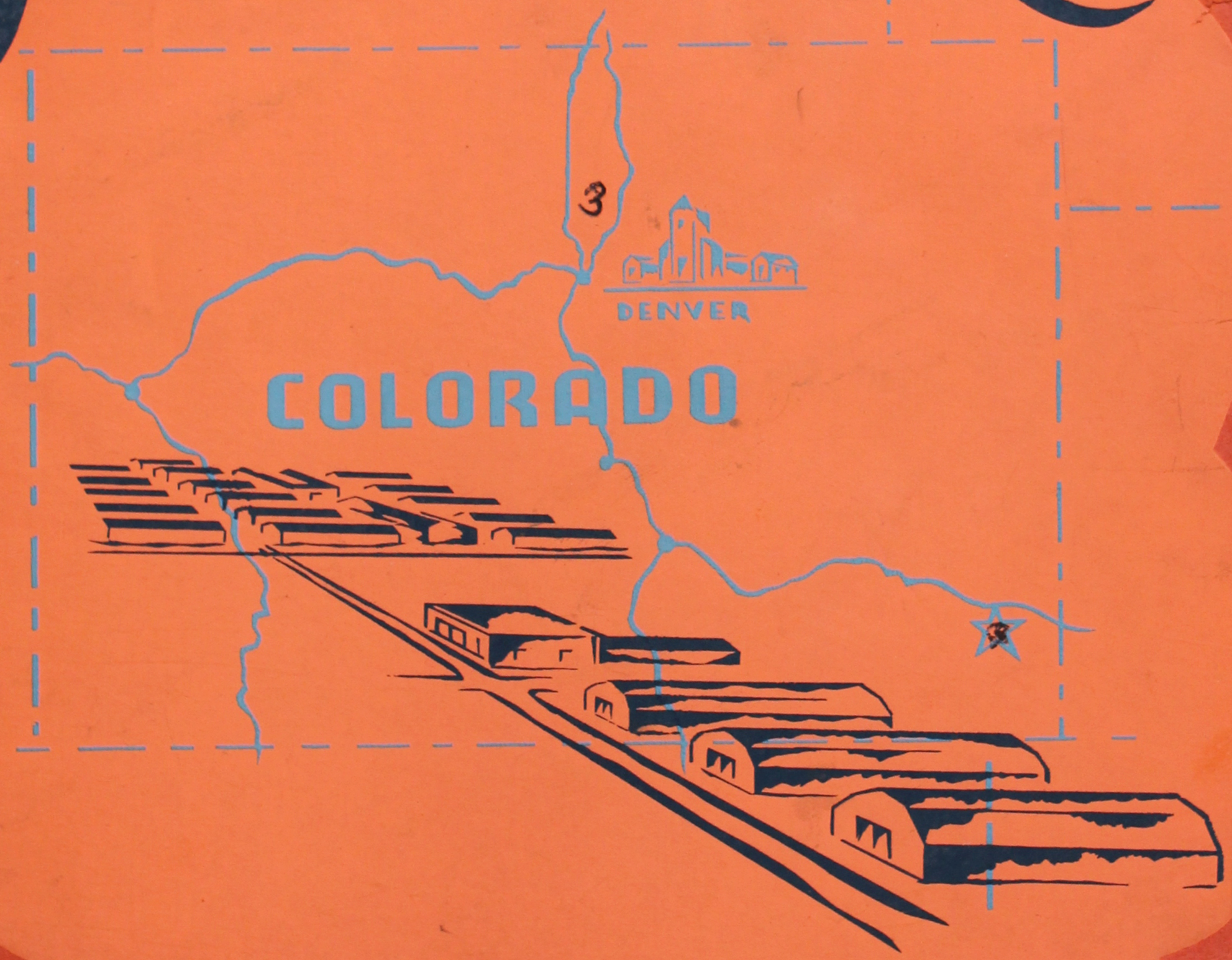
Amache



COVER DESIGN by AMACHE SILK SCREEN

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Amache

A M A C H E

The Granada Relocation Center is named after Amache, beautiful daughter of Ochi-nee (meaning one-eyed), chief of the Cheyenne Indian tribe which roamed these wind-swept prairies and pitched their tepees amongst the cottonwoods along the Arkansas River.

It was in 1863 that John W. Prowers for whom the county is named, wooed and married Amache and became heir to almost two-third of the land along the Arkansas River from Lamar to Las Animas. Specializing in cattle raising, he became fabulously wealthy and at the time of his death was said to be worth a million and half dollars.

Amache's daughter-in-law, Mrs. John W. Prowers Jr., a gracious, silver-haired lady, is still living in Lamar, Colorado.

FOREWORD

The year 1942 witnessed an event unprecedented in the long epic of America.

Immediately after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent declaration of war, irresistible machinery went into operation starting a chain of events which finally culminated in the complete removal of all Japanese, both citizens and aliens alike from the west coast.

The first inkling of things to come was a letter to the President on February 13, 1942, from the Pacific Coast congressional delegation recommending the removal from strategic areas all persons of Japanese ancestry.

On February 19, by Executive order, the president authorized the military commander to prescribe certain areas from which any or all persons may be excluded. Under this authorization Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command, on March 2, issued a proclamation designating military areas in the state of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona from which the Japanese, both aliens and citizens were to be evacuated.

On March 14, the Wartime Civil Control Administration was established to supervise the vast evacuation program. It was through this office that the Japanese disposed of their properties, received their instructions and were ushered into the various assembly centers prior to their exodus further inland.

An executive order (9102) issued on March 18 created the War Relocation Authority, a non-military agency which is at present working on a long-range program of permanently relocating the

evacuees. There are ten of these projects, two each in California, Arizona and Arkansas, one each in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado.

The Granada Relocation Center was officially opened on August 27, 1942, with the arrival of the first contingent from Northern California, mostly consisting of Sutter county, Yolo county, Stanislaus county, Merced county and part of Sacramento county, around the Delta Region. Subsequently on September 19, groups from southwest of Los Angeles county arrived, completing the project's occupation on September 30.

With these few words of introduction, it is hoped that this pamphlet may, to some degree, enlighten the public on the many activities within the project and attempt to symbolize the earnest operation of the War Relocation Authority, in permanently resettling the evacuees into normal American communities as rapidly as possible.

Documentation Section
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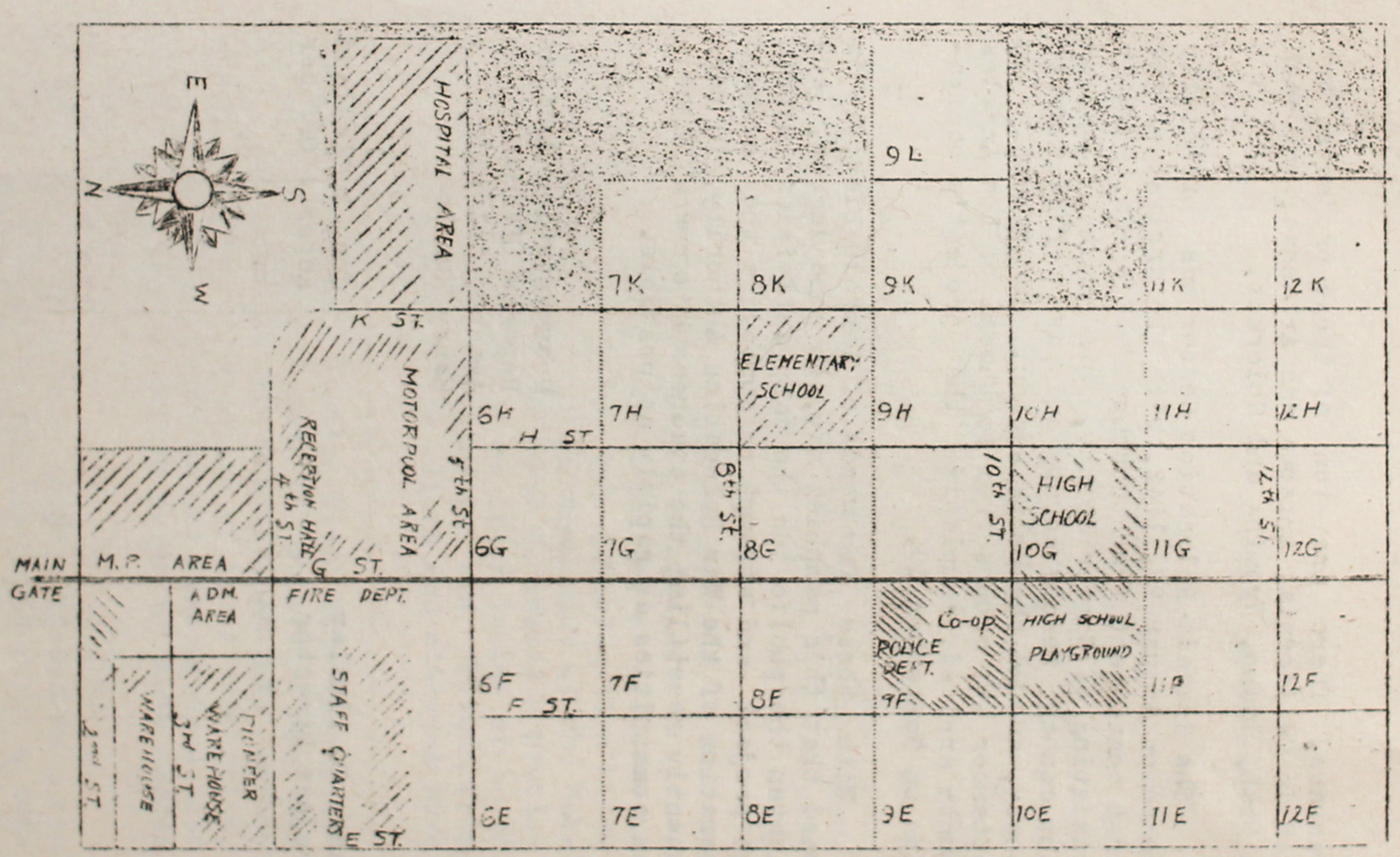
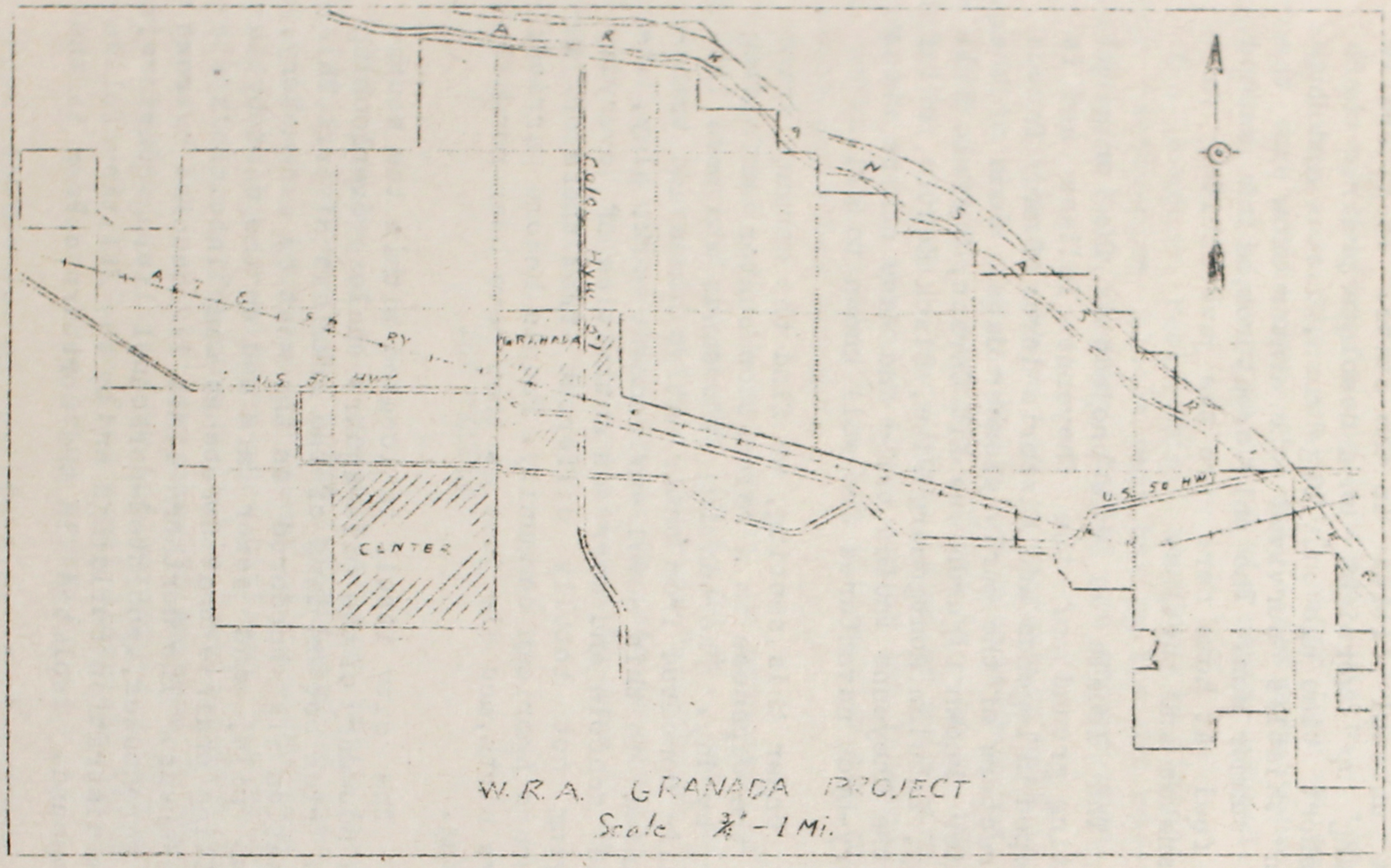


GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

SCALE 1" = 800'



W.R.A. GRANADA PROJECT
Scale 3/4" - 1 Mi.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is Amache, Colorado. It is one of the most unusual cities in the State. It literally sprang up overnight on a desolate prairie where a short time ago only sagebrush, cactus and Russian thistles survived the winter snow and the hot summer sun. The only creatures which seemed to feel at home here were the jackrabbits, rattlesnakes and turtles.

The locale of this project is the original hunting ground of the Cheyenne Indians and is steeped in legends and historic lores of many famous characters of the early pioneer days. Some of the better known figures are Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill Cody, Zebulon Montgomery Pike, Black Kettle, chief of the Cheyenne Indian tribe and many others whose story-book adventures are well known to all.

Under this setting, we find the strange drama of the Japanese in a relocation center unfolding day by day. The teeming thousands who were literally uprooted from their native homes and transplanted to this novel environment work, play, attend schools and carry on activities of everyday living not totally different from those of an average American community. People become married, give birth,and die just as they have been normally doing.

The city itself is located within the southern boundary of the mile-square enclose overlooking the rich bottom land of the Arkansas River. This location is bordered on the west by a cemetery, dump pile, and sewer farm and on the east by a rolling prairie that stretches away into the state of Kansas. The northern limit is occupied by rows of warehouses,appointed-personnel living quarters, administration buildings and by the Military Police compound. Isolated in the northern corner is the

center's up-to-date hospital, gleaming white against the dusty background with its three black smoke stacks reaching into the empty sky.

The one distinguishing landmark, visible ten miles away, is the project's water tank whose orange and white checkered wall rises seventy-two feet above the highest point of the center ground.

The evacuee residential section is divided into twenty-nine blocks each having its own community mess hall, laundry, toilet and shower room.

In addition, there is a recreation hall in each block. Some of these halls are used as churches, or other emergency purposes. There is also an information office in each block, some of which are located at the north or south end of the laundry, to which the residents go for information and to contact the Block Manager.

Every one of these blocks is composed of twelve identical barracks 120 by 20 ft., each of which is divided into six one-room "apartments." Every family with seven persons or less is assigned to one of these rooms and allowed to make it as homelike as possible.

THE PEOPLE

The people of this project make an interesting study. There are 6,550 inhabitants of whom one-half are American citizens. A year ago two-thirds of the residents were citizens, but many have left Amache for more suitable American cities or farms. The non citizens came to America in the early 1900's as laborers and merchants. Of the total almost half are from rural districts while the other half are from urban areas.

From southwest of California, representing

the urban people of Los Angeles area, came merchants, doctors, lawyers, scientists, jewelers, optometrist, gardeners, landscape artists, hotel and restaurant operators, salesmen and clerks. Their activities in the business field embraced practically every phase of American life.

The preponderance of rural people came from northern California, representing the vast farming sections of California's central valleys and the San Francisco Bay area. They are the hardy pioneer stock who through years of hardship and toil developed California's agriculture to the peak of its productivity and efficiency.

Too often the Japanese are pictured merely as domestic servants. Actually only 15 per cent of the evacuees had been engaged in this occupation. Ten per cent of the evacuees were engaged in professional and managerial jobs, 13 per cent in clerical and sales jobs, 40 per cent in agricultural, 16 per cent in semi-skilled work and 6 per cent in unskilled work.

The proportion of nisei (U.S. citizens) who have graduated from high schools and colleges in this country is strikingly larger than the proportion of the general population in the U.S. Consequently, a larger number of nisei are qualified to fill skilled, technical and professional jobs. All these and more constitute the population of Amache.

RELIGION

The organization of religious activity within the Amache center is unique. In spite of the fact that residents have come from scattered sections of the coast and from all denominations, there are only two large churches--the Christian Union Church and the Buddhist church.

The Christian church is made up of Protestant denomination--mainly Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian. Their total membership approximates 2,000 with ten ordained ministers who take turn conducting services each Sunday in both English and Japanese. Sunday school is held each week for children and for young Christian groups, who meet in Terry Hall, one of the public meeting places located in the school district. The older members meet in 7H and 10H recreation halls.

The next largest group are those of the Buddhist faith. Their total membership approximates 800 with two priests who conduct services each Sunday in two different places, at 7G and 12G recreation buildings. The Sunday school for children and the young Buddhist Association, meets separately from the older group which holds its worships service on Sunday afternoons. Services for the elders are held in a typical oriental pattern, but English services are conducted for nisei.

Other groups are the Nichirens and the Catholics. The Nichiren is a branch of the Buddhist faith, that holds services each Sunday. The Catholics hold their mass services on Saturday mornings, officiated by a Father who resides in a neighboring community and visits the center every week for this purpose.

In addition another new religious organization is Seicho-No-Iye which holds services every Sunday afternoon. Seicho-No-Iye believes in "Truth of Life."

The Holliness church and the Seventh Day Adventists also hold regular services of their own.

* * * * *

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

The central executive and legislative body of this center is the community council composed of one representative from each of the twenty-nine blocks. They are elected by popular vote, from their respective blocks by residents who are 18 years of age or over. The twenty-nine blocks are again divided into five districts and a councilman residing in each of this section is chosen as a member of the council's executive committee.

The community council is charged with the prescription of ordinances, regulations, and laws governing community life within the center. A judicial commission of eight members appointed by the community council is composed of three members of the administrative personnel and five center residents who hear and try cases centering around violation of local regulations.

BLOCK ADMINISTRATION

Each block has a block manager nominated by residents and appointed by the project director. The manager handles all matters pertaining to administration. The block manager has no "static" duties to perform but the following general instruction guides his daily routine, such as: handling the requests on housing, heating and household supplies; assisting the family in case of death in making all needed arrangements; relaying announcements and instructions from administrative sources, and also to advise the personnel director on employment.

In each block a personnel director maintains and supervises the population and occupational records file. His weekly report contains the nec-

essary information to simplify labor recruiting, to assure proper feed distribution, to keep closer check on individuals leaving and entering this center, and to record vital statistics.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Various forms of recreation and creative pastime are offered the evacuees through clubs and organizations created by the people themselves. For the elder men, there are goh, shogi (Japanese chess), woodcarving, reading, mah jong, and poem-writing clubs. As for the women, there are flower-making, dress-making, knitting, weaving and crocheting circles.

The younger people, under the supervision of the recreation department, hold talent shows, movies, dances, ping-pong tournament, wrestling, song-fests, folk dances, softball, baseball, football, badminton, and basketball games. The latter two are played at the Amache High School gymnasium. The field where football and baseball is held is located at the 10F lot. Several outside games in baseball, football and basketball had been played, sponsored by the recreation department. The Amache High School has their own school intramural league and has had a number of successful outside high school games.

Movies are scheduled to change twice a week, and are alternately performed at the various block mess halls each night. Many informal groups are made up from those who have common interests in such subjects as radio, bridge, painting, writing, literature, model building and music. Musically talented people have formed several dance bands which have performed at various social functions.

Among the well-known organizations which are

cooperating in national programs is the Amache Blue Star Mother's Club. This club was organized by all the mothers whose sons are serving in the United States Armed Forces. Their purpose is to entertain soldiers on furlough, help to sell War Bonds and stamps, and to aid the American Red Cross. The Boy Scouts of America and its membership of 350 scouts and leaders is divided into seven scout troops and is composed of several WRA Scout Leaders and District Committeemen. There are about 100 members in the Cub Pack. They aid the center in community-wide service.

Other organizations of importance and value is the United Service Organization, the Christian Young People, the Catholic young people, the Young Buddhist Association, the American Legion, the American Red Cross, YMCA, YWCA, the Women's Federation, High school activities, and other affiliated clubs.

"Hospitality House," a block recreation hall, is used by various organizations. Also, it is designated as the office of the YWCA, the Women's Federation, and the Blue Star Mother's Club.

Terry Hall and the High School auditorium is used for all community-wide meetings, dances, talent shows, etc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Amache Fire Department is located on the main street between the residential and administration areas of the Granada Project. The fire department is modeled after any modern city fire department, consisting of a personnel of: One Caucasian Fire Protection Officer; one Assistant Fire Protection Officer; an evacuee fire chief; three assistant chiefs; six captains and three

platoons of fifteen firemen each working in twenty-four hour shifts, with living accommodations provided for the firemen who are on night duty. In connection with the fire department, a fire prevention bureau was organized consisting of five members. This bureau functions in cooperation with the fire department in eliminating fire hazards and the prevention of fires. In addition to these members, there are volunteer and auxiliary firemen from each block who receive periodic instruction in the combat of fires. The responsibility for the training and operation of these units are vested in the Fire Protection Officer, his assistant, and the evacuee fire chief.

Within the fire station are housed two modern Ford trucks equipped with a triple combination pumper capable of throwing 500 gallons of water per minute, together with minor equipment which goes to make an up-to-date fire department for the project.

Since the inauguration of the Amache Fire Department in August 1942, it has compiled a very enviable record--comparable to any city the size of Amache. A total of 89 fire alarms of all types have been answered. Included are barracks, mess halls, laundry rooms, grass and open fires. The total fire loss for all fires up to December 31, 1943 was $720.00.

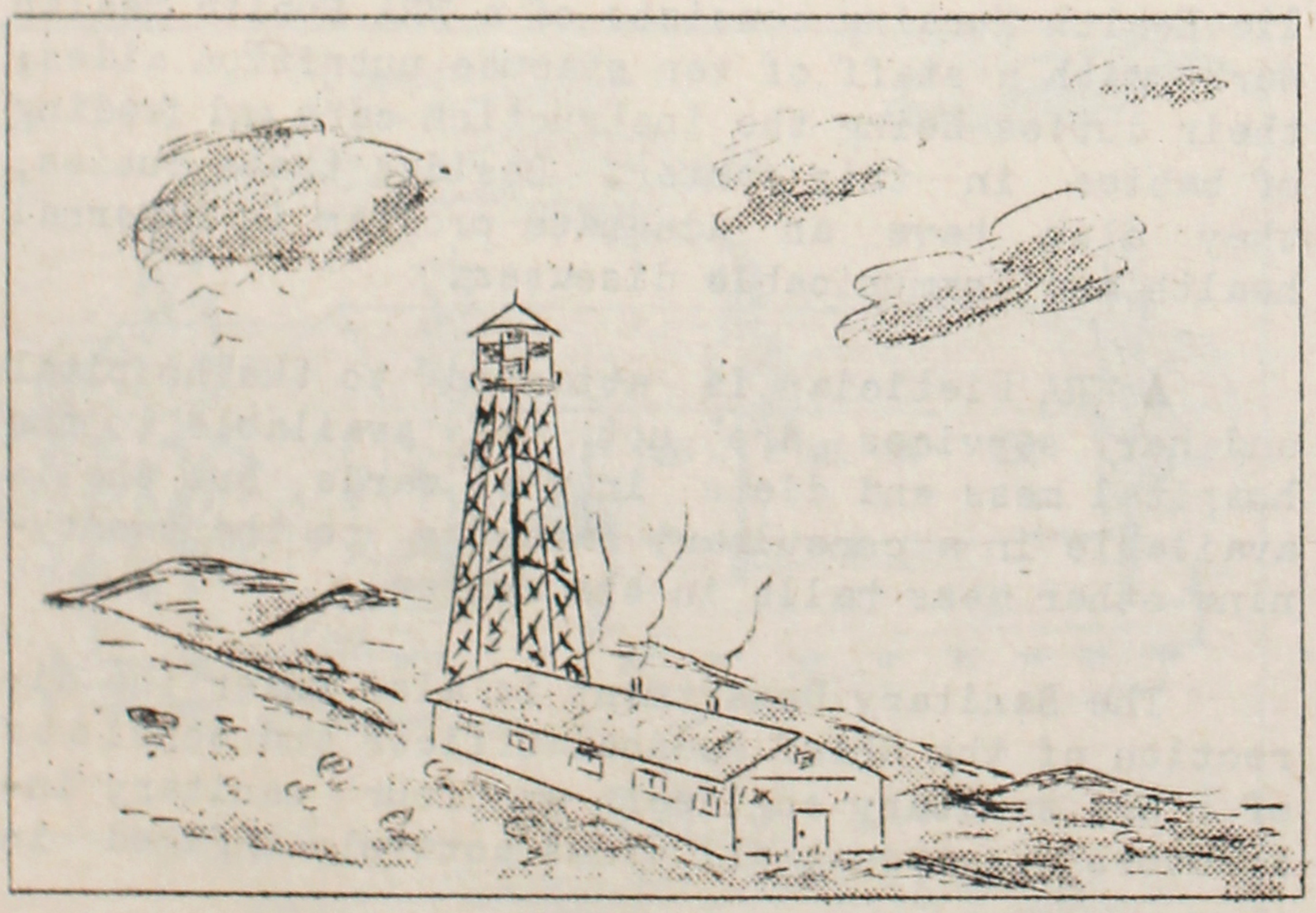
WATER AND POWER

The water for the project is supplied by four wells approximately 800 feet deep. They are equipped with pumps driven by two forty-horsepower and by two fifty-horsepower electric motor which discharge 150 and 250 gallons respectively per minute into a 200,000 gallon storage tank. Here it is chlorinated to safeguard against polution. From

the storage tank two 500-gallon-per-minute centrifugal pumps driven by one forty and one fifty-horsepower electric motors force the water into an elevated 25,000 gallon tank seventy-two feet high built on the southern boundary of the project. Gasoline-driven standby pumps are installed at well No. 3 at the booster station for the storage tank to take care of any emergency arising out of power failure.

The large amount of water utilized by the evacuees for normal living purposes can be realized when it is noted that the 25,000-gallon tank cannot be kept full for more than thirty minutes if the supply is shut off from the main storage tank.

Electric power is supplied by the Lamar Branch of the Rural Electrification Administration. Approximately 234,000 kilowatt hours are consumed per month in the center.



HOSPITAL

War Relocation Authority furnishes adequate medical and surgical service to the evacuees in this center without charge. This center has been fortunate in being able to do practically all of this work without referring to other agencies, except in special cases.

The seventeen-winged hospital, built identical to an Army-post unit, has approximately 150 beds and is staffed by a chief medical officer, who is a member of the appointed personnel, and five evacuee doctors.

Nursing service for the center consists of a WRA Chief Nurse and seven Registered Nurses. The center supplies two evacuee nurses. There are thirty evacuee nurse's aides covering the wards, operating room, and the Out-Patient Clinic. The total personnel on the hospital consists of 219 employees at the present time. There is a WRA Social Medical Worker attached to the hospital, who operates under the Chief Medical Officer. Public Health Nursing consists of a WRA Public Health Nurse with a staff of ten evacuee nutrition aides; their duties being the instruction care and feeding of babies in this center. Besides these duties, they also have an adequate program in maternal health and communicable diseases.

A WRA Dietician is attached to the hospital and her services are not only available to the hospital mess and diets in the wards, but she is available in a consultant capacity to the twenty-nine other mess halls in the center.

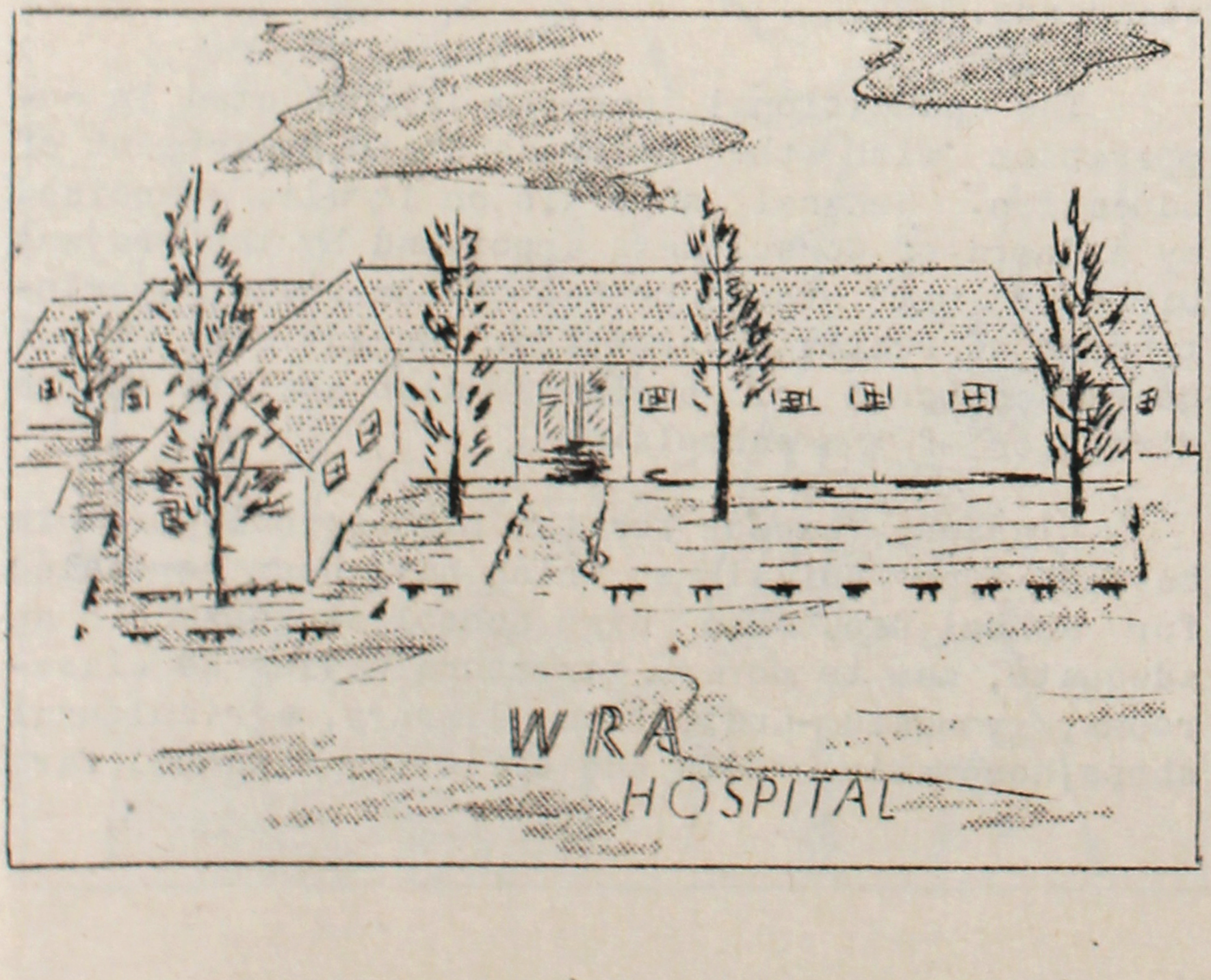
The Sanitary Department is also under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer and consists of a WRA sanitary engineer and four sanitary inspectors who are at all times actively engaged in

the maintenance of high sanitary condition within the center and on the farms.

The hospital is comparable to any first class institution of similar size, possessing complete equipment to care for almost any kind of ailment.

Among the many divisions of the medical units are the Out-patient clinic, pharmacy, optometry, laboratory, X-Ray department,and the dental clinic, all located in the Out-patient Building. The out-patient clinic is the busiest section of the unit. Approximately 800 patients are treated here in one week alone. The surgery ward is a special unit for minor and major operations.

The dental clinic, staffed by five evacuee dentists, treats 125 patients daily. However, due to the shortage of critical materials, service is limited to emergency cases.



EDUCATION

The Education Section operates a program which extends through the nursery schools, kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, high school and adult school. The enrollments in these schools in January,1944, were as follows: nursery schools-199, elementary school and kindergarten - 802, junior high school - 433, high school - 549, adult school - 1,043.

The courses of study cover a wide range of activities including industrial arts, fine arts, language, social science, mathematics, science, physical education and vocational education. The high school is accredited by the University of Colorado which, in this state, is the agent of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The school staff is composed of three principals, the superintendent, 51 WRA teachers and 44 evacuee assistant teachers. WRA teachers are employed under regular Civil Service procedures and standards.

The educational program is conducted in cooperation with the Colorado State Department of Education. General supervision is also exercised by a Board of Consultants appointed by the Project Director with the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. An Advisory School Board composed of evacuees also assists in the direction of the schools.

Classes, except for the high school, meet in barrack-type buildings which have been remodeled for school use. The high school is housed in an adequate, new temporary structure having 24 classrooms, gymnasium-auditorium, library, agricultural shops, homemaking rooms and offices. A school farm

of 650 acres provides excellent opportunities for training in vocational agriculture. Adult activities including sewing, flower-making and English are the most popular classes, meet either afternoon or evening, in the high school building and in special rooms of the 8F school block.

SILK SCREEN SHOP

The Amache Silk Screen Shop, at the request of the US Navy, was officially organized on June 1, 1943. Amache can well boast of this Silk Screen Project, for this is the one and only such shop in all the relocation centers. Its success is accredited to the WRA supervisor and the evacuee personnel of forty-five members.

The program conducted in cooperation with the Navy, fulfills, monthly, contracts for thousands of training-aid posters. Though the WRA furnishes adequate training materials and all needed labor, the Navy provides all necessary materials for the posters.

There are three different processes in the art of silk screen--the film, tusche and the photographic methods.

The film method, widely used for commercial purposes, is taken up as the first course of training. This process takes up the delicate task of cutting elaborate designs and letterings on a lacquered film.

The technique of drawing the picture onto the silk screen with a black wax known as "tusche," used for fine art work, is then taken up as a secondary training course.

A photographic process is included in advanced study.

Productions of the shop, including US Navy posters and center work with up-to-date equipment, are rated as "professional" jobs. Many evacuees, after completion of their training at the local shop, have relocated and obtained employment in silk-screen shops outside.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

The local consumer's cooperative known as the Amache Consumer's Enterprise Incorporated, owned and operated by the residents of this project, with a total capitalization of $25,000, is one of the largest organization of this kind in the State. It was incorporated on January 25, 1943, and is a member of the National Cooperative Incorporation of Chicago, Illinois. Since the charter membership drive in February, 1943, 5,000 shares at $5.00 each were sold, and nearly 1,000 more shares have been purchased by both new and old members since that time. From the 2,650 members of the Consumer Enterprise Incorporated, a board of directors and various committees are elected to act as the "voice" of the members.

During its first fiscal year which ended on August 31, 1943, the Co-op's volume of business reached $362,188.58, which equals more than $30,000 per month. Net savings, including a co-op wholesale patronage refund or rebate, reached nearly $42,000.

During the months of November and December, 1943, the various stores and shops of the Amache Consumer Enterprises Inc., moved into the new co-op U-shaped building which is a combination of three barrack type building, 40' x 100'. The co-op building includes a clothing store, variety store, shoe store, shoe-repair shop, cleaning and pressing agency, barber and beauty parlor, canteen, jewelry and watch-repair shop, newspaper department, radio repair shop and optometry supplies. This building was built by the WRA and is rented to the Consumer Enterprise.

The responsibility of supervising this organization is vested in a board of directors of nine members who are elected annually by the stockholders.

ADMINISTRATION

There are several administration buildings not far from the entrance gate. It is through these buildings that the various administrative functions of the project are carried out. Here are the offices of the project director, assistant project director, procurement, cost-accounting, finance, auditing, senior administrator, telephone switchboard, chief of police, personnel, public works, education, project attorney,and timekeeper.

The community service department includes housing and social welfare activities of the center. The Pioneer Building in the western portion of the administration area houses the newspaper office for which the building is named,the reports office including the documentation section, and the community analyst's office.

The duties of the office-services section include such functions as filing records, sending and receiving teletype messages, sorting and routing all mail, and project mimeographing.

The important work of handling evacuees' leave clearance papers and placing them in contact with suitable employers on the outside is conducted in the leave and employment offices.

Near the entrance gate are offices of the supply and transportation division and the project farm section.

In front of the fire department is the garage and motor pool division which handles all the vehicles and matter of transportations.

The living quarters of the appointed personnel are located between 4th and 5th streets southwest of the fire department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The important duty of preserving law and order within the center lies in the hands of the Amache police department. This force, headed by the three internal security officers who are the members of the WRA staff, consists of 30 evacuee men properly trained in police tactics. Their efficiency is attested by the fact that no serious crime has occurred within the center to date. Only 84 minor cases were reported for the year of 1943.

The Amache police department is modeled after a similar organization on the outside with the following officers: 1 evacuee chief-of-police, 3 captains, 2 desk sergeants, 2 field sergeants, 3 detectives, one release sergeant, one transportation sergeant, and 17 patrolmen.

The patrolmen are assigned beats in 8 hour shifts. The police headquarter and barrack are located in block 9F, while the office of the chief security officer is located in the south administration building.

The function of the military police at the center is restricted to the patrolling of the warehouse areas at night and guarding at the main gate.

POST OFFICE

The Amache Post Office occupies a structure 100' by 40' located between the administration building and the fire station. It is a regular branch of the Lamar Post Office managed by five Caucasian personnel who are regular civil service employees of the United States Post Office Department. They are assisted by an evacuee postmaster and five clerks, handling approximately 3,000 to

3,500 letters, and 400 to 500 packages each month. Six evacuees deliver the letters and packages to the block office everyday in the afternoon, at the same time collecting the out going letters from a mail box. The block managers are responsible for the distribution of mail to their respective block residents.

During its first fiscal year, 1943, the post-office's volume of business reached approximately $36,000, which includes registered mail, insured mail, money orders issued and money orders paid out.

HOUSING

Typical living quarters of the evacuees are rows of rectangular army-style barracks, 120' x 20', divided into six compartmentsof which two each are entered by a single common door. These rooms vary in size from 16' x 20' to 24' x 20' and are assigned according to the size of the family which range from two to seven individuals. Aside from a semi-completed closet, coal stove, folding cots, mattresses and quilts, no other articles were provided. All other necessary furniture was made by the evacuees themselves from scrap lumber found on the construction site, The interior walls and ceilings are lined with insulation board while the floors are merely a layer of bricks laid on loose dirt.

CENTER EMPLOYMENT

A community the size of Amache requires a large number of people to perform various public tasks, without which the inhabitants would suffer many hardships and often times be exposed to dangers. However, unlike an ordinary town of similar

size, the Granada project does not have private enterprises and utilities and hence must resort to other means for providing the everyday needs of its residents.

This problem is being adequately met in this center by the existence of a work corp composed of evacuees who have offered their services to the dommunity for a nominal wage of sixteen and nineteen dollars, per month paid by the government.

There is a total of 2,663 evacuees employed in approximately 25 different departments, each supervised by WRA staff members who are termed the appointed personnel. Sections under the departments are usually headed by evacuees who have had previous experience in the particular work.

WAREHOUSES

Fourteen standard warehouses 40 by 100 feet occupy the northwest corner on the project site. They are utilized for storing mess-division supplies, furniture, motor-pool equipment, public-service supplies, and many other miscel-laneous items.

In this area also are located two, 20 x 100 feet walk-in refrigeration plants, a meat house and a carpenter shop. In addition a 30 x 90 feet root cellar had been built to keep the farm surplus products, located on the west end of this warehouse area.

PUBLICATIONS

The Granada Pioneer is a local semi-weekly newspaper delivered free to each unit of every barrack on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. It is mimeo-

graphed and has a total circulation of 3,500. About 400 complimentary copies are mailed to various other individuals, libraries and relocation centers.

This department is staffed by twenty-two evacuees who edit and publish news and comments in English with translations in Japanese.

MESS DIVISION OPERATION

The functional activity of the block is centered around the mess hall where the evacuees go not only to eat their three meals each day, but to hold their talent shows, block meetings, movies, wedding parties, and dances. This building is of a standard structure, 100' by 40'., having a seating capacity of 200 and 300 people. The kitchen of each mess hall is equipped with an up-to-date refrigerator, four galvanized sinks, water heater, steam sterilizer, and three coal ranges. The kitchen personnel is composed entirely of evacuees one chef, two first cooks and a number of kitchen helpers.

In addition, a worker's mess is operated for the benefit of the evacuee workers in the administration area. This mess hall provides meals to an average of 450 to 500 daily except on Saturday and Sunday. Also, the night workers such as policemen, firemen, etc., averaging to a number of 40 to 50 are fed in this workers mess hall.

A WRA staff mess has approximately 100 appointed-personnel patrons.

All the food prepared for the meals served including that produced on the project farm, is based on a total meal cost of 45 cents per person a day. The meals are served in cafeteria style with each individual lining up at the counter to receive

his plate and then sitting down at a long wooden table lined with cups, spoons, forks, and salt and pepper. Coffee is served in the morning,while tea or water is served at other meals. Milk is served only to children and to individuals holding doctor's permits. Some blocks have adjusted themselves to new arrangements by having family-unit tables. The menus are prepared by the WRA mess division and adhere strictly to the ration regulation governing any institution outside the center.

The mess operation is the largest division handled by evacuee workers. There are only three caucasian supervisors. The mess division unit composed of a staff of one senior steward, staff members of five supervisors, nine cost-accounting clerks and fifteen workers performing duties in the commissary warehouse. These people are charged with the responsibility of making necessary arrangements for distributing food to each of the twenty-nine mess halls, worker's mess and staff mess.

Meat is raised and slaughtered at the project farm and kept in the neat house, which has modern butcher-shop equipment. This department's staff consists of one head butcher, five butchers and seven butcher helpers.

WRA FARM

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 actual land under the farm section embraces 4,095 acres known as the XY Ranch and 5,688 acres known as the Koen Ranch formerly operated by the American Crystal Sugar Company. Of this acreage, almost 6,000 is under irrigation. The water is supplied by the Lamar Canal and the Manvel Ditch of which 40% and 67% respectively of the capital stock is held by the WRA.

The farm boasts a completely equipped blacksmith-shop for general repair, electric and gas welding, forge work, drilling and cutting.

The enormous output of 3,838,699 pounds of vegetables and 55,000 bushels of field crops were harvested on the Granada Relocation project farm in 1943, valued at $190,000. This value filled more than the production quota set by the WRA office in Washington. The cost of production last year was less than $50,000.

Other noteworthy accomplishments were that many crops not grown extensively in the nearby areas were produced in large quantities. These include potatoes with production as high as 200 sacks per acre, head lettuce, celery, spinach, lima beans and onions. The habucha, an annual tea plant native of Asia but grown commercially in California, was grown for the first time in Colorado. Mung beans are also new to Colorado. These beans, used for bean sprouts, produced heavily on the WRA farm. Daikon, a Japanese winter radish, and Chinese cabbage, unusual crops, were successfuly produced last year.

Other vegetables grown on the project farm were squash, radishes, Chinese mustard cabbage, tablequeen squash, tomatoes, lettuce, green peppers, turnips, garlic, beets, cucumbers, broccoli, pumpkins, cashaws, green onions, snap beans, cantaloupes, watermelons, Swiss chard, peas, carrots, sweet corn, and pinto beans. Other crops included alfalfa, grain, and sorgum.

The growing of vegetables was especially emphasized in order to supply the center with as much food as possible.

Surpluses produced have been sent to other relocation centers. However, a canning plant is now in operation at the center and considerable amounts of vegetables will be preserved for use during the winter months.

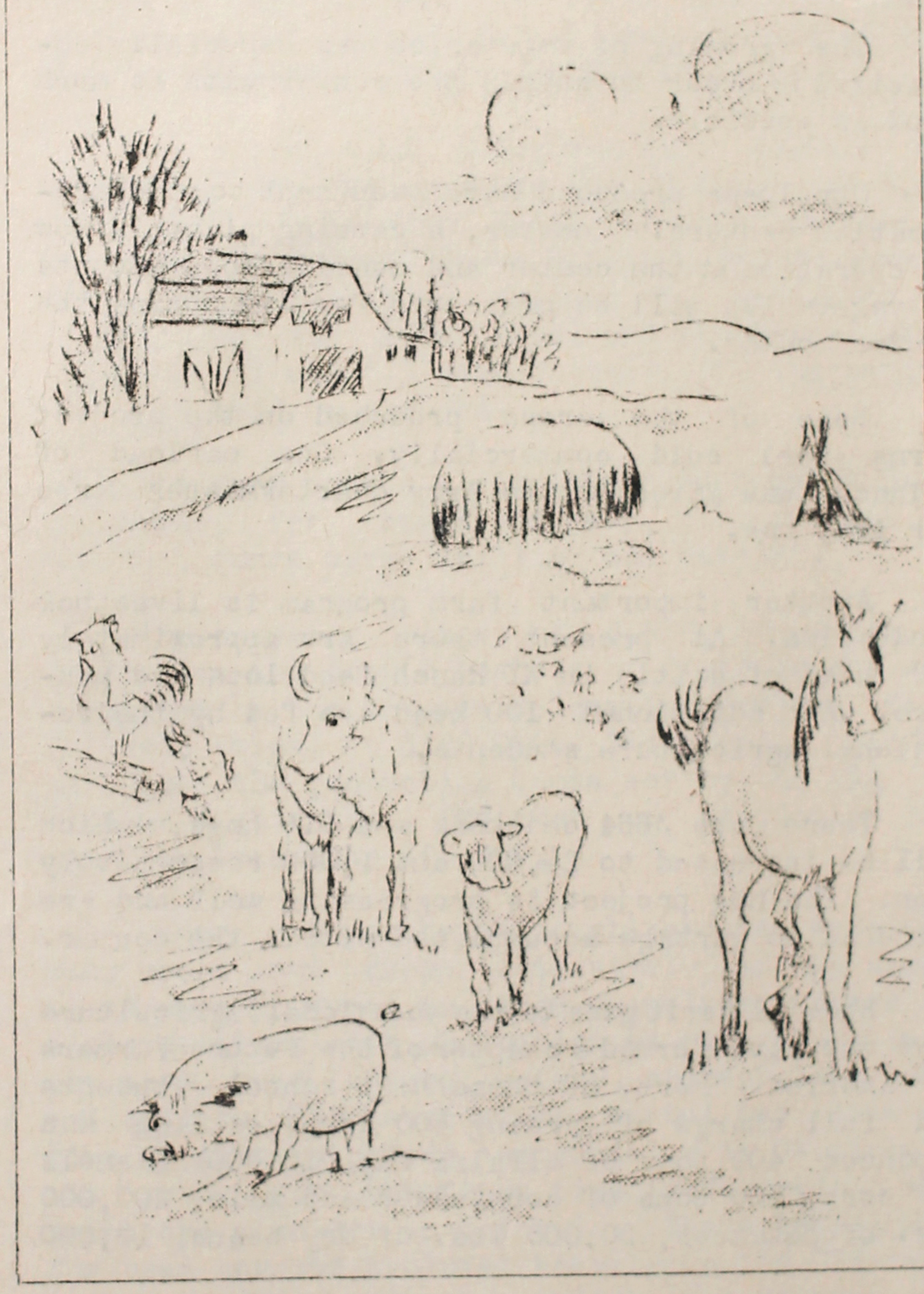
None of the crops produced on the project farms were sold commercially. One carload of spinach was given to the Army quartermaster Corps for Army use.

Another important farm program is livestock production. At present there are approximately 600 head of cattle in XY Ranch feed lots and pasture. An additional 100 head are fed by the vocational agriculture students.

There are 3664 chickens and 915 hogs, which will be increased to 25,000 and 1,000 respectively soon. The hog project is progressing well and are fattened on garbage accumulated within the center.

Special merit goes to the vocational agriculture boys who have formed a chapter of the Future Farmers of America. Forty of these high school students had full charge of farming 500 acres of land and produced 400 tons of alfalfa hay, 10,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons of cornfodder and milo, 200,000 lbs. of potatoes, 20,000 lbs. of dry beans, 18,000

ears of sweet corn and 25,000 lbs of tomatoes.They are nowfeeding 100head of cattle and are establishing a hog-breeding project.



RELOCATION

The long-range program of rehabilitating the evacuees once again into the stream of normal American life is taking shape and qualified persons, both citizens and aliens, are being encouraged to resettle in those areas not under military restriction. However, preparatory to leaving the center, they must undergo a thorough investigation and check with records of the FBI and other intelligence agencies as to their educational, political and environmental background. Only upon the Government's satisfaction that the evacuee is loyal, is he or she granted leave clearance to go outside and accept employment. According to its policy of encouraging resettlement of the evacuees, the WRA has established relocation field offices in various parts of the United States to explore employment possibilities, to assist local civilian agencies, committees on resettlement, and to forward job offers directly to the project directors in the centers.

Since the latter part of 1942 up to January 31, 1944, nearly 3,000 persons left the center on seasonal leave as farm laborers while others left as students for colleges and universities throughout the middle west and the eastern states; thus, enabling them to continue their education through their own effort. This was made possible through the cooperation of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council which was organized for this purpose. On January 31, 1944, 1,687 persons were out on indefinite leaves, more or less in permanent occupations.

The tempo of relocation has been accelerated by the army's acceptance of nisei into the armed forces of the United States. One hundred and twenty-four American Japanese volunteered at an earlier date for specialized service.

All of these developments are steps forward toward a day when all loyal individuals will again be accepted into the American society and permitted to share the freedom and liberties as an American citizen. To this end, the War Relocation Authority has dedicated its whole-hearted effort.

AMACHE

A FEW FACTS AT A GLANCE

Granada Relocation Center, James G. Lindley, Project director

Location, southeastern Colorado, Prowers County.

Population, 6,550, tenth largest in the State.

Number of evacuees working, 2663
Number of administrative personnel, 156
Number of Volunteers for U.S. Army, 160

Nearest towns, Granada 1½ miles, Holly 10 miles, Lamar 17 miles

Hospital, 150-bed capacity.

Vital Statistics, Birth 199 up to January 31, 1944
Death, 47 up to January 31, 1944

High School, 24 rooms, 600-student capacity.

Internal Security, three WRA officers, 30 evacuee police

Water Supply, four wells, total pumping capacity 1000 gal. per. min. Two storage tanks, 200,000 and 25,000 gallons.

Climate, Generally dry	
Average rainfall (annual)	15.75 inches
Average snowfall	15.75 inches
Average low temperature	23.40 inches
Average high temperature	31.1 degree F.
Average for the whole year	77.8 degree F.
	54.4 degree F.

Elevation, 3,592 feet.

Community Enterprises:
Dry Goods Store
Variety Store
Shoe Store
Canteen
Barber Shop
Beauty Parlor
Shoe Repair Shop
Watch Repair Shop
Cleaning and Pressing Agency
Radio Repair Shop
Optometry
Newspaper Department

Silk Screen Shop, prints Navy posters.

Area	
Amache	640
Koen Ranch	5,688
X Y Ranch	4,095
Granada Relocation Project	10,423

Principle Industry, agriculture.
Average length of growing season, 166 days.

Newspaper, Granada Pioneer, circulation 3,500, published bi-weekly.

Cover designed and printed through the courtesy of Silk Screen Shop.

Drawing by Tom Yabu.

WALTER N. MATSUOKA

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