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ADDRESS REPLY TO  
DISTRICT ENGINEER  
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE  
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE  
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

REFER TO FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

May 29, 1942.

Subject: Proposed Relocation Center, Jerome, Drew and Chicot Counties, Arkansas.

To: Mr. M. S. Eisenhower, Director,  
War Relocation Authority,  
Washington, D. C.

1. An investigation was made of a site for a proposed Relocation Center near Jerome, Drew and Chicot Counties, Arkansas, by a Board composed of the following members:

Lt. Col. J. R. Crume, Jr., Corps of Engineers, Chairman;  
Jennings B. Barge, Real Estate Division, Corps of Engineers;  
Major Vernon J. Erkenbeck, Medical Corps, A. U. S.;  
E. J. Utz, War Relocation Authority;  
E. B. Whitaker, War Relocation Authority.

2. In the attached report there is given detailed information concerning the location of the site; improvements; real estate, engineering, and health data; agricultural possibilities of the project; and opportunities for outside employment.

3. Findings. - After consideration of all data available at this time, the Board finds:

a. Conditions favorable for the proposed project.

(1) The location of the site is such that its use as a relocation center will cause but a small amount of economic and social displacement in the community. Such tenants and contract purchasers as are displaced can be located on other lands under the control of the Farm Security Administration.

(2) All the land is Government controlled.

(3) The site comprises 10,000 acres of land which can be brought into cultivation very economically.

(4) It is estimated that approximately 1,800 laborers can be gainfully employed at drainage, clearing, road building, and

carrying out farming operations for a period of 3 years and that 800 laborers can be used thereafter for cultivation of the land.

(5) The area is adaptable to a wide variety of products needed for the subsistence of the evacuees.

(6) From an engineering standpoint, railroad, highway, and power facilities available at the site will permit economic and speedy construction and operation.

(7) The site is satisfactory from a health standpoint, although certain malaria-control precautions will be necessary.

b. Conditions unfavorable for the proposed project.

(1) Only about 500 acres of cleared land will be available for immediate agricultural use over and above that required for the cantonment area.

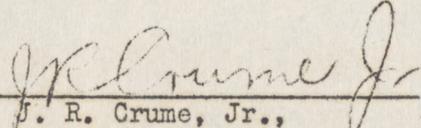
(2) There will probably be a shortage of labor for construction, provided the evacuees are not used as day laborers on the construction program.

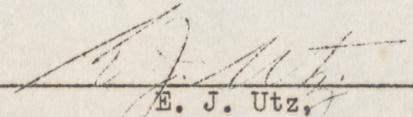
(3) Complete sewage treatment will be required.

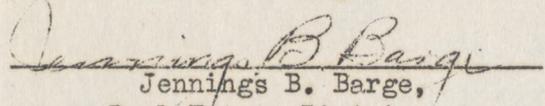
(4) It will be necessary to construct 8 miles of telephone line to the site.

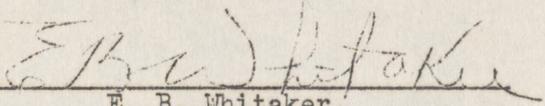
c. Comparison with other sites. - The Board finds that the project proposed for this site is only a little less satisfactory than the proposed project at Rohwer, Arkansas, and much more desirable than any of the other projects considered.

4. Recommendations. - The Board recommends that this site be given very favorable consideration as a War Relocation Center for 10,000 evacuees.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J. R. Crume, Jr.,  
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers,  
Chairman.

  
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E. J. Utz,  
War Relocation Authority.

  
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Jennings B. Barge,  
Real Estate Division,  
Corps of Engineers.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
E. B. Whitaker,  
War Relocation Authority.

Major Vernon J. Erkenbeck, M. C., A. U. S., was not present to sign the Board report. He concurred verbally with the findings indicated by the Board. His statement with regard to the proposed site from a health viewpoint is inclosed as an exhibit.

PROPOSED RELOCATION CENTER, JEROME, CHICOT AND DREW COUNTIES, ARKANSAS

Submitted by: Site Board composed of:

Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Crume, Jr., Chairman,  
Corps of Engineers  
Jennings B. Barge, Real Estate Division,  
Corps of Engineers  
Major Vernon J. Erkenbeck, Medical Officer,  
U. S. Army  
E. J. Utz, War Relocation Authority  
E. B. Whitaker, War Relocation Authority

Location

The proposed site for the relocation center is located in Chicot and Drew Counties, Arkansas, on State Highway 165, 10 miles south from Dermott, a town of 3,083 population. It is adjacent to and east of Jerome, a flag stop on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The proposed building site is 14 miles north and west from Lake Village, the county seat of Chicot County. State Highway 144 runs along the south side of the area.

The general location can be obtained from the attached state map (Agricultural Exhibit A), and a detailed location can be obtained from the attached Quad sheet (Agricultural Exhibit B).

The legal description is as follows:

Parcel 1: Jerome Farms, Inc., containing 9,374 acres

South Half (S 1/2) of Section 22; Sections 27, 28, 34, 35, Township 14 South, Range 3 West; Sections 2, 3, and 4; South Half (S 1/2) of Section 5; Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 6; all Sections 9, 10, and 11, Township 15 South, Range 3 West, containing 7,236 acres.

Sections 7 and 8; that part of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 18 lying North of canal, containing 1,416 acres, Township 15 South, Range 3 West.

West Half (W 1/2) of East Half (E 1/2) and a ten (10) acre strip off of West Half (W 1/2) of East Half (E 1/2) of Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 16, Township 15 South, Range 3 West, containing 172 acres.

East Half (E 1/2) of Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4), less a ten (10) acre strip off of West (W) side and East Half (E 1/2) of Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 16, Township 15 South, Range 3 West; Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 15, Township 15 South, Range 3 West, containing 310 acres.

That part of Section 12, Township 15 South, Range 4 West, lying East (E) of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, containing 240 acres, more or less.

Parcel 2: Alluvial Farms, Inc., containing 680 acres

Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) and West Half (W 1/2) of Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 15, Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 22, all in Township 14 South, Range 3 West, containing 400 acres.

Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 12, Township 15 South, Range 3 West, containing 160 acres.

East Half (E 1/2) of Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 3 West, containing 80 acres.

East Half (E 1/2) of West Half (W 1/2) of Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 3 West, containing 40 acres.

#### Number of Acres

The area of the proposed site is 10,054 acres, more or less.

#### List of Improvements on Land

The improvements on the property consist of fifty-three sets of improvements; each set consists of houses, barns, wells, outbuildings and a limited amount of fencing. The improvements on Parcel 2 are in a poor state of repair. Families are working under a 1-year lease. Twenty-three units are occupied.

#### Ownership Status

The 9,374 acres heretofore described as Parcel 1 is owned by the Arkansas Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and has been leased by Jerome Farms, Inc., for a period of 99 years.

The 680 acres heretofore described as Parcel 2 is owned by Alluvial Farms, Inc. Jerome Farms, Inc., and Alluvial Farms, Inc., are cooperative associations set up under the laws of the State of Arkansas. Their activities in the operation, ownership, development and disposal of this land are to follow procedures, policies, and purposes as outlined by the Farm Security Administration.

#### How Land Can Be Acquired

The land on which Jerome Farms, Inc., holds a 99-year lease and land owned by the Alluvial Farms, Inc., can be acquired by a lease executed between the Government-controlled Cooperatives mentioned above and the United States of America acting by and through the War Relocation Authority.

#### Relation of Proposed Project to Adjacent Areas

##### a. Nearby Communities

The area is located adjacent to the small village of Jerome, a flag stop on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Dermott, a town of 3,083 people, is located 10 miles north on paved Highway 165. Lake Village, the county seat of Chicot County, is located 14 miles southeast from the proposed building site.

##### b. Attitude of Local People

Every indication is that the local people will cooperate in every way with the War Department and the War Relocation Authority. In general, they are anxious to cooperate in any Government program connected with National Defense. They also recognize the possibilities of such a project in developing that section of the State. They will, however, expect the United States Government to return the evacuees to their original homes upon the expiration of the emergency. They would think it unwise to inject a third race into the negro and white racial problem now existing.

##### c. Opportunities for Outside Labor

###### 1. Agriculture

The proposed area is in the heart of a large amount of undeveloped land which has been classified by the State Land Use Planning Committee as potential farm land. Appraisers for the Farm Security Administration have confirmed this classification. It is proposed that as fast as land is cleared and drained that it will be used (1) for subsistence farming, and (2) for crops adapted to that particular soil and climate and which are in greatest demand to further the war effort. In

addition to the use of labor for clearing and draining the area and the production of agricultural crops on the center, there will be a demand for labor in harvesting and chopping the cotton crop on privately owned lands in the vicinity.

2. Other

There is a vast amount of work which would be of public benefit which could be done in the territory. There is a great need for improving the drainage in that part of the county. It is thought that the War Department might approve the clearing of right-of-ways and cleaning out existing channels of drainage ditches. This would be an essential part of developing the area. Ninety percent of the approximate 10,000 acres in the proposed area is cut-over woodland and has not been developed.

Engineering Data

a. Shipping Information

The nearest post office and town is Jerome, Arkansas. Freight shipments to the site would be to Jerome, Arkansas, which is located on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The proposed warehouse areas are within 200 yards of the present railroad tracks and construction of a spur line will permit the unloading of cars directly into warehouse.

b. Highway

U. S. Highway No. 165 passes on the west side of the proposed site. It is a paved road about 14 feet wide and will be adequate for the needs of the proposed camp.

c. Electric Power

The Arkansas Power and Light Company has a 3-phase, 60-cycle, 13-kilovolt transmission line along the west boundary of the proposed site. The name of the local official of the power company is W. H. Overby, McGehee, Arkansas.

d. Telephone

There is an existing party telephone line at the west edge of the proposed site. These poles may be used for a private line to Dermott, Arkansas, 8 miles north of the site, to connect with the Southwestern Bell Telephone System.

e. Water Supply

It will be necessary to drill a well to a depth of about 900 feet and install a water supply system.

f. Sewage Treatment

A plant providing for complete treatment of sewage and waste will be required. The proposed plant will be located on Government land adjoining the site.

g. Fuel

There is an ample supply of standing timber on Federal lands adjoining the cantonment which can be used for fuel.

h. Floods

The land is protected from floods from the Mississippi River by the main levee system on this river.

i. Insect Control

Screening will be necessary because of the prevalence of mosquitoes. The area will have to be drained during construction and ditches will have to be cleaned out within a radius of at least a mile of the site.

j. Health

The proposed site and surrounding vicinity are satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint.

k. Labor Supply

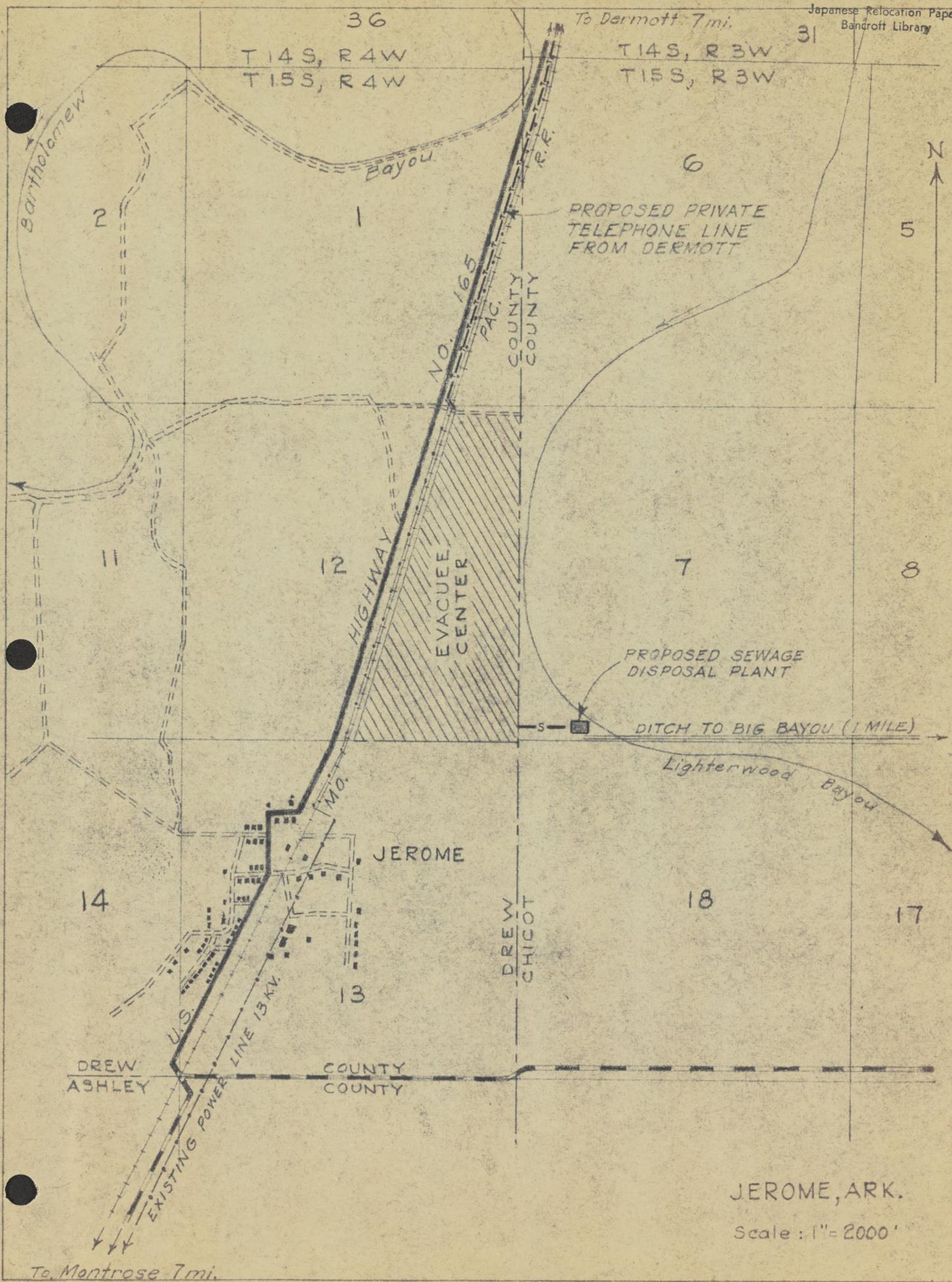
There is no adequate supply of labor available locally. Construction will have to be done by evacuees or imported labor.

l. Cost Summary

The following estimates summarize the approximate cost of bringing utilities and other features to the edge of the proposed camp:

<u>Item</u>		<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Railroad	Adjoins site.	
Highway	Adjoins site.	
Power	Adjoins site.	
Telephone	8 miles of line	\$3,000
Water Supply	900-foot well and pump	9,000
Sewage Treatment	1,000-foot outfall line and treatment plant	<u>100,000</u>
	Total	112,000

Note: Cost estimates based on an evacuee center of 10,000 people. The above total cost would be about \$50,000 less for a 5,000-man camp.



JEROME, ARK.

Scale: 1" = 2000'

To Montrose 7 mi.

To Dermott 7 mi.

36  
T 14 S, R 4 W  
T 15 S, R 4 W

31  
T 14 S, R 3 W  
T 15 S, R 3 W

DREW  
ASHLEY

COUNTY  
COUNTY

DREW  
CHICOT

14

13

18

17

12

7

8

2

1

6

5

U.S.  
EXISTING POWER  
LINE 13 KV.

JEROME

PROPOSED PRIVATE  
TELEPHONE LINE  
FROM DERMOTT

PROPOSED SEWAGE  
DISPOSAL PLANT

DITCH TO BIG BAYOU (1 MILE)

HIGHWAY  
NO. 165

NO. 165  
PAC.  
COUNTY  
COUNTY

Bartholomew  
Bayou

Lighterwood  
Bayou

N

### Climate for Territory

The climate for the territory is considered mild. The average mean temperature is about 64 degrees, ranging from an average minimum of 53 degrees to an average maximum of 72 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 52.27 inches and the average annual snowfall is 3.2 inches. The rainfall is usually very well distributed throughout the year with the greater portion falling during winter and spring months. The winters are usually mild enough that farmers plow during all months of the year.

Over a period of 27 years, the extreme high temperature was 112 degrees and the extreme low temperature was minus 6 degrees.

### Production Potential (Agriculture)

#### a. Soils

The greater part of the soil is of Portland Clay Series and Sharkey Clay Series commonly called buckshot. Soils along Big Bayou, Crooked Bayou and on the numerous ridges are fine sandy loam of the Portland Series and are somewhat better drained than the clay soils. The clay soils when cleared and properly drained are equal to any in the Delta for the production of long staple cotton, oats, soybeans, and alfalfa. The higher sandy loam soils are suitable for the production of an abundant supply of vegetables and other food and feed crops for subsistence and adequate soil of this type is available for the needs of the evacuees.

#### b. Growing Season

The growing season is long enough to allow for the maturity of a variety of food and feed crops. The average latest killing frost is March 20th and the average earliest killing frost is November 5th, making an average frost-free period of 230 days.

#### c. Drainage

The drainage of this area is a prerequisite to agriculture development. Outlets for drainage are adequate, but little of the land is in cultivation since an adequate drainage system has not been developed. Experience with surrounding tracts proves that adequate drainage can be provided by the construction and maintenance of a well-planned system of ditches.

d. Rainfall

The rainfall is approximately 52.27 inches per year and is usually fairly well distributed throughout the year with greatest excess in winter and spring months. During a 36-year period the highest annual rainfall was 72.6 inches and the lowest for any 1 year was 36.7 inches.

e. Crops Grown and Yields

The principal crop grown in the area is 1-1/16 inch to 1-1/4 inch staple cotton, yielding 400 to 500 pounds per acre and bringing a premium on the market. Other leading crops are alfalfa, yielding from 3 to 5 tons of cured hay; soybeans, yielding 3 tons of cured hay and 15 to 25 bushels of beans per acre; oats, yielding 50 to 80 bushels per acre; and corn, yielding 20 to 40 bushels per acre. The sandy loam soils will produce satisfactory yields of those vegetables which are adapted to this particular climate. These include peas, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, and potatoes.

f. Problem of Getting Land into Crops

In addition to drainage, the chief problem of getting land into crops is one of clearing land of all standing timber and underbrush. The land is cut-over woodland with a relatively small amount of merchantable timber. Thousands of farmers have opened up family-sized units in this section of the South and are making an economic success of their operations. The problem relative to the use of the evacuees in this undertaking would be to secure for them the necessary machinery and equipment for cleaning and draining the land. It is suggested that only enough machinery be utilized to assure the maximum efficiency for the hand labor furnished by the evacuees.

Production Potential (Industrial)

The land is cut-over woodland with a relatively small amount of merchantable timber. The greater part of the timber left is hard wood and might be used as chemical wood. The possibility of establishing a charcoal plant should be investigated. Industries dealing with processing of agricultural products might well include plants for the dehydration and canning of foods grown in the area.

Markets

Established markets for staple crops grown in this area are already in existence and no serious marketing problems would be encountered. Both railway and freight and truck lines operate adjacent to and along the

East boundary line of the area. These are main lines running into the larger trade centers. Any products could readily move through the regular channels of trade. There are no local markets for produce other than staple crops. Therefore, there would be very little competition with local production. If new crops were included, special arrangements should be made for handling such crops. It is suggested that agreements be worked out with representatives of the Armed Forces and Lend Lease Officials whereby production of vital foods in the area could be used by these agencies.

Estimated Amount of Evacue Labor Which Can Be Used in Improving Relocation Center

It is estimated that the job of clearing the 10,000 acres, draining, building roads, and farming the land would provide employment for 1,800 laborers for a period of approximately 3 years. This is based on requiring 30 man days to clear an acre, 15 man days to provide surface drainage per acre, besides the labor necessary to construct roads and make other improvements.

Estimated Number Can Be Gainfully Employed

a. Agriculture Within Project

After all land is cleared, it is estimated that 800 laborers would be employed in the farming operations on the project.

b. Agriculture Off-Project

This section is highly adapted to the production of long staple cotton. The United States Department of Agriculture has made a special request for increased production of cotton of a staple length, 1-5/32 inches or longer, and are offering a premium of as much as \$62.50 per bale on good grade 1-1/4 inch cotton. The grade is almost wholly determined by the cotton being picked at the right time. Indications are that a serious labor shortage may develop due to Army and Defense requirements. Any additional labor furnished by the evacuees would be invaluable in saving the crop and would thereby contribute to the war effort. Arrangements could be made with the larger farm operators which would be satisfactory to the Government, the evacuees and the farmers. The picking season lasts during September and October and occasionally through November. There is also a possibility of using this labor in chopping cotton should the regular farm labor supply be depleted. This season is during the latter part of April and all of May.

c. Other Work (Public)

The amount of labor that could profitably be used on public work in Southeast Arkansas is tremendous. The most vital need has to do primarily with cleaning out existing drainage canals and in building new ones. These are problems which are of general public interest and are vital to the economic development of this section of the South. Proposals for much work of this type have been studied by the War Department.

The solution of the drainage problem would be of great interest to (1) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other investors in drainage district bonds, (2) local taxing units because land becomes delinquent when drainage does not function, and (3) farmers in the area because they cannot take care of drainage on an individual farm basis.

It is estimated that 2,000 men could be gainfully employed for 3 years in public drainage work in this section and to the south of the area.

Value of This Land After War

The value of this land and the public works on the ditches could hardly be accurately estimated. It is safe to say, however, that the agricultural land developed by this labor would be worth at least \$60 an acre. The work done on the drainage canals could very easily run into millions of dollars in value. It would directly affect the entire population of six counties in Southeast Arkansas and could extend down into and include a like number of parishes in Northeast Louisiana. It is felt that after the people in the area where the evacuees are located become accustomed to having them in their midst that they could work anywhere in this area with complete cooperation from the local authorities and their problems and contributions would be appreciated by the local citizenry. The land, if placed in a state of cultivation, would be highly desirable for use in resettling families released from war industries during the post-war adjustment.

Remarks

It is suggested that evacuee labor be used as far as possible in the construction of the camp. A considerable amount of the previous farm labor is now in the Armed Forces. There are being constructed in this area several ordnance plants, air fields, and other Defense industries which also have taken a large amount of the normal farm labor. If further demands are made on the local labor supply in the construction of the camp on a contract basis, the local agricultural labor situation will become extremely critical.

It is recommended that that part of Section Twelve (12), Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Four (4) West lying East of the Missouri Pacific Railroad containing 240 acres, more or less, be used as the camp site, together with such additional lands as are required in the West Half (W 1/2) of Section Seven (7), Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Three (3) West.



## POINTS OF INTEREST

- F-2 ALBERT PIKE CAMP**—A beautiful camp with National Park accommodations deep in the Ouachita Mountains, on the Little Missouri River. There are a number of other similar camps throughout the Ouachita National Forest area, with facilities for swimming, cooking, eating and camp sites, with a number of shelters.
- A-1 AND B-2 APPLE ORCHARDS**—In the vicinity of Rogers and Fayetteville on U. S. Highway 71 are located some of the famous Northwest Arkansas Apple Orchards.
- B-1 ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY**—Fayetteville, on U. S. Highways 62 and 71 and State Highways 16 and 45, is the home of the University of Arkansas. Beautiful buildings and a spacious, wooded campus add to the many other features of this outstanding institution.
- E-4 BAUXITE AND POTTERY**—60% of the Bauxite ore of the world, from which aluminum is manufactured, is mined at Bauxite. Benton is the home of Nilok Pottery.
- E-5 BOYLE PARK**—A municipal park 5 miles west of Little Rock on U. S. Highways 67 and 70. A beautiful woodland area of unspoiled naturalness.
- A-3 BUFFALO AND WHITE RIVER COUNTRY**—Harrison is the center of an agricultural and industrial area, located in the scenic Buffalo and White River Country, famous for fishing and as an ideal vacation land.
- B-5 CALICO ROCK BLUFFS**—Fantastic, highly colored rock bluffs of unusual formations overlooking the White River on State Highway No. 5.
- B-6 CAVE CITY**—Its name is taken from the large cave nearby. Koleta's Kurio Kabin near Newark, which contains a wonderful collection of Indian relics and minerals, is readily accessible from Batesville.
- G-1 CHALK CLIFFS**—Near Ashdown along Red River are located famous chalk cliffs. A few miles east, near Saratoga on State Highway 55, is the huge Arkansas Portland Cement Plant.
- F-4 CONFEDERATE MONUMENT**—At the site of the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, a few miles southwest of Sheridan on State Highway 46.
- B-3 DIAMOND CAVE**—Located 20 miles south of Harrison on State Highway 7. Diamond Cave ranks with America's best.
- A-2 EUREKA SPRINGS AND "BUCK SAUNDERS" GUN EXHIBIT**—Eureka Springs, a unique and delightful resort town with 63 natural springs and an eight-story hotel with all floors a ground floor. At Berryville, 13 miles east, is the world famous gun exhibit of Buck Saunders.
- E-6 FISH HATCHERY**—Near Lonoke on U. S. Highway 70 probably the largest fresh water fish hatchery in America, with its fingerlings yearly stocking the famed fishing streams and lakes of Arkansas.
- F-3 GURDON**—Where the secret lumbermen's society "Hoo-Hoo" was organized. A monument has been erected to this event.
- C-5 HEBER SPRINGS**—Located at the junction of State Routes 16 and 25, this long famous resort with many medicinal springs is an ideal location for a rest.
- D-9 HORSE SHOE LAKE**—A picturesque lake noted for fishing and hunting and readily accessible to Memphis. Beautiful hunting and fishing clubs and private homes can be seen along the shore. Near State Highways 50 and 147.
- E-3 HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK**—The Nation's health and pleasure resort. Now also becoming famous as the gateway to the majestic Ouachita Mountains. 300 miles of shore line to Lakes Catherine and Hamilton provide excellent fishing and water sports.
- E-4 HUGE ARTIFICIAL LAKE**—Lake Winona, 35 miles due west of Little Rock and near State Highway 9, was created for Little Rock's water supply.
- F-5 INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CENTER**—Pine Bluff is a center for foundries, stock yards, cotton and wood working plants, on U. S. Highways 65 and 79. Toney Field provides excellent airport facilities.
- D-3 IRON SPRINGS CAMP**—A beautiful camp in the Ouachita Mountains on State Route 7, a few miles south of Hollis, and readily accessible from Hot Springs.
- B-9 KING COTTON'S CAPITAL**—Mississippi County is the largest cotton producing county in the world. Blytheville is the business center of this section.
- H-7 LAKE CHICOT**—Excellent accommodations are available at this famous fishing area of southeast Arkansas, located at the junction of U. S. Highways 82 and 65.
- G-5 LUMBER MILLS**—Two of the largest lumber mills in the south are located at Warren on State Highways 4 and 15.
- E-4 MAGNET COVE**—Magnet Cove valley located 7 miles north of Malvern on U. S. Highway 270, is the result of a volcanic eruption and is known as "Geologist's Paradise." Malvern on U. S. Highways 67 and 270 is an industrial center of brick, wood products and textiles.
- A-6 MAMMOTH SPRING AND HARDY**—Mammoth Spring is one of the world's largest springs, located on U. S. Highway 63 and State Highway 9. Hardy, on Highway 63, has long been famous as a resort with fishing, swimming, dancing, and excellent tourist accommodations. Rainbow trout are found here in Spring River.
- B-6 MARBLE AND LIME DEPOSITS**—Batesville, on the White River at intersection of State Highways 25, 69, 11 and 14, is famous for beautiful marble and lime deposits and for scenery on the upper White River Section.
- E-1 MENA RECREATIONAL AREA**—Beautiful Ouachita Mountain scenery as well as a lake surrounded by a developed recreational center make Mena a vacation spot along U. S. Highway 71.
- B-1 MT. GAYLOR AND ALBERT PIKE MUSEUM**—Unsurpassed mountain scenery at "The Top of the Ozarks." Two miles south of Mt. Gaylor a museum is maintained in the log school house where Albert Pike taught. On U. S. Highway 71.
- D-2 MT. MAGAZINE**—An ideal vacation spot on the highest point (2,883 ft.) between the Rockies and the Alleghenies. State Highway 22 from Paris and State Highway 10 from Havana lead to this beautiful mountain park that offers all modern facilities.
- H-4 OIL FIELDS**—El Dorado is the center of the south Arkansas oil industry. Other fields are located in Columbia, Miller and Nevada Counties.
- E-2 PINE RIDGE**—Made famous by Lum'n Abner. Although their homes are at Mena, 20 miles west, this little Ouachita Mountain community is the home of the characters imitated by this team.
- C-4 POTTERY AND PAPER MILLS**—Camden is noted for its Camark Pottery and Southern Kraft Paper Mill. Nearby on U. S. Highway 79 is a famous old covered bridge, erected in 1860, the only covered bridge remaining in Arkansas.
- E-8 RECREATIONAL AREA AND COTTON EXPERIMENT STATION**—A government project of land utilization is located a few miles southeast of Marianna; and north on U. S. Highway 79 and State Highway 1 is located a branch cotton experiment station conducted by the University of Arkansas.
- B-1 RECREATIONAL CENTER**—Located between Fayetteville and Siloam Springs on State Highway 16. The center covers an area of 14,000 acres including 125-acre Lake Weddington and is improved to accommodate vacationists.
- A-1 RESORT CENTERS**—Siloam Springs, Sulphur Springs and Bella Vista are resort centers in the Ozark Mountains that offer unlimited pleasures with every vacation facility.
- E-6 AND E-7 RICE FIELDS**—Along State Highway 11 from Hazen to Stuttgart, and Highway 30, Stuttgart to DeWitt, lie the great rice fields with a branch University of Arkansas experiment station 9 miles east of Stuttgart.
- B-4 SCENERY AND FISHING**—Rugged, wooded mountains and crystal pure streams are characteristic of this Ozark Mountain area, near Marshall and Leslie on U. S. Highway 65.
- A-4 AND A-5 SCENIC TRIANGLE**—Cotter, Mountain Home and Norfolk offer a picturesque scenic triangle bounded by North Fork and White Rivers.
- H-2 TEXARKANA**—At the junction of U. S. Highways 71, 67 and 82, is located Texarkana, an industrial center operating successfully under the laws of two states.
- G-2 WATERMELONS**—Several hundred carloads of watermelons are shipped annually from Hope. Hempstead County is noted for its fine, large watermelons and other vegetable products.
- D-7 WHITE AND CACHE RIVER SECTIONS**—An excellent fishing and hunting area, reached by State and County Highways from Hazen and Brinkley on U. S. Highway 70 and Augusta and McCrory on U. S. Highway 64.
- F-2 WORLD'S LARGEST PEACH ORCHARD**—Near Highland in the Nashville-Murfreesboro section are 17,000 acres of peaches with one and one-half million trees. Blossom time here presents a scene beautiful beyond imagination.

## STATE PARKS

- F-7 ARKANSAS POST STATE PARK**—First white settlement in Arkansas, established in 1686 by LaSalle. Located 20 miles south of DeWitt on Arkansas River.
- A-4 BUFFALO RIVER STATE PARK**—Between Yellville and Marshall just north of Buffalo River on State Highway 14. Now in process of development.
- B-8 CROWLEY'S RIDGE STATE PARK**—On Highways 25 and 141, 10 miles southwest of Paragould. This park offers 300 acres for camping, fishing, swimming and all outdoor sports.
- B-1 DEVIL'S DEN STATE PARK**—A beautiful valley scenic area with excellent camping facilities. Can be reached from Winslow and West Fork on U. S. Highway 71.
- I-5 DONAGHEY STATE PARK**—An undeveloped park site, located along the Arkansas-Louisiana State Line, 3 miles southwest of Huttig.
- E-3 LAKE CATHERINE STATE PARK**—Along the south bank of Lake Catherine east of Hot Springs National Park and reached over U. S. Highway 270. Now in process of development.
- D-3 MT. NEBO STATE PARK**—On top of a mountain providing beautiful scenery and camping facilities. Located 5 miles southwest of Dardanelle on State Highway 155.
- D-4 PETIT JEAN STATE PARK**—A modern developed mountain resort of unsurpassed beauty and interest. Excellent lodge and cabin accommodations with all indoor and outdoor sports. Morrilton, on U. S. Highway 64, and Perry, on State Highway 10, are the gateways to this vacation center.

## LEGAL MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITS

PASSENGER CARS	60
BUSSES and 1/2 Ton Trucks	55
SCHOOL BUSES	35
(45 on Inter-School Trips)	
<b>TRUCKS AND TRAILERS</b>	
5 TONS NET or Less	45
(Brakes on All Wheels)	
5 TO 7 1/2 TONS	40
(Brakes on All Wheels)	
7 1/2 TONS or Over	35
(Brakes on All Wheels)	
3 TONS or Over	35
(Without Brakes on All Wheels)	

The above maximum limits may only be approached under the most favorable circumstances. When traffic is heavy, roads wet or during hours of darkness, speeds must be reduced.



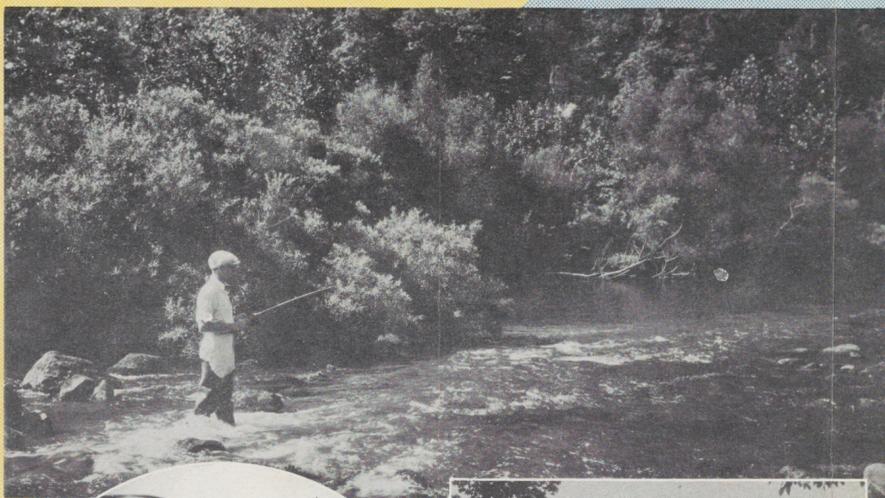
Safe speeds for normal day-time conditions on curves and turns on most of the major routes of the state are indicated by small reflectorized signs, mounted below the curve signs as illustrated. Curves having a safe speed of more than 50 m.p.h. are not so marked. Motoring is easy on Arkansas' speed-zoned highways.



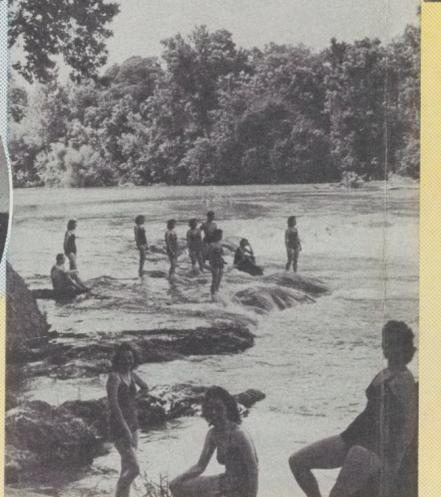
Observe at all times the basic speed law of "reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing," which may frequently be less than the posted limits. The maximum of 60 m.p.h. must not be exceeded at any time.

## IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury or death of any person or total property damage to an approximate extent of \$50.00 or more shall within twenty-four hours after such accident forward a written report of such accident to the State Accident Reporting Bureau, care Arkansas State Highway Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas. Report forms for this purpose may be secured from state police, revenue inspectors, sheriffs, coroners, most filling stations and highway department employees.



Arkansas is famous for its duck hunting. The rice fields of the prairie section each season witness the greatest concentration of ducks anywhere in the United States.

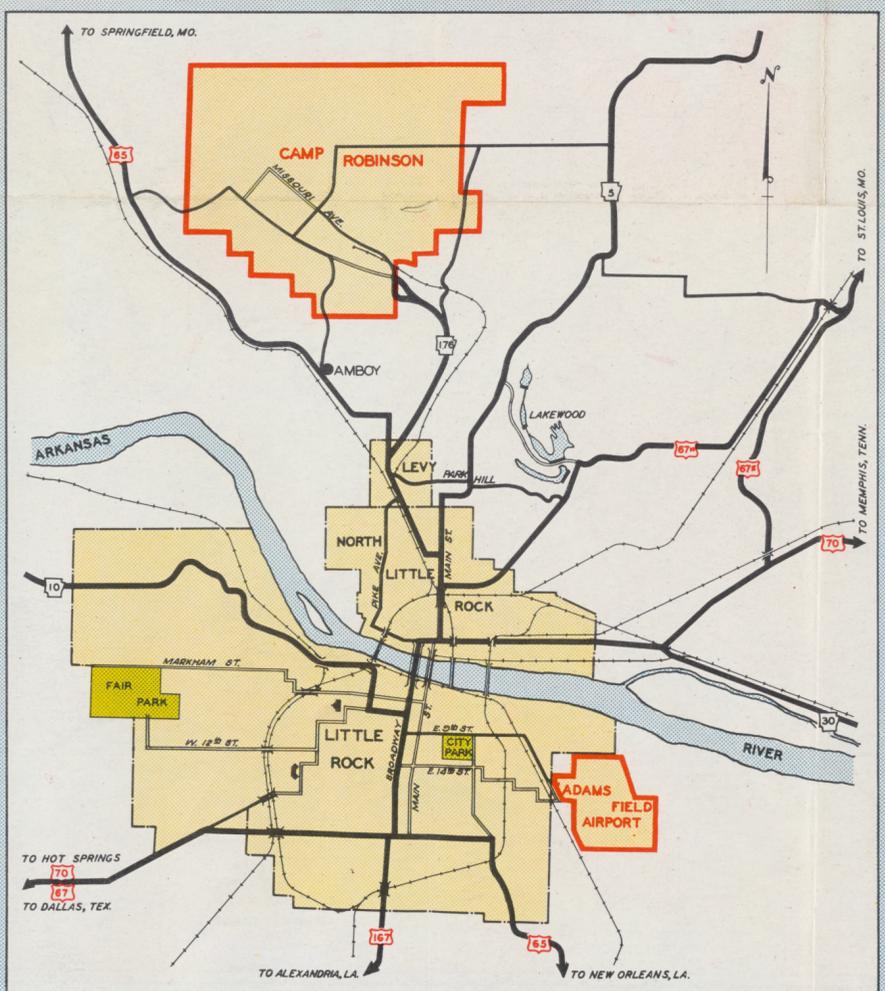


(Upper left)—Clear mountain streams flow the year 'round. Fishing for bass, game fish in Arkansas waters, will bring new surprises and excitements.

(Lower left)—Summer visitors enjoy a cool plunge. The clear-flowing, spring-fed streams are essential features of Arkansas' natural playgrounds. Dammed at strategic points, they form beautiful lakes with many miles of irregular shorelines.

(Upper right)—Unsurpassed mountain scenery from the stone shelters on Petit Jean Mountain which command magnificent views of the Arkansas River valley. This scene is indicative of the many beautiful views of Arkansas' rugged, wooded mountains.

(Lower right)—Stately pines frame this vista of the Arkansas River near the capitol city.



Motor boating is enjoyed on many of the countless natural and artificial lakes in all parts of the state. Arkansas offers the traveling public 9,350 miles of highways designed for comfortable, rapid transportation to all parts of the state. The Old State House, now the War Memorial Building, is an outstanding example of ante-bellum architecture.

## RULES of the ROAD

- Keep your car under control at all times.
- Do not stop or park on the paved or main traveled portion of a highway.
- Do not pass another vehicle on a curve, hill, intersection, or where no-passing zones are marked.
- Do not pass another vehicle until you are sure the way ahead is clear for a safe distance.
- Give hand signals as follows:  
**Left Turn** —Left arm extended horizontally  
**Right Turn** —Left arm extended upward  
**Stop or Slow** —Left arm extended downward
- See that both headlights and tail light are working. Dim your lights when meeting other vehicles.
- Come to a full stop before entering main highways.
- Keep your car mechanically safe. Be sure your brakes are in good working order.
- Keep in the proper lane. Do not "ride" or straddle the center line.
- Proceed cautiously at intersecting highways and when approaching pedestrians or children playing. "Hitch-hiking" is prohibited.
- Not more than 3 persons may ride in the front seat. Riding on the running board or fenders is prohibited.
- Do not follow another vehicle too closely.
- Comply with all highway signs and signals. On curves marked with safe speeds, observe indicated limits.
- Never exceed the maximum speed limit of 60 m.p.h. Adjust speed to conditions at all times. Remember that wet roads are slippery. Speed too slow may be as dangerous as speed too high. Keep pace with majority of traffic.

## MAP OF THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM ARKANSAS

HOMER M. ADKINS, Governor

July 1941



ISSUED BY  
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

J. H. CRAIN, CHAIRMAN  
WILSON

LAWRENCE C. SLOAN, VICE CHAIRMAN  
STRAWBERRY

R. D. BOGART, PRAIRIE GROVE  
CLAUDE C. WARD, FORT SMITH  
DONALD PLATT

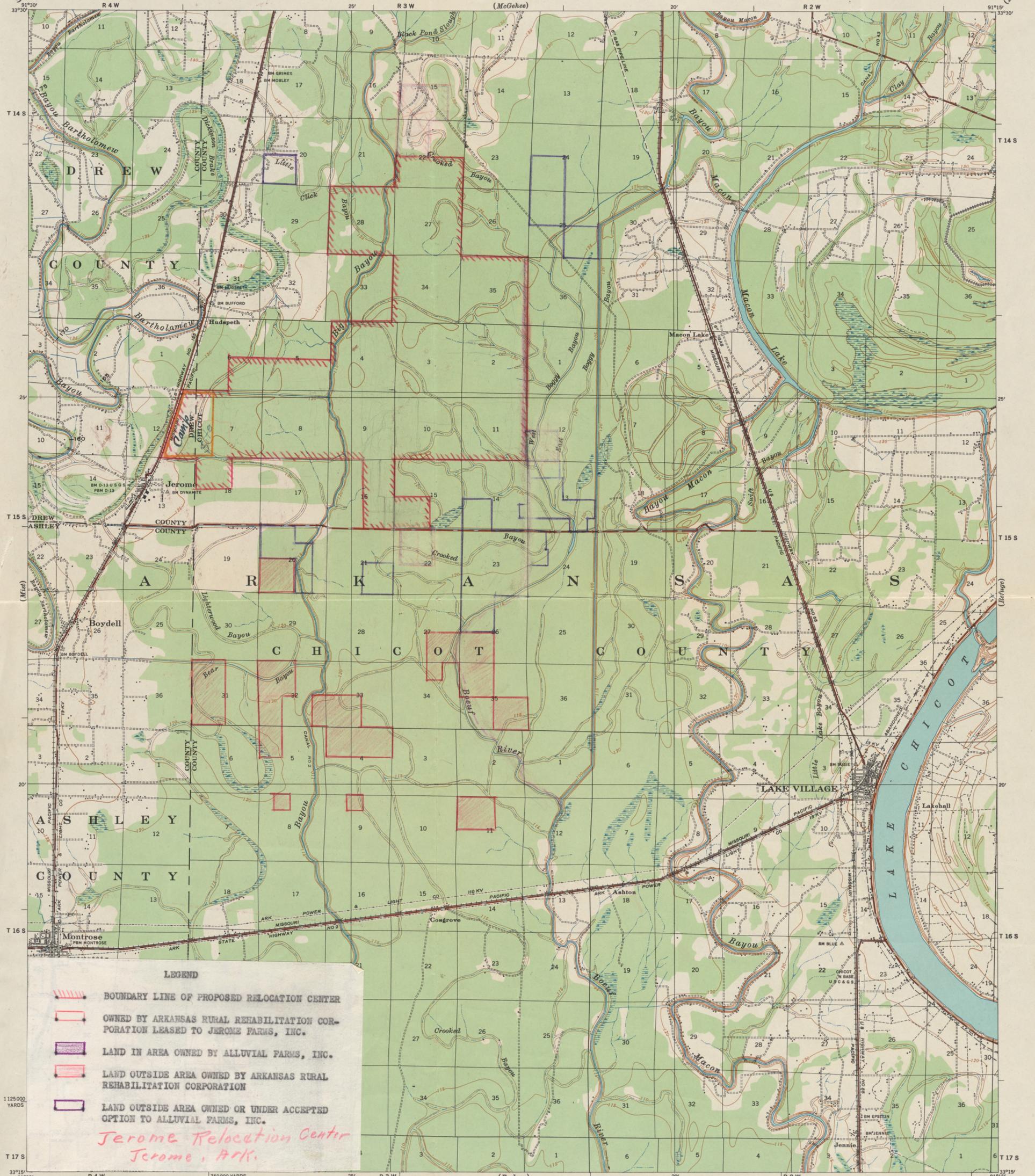
M. L. SIGMAN, MONTICELLO  
SAM J. WILSON, MONTROSE

# AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT B

ARKANSAS  
LAKE VILLAGE QUADRANGLE  
GRID ZONE "C"

WAR DEPARTMENT  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

2621:1500/49;

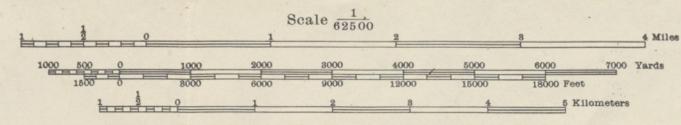


**LEGEND**

- BOUNDARY LINE OF PROPOSED RELOCATION CENTER
- OWNED BY ARKANSAS RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION LEASED TO JEROME FARMS, INC.
- LAND IN AREA OWNED BY ALLUVIAL FARMS, INC.
- LAND OUTSIDE AREA OWNED BY ARKANSAS RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION
- LAND OUTSIDE AREA OWNED OR UNDER ACCEPTED OPTION TO ALLUVIAL FARMS, INC.

*Jerome Relocation Center  
Jerome, Ark.*

Prepared under the direction of the President, Mississippi River Commission. Horizontal control by Mississippi River Commission and Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Vicksburg District. Vertical control by Mississippi River Commission and Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Vicksburg District. Topography by Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Vicksburg District, 1929-36. Revised by Mississippi River Commission 1932-36. Political boundaries are shown according to best available information and are subject to change except where established by court decision. Work under Flood Control Act as of January, 1936. Polyconic Projection, North American Datum.



Datum is mean gulf level at Biloxi, Mississippi. Elevations differ from mean sea level elevations as determined by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, by small fractions of a foot. Persons interested may secure elevations of bench marks as determined by the latest U. S. C. & G. S. adjustment, by applying to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1930  
NO ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE

**LEGEND**

- Levee mile post LMP
- Levee station LS
- Retard and dikes
- Towhead TH
- River gate

Distances above mouth of Bayou Bartholomew are shown at 5 mile intervals.

HARD IMPERVIOUSLY SURFACED ROADS  
OTHER MAIN TRAVELED ROADS, GRAVEL

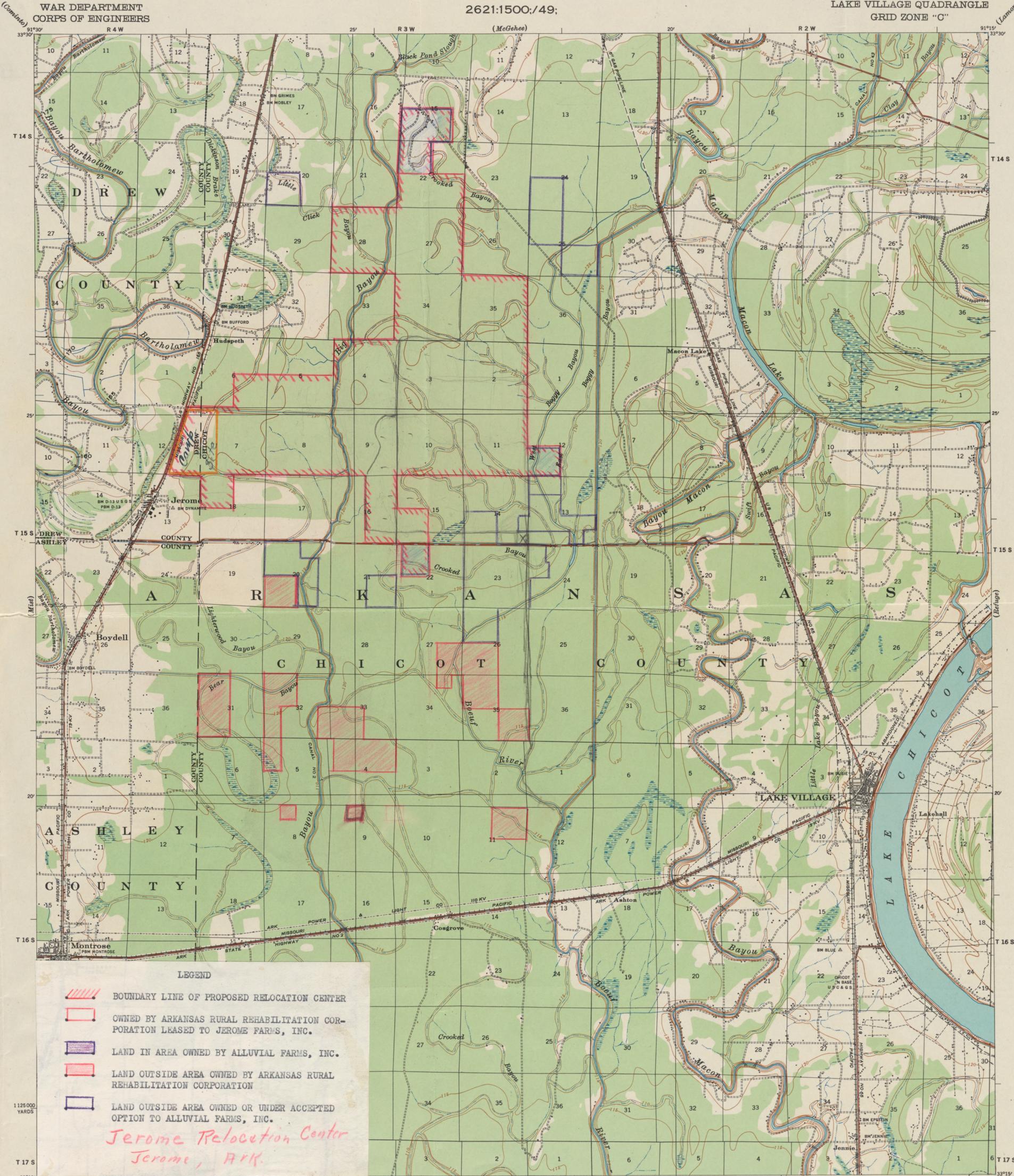
# AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT B

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

ARKANSAS  
LAKE VILLAGE QUADRANGLE  
GRID ZONE "C"

WAR DEPARTMENT  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

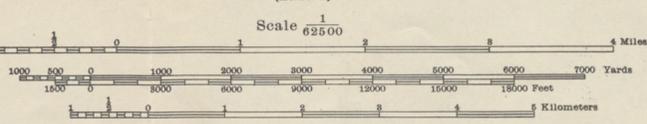
2621:1500/49;



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Contour interval 5 feet  
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- LEGEND**
- Levee
  - Retard and dike
  - Revetment
  - River Gage
  - Levee mile post
  - Levee station
  - Towhead
  - LMP
  - L.S.
  - TH

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1930  
NO ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE  
Distances above mouth of Bayou Bartholomew are shown at 5 mile intervals.

HARD IMPERVIOUSLY SURFACED ROADS  
OTHER MAIN TRAVELED ROADS, GRAVEL

Additional copies may be procured from The President, Mississippi River Commission, Vicksburg, Miss. 10 cents per copy

LAKE VILLAGE, ARK.  
EDITION OF 1936

COPY  
NGS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON

/ma  
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
May 27, 1942.

Subject: Report of General Health Conditions at Proposed  
Relocation Camp Sites in Arkansas, Louisiana and  
Mississippi.

To: Lt. Colonel J. R. Crume Jr., C. E.,  
President of the Board.

1. The general health conditions at the following proposed  
Relocation camp sites were investigated in company with all other  
members of the Board:

- a. Site No. 1, Kelso Farms, Rohmer, Arkansas.
- b. Site No. 2, Jerome, Arkansas.
- c. Site No. 3, Fisher Farms, Saranac, Louisiana.
- d. Site No. 4, Wilson School District Ownings at  
Cash, Arkansas.
- e. Site No. 5, Valley Park, Mississippi.
- f. Site No. 6, Wilson, Arkansas.

2. Bayous and other poorly drained surface water at all the  
above sites, furnish ideal breeding places for mosquitoes, which are  
numerous, and include the anopheles quadrimaculatus, principle vector  
of malaria in the southwest. Site No. 3 is the most objectionable  
from this standpoint since it includes several small lakes and pools  
and would present the most difficult drainage problem. Site No. 4  
is quite dry in most parts, could be comparatively easily drained  
and therefore presents the least objections. There is a swampy area  
in the northwest corner of the tract which could be drained without  
great difficulty.

COPY  
NGS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON

/ma  
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
May 28, 1942.

AIR MAIL

Lt. Colonel J. R. Crume, Jr., C. E.,  
Office of the U. S. District Engineer,  
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Colonel Crume:

In accordance with your request, I am forwarding report of general health conditions at the sites that the Board investigated, which I hope meets with your approval. I am also forwarding maps No. 3 and 4 of Arkansas showing the malaria death rate per 100,000. I believe that a copy of these maps should be included in the reports on the four sites in Arkansas.

Please give my best regards to Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Utz. It was a pleasure to serve with such a congenial board.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ V. J. Erkenbeck,  
V. J. ERKENBECK,  
Major, Medical Corps,  
Assistant.

3. Although the local farmers and residents of adjacent civilian communities at all the sites admitted the presence of many mosquitoes, they all asserted that malaria was uncommon. However, the following statistics from the State Board of Health of Arkansas and other local health agencies show that malaria is prevalent at all the sites inspected:

Reported Cases of Malaria by Counties in Arkansas

<u>County</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Craighead (Site No. 4)	21	11
Chicot (Site No. 2)	28	13
Desha (Site No. 1)	86	317
Mississippi (Site No. 6)	295	170

Malaria Death Rate per 100,000, Arkansas

<u>County</u>	<u>1935 - 1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Craighead (Site No. 4)	0 - 9.9	20 - 29.9
Chicot (Site No. 2)	20 - 29.9	5 - 9.9
Desha (Site No. 1)	20 - 29.9	20 - 29.9
Mississippi (Site No. 6)	40 - 60	20 - 29.9

Malarial Blood Smears Taken in 1936 from a Cross Section

of the Population in Arkansas

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Slides Examined</u>	<u>Percent Positive</u>
Craighead (Site No. 4)	1500	8.4 %
Chicot (Site No. 2)	1813	15.74%
Desha (Site No. 1)	No Record	No Record
Mississippi (Site No. 6)	1135	13.2 %

Malarial Death Rate per 100,000 in Arkansas in 1939

White	8.6
Colored	24.6
Total	12.7

Malarial Blood Smears Taken in 1935 from a Cross Section  
of the Population of Louisiana

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tensas (Site No. 3)	61	432	439
Madison	68	413	481
West Carroll	9	108	117
Concordia	3	205	208
East Carroll	12	137	149
Lincoln	0	2	2
Franklin	0	1	1
Morehouse	0	41	41
Richland	16	204	220
Total	169	1543	1712

4. By the prompt institution and maintenance of proper mosquito control measures, it is believed that the incidence of malaria in a camp at Sites No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 could be kept at such a low rate that it would not constitute a serious health hazard and would not interfere with the normal operation of the camp. Draining and clearing the land for cultivation would in itself rid the vicinity of a large percentage of the mosquitoes. At Site No. 3 malaria control measures would be more difficult to carry out and more likely to fail than at the other sites.

5. The greatest danger from malaria at any of the above sites would exist during the period of camp construction and early occupancy and the prevention of an outbreak at this time would require constant medical supervision in cooperation with local health agencies.

6. Typhoid fever occurs sporadically in the civilian communities of all the sites inspected, however, this does not constitute a serious health hazard since a potable water supply would be developed on construction of the camp. There has been no recent, undue, prevalence of other communicable diseases. Malaria, according to the State Board of Health, is still the major health problem of Arkansas.

7. Climate. None of the above sites can be considered to have an ideal climate because of the rather intensive summer heat with high humidity and the large amounts of surface water which accumulate on the low flat terrain. These factors should not constitute a health menace if intensive mosquito control measures were instituted.

8. Water. Detailed information concerning water supply was not obtained at this time. Information obtained at each site, however, indicated that adequate amounts of water could be developed at all of the sites from wells. At Site No. 3 the water was reported to be very hard and in the near-by town of Newellton, Louisiana, a zeolite water softener is used to remove the excessive mineral content.

9. Recommendations.

a. That Sites No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 be considered acceptable from a general health standpoint for the construction of relocation camps, provided, that vigorous malarial control measures are instituted at the beginning of construction and are continued throughout the period of operation of the camp.

b. That Site No. 3 be considered the least desirable from a general health standpoint because malaria control measures would be more difficult here due to drainage problems.

c. That Site No. 4 be considered the most suitable of all the sites inspected from a general health standpoint.

d. That Site No. 5 be disapproved from a health standpoint because of the difficult drainage problem it would present and because of the history of recurring floods every two to five years.

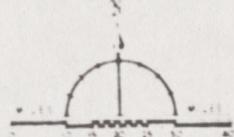
For the Surgeon:

/s/ V. J. Erkenbeck  
V. J. ERKENBECK,  
Major, Medical Corps,  
Assistant.



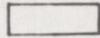
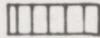
Rate per 100,000  
for State: 9

Total Deaths: 179

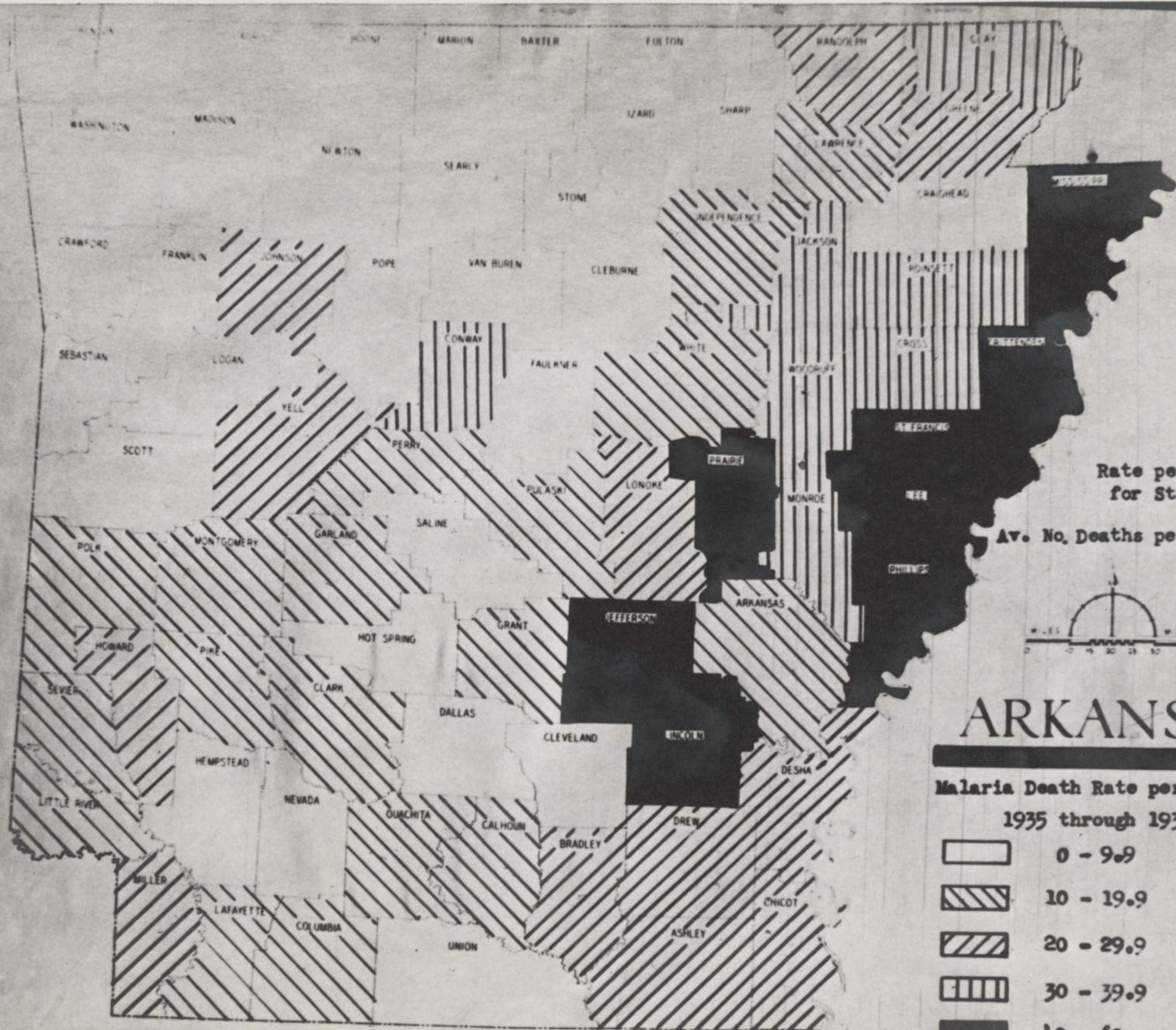


# ARKANSAS

Malaria Death Rate per 100,000  
1940

	0 - 4.9
	5 - 9.9
	10 - 19.9
	20 - 29.9
	30 - 40

Map No. 4



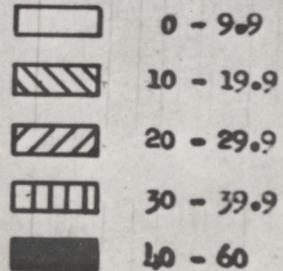
Rate per 100,000  
for State: 20

Average No. Deaths per Year: 388



# ARKANSAS

Malaria Death Rate per 100,000  
1935 through 1939



Map No. 3

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF BUILDING

JEROME RELOCATION CENTER

Denson, Arkansas

There are a total of 634 buildings of light frame construction within the center. The buildings contain 14,432 windows, 14,432 window screens, and 4,285 doors. The center has 16.4 miles of gravel surfaced streets, 350 timber foot and vehicle bridges, 5,526 lineal feet of concrete drainage pipe, 20 miles of gravel sidewalks, and 2 miles of wood sidewalks. The center area consists of 425.5 acres, located one mile north of the Jerome Missouri Pacific Railroad Station. The center connects with a recently constructed irrigation system.

Barracks and Service Buildings.

There are 396 barracks buildings, 20' x 120' within the center. The buildings are constructed on an average of two concrete blocks per pier. The floor system consists of 2" x 6" floor joists, 1" sub-floor, and tongue and groove flooring. The walls consist of 2" x 4" studs, 1" sheathing on exterior and 15 pound saturated felt. The interior walls are ceiled with  $\frac{1}{4}$ " gypsum board. The roof system consists of truss type with 1" sheathing and mineral surfaced standard Hex shingles.

The barracks are divided into an average of six living units to each barrack. Each unit has an average of 6 half-windows with screens and 1 door. Each unit entrance has a small porch with wood awning. The heating unit consists of a brick flue and a coal burning stove. The utilities consist of electric lights only.

The 33 dining rooms and kitchens, 40' x 100', are similar in construction to the barracks buildings, except the floor system consists of 4" cement concrete, and the interior walls have no gypsum board ceiling.

The 33 laundry, latrine, shower, and boiler rooms are of the "E" type building, 2 - 20' x 90' and 1 - connecting room 20' x 20', similar to the barracks building, except the floor system consists of 4" cement concrete floor.

The above buildings are located in Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46.

-2-

The center is equipped with:

- 1 cold storage unit (40' x 100' in block 37)  
containing 27,644 cu. ft.
- 33 - 65 cu. ft. boxes
- 107 - 6½ cu. ft. boxes
- 2 - 9 cu. ft. boxes
- 1 - 45 cu. ft. box

Military Police Project.

- 1 Administration Headquarters Building 20' x 100'
- 1 Post Exchange Building, 20' x 100'
- 1 Dispensary Building 20' x 30'
- 1 Garage Building 20' x 40'
- 1 Laboratory Building 20' x 40'
- 4 Barracks Building 20' x 100'
- 1 Guard House Building 20' x 100'
- 1 Mess and Kitchen 20' x 100'
- 1 Officers' Quarters 20' x 44'
- 7 Watch Towers located on the boundary of the project

The construction of the military police buildings are similar in construction to the barracks and service buildings. The above buildings are located in Block 26.

Administration Buildings

- 2 Administration Office Buildings 40' x 120' each located in Block 25
- 1 Operations and Agriculture Division Office 20' x 180' located in Block 27
- 1 Post Office Building 40' x 100' located in Block 25
- 1 Receiving Building 20' x 100' located in Block 25
- 1 Fire Station 25' x 40' and 20' x 44' located in Block 22
- 1 Community Welfare Office 20' x 120' located in Block 36
- 1 Employment and Leave Office 20' x 120' located in Block 36
- 1 Community Activities Office 20' x 120' located in Block 36
- 1 Recreation Building 20' x 120' located in Block 36
- 19 Warehouse buildings located in Block 37

The above buildings consist of light frame similar in construction to the barracks and service buildings.

Staff Housing

- 8 Personnel Apartments 20' x 120', 32 units, located in Block 36
- 10 Personnel Apartments 26' x 90', 40 units, located in Block 24
- 1 FSA Cottage 27'8" x 41', located in Block 25
- 1 FSA Cottage 30' x 34'10", located in Block 25
- 1 FSA Cottage 23'4" x 38' 6", located in Block 25
- 1 FSA Cottage 31'10" x 37'8", located in Block 25
- 1 Recreation Building 20' x 100', located in Block 27
- 4 Dormitory Buildings 20' x 100', 44 units, located in Block 27
- 1 Kitchen and Dining Room 20' x 100', located in Block 27

The above buildings consist of light frame, similar in construction to the barracks and service buildings.

Hospital Unit

- 1 Administration Building 62' x 66'
- 1 Outpatient Building 25' x 160'
- 1 Surgery Building 29'6" x 76'
- 1 Mess Hall 37' x 144'
- 2 Warehouses (hospital) 20' x 100' each
- 1 Morgue and Disinfecting Building 20' x 120'
- 1 Isolation Ward 29'6" x 159'6"
- 3 Standard Wards (adults) 29'6" x 150'6" each
- 1 Children's Ward 29'6" x 159'6"
- 1 Obstetrical Ward 29'6" x 150'6"
- 1 Nurses' Quarters 29'6" x 130'
- 1 Doctors' Quarters 29'6" x 100'
- 1 Laundry Building 29'6" x 70'
- 1 Boiler House 20'4" x 72'

All located in Blocks 47 and 49.

The above buildings consist of light frame, similar in construction to the barracks and service buildings.

Service Buildings

- 32 Recreation Halls 20' x 100' each, located in Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46
- 26 Primary and Secondary School Buildings 20' x 120' each, located in Blocks 23 and 33
  - 1 Library 20' x 120', located in Block 33
  - 2 Assembly Halls 40' x 100' each, located in Blocks 23 and 33
  - 1 Childrens' Recreation Hall 20' x 120', located in Block 23
  - 1 Gymnasium-Auditorium 92' x 144', seating capacity 1,300, located in Block 21
  - 1 Motor Repair Shop (equipped) 40' x 184', located in Block 37
  - 1 Greasing and Tire Changing Building 30' x 48', located in Block 37
  - 1 Motor Pool Office Building 25' x 48', located in Block 37
  - 1 Motor Parking Lot, 4 acres, located in Block 37
  - 1 Cabinet Shop 40' x 100', located in Block 27
  - 1 Electrical Shop 20' x 100', located in Block 27
  - 1 Plumbing and Refrigeration Building 20' x 100', located in Block 27
  - 1 USO Building 20' x 120', located in Block 20
  - 1 Ice Cream Factory 40' x 100', located in Block 36
  - 1 Gasoline Service Station 12' x 24', located in Block 27

The above buildings consist of light frame, similar in construction to the barracks and service buildings.

Power and Lines

The main sub-station, located at Montrose, Arkansas, consists of transformer, capacity 1500 KVA, primary voltage 33,000, secondary voltage 7620/13,200 Y. Phase 3 and frequency 60 cycle/sec.

The primary distribution system with the center consists of 3 feeder lines totaling 3 phase, 19,140 lineal feet, 2 phase 680 lineal feet, 1 phase 13,720 lineal feet, and line voltage 7620/13200 volts.

Distribution transformers consist of 70 transformers having a capacity of 1435.5 KVA, 9 primary fuses, 7 sectionalizing switches, and 375 creosoted poles.

Secondary distribution system consists of 3 wire 120.240 volts signal phase, 3 wire 240 volts three phase, 3 wire 440 volts three phase, 74,500 lineal feet of line, 609 service entrances and 7 sectionalizing switches.

The fire reporting system consists of:

- 16 Fire reporting phones
- 47 poles of which 31 are used jointly by the Army carrying wires to the guard towers
- 33,350 feet of steel wire
- 1,830 feet of lead covered cable
- 1,950 feet of 3/8" strand supporting wire cable
- 2 metal battery boxes
- 1 metal fuse box
- 2 relays
- 2 indicators
- 2 boxes
- 2 trickle chargers
- 2 main switches
- 3 alarm bells
- 18 2-cell wet batteries
- 6 lightning arresters
- 48 heat detector thermostats
- 6 fire alarm boxes

#### Water Supply

Water system for the Jerome Relocation Center consists of the following:

Well number one located on Block 23. This well is 796' deep and has 726' of 12" pipe casing. The building housing the pumping equipment is 20' x 12' size. It is equipped with one 40 H.P. G.E. electric motor, Layne pump, Johnson gear and has one 60 H.P. Allis Chalmers gasoline engine standby. The pump has a capacity of 675 gallons per minute.

Well number two located on Block 39. This well is 936' deep and has 840' of 12" pipe casing. The building housing the pumping equipment is 20' x 12' size. It is equipped with one 50 H.P. G.E. electric motor, Layne pump, Amarillo right angle pump drive. The pump has a capacity of 1240 gallons per minute.

Both number one and two wells are equipped with water meters.

Water Supply (cont'd.)

Water reservoir with a capacity of 750,000 gallons is located on Block 22. The pump house, size 35'4" x 25'4", is located approximately 20' west of reservoir. It is equipped with:

- 1 40-H.P. electric Fairbank Morse Pump with a capacity of 700 gallons per minute
- 2 75-H.P. electric Fairbank Morse pumps with a capacity of 1400 gallons per minute each
- 2 Fairbank Morse centrifugal pumps with International Harvester gasoline engines with a capacity of 1000 gallons per minute each
- 1 Model #1915-5 Everson Mfg. Co. water chlorinator unit

The water distribution system consists of:

3,330'	of 10"	cast iron pipe
17,187'	" 8"	" " "
32,812'	" 6"	steel pipe
1,590'	" 4"	" "
5,033'	" 3"	" "
709'	" 2½"	" "
397'	" 2"	" "
220'	" 1½"	" "
1,699'	" 1¼"	" "
413'	" ¾"	" "

43	- 6"	Gate Valves
34	- 8"	" "
4	- 10"	" "
18	- 3"	" "

133 Fire hydrants

Sanitary Facilities

The sewage plant is located 2,500' east of the center boundary. All sewage to this plant is by gravity flow. This plant, with a capacity for 10,000 population, is equipped with one pump house 27'6" x 18', housing pumping equipment and chemist laboratory.

The pumping equipment consists of:

- 1 Marlow type PES2V sludge pump with 5 H.P. U.S. electric motor
- 1 American Wells Works sewage pump with 7½ H.P. U.S. electric motor - capacity 500 gallons per minute

Sanitary Facilities (cont'd.)

Pumping equipment (cont'd.)

- 2 American Well Works pump with 10 H.P.  
U.S. electric motor - capacity 1,000 gallons  
per minute each
- 1 (gasoline) Sterling power unit
- 1 6" pump standby

The treatment plant consists of:

- 1 Preliminary sedimentation tank equipped with  
American Well Works conveyor powered by 1½ H.P.  
U.S. electric motor
- 1 Final sedimentation tank equipped with American  
Well Works conveyor powered by 1½ H.P.  
U.S. electric motor
- 2 Filter beds equipped with American Well Works  
3-arm rotary distributors
- 1 Digester with Pacific Flush-tank floating cover  
and pressure vacuum relief assembly
- 1 Waste gas burner equipped with "Varec" pressure  
relief and flame trap assembly and "Varec"  
waste gas burner
- Sludge drying beds

Effluent from plant is by gravity flow through 16" Vit. tile  
pipe.

The sanitary sewers consist of:

1,070'	of 18"	concrete tile		
4,355'	" 21"	"	"	"
17,471'	" 8"	"	"	"
2,120'	" 10"	"	"	"
1,335'	" 12"	"	"	"
10,471'	" 6"	"	"	"