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FOR

DILLON S. MYER, DIRECTOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Report sets forth the Development Program
That is Proposed for the

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER

For the Balance of
1944 Fiscal Year

Prepared in Collaboration with
Mr. Wade Head and his Staff by

C. H. Powers
F. W. Slattery
D. A. Rogers

November 26, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This report is prepared in accordance with instructions included in the Director's letter under date of October 30, 1943.

A careful study has been made of the general project development problems confronting the Poston Center at this time. Conclusions have been reached as outlined in the body of this report. Definite recommendations are submitted for consideration.

One of the outstanding features of the Operations program is the exceptionally high type of engineering and construction carried out in connection with the project development. It is readily evident careful planning and much study has preceded construction. The character of the work performed is first class in every particular. The refinements reached probably are beyond the needs of the W. R. A. requirements if the facilities could not be used beyond the duration of the war. This, however, is not the case. The works being performed form an integral part of a permanent project having a value far exceeding that of the W. R. A.'s immediate interests.

Mr. Wade Head, Project Director, has stated plans are being formulated looking toward the maximum use of the entire area following the war. The potential possibilities of the project as a whole are enormous and should be fully utilized. This is essentially an agricultural development. The soil, climate, and available water all

combine to make the area favorably comparable to other areas now intensely developed such as Salt River Valley, the Yuma Project, and the Imperial Valley.

The agricultural program now being developed for the center is designed to produce a variety of food in sufficient quantity to substantially replace supplies now being obtained from other sources. It is recommended every effort be made to meet this production program through the use of local talent recruited from among the approximately 13,000 evacuees now on the project. This effort should remain consistent with management practices outlined through Washington instructions.

It is recommended a program of land use planning be inaugurated which will assure the development and use of the most desirable land within the center boundary first and which will further provide that all development be in accordance with good land use practices designed for a long time program.

The major portion of the heavy construction is completed, especially as it applies to Poston Center needs. There are certain critical operations, especially in connection with the irrigation supply, that must be finished before a satisfactory water supply can be made available to center lands. These will be discussed in detail later.

With the completion of the heavy construction on canals and highways set forth in the attached program, future expenditures for

these items should be limited largely to maintenance.

It appears there is a considerable supply of construction material on hand, in addition to that required for the construction program now under consideration. It is recommended an inventory be taken of all construction materials on hand, and every effort be made to utilize such materials before additional materials are purchased.

There is attached Exhibit No. A, Proposed Construction and Maintenance Program, which lists proposed construction projects agreed upon with the Director of the Colorado River Center and his staff. Projects are listed in the order of their importance. It is recommended funds be expended in the priority order established by this program.

Any additions to this program will be made subject to the approval of the Director of the War Relocation Authority.

No effort has been made to adjust this program to the budget limitation. This will be done through the medium of the quarterly budget estimate prepared by the Project Director. The allotment of funds for quarterly expenditure should be made on the basis of individual projects.

The attached exhibits and maps are intended to clarify the program of development undertaken at this Center and are self-explanatory. The following comments briefly discuss the more important projects in some detail.

1-44 IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION

The Poston Center lands now receive a limited amount of irrigation water through old Indian Service laterals. This supply has been only sufficient to irrigate approximately 1,756 acres now in cultivation on Camps numbers One and Two. Camp Three has attempted to cultivate approximately fifteen acres which have been irrigated with water pumped from a drilled well near the tract. The quality of this water has been questioned. Also, the quantity which it is possible to deliver to the land is limited because conduit material of sufficient capacity was not available. Under the present setup approximately 250 G.P.M. actually reach the head ditch.

The center is fortunate in having a most dependable water supply available, the source being the Colorado River delivered through the main Parker Indian Reservation canal which has its heading at the Headgate Rock Diversion Dam. This dam, completed in 1941, is a permanent structure of great strength. The operation of the dam and headworks is by the U. S. Indian Service.

In May, 1942, work was started on additional construction of the Main Canal. This has been carried on to completion to Station 898 with the exception of removal of the following plugs:

Station 171 to Station 172	100 Linear Feet
Station 184 to Station 185	100 Linear Feet
Station 186 to Station 187	100 Linear Feet
Station 222 to Station 228	600 Linear Feet
Station 255 to Station 256	100 Linear Feet
Station 270 to Station 284	1400 Linear Feet
Station 345 to Station 377	3200 Linear Feet
Station 407 to Station 430	2300 Linear Feet

Total remaining excavation being 8,000 linear feet as of November 15, 1943.

Two major structures are yet to be constructed, a drainage underpass and drainage canal relocation near Station 402, estimated to cost \$28,000, and a drop structure over a rock outcrop at Station 425 estimated to cost \$12,000. In addition, a temporary type timber structure will be necessary to provide spillway control from the Main Canal to the drain ditch.

It is estimated all earth work now remaining on the Main Canal will be completed by December 31, 1943. The structures remaining to be built on the Main Canal should be completed by March 1, 1944.

2-44 LATERAL SYSTEM

In addition to the work remaining to be done on the Main Canal, the following work is necessary on secondary canals if the agricultural lands at Camps Two and Three are to be properly served: Construct lateral #A73 from Station 10 to Station 115, having a capacity of 500 c.f.s.; construct lateral #A73 from Station 160 to Station 225, having a capacity of 500 c.f.s.; construct lateral #A73 from Station 225 to end at Station 541, having a capacity of 60 c.f.s. This makes a total of nine miles of sublateral construction necessary to deliver water to Camp Three.

The following principal structures will be necessary on lateral #A73:

A check-drop near Station 52
 A check-drop near Station 180
 A two barreled culvert near Station 370

In addition, there will be eventually be needed ten miles of sub-laterals, 25 minor checks, 150 turnouts, and 35 road crossings.

3-44 CLEARING AND SUBJUGATION

As of October 31, 1945, approximately 1,956 acres of agricultural land have been cleared and leveled. Of this amount, 649 acres were cleared by the contractor constructing the three camp units. The remainder has been subjugated in the following manner:

Total acres cleared	2,612
Total acres leveled	1,936
Total acres cultivated.	1,756
Total acres contracted to level.	1,000
Total of 5,000 acres remaining to be cleared	2,388
Total of 5,000 acres remaining to be leveled	3,064
Total available for cultivation after contract completed.	2,936

It is recommended all subjugation, including both clearing and leveling beyond existing contracts, be accomplished through use of evacute labor and Government controlled equipment. This recommendation is based upon the conclusion that the 2,936 acres will supply the immediate minimum needs of the camps. Additional projects will be desirable, both from colonists requests and W. R. A. needs. They should be met from the pool of labor not now productively employed and equipment becoming available from completed canal and highway construction. It is urged steps be taken to make a suitable

area available to Camp Three simultaneously with the availability of irrigation water.

The cover over the agricultural area is, for the most part, large Mesquite, Arrowweed, and Saltbrush. The ground surface is very irregular, due to past periodic overflowing of high water from the river. It is essential a combination of hand labor and heavy equipment be employed in order to successfully prepare the land for cropping.

Some concern has been expressed about removing large quantities of top soil and placing it in deep depressions where its availability to shallow rooted crops is removed. This practice may affect production slightly for a few years; however, due to the character of the subsoil, which is all river deposited, it is though, for long time use and systematic arrangement, fairly heavy work is generally justified.

4-44 DRAINAGE

At the present time ground water appears to be well down under the agricultural lands. Test borings and drain excavation show it to be twelve feet and more below average ground surface. This condition exists on lands which have been cropped only a relatively short time or not at all. It is recommended that permanent observation wells be established at the corners of each forty acre tract and that these wells be read at regular intervals of once each month, starting

before the initial application of irrigation water.

One main drain of ample depth has been constructed through the center farm lands and will tie in with the existing drains above the center not later than December 31, 1943, completing the contract awarded to the J. M. S. Company.

If the observation wells recommended above are carefully read, any tendency to develop high water tables over irrigated areas can be foreseen. The main drain will provide a suitable outlet for supplemental drains as required.

The development of a high water table can be retarded to some extent by rotation of crops requiring heavy applications of water with crops requiring lighter applications, thereby giving localized wet spots opportunities to drain out.

It is exceedingly important that the water table be kept well down if leaching of salts is to be successful. Experience has already demonstrated a high alkali content in the valley soils. These generally need not be serious and removal is possible if the water table is always held well below the limit of capillary action (probably about five to six feet in these sandy soils).

The amount of irrigation water applied has a direct bearing on the action of the water table. It is easy to apply more water to the surface than can possibly move through the soil, resulting in a saturated area. It is recommended careful records be maintained of the amounts of all deliveries made to specific tracts. This data

should promptly be made available to the Operations Division so that all programs may be properly correlated.

The main drain should require very little maintenance for two years. It is recommended costs of drain maintenance be proportioned between the U. S. Indian Service and the War Relocation Authority on the basis of area served, the unit to be acres of land drained or protected.

5-44 HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

In order to shorten travel distance, decrease maintenance, relieve Indian Service roads and structures of traffic which they were not designed to carry, and to provide a safer alignment, the War Relocation Authority has initiated construction of a high type surfaced highway from a point near Camp Three to the storage yards on the railroad near Parker, Arizona. This highway construction is well advanced. Features completed are as follows:

19.8	miles of subgrade constructed
11.55	miles of base course placed
10.71	miles of oil cake placed
0	miles of seal coat placed

The total length of paved highway when complete will be 21.8 miles. The estimated cost of this construction is \$279,800. The estimated cost to complete the primary highway is \$107,000. The work should be completed during the 1944 fiscal year.

A. Project 24-A has been completed with the exception of approximately one-half mile of grading and gravel surfacing. This project

should be completed as far as agricultural land is developed only.

B. Project 10-D is complete with the exception of placing oil cake and dressing fill.

C. Project 4-C. This project is complete except for placing blacktop and general cleanup.

F. Project 38-A consists of constructing a pile bent bridge and grading.

G. Project 28-A should be completed as far as land is prepared for spring planting only.

H. Project 11-E. All that remains to be done is to provide earth fill bridge abutments.

J. Project 28-A. This project should be completed as far as land is prepared for spring planting only.

O. Project Miscellaneous Farm Roads. This project will be used for providing miscellaneous intermediate farm roads by constructing grader section fill from side borrow, with four inch gravel surfacing, as required in areas being cultivated. Considerable saving will be made on some of the above listed projects that cannot be anticipated until the limits of land subjugation can be determined for this fiscal year.

6-44 POULTRY PRODUCTION PROJECT

The poultry plants are set up in three separate units. One unit is located at each camp. As a result of this breakdown into

three units, there is some danger of duplication of effort. It is recommended that this phase receive some additional study.

The estimated investment in poultry, equipment, and feed will be approximately \$74,000. With this investment it is planned to produce sufficient poultry products, which include both meat and eggs, to supply the present population with these commodities.

7-44 SWINE PRODUCTION

An investment of approximately \$49,000 will be required to complete this project, a considerable portion of which will be in livestock. An area of approximately sixty acres has been set aside for this purpose, located midway between Camps One and Two. A considerable portion of this acreage will be devoted to alfalfa to provide pasture.

The present program calls for 2,500 hogs in order to meet the monthly slaughter requirements of the project.

The garbage, a valuable byproduct from the camps, will be fed to the hogs and converted into pork. Grains necessary to supplement the garbage will be grown on the project. It will be possible with this investment to produce 48,000 pounds of pork per month which will meet the requirements of the center. It is planned to distribute this meat according to O. P. A. regulations.

8-44 MAINTENANCE

This project includes all of the maintenance of utilities and buildings and the operation of utilities.

9-44 RIVER CONTROL

The control of the Colorado River and the possible damage which might result from a flood of any considerable size, has been given serious consideration. Prior to the construction of Boulder Dam, the entire valley was periodically subjected to floods of varying sizes.

These floods made agricultural and residential use extremely hazardous. With the construction of Parker Dam, these hazards have been further reduced. There has also occurred a stream bed degradation averaging about four feet past the upper portion of the irrigable area. The combination of these favorable conditions tend to indicate small probability of any protracted overflowing of existing river banks. To be considered against leaving the river front wide open are the factors of no storage at Parker Dam, other than a flattening of flood crest, due to the present practice of holding a maximum high water stage in order to increase power output, and the probability that a diversion weir may soon be constructed at the Blythe intake.

The principal uncontrolled upstream contributor to the Colorado River is the Bill Williams River which empties into the lake

formed by Parker Dam. Floods from this source are reported by the Bureau of Reclamation to range from 75,000 c.f.s. to 86,000 c.f.s.

In addition to the Bill Williams floods, it is possible to collect a considerable flow from normally dry arroyas. In 1939 an estimated 49,000 c.f.s. came in above Parker Dam from such sources. Similar arroyas located opposite project lands may move enough material into the existing river channel to create temporary obstructions.

If, during a protracted storm such as occurred in 1921 or 1939, the arroyas and the Bill Williams should run at a time when heavy spilling or releases were occurring at Boulder Dam, a flood of from 100,000 c.f.s. to 150,000 c.f.s. or even more could conceivably occur. It is doubtful if the existing channel could carry more than 60,000 c.f.s. without overflowing. Should a diversion weir be constructed at the Blythe intake, which will cause aggradation to replace the existing lowered channel, the possibility of overflow will be substantially increased.

With an investment of from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 now made in the valley, damage from overflow could easily far exceed the cost of protection. The estimated cost of the levee is \$7,000 per mile or \$210,000 if constructed the full thirty miles along the valley.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of utilizing an existing old Indian Service canal at the upper end of the valley in lieu of some levee construction. This was discarded since the

new highway would be outside the protection and difficulties would be encountered in safely tying back into the proposed levee again. It is recommended construction of the proposed levee proceed, starting at the upper end of the valley and continuing at least to a point near the north line of Sec. 12; T. 6 N.; R. 21 E. This should adequately protect all W. R. A. investments from river overflow.

10-44 STAFF HOUSING

The work on this project is being done under contract. It appears that the project will be completed about January first when the buildings will be ready for occupancy.

11-44 SCHOOLS

This represents an estimate of the total requirements in labor and the purchase of additional material to complete the entire school plant and will provide junior and senior high school buildings. We are advised by Mr. Popkin, who is in charge of school construction, that the project of remodeling barrack buildings for elementary schools will not be required. It is recommended that the P-19-h issued by the War Production Board approving the provision of elementary school be cancelled.

12-44 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE

This fund is being set up to maintain the lateral systems that are now in operation or that will be constructed to deliver water to the three centers and to the agricultural land.

13-44 ROAD MAINTENANCE

This project was set up to provide funds required for the maintenance of Indian Service roads between Poston Camp One and railhead. Considerable savings in this fund is anticipated by the completion of the main highway now under construction. These savings will be used to maintain roads into the farm area pending the construction of gravel surfaced roads.

14-44 FENCING PROJECT

It is proposed to complete the fencing around the entire area and provide cattle guards in order that grazing stock can be excluded from the area. Additional fencing and cross-fencing will be required in that portion of the agricultural land which will be used to produce stock feed and for pasture livestock.

15-44 MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION

It is proposed that the balance of this fund be scheduled over the twelve projects covering all buildings and structures within the center area, and that PD-200's be provided for authority to purchase stock material to take care of emergency miscellaneous construction that is now being done without authority.

16-44 SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The slaughterhouse project was originally included with the swine unit. Considerable expansion of this unit has been accomplished including a well, water distribution system, and a sewage disposal

system. It is proposed that a PD-200 be prepared covering any additional work required to finish this plant. No doubt provisions will have to be made later on for slaughtering beef.

17-44 ROAD PROJECTS

In addition to the main outlet artery, it is estimated fourteen miles of secondary or feeder roads will be required. Due to the very fine, dry, sandy character of the soil within the center, it will be necessary to grade and gravel these secondary roads.

A minimum amount of grading and graveling should be done on secondary roads. The surfaced width should not exceed twenty feet. Structures will be constructed in accordance with the standard plans now in use on the project.

Road work will proceed only as rapidly as subjugation and land use demand. In other words, miscellaneous farm roads will be constructed only as far as required for agricultural operations. The width should be limited to sixteen feet.

Field roads probably can be maintained by irrigating them along with crop irrigations. Extensive grading or surfacing is not recommended.

D. Street Oiling. This project is set up to take care of dust seal repairs required throughout the centers and to provide dust seal in the new residential area.

E. Project 103-B. Grading and placing gravel in the new residential area.

I. Project 32-A. This project will be modified to provide pipe culverts in laterals and approximately one-half mile of grading and gravel surfacing.

K. Project 30-A. This project will be modified to provide pipe culverts in laterals and approximately three-fourths miles of grading and gravel surfacing.

L. Miscellaneous Projects is set up to provide pipe culverts and grade for lateral crossings and maintenance of miscellaneous structures.

M, N. Projects 34-A and 36-A. These projects will be modified to provide pipe culverts in laterals and to grade and gravel surface short stretches of road, the extent of which will be determined by the amount of subjugation done for spring planting.

The road program designed for this center is based on requirements when the total of 5,000 acres are subjugated for planting. Since the acreage that will be completed this year is questionable, it is recommended all projects remain in the program but that adjustments be made as rapidly as possible to conform to the land actually prepared for planting. The saving in this program should be considerable and should be anticipated at the earliest possible date.

The maintenance of primary and secondary roads will be proportioned between the U. S. Indian Service and the War Relocation Authority on the basis of use by each Agency.

18-44 AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

This project is proposed to provide storage for grain and other

field crops requiring such storage; also to provide tool sheds, packing sheds, shelters for farm equipment, etc. Much of this construction can be of a very temporary nature constructed from local native material.

19-44 BUILDINGS FOR FISH PROJECT

It is recommended that additional justification for this project be submitted showing anticipated returns. It is proposed that approximately forty acres of additional fish ponds be constructed and some miscellaneous storage buildings be provided for tools and supplies. A PD-200 covering this project should be prepared if required by Conservation Order L-41.

20-44 TOWNSITE IMPROVEMENTS

This project includes landscaping and the construction of other community projects and buildings such as recreational areas, swimming pools, amphitheaters, etc. It is recommended that a justification for work proposed under this project be prepared and that a PD-200 be prepared if required under Conservation Order L-41.

IRRIGATION WATER AND CANAL MAINTENANCE

If not in conflict with the revised Memorandum of Understanding or other commitments, it is recommended the following proposal outlining responsibilities in connection with irrigation water deliveries and canal maintenance be adopted.

The Indian Service to operate and maintain all of the Main Canal

are intended to clarify the operation chart as proposed and is our recommendations for the assignment of evacuee personnel.

(a) Office of the Assistant Project Director in charge of the Operations Division.

(b) Mr. Parnell should be retained as an assistant to the Assistant Project Director in charge of the Operations Division and will continue to be responsible for the preparation of applications for project approval and priority assistance as required by the War Production Board. He will also keep the W. R. A. Construction Program current.

(c) The Senior Engineer.

(d) The Design and Drafting Unit will prepare plans and estimates and reports required by the Operations Division.

(e) Irrigation, Drainage and Roads Unit.

This section will be divided in the following manner during the period of time required to complete the major irrigation land development and road projects that are now under construction.

1. Irrigation, drainage, and flood control
2. Roads and bridges
3. Land clearing and subjugation

Each unit of this section will be staffed to carry on a particular type of work. The personnel in the several units will be absorbed by other sections or will be transferred to other projects when the heavy construction program is completed, *where possible*

(f) Construction and Maintenance.

The personnel in this section have centered their efforts on the construction of schools, and the maintenance of buildings and utilities and the operation of utilities will be the responsibility of this section. Evacuees will be used whenever possible, and a systematic training program for qualified evacuees is recommended.

(g) Agriculture Section.

Only ^{one} ~~two~~ positions ^{is} ~~are~~ filled in this section at the present time. Every effort should be made to recruit the additional personnel for this section in order that plans may be formulated for an agricultural and livestock production program for next year.

(h) Motor Transport and Maintenance Section.

This section seems to have adequate housing for equipment repair, but should have a fence enclosure to impound all equipment. This would encourage the concentration of all motor equipment in one area and make it possible to enforce more rigid use control. The heavy equipment repair and machine shop is a creditable addition to this section and should be maintained as set up. This section appears to be adequately staffed.

(i) Fire Protection Section.

This section appears to be adequately staffed and should remain as set up.

(j) Evacuee Labor.

Because of the apparent shortage of evacuee labor, the Project Director and his staff should make a survey to determine the total

number of laborers that are available. Laborers should then be assigned to projects on the basis of their importance, thus completing the first projects first. If this is not done in the very near future, the agricultural program for next year may suffer a serious setback and result in loss in the production of food required by this center. Evacuee labor should be assigned to the less important, low priority projects only after the high priority projects are fully staffed. Then, labor should be transferred from the low priority projects to fill any vacancies that occur in the work crews of the more important land development and agricultural projects.

PERSONNEL CHART
 COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
 OPERATIONS DIVISION
 Effective January 1, 1944

(EXHIBIT B)

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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR

R. H. Rupkey	Assistant Project Director	CAF-13	5600
R. N. Parnell	Engineer**	P-4	3800

ENGINEERING SECTION

E. L. Decker	Senior Engineer	P-5	4600
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Design and Drafting Unit

L. B. Russell	Design Engineer	P-3	3200
T. E. Kilcrease	Asst. Design Engineer**	P-2	2600

Irrigation, Drainage and Roads Unit

Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control

A. R. Barbour	Irrigation Engineer	P-4	3800
W. C. Bryant	Asst. Irrigation Engineer**	P-3	3200
T. M. McDonald	Asst. Construction Supt.**	CAF-9	3200
D. B. Wallace	" " " "	CAF-9	3200
L. B. Frazer	Chief Construction Foreman	CPC-10	2600
W. W. Harritt	" " " "	Unall.	10 pd
E. E. Carroll	" " " "	"	10 pd
Pete Homer	Foreman	CPC-6	1860
John Sherman	Chief Engineering Aid**	SP-8	2600
Donald S. Butterworth	" " " "	SP-8	2600
E. E. Nichols	Engineering Aid** (to 3/31/44)	SP-3	1440
Leonard Hough	" " " " (to 3/31/44)	SP-3	1440

Roads

Lyle F. Warnock	Highway Engineer**	P-4	3800
V. S. Kubitz	Asst. Highway Engineer**	P-3	3200
Dave R. Temple	Asst. Construction Supt.**	CAF-9	3200
John T. Terbell	Chief Construction Foreman	CPC-10	2600
G. T. Anderson	" " " "	CPC-10	2600
A. C. McVey	" " " "	CPC-10	2600

(Continued)

**Position not on WRA basic chart

Roads (Continued)

P. J. Frantz	Dragline Operator	Unall.	12 pd
Charles Espy	Machine Operator	"	10 pd
James Patrick	" "	"	9 pd

Subjugation and Excavation

L. M. Armstrong	Supt. of Subj. and Excavation**	CAF-11	3800
Bill Stowe	Asst. Supt. of Subj. and Exc. **	CAF-8	3200
Clem Evans	Chief Foreman	CPC-10	2600
Platte L. Curtis*	" "	CPC-10	2600
Lee Meacham	" "	CPC-10	2800
Rees L. Beddow	Dragline Operator	Unall.	12 pd
Hugh T. Stubblefield	" "	"	12 pd
Edward J. Farrell	" "	"	12 pd
Richard F. Akers	" "	"	12 pd

Building Construction and Maintenance Unit

C. A. Popkin	Construction Engineer**	P-4	3800
R. A. Anderson	Asst. Construction Supt.	CAF-9	3200
	Chief Construction Foreman	CPC-10	2600
	" " "	CPC-10	2600

Utility Maintenance Unit

D. R. Bowman	Utilities Plant Supt.**	CAF-9	3200
K. F. Schultz	Chief Electrician	CPC-10	2900
	Chief Foreman (Water & Sewage)	CPC-10	2600
Paul E. Thimmes	Chief Foreman (Refrigeration)	CPC-10	2600
A. T. Bracken	Chief Foreman (Heating & Plbg.)	CPC-10	2900
A. M. Chisholm	Chief Foreman (Telephone)	CPC-10	2900
James Montague	Sr. Foreman (Telephone)	CPC-9	2300

AGRICULTURE SECTION

W. C. Sharp	Chief of Agriculture	P-5	4600
	Farm Superintendent	CAF-11	3800
	Asst. Farm Superintendent	CAF-9	3200
	" " "	CAF-9	3200
	Sr. Foreman	CPC-8	2200
	" "	CPC-8	2200
	" "	CPC-8	2200

* Definite indication of acceptance not yet received.

**Position not on WRA basic chart.

INDUSTRY SECTION

No appointive personnel.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND MAINTENANCE SECTION

A. W. Beller	Equipment Maintenance Supervisor	CAF-9	3200
G. L. Stewart	Asst. " " "	CAF-7	2600
Henry Fitzwater	" " "	CAF-7	2600
L. G. Miller	Motor Pool Supervisor	CAF-7	2600
Alexander St. Arnaud	Foreman Mechanic	CPC-8	2200

HEAVY EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SECTION

J. O. Ottem	Supt. of Machine Shops**	CAF-9	3200
W. B. Wilkinson	Chief Shop Foreman	CPC-10	2600
Clyde W. Fuller	" " "	CPC-10	2600
	" " "	CPC-10	2600
Wallie R. Steele	Sr. Foreman	Unall.	6 pd

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION

J. M. Fien	Fire Protection Officer	CAF-11	3800
B. H. Evans	Asst. Fire Protection Officer	CAF-9	3200
R. B. Peterson	" " " "	CAF-9	3200
Harley Woodhouse	" " " "	CAF-9	3200

**Position not on WRA basic chart.