

There were fourteen Assembly Centers constructed by the United States Engineers for temporary use to intern Japanese evacuees. These were deemed necessary to expedite speedy evacuation while more permanent type War Relocation Centers were being completed in areas farther removed from the Pacific coast military zones one and two.

Some existing buildings at fair grounds and race-tracks were renovated and converted into lodgings but most of the living quarters were newly constructed.

Many other buildings in addition to the lodging facilities were built at each Center including administration head quarters, mess halls, warehouses, hospital units, laundries, toilet buildings, center stores and canteens, work shops, recreational facilities, educational buildings, religious centers, bath houses and visitors buildings.

In building these Assembly Centers the United States Engineers completed the construction of 14 Centers, capable of adequate housing and service for nearly 100,000 Japanese evacuees, in a total period of less than 30 days. The average total construction time per Center was 21 days.

Special consideration must be given to the fact that upon ~~war~~ termination of use by the Japanese, each Center was occupied and used by Military agencies for the balance of the war years, in connection with troop training and housing.