. 7 1943 2-M-2'



