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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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W A R R E L O C A T I O N P R O J E C T S

A Brief Description of Projects For The
Relocation in Inland Areas of Persons of
Japanese Ancestry Evacuated from Pacific
Coast Military Zones: July 1, 1942.

THE RELOCATION AREAS

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In a program wholly without precedent in American history, more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, evacuated from their homes in strategic military areas along the Pacific Coast, are being relocated in new communities in the interior where they will live and work at useful occupations for the duration of the war.

Speaking in a broad sense, the evacuation program consists of two phases. The first, which has been accomplished, was the transfer of the evacuees from their homes to assembly centers which were established as places of temporary residence where food, shelter and medical care are furnished them until more permanent communities can be provided. *P* This phase was completed by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, a specially created agency of the Army, without mischance, with a minimum of hardship and without serious incident. Every consideration possible under the circumstances was given to the welfare and to the civil and property rights of the evacuees; official assistance was extended to them in arranging fair and equitable transactions for the settlement of their affairs; and where this was found impossible, a custodianship was set up.

The second phase of the evacuation--which is now in process--is the removal of the evacuees from the temporary assembly centers to relocation projects farther inland. Here, for the first time, they will come under the administration of the War Relocation Authority, which was created by an executive order of the President of the United States signed March 18, 1942. In this order the President authorized the director of the War Relocation Authority to do the following

things:

"Accomplish all necessary evacuation not undertaken By the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander, provide for the relocation of such persons in appropriate places, provide for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervise their activities; provide insofar as feasible and desirable for the employment of such persons at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such public employment and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons. "

In accordance with the general pattern prescribed by the President, the War Relocation Authority has proceeded with the utmost speed to select sites and establish the relocation communities where the evacuees will have the opportunity to live reasonably normal lives, rear and educate their children and to engage in ~~various~~ industry, ~~and~~ useful public works ~~possible~~ and agriculture for the production of foodstuffs and articles not only for their own subsistence but also for the wartime needs of America and her Allies.

The selection of the sites has been dependant upon several primary considerations. They must contain a minimum of 5,000 acres of good agricultural land in a single block remote from military establishments and military zones; the soil, water supplies, climate and growing season must be favorable; they must be readily accessible to power and rail and highway transportation; they must offer possibilities for the establishment of simple industries in which hand labor predominates; there must be no substantial displacement of persons already in the area; the community attitude must be satisfactory. In addition, the sites should offer definite opportunities for public works which, when performed, would leave the area in a

state of much higher development than before and thus make a substantial contribution to the development of Western resources. This has been a factor of utmost importance and in several instances the War Relocation Authority will carry on public works projects of other government agencies which otherwise would have been given up or seriously curtailed for the duration. As a final requisite in the selection of project sites, the Army further prescribed, because of problems of protection, that no relocation center should have a population of less than 5,000 evacuees.

Hundreds of sites all the way from the Sierra Nevadas eastward to beyond the Mississippi River have been investigated by economists and engineers for the War Relocation Authority, assisted by the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Public Health Service, the Office ~~Bureau~~ of Indian Affairs, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, agricultural colleges, divisions of water resources and departments of agriculture in the various states. Scores of sites were investigated and rejected; many others were refused clearance by the United States Army for military reasons. Final approval also had to be given by the site ~~and~~ selection board of the Army. By July 1, 1942, ^{ten}~~eleven~~ sites had survived these rigid tests--two in California, two in Arizona, ^{two}~~three~~ in Arkansas and one each in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. A detailed description of each is contained in this pamphlet.

The Relocation Projects will be reasonably representative of any city of comparable size. Insofar as is possible, they will be self-contained, self-sustaining and self-governed, with the War Relocation Authority exercising only an over-all administration and the Army providing necessary protective services. Hospitals, recreation and community services will be maintained at all centers and conducted so far as is practical by the ^{evacuees.} ~~evacuees~~. Elementary and high school education will conform generally to the regular standards of the state in which the Relocation Area is established. Fully qualified teachers, including those obtainable from the evacuee groups, will be used. Japanese language instruction will not be permitted. Along lines determined by the evacuees themselves, complete freedom of religious worship will prevail.

Every effort will be made to place each evacuee in the profession or occupation for which he is best adapted. Since nearly one half of the evacuees were engaged in agriculture before the war, it follows, then, that farming will be the basic industry of the relocation communities. The first objective of agricultural production in the relocation areas is to supply as much as possible of the food required for an adequate diet for the evacuees. Tule Lake, Manzanar, Gila and the Colorado River are the areas among those selected ~~as far as~~ so far that have agricultural land ready for crop production.

The second objective of the crop production program is to grow such products as are most urgently needed for supplying the armed forces and for sale to or through the Office of Lend Lease

Administration to provision the United Nations. Much of this production will need to be processed, probably by dehydration, in order to be of maximum value in the war effort. Every attempt will be made to dispose of these products directly to the armed forces and the Lend Lease Administration.

Other vitally needed crops, such as seeds and long-staple cotton, and possibly oil crops, will take third place in the production schedule. Crops which do not come into production for several years, such as guayule, will be grown only on land not suitable for other crops.

Wherever practical, simple factories requiring much hand labor will be established to produce, in some instances, war equipment for our armies. An example of this is the camouflage netting factory at Manzanar. Considerable employment probably will be provided by food processing and dehydrating plants proposed for the projects where there will be agricultural production in excess of project requirements.

Furloughs will be granted to the evacuees for work in private employment outside the projects to assist in meeting local labor deficiencies. These furloughs will be subject to rigid conditions imposed by the War Relocation Authority after written assurances have been given by the governor of the state and the local authorities that law and order will be maintained. Enlistment for outside work is voluntary; there will be no enforced labor. While in private employment, the evacuees will be paid the prevailing wage for the locality and type of work and make contributions for the support of his dependants remaining in the centers.

For the present at least the basis for work both inside and outside the Relocation Projects will be voluntary enlistment in the War Relocation Work Corps. For project work, unskilled and semi-skilled labor will be paid \$12 per month, skilled labor \$16 and professional persons and highly skilled technicians \$19, in addition to shelter, medical and hospital care and education, which are provided by the War Relocation Authority. As was stated, work outside the projects will be paid for at prevailing wages. All able bodied persons over 16 are eligible to join the Work Corps.

In fairness to the relocation community as a whole, a charge of \$20 per month will be levied against each person eligible for enlistment in the Work Corps but who chooses not to join and thus not to contribute to community production. A similar charge will be made against each of such person's dependants. If the person is unable to pay this charge, is able bodied and still refrains from enlisting in the Work Corps, the regional director may determine that in the public interest the evacuee and his family should be moved to a different Relocation Area.

For those unable to work because of any incapacity, children under 16 without support, and families without a worker may receive subsistence grants of \$3 per month per unattached person up to a maximum of \$7.50 for a family of five or more, in addition to the basic necessities of life provided all evacuees. Community enterprises, such as canteens, newspapers, picture shows, beauty parlors and so forth, may be organized as cooperatives under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority, and such profits as accrue, if any, may be paid to the evacuees in the form of increased cash advances

after certain contributions to community ~~enterprises~~ operations.

Uppermost at all times in the minds of those charged with carrying out this program has been the purpose to execute it after the best Democratic concepts, in order to provide a striking object lesson to the totalitarian nations with which we are at war on how a Democracy meets a complex problem of this nature. It is designed, too, to provide the evacuees with as normal an existence as possible so that after the war they can pick up the threads of their lives with a minimum of readjustment--in the meantime having made a substantial contribution to the war effort of the United Nations and to the development of the resources of the arid West.

MANZANAR

(Inyo County, California)

Virtually under the shadow of snow-capped Mt. Whitney, highest peak in continental United States, is the Manzanar Relocation Center, lying in Owens Valley about five miles north of the town of Lone Pine and 220 miles north of Los Angeles. Rising abruptly out of the "backyard" of the Manzanar project are the spectacular, almost bizarre, Inyo Mountains, with so many peaks of more than 13,000 feet that even lofty Whitney fails to stand out conspicuously.

To the southward, Owens Valley slopes slowly into the Mojave Desert, and beyond an 11,000 foot range to the east is Death Valley. Notwithstanding this close association with deserts, a considerable part of Owens Valley is arable, the climate fairly temperate, and water is supplied from perpetual glaciers in Whitney's deep canyons. From this area the City of Los Angeles obtains a part of its water supply.

Manzanar was built as an assembly center by the WCCA, later turned over to the War Relocation Authority for operation as a relocation project. It consists of 6,000 acres of land, partly covered by sagebrush and mesquite but considered capable, with irrigation, ~~to~~ ^{producing} of a fairly wide variety of crops. In this area, with government supervision and evacuee labor, will be conducted a large scale guayule growing experiment which, if successful, may point the way to an independent rubber supply for America.

First of the continuing war-time relocation projects to be constructed, Manzanar now has practically its full complement of 10,000 evacuees. Nearly 200 acres have been planted to truck crops, from which the project will derive a part of its supply of fresh vegetables. An

orchard of apple trees--Manzanars, after which the area was named-- has been reclaimed, irrigated and is expected to bear fruit this season after having received neither care nor water for fifteen years. A factory for making camouflage netting for the United States Army has been constructed. Here, too, have been put into effect the first phases of project self-government by the evacuees.

In areas close to the snow-fed streams are green meadows and clusters of trees where dairy cows may browse and chickens may be kept for project subsistence. An experimental nursery has been established to determine what plants thrive under the soil and climatic conditions and the 4,000-foot elevation of Owens Valley, where the growing season is fairly long, the winters short but cold, and the average annual precipitation about four inches.

Many small industries are contemplated for Manzanar to give employment to the evacuees. One planned would be for the making of soya sauce, an important element in the Japanese diet, manufactured from soybeans which can be grown in Owens Valley. Many of the evacuees came from Los Angeles, and among them are noted artists whose work is frequently on display. Plans have been approved for the immediate construction of two elementary schools and a junior and senior high school in which some of the evacuees will find employment as instructors under direction of the California State Department of Education.

T U L E L A K E

(Modoc County, California)

Upward of 30,000 acres, or forty seven square miles, of land will be developed for agricultural production by irrigation on the

Tule Lake Relocation Area in Northern California where establishment of a community of 16,000 evacuees is now under way.

Reputed by some to rival the fabulous Nile Valley in fertility, most of the area to be developed in this project lies in an old lake bed reclaimed by the United States Reclamation Service as a part of the Klamath Irrigation Project. Irrigation structures have already been built for about half the acreage in the project and evacuees will be employed during the remainder of this year and the next clearing the rest of the land and constructing necessary irrigation facilities with the object of having the entire 30,000 acres in production by 1944.

Twenty years ago, when the work of draining Tule Lake first was begun, most of the surrounding region was little more than a sagebrush wilderness. Since that time, and with about two thirds of the lake now drained, the region has been gradually settled by homesteaders, mostly ex-service men and their families, attracted by its agricultural opportunities, though no settlers were on the lands taken over for the Relocation Area.

The Tule Lake basin is bisected by the Siskiyou-Modoc County line with the Relocation City itself being located at Newell in Modoc County, about five miles from the town of Tulelake (Population 785) in Siskiyou County. The largest nearby city is Klamath Falls, Oregon, thirty five miles to the northwest with a population of about 16,500. Other towns in the vicinity are Malin and Merrill.

Nestled between scenic mountain ranges, the basin will be irrigated by water from three storage reservoirs fed by mountain ~~streams~~ streams. The soil is black loam, capable of intensive cultivation and

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well adapted to the raising of potatoes, sugar beets, small grains, berries, alfalfa and other forage crops, and the hardier varieties of vegetables such as carrots, peas, lettuce, turnips, celery, beans and onions. The growing season averages about 130 days. Killing frosts have been recorded as late as June 7 and as early as September 9. Extreme temperatures range from 99 degrees to 27 below, with sharp seasonal changes being characteristic of the area. Precipitation is scanty, averaging about twelve inches a year, and snowfall, while sometimes extending late into the spring, is light, the greatest amount on the ground in the past ten years being eight inches. During the spring, high winds sometimes reaching a velocity of 60 miles an hour sweep the basin and generate mild dust storms in the dry uplands flanking the irrigated areas.

The Tule Lake Project will provide ample opportunities for gainful employment for the workers resident in the Relocation City. In addition to bringing already established irrigated acreage into immediate production, a great deal of work will be necessary in preparing the land and constructing the irrigation system for about 15,000 acres now undeveloped. Part of the ^{evacuees} ~~Work Corps~~ also will be employed in cleaning and lining the irrigation canals of the Klamath Project; in building levees and dams for flood control; and in building fire breaks through the brushlands which lie between the project and the forests fifteen miles away.

About 3,000 pickers are needed in the surrounding privately operated agricultural area each fall for the potato harvest, and with the serious labor shortage, much of this work may be undertaken by the evacuees. There also will be opportunities for year-round agri-

cultural employment on farms nearby. The possibilities for industrial development on the project are present and experts for the War Relocation Authority are studying the matter with a view to the possible establishment of canneries, dehydrating plants, saw mills and the manufacture of forest products.

Power and transportation facilities for the Tule Lake Area are excellent. The area is served by both the Southern Pacific and Great Northern railways and State Highway 39 running from Klamath Falls to Reno traverses the project diagonally.

C O L O R A D O R I V E R

(Yuma County, Arizona)

Largest of all the relocation areas is the one located in the western reaches of the Great American Desert on the Arizona side of the Colorado River at Poston, about half way between Yuma and Needles. Here, out of the sagebrush and dust on 90,000 acres of government owned lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, will be fashioned a new agricultural empire to support 20,000 evacuees.

Three relocation cities are rising out of the desert area where the rainfall averages but three inches a year and all of this sometimes pours down in a single day in a desert cloudburst. Camp Number One, already constructed, will house 10,000 persons, and Camps Two and Three, nearing completion, 5,000 each. The communities have been dispersed for greater ease of administration and to make the evacuees more accessible to the various agricultural areas sprawled over this vast acreage.

Nearby is the Colorado River and some ~~twenty~~ ^{north} five miles away ^{Head Gate Rock} is ~~Parker Dam~~ from which the colony will derive the water supply for raising vegetables, fruits, berries, melons and a wide variety of other agricultural products. The main canal of the irrigation system on the Indian reservation has been extended to the edge of Camp Number One and when fully constructed will bring some 85,000 acres under irrigation.

When the first evacuees arrived at the Colorado River Relocation Center on May 9, the area held little more than promise. It still was pretty much the same land of stunted greasewood trees and mesquite bushes that Coronado and his conquistadors looked upon some 400 years before. But there was one vital difference: Water. With this magic and the hard work of the evacuees is envisioned still further fulfillment of the prophecy that the desert will be made to bloom like a rose. In soil and climate the Colorado River area is similar to the now-incredibly rich Imperial Valley which was no less a wasteland before put to irrigation.

Construction on Camp One was commenced March 23 when surveyors reached the end of the nineteen mile dirt road extending south from Parker, a tiny railhead on the Santa Fe's Phoenix-Los Angeles line. They pushed over an ancient Indian trail and ran their lines across a 640-acre site on which the camp is located. More than 2,000 workmen were on the job creating this city for 10,000 in about twenty days more than one month.

In the summer, temperatures sometimes will rise to as high as 120 degrees, but in passing over the gaunt, grim-cratered Riverside Range, the air is wrung of its moisture and the heat is

"dry" and bearable. But this warmth brings up the crops with remarkable rapidity; fruit ripens in this desert region earlier than anywhere else in the United States, and alfalfa returns as many as four and five cuttings a year. Winter temperatures seldom drop to freezing and the growing season is practically continuous.

The abundant agricultural production from the irrigated lands will provide a great storehouse of foodstuffs for supplying the project and, perhaps, for the people of the Allied nations. Canneries and processing plants to give employment to several hundred evacuees are being studied. Lands will be levelled, irrigation canals and laterals built by evacuee labor to bring more acres under cultivation. Experiments are being conducted on a broad scale by able scholars from among the evacuee group to learn of new crops that may flourish here.

Landscape planning is being directed by I. Noguchi, noted New York painter and sculptor who designed, among other things, the memorial plaque in the new Associated Press Building. Already the mile long main street of Camp One has been planted to Bermuda grass for allaying the dust.

Additional acres of highly-developed land is desired for the American Indians on the government reservations and, in this respect, the Colorado River Relocation Project will make a contribution of great value to the United States. After the war, these government-owned lands, transformed from sagebrush desert to intensive agricultural production, can be turned over to the Office of Indian Affairs for resettlement of tribesmen where they will have a better opportunity for earning a livelihood.

G I L A R I V E R

(Pinal County, Arizona)

Located where soil and climatic conditions are excellent for agricultural production, the Gila River Relocation Area will accommodate 15,000 ~~XXXXXX~~ evacuees on a 16,467-acre government-owned tract in the Gila River Indian Reservation. The site is in south-central Arizona about fifty miles south of Phoenix and seventy miles north of Tucson. It extends about ten miles west of the town of Sacaton. Ready for immediate agricultural use are 6,977 acres of irrigated land now in alfalfa. A tract of 8,850 acres is as yet undeveloped, but when irrigation is provided in accordance with the program of the United States Office of Indian Affairs, this land, too, will yield high returns. The area is fairly level, the altitude about 1,500 feet, with some scattered buttes to the west of the area.

Opportunities for agriculture here are exceptionally good. The soil is fertile and the growing season about 300 days. Summers are long and hot, winters short and mild. The subjugated land has been planted to alfalfa for five to six years, and the soil is well adapted to the growing of garden truck, such as melons, beans, tomatoes, carrots and lettuce, as well as feedstuffs. This area is one of the few in the country where long-staple cotton being developed by the Experiment Station on the Gila Indian Reservation can be grown.

Plans now being realized call for two camps. Construction on the Canal Camp is expected to be completed about August 1 and on the Buttes Camp, three miles distant, about September 1. While residential floor plans are approximately the same as at other relocation centers,

the outside construction will be of 1/2-inch gypsum board, painted cream color to deflect the heat. The tops of the double-roof buildings will be covered with red and green composition shingles. Wells provide an ample water supply, which will be pumped to a 50,000 gallon elevated tank and then fed by gravity throughout the project. Not only is electric power available but also natural gas from a high pressure gas line running through the area.

Transportation facilities are provided by railroad and highway. Main transcontinental lines of the Southern Pacific are located five miles to the north and fifteen miles south of the project. State Highway No. 87, linking Phoenix and Tucson, is also fifteen miles away. The area is remote from other settlements and military establishments.

It is anticipated this project not only will be self-supporting but also will be able to supply produce to other relocation projects where the growing season is shorter and will be able to contribute to lend-lease food requirements. The main irrigation canals are already built and the construction of laterals for the undeveloped land will not prove a difficult job. Concrete pipe, to be built on the project by the evacuees, will be used in their construction and will provide permanent development of the land for agricultural use during and after the war.

Since there are more than 50,000 acres of cultivated land in the surrounding area, prospects are favorable for the employment of evacuees outside of the project. Manufacturing will probably be limited in character, although there may be plants for the dehydrating and processing of food.

C E N T R A L U T A H

(Millard County, Utah)

West central Utah's plateau region, 140 miles south of Salt Lake City, is the site of another War Relocation Project for 10,000 evacuees. The tract of 19,900 acres which forms the area is about ~~19,900~~ ten miles west and three miles north of Delta in Millard County, a town of 1,300 population.

This project lies in the fine alfalfa growing region of Utah at an elevation of 4,700 feet. At present, ⁷⁰²⁰9,760 acres are planted to alfalfa, sugar beets and grain and, with the exception of a few rocky promontories, practically all the acreage is capable of being farmed. Irrigation will be provided through the canals of the Abraham and Deseret Water Companies systems, two of the oldest companies obtaining water from the Sevier Bridge Reservoir and holding prime water rights on the Sevier River. A large portion of the land at some time has been irrigated; laterals have been constructed but need some rebuilding and reconditioning in order to restore the acreage to irrigation. Good water from an artesian area can be obtained over an extensive part of the project, thus permitting additional lands to be developed.

The climate in this region is considered very healthful. Half the annual precipitation of eight inches falls during the period from February to May and little or none during June, July and August. Snowfall is light and hail and electrical storms rare. Temperatures range from somewhat over 100 degrees in summer to 15 or 20 below zero in winter, but sub-zero periods seldom last more than a day or

two and outdoor work can be carried on throughout the year except when storms are severe. First killing frosts are apt to occur late in September and the last in late April.

Transport facilities are good. The Union Pacific's Salt Lake-Los Angeles line passes through Delta and affords frequent passenger, express and freight service. State Highway No. 6 running through Delta connects with San Francisco, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City and daily trucking and bus services are provided from Delta to those points. An airport is located at Delta.

Good quality domestic water is available from the artesian pool. No unusual difficulties are presented in providing an adequate sewage disposal system. The camp site ^{is} ~~will be~~ convenient to an electric transmission line which has sufficient capacity for project requirements.

The project is expected to make a valuable contribution to the permanent agricultural wealth of the State of Utah. Through acquisition by the government of large blocks of water stock and the development of the land under sound agricultural practices, the area can be made available for subdivision after the war. Here, as in other relocation areas, opportunities will exist for outside employment in relieving local labor shortages and preventing crop losses that otherwise might occur because of the inability of the growers to obtain farm workers.

M I N I D O K A

(Jerome County, Idaho)

Cooperating with the Bureau of Reclamation in a long range development of western land ^{resources,} ~~resources,~~ the War Relocation Authority

has selected the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Irrigation Project as one of the sites for a relocation center and a development project for an evacuee community of 10,000.

The Minidoka Project is located in southern Idaho near the town of Eden, about 150 miles southeast of Boise and about fifteen miles from Twin Falls. The project comprises an area of 68,000 acres, of which about 17,000 acres can be developed for irrigation from water resources now available. The land is fertile and capable of intensive cultivation with proper irrigation. The evacuees first will be employed in clearing and levelling the land, in constructing irrigation ditches and other preliminary operations necessary to bring these idle acres into production.

By ~~next year~~ next year, it is expected, several thousand acres will be under cultivation producing most of the food needed for this evacuee community and for other Relocation Projects established by the Authority. Major crops will be sugar beets, potatoes, beans and onions. Hay crops such as alfalfa and clover also can be grown, along with wheat, barley, corn and oats.

Development of this project, on which construction was commenced June 12, will contribute not only to the war effort on the food-production front, but residents on the project will be available to meet a threatened shortage of agricultural labor in the surrounding area. It is estimated by the United States Employment Service that upward of 3,000 laborers will be needed by farmers in neighboring areas to take care of the hand labor required in the production of sugar beets, potatoes and other products ~~grr~~ grown in large quantities

in the region.

Although the Minidoka Project, with one exception, is located farther north than any of the evacuee resettlement sites thus far selected, its winters are short and mild and it will be possible to do outdoor work during ten or eleven months of the year. The average rainfall is from eight to ten inches and the average growing season 138 days.

Department of the Interior

The United States ~~Bureau of Reclamation~~ owns the land which is to be developed in this project with the exception of five sections owned by the State of Idaho. The War Relocation Authority, here as at Tule Lake, has entered into an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation by which the former agency agrees to carry out the long-range development program laid out by engineers for the Bureau. This arrangement will make possible a much earlier development of the area than otherwise would have been the case.

All the work necessary for bringing this fertile acreage into production will be performed by the evacuees. They will prepare the land and construct the irrigation laterals for bringing in water from the Milner-Gooding Canal. Another major undertaking at which the evacuees are to be employed will be in lining the main irrigation canal which now ~~loses~~ ^{loses} nearly one half its water through seepage. The land to be developed lies in fairly level valleys, free of rocks but situated between outcroppings of lava deposits.

The evacuee community will be established in the project at a point about five miles north of the town of Eden. The project will be served by a branch of the Union Pacific Railway and a paved highway a few miles away. Electric power will be readily available from lines

crossing the lower part of the project , and ^a ~~an ample~~ supply of good water for domestic use can be obtained from wells at a depth of about 200 feet.

SH O S H O N E R I V E R

(Park County, Wyoming)

Situated in the Big Horn Basin thirteen miles northeast of Cody, Wyoming, on a single block of 46,205 acres of land, is the site of the Shoshone, or Heart Mountain, Relocation Project. Construction was commenced June 10 to provide accomodations for 10,000 evacuees. The area is from three to seven miles wide and thirteen miles long; and while at present none of the land, which is mainly government-owned, is under cultivation, 27,800 acres can be irrigated.

Being the northern-most of any of the projects, and at an elevation of about 4,600 feet, this relocation area has a comparatively brief growing season, about 115 days between killing frosts. The mean temperature is 47 degrees, the range from 100 degrees to an extreme low of 35 below zero. However, the extreme temperatures generally are of short duration. While outdoor work naturally will be somewhat curtailed for about 100 days during the winter, it seldom will be prevented more than from ten to fourteen days by reason of storms. Frozen ground will slow the levelling and dyking of the land that will be necessary but will not interfere with completion of the larger irrigation canals, the clearing of the land and the gravelling of the roads, which have been planned as projects for evecauee labor. Precipitation amounts to only about seven inches a year.

The soil is fair to good, light-textured and easy to work. Experience in the area has shown that first year crops are fairly satisfactory. Alfalfa, small grains, sugar beets, beans, potatoes and seed peas are typical crops. Garden truck will not be possible on a large scale but should be for subsistence. Good grazing land lies in the area for livestock. Primarily the Shoshone Project will be concerned with reclamation. In this way it will be of permanent value to the region and will carry on the program of the United States Bureau of Reclamation which otherwise would have had to abandon or restrict temporarily its plans for the development and settlement of this area because of the war.

An ample supply of water for irrigation is available from the Shoshone River and reservoir, and although the land at present is used for grazing, 9,800 acres are served with a complete system of canals and laterals. The site for the relocation city is on U. S. Highway No. 14, facing the Shoshone River. Drainage is good and no flood hazard exists. Domestic water is available directly from the Shoshone. Power is supplied from the Shoshone Dam, which is linked with the Riverton, Kendrick and North Platte Federal Power Projects. Building construction will be adapted to the colder winters; good local supplies of natural gas, fuel oil and coal exist for heating.

Transportation facilities are excellent. A spur line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad runs through the project and both Cody and Powell are agency stations. Daily freight service is available in both directions. Passengers are served by bus to Greybull where connections are made with the Denver trains. U. S. Highways 14 and 20 and State Highway 14 and 120 run through Cody.

G R A N A D A

(Prowers County, Colorado)

Another of the sites selected for establishment of a Relocation Project is situated in the valley of the Arkansas River near Granada, Colorado, ~~and~~ about 130 miles due east of Pueblo. Development of this 10,000 acre project will be undertaken by an evacuee community of 8,000 people.

The locality ^{is} ~~of~~ well adapted for raising speciality crops, and of the total acreage in the project, about 5,500 acres already are cultivation and ready for farming by the evacuees. ~~under irrigation.~~ Work will be commenced as soon as possible to bring another 1,000 acres into production for the 1943 crop year. To do this, a considerable amount of work will be required in preparing the land and extending the irrigation system. The evacuees also will be employed in making the necessary repairs to parts of the existing irrigation system which has not been kept in good condition. One of the main diversion canals was washed out by a spring flood and will have to be replaced.

On a section of land slightly elevated from the remainder of the area, which embraces a strip two miles wide and eight miles long, will be constructed the evacuee city. The area has an average elevation of 3,400 feet. The rainfall averages fifteen inches, of which twelve fall ~~d~~ during the growing season, and the snowfall about fourteen inches a year. Temperatures range from 90 to 100 degrees from June through August down to about 15 degrees during December and through February. The growing season averages 165 days.

Crops best adapted to the area include sugar beets, alfalfa, small grains and truck crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, peas,

cabbage, potatoes and melons. Indicative of the fertility of the soil in the project, yields of sugar beets have run as high as fourteen tons to the acre, alfalfa up to four tons per acre and barley from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Water for irrigation will be supplied from the Arkansas River through two main canals and will be accessible to all parts of the project. Principal soil types are silt and clay loam of rather heavy texture and requiring only from three to four acre-feet of water for maximum productivity.

The ~~area~~^{area} surrounding the Relocation Project is highly developed from an agricultural standpoint, producing large quantities of vegetables and other crops requiring a great deal of hand labor. For that reason the coming of the evacuee group to the valley will help solve one of the major problems confronting established farmers in the area--an acute shortage of labor. The U. S. Employment Service estimates that upwards of 1,500 evacuees can be employed during seasonal labor periods in an area extending 100 miles eastward and westward from the project.

Transportation facilities are excellent, both by rail and highway. The main line of the Santa Fe crosses the project, as does U. S. Highway No. 50. Two bus lines serve the area, with scheduled stops at Granada. Natural gas is piped into the area for fuel and there will be ample supplies of water for domestic use from wells at depths of about 250 feet. Nearby transmission lines make needed electric power available.

Towns ~~adjacent~~ near the Relocation Project, in addition to Granada, which has a population of 342, are: Holly, six miles to the east with a population of 864, and Lamar, thirteen miles west of the

project, with a population of 4,445.

Excellent transportation facilities, ample fuel and power resources and an equable climate make the Granada project well suited also to industrial development, in addition to its further use for intensive agricultural production. The development work to be done here will be of permanent value, ~~and greatly increase the possibilities of the area for the post-war period.~~

 ROHWER
KELSO FARMS

(Desha County, Arkansas)

A site on the banks of the Mississippi River in southeastern Arkansas has been selected ^{for} one of a group of evacuee communities to transform raw but rich delta land into agricultural production. This project ~~is~~ embraces 10,000 acres of land located near the town of Rohwer, Ark., in Desha County, fifteen miles northwest of Arkansas City, the county seat, and about 120 miles southeast of Little Rock, the state capital. The state of Mississippi lies to the east across the river and the Louisiana boundary is a few miles to the south.

Practically all the land in the project is covered by a dense stand of brush and second growth timber and the first job ~~fixxxx~~ facing the 10,000 evacuees planned for this project will be to clear the land of the timber and to blast and dig out old stumpage left by earlier logging operations. Most of the standing timber will be harvested as railroad ties, staves, heading blocks, fence posts and rough lumber. Title to nearly all the land is held by the Farm Security Administration and the project is being established by the War

Relocation Authority through a lease arrangement with the FSA.

Like other Mississippi delta land, the Kelso Farms Project has a rich alluvial soil capable of intensive cultivation and of producing a wide variety of crops. After the land has been cleared, work will be commenced on building drainage facilities for some parts, and the construction of an irrigation canal and laterals for bringing in additional water to other parts. Crops adapted to the area, most of ~~xxx~~ which is expected to be under cultivation by next year, include long-staple cotton, alfalfa, soybeans, small grains, fruit and truck crops.

The project also has possibilities for industrial development such as the establishment of canneries, dehydrating plants, saw mills and the manufacture of forest products from hardwood timber resources nearby. Emphasis will be primarily on the production of food for the evacuee population and secondarily on the raising of crops most essential for the Food For Victory program. The area is particularly adaptable to the growing of long-staple cotton for which there is a great demand in connection with the nation's war effort.

Differing from other Relocation Projects on arid lands in the West, the Kelso Farms region has an average rainfall of fifty two inches. The climate is mild, the average mean temperature being 64 degrees, and it is possible to do plowing during all months of the year, although the area has a slight snowfall averaging about three inches annually. The area has a frost-free growing season of about 230 days.

Basic housing on the project will be provided by the Army but ~~consideration~~ ^{considerable} construction work will be performed by the evacuees themselves in order to conserve the local labor supply. The evacuee labor force may also be called upon to alleviate labor shortages expected to develop in the surrounding area, particularly in the cotton fields. Aside from this, there will be ample opportunity for employment in developing the project area itself. It is estimated the job of clearing the 10,000 acres, constructing the drainage system, building roads, providing some irrigation facilities and farming the land will provide employment for a labor force of 2,000 for a period of three years.

The project has access to excellent transport, being close to the main line of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad and within twelve miles of U. S. Highway No. 65. State Highway No. 1 passes along the eastern edge of the site and connects with No. 65. Ample power resources are available but a sewage system will have to be built, and to obtain a domestic water supply, wells will have to be drilled to a depth of 800 feet. This and other development work to be done on the project will be of lasting value after the war and will bring into productivity an area which heretofore has been largely wasteland.

J E R O M E

(Chicot and Drew Counties, Arkansas)

Also in the Mississippi River delta region of extreme southeastern Arkansas, little more than a stone's throw from the Kelso

Farms area, is the site of the Jerome Relocation Project. Here, 10,000 evacuees will undertake the task of clearing some 10,000 acres of second-growth timber, draining the land and preparing it for subsistence farming and the growth of other crops pressingly needed in the war effort.

The Jerome site straddles the line between Chicot and Drew Counties ten miles south of Dermott, a town of 3,083 population, and fourteen miles north and west from Lake Village, the county seat of Chicot County. The area, lying in the heart of a large amount of undeveloped land which has been classified by the State Land Use Planning Committee and the Farm Security Administration as potential farm acreage, was under lease by two government-controlled cooperatives and was acquired for use as a relocation center without cost.

For the most part the soil is Portland and "buckshot" clay, excellent for the growth of long staple cotton, oats, soybeans and alfalfa, but along the many bayous in the area is fine sandy loam suitable for the production of an abundant supply of vegetables and other food for evacuee subsistence, including peas, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, sweet corn, onions, carrots, turnips, potatoes and sweet potatoes.

In the surrounding countryside the principal crop is 1 1/16 to 1 1/2 inch staple cotton, yielding 400 to 500 pounds per acre and commanding a premium on the market. Other important crops are alfalfa, yielding from three to five tons of cured hay per acre; soybeans yielding three tons of cured hay and fifteen to twenty-five bushels of beans; oats yielding fifty to eighty bushels; and corn yielding twenty to forty bushels. Large scale private production of these crops

offers good opportunities for evacuee employment off the project, particularly in cotton. Indications are that a serious labor shortage may develop due to army and defense requirements, and any additional labor provided by the evacuees would be invaluable in preventing crop losses, thus contributing to the war effort. The picking season begins in September and continues through October, occasionally into November, and employment in cotton chopping may be provided during April and May.

Most of the construction work on the project, it is contemplated, will be performed by the evacuees themselves in order not to drain local labor supplies. The amount of labor that could be used on public works in southeast Arkansas is tremendous. The most vital need has to do primarily with cleaning out existing drainage canals and building new ones. Proposals for much of this type of work have been studied by the War Department. In addition to drainage, the chief problem of getting the land into crops is one of clearing cut-over timber and underbrush. Of the remaining timber, the greater part is hardwood and the possibility of establishing a charcoal plant on the Relocation Project is being investigated. Other industrial opportunities include food canning and dehydrating plants.

It is estimated that the agricultural land developed by the evacuee labor would be worth at least \$60 per acre and work done on drainage ^{canals} ~~canals~~ could easily run into millions of dollars in value. It would directly affect the entire population in six counties in southeast Arkansas and extending into a like number of parishes in northeast Louisiana. The land, if placed in a state of cultivation, would be highly desirable for the resettlement of families released

from war industries during the post-war period.

Climatically, the Jerome area is the same as the Kelso Farms, being considered mild with an average frost-free period of 230 days. Plowing is possible in all months. The year-round average temperature is 64 degrees, the highest recorded in twenty seven years being 112 degrees and the lowest 6 below zero. Rainfall is abundant, averaging about fifty two inches, and is distributed fairly evenly throughout the year. Snowfall is negligible.

The Missouri Pacific, U. S. Highway No. 165 and a power transmission line pass along the western side of the Relocation Project. Fuel is available from standing timber on the land. Water would be supplied from a 900-foot well. The main levee of the Mississippi River protects the land from floods.

O T W E L L

(Craighead County, Arkansas)

The third of the group of Arkansas relocation projects is situated in southwestern Craighead County near the town of Otwell. It lies in the northeastern portion of the state not far from the Mississippi River, twenty miles south of Jonesboro and about seventy-five miles northwest of Memphis, Tenn.

On 10,000 acres will be resettled 5,000 evacuees, who will clear and drain the land and plant it to crops which normally flourish in the area. Particularly, this is true of long-staple cotton required in many phases of the war effort. The soil and climate also are suitable for the production of subsistence crops for the evacuees.