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Public Information Bulletin No. 1

THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

OF THE UNITED STATES

Subject: Approved Projects For The Relocation In Inland Areas Of Persons Of Japanese Ancestry Evacuated From Pacific Coast Military Zones, As Of June 15, 1942.

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San Francisco Regional Office
E.R. Fryer, Regional Director
June 16, 1942.

THE RELOCATION AREAS

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 for the duration of the war.

The evacuation program consists of two broad phases. The first 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.

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 possible consideration was given 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 has been set up.

The second phase of the evacuation process--which is now being accomplished--is the removal of the evacuees from the temporary 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 signed March 19, 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 of 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 agriculture, industry and useful public works for the production of foodstuffs and articles of use not only to their subsistance but also to 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 opportunities for public works which, when completed, would leave the area in a state of much high development and thus make a substantial contribution to the development of Western resources. The Army further prescribed, because of problems of protection, that no project should have a population of less than

5,000.

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 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 selection board of the Army. By June 15, 1942, eight sites had survived these rigid tests. A detailed description of each is contained in this pamphlet.

These 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 overall administration and the Army providing necessary protective services. 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. There will be simple factories requiring much hand labor and producing, in some instances, war equipment for our armies.

Hospitals, recreation and community services will be conducted to the fullest extent possible by the evacuees. Elementary and high school education will conform generally to the regular standards in which the Relocation Area is established. Fully qualified teachers, including some 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.

Furloughs will be granted to the evacuees for work in private employment outside the projects to assist in meeting local labor shortages. 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 receive the prevailing wage for the locality and type of work and make contributions for the support of his dependants remaining in the centers.

The basis for work both inside and outside the relocation projects will be voluntary enlistment by the evacuees 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, food, medical ~~care~~ and hospital care and education. All able bodied persons over 16 and eligible to join the 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 Corps, the regional director may determine that in the public interest the evacuee and his family should be moved to a different relocation area.

Community enterprises, such as canteens, newspapers, picture shows, beauty parlors and so forth, may be organized as cooperatives under the supervision of the War Relocatuon Authority and such profits as accrue, if any, will be paid to the members of the Work Corps in the form of increased cash advances. For those unable to work because of incapacity, children under 16 without support, and families without a worker may receive subsistance 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 necessities of life.

Uppermost at all times in the minds of those charged with carrying out this history-making 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 problem of this nature.

M A N Z A N A R

(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 historic 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 ~~xxxxx~~x are the spectacular, almost Bizarre, Inyo Mountains, with so many peaks of more than 13,000 feet that even 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. ~~Owens Valley~~ Notwithstanding this close association with deserts, Owens Valley is fertile, 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 as a relocation project. It consists of 6,000 acres of land, partly covered by sagebrush and mesquite but awaiting only to be put to water to produce a 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 ~~of land~~ have been planted to truck crops,

including tomatoes, 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, and irrigated and is expected to bear fruit this season after having received neither care nor water for fifteen years. A factory for making camouflage nets for the United States Army has been constructed. Here, too, have been put into effect the first stages 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 subsistance. 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 a year.

Many small industries are planned for Manzanar, including food processing plants. One would be for the making of soya sauce, an important element in the Japanese diet, manufactured from soy beans 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.

After the City of Los Angeles acquired possession of the Owens Valley water supply, much of the land reverted to a semi-desert. But under evacuee operations, water systems will be built and the land brought back to production for use now and long after the war.

TULE LAKE

(Modoc County, California)

Upward of 30,000 acres (188 quarter-sections) 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 ~~[illegible]~~ under way.

Rivaling 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 U. S. Reclamation Service as 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 rest of the year in clearing the remainder of the land and constructing necessary irrigation facilities with the object of having the entire 30,000 acres in production by 1943.

Twenty years ago, when the work of draining Tule Lake first was started, much of the surrounding region was little more than a sage brush 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. The soil is black loam, capable of intensive cultivation and 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.

The climate of the area is characterized by sharp seasonal changes and winters are rather severe although there is little snowfall. The greatest amount of snow on the ground in the past ten years was eight inches. During the spring, high winds sometimes reaching a velocity of 60 miles an hour, sweep the basin and generate dust storms in the soil of the dry uplands that flank the irrigated areas. The region varies in altitude from 4,035 to 4,200 feet with killing frosts recorded as late as June 7 and as early as September 9, and a scanty rainfall averaging about nine inches a year. Extreme temperatures range from 99 degrees in summer to 27 below zero in winter.

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 irrigation 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 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 adjacent area each fall for the potato harvest, and with the serious labor shortage, much of this work may be undertaken by the evacuees. There will also be opportunities for year-round agricultural 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 a sugar beet refinery, canneries, dehydrating plants, saw mills and manufacture of forest products.

Power and transportation facilities for the Tule Lake Area are excellent. The areas is served by both the Southern Pacific and Great Northern railways and a paved highway 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 on the western rim 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 this 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 five miles away 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 88,700 acres under irrigation.

When the first evacuees arrived at the Colorado River Relocation ~~Area~~ 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 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-fabulously 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 daily erecting this city for 10,000 in sixteen days less 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, fruits ripen 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 32 degrees 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 the nation's armed forces. 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 placque 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 inestimable 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 Indian Service for resttlement of tribesmen where they will have a better opportunity for earning a livelihood.

THE GILA RIVER

(Pinal County, Arizona)

Located where soil and climatic conditions are excellent for agricultural production, the Gila River Relocation Area will accomodate 15,000 Japanese 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 irrigated in accordance with the program of the U. S. Indian Service, this land, too, will give high returns. The area is fairly level, the altitude about 1,500 feet, with some scattered buttes to the west and south.

Opportunities for agriculture 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

in the country where long-staple cotton, being developed by the Experiment Station on the Gila River Indian Reservation, can be grown.

Plans now being realized call for two camps, the Canal Camp and the Buttes Camp, about three miles apart. Construction on the former, which lies close to the Southside Canal of the irrigation development, is expected to be completed by June 24. 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 eliminate the appearance of tar paper. 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 elevation tank, feeding 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 87, linking Phoenix and Tucson, is also fifteen miles to the south. The area is remote from other settlements and military establishments and even Indian communities, simplifying the problem of protection.

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 wartime food demands. 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 over 50,000 acres of cultivated land in the surrounding area, prospects are favorable for the employment of many of the evacuees outside the project. Manufacturing probably will be limited in character, although there may be plants for the dehydrating and processing of food by quick-freezing methods.

M I N I D O K A

(Jerome County, Idaho)

Cooperating with the Bureau of Reclamation in another long-range development of Western land resources, the War Relocation Authority has selected the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Irrigation Project as one of the sites for a relocation center for 10,000 evacuees.

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

By next year it is expected that several thousand acres will be under cultivation and producing most of the food needed for the evacuee community and perhaps for other relocation centers. Major crops

will be sugar beets, potatoes, beans and onions. Hay crops such as alfalfa and clover will also 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 U. S. Employment Service that upwards of 3,000 laborers will be needed by farmers in ~~which~~ the neighborhood to take care of the hand labor required in the production of sugar beets, potatoes and other products grown in great quantities in the region.

Although the Minidoka project, with one exception, is located farther north than any of the other relocation sites selected thus far, 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 annual rainfall is from eight to ten inches and the average growing season ~~is~~ is 138 days.

The U. S. 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 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 and the establishment of an evacuee settlement will make possible a much earlier development of the area than would otherwise have been the case.

All the work necessary for bringing this fertile acreage into production will be done 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 Work Corps is to be employed will be in lining the main irrigation canal which now loses nearly half its water through seepage. The land to be developed lies in fairly level valleys, free of rocks but between outcroppings of lava deposits.

An evacuee community of 10,000 people will be established on 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 Railroad and a paved highway a few miles away. Electric power will be readily available from power lines crossing the lower part of the project and an ample supply of good water for domestic use can be obtained from wells at a depth of about 200 feet.

G R A N A D A

(Prowers County, Colorado)

Among the sites selected for the establishment of relocation centers is one 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 about 7,000 persons under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority.

The locality is well adapted for raising specialty crops and of the total acreage in the project, about 5,500 acres are already under irrigation. Work will be commenced as soon as possible to bring another 1,000 acres into production for the 1943 crop. To do this, a considerable amount of work will be required in preparing the land and

and extending the irrigation system. The evacuee Work Corps will also be employed in making the necessary repairs to part of the already-existing irrigation system which has not been kept in good condition. One of the main diversion ditches was washed out by a spring freshet and will have to be replaced.

The building site for the evacuee city will be located on a section of land which lies at a higher elevation than that of other land in the project. The entire area to be developed embraces a strip about two miles wide and eight miles long. The area has an elevation of about 3,400 feet, an average annual rainfall of fifteen inches, of which twelve inches fall during the growing season. The snwofall averages fourteen inches annually and the average mean temperature is 54 degrees, ranging from 91 degrees from June through August down to 15 degrees during December and through February. The average growing season is 165 days.

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 loams of rather heavy texture and requiring only from three to four acre feet of water for maximum productivity.

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, 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.

The area surrounding the relocation project is highly developed

from an agricultural standpoint and produces large quantities of vegetables and other crops which require a great deal of hand labor. Fir that reason the coming of the evacuee group to the valley will help to 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 east and 100 miles to the west of 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 also serve the area with scheduled stops at Granada. Natural gas is piped into the region for fuel and there will be ample supplies of water for domestic use in wells at depths of about 250 feet. Nearby transmission lines will make available the electric power needed for the development.

Towns adjacent to the Relocation Area, 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, 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 development 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.

SHOSHONE RIVER

(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 most northern 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, and ranges from 100 degrees to an extreme low of 35 below zero. However, the extreme temperatures are generally 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 but will not interfere with completion of the large irrigation canals, the clearing of the land and the graveling of the roads which have been planned as projects for evacuee labor. The precipitation amounts to about seven inches a year.

The soil is fair to good, light textured and easy to work. Experience in the area has shown the first year crop is fairly satisfactory. Alfalfa, small grains, sugar beets, beans, potatoes and seed peas are typical crops. Garden truck will not be possible on a commercial scale but should be for subsistance. Good ~~grazing~~ grazing land lies in the area

for livestock and some dairy cattle.

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 U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, which otherwise would have had to abandon or restrict temporarily its plans for the development and resettlement of the 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 14, facing the Shoshone River. Drainage is good and no flood hazard exists. Domestic water is available directly from the swift shoshone, which flows clear in all seasons except spring when it carries some silt. A filtering plant is planned to meet this problem. Power is supplied from Shoshone Dam, which is connected 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 Highways 14 and 120 run through Cody.

K E L S O F A R M S

(Desha County, Arkansas)

A site on the banks of the Mississippi River in southeastern Arkansas has been ~~xxx~~ selected for establishment of another evacuee community of 10,000 people who will undertake the development of approximately 10,000 acres of raw but rich delta land for agricultural production.

The project is 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 of Mississippi lies to the east across the river and the Louisiana boundary is a few miles to the south.

Practically all the area in the project is covered by a dense stand of brush and second growth timber and the first job of the evacuee Work Corps will be to clear the land of this timber and to blast and dig out old stumpage left by earlier logging operations. Much of the standing timber will be harvested as railroad ties, staves, heading blocks, fence posts and rough lumber.

Title to most of the land in the project area is held by the Farm Security Administration and the Relocation Area is being established under supervision of the War Relocation Authority through a lease arrangement with the FSA.

Like other Mississippi delta lands, the Kelso Farms Project has a rich alluvial soil capable of intensive cultivation and of producing a wide variety of crops. After the land is cleared work will be commenced on building drainage facilities for some parts, and the construction of an irrigation canal and laterals for bringing in ad-

ditional water to other parts. Crops adapted to the area, most of which is expected to be under cultivation by next year, include long-staple cotton, alfalfa, soybeans, small grains, fruits 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 near by. Emphasis will be primarily on production of food for the evacuee population and secondarily on the raising of crops most essential to the Food For Victory program. The area is particularly adapted for the growing of long-staple cotton for which there is a great need in connection with the nation's war effort.

Differing from other Relocation Projects on arid lands in the West, the Kelso Farms regional has an average annual 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 it is expected that considerable construction work will be done 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 has heretofore been largely wasteland.

B E A R D S L E Y

(Maricopa County, Arizona)

Of all the sites so far selected as Relocation Areas, the Beardsley district in central Arizona offers the best opportunities for immediate intensive development and substantial income. The area embraces 15,560 acres of high grade land of which 11,572 acres are under cultivation in the production of cotton, alfalfa, citrus fruits, vegetables and small grains. It already is a "going concern" under large scale private ownership. Though to acquire the site it was necessary for the government to purchase the land from private operators, it is estimated that with the use of evacuee labor the cost can be amortized after a full year's operation.

Designed for 15,000 evacuees, Beardsley also offers splendid

opportunities for the establishment of industrial enterprises, especially factories for the manufacture of cotton products and dehydrating plants for fruits and vegetables which would be an invaluable contribution to the food supplies for America and her war Allies.

The site, lying about twenty six miles north of Phoenix, the state capital, was approved only a few days ago and construction has not been commenced. It has an elevation of slightly more than 1,200 feet. Temperatures range from 30 degrees in winter to 110 in summer, and the rainfall averages nine inches annually. For more hardy crops, such as barley, alfalfa and root vegetables, the growing season is twelve months long. In general, soil and climatic conditions are similar to those in the nearby Salt River Valley.

At present, about 2,240 acres are planted to alfalfa, 7,500 acres to cotton, 200 to barley, 140 to citrus groves and eighty to truck crops. A cotton gin and storage warehouses already are on the property. Long staple cotton production averages 325 pounds to the acre and short staple cotton 550 pounds. Alfalfa produces from five to six tons per acre from three cuttings; the fourth cutting usually is used for winter pasture. About 500 additional acres can be brought under production with a small amount of clearing and levelling.

Water is plentiful, being derived from a 178,000 acre-foot reservoir thirty miles away and deep wells on the property, ~~xxx~~ and is distributed over the land by a system of irrigation canals, a large proportion of which are concrete lined. The soil varies from sandy loam to silty clay; there is no alkali. Centrally situated in relation to other relocation projects and close to rail and highway transportation, Beardsley is in a position to produce and ship foodstuffs to other relo-

cation areas where agricultural possibilities are less favorable. Ample power supplies are convenient for the operation of industries.

Few opportunities for public works are presented in the Beardsley area because of its present high state of development, so the bulk of the project employment will have to be in agriculture and industry. The Relocation Center is in the heart of an important farming area and members of the Relocation Work Corps will be available to accept private employment to relieve any local labor shortages that may occur. The development of the area will have a long range value in that after the war the land can be restored to private ownership with little difficulty in a higher state of productivity than before.