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ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS
BEING FURNISHED TO YOU:

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER
APRIL 21, 1943

The activities of this division during the first month^{of the} quarter was confined mostly to cutting wood and clearing land. During February weather conditions were favorable and considerable progress was made in preparation of land for planting vegetable crops. During the month of March very few days were suitable for plowing or planting. Eighteen hundred cords of wood, cut by wood crews, was delivered to the blocks for fuel. Approximately an equal amount has been cut and is yet in the woods. Since very little additional fuel will be needed until fall this wood will be used to start a stock pile which will be added to throughout the summer season. Approximately 200 acres of land has been cleared of trees and all wood hauled and brush burned. An additional 200 acres is cleared of trees but the brush and some of the wood remains to be disposed of. There are two power stump saws now operating cutting stumps off flush with the ground, when this operation is completed the land will be ready for the plow.

Fifteen Ford tractors and one John Deere tractor were received making a total on hand of nineteen farm tractors. This will be sufficient tractor power except for four heavier farm tractors which will be received at a later date. We have had a great deal of difficulty in securing certain types of farm equipment, cultivators, disc harrows and spike tooth harrows are the greatest need at this time. Sufficient fertilizer, vegetable and field seed have been received to meet the needs for spring and summer planting. A small quantity of poison is on hand with the bulk of poison materials to be received during April.

Mules 40K.

During February planting of vegetable crops were made as follows:

Potatoes -----	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres
Onion Sets -----	3 Acres
Peas -----	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres
Radishes -----	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres
Daikon -----	<u>1 Acre</u>

making a total of ----- 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres

Due to freezes and excessive rain soon after planting a stand of potatoes and peas was not secured. It will be necessary to replant the acreages of both of these crops.

Forty head of work mules were purchased during this quarter, making a total on hand of 60 head of work stock. The most of these animals were used in hauling wood for fuel. We have found very few evacuees who have had experience in working mules and it has been rather difficult to use them for plowing.

Some progress has been made on construction of hog feeding lots. As soon as completed a hog feeding enterprise will be started. All of the garbage in the center will be fed to hogs and in addition some grain will be provided as a supplement so that the greater part of the pork needed for the center will be produced here.

In general the greater part of equipment, supplies and material needed for the farm operations are on hand or they are to be shipped very soon. Labor for agricultural production will be shifted from timber workers as needed.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Description	Received this Quarter	Total Number On Hand March 31st
Tractors, farm	16	19
Wagon, gear	20	30
Soil Pulverizers	2	2
Tiller	2	2
Listers, tractor	4	4
Disc, bush and bog	10	12
Disc plows, 5 bottom	1	2
Disc plows, 3 bottom	0	1
Disc plows, 2 bottom	5	5
Plow, single shovel	15	15
Plow, moldboard, 8"	10	10
Middlebreaker, tractor	4	5
Middlebreaker, horse drawn	2	3
Stalkcutter	1	1
Fertilizer Distributors	4	4
Grain drill	1	1
Vegetable seeder	2	2
Harrow, disc	0	2
Fertilizer (4-12-4)	250 Tons	243 Tons
Fertilizer (Uramon) 42%	12 Tons	12 Tons
Fertilizer (Nitrate of Soda) 16%	35 Tons	35 Tons

Description	Received this Quarter	Total Number On Hand March 31st
Wire, barbed	8,240 Rods	8,240 Rods
Wire, woven	400 Rods	400 Rods
Poison materials	840 Lbs.	840 Lbs
Hay ties (500 to Bdle)	25 Bdle	25 Bdle
Potatoes, Irish	2700 Lbs.	1600 Lbs.
Seed, Lespedeza	1600 Lbs.	1600 Lbs.
Seed, Sudan Grass	400 Lbs.	400 Lbs.
Seed, Soy Beans	285 Bu.	285 Bu.
Seed, Oats	150 Bu.	150 Bu.
Seed, Lima Beans	600 Lbs.	600 Lbs.
Seed, Snap Bean	1640 Lbs.	1640 Lbs.
Seed, Carrots	120 Lbs.	120 Lbs.
Seed, Corn, Sweet	300 Lbs.	300 Lbs.
Seed, Corn, Field	12 Bu.	12 Bu.
Seed, Peas, Garden	2000 Lbs.	1850 Lbs.
Onion Sets	1000 Lbs.	0
Radishes	150 Lbs.	135 Lbs.
Garlic, bulbs	200 Lbs.	0

Six hundred twentyfive (625) pounds total of twenty (20) different vegetable seed has been received. This consists of forty-six (46) different varieties.

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
QUARTERLY REPORT FOR
Period April 1 - June 30, 1943

Approximately 713 acres of land is now available for agricultural production. Included in this acreage is 656 acres of previously tilled land which is reasonably free from stumps. The remaining 57 acres is new ground where the stumps have recently been cut off.

Weather conditions during the latter part of the previous quarter were unfavorable to farm work. As a result very little land preparation and planting had been done prior to April 1st. The month of April and the first part of May was favorable to planting. Excessive rain during the latter part of May caused abundant weed and grass growth that made it difficult to keep crops clean. Since June 1st there has been very little rain fall.

The greater part of the land was in a poor state of cultivation last year. An exceptionally large crop of weed seed and grass seed was on the land which made it necessary to do extra plowing and land preparation in order to kill grass and weeds. Beginning April 1st planting of spring vegetables progressed rapidly. In some cases it was difficult to get a stand of vegetables due to lack of moisture.

A great deal of difficulty was experienced in getting farming equipment. It was late in May before sufficient tractor equipment was received to get maximum efficiency from the tractors on hand. Ample seed and fertilizer was purchased early and was on hand when needed.

Yields of potatoes and peas were low due to the fact that planting was late for this period. Most other crops have made satisfactory yields. The Agricultural Section made an outstanding demonstration in land preparation and intensive cultivation. No crop was planted unless the land was in a perfect state of cultivation. At times this was difficult because of lack of uniformity in available moisture. There have been outstanding yields especially with reference to radishes, mustard and cucumbers. Lack of water for irrigation has been the chief problem confronting the evacuee farmers. They are well pleased with the productivity of the land and feel that with some supplemental water exceptionally good yields can be expected.

Investigation revealed that the bayou adjoining the farm would supply a good quantity of water for irrigation. Used centrifugal pumps with a total capacity of 2500 gallons per minute have been installed and are now pumping water for irrigating crops. It was not possible to secure pumps earlier in the season which caused considerable loss in stand of some vegetable crops. In general the supply of vegetables for center use is very satisfactory.

The nursery section, after a late start, made good progress in producing most of the plants needed for the farm with the exception of sweet potato plants which were purchased from outside. Total plantings to date is 657 acres. Of this amount 92 acres is in hay, 83 acres in corn and 482 acres in vegetable crops including soy beans. 253,518 pounds of vegetables have been harvested from the farm. Of this amount 16,751 pounds were sent to Jerome for use in that center.

Canning equipment has been received and plans are under way for the construction of a canning building. It is planned that all surplus vegetables produced in excess of immediate needs will be canned for future use.

Adequate labor has been available throughout the season and crops are now in very good condition except for the lack of moisture. With water available for irrigation it is felt that greater progress can be made during the late summer and fall months.

ROHMER RELOCATION CENTER
Agricultural Section

Narrative Report for Crop Year 1943

Crop Production

In the beginning of the year only 105 acres of crop land was available for agricultural production. The only other open land in the area was newly cleared ground and was mostly buckshot soil. It was not suitable for vegetable production. To satisfactorily produce vegetables to meet the needs of the Center, it was necessary to have additional sandy loam land.

^{two} tracts of land with the total cultivated acreage of 663 acres were leased. Part of the tracts join the Center and the other is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Center. This land had been poorly cultivated during the previous year and was badly infested with weed and grass seed. No work was done on this land until February 15th. It required an unusual amount of work to get the land into a good state of cultivation and to provide adequate surface drainage.

During the latter part of February plantings of onions, potatoes, and peas were made. These plantings were followed by a severe freeze which prevented any of the crops from coming up. It rained almost the entire month of March and prevented any work from being done in the field.

Actual planting operations started soon after April 1st and continued regularly throughout that month. Farming operations were greatly handicapped due to the fact that adequate farming machinery had not been received at that time. The period of excessive rain during May made it difficult to control grass and weeds in the small vegetable plants. After the month of May there was very little rainfall during the summer. It seriously handicapped the production of any vegetable crops.

The following are some factors or conditions which influenced the production of crops in general.

1. Some crops were planted too late in the spring to expect good yields.
2. Unusually severe freeze during the last part of February caused some crops to be lost.
3. Adequate farm machinery was not available early in the year.
4. The farm land had not been well cultivated during the preceding year.
5. The land was badly infested with weeds and grass seeds.
6. No irrigation water was available during the first part of the year.

A total of 768 acres of land was available for planting. By double or succession plantings 1,077 acres of crops were planted. The division of this acreage is as follows:

695.2 acres harvested
198.5 acres abandoned
184 acres to be harvested during spring or early summer of 1944.

A complete failure was made of some crops, others had only fair success and some made abundant yields. The following summary will indicate the production possibilities as observed on this project.

Snap Beans

The early crop of snap beans made a fair yield. The hot weather early in June greatly reduced the production on part of the early crop. All of the abandoned acreage were planted during the late summer for fall production but the unusually dry weather delayed germination until it was impossible for the beans to mature before frost.

Lima Beans

Lima beans made a fair yield but were left in the field to harvest as dried beans. Several days of rain at the time they were matured caused them all to shatter out on the ground and mold. There is very little interest among the Center residents for producing lima beans for food.

Dry Beans

An entire acreage of dry beans were planted during early summer. It made very little growth and no beans because of hot and dry weather.

Beets

Success in the production of beets was fairly good. The fall crop was unusually good.

Broccoli

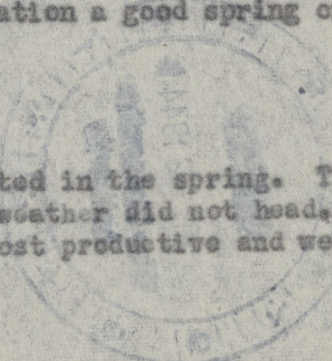
Broccoli was planted in the field by September 1st. This made excellent growth and was just beginning to produce a good crop during the middle of December when a severe freeze destroyed it. Only one cutting had been made at that time. It is felt that broccoli can be satisfactorily grown by planting earlier.

Cabbage

The spring cabbage was planted in the field very late. The hot dry weather caused a great reduction in yield. The fall crop was excellent. It is felt that by having adequate water for irrigation a good spring crop can be grown.

Chinese Cabbage

A small acreage of Chinese cabbage was planted in the spring. This produced some greens but due to the extremely hot weather did not head. The fall crop was excellent. This is one of the most productive and well liked crops grown on the project.





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Carrots

Carrots made a fairly satisfactory growth but the extremely dry weather caused them to stop growth before they were ready to harvest. When water was applied later in the summer, growth was revived. However, many of the carrots were not of good quality and it was not possible to use them for food. It is felt that carrots can be satisfactorily grown and that good yields can be expected.

Cantaloupes

Cantaloupes were grown from planting to harvest with very little rainfall. In spite of that fact a fair yield was made.

Celery

In the beginning it was agreed that only a small acreage of celery will be planted on a trial basis. The first planting was made in the field about July 1st. It was a period of intense heat. The plants were not very strong and as a result did not make rapid growth. The red spider then attacked the crop and it was complete destroyed. The later planting was made after August 1st. It first appeared that this crop would make a fair yield. It was planned that it would be cut by Christmas but the severe freeze during the middle of December ruined the crop. It is felt that by producing stronger plants before they are planted in the field, and by getting them into the field somewhat earlier, a satisfactory crop can be produced.

Sweet Corn

Early plantings of sweet corn made a satisfactory yield. However, later plantings made almost a crop failure due to the fact that there were hot dry winds during the time the crop should be pollinated.

Cucumbers

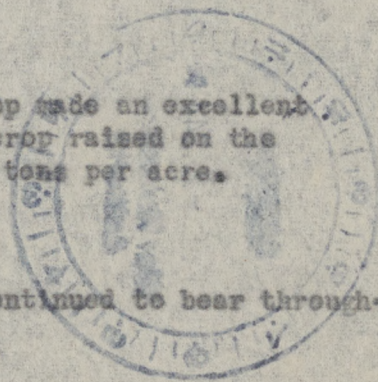
The early and medium plantings of cucumbers made excellent yields. The extremely late plantings did not produce very well. The early plantings were irrigated as soon as they needed water which resulted in an unusually high yield.

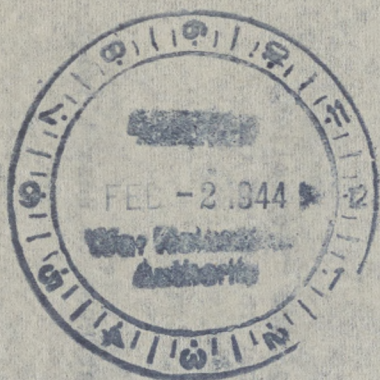
Daikon

Daikon planted in the summer for the fall crop made an excellent yield. This is the most well liked and productive crop raised on the project. Part of the acreage made approximately 12 tons per acre.

Eggplant

Eggplant made very satisfactory yields and continued to bear throughout a good part of the summer.





Gobo

Gobo made a fair yield. This crop has not been entirely harvested but it is estimated that 4,080 pounds remain in the field and will be harvested in January.

Lettuce

A good yield of leaf lettuce from spring and early summer plantings were made. There was very little success with getting lettuce to head. The abandoned acreage of lettuce that was planted late was destroyed by the freeze.

Mustard

Mustard made an exceptionally good yield throughout the year. Water was available for irrigating this crop during the summer and fall months.

Onions

Onions grown from sets made satisfactory yields. Very little production was received from seed planted onions. The abandoned acreage was all planted from seed.

Okra

Okra makes satisfactory yield and can be grown with very little trouble.

Pepper

Sweet pepper and hot pepper made very satisfactory yields and continued growth throughout a good part of the summer.

English Peas

The first planting of English peas was destroyed by the freeze. Later plantings were made in April which is entirely too late for this area. This accounts for the unusually low production.

Dry Peas

The dry peas were all planted during the summer months and since there was no rainfall, they did not make much growth. The abandoned acreage did not make any yield and was turned over.

Potatoes

The potato production was not satisfactory. The early planting in February was destroyed by the freeze. The later planting was made in April which is normally too late to plant potatoes. However it appeared that a satisfactory yield would have been made if harvested in July. It is felt



that if irrigation water was available for ten days prior to harvest the crop could have been saved. The fall crop did not come up to stand which accounts for the low yield. The quality of the seed planted was very poor.

Pumpkins

Pumpkins made good growth and it appeared that they will make a good yield. However, insects attacked the crop when the pumpkins were about half grown and completely destroyed the crop. This is one of the few crops where it was impossible to control insects.

Radish

Radish made exceptionally good yields from most plantings. The abandoned acreage was from plantings made in the summer where no irrigation water was available.

Rutabaga

Rutabaga made exceptional growth and a good yield. Part of the crop made approximately 16 tons per acre.

Spinach

The spring crop of spinach was planted late and the production was limited. The spinach planted for fall harvest was very good. The main part of the crop was planted in the fall to be harvested in the spring of 1944. The spinach is in excellent condition and it looks as if a good yield will be made.

Squash

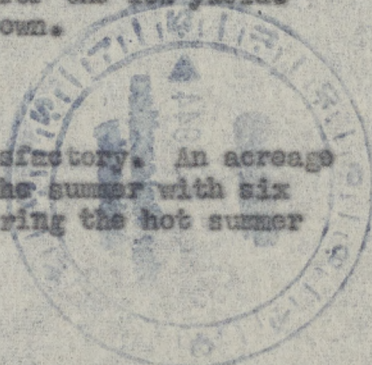
An early planting of squash was satisfactory. However, on late plantings it was impossible to control the insects, and three acres had to be abandoned. The acreage of squash will be limited during the coming year.

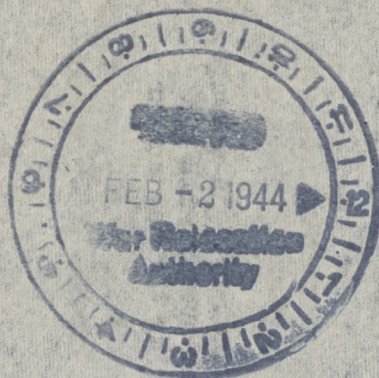
Sweet Potato

It was impossible to secure sweet potato plants for early planting. Most of the acreage was planted during June. This together with the unusually hot and dry season was largely responsible for the low yield. It is felt that sweet potato can be satisfactorily grown.

Swiss Chard

An early planting of swiss chard was very satisfactory. An acreage planted in April continued in production throughout the summer with six cuttings being made. The two acres were abandoned during the hot summer when it was not possible to secure a stand.





Sugar Beets

Sugar beets were planted during the summer and were to be used for greens. Even though irrigation water was available it was not possible to get a stand and they were plowed up.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes in general were all planted late. On a good part of the acreage they all ripened in a short period of time and then stopped producing because of dry weather. In the fall a new crop came on and it appeared to make a good yield. However, the freeze destroyed all of this crop. It is felt that satisfactory yields can be made here.

Turnips

Turnips made very satisfactory yields. The abandoned acreage was due to dry weather. Because of a short stand on part of the remaining acreage the yield per acre was reduced. Some plantings made as high as 16 tons per acre.

Watermelons

Watermelons were planted rather late but made a satisfactory yield in spite of the extremely dry weather. There was an unusually large number of melon seed and had they had sufficient moisture would have made an exceptional yield.

Hay, Lespedeza

The dry weather caused lespedeza on the project as well as throughout this entire area to be almost destroyed. This crop was pastured to some extent but very little value was received.

Soybeans

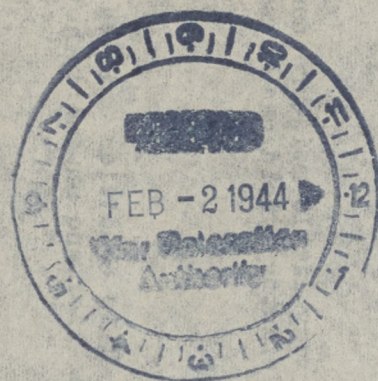
Soybeans were planted late and made a very poor yield. It is known that satisfactory yields can be obtained under normal conditions.

Mungbeans

Mungbeans were planted late and had very little moisture during the growing season. It is expected that a satisfactory yield can be made under normal conditions.

Corn

Corn was almost a complete failure. This condition existed throughout the entire area and was caused by the dry weather and unusually hot wind.



Sudan Grass

Sudan grass was planted for pasture and used for pasture.

Oats

The entire acreage of oats will be harvested in 1944. At this time the crop is in good condition and it appears that a good yield can be expected.

Parsnips and Garlics

Parsnips and garlics were planted but a stand was not secured.

Irrigation

No arrangements were made early in the year for irrigation. It was planned to put out a deep well but approval could not be secured. A small 2 inch pump was put in the bayou and used to provide irrigation water for cucumbers. After carefully checking with land owners along the bayou it was agreed that there might be sufficient water to do some irrigation. A 4 inch pump was installed about the first of July and was used to irrigate peppers, eggplants, mustards, and a few other crops. The success of this undertaking made it seem feasible to install an additional pump. An 8 inch pump was put in later in the summer. After using all of these pumps it appeared that this bayou will furnish sufficient water for irrigating a large acreage of vegetable crops. Without irrigation water, it would have been impossible to get a stand of vegetable planted during the summer for fall harvest. This is largely responsible for the exceptionally good showing of all fall crops.

Cannery

The cannery was completed too late for the early tomato crop. The dry weather stopped production and only 20,240 pounds of tomato were processed. During the late fall processing of mustard and turnip greens started, with 6,248 pounds being processed. The freeze in December made it necessary to shut down this operation.

Storage

A 20' x 40' warehouse was remodeled for use as sweet potato curing house. This worked very satisfactorily and very few potato were lost. A 30' x 70' storage cellar was constructed from native materials and dirt. This was used for storing cabbage and root crops which proved very satisfactory and resulted in saving these crops which might otherwise have been lost.

Summary

After getting a late start in the spring operation of the agricultural section progressed very good. It was felt that there was a good organization



of evacuee supervisors, foremen and farmers. Regardless of their past experience and ability they learned a great deal about farming on this soil and under these climatic conditions.

The success of a well rounded production program depends largely on the availability of irrigation water. During the summer season the rainfall was less than had been experienced in many years. There was almost a complete failure of ~~feed~~ crops throughout the entire county. All crops planted during the summer months and which did not have irrigation water applied made very little growth.

Most all of the land has already been plowed and prepared for planting next spring. This together with the fact that equipment is available, drainage is adequate, and the land had been worked well one year should make crop production easier during the coming year.

Farm supervisors and foremen have all been very cooperative and have all had a sincere interest in trying to make the operation a success.

HOG PRODUCTION

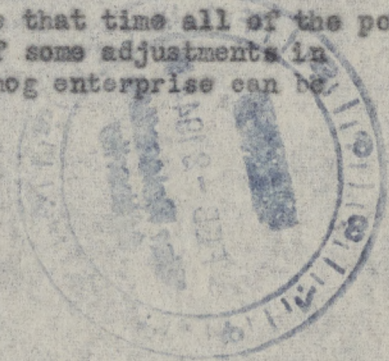
The only livestock enterprise on the project is feeder hogs. This enterprise started about July 1st, with the purchase of 440 head of hogs. The plant consists of eight lots, 50' x 200', each of these having a 10' x 50' concrete feeding floor.

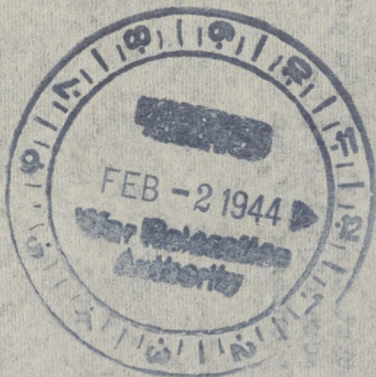
Soon after the hogs were placed in the lots, there was an outbreak of erysipelas. Measures were taken to control this disease but before being controlled several hogs had died.

Hogs were fed only on garbage obtained from the Center but they made very satisfactory growth and the enterprise looked good after the disease was controlled.

During the unusually severe cold weather during December, there was an outbreak of pneumonia and septicemia. Other than these two periods the hog enterprise progressed very satisfactorily.

Slaughter was started in October and since that time all of the pork used on the Center has been slaughtered here. If some adjustments in the physical plant is made, it is felt that the hog enterprise can be carried on very successfully.





TO: SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

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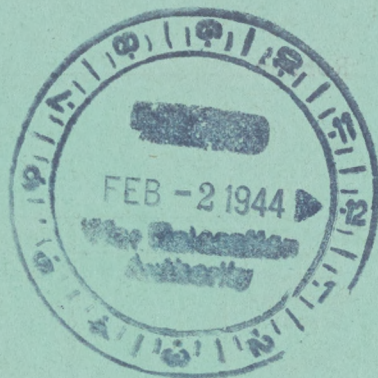
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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31,1943
4Rohwer

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Beans, Snap	30.6	19.5	11.1	23,277	2,097	23,277	----	----	4.28
Beans, Lima	6.0	6.0	0	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----
Beans, Dry	24.0	24.0	0	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----
Beets	8.5	---	8.5	37,786	4,445	37,786	----	----	1.0
Broccoli	5.0	---	5.0	2,310	462	2,310	----	----	3.85
Cabbage	11.5	1.2	10.3	86,000	8,350	86,000	----	----	3.0
Chinese Cabbage	7.7	1.0	6.7	128,128	19,123	128,128	----	----	3.2
Carrots	10.0	---	10.0	25,375	2,537	25,375	----	----	3.0
Cantaloupe	14.0	---	14.0	60,990	4,356	60,990	----	----	2.05
Celery	3.1	3.1	---	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----
Corn, Sweet	20.7	1.5	19.2	40,216	1,990	40,216	----	----	3.1
Cucumbers	13.5	2.5	11.0	128,238	11,658	117,843	10,395	----	6.4
Daikon	13.7	.2	13.5	166,364	12,323	166,364	----	----	1.6



December 31, 1944

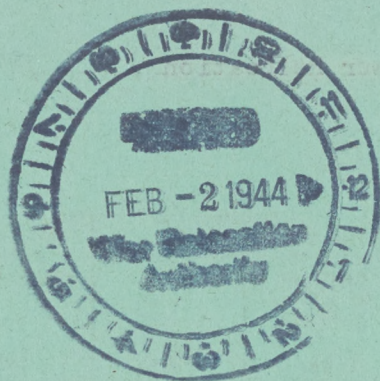
88.8	---	---	778.23	760.2	768.23	11.1	10.5	30.3	Leans, Soap
---	---	---	---	---	---	0	6.0	6.0	Leans, line
---	---	---	---	---	---	0	24.0	24.0	Leans, dry
0.1	---	---	34.48	4,448	77,488	8.8	---	8.8	Leans
7.88	---	---	2,810	488	2,810	8.0	---	8.0	Leans, oil
0.0	---	---	86,000	8,480	86,000	10.2	1.2	11.5	Leans
3.0	---	---	128,128	19,128	128,128	6.7	1.0	7.7	Chinese Cabana
0.0	---	---	28,278	2,278	28,278	10.0	---	10.0	Carroll
0.08	---	---	60,880	4,280	60,880	14.0	---	14.0	Centlone
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.1	8.1	Wolery
1.1	---	---	40,218	1,218	40,218	16.2	1.2	20.7	Com, Sweet
8.4	---	---	11,248	11,248	128,248	11.0	8.8	12.8	Chumbery
1.1	---	---	488,288	12,288	488,288	12.8	8	12.7	Belton

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31 ¹⁹⁴³~~1944~~

Rohwer Relocation Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Eggplant	2.5	----	2.5	34,023	13,610	34,023	----	----	4.88
Gobo	4.5	----	4.5	10,000	2,222	8,180	1,720	----	10.0
Lettuce	9.9	4.9	5.0	30,721	6,145	30,721	----	----	3.33
Mustard	14.0	----	14.0	81,451	5,818	75,571	5,880	----	3.15
Onions	12.5	8.7	3.8	17,235	4,535	17,235	----	----	3.0
Okra	2.0	----	2.0	5,784	2,892	5,784	----	----	17.6
Pepper	6.5	----	6.5	54,319	8,357	54,319	----	----	16.8
Pepper, Hot	.4	----	.4	600	1,500	600	----	----	13.
Peas, English	10.5	1.5	9.0	2,590	288	2,590	----	----	7.52
Peas, Dry	78.5	30.5	48.0	1,000	21	1,000	----	----	5.0
Potatoes	32.0	11.5	20.5	38,650	1,885	38,650	----	----	1.8
Pumpkins	12.0	12.0	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----
Radish	24.5	1.5	23.0	126,136	5,484	118,730	7,406	----	6.53



14.88	---	---	38,038	15,210	34,783	3.3	---	2.5	Disinfect
10.0	---	1,730	8,180	5,888	10,000	4.5	---	4.5	Gobo
33.3	---	---	30,721	5,148	30,721	5.0	4.9	3.9	Leucose
31.3	---	5,888	75,841	5,888	61,431	14.0	---	14.0	Mustard
3.0	---	---	17,250	4,638	17,250	3.8	3.7	12.5	Union
17.6	---	---	5,104	2,882	5,784	3.0	---	2.0	Qura
18.8	---	---	34,712	8,837	64,010	6.5	---	6.5	Pepper
13.1	---	---	800	1,500	600	4	---	4	Pepper, Hot
7.32	---	---	8,830	380	2,880	9.0	1.5	10.5	Peas, English
5.0	---	---	1,000	21	1,000	48.0	30.5	75.5	Peas, Dry
1.1	---	---	34,783	1,985	38,230	10.5	11.5	32.7	Potatoes
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.0	12.0	Winkins
0.33	---	7,400	11,730	5,404	122,120	23.0	1.5	24.5	Onion

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31, ¹⁹⁴³~~1942~~

Rohwer

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rutabaga	5.0	----	5.0	120,000	24,000	120,000	----	----	4.0
Spinach	26.7	5.2	21.5	21,616	912	21,616	----	----	6.0
Spinach *	22.0	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	---
Squash	10.0	3.0	7.0	20,707	2,958	20,707	----	----	3.08
Sweet Potato	25.5	----	25.5	103,395	4,054	103,395	----	----	3.2
Swiss Chard	6.5	2.0	4.5	29,724	6,605	29,724	----	----	4.16
Sugar Beets	1.7	1.7	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----
Tomatoes	54.7	4.7	50.0	116,865	2,337	107,765	9,100	----	3.0
Turnips	28.5	9.0	19.5	94,465	4,845	94,465	----	----	2.0
Watermelons	22.7	----	22.7	285,570	12,580	212,945	72,625	----	1.5
Hay, Lespedeza	83.5	14.0	69.5	Pasture	-----	-----	----	----	----
Soybeans	50.0	10.0	40.0	16,800	420	-----	----	----	3.0
Mungbeans	7.5	----	7.5	1,200	160	Seed	----	----	20.0

* For spring harvest



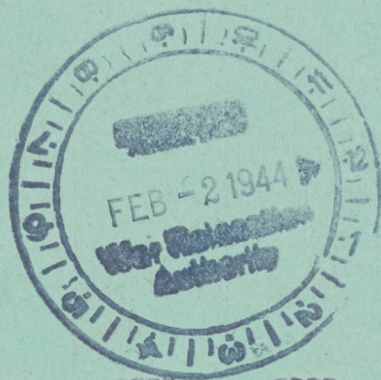
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31, ¹⁹⁴³~~1944~~

Rohwer Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Corn	108.0	7.0	101.0	6,000	59	6,000	----	----	2.0
Sudangrass	8.0		8.0	Pasture	----		----	----	
Oats *	162.0	----	----	----	----		----	----	
Soybeans, Hay	76.1	11.1	65	58,000	892	58,000			1.5
Parsnip	1.0	1.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Garlic	.2	.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

* For early summer harvest



Corn	108.0	7.0	101.0	6,000	88	8,000	0.0
Soybeans	8.0	5.0	3.0	8,000	88	8,000	0.0
Wheat	162.0	1.1	1.1	88,000	88	88,000	1.3
Barley	1.0	1.0	1.0	88,000	88	88,000	1.3
Oats	1.0	1.0	1.0	88,000	88	88,000	1.3

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Livestock

For Year Ending December 31,1943
1944Rohwer

Center

TABLE I

HOGS

Beginning Inventory				Purchased				Litters Farrowed		Slaughtered		
Feeders		Breeding Stock		Feeders		Breeding Stock		Litters	Pigs Raised	No.	Av. Dr. wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.
No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	No.			
---	---	---	---	985	148	---	---	---	---	136	234.7	\$0.20
				Death Loss			Closing Inventory					
				Under 6 wks.	Over 6 wks. old		Feeders		Breeding Stock			
				No.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.		
				---	279	95	570	151	---	---		

TABLE II

CHICKENS

Beginning Inventory				Purchased				Eggs Produced		Butchered		
Chicks No.	Pullets No.	Hens No.	Other No.	Chicks No.	Pullets No.	Hens No.	Other No.	No. of Doz.	Av. Pr. pr. doz.	No.	Av. Dr. wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.
				Death Loss		Closing Inventory						
				Under 6 wks. No.	Over 6 wks. No.	Chicks No.	Pullets No.	Hens No.	other No.			

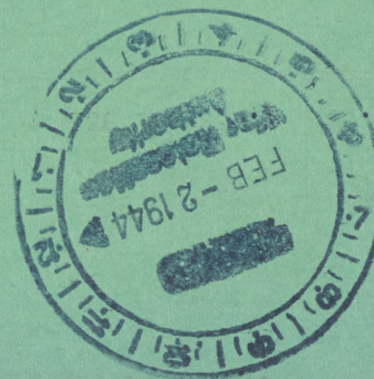
(Up and Over)

TABLE III

BEEF CATTLE

Beginning Inv.		Purchased		Calves Born	Used on Center			Shipped to other Centers			Death Loss		Closing Inv.	
No.	Av. Live Wt.	No.	Av. Live Wt.		No.	Av. Dr. Wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	No.	Av. Wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Live Wt.

OTHER



ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT
Robwer Relocation Center
1944

During the latter months of 1943 much time was spent in the preparation of land in order that planting could start as early as possible and with this in view a well-planned program of planting was worked out with evacuee foremen. But many of these plans were ruined by excess rainfall in the late winter and early spring when Irish Potatoes and early vegetables should have been planted.

The wet weather continued until May 1 with very few days, when farm land was dry enough to work. This, of course, upset the planned spring planting program. The excessive rain so packed the ground that it was necessary to prepare the land thoroughly again before any planting could be done.

The result was that some crops in the planned program could not be planted in time to be harvested before the hot weather set in; some could not be planted at all; and some planted did not germinate due to the lack of moisture at planting time. This resulted in a complete failure of the entire soy bean crop. This crop had been heavily counted on as a food crop and its failure proved very disappointing.

The result gained from experience in 1943 from irrigating showed that additional pumping facilities were needed, and during the winter a six inch pump was secured for this purpose. The result was a saving in that water from the pumps operated the year before did not have to be carried so far in the main water flumes and more crops could be watered at the same time. Also, the handicap of lack of equipment in 1943 was overcome during the year by additional purchase and transfer from other projects.

A total of 854.4 acres of food and feed crops was harvested. An additional 175.7 acres of wheat, barley, oats, rye and spinach was planted for 1945 harvest.

The following roughly summarizes results obtained. Some show good yields, some moderate and some failures.

Soan Beans:

The first planting of 6.6 acres in May was a total loss because of poor stand. Another planting of the same acreage in June resulted in a low yield because of excessive heat. This was true also of another planting in late June. Fair

results were obtained from planting in August for Fall harvest.

California Black Eye Beans:

Complete failure. No germination due to lack of moisture.

Mung Beans:

This crop was planted late and did not stop growing until killing frost late in November. After killing frost the fall rains set in and the ground never was dry enough for combining before January 1, 1945.

Soy Beans:

With the exception of about 10 acres there was no germination from any beans planted due to lack of moisture. Just before harvest a rain followed by hot sunshine caused the few that did mature to shatter and waste before they could be combined.

Beets:

No spring crop planted. Fall planting made good yield. Harvest incomplete January 1st.

Sugar Beets:

No germination. This was true of same crop previous year, although both years the land was watered after planting.

Broccoli:

A heavy August rain just after completion of plant setting resulted in loss of part of the crop, but that saved proved good producer. This is good crop when there is late growing season as in 1944. Harvest incomplete January 1st.

Cabbage:

A fair yield was obtained from plants purchased in early spring. Fall planting very good. Harvest incomplete January 1st.

Chinese Cabbage:

As in previous season this proved to be one of the heaviest producers and excellent results were obtained.

Cantaloupe:

Both "Hale's Best" and "Honeydew" proved almost a complete failure due to late planting and insects.

Carrots:

No spring crop planted. Excellent results from fall crop. Harvest incomplete January 1st.

Field Corn:

Good result from some plantings but some abandoned due to dry weather. One field of four acres planted late utilized by Mess Operations with good results.

Sweet Corn:

Made fair production. One planting was plowed under because of poor germination due to lack of moisture.

Cucumber:

This crop as in 1943 proved to be one of the heaviest producers. 1.9 acres White Cucumber planted more as experiment produced well also.

Daikon:

1.5 acres daikon was planted in spring for seeding. These seeds were harvested in time for fall planting. Fall seeding was staggered through August and September and every planting made an excellent crop.

Egg Plant:

Egg plant produced well and over a long period.

"Gobo":

Seed harvest in spring from crop left in field during winter produced plenty of seed for fall planting and made good crop.

Hogari:

This crop was planted after oats for supplementary grain crop. A good stand was secured but worms did so much damage that the entire crop was pastured and then disced under. This crop ordinarily is good producer in this section.

Lespedeza:

Due to exceeding dry summer neither Lespedeza sowed for hay or pasture did very little good.

Lettuce:

The lettuce crop was only fair producer. Late planting damaged from heavy rainfall in late summer.

Mustard:

Mustard proved to be, as in 1943, good producer at all times.

Takana: or Japanese Mustard:

Takana was planted for first time and made excellent yields.

Oats:

Oats planted in fall 1943 made good yield. Averaged about 50 bushels per acre. Excellent grain crop.

Okra:

Okra was late but produced good yield until November 15.

Onion:

Prospects were good for heavy yield until just before harvest excessive rain caused heavy damage which resulted in onions rotting.

English Peas:

Produced fairly good but cold wet spring cut yield and did some damage to peas after ready to harvest.

Bell Peppers:

Bell peppers produced well and over long period of time.

Irish Potatoes:

This crop proved to be a disappointment again. This was principally due to the fact that it was not possible to plant early. Fall planting completely destroyed due to excessive rain just as seed germinated.

Radish:

Both "White Icicle" and "Scarlet Globe" produced good at every planting.

Spinach:

Only fair results were obtained from this crop. Spinach seed in fall of 1945 stood cold well but wet spring weather cut yield.

Sweet Potatoes:

This crop proved very disappointing. The vines made good growth but no roots.

Swiss Chard:

Excellent all year leafy vegetable.

"Togan":

This crop planted in place of pumpkins. Although planted late it produced well.

Tomatoes:

Early crop produced well but late crop had to be destroyed due to some plant diseases.

Turnip:

One of the heaviest producers. Seeds were broadcast in September and required no cultivation. Harvest incomplete January 1st.

Watermelon:

Excellent results were obtained from early and mid-season planting. Late planting ruined by heavy rain just as harvest started.

The net results from the farm operation in dollars and cents may seem low but it has enabled the Center to have fresh vegetables direct from field to mess halls. Certain vegetables used only by evacuees were grown which could not have been obtained otherwise.

The results obtained from irrigating paid good dividends. Only that part of the farm that could be leveled at small expense was irrigated and this part was used for vegetables that were most affected by dry weather. Had it not been for the irrigation, a steady flow of fresh vegetables to mess halls could not have been maintained.

As in previous year, during the fall months, as soon as possible after completion of the various crops, the land was prepared for another year and about three fourths of the farm was ready for 1945 when instructions were received in December to stop farm operations.

Livestock:

A total of 1,139 feeder hogs were bought during the year and 855 slaughtered. The death loss during the early winter and spring months were heavy due to lack of sufficient shelter and dry pens. In the summer and early fall months four 30 x 40 pens with the concrete floors were completed. Half of each pen was roofed over thus giving protection to hogs in bad weather. This proved to be one of the best investments made as the death loss for the last six months averaged six per month while the average for the first six months was 53.5.

The four new pens with the four old now give sufficient dry space to adequately house all feeder hogs.

Poultry:

It was determined in 1943 that a poultry project would not be started at this Center. Late in that year the forecast for possible purchase of poultry meat looked poor. In view of this fact it was felt that poultry for meat be produced at the Center.

Poultry house construction was started in the late winter but bad weather prevented their completion until summer. A warehouse was converted to a brooder house and equipment was installed.

A competent poultry foreman was found but none of the helpers had any experience. Early in February 2,000 White Rocks and 2,000 White Wyandottes AA grade were put in the brooder house. In spite of changeable temperature and the difficulty in maintaining constant temperature

this brood of checks grew out very well without an unreasonable death loss.

The following three broods were purchased in April, May and June. The foreman quit work the last of April to go to Tule Lake. It was impossible to locate another competent man in the Center. Arrangements were finally made for transferring an experienced man from Jerome. In the meantime considerable death loss had resulted from handling by the inexperienced workers.

The May and June chicks were of rather low vitality even though they were purchased as high quality chicks. It was also found that the hot weather in an improvised brooder house contributed to the large death loss.

The poultry project as a whole was not successful. The first brood purchased in cool weather produced meat cheaper than if could have been bought. It was clearly demonstrated that checks hatched in May and June are usually lower in vitality and much more difficult to raise than those hatched in fall, winter and early spring.

Crops Sold Outside the Center:

The amounts of cucumber, egg plant and pepper shown as sold on Form 809 was all sold to the Quartermaster and delivered to Camp Robinson at Little Rock.

The reason for disposing these products was that a surplus was on hand which could not be used in the Center before the products would spoil.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31 1944

Center _____

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Barley	50 **								
Beans, snap	22.4	6.6	15.8	11,215	709.8	11,215	0	0	.057
Beans, Cal. H. Eye	7.8	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans, soy	66.2	66.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans, tung	43.5	43.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beets	5	0	5	9,040	1,808	9,040	0	0	.029 *
Beets, sugar	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broccoli	8	0	8	6,426	803	6,426	0	0	.061 *
Cabbage	12.7	0	12.7	37,360	2941.7	37,360	0	0	.023 *
Cabbage, Chi- nese	10.5	0	10.5	82,225	7830.9	82,225	0	0	.021 *
Cantaloupe Hale's Best	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honey Dew Cantaloupe	5.8 **	0	5.8	9,100	1568.9	9,100	0	0	.02
Carrots	3.5								

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending 194

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Corn, Field	54	16	38	86,400	2273.6	86,400	0	0	.015
Corn, Sweet	16.5	4	12.5	1,616.0	129.2	1,616	0	0	.250
Cucumber	12.1	0	12.1	159,859	13211.4	153,109	0	6,750	.041
Cucumber, White	1.9	0	1.9	5,376	2829.4	5,376	0	0	.35
Daikon	21.5	0	21.5	326,610	15191.3	326,610	0	0	.016
Egg Plant	10.5	0	10.5	66,210	6305.7	48,210	0	18,000	.043
Gobo	3	0	3	7,790	2596.6	7,790	0	0	.105
Hegari	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lespedeza, Hay	88	0	88	Bales 1,873	Bales 21-1/3	Bales 1,873	0	0	.50
Lespedeza, ^{Hay} Hay	96	0	96	Pasture					
Lettuce	4.7	0	4.7	7,210	1534	7,200	0	0	.028
Mustard	5.5	0	5.5	13,970	2540	13,970	0	0	.041
Onions	49.2								

.58

.083

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending 194

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cats	(162)	0	162	261,848	1616.9	261,848	0	0	.025
Cheer	3	0	3	8,250	2750	8,250	0	0	.04
Onions, Green From Main Crop (Thinned)				3,950	275.7	3,950	0	0	.063
Onions	15.2	1	14.2	22,575	1590	22,575	0	0	.045
Pears, English	10.7	0	10.7	6,270	586	6,270	0	0	.065
Pepper, Bell	8.7	0	8.7	38,058	4374.4	34,058	0	4,000	.035 .064
Potato, Irish	22.7	17	5.7	14,485	2541.2	14,485	0	0	.028
Potato, Sweet	17.2	2	15.2	31,350	2062.5	31,350	0	0	.033
Raddish	8	0	8	42,706	5338.2	42,706	0	0	.046
Eye	5								
Spinach	6.5	0	6.5	10,185	1566.9	10,185	0	0	.061
Spinach	20								
Swiss Chard	4	0	4	22,414	5603.5	22,414	0	0	.025

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending 194

Center

[illegible]

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Livestock

For Year Ending December 31, 1944

Kelmer

Center

TABLE I

HOGS

Beginning Inventory				Purchased				Litters Farrowed		Slaughtered			
Feeders		Breeding Stock		Feeders		Breeding Stock		Litters	Pigs Raised	No.	Av. Dr. Wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	
NO.	Av. Wt.	NO.	Av. Wt.	NO.	Av. Wt.	NO.	Av. Wt.	NO.	NO.				
420	154	0	0	1139	131	0	0	0	0	855	257.3	13.16	
				Death Loss			Closing Inventory						
				Under 6 wks.		over 6 wks. old		Feeders		Breeding Stock			
				NO.	NO.	Av. Wt.	NO.	Av. Wt.	NO.	Av. Wt.			
				392	110.58	312	209.7	0	0				

TABLE III

BEEF CATTLE

Beginning Inv.		Purchased		Calves Born	Used on Center			Shipped to other Centers			Death Loss		Closing Inv.	
No.	Av. Live Wt.	No.	Av. Live Wt.	No.	No.	Av. Dr. Wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	No.	Av. Wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Live Wt.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER

OUTLINE OF INFORMATION DESIRED WITH REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURAL
DIVISION

1. Organization
 - a. The Division Chief and other Caucasian employees--their background and farming experience.
 - b. Evacuee supervisory personnel--their background and farming experience.
 - c. The advisory board personnel and their background and farming experience.
2. Gardening
 - a. Estimated acreage of tillable land.
 - b. The acreage intended for cultivation this season.
 - c. The acreage under cultivation at present.
 - d. A general description of the soil and its suitability to various crops.
 - e. Varieties of crops, both garden and field.
 1. Crops under cultivation at present.
 2. Crops intended for the season.
 - f. Farming method of the South and that of California--compare in general; also spray and insect control methods.
3. Equipment and supplies
 - a. Farming implements--description, number and monetary value.
 - b. Mules, horses and other draft animals--their value.
 - c. Fertilizers--description, tonnage used and on hand. Requirement per acre of the different crops under cultivation. Monetary value.
 - d. Seeds--description, quantities and monetary value.
 - e. Poison and spray materials--monetary value.
 - f. Miscellaneous materials--describe and give value.
4. What is the aim of the agricultural activities
 - a. To produce for the Center needs? For Inter-center needs? For Nation's war effort? For profit?
 - b. Discuss briefly the effect of this project on the center's food budget.
 - c. Does this project have any bearing on the Center School vocational activities?
5. Discuss farm employees
 - a. Number, experience, sex, age groups, and their general attitude toward their work.
 - b. Availability of farm workers--reasons.
6. Discuss briefly the land development and wood-cutting
 - a. Number of workers employed during this season.
 - b. Amount of fuel supplied and on hand.
 - c. Acreage cleared for cultivation.
7. Hog raising project.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
APPROVED CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Project Rohwer
Year 1944

Crop	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
	No.	lbs.	lbs.
Beans, Dry	11	900	9,900
Beans, Snap	40	3,500	140,000
Beans, Mung	40	900	36,000
Beets	10	5,000	50,000
Broccoli	5	5,000	25,000
Cabbage	14	20,000	280,000
(Nappa)			
Cabbage, Chinese	14	16,000	224,000
Carrots	9	15,000	135,000
Cantaloupe	15	6,000	90,000
Celery	5	15,000	75,000
Corn, Sweet	35	4,500	157,500
Cucumbers	14	14,000	196,000
Daikon	25	12,000	300,000
Eggplant	8	12,000	96,000
Gobo	3	3,000	9,000
Lettuce	12	8,800	105,600
Mustard	16	3,600	57,600
Onions	22	6,000	132,000
Okra	5	3,600	18,000
Pepper	7	6,000	42,000

Crop	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
	No.	lbs.	lbs.
Peas, English	22	2,500	55,000
Peas, Dry	20	900	18,000
Potatoes	30	6,000	180,000
Pumpkins	5	14,000	70,000
Radish	18	10,500	189,000
Rutabaga	5	15,000	75,000
Spinach	35	4,000	140,000
Squash	3	6,000	18,000
Sweet Potato	50	5,000	250,000
Swiss Chard	6	5,000	30,000
Sugar Beets (Tops)	5	3,000	15,000
Tomatoes	60	10,000	600,000
Turnips	7	6,000	42,000
Watermelons	30	12,000	360,000
Turnips (Greens)	5	5,400	27,000
Oats	162	1,280	207,360
Corn	100	1,400	140,000
Soybeans	150	900	135,000
Les Pedeza (Hay)	84	3,000	252,000
Grain Sorghum	40	1,400	56,000
Soybeans (Hay)	586		940,360