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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

INCOMING TELETYPE

3 GR DN 1-5-45

139 DN WAR

J G LINDLEY WRA

RETT HORN TO SOLICITOR. NO OBJECTION TO DISCUSSING CONTENTS
SOLICITORGAS MEMORANDUM DEC 14 TO LEE RE INDEMNITY LEGISLATION WITH
EVACUEES OR COMMITTEES IF QUESTION IS RAISED BUT WRITTEN MEMO SHOULD
NOT BE RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION AT THIS TIME.

JOHN PROVINSE ACT DIR WRA WA

CFM 14

*Write Ferguson
re: copy of memo*

John

Mr. Horn retained a copy.

ROUTE TO:

DIRECTOR
LEGAL
RELOCATION
REPORTS
OPERATIONS
FARM
FIRE DEPT
GARAGE

MOTOR POOL
PUBLIC WORKS
SILK SCREEN
COM ANALYSIS
COM SERV
EDUCATION
EVACUEE PROP

FAM COUNSEL
HOSPITAL
POLICE DEPT
PUB WELFARE
RECREATION
ADMIN DIV
AGT CASHIER

FISCAL
MESS DIV
PERSONNEL
PROCUREMENT
PROPERTY
STATISTICS
OFFICE SERV

*To: Wroth
Eng & Public Works
de Folger File*

B

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

JAN 20 1945

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

This letter will confirm our teletype dated January 19, 1945 and discuss projects proposed for construction or the completion of projects now under construction transmitted with your letter of January 8, 1945.

Construction work in progress:

1. Remodeling M. P. Barracks
WPB Serial Number 130965
Completion approved ✓
2. Jr. High School
WPB Serial Number 131213 ✓
Completed
3. Staff Housing Heating
WPB Serial Number 34662 ✓
Completion approved
4. Staff Housing Electric Heaters
WPB Serial Number 130965
Completion approved

Minor construction unauthorized:

5. Washroom-Staff Mess (M.P. Area) Completed ✓
6. Enlarge Windows Main Gate House "
7. Fire Training Tower Completion disapproved. X
This construction does not appear necessary to center operation.
8. Additional Lights Motor Pool Yard
This construction is not authorized. While it appears necessary to center operation, work cannot be done with-



J. G. Lindley --2--

8. Additional Lights Motor Pool Yard (cont'd)

out WRA and WPB approval. Lighting for your Motor Pool area should be kept to the minimum in view of the short time the center will remain open. It is suggested you consider mounting several lights with reflectors on the side of the garage to improve the lighting and as a means of meeting the minimum lighting and cost requirements.

Write and see we propose to erect + where with existing material.

Approved by WPB, but not active:

9. Center Irrigation

WPB Serial Number 88279 ✓

Cancelled

10. Administrative Dormitories

WPB Serial Number 100385 ✓

Cancelled

The cancellation of these projects approved. ✓

9. I do not approve your proposal to retain 1800 l.f. of transite pipe and the pumping equipment now partially installed as a stand-by for additional domestic water supply. The use of domestic water should be kept to the minimum. ✓ All planting in the center should be eliminated and I am confident the present water system will meet the center needs for domestic water. ✓ Pipe pumping and other miscellaneous equipment should be declared surplus as soon as possible. ✓

Applications pending:

11. Increase Depth of Center Wells

Approved WPB 1-8-45

Total Amount \$4,783.85

This work is approved and should be completed as soon as possible. ✓

12. Major Repairs Center Roofs

Estimated cost \$58,890.53

This project is disapproved. The 617 application will not be submitted to the WPB. ✓

J. G. Lindley --3--

12. Major Repairs Center Roofs (cont'd)

Repairs to center building roofs should be kept to the minimum. Some buildings can be abandoned as the relocation gains momentum. Some roofing, nails, shingles and asphalt can be obtained from the surplus at other centers without additional O8 expenditures. ✓

13. Repairs to Center Water System

Estimated cost \$11,212.50

This proposal is disapproved. The 617 application submitted will be withheld in this office. Repairs to your water lines should be made as required under the center maintenance program, using second hand pipe where replacements are found necessary.

14. Repairs to Center Roads

Estimated cost \$5,778.75

This proposed improvement is disapproved. Maintenance work should be kept to the minimum, using power equipment only as required to keep roads and streets in condition and repair consistent with need.

Listed under applications prepared, ready for submission:

15. Addition to Hospital Outpatients Clinic

16. Porch on Hospital Isolation Ward

Final decision will be delayed for the consideration of Dr. Pressman. You will be advised of our decision at a later date. X

17. Motor Pool Wash Rack Building ✓

This project is disapproved.

18. Reconditioning Granada Drain Ditch ✓

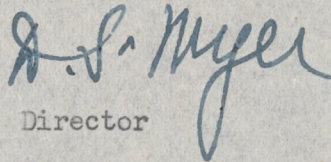
This project is disapproved.

An estimate should be made of the amount of the various kinds of construction material now on hand, and all supplies

J. G. Lindley --4--

not required for center operation should be declared surplus and disposed of at an early date.

Sincerely,


Director

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Y

P
Y

*Report from
Released*

Atwater, California
January 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Thank you ever so kindly for all you did for us, we appreciate it greatly. We arrived safely home at 12 P.M. Monday night. The train was about three hours late in Lamar for we left Lamar 1:45 A.M., arrived in Albuquerque 3:15 P.M., Barstow was 10 A.M. Monday, left Barstow 2:10 P.M. and arrived in Merced 12 P.M. on Monday nite.

We were met at the station by neighbors Tom Miller, Geo. Hunt and Mr. Joseph Cardoga of the Atwater Bank. Everyone has been so helpful and kind to us, we are gradually getting settled. Mr. Hunt waited at the depot from 4:45 till 12 that night. That's what I call a friend. Millers tried to start a fire for us but no electricity at that time so they waited until we came home. Yesterday we had many people come to visit us so didn't get much settled in the house. This morning Mr. Miller has taken Ben to town. Yesterday Mr. Hunt took us to town to buy groceries and while at the store many people came to shake hands and express cheer that we had come home. A few people gawked at us but nothing serious. By this time there should be a good rumor that our train was in a wreck, all wrong for a train the day before did jump the tracks with 4 or 5 slight injuries. Too there should be a hot rumor that our house was burned down, well someone either did try or it was accidental, but a certain Roland Silveria put it out and it has been repaired and alls well. The house was a terrible mess and we have a grand job getting it cleaned, but to our great surprise, we have located a lot of our dishes and things we never thought we'd find. All of our furniture has been returned and in fair shape.

Lunches are advisable on trains but they are not necessary because milk, (plenty) sandwiches, cupcakes, peanuts, donuts, coffee, orange juice, apples and oranges plus a lot of candies are sold on the train. People with babies the steward warms up the milk and will add sugar if wanted. The first day I went to the diner to get milk and have it warmed up. During the mid-day I asked a porter if the diner (kitchen) would warm up some milk for me and he said I don't know. Asked the fella selling the milk and he said, lady, they are too busy, so I gave the baby cold milk without sugar. His diarrhea got worse so next morning tried the diner and the steward said where did you go yesterday, you didn't come back. I told him what the two people said and he said, don't listen to them, you come here anytime you like, just as long as you don't require the stove, it is my duty to see that all the babies have proper food. He gave me a paper cup full of sugar cause he said I might need it. When we left Barstow we had no diner on the train so surely was glad I had the sugar. In Barstow we had time to eat a meal or buy food, in Bakersfield they stopped again, Harvey house was full so we ran to a couple other lunch counters but no sandwiches, just barely got on the train in time only to find out a man was selling sandwiches, coffee, oranges and the like on the train. Tell people not to worry cause the Santa Fe serves sandwiches all

thru the trip. Also inform people who like to start rumors that people with babies do not have to stand up in the train, when too full they add on cars. We 6 had three chairs, not sofa chairs but the regular chairs, all service man and most civilians were very good to us. Even met a sailor on the train whose father taught in the Atwater grammar school. Small world. One sailor bought me a cup of coffee and another one bought Mrs. Miyake a cup of coffee, gave kiddies peanuts, talked to the kiddies all thru the trip till Barstow. He went to L. A. and we changed cars. One sailor kept the entire train people much entertained by his comical ways. While changing cars one person said, here goes Changs gang, but we just ignored him and went on.

Guess it is pretty cold in Amache, but it's plenty cold here too, have plenty of mosquitoes to keep us company. Gotta close now and get this off so that you can check rumors. All are well and really enjoying the wide open spaces, especially the children.

Our fondest regards to all the staff. Will write more later. Think one worker quit but am not sure, Bill Harmon isn't home now, is laid up in a hospital. Will know more later. Thank you again for everything.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Mrs. Yoriko B. Nagai

P.S. Excuse writing, room is still kinda cold.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Room 234 - Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
January 25, 1945

Mr. James B. Lindley

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Directors

FROM: Ariel S. Ballif
Acting Relocation Supervisor
Salt Lake City, Utah

SUBJECT: Shooting at Wells, Nevada

SB

JB

Mr. Joe Masaoka has made a very impartial investigation and has really presented the first real statement of fact concerning the recent shooting at Wells, Nevada. His first-hand information may make this report of value to you in your local paper in meeting false rumors.

JACL INVESTIGATES NEVADA SHOOTING

By Joe Grant Masaoka

WELLS, NEV.---Three Japanese kitchen workers were shot in the local cafe-hotel operated by Karl Nakamura for the past seven months. The shooting occurred after the refusal of Harry Gomi, 59 year-old Issei, who is cook at the cafe to cash a personal check or to lend J. M. Monroe \$20. Monroe had been drinking and Gomi, who had known him for about 23 years, turned down the request.

As ascertained by the JACL Regional Representative Joe Grant Masaoka, J. M. Monroe, 41, of Minidoka, Idaho, brakeman on the Union Pacific freight and passenger line between Wells and Minidoka, shot Harry Gomi, Kyutaro Frank Fujinami, 42 year-old Issei, and Ken Soichi Kikumoto, 37 year-old Hawaii born Nisei in the kitchen of the Wells Hotel-Cafe, Saturday at six p.m., January 20.

The injured men were taken by ambulance to the County seat at Elko, Nevada. When interviewed by Masaoka at the Elko General Hospital, the wounded men indicated that their condition was improving satisfactorily, which was corroborated by the attending physician. Gomi suffered leg and chest wounds, Fujinami was shot in the hip and lower abdomen, and Kikumoto was hit on the thumb when shots from Monroe's .22 target model automatic shattered the knife with which he was cutting meat.

The utterly unwarranted attack has stirred the residents of Wells (population 800), who have made numerous expressions of sympathy to the





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W. R. A. GRANADA
JAN 27 1945
RECEIVED

cafe owner. Deputy Sheriff Murphy of Wells related to Masaoka that about 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, Monroe had sought to have his check cashed but upon being told that the boss was out, then went to the kitchen where he was refused a loan of \$20 by Gomi. Monroe then left the cafe muttering threats.

Several hours later he returned and going to the kitchen entrance fired and wounded the three men without any warning. Another kitchen worker, Tomekichi Shiba escaped injury when he fled through the back door.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy scoffed at newspaper reports of Monroe's claim to amnesia. He conducted JACL Regional Representative Joe Grant Masaoka to Monroe's tracks in the snow and explained how Monroe had made too clever an attempt to conceal his tracks and then had boarded his outbound freight train leaving on scheduled time with his regular crew.

Proceeding to the county seat of Elko where Monroe is now lodged, Masaoka questioned Sheriff C. Smith who emphatically declared that he was going to prosecute Monroe with "assault and intent to kill" and demand the full penalty of the law. The prisoner waived preliminary hearings and will be held for jury trial in the District Court, sometime in May, according to the sheriff. Conviction carries a penalty of from 12 to 20 years.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy of Wells told Masaoka, who had come from Salt Lake City at the request of local Japanese residents, that Monroe was a "consistent trouble maker" and had troubled other business houses at various times. Various aspects of the shooting were investigated by the JACL Regional Representative.

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GRANADA

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Jan. 29, 1945

461 Market Street
San Francisco 5
California

MEMORANDUM TO: J. G. Lindley, Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

This is in reply to the questions raised in your letter of January 16, 1945.

Farm Machinery. State War Boards have jurisdiction over crawler type tractors only. Very few such tractors are available. In making allotments there is no distinction with regard to race, creed, or color, but determination of allotments is made on the basis of availability and the need for the production of essential foods. We understand there is a considerable waiting list of those who already have met the requirements, and that the outlook for delivery even to such people is not bright.

All other types of farm machinery and equipment are on a voluntary rationing basis operated by dealers. The entire farm machinery and equipment supply is critical and it is extremely difficult to obtain not only equipment but replacement parts. We are informed that the basis for determining eligibility is predicated upon the same principle as crawler tractors. Interested persons may obtain from the California State War Board their Letter No. 1705, Priority and Rationing No. 39, Re. Procedure for crawler tractor applications.

Building Materials. The supply situation in regard to lumber is nationally more critical than at any time since Pearl Harbor. The situation will be aggravated this winter, since seasonally this is the time of year of low production. Some areas in the Pacific Northwest, where heavy snowfall has come early in the season, will even produce less lumber than normally.

Applications for lumber may be made to the War Board in the county in which the construction is to be made. They may issue certificates for the following purposes:

A. Farm construction including farm houses, the cost of which does not exceed One Thousand Dollars per farm per calendar year, not more than Two Hundred Dollars of which may be spent on any farm house. The One Thousand Dollar limitation also applies to buildings required for housing seasonal farm laborers. The County Committee must determine that the purposes for which the request is made are essential to the agricultural program..

B. Certificates may also be issued for the rebuilding or restoring of farm buildings (excluding farmhouses) destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, acts of war, or the like, if the cost of rebuilding or restoring is less than \$5,000 provided it is determined by the State AAA Committee that reconstruction is essential to the agricultural program. In any of the above cases, application for a Farmer's Lumber Certificate must be made within 90 days after the date of the loss, otherwise the need cannot be considered to be of emergency nature.

C. Construction necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products, where immediate construction is determined by the State AAA Committee to be essential to the agricultural program.

D. The rebuilding or restoring of a farmhouse damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of war, or the like, if the cost of rebuilding or restoring is less than \$5,000 and if the loss has occurred not more than 90 days prior to the date of filing the application for a Farmer's Lumber Certificate.

E. Maintenance and repair of farm buildings including farmhouses. Certificates may be issued only for essential maintenance and repair needed to make the building habitable or usable for agricultural production.

F. Maintenance and repair of farm implements.

There are some other minor provisions, such as essential fences requiring great strength, as bull paddocks, corrals, etc. Certificates may not be issued for construction or maintenance and repair of off-farm buildings under a Farmer's Certificate.

It should be understood that the issuance of a certificate of need does not assure that the applicant can obtain the material, but depends upon whether the supply allotted to his particular committee has been received, or whether the supply allotted has been exhausted.

For detailed information concerning this matter see the State War Board Letter No. 1698, Construction No. 46 re. Farm Lumber Program.

Any evacuee wishing to know in advance the probability of his being able to obtain machinery or lumber should set forth his situation in detail and address his inquiry to Dave Davidson, Chairman, State Committee, War Food Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, P. O. Box 247, Berkeley 1, California.

(Signed)

V. L. Furth
Acting Assistant Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority

Washington

FEB 1 1945

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: All Project Directors

Attached is a report on the shooting incident in Wells, Elko County, Nevada, on January 20th. It is for such use as you may wish to make of it on the project, but it may not be wise to publicize it unless the incident has resulted in harmful rumors.

Malcolm E. Pitts

Acting Director

Attachments

January 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ariel S. Ballif,
Acting Relocation Supervisor

FROM: LeGrand J. Dunkley
District Relocation Officer

SUBJECT: Investigation of the Shooting in Wells, Elko County,
Nevada Involving Three Japanese, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1945.

Wells, Nevada

Wells Cafe and Hotel managed by Karl A. Nakamura, citizen.

Individuals injured:

Kenneth Kikumoto, Hawaiian born citizen.
Kyutaro Fujinami, alien.
Harry Gomi, alien.

Assailant:

James Monroe, 41, Minidoka Idaho, Union Pacific
Freight and Passenger line operating between
Wells and Minidoka.

The following report was obtained from Elko County Deputy Sheriff
Homer G. Murphy:

Mr. Murphy has been a frequent visitor of the cafe. As a general
rule making one or more visits to talk with the boys during each day.

At 1:30 p.m., January 20, Mr. Murphy was in the cafe when
James Monroe first entered. Monroe asked Harry Gomi, a cook at the
cafe, to cash a personal check. Mr. Gomi refused, stating that the
manager, Mr. Nakamura, was out and that he could not cash a check with-
out his approval. (The Deputy Sheriff stated that Monroe had also
tried to cash his personal check at the grocery store located adjacent

to the cafe and was refused). Monroe then asked Gomi to loan him \$20 and Gomi refused, stating that he did not wish to do this inasmuch as Monroe seemed to be under the influence of alcohol.

It seems that Mr. Gomi and Monroe had known each other for a number of years. Mr. Gomi formerly operated a cafe at Lava Hot Springs where Monroe and family lived. Mr. Gomi is well acquainted with Monroe's parents and other relatives.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy left the cafe about 5:30 p.m. Soon after this time, Mr. Monroe entered again and apparently placed an order for dinner. Karl Nakamura was out at that time, having gone to the grocery store to slice some meat. Only the waitresses and customers were in the front part of the cafe. Mr. Gomi filled the order, but could not see who the waitress was serving. The waitress took the order out to Mr. Monroe and came back to the kitchen with another order which Mr. Gomi proceeded to fill. Immediately the waitress returned the order which had been given to Mr. Monroe stating to Mr. Gomi that the individual was not satisfied. She was followed by Mr. Monroe, who pulled a gun and started shooting at the Japanese. Mr. Gomi raised his arms and shouted "don't shoot, Jimmie", but Monroe disregarded this and shot Gomi in the chest. The three individuals ran to the back door and in their excitement to get out of the door, apparently all three were pushing at once. Mr. Monroe fired the remaining shots into the group. Another bullet struck Mr. Gomi in the leg. Mr. Fujinami was shot in the hip and lower abdomen. Mr. Kikumoto was apparently the first one shot by Mr. Monroe, the bullet hitting the knife with which he was cutting meat and entering his thumb. The injured men were taken by ambulance to the County Seat at Elko, Nevada.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy of Wells was immediately called in as well as Sheriff Charles Smith of Elko. Immediate search was conducted by the Sheriff and Deputy and townspeople for Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe had been very careful in concealing his tracks to the train. However, when search of the town and buildings surrounding the railroad did not disclose him, an individual search was made of the train. All crewmen were questioned about his whereabouts but did not supply any information. The train was searched once more before it departed with no results. The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff were convinced that he was on the train so drove out thirty-five miles, stopped the train and conducted another search without results. Therefore, Sheriff Smith phoned County Sheriff W. W. Lowery at Twin Falls, who searched the train when it arrived at Twin Falls and found Monroe had been hiding under the seat of the engineer. Apparently most of the crew members knew that he was on the train. Monroe was returned to Elko, Nevada, where he was placed in the county jail and bail set at \$2,500 which he could not raise.

I contacted a number of individuals in the town of Wells and was informed by all of them that community sentiment was good and that the Japanese boys were considered very highly by all members of the community. According to what I could find out from both residents of Wells, Elko, and truck drivers operating in that area, the Wells Cafe was the only satisfactory place to eat. The boys had built up a very fine business and were well-known by people in the surrounding

area. Several citizens of Wells expressed the thought that the wrong parties were shot. They felt that it should have been the other way around; Monroe receiving the shots. A number of stories regarding Monroe's previous conduct in the town were related to me but these were not confirmed by Deputy Sheriff Murphy. Citizens of the town stated that Mr. Monroe when sober was a very fine individual but became very mean when under the influence of alcohol.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy related an incident which happened in the cafe some two months previous to the shooting. He said that Monroe came into the cafe, pushed one of the waitresses (caucasian) aside and walked back into the kitchen asking to see Harry Gomi. The Deputy Sheriff immediately went back into the kitchen and told Monroe that the kitchen was no place for him, escorting him to the street. Monroe became quite "huffy" with the Sheriff and was told to calm down or he would be placed in jail.

Deputy Sheriff scoffed at the newspaper reports of Monroe's claim to amnesia, stating that a man in that condition could not possibly have the sense of mind to make the clever attempt to conceal his tracks and board the out bound train, leaving on schedule time with his regular crew.

Elko, Nevada

At Elko, Nevada I talked with a number of citizens of the community as well as the Mayor and representatives of the county and state agencies. They were all very much concerned of the shooting but did not express the sympathy and interest in the case as individuals in Wells.

County Sheriff Smith and myself accompanied by the District Attorney's secretary visited the Japanese boys in the hospital where Sheriff Smith obtained their testimony. A copy of this testimony will be submitted to us by Sheriff Smith.

I asked Mr. Gomi if there had ever been any ill feelings between he and Mr. Monroe during their acquaintance at Wells and Lava Hot Springs, and he said that no unfriendliness existed. In fact, he had in the past considered Mr. Monroe a very good friend.

Sheriff Smith informed me that a number of leading citizens had approached him wondering if he had done the right thing by bringing Monroe to Elko to stand trial for the shooting. Sheriff Smith is very determined that Monroe will stand trial and be convicted of his crime. However, he realized that it is going to be a hard job and that he will be under constant pressure from the community leaders to release Monroe. He indicated that he would appreciate all the help we could give in acquainting the citizens of the community with facts concerning

individuals of Japanese ancestry and the contributions they are making in the war effort.

Trial for Mr. Monroe will probably be held about the first week of April in the District Court at Elko. The District Attorney is out of the city and will not be back for another week. Therefore, definite arrangements could not be made. However, Sheriff Smith stated that as soon as the District Attorney arrived back in Elko, he would discuss matters with him and advise us.

We expect to keep in close contact with the proceedings and assist whenever possible. We feel that the outcome of this trial will have a definite bearing on the future program of the War Relocation Authority and activities of Japanese Americans relocating through out the United States. It might be of interest to you to know that a card was received at the Sheriff's office addressed to Mr. James Monroe and sent from Oakland, California. Contents of the message contained on the card were "You remember Pearl Harbor. We are solidly behind you", signed "A friend". It would appear the forces acting against the policies of relocation of Japanese Americans are also interested in the outcome of Mr. Monroe's trial.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

FEB 9 1945

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

As you know, during the past four months the Ordnance Department of the War Department has spent a great deal of time and money trying to recruit persons of Japanese ancestry for ordnance work in the Tooele, Utah, and the Sioux, Nebraska, Ordnance Depots.

As I indicated to you at the Denver conference, I have been very interested in this program and have been very hopeful that a great many evacuees would avail themselves of the splendid opportunity for family group relocation which these depots seemed to offer.

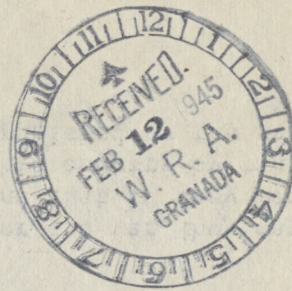
During the past week or two we have reviewed the entire recruiting procedure with the Army to determine whether or not this type of relocation was practical from an evacuee standpoint, and as to whether the program was working satisfactorily from the War Department's standpoint. We now have approximately 130 evacuee families at the Tooele Ordnance Depot and approximately 80 at the Sioux Depot. I am advised by our field representatives and by the Commanding Officers of these two depots that the evacuees have satisfactorily adjusted themselves in their new communities and for the most part are very happy with their relocation. The Commanding Officers are very pleased with the evacuee workers. Their production has been high and they are making a significant contribution to the war effort. They are fitting into the depot community life well and the Ordnance Department's only concern is to obtain four or five hundred more families.

It appears that three factors have been the principal stumbling blocks in the way of an increased recruiting program:

(1) Annoyance on the part of the evacuee because he is required to fill out a PSQ and submit it for special PMGO clearance before he can accept this type of employment.

(2) Fear on the part of aliens that after the war they may lose their residence status in this country and that if they have materially contributed to the war effort of this country by taking such jobs as the ordnance work, they will be punished by the Japanese Government.





TO THE DIRECTOR, W. R. A. GRANADA
FROM THE DIRECTOR, W. R. A. GRANADA
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

(3) Fear on the part of the evacuees that they will not receive fair treatment at the depots, living conditions will not be satisfactory for families or that they simply cannot make enough money to sustain themselves and their family satisfactorily.

In regard to the first point, the Ordnance Department in Washington has just advised me that applicants who are free to travel anywhere within the United States will be accepted for such employment exactly the same as any other citizen applying for ordnance employment. This means that any person of Japanese ancestry who has not been excluded from the evacuated area may show up at the gate of the depot and make application the same as any other person, and that special pre-clearance will no longer be necessary before the applicant can be employed. If further investigation or checking is deemed necessary it will be done on a post-clearance basis as is done with any other applicant. We believe this decision of the Ordnance Department is a very important step in returning evacuees to the same status as any other American citizen or law-abiding alien.

As to the alien's fear of what might happen to him if he assists in our war effort, unfortunately, there is no written guarantee that can be given. However, there are several salient points which I think should be pointed out to him. Next to serving in the armed forces this is about as important a war job as any person could do. It is very unlikely that any person making such a contribution would be discriminated against in this country after the war is over. The Commanding Officers of the depots have indicated that after these persons have served satisfactorily for six months, whenever they quit they will be given a personal letter of recommendation signed by the Commanding Officer indicating the importance of the bearer's war contribution. This should prove a very valuable asset in seeking post-war security in this country.

In regard to the questions raised about the evacuees' treatment at the depots and their ability to make a satisfactory living, I believe that the experiences of the relocated persons at the depots will best tell the story. I suggest that a committee of three responsible individuals be chosen by the Relocation Planning Commission and the Project Director to visit the depot which is recruiting at your center. This committee can go and bring back first-hand information as to how the people now relocated there are faring.

If you believe such an investigatory trip is desirable from your project standpoint this letter will authorize you to send three representatives at Government expense and to pay subsistence en route. I suggest also that one individual in the Relocation Division be made responsible for depot recruiting and that that individual accompany the committee so that he will have complete information. Arrangements for the trip should be made through the appropriate Area Supervisor; Mr. Ray Haight, Salt Lake City, in the case of the Tooele Depot, and Mr. Everett Lane, Denver, in the case of the Sioux Depot. Each Area

Supervisor will appoint a member of his staff to work with the depots on recruitment and on problems which might arise at the point of relocation.

It is expected that this representative and such ordnance depot representatives as you deem desirable will visit your center from time to time to give additional factual information on relocation opportunities at the depots.

Many evacuees have indicated that they do not wish to return to their former homes on the West Coast until after the war, or that they do not wish to make a definite decision on where to relocate until after the war. This relocation opportunity affords a splendid chance for them to resume family living on a comfortable scale and to save some money for post-war relocation.

The Ordnance Department has shown a great interest in the evacuees and has taken every precaution to see that they are treated fairly and are accepted within the respective communities. The work they are offering is of utmost importance to the war effort. It is our chance to further this important work and at the same time to satisfactorily place a great many families.

I will appreciate your making a special effort to put this opportunity before your evacuee population. Our field offices and the ordnance representatives will contact you concerning specific recruiting procedures and center visits. I am attaching an informational sheet which the Ordnance Department has prepared on deferments for ordnance workers. The Army will send you a supply. While I do not believe your personnel should try to sell these jobs on the basis of deferments, they should supply interested evacuees with the Army's factual information sheet.

Sincerely,

D. C. Myer
Director

Attachment (1)

INFORMATION ON DEFERMENT

1. At the time of selection of the prospective employee, the WRA Center and/or the WRA Regional Office will advise the Commanding Officer of the prospective employing establishment, giving: (a) name of employee, (b) number in his family for whom housing must be provided, (c) name, number and address of his Selective Service Local Board, (d) current Selective Service classification, and (3) time and place of travel by train in order to provide transportation from railroad station to Ordnance establishment. NOTE: It is highly desirable that permission to change employment from WRC to essential War Work be secured from the Selective Service Local Board prior to making the change. In the cases of men deferred for agricultural activities (III-C or II-c) it is mandatory that such prior permission be secured. At the time applicant is advising the Local Board of the change of occupation, a statement as to the new job and the contribution to the war effort in an essential activity could be included.

2. The Ordnance establishment will provide the necessary form by which the applicant will notify his Selective Service Local Board of change of address and job, before leaving the Center. The Center Relocation Staffs will assist the applicant in accomplishing this form and mailing same to the proper Selective Service Local Board.

3. At the time the man arrives at the Ordnance establishment, the Commanding Officer will so advise the Selective Service Local Board, and that a request for occupational deferment has been sent to the appropriate War Department Regional Deferment Committee.

4. The Commanding Officer of the Ordnance establishment will forward the request for occupational deferment to the appropriate War Department Regional Deferment Committee, prepared in accordance with current regulations. He will also maintain a tickler file showing current Selective Service status, on which appropriate subsequent action may be taken. The employee must advise the Commanding Officer or his designated representative of any change or continuance of such status.

5. Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps on inactive status, or men under age 26 may be employed by the establishment to the date of induction. No deferment from military service will be requested for men in these groups.

6. Applicants currently classified in 4-F or 1-A (L) regardless of age are eligible for employment provided they can pass the necessary physical examinations required for all munitions handlers. Requests for occupational classification will be forwarded promptly to the appropriate War Department Regional Deferment Committee pursuant to current instructions.

7. It should be noted that the maximum period of deferment or occupational classification is 6 months and it is necessary to file new request at least three weeks prior to expiration of any period of deferment or occupational classification.

NOTE: As "Munition Handler" is included on the War Department List of Key positions (Deferment Memo. No. 22, OSW, 16 Oct. 1944), the employing establishment will endeavor to secure his occupational deferment under current procedures. NOTE: Government employees, who are acceptable for general military service, under age 26 and men who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps are not eligible for deferment.

[illegible]

2. members of the registered business clubs on business grounds of men

1. The commanding officer of the aircraft establishment will forward

3. At the time the said officers of the Singapore Department, the

5. The organisms experiment with biology are necessarily lowly

1. At the time of separation of the broadcast employee the MNU

See letter to
William Meyer dated
March 9 - 1945
att Rex Lee -

See file
Service copy
if needed

Regarding dilemma on
rejections - 8 applic made
3 rejects to date and
5 not heard from

Gave letter (copy my file)
to Mr. Rogers & Mr.
Donahue from Sioux &
Guley on 7/18/45

Kwidel

October

15

7-B
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

FEB 12 1945

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

It is encouraging that the present Granada Community Council has begun its activities in a spirit of cooperation with the administration. I think we may anticipate that the Council is going to be a most important segment of community life in the shaping and molding of attitudes toward center closing and relocation. It is also the group through which we can develop feelings of mutual confidence and understanding throughout the entire evacuee population.

It is with this thought in mind that I would suggest that you have frequent and regular informal discussions with the Executive Committee and the Council. Such discussions would be for the purpose of developing in greater detail the thinking and planning of the Authority to assist families in relocation. They would also serve to keep you informed of evacuee attitudes and problems and enable us to make a more understanding approach.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer
Director



B

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

MAR 7 1945

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Reports from the centers indicate that prior to receiving Admin. Notice No. 222 and the Provinse letter of February 19, on school closing procedures some centers had contemplated closing all adult and vocational activities at the time the elementary and secondary schools are closed. Any legitimate movement that aids relocation is worthy of consideration and from time to time we should plan to eliminate certain center activities which are not essential to center operation or which do not contribute to relocation.

However, successful relocation involves more than just leaving the center and the WRA has an obligation to give every possible aid in relocation planning. As indicated in previous communications, we believe that the adult-vocational education programs can be adapted to provide needed relocation information. You will note that our budget requests included provisions permitting retention of certain personnel in the education section who might contribute to this program.

It will be desirable to readapt the program, eliminating those activities which do not contribute to the general relocation aims and placing added emphasis on activities which do so contribute. Short term intensive courses or conference and discussion groups can be so organized that they do not contribute to a feeling of permanency on the part of the participants. In some instances it may be desirable to designate the revised program as a "Short Term Adjustment Program," or a "Resettlement Adjustment Program" rather than use the older Adult-Vocational titles.

We believe that this program will be valuable as an aid in relocation planning and that you will wish to take the necessary steps to make it effective as soon as feasible.

Sincerely,

Walden E. Pitts

Acting Director





WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: James G. Lindley, Project Director
and All Center Residents

Date: March 28, 1945

From: Lloyd A. Garrison

Subject: Relocation of Students

Many parents are delaying their plans for relocation because they believe that it is unwise to move their children to new schools at this time or because they prefer to wait to see whether or not the schools in the coast area would accept their children without difficulty.

When it became known that evacuees would return to their former homes, the U. S. Commissioner of Education requested the State Superintendents of Schools in California, Oregon, and Washington to begin plans to take evacuee children back into the public schools without difficulty. State Superintendent Dexter of California, then called a meeting of city, county, and state school officials to discuss this problem. These officials are now making every effort to make sure that the schools in these states welcome the boys and girls from the centers.

For your information some excerpts of letters from Amache families who have gone outside are quoted. They indicate that these school children have been taken in without difficulty and that residents need have no fear of discrimination in schools.

Sacramento, March 1

"My children have started school from Monday and they are getting along fine."

Atwater, March 16

This rather long letter about the schools describes the difficulties of two families because two different school districts both wanted their children. "Now we are having a squabble between two schools trying to claim the children's attendance.---We have thought it all over and am very glad the two schools aren't trying to kick us out but trying to gain our children."

Chula Vista, March 10

This is the only letter reporting any difficulty but it does show how the problem was solved. "When the children started back to school the principal, teachers and the other children were leaning backward to make things pleasant but the city superintendent made quite a 'stink'. However this has all been ironed out as a group of my friends---went to bat calling the count superin-

tendent, F. B. I., Army Intelligence, etc. and really made it hot for our opposition.---the Federal men paid him a visit made him walk the carpet."

Many favorable reports have been received from schools in other areas. A report from Dayton, Ohio is quite typical. "The children have gotten along very nicely in school both in Cincinnati and in Dayton.---The school children are all for them and they get so thrilled of going to such a big school."

All evidence points to the fact that schools everywhere are ready to receive your children and that in nearly every case friendly treatment can be expected. No parent should hesitate to make relocation plans because of school children. In fact, it would be extremely wise for many children to change schools at the earliest possible date.

If all families wait until school is out the schools in California are going to find themselves suddenly burdened with large numbers of evacuee pupils next September. It would be much better for some families to move soon taking their places gradually in the schools. Large city schools may absorb many evacuee children easily. This may not be the case in small towns and in rural schools. The movement of small groups during the rest of this school year will make friendly relationships much more certain.

Since the beginning of the war thousands of families have moved all over the United States. Schools are now prepared to take care of new students without questions and without difficulty. Evacuee children moving to new schools anywhere are accepted just as hundreds of thousands of other children have been as their parents moved from job to job and from one military post to another.

Former Amache pupils have good records in schools wherever they have gone. They are accepted in a friendly spirit wherever they go. The Amache schools extend every effort to make the change of schools easy. There is not justification, except in the case of pupils who expect to graduate from our high school in June, for the delay of relocation plans because children are in schools.

Lloyd A. Garrison
Lloyd A. Garrison
Superintendent of Education

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

May 7, 1945

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

GR:PR:WJH

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director ✓
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On May 10 we will have finished our first family counseling program. We will immediately begin the second program paying particular attention to families who are unable to develop a sound plan without intensive counseling assistance.

Supplementing this phase of our program we intend to use a group approach. We have, in a small way, developed such an approach with groups from Sebastopol, Walnut Grove and the Livingston-Cortez group. A study of our remaining population indicates that the same approach with many other groups might pay dividends.

We have completed studies of groups from Ceres, Modesto, Courtland, Yuba City, Broderick, Marysville and Woodland. Check lists of residents from these communities have been sent to the relocation officers serving the territories.

We now plan to call meetings of the various groups in Terry Hall. An evacuee committee will be appointed (or elected) to represent the group. As each family has already been assigned to relocation adviser, no changes will be made in those assignments.

In no case will we urge any family, or any group, to return to the Pacific coast. We do believe the group approach will generate some activity among a large number of residents who are



page 2

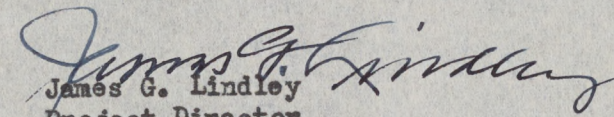
not inclined to be too enthusiastic about returning to a normal way of life.

We do not believe it will be necessary, or advisable to use the same approach with our Los Angeles group.

In addition to the towns listed above, we have homogenous groups from Turlock, Tudor, Loomis, Colusa, Petaluma and Santa Rosa. Several other communities furnished smaller groups that are largely intact. Sacramento might be considered for group counseling.

If initial meetings indicate this idea to be sound, we will push it for all it is worth during the summer months.

Very truly yours,


James G. Lindley
Project Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

June 11, 1945

Mr. Walter J. Knodel
Relocation Program Officer
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Knodel:

I have interviewed a number of representative people in the center regarding the suggested plan of having a representative from the Washington WRA staff come to the center to work with locality groups such as Walnut Grove, Livingston, Cortez and others. In a number of instances, reactions to the suggestion was at first favorable. On further discussion, however, it became evident that this attitude was based on the assumption or hope that the said representative (since he was from Washington) would have the authority to command acceptance by the West Coast locality, to arrange housing on a large scale by government edict, etc. One individual suggested that if the representative sent to the West Coast community and told them that they either had to make room for the evacuee and stop terroristic tactics, or the army will take over, that that would solve the problem. But when the various individuals interviewed considered further that the Washington representative would probably have no more authority than anyone else, their interest flagged. It was even suggested that he might do more harm than good in localities on the West Coast as they might resent his interference. It was possible that West Coast localities might be more apt to accept former evacuee residents whom they know and be willing to help them work out their individual problems than they would a stranger, especially a WRA representative whom they feel is to blame for the present situation by trying to return evacuees before the war is over.

In discussing the Walnut Grove problem with Dr. Terami, he was favorably impressed with the idea of a Washington man helping them. However, he felt that the said representative should begin his work in Walnut Grove in developing favorable public sentiment rather than in the center. The problem there is the fact that so many Filipinos are occupying the homes formerly occupied and many of them owned by the evacuees, and the evacuees are more afraid of them than they are of any other group on the coast. His suggestion was that the



Mr. Walter J. Knodel-2-June 11, 1945

representative contact Mr. Gonzalez of Stockton, President of the Filipino Federation, and enlist his cooperation. He felt that if Mr. Gonzalez went to Walnut Grove and talked to his people that this would accomplish more good than anything else. He also felt that the evacuees themselves would have no influence with Mr. Gonzalez, but that a representative of the Federal Government would. His second suggestion was that after the Filipino difficulty was settled and plans were made for them to evacuate the former evacuee community peaceably, that WRA could help in establishing a hostel in the M.E. Church in Walnut Grove, and there would probably be fifteen families ready to go back.

Mr. Robinson's letter to the Walnut Grove group has confused the issue and delayed resettlement. Where 10 families were planning to go back before, now only two families are certain of returning within the next six weeks. The rest plan to wait and see what report they receive from these two families before they make up their minds. Mr. Robinson's statement that no evacuees should return until all their houses were vacant, definitely threw a scare into the group.

It seems to the evacuee that WRA's thinking regarding resettlement is directed toward the residents in the center to propagandize them or persuade them to action, when they feel that WRA's role should be directed toward localities in California to insure acceptance, protection, and in general to pave the way for their return. In other words the evacuee feels that the problem does not lie in the center but does lie in the outside community especially the West Coast. As long as there is no clear cut acceptance or rejection by the West Coast communities, residents from those localities will continue to show an ambivalent attitude toward their return.

One Modesto block in the center is fourth or fifth lowest in population. They are moving rapidly to areas other than the West Coast. This may be due to a clear cut conviction that Modesto is unfavorable to their return. Modesto was not favorable to Japanese before evacuation, many stores would not sell to them. Also there is a Naval Hospital there which has been used effectively to instill fear in the evacuees from Modesto of harm by the inmates. As a result they are released from the ambivalent situation of trying to decide whether to go back or not. That is they have decided not to go back, so they are free to plan to go elsewhere convinced that things will

Mr. Walter J. Knodel-3-June 11, 1945

continue to be unfavorable in Modesto. If other localities presented as concrete and understandable a public sentiment whether it is favorable or unfavorable many people could resolve their resettlement problem more easily and quickly.

The Walnut Grove situation may soon result in a similar clear-cut attitude of an unfavorable nature which will release the Walnut Grove residents to plan on an individual basis to go elsewhere. Walnut Grove community lies on both sides of a river. The Caucasian community is on the north bank of the river while the Japanese and Chinese communities were on the south side of the river. The two latter maintained separate communities with separate business districts. Since evacuation, the Filipinos have moved into the Japanese section. Resettlement means displacement of the segregated Filipinos. Two or three evacuee families going back to reside in a segregated community cut off from the Caucasian community by a river offers to the evacuee's mind many dangers. He says many things could happen to him in the segregated Filipino district before the Caucasians on the other side of the river would hear about it. He feels that it is necessary to get the cooperation of the Filipino before any evacuees are able to return. He feels that infiltration in this case is inadvisable and dangerous.

Yours truly,

J. R. McFarling
J. Ralph McFarling
Community Analyst

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO
June 16, 1945

In reply, refer to;
RL:JGL:WK:nt

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
Barr Bldg.
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Rex Lee

Dear Mr. Myer:

This letter is in further reference to Mr. Lee's teletype, dated June 7, 1945, in regard to detailing a member of the Washington Staff of the Relocation Division to the Granada Center, to work on locality groups.

Mr. Walter J. Knodel, my Relocation Program Officer, has been working very closely with the community analyst on the feasibility of the plan. He is in receipt of a report from the community analyst, dated June 11, on this subject. I am attaching a copy to this letter for your information.

I believe the report to be accurate and very well done. It also represents my thoughts on the subject relating to the existing situation.

Very truly yours,

James O. Lindley
Project Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

INCOMING TELETYPE

147 GR DN 6-7-45 DENVER COLO
J G LINDLEY GR

REURTEL CONVERSATION WITH WALTER 6-4-45 PLAN TO SEND WOLTER OUT TO WORK WITH YOU ON LOCALITY GROUPS WITH POSSIBLE TEMPORARY RESE-
ETTLEMENT IN FARM LABOR AND CANNING LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS IF CALIFORNIA
RETURN NOT POSSIBLE BEACUSE OF LEASES. VERY ANXIOUS TO WORK
INTENSIVELY ON LOCALITY GROUPS. WOLTER WILL LEAVE WASHINGTON THIS
WEEKEND AND WILL WIRE YOU TIME OF ARRIVAL.

H R LEE WRA

ROUTE TO:

DIRECTOR
LEGAL
RELOCATION
REPORTS
OPERATIONS
FARM
FIRE DEPT
GARAGE

MOTOR POOL
PUBLIC WORKS
SILK SCREEN
COM ANALYSIS
COMM SERV
EDUCATION
EVACUEE PROP

FAM COUNSEL
HOSPITAL
POLICE DEPT
PUB WELFARE
RECREATION
ADMIN DIV
AGT CASHIER

FISCAL
MESS DIV
PERSONNEL
PROCUREMENT
PROPERTY
STATISTICS
OFFICE SERV

Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado
October 25, 1945

GR:OP:WMF

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

Referring to the matter of the Amache cemetery, we have given this study and are still of the opinion that the ground should be permanently dedicated. Please refer to my letter to you for attention of Mr. John Provinse dated July 5th.

The cemetery occupies approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres within Section 14 on which lies the center proper. The entire section is a sand hill and the land itself never suitable for other than very poor grazing has been disturbed by grading for original construction to a point which obviates its usefulness for former purpose for some years to come. Therefore, no detriment can accrue to the value of the land by reason of the presence of the cemetery.

The center is now ready for surplus and we are excluding from the declaration the cemetery area, a description and map of which are transmitted herewith in duplicate. There are no ashes remaining in the columbarium. The interments are 8 infants, mostly stillborn, and 3 adults, two of which as we previously stated had no close friends or known relatives.

Mr. Johnson, Assistant Director in charge of Community Activities, has stated the following:

- (1) That from the outset the people of the center were given to understand that the cemetery plot would be the last resting place of their dead.
- (2) That there has been no indication of interest by anyone and it would be impossible to secure acceptance of the remains elsewhere if disinterment was attempted.
- (3) That our failure previously to secure acceptance of bodies by other cemeteries is an indication of the same problem now.

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
October 25, 1945
Page Two

- (4) That the circumstances do not warrant the expense which would necessarily accrue to the government.

We are, therefore, requesting that the necessary steps be taken to dedicate officially the cemetery consistent with the requirement applicable thereto.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

Enclosure

cc: Johnson ✓

Granada

VF

MULTIPLE TO GO TO SF SU DN LA NO CG CV NY SE

10-16-45 3P

211 SF WAR -- C F MILLER WRA SF

8 SU WAR -- R B HAIGHT WRA SU

258 DN WAR -- E R LANE WRA DN

376 LA WAR -- P G ROBERTSON WRA LA

35 NO WAR -- J H LEWIS WRA NO

247 CG WAR -- P O ROSS WRA CG

328 CV WAR -- R M CULLUM WRA CV

403 NY WAR -- H S CHOATE WRA NY

281 SE WAR -- H S FISTERE WRA SE

FOLLOWING RELEASE JUST RECEIVED GRON GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER.
QUOTE. GRANADA WENT OUT OF BUSINESS ON OCT 15, SCHEDULED DATE FOR THE
FIRST WRA PROJECT CLOSURE, JAMES G LINDLEY, PROJECT DIRECTOR, ANNOUNCED.
THE MAJORITY OF THE LAST GROUP TO LEAVE WENT TO SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
ON TWO ALL EVACUEE RAILWAY COACHES. MANY OF THE 126 HAD EXPRESSED A
DESIRE TO RETURN EARLIER BUT WAITED FOR HOUSING TO BECOME AVAILABLE
IN THAT LOCALITY ON OCT 17. NO EVACUEE LEFT AMACHE WITHOUT TEMPORARY
OR PERMANENT HOUSING HAVING BEEN PROVIDED AT HIS DESTINATION. DEPAR-
TURES FROM THE COLORADO CENTER HAVE BEEN WITHOUT INCIDENT OR DISORDER.
A TOTAL OF NEARLY 10,000 EVACUEES HAD BEEN INDUCTED INTO THE GRANADA
PROJECT SINCE AUGUST 1942 WHEN THE FIRST GROUP ARRIVAL FROM THE MERCED
ASSEMBLY CENTER. UNQUOTE.

OTTIS PETERSON WRA WA

DM 315P

1ST LINE RECEIVED FROM RPT RECEIVED FROM



TENTATIVE
30th

AUSTRIAN
KIWANIS