WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA PROJECT
Hunt, Idaho

Agriculture Division

February 24,1943

Mr. E. J. Utz, Chief
Agricultural and Engineering Division
War Relocation Authority
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 18th has been received and in reply we are submitting the enclosed report which was requested.

Although we have had a very limited time in which to prepare this report, we are making a special effort to give it to you by March 1st.

Pursuant to Administrative Instruction, No. 14 revised, the report is submitted herewith in two sections as indicated by Exhibit 1, and Exhibit 2.

Note that the production program as prepared included vegetables for subsistence and in addition both feed crops and cover crops for the purpose of conditioning the soil.

We are negotiating with the Washburn-Wilson Seed Company for the growing of peas for seed on 100 acres of land. We have already requested copies of the seed growing agreement which was approved for Tule Lake to submit to this company for their approval. Note that in Administrative Instruction No. 14 revised, Section II, C-2 under the title, "War Crops", the statment is made that the, "War crops selected should be those vitally needed in the war effort. Such crops must be approved in advance by the Washington Office".

We, therefore request the approval of your office to include the planting of 100 acres of peas under a seed growing contract in our 1943 production schedule.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Stafford,
Project Director

RSDavidson:kh

PROJECT: Minidoka
YEAR: 1943

KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF VEGETABLES NEEDED
(In addition to those produced on Area)

VEGETEBLES	AMOUNT NEEDED - Lbs.											
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV.	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Asparagus	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Bean Sprts.	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Bean str.					12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Beets Table									10500	10500	10500	10500
Broccoli	10000				10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Brussel Sprts.	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Cabbage	45000								45000	45000	45000	45000
Cantaloupes-45's	800ct	800ct	800ct								800ct	800ct
Carrots	30000								30000	30000	30000	30000
Cauliflower	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000
Celery	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500	18500
Cukes-25#lug	10000	10000	10000								10000	10000
Egg plant	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Garlic	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
H. Melon-12	400ct	400ct	400ct								400ct	400ct
Lettuce-60's				500ct	500ct	500ct	500ct	500ct	500ct	500ct	500ct	500ct
Onions, dry	20000	20000							20000	20000	20000	20000

EXHIBIT NO. II - Continued

VEGETABLES	AMOUNT NEEDED - Lbs. July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Onions, gr.			200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.	200lb.
Nappa				12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Parsley	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Parsnips	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
Peas, gr.			16500	16500	16500	16500	16500	16500	16500	16510	16500	16500
Peppers, 40#	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.	300lg.
Potatoes, I.	22000	22000										22000
Potatoes, Sw.	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Radishes-15 Doz.					500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Rutabagas	8000	8000			8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
Spinach-40#	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000
Squash, Hub.	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Squash, Ital.	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Squash, Sum.				2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Strawberries	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.	800ft.
Sw. Corn				6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.	6600dz.
Swiss Chard	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.	500cr.
Tomatoes				15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

EXHIBIT NO. II. Continued

	AMOUNT NEEDED - Lbs.											
VEGETABLES	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Turnips	24000			24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000
Watermelons	45000	45000	45000									45000-45000
Others Needed												
Beef	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000
Eggs - Doz.	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000
Milk - Gal.	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000
Pork	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000

FRANKLIN COUNTY SUGAR COMPANY
Preston, Idaho

March 6, 1943

Spring is breaking around here and we are looking forward to the 1943 beet crop. We hope, of course, that it is much better than last year and feel that with a decent Spring and ample labor that it will be considerably better.

The contacts that we have made with the farmers indicate that we will have abou the same acreage that we had last year. We also anticipate a large share, probably 90% of the acreage, to be planted to segmented or sheared seed. This reduces the thinning labor from one-third to one-half and also helps with the hoeings.

The rates established for beet labor this year are about 15% to 35% higher than last year. Thinning is listed at $12.00; first hoeing $3.50; second hoeing $2.50 and topping rates vary from $1.34 on an 18 ton crop to $1.89 on a six ton crop. For other work in this area he War Board is thinking of 55¢ per hour but have not fixed the rate because they want to pay an amount equal to any of our rural competitors.

The Labor Camp we used last Fall is to be operated again this Summer with improvements in line with the suggestion we received from uou people last Fall. The hot water supply will be doubled, the tents are to be boarded up half way, the tents will be arranged in groups for families. Adjacent land is available for gardens, with ample water, if you want them. There are also several farmers who have prepared labor houses on their farms which we would like some of you to consider using.

There have been about twenty-five Japanese who remained here during the Winter. Some have attended our high school, some have worked at the cafes, and some have been working for farmers. We feel that the attitude of the community is good. Several farmers have already asked that we contact the boys who worked for them last Fall andget them back this Summer. The three boys who have attended our high school have especially helped to improve the friendly feeling which the boys who were here last Fall established. These boys take regular courses and are at present popular with members of our boxing and wrestling teams.

As soon as the government makes it possible for us to come into your camp we will be there withoffers of employment.

Our labor situation is such in this county, that we feel we can keep from two hundred to two hundred fifty regularly employed this Summer.

Yours very truly.

P. S. Yes, we do have some time for recreation and it is well orgaized in our community. I am sure you would be included in the recreation program.

Will you post this letter on your bulletin board and also give us some publicity in you local paper.

51.100

Minidoka War Relocation Project
Hunt, Idaho

In reply, please refer to:
Agriculture Division

March 15, 1943

Mr. E. J. Utz, Chief
Agricultural & Engineering Div.
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Utz:

Your comments in letter of March 5, relative to our proposed crop production program for 1943 have been noted.

Regarding the proposed 100 acres of peas for seed, may we explain more fully. In the Field Area we have included alfalfa, barley, clover and the peas for seed which total 500 acres. These feed, seed and cover crops will be planted for the purpose of conditioning the soil in addition to products grown. The 320 acres of vegetables will be planted in the Outside Camp Area. This will enable us to use both men and women in the vegetable gardens without the need for transportation. The growing of 100 acres of field peas for seed will be a valuable first crop on raw land and will in no way affect the vegetable growing schedule.

In our previous report we did not make this clear to you. Considering the Field Area as a separate operation to be handled in a manner different from that of the vegetable gardens, will you reconsider and give your approval to the planting of peas for seed?

Should an additional acreage to be planted to food crops be advisable this adjustment may be made in the area near the camp by increasing the acreage of some crops already on the list or by including some additional food crops.

One other matter which has been discussed is the possibility of securing a small amount of

Agriculture

original to Mr. Coverley

MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
HUNT, IDAHO

April 24, 1943

B

Mr. Harvey Coverley
Tule Lake Relocation Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Coverley:

In accordance with your request we are recording some of our observations and suggestions as the result of our visit to your center. Most of these were discussed with you on the afternoon of the last day of our trip and others were discussed in more detail with members of your agricultural staff.

Vegetable Production Program

It would seem that your proposed vegetable production program was generally in line with needs for consumption on the center and shipments to other centers. It is of course very desirable that green vegetables such as mustard and turnip greens be produced as early in the season as possible since this will reduce the amounts which would otherwise need to be purchased. The producing season at Gila River is drawing to a close and they will have only a few cars of produce to ship during May and June. June and July will be the most difficult months for W.R.A. to feed itself since this is too late for production of most crops at Gila Rivers and too early at Tule Lake. We should attempt if possible to fill in this gap.

Feed Crops

The feed crop program seems satisfactory and should provide sufficient feed for your livestock with some surplus for shipment to other centers. Manzanar has requested that 100 tons of barley be produced for them and it may be that other centers may desire some also.

Cont.--

Seeds

We were somewhat concerned that you were not planning on fulfilling the contract with the Waldo Rohnert Co. for the production of lettuce seed especially since the Company was notified by Director Myer in February, on the basis of information received from you, that the contracted acreage of lettuce would be produced. We understand from Mr. Zimmers that all the seed which is planned to be produced this year, other than that for use on the area, is 20 acres of lettuce and 10 acres of carrots for the Rohnert Co. and 66 acres for the Beet Seed Company. We hope that arrangements can yet be made to enlarge the acreage of lettuce.

Hogs

The pork production project was progressing in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. You not only have excellent breeding stock but have been successful in producing almost unbelieveably large litters of pigs. We understand that pigs saved per litter average slightly over nine. Your records show that from October 6 to April 1st, the farm delivered to the mess halls 85213 pounds of pork and pork products valued at $23,125.00.

The temporary slaughter house should of course be replaced with a new slaughter house as soon as possible. We understand the PD-200 will be sent to Washington at once.

Since the present rate of pork production is not sufficient to supply the amounts of pork needed for the center and since the present number of hogs are not consuming all the garbage produced it would seem desirable to increase hog production up to the garbage capacity. This will be especially desirable where the new slaughter house is available for use since at that time you will have better facilities for butchering and for caring for by-products. Consideration should also be given to the production of tankage or meal scraps for poultry and hoog feeding.

Poultry

The poultry showed excellent care and was doing fine. We have no suggestions to make for changes in methods of management.

Cont.

Beef Cattle

Since you should have some alfalfa available this fall as well as considerable pasture from the stubble fields we would suggest that you consider feeding some beef cattle for slaughter during the winter and spring months. By seeding rye in the barley and rye stubble after harvest you should be able to obtain considerable pasture from that source. This sort of a plan should enable you to provide the center with beef for at least the greater part of the year.

Processing & Storage

The work which is now under way on the packing shed should, when completed, provide you with very satisfactory facilities for packing of produce for shipment to other centers.

The plans for shipment call for considerable quantities of potatoes, cabbage, carrots and onions to be shipped to other centers during the fall, winter and spring months. Most of these products go to Manzanar Colorado River and Gila. Since none of these centers have storage facilities and since climatic conditions at these centers are not so favorable for storage as is the case at Tule Lake it will be necessary that these be stored at Tule Lake. Therefore, some additional storage will be necessary in order to take care of produce for out-shipments as well as local use. This was discussed at considerable length with Mr. Zimmer and Mr. Hudson. One alternative, and probably the most feasible, would be to rent additional storage cellars in the community if such can be found. We understand that Mr. Zimmers is planning on giving this his immediate attention. Another alternative is to use pit storage. It is believed that crops to be stored would keep very satisfactorily until January or possibly February if stored in shallow pits on some of the sandier well drained areas and covered with straw and earth. If a number of small pits are used for storage of the produce needed for local use and outshipments until say January probably the present storage cellar would be sufficient for the remainder. One virtue of this is that the cost of such storage is negligible. The third alternative of course is the construction of storage cellars but it is our suggestion that the other alternative be thoroughly investigated first.

We were gratified to see what was being done in pickling cabbage and beets. We think it is extremely

Cont.-

desirable that considerable quantities of such products as cabbage, nappa, daikon and beets be pickled this fall.

We understand that investigations of the possibility of providing canning facilities are now under way. We hope that arrangements can be made for this. Some centers have for some time been saving glass jars for use in canning. We do not know what the possibilities are of obtaining tin containers altho we understand restrictions have been removed on the manufacture of tin cans needed for food preservation. We will investigate this when we return to Washington and will assist you in any way possible in locating supplies. We would also request that you keep us informed on your progress in locating canning equipment and supplies since your experience may be of value to other centers.

Containers for Shipment of Vegetables

The crate situation is indeed critical since it now seems that the total supply of crates will be insufficient for the commercial trade. We have already been criticized by certain Members of Congress for buying crates. As was stated by Mr. Myer in his recent letter it is the policy of W.R.A. to ship everything possible in bulk or in bags and to use crates only for leafy vegetables requiring internal icing. As stated also by Mr. Myer all crates including citrus crates, apple boxes and egg cases must be carefully saved for use in delivering produce to mess halls or in shipping to other centers. Only a small percentage of the crates which have been received on your center to date either through purchase for use in the farm or as containers of food purchased from the Quartermaster have been recovered. We know that plans are under way to correct this situation, and hope they will be successful. The commercial trade is doing everything possible to recover used crates. If we do not do likewise we are open to severe and justifiable criticism. If crates and bags cannot be recovered otherwise it may be necessary to go to the extreme of emptying the contents of crates and bags into bins in the mess halls and returning the containers immediately to the warehouse. We discussed this at considerable length with Mr. Hudson but did not discuss it in detail with Mr. Peck. This will require close cooperation between Mess Management and Agriculture. (Incidentally we were glad to see the close cooperation which exists between Mr. Peck and Mr. Hudson). While you have contracted for a fairly large supply of crates and bags it will probably be necessary to divert some of these to other centers in order to

Cont.--

enable them to take care of shipments. For example Gila is scheduled to ship several times as much green produce as is Tule Lake and we are now making arrangements to ship Gila used containers which have been recovered in some of the other centers.

We want to be of all possible assistance to the centers and therefore hope that you will keep us informed of your plans, your progress and your problems. We appreciate the courtesies which were extended to us during our trip.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Reed In Charge
Agricultural Marketing

W. M. Case In Charge
Agricultural Production

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA PROJECT
Hunt, Idaho

May 18, 1943

Memo to: Mr. H. L. Stafford,
Project Director

From: R. S. Davidson, Chief
Agricultural Division

Subject: Agricultural Program.

The status of the Agricultural Operations as of May 18, 1943 may be summarized as follows:

1. Approximately 240 acres of sagebrush land has been cleared adjacent to the camp and the various fields are at different stages of land preparation. Some 200 acres of this land have been plowed twice, disced, chiselled, harrowed and floated preparatory to planting.

2. Approximately 60 acres were planted in April to mixed vegetable crops. The water in the temporary ditch reached this area on May 7, but only a portion of the planted acres was irrigated before water was shut off again for a time due to work on the permanent canal. The contractor is expected to finish excavation soon when the water will be available once more.

3. An ample supply of seed is on hand to plant the anticipated acreage to vegetable crops. In the hot beds and Nursery, good, strong plants have been grown for transplant to fields in the near future.

4. The Poultry unit is progressing satisfactorily with 2000 chicks doing very well and 2500 additional chicks due to arrive on May 19.

5. The men engaged in preparing a Hog Farm headquarters are making headway and within 30 days should be prepared to care for and feed several hundred feeder pigs.

6. The landscape Section has planted trees along roadways and in the parkways around blocks from one end of the Center to the other. All trees, shrubs,

bulbs and other nursery stock have been donated to this Project as a result of our efforts in promoting this phase of our work in communities in this part of the State of Idaho.

7. For the permanent, expanded Agriculture Program which will be called upon to provide food in great volume to the residents here, additional facilities will be necessary. The Public Works Division has been requested to prepare PD 200 application forms for a Potato Cellar, a Poultry unit, and a Hog unit of sufficient size to meet Project needs. The Washington Office has been requested to prepare the necessary PD 200 application for a Slaughter House.

8. The Agriculture Division is functioning at present with Evacuee supervision exclusively under the direction of the Chief of the Division. For efficient operation on the scale anticipated, it is suggested that the following appointed positions be filled:

a. Farm Superintendent
b. Livestock Specialist
c. Agricultural Aide for Irrigation
d. Agricultural Aide for Motorized Equipment operation

9. It is recommended that workers be permitted to accumulate overtime for a period of six months and be compensated for same during slack periods when field work is impossible.

10. It will be necessary to work in shifts, and thus request the Steward Divisions to prepare meals at night and at irregular hours. The cooperation of Mess Halls will be appreciated.

11. As reliable workers are leaving the Project in great numbers, we are becoming increasingly dependent upon women and High School students. We request that regulation covering student part time work be liberalized to permit longer hours of work.

12. Regarding equipment, there is a serious problem. The heavy duty equipment, being used and in poor condition, is constantly breaking down, and under such conditions it is very difficult to perform the necessary farming operations.

Yours truly,

R. S. Davidson, Chief
Agriculture Division

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA PROJECT
Hunt, Idaho

March 22, 1943

Memo to: Mr. H. L. Stafford,
Project Director

From: R. S. Davidson, Chief
Agricultural Divsion

The landscaping plans are being submitted to the Washington office for approval.

There is every likelihood that a considerable amount of nursery, stock, bulbs, shrubs, cuttings and flower seed will be donated through organized groups in the nearby towns. The impression we are attempting to make upon the general public is that expenses for non-essential items will be held to the minimum. Emphasis will be placed upon food production.

The irrigation system is designed primarily to reach the field area. However, the agricultural program includes vegetable growing with ditch water in the outer camp area on the larger tracts of land adjacent to the blocks.

The delivery of gravity water to all of the inner block areas would require an elaborate system of ditches, culverts, dykes and irrigating boxes. At best, the control of this water would be a tremendous undertaking.

It is recommended, therefore, that no attempt be made this year to deliver ditch water to the high ground within the administration area, the warehouse area, the military area, the hospital area and blocks 1 to 8.

A supply of water for these areas may be made available by means of the following used equipment:

1. Two or three portable pumping units,

powered by tractors or gasoline engines, to deliver water to the above mentioned areas from the North Side Canal. Permission has been granted by the North Side Canal Company to pump water out of the canal at three points and to deliver to the canal at a point above the pump water in equal amount from the W. R. A. ditch.

2. A deep well, turbine pump installed in well No. 1 is of paramount importance to furnish an adequate domestic supply of water. During the summer months great quantities of the water from the domestic supply will be used in the block areas for the purpose of watering flowers, grass, and keeping down the dust.

Immediate steps should be taken to provide ample water.

Yours truly,

R. S. Davidson, Chief
Agriculture Divsion

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Minidoka Project
Hunt, Idaho

June 9, 1943

Memorandum to: Mr. C. A. Wilder
Steward's Division

From: R. S. Davidson
Agriculture Division

The following is a preliminary estimate of Project produced vegetables which should be available during the month of August.

This schedule is subject to change, depending upon growing conditions. We will notify you in a ple time to order or cancel orders through market centers.

	Amount	
St. Beans	20000 lb.	Aug. 1-10
Cabbage	100,000 lb.	Aug. 15-20
Carrots	50,000 lb.	Aug. 20-30
Lettuce	600 cr.	Aug. 15
Nappa	1,000 cr.	Aug. 1
Green onions	600 cr.	Aug. 1
Peas	20,000 bl.	Aug. 1
	(150 cr.	June
Radishes	(500 cr.	July
	(500 cr.	August
Summer Squash	18,000 lb.	Aug. 1-10
Zacchini	18,000 lb.	Aug. 1-10
Tomatoes	20,000 lb.	Aug. 1-10

Yours truly,

R. S. Davidson, Chief
Agriculture Division

Sherman
co: Stafford

#51,800

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 16, 1943

AIR MAIL

Harry L. Stafford, Project Director
Minidoka Relocation Center
War Relocation Authority
Hunt, Idaho

Dear Mr. Stafford:

This will refer to your PD-200 for proposed Hog Unit at your center. We believe some changes should be made in this project and the following suggestions are made to guide your Public Works Division in revising the application submitted.

1. You should make every effort to stay within the budget allowed for this project for the fiscal year 1944. ($35,000 being allowed for Hog and Poultry Units for the purchase of building materials and supplies for the fiscal year)

2. We believe the number of brood sows should be reduced to approximately 100.

   a. We believe the community hog houses shown as Exhibit C should be eliminated for the following reasons:

   b. These structures are too costly for a temporary program such as W.R.A. It is possible that the center may be abandoned in two or three years and the buildings torn down. The cost of such a structure to serve for such a short time would not justify the raising of our own pigs if it is possible to purchase them even at high prices.

   c. We believe that feeder pigs can be purchased to supply our feed yards for several months out of the year. Our problem then would be to farrow pigs only during the off season. The most desirable time would be during the summer months from June to September. Very few pigs are born during this

18995

period as farmers are too busy with crops, consequently pigs of the proper size would be hard to find during the fall and early winter months.

d. During the summer the weather is more favorable for farrowing and the "A" shaped houses could be used several times. A sow and litter can be turned out on pasture when the pigs are 3 or 4 weeks old. A simple brush or straw shade will suffice.after that.

e. Green feed is available and the cost of growing young pigs to 100 pounds is low, and the death loss small.

f. We suggest that you contact the livestock specialist of your state extension service and find out when and where feeder pigs would most likely be available. You should also contact any livestock markets that are not too distant from your state. It is our opinion that the feeder pig market will be much different in the next twelve months than it was this spring. The feed supply will be critical this fall and with a ceiling price on hogs, we believe farmers will be more willing to sell and buyers less anxious to buy.

g. The "A" type houses should be constructed for farrowing, as indicated by Exhibit B' and E. The portable type hog house, Exhibit D, 10 x 14 in plan should have the floor eliminated. This house can still be constructed as a portable unit--it can either be put on skids or can be hauled on a trailer. For summer use this house can be blocked up or elevated on posts to insure free air circulation and to furnish shade.

3. As in the Poultry Unit, critical materials should be kept to the barest minimum. Electric lights should be eliminated. The location of your unit should be selected with a view of saving pipe required for fresh water supply, for convenience to pasture and winter feeding grounds.

4. Since no housing has been provided for winter use, it is assumed that these structures will be provided with brush, straw and other material that can be obtained locally. If that is not the case, material required for such housing should be included in your PD-200.

5. Galvanized pipe or wire should not be specified. All valves 2" and longer should be specified as non-ferrous fitted. Creosote stain should be used instead of lead and oil paint. Most of the lumber required for this project should be rough if obtainable.

Sincerely,

E. J. Utz, Chief,
Agriculture & Engineering
Division

#51.800

MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
HUNT, IDAHO

Operations
Division

September 18, 1943

Dillon S. Myer, Director
Barr Building
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are submitting herewith two PD-617 applications covering proposed construction of facilities for hog and poultry units on this project for War Production Board approval.

Plans for the hog unit were developed in consultation with Mr. E. H. Reed, Principal Agriculturist of your office during his visit here in August and in harmony with Mr. E. J. Utz's letter of August 21, 1943 outlining production practices necessary to eliminate losses from disease, parasites and contaminated garbage. These revised plans are to replace those submitted to your office previously.

Revised plans for a poultry unit of eleven shed-type 20' x 100' houses and seven brooders which, we feel, conform to the suggestions in Mr. Case's letter of August 30, 1943 rejecting plans previously proposed. These plans are based on principles of construction recommended by the University of Idaho College of Agriculture but omitting a number of features of permanency such as concrete foundation, floors, etc. We have retained the double wall ceiling construction recommended in the interest of more efficient production and to eliminate the necessity for artificial heat and its accompanying fire hazard during cold weather ranging as low as -25 at Jerome and -34 at Hazelton stations (Yearbook of Agriculture 1941). Adobe is not available in this area.

In addition we are resubmitting Exhibit B-3 from the rejected plans to cover three half-monitor houses 24' x 100' now nearing completion on the project. We proceeded with

three buildings according to plans previously submitted because of the goal assigned to us in food production. As we have baby chicks of various ages from 2 weeks old to pullets now beginning to lay, there is real pressure upon our facilities. The laying houses are needed badly without further delay.

We assumed that the plans would be approved since several representatives of the Washington Office visited us, inspected the work and we thought we were proceeding along proper lines of construction.

If you feel that WPB will not approve this application for eleven shed-type houses and three half-monitor type houses as submitted herewith, we suggest the following alternatives:

1. Fourteen laying houses which shall conform to the previous plans with some slight modifications to simplify construction. The entire 14 houses will thus be uniform and similar to the three already constructed. This would involve the following changes in the PD-617 application.

   Change Exhibit A, Section A, Question 1 Part 2 to read 14 laying or feeding houses 24' x 100' (Exhibit B-3) and remove any reference to Exhibit B-2 throughout Exhibit A. If this method is followed, the following items in Exhibit D, Section E shall be changed as follows:

Poultry Project 8/3/43 Exhibit D Section E
Form WPB - 617 Formerly PD-200 (5-22-43)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
82		sq.ft.	Roll Roofing--45#	76300	None	4th
92		"	Lath & Wallboard, gypsum	47688	47688	"
97		Mbm.	Construction lumber 2" thick & under including 112 bundles of lath	100.380	100.38	"

#51-800

98	Mbm.Construction lumber over 2" thick	0.384	0.384	4th
104	No.Windows & window frames	276	24	"
107	sq.ft.Fibre board insulation	70000	70000	"

2. Fourteen laying houses according to new, revised plans. This would involve the following changes in the PD 617 application.

   Change Exhibit A, Section A, Question 1 Part 2 to read 14 laying or feeding houses 20 x 100 (Exhibit B-2) and remove any reference to Exhibit B-3 throughout Exhibit A. If this procedure is adopted Column (e) Exhibit D Section E will be correct as submitted.

   The necessary utilities for water, lighting, fencing, and fire protection are shown and requested for both units.

As you may know, we now have, in line with WRA policy, on hand 404 head of hogs, 48 of which are sows ready to farrow, and 6878 chickens all housed in temporary make shift facilities constructed from poles, brush, straw, toilets, and other scrap materials abandoned by the construction contractor. When Mr. Case's letter of August 30 rejecting proposed construction was received, stop orders were placed on all construction and winterizing of facilities for hogs and poultry on this project until such time as prior approval is received. Unless approval for facilities to handle these enterprises under winter conditions is immediately forthcoming, it will be necessary to liquidate these enterprises or face sever losses.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Stafford
Project Director

EXHIBIT A 9/15/43

MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
HUNT, IDAHO

113403

POULTRY PROJECT

WPB - 617
Formally PD-200
Section A
Question No.

---

1. A poultry unit is being planned to house 7,000 laying hens to supply 10,000 dozen eggs per month for the subsistence of the residents of this center.

In addition the plan includes facilities to accommodate 3,500 baby chicks every three months to produce 7,000 pounds of poultry meat for the center each month.

Approximately $30,000 per year will be saved by the War Relocation Authority by producing their own poultry products rather than buying them on the open market.

2.(a) The proposed construction is an addition to existing buildings and new construction. It is divided into two parts.

Part 1. Addition to 6 14' x 14' portable buildings to size 14' x ~~28'~~.

It is proposed to alter and make weather tight six existing portable shed type buildings 14' x 14' and equip these buildings for the purpose of brooding chicks. See Exhibit B-1 for the proposed work. The existing buildings will be enlarged as indicated. Sufficient scrap lumber is available for the enlarging of four of the buildings. This proposal requests permission to use new lumber for the balance. Permission is also requested to use insulating board on the interior of the structure. As baby chicks will be placed in these houses every three months at least two groups will be subjected to winter conditions. Although the brooder stoves will furnish adequate heat for ordinary winter weather, the building without insulation will not give ample protection from the severe winds and cold spells experienced in this area in the past. The brooder stove will be built out of rock below the floor of the building. It is proposed to insulate with straw or similar material between the insulating board and the wall. A thorough survey has indicated that it will be more economical to use the above mentioned insulation rather than to build additional brooder

houses.

It is proposed to build about 2,300 feet of fencing throughout the Poultry Farm Area. Scrap material will be used for this fence. (Exhibit B)

It is proposed to use an existing 30 foot by 15 foot shed for feed storage.

Part 2. It is proposed to ask for authority to begin construction with new material of:
(a)

3 Laying houses 24' x 100' (Exhibit B-3)
11 Laying or feeding houses 20 x 100 (Exhibit B-2)
3000 Feet of Poultry fence, (Exhibit B)

As explained in Section A, 1, the poultry program will fall short of the needs of the project. It is estimated at present that seven of the houses will be used for laying hens and seven will be used for meat birds.

The poultry fence is necessary to keep the chickens out of the gardens which are adjoining the poultry area.

A minimum of lighting facilities will be used to insure maximum production. Water will be piped to the laying and feeding houses only as required. (Exhibits B and B-4)

(b) See Exhibits (B, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4) for plan sizes for alteration and new construction.

(c) The proposed constructions are all one storied structure.

(d) Not applicable

(e) The type of structure for the portable brooder houses is wood frame with wood floors and runners, interior insulating board, composition roofing-paper covered walls, and composition roofing.

The type of structure for the laying and feeding houses is wood frame construction interior insulation, tamped pit runs gravel floors, walls of composition board and composition roofing-paper and composition roof.

(f) None

3. The War Relocation Authority was established by Executive Order No. 9102, March 18, 1942, which directed this agency to cooperate with the War Department in evacuating, relocating, and providing work opportunities for persons

evacuated from military areas (Exhibit CC). The basic minimum requirements for the housing of Japanese were built by the War Department. This proposed project represents the construction by War Relocation Authority of a part of the over-all construction and development program of this War Relocation Authority Project Area as authorized under Executive Order No. 9102 and the Appropriation Act (Public Law 678 - 77th Congress, Chapter 524 - 2nd Session, H.R. 7319) (Exhibit CC).

It is the policy of the W.R.A. to produce as large a percentage as possible of the poultry products needed for the feeding of the evacuees.

In the light of food rationing the efforts toward a self-sustaining community here will be a direct contribution to the war efforts. As food is produced locally for the center, other food sources now being tapped to supply the center will be released for army use and to provide the domestic markets with additional food.

The Minidoka War Relocation Project Area was selected because from a military standpoint, climatic conditions, suitability for agricultural and industrial development, transportation facilities, land ownership, and other factors, it seemed well suited for the purpose intended. The location of this particular unit in the area was selected so as to be in convenient proximity to utility lines and area living quarters. The poultry project, site was pre-determined by the original total layout.

4.(a) Full consideration has been given to possible use of existing facilities and all available facilities have been acquired and used but are not sufficient for the operation of the total project.

(b) The purpose of this project is to eliminate all subcontracting of the product to be produced. The operation of this unit will not be successful if handled in any manner other than through the War Relocation Authority.

(c) Conservation of scarce materials and critical materials has been considered and all possible elimination of these materials have been made.

5.(a) None of the business of the Project is represented by prime contracts with Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission. During the last calendar year there was no operation of this unit.

(b) Not applicable

(c) Not applicable

6.(a) Related applications for a hog unit and slaughter house

project are being filed together with this poultry unit application.

(b) No action to date.

(c) See related applications

7. No

EXHIBIT A (Answers to Questions 1-7 inclusive)

EXHIBIT B, B-1, B-2, B-3 (Plans)

EXHIBIT C (Executive Order, WRA Act)

EXHIBIT D (Section E)

EXHIBIT E (Section D)

Minidoka Relocation Project
Hunt, Idaho

December 8, 1943

Charles F. Ernest
Director of Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Attention: W. Wendell Palmer, Chief of Agriculture

Dear Wendell:

I have your letter of November 23 inquiring about activities in dehydrating and pickling in our center.

Sometime in the past, an idea developed here that dehydrating might become a very definite part of the center's industrial activity and construction was started on a small unit adjacent to the hospital boiler room. In the meantime, some of the enthusiasm for dehydrating has been lost. The unit has not been completed and at the present time, the proposed project is in a questionable position. On December 1, the industrial activities here have been put under the supervision of the Agricultural Section and it is my opinion that dehydration may not be developed to any great extent. If we do complete this unit, which still lacks the heating elements, it will be used largely for experimental and training purposes. I can see no particular reason for dehydrating such staple vegetables as carrots, cabbage, onions, and etc. for use on the project, when we can store these commodities very satisfactorily in their present form.

We are, however, planning to develop facilities for canning and pickling vegetables. Our cannery is located near the hospital boilers so as to have available steam pressure and is in combination with any facilities to be used for dehydration. The cleaning and preparation of vegetables is an identical process for canning or dehydration to a certain point, and we now have a 20 x 100 feet building partially equipped to prepare vegetables for processing. The late fall here resulted in an over supply of tomatoes for use fresh and some project-made equipment was installed to can these surplus tomatoes.

Results were not very satisfactory and we are now preparing a request for necessary canning equipment to put this plant in shape to handle any unanticipated surplus of vegetables next season. Also, we plan to increase our acreage of tomatoes, string beans, and peas to provide additional vegetables for canning.

Our pickling work started this fall in the same manner as canning when we found we would have a considerable tonnage of green canteloupe and honeydew melons likely to be caught by frost. We also had considerable acreage of late nappa suitable for pickling. We had several large vats constructed and rounded up all the empty barrels we could find on the project to start the pickling work with. At the present, we are using the canning room for pickling and the work we have done has veen very satisfactory so far. We are planning to build facilities to handle a larger pickling program beginning next spring. We propose to build a combination packing shed and pickling house for this purpose. The packing or washing shed will be used to prepare vegetables either for immediate use on the project or for shipment to other centers, as well as to clean and prepare vegetables for pickling. Facilities in the packing shed will consist mainly of vats, sprayers, and tables for washing and cleaning vegetables. We think a floor space 20 x 50 feet will be sufficient for this purpose. The pickling room will be connected to or adjacent to the packing shed with floor space approximately 40 x 100 feet to accommodate four large built-in vats from 100 to 200 barrels. We will pickle vegetables directly out of fields during the summer months to meet the needs of the Steward Division. In addition, we expect to grow and store a considerable tonnage of turnips, daikon, cabbage, and etc. which may be pickled out of the cellar during the winter months. Such a program will furnish the residents with pickled products, which they relish, throughout most of the year.

We also have a small unit in operation making tofu which is a product of soy beans and would like to develop a bean sprout project sometime in the near future. We are interested in trying to grow both soy beans and Mung beans for these two projects. We will try a small acreage of both in 1944 if we can locate suitable seed supply. When I was in Topaz last summer, I believe, I heard Roscoe mention that you were growing some bean sprout beans there this year. I would like to hear what success you had and where you secured the seed stock.

I am assuming that you know or can find out there the processing involved in pickling and tofu manufacture in case you are interested. If not, I will be glad to furnish you what information we have developed here.

We presume you are now engaged in the delightful work of preparing budget estimates and production programs for the next two or three years as we are here. If you get up this way during the winter, drop in at the center so that we can compare notes.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Stafford
Project Director

By W E Rawlings
W. E. Rawlings
Chief of Agriculture

WER:ne

Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

November 1, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: William E. Rawlings, Assistant Project Director in Charge of Operations

SUBJECT: Surplusing of Property

Your attention is directed to Form 301, estimating the needs of the Project farm program for 1945, involving 254 acres of vegetables and field crops including 100 acres of alfalfa, totaling 280 acres; with a grand crop total of 534 acres.

I am inclined to believe in terms of an actual 1945 plan we will have occasion to prune this estimate considerably. However, the purpose of this memo is to suggest that in the light of this estimate you survey somewhere around 25-40% of your farm machinery and make it available for movement to the Surplus Property Lot at the earliest possible date.

I would be pleased to have your best estimate, by items, of implements, automotive equipment and tractors that may be declared surplus in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

Harry L. Stafford
Project Director

WRA - 301

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

PROPOSED CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAM
(For use on area)

Project Minidoka

Year 1945

Crop	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Harvest Period	Amt. Used Dur. Harvest	Amount Stored	Storage Period
	No.	lbs.	lbs.	From --- To	lbs.	lbs.	From --- To
Potatoes	50	18,000	900,000	Aug. 1 - Oct. 31	240,000	660,000	Nov. 15 - Apr.30
Carrots	25	20,000	500,000	July 1 - Oct. 31	160,000	340,000	Nov. 1 - Mar. 31
Onions, dry	20	20,000	400,000	Sept.1 - Oct. 31	100,000	300,000	Nov. 1 - Apr.30
Cabbage	20	20,000	400,000	Aug. 1 - Oct. 31	180,000	220,000	Nov. 1 - Feb.28
Turnips	10	20,000	200,000	Aug. 1 - Oct. 31	90,000	110,000	Nov. 1 - Feb.28
Daikon	15	30,000	450,000	Aug. 1 - Oct. 30	180,000	270,000	Nov. 1 Mar. 31
Nappa	20	10,000	200,000	June 1 - Oct. 31	120,000	80,000	Nov. 1 - Feb.15
Tomatoes	12	20,000	240,000	Aug. 1 Oct. 15	200,000	40,000	Oct. 15 - Nov.1
Sweet Corn	20	6,000	120,000	Aug. 1 - Oct. 10	120,000	---	---
Cucumber	10	7,000	70,000	Aug. 1 - Sept.15	50,000	20,000	Sept. 1 - Oct.15
Green Pepper	5	7,000	35,000	Aug. 1 - Sept.15	35,000	---	
Beets Shingi Ku	4	20,000	80,000	Aug. 1 - Oct. 31	30,000	50,000	Nov. 1 - Mar.31
Lettuce	5	3,000	15,000	May 1 - June 30	15,000	---	
Radish	3	10,000	30,000	May 1 - June 30	30,000	---	

Garnish.

10/26/43

C-1006

WRA - 301

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

PROPOSED CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAM
(For use on area)

Project Minidoka

Year 1945

Crop	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Harvest Period	Amt. Used Dur. Harvest	Amount Stored	Storage Period
	No.	lbs.	lbs.	From --- To	lbs.	lbs.	From --- To
Spinach	4	8,000	32,000	June 1 - July 30 Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	32,000	----	
Gobo	7	4,000	28,000	Oct. - Nov. 30	14,000	14,000	Dec. 1 - Jan. 31
Dry Beans	24	1,500	36,000	Oct. 10- Oct. 31	----	36,000	Nov. 1 ---
Total Vegetables	254						
Field crops							
Alfalfa	100 ~~60~~	4 Tons	400 Tons	June 20-Oct. 20	150 Tons	90 Tons	Oct. 20 --
Hog Pasture	20						
Grain	160	2,000	320,000	Aug. 1 - Sept. 30	80,000	240,000	Oct. 1 - May 31
Total Field crops	280						
Total crops	534						

10/26/43

C-1006