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RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
OF W.R.A. - - - WASHINGTON OFFICE

A. Site Selection.

1. Review and investigate site recommendations made by Regional Directors and others and submit them with recommendations to the Director of W.R.A.
2. Assist in the negotiation with other Federal Agencies relative to sites being considered and the basis on which lands and facilities may be made available to W.R.A.

B. Marketing of Agricultural Products from W.R.A. Centers.

1. Investigate the needs for Agricultural products nationally by consulting Lend Lease, Dept. of Agriculture, and War agencies who are responsible either for making purchases or setting up goals for food production.
2. Determine from the list of crops that can be grown in the various Relocation Centers, those that should be produced to aid in supplying the national needs, either direct to Lend Lease and War agencies or on contract or consignment to processor for supplying the general commercial market.
3. Outline the policies relative to the production, processing, and sale of Agricultural products

for issuance to the Regional offices by the Director .

4. Negotiate, where possible, with Lend Lease, War agencies, etc., for the sale of Agricultural products.

C. Agricultural Production on Relocation Centers.

1. Secure from Regional offices the list of crops that can be successfully grown and the possible production by projects for (1) subsistence and (2) sale.
2. Outline to Regional offices the needs and permissible production of crops that may be produced for sale. Also crops that may be needed for subsistence in other regions.
3. Assist in locating seed supplies and securing priorities for materials, equipment, and supplies needed in the production of agricultural crops in the various centers.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES
IN SITE SELECTION, MARKETING, AND
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

A. Site Selection.

1. To investigate and recommend sites for Relocation Centers when requested to do so by the Director.

B. Marketing.

1. To submit to the Director lists of crops that can be grown successfully for sale and the possible production of such crops in the various Relocation Centers.
2. To investigate the local marketing opportunities for crops that can be grown in the Relocation Centers.
3. To investigate opportunities for processing agricultural products on or near the Relocation Centers.
4. To enter into agreements with processors for the production and delivery of agricultural products which may be produced on the Relocation Centers for sale to non-governmental agencies.
5. To enforce quality standards for produce that is to be sold either to governmental or non-governmental agencies and for produce that is to be supplied to other Centers for subsistence.

6. To supervise the delivery and transportation of agricultural produce that is to be sold or made available to other Centers for subsistence.

C. Agricultural Production

1. To determine what crops can be grown successfully on each of the Relocation Centers for (1) subsistence either on or off the Center, and (2) sale.
2. To procure supplies, materials, and equipment for the production of crops on the various Centers.
3. To plan the production of the various crops by Centers so that the crop producing capabilities, the supply of labor, and other facilities of each project will be used to the greatest advantage.
4. To supervise generally the production, processing, and storage of agriculture products on each of the Centers.
5. To report to the Director periodically on the acreage, condition, and probable production of the various crops being grown in the Centers.

October 1, 1942

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Report of Activities - July 1 to September 30, 1942

The Agricultural Development Division entered the 1942 season under handicaps. Equipment was badly needed to begin operations and procurement problems caused delays in work everywhere.

At Tule Lake the land had to be pumped dry before any field work was started. With the season for planting upon us we were forced to contract the plowing and preparation of the land as no heavy equipment could be obtained in time.

At the Gila Project the fall planting schedule could not have been met had we waited until the Japanese arrived at Gila and therefore the plowing and land preparation was done with Caucasian labor. As soon as Japanese were available in the Gila Center the work was done by them.

The 1942 subsistence schedule was followed at Manzanar, Tule Lake and Gila. Those crops were planted in each area which were both adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the area and which also appeared on the subsistence purchase orders of the Service of Supply Division.

The mess halls at Manzanar have been supplied with products grown on the project, as shown in Table 1 attached. In addition, one carload of watermelons each has been shipped from Manzanar to the Tule Lake and Colorado River Relocation Centers. The harvest of first plant-

ings of vegetables has been completed. However, an attempt at double cropping a portion of the land is being made. In late August, second plantings of summer vegetables were made. The success will depend upon the frost date this fall.

The fresh fruit referred to in Table 1 was the result of pruning, irrigating and care of the old orchard which may be brought back into satisfactory production in another year.

The Tule Lake plantings totaled 2,550 acres, as follows:

<u>Tule Lake Plantings</u>	
<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Barley	1157.0
Beans	21.4
Cabbage	51.6
Carrots	86.5
Cauliflower	18.3
Celery	11.3
Chinese Cabbage	11.0
" "	3.7
" "	12.2
" "	2.8
" "	5.4
Endive	7.6
Lettuce	15.0
Onions	203.6
Paranips	27.1
Peas	12.1
" "	20.3
Potatoes	594.9
Pumpkin	10.0
Radish	16.2
Kutabaga	132.5
Spinach	19.6
Squash	6.4
Swiss Chard	1.2
Table Beets	48.4
Turnips	43.6
Total	<u>2550.0</u>

Due to our late start we have lost as a result of frost damage on September 17 the following:

21.4	acres	Beans
10.4	"	Pumpkin
6.4	"	Squash

As a result of aphid infestation the greater portion of 20 acres of peas has been lost. The lack of water resulting from delays in canal and headgate construction, added to the fact that the crop was planted late and due to intense heat during the days of July, have resulted in the loss of 160 acres of onions.

Severe damage has been done to the barley crop recently by the ducks and geese which swarm into this area at this season of the year. The fact that our barley planting was late has resulted in a concentration of wild fowl in our fields at a time when other grain fields were mature and ours remained green.

A portion of the barley is being cut for hay and the balance harvested, and the grain is being stored in bulk grain bins for hog and chicken feed. The rapid growth of vegetable crops in Tule Lake brought many crops planted in July to maturity by the end of August.

Deliveries, shown in Table 2, indicate the harvest is progressing rapidly. Listed in this table are the commodities which have been supplied to the mess hall at Tule Lake by the Agricultural Division. In addition, the shipments made to other projects, and the sales made F.O.B. Tule Lake, are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

The root crops are being harvested and stored in the Taylor Warehouse No. 3 which has been acquired on a rental basis. From this storage warehouse shipments of various commodities will continue during the winter and spring months.

The vegetable seed production program has been started at Tule Lake. Under agreement with Waldo Rohmert Company the following acreages are being planted:

<u>Seed</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Carrot	100
Lettuce	300
Onion	50
Table Beet	100

Under agreement with Spreckels Sugar Company 80 acres of sugar beets have been planted for the production of sugar beet seed.

A tentative planting schedule which totals 6,760 acres has been prepared for the 1943 season at Tule Lake. This acreage will provide food for relocation areas, for army use and open market sales during the fall and winter months of 1943-44.

The first plantings at Gila were begun on August 15, 1942. The original planting schedule on a subsistence basis called for 363 acres. Subsequently this program was enlarged to include 160 acres of flax and successive plantings of the vegetables to extend the harvest over a long period during the winter months.

The first harvest of Gila crops was 75 crates of radishes delivered to the Gila mess halls on September 23. Other short season crops will follow shortly.

A tentative planting schedule for the 1943 season at Gila has been prepared to include 6,970 acres of spring planting and 2,255 acres of fall planting. This schedule includes a large acreage of SXP long staple cotton. The best fields of existing alfalfa have been selected for the pasture program and these fields, totaling 2,100 acres, will remain in alfalfa. Immediately the alfalfa fields will be renovated and seeded to barley which will produce an abundance of feed during the winter months. The War Relocation Authority takes over the alfalfa fields on October 1, 1942. Thereafter the irrigation and care of alfalfa will be our responsibility and the income from the feeding program will be ours.

The Gila production in 1943 is expected to supply all Relocation Centers with a large volume of food during many months of the year. Vegetable oil, so greatly in demand, will be produced from cotton and flax. There is a possibility for vegetable seed production under agreement with commercial seed firms. A proposal has been made by the Julian Company that a dehydration plant be erected on the Gila project to be operated as a community enterprise. The Julian Company proposes to purchase fresh vegetables from the War Relocation Authority to finance the construction of the dehydration plant under a loan agreement with the Community Enterprises Division by which the loan will be repaid on a tonnage basis, and the vegetables will be processed for the Julian Company on the basis of a price to be agreed upon.

With the exception of Gila and Tule Lake, present plans call for production during the coming season on an acreage limited to subsistence needs. This is due to subjugation, water, labor and equipment problems. As these handicaps are overcome acreages may be increased.

At each of the six relocation areas in this region plans are going forward for the establishment of hog and poultry units to supply as much as possible of the camp needs for meat and eggs.

The future of the agricultural program will depend upon a number of factors. The outside employment of evacuees will influence the labor supply in certain areas. The efficient division of labor within the area is of paramount importance for economical operation and the cooperation of the evacuees is essential for success of a production program.

TABLE NO. 1

Commodities Supplied to Mess Halls of Manzanar
Project from Manzanar Agricultural Division

Crop	Quantity
Beets -----	314 crs.
Cantaloupes -----	1252 crs.
Corn -----	173 crs.
" -----	2 bxs.
" -----	40 sks.
Cucumbers -----	4222 lbs.
Dalton -----	216 crs.
Grapes -----	16 lugs
Italian Squash -----	1140 lugs
Nappa -----	308 lugs
Okra -----	272 lugs
Pears -----	1057 lugs
Radishes -----	840 3/4 crs.
Summer Squash -----	1329 lugs
Tomatoes -----	550 lugs
Turnips -----	491 crs.
Watermelons -----	83 3/4 tons

TABLE NO. 2

Deliveries from Tule Lake Agricultural Division
of Commodities Supplied to Project Mess Hall

Crop	Quantity				
	Crates	Sacks	Boxes	Baskets	Hampers
Beet Greens	2	226			
Beets, bunched	262	137			
Beets, topped	60				
Daikon	20	408			
Daikon Tops	96	124			
Green Onions	71				
Lettuce	340				
Nappa	927	536	10		
Peas		472 ¹			77
Potatoes	66	604			
Radishes	163	28			
Radish Greens		44			
Rutabagas		74			
Spinach	589				
Squash		8			
String Beans		179		70	
Swiss Chard	108				
Turnip Greens		66			
Turnips, bunched	208	150			
Turnips, topped	71	333			

TABLE NO. 3

Shipments Made to Other Projects from Tule Lake

Crop	Quantity	
	Crates	Sacks
Beets, bunched	1162	
Beets, topped	8	
Daikon	188	
Lettuce	205	
Nappa	910	
Onions, green	185	
Potatoes		146
Radish	242	
Spinach	438	
Turnips, bunched	673	
Turnips, topped	609	

TABLE NO. 4

Sales Made F.O.B. Tule Lake

Crop	Quantity	Destination
Lettuce	320 crs.	Milton K. Altschul Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Green Onions	49 crs.	Pacific Fruit and Produce Co., Seattle, Wash.
Nappa	51 "	
Bunch Turnips	13 "	
(2 dz. to crate)		
Topped turnips	566 "	

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 to March 31, 1943
AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Objective of Agricultural Program

The objective of the agricultural program is to produce as large a proportion as possible of the crop and livestock products needed for feeding the evacuees. In crop production, first consideration is given to the production of vegetables which can be used directly as food. Second consideration is given to the production of feed crops for consumption by livestock. If land and labor, in addition to that needed in the production of subsistence crops and livestock feed crops are available, they are to be used in the production of commodities needed in the War effort. In the early history of WRA, it was anticipated that considerable acreage would be devoted to the production of "War crops". Due to the shortage of labor occasioned by many of the evacuees accepting outside employment, coupled with the large amount of work required for the subjugation of new lands, the plans for crop production at the present time call primarily for production of food and feed crops for use on the centers. It is anticipated that during the coming crop year, only a very small acreage will be devoted to the production of crops for sale.

Procedures for Determining the Food Production Program

The vegetable production program at each of the centers is based upon the available production facilities and upon consumptive demands. Since the food habits of persons of Japanese ancestry differ somewhat from those of the average American, a study was made by personnel in the Washington office of these food habits, in order to adjust the production program to the consumptive needs. With this

information at hand, in cooperation with the project personnel at each of the centers, a study was made of the production possibilities as affected by the kind and quality of land available, climatic conditions and other factors. On the basis of this information, tentative production programs were then formulated for each of the areas.

In formulating the vegetable production program, maximum use is made of staple vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, etc., which are needed in the diet and which produce large yields per acre. Most of these same products can be stored to advantage for future use. Considerable acreage, however, is being devoted to the production of leafy, green and yellow vegetables, since these are especially liked by evacuees and are needed in the diet. Maximum use is being made of storage of such vegetables as potatoes, cabbage, carrots, betts and onions in areas where climatic conditions are favorable to such storage.

Special consideration is also given to obtaining as uniform a production throughout the year as possible through producing as early and as late in the season as climatic conditions permit.

In order to achieve our objective of producing as large a proportion as possible of the food needs in the several centers, plans are made for shipment of produce between centers. For example, the Gila River area in Arizona is admirably suited for the production of green, leafy and yellow vegetables during the winter and early spring months when climatic conditions do not permit production of such vegetables on most of the other areas, especially in areas located in the Northern intermountain states. It is therefore planned that during the winter and early spring months, Gila River will ship about 6,600,000 pounds of

vegetables to other relocation centers.

On the other hand, the Tule Lake area, located in Northern California, is better adapted to the growing of potatoes and certain other crops than are some of the other areas. It is therefore planned that Tule Lake will produce large amounts of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, and some leafy vegetables for shipment to other centers. Some of these will be shipped throughout the harvest period, while others will be stored for shipment to the Arizona and Southern California centers as needed for consumption.

With the proposed production and storage plans for each center and the shipments between centers, it is anticipated, assuming normal yields, that we will be able to supply approximately 600 to 650 pounds of vegetables per person during the year. This is slightly more than the consumption of the average American, but due to the desire of the evacuees for green and leafy vegetables, coupled with their relatively small consumption of such foods as beans and hominy, it was thought desirable to plan for liberal quantities of vegetables. Furthermore, since no fruits will be produced by the Authority, a liberal supply of vegetables will make possible a reduction in the amount of fruit which otherwise would have to be purchased. While our production plans are based on "normal" or "expected" yields, it is recognized that many factors, such as insect or disease outbreaks, inability to obtain spray material, or other factors, might materially reduce per acre yields.

Administrative Instruction No. 14, which was originally issued on June 23, 1942, was revised, enlarged and reissued on February 15, 1943. This Administrative Instruction sets forth the objective of the Agricultural program, the basis for the selection of livestock crop enterprises, the procedure for determining the production program

and the procedure for determining shipments.

Agricultural Achievements During the quarter

As a rule, but few agricultural crops are planted or harvested during the period January 1 to March 31. This was not true, however, at the Gila River and Colorado River projects, since this is the period during which a large percentage of the vegetables produced in that area are harvested. During the quarter, a total of 1,166 acres of vegetables were grown on the Gila River area, while much smaller amounts were being produced on the Colorado River and Manzanar areas. During this quarter, a total of 2,823,800 pounds of vegetables were harvested at the Gila River project. Of this amount, 1,416,700 pounds were used on the center, while the remainder was shipped to other centers, some going to each of the nine other centers.

At the beginning of the period, Tule Lake had considerable quantities of vegetables, primarily potatoes, rutabagas, carrots and beets in storage. In addition to supplying their own subsistence needs for these crops, they shipped 950,320 pounds to other centers, sold 256,580 pounds -- primarily rutabagas which were surplus to WRA needs -- and at the end of the quarter, had 677,350 pounds of potatoes and beets in storage, which would be sufficient quantities of these products to last them until the 1943 crop of potatoes and beets came in to production.

Plans for Vegetable Production for the Crop Year 1943

While vegetable production during the quarter was confined primarily to the Gila area, with some minor quantities of crops being produced at Colorado River and Manzanar, this was far from an inactive period as far as agriculture was concerned. It was during this quarter that definite plans were made on all centers for production during the

crop year 1943. The planned vegetable production program for each of the centers is shown in the accompanying table.

As will be noted, the plans call for the use of 308 acres of land for vegetable production at Manzanar, where the acreage suitable for vegetable production is very limited, to 1653 acres at Gila River. It will also be noted that Gila River and Tule Lake will produce large quantities of vegetables for shipment to other centers, while Heart Mountain, Jerome and Rohwer will produce smaller quantities for shipment.

Considerable work was done during the quarter on preparing land on several of the centers for crop production. For example, at the Rohwer and Jerome projects, most of the agricultural land was covered with a dense, second growth of hardwood trees. Fuel wood needed for use on the center was cut from this land, and progress was made in preparing land for production of food and feed crops. On the Manzanar area, over 200 acres of land were cleared of sagebrush and leveled, over 4 miles of irrigation ditches were lined, 80 concrete head gates were constructed, and 3 miles of open ditches completed. 400 acres were plowed and prepared for planting.

At the Central Utah area over 1,000 acres of land was plowed and prepared for the planting of food and feed crops. At Granada, 450 acres of vegetable land was prepared for planting, and considerable acreage of land to be seeded to feed crops was also plowed. A considerable portion of the 675 acres of alfalfa had been cultivated with a spring-tooth harrow prior to irrigation.

None of the land at the Heart Mountain and Minidoka projects had ever been cultivated. It was therefore necessary to clear this land of sagebrush, plow, level and construct irrigation ditches. During the quar-

Planned Vegetable Production Program

Crop Year 1943

A r e a	Acres	Estimated Production	
		For use on	For shipment
		cen-	to other
		ter	centers
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Central Utah	801	4,985,000	--
Colorado River	368	4,654,000	--
Gila River	1,653	9,024,000	6,608,000
Granada	469	3,367,000	--
Heart Mountain	1,063	4,932,000	650,000
Jerome	630	3,486,000	399,000
Manzanar	308	4,016,500	--
Minidoka	420	2,420,000	--
Rohwer	610	3,639,000	134,000
Tule Lake	1,110	10,396,000	5,496,000
Total	7,632	52,719,500	13,267,000

ter, about 1,000 acres of land was cleared and plowed at Heart Mountain, while a smaller amount was prepared at Minidoka.

At the beginning of the quarter, Tule Lake, Gila River, Colorado River and Manzanar were fairly well supplied with agricultural equipment. However, most of the other areas had but very little agricultural equipment. It was therefore necessary that this be obtained. Some used equipment was purchased, while in many cases it was necessary to obtain priorities from the War Production Board for the purchase of new equipment. By the end of the quarter, most of the needed agricultural equipment was on hand, although some centers were still experiencing difficulty in locating the required items.

By the end of the quarter, most of the centers had obtained their needed kinds and amounts of seed. Hot beds and cold frames were constructed and seeded for the production of cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, celery and other plants for setting in the field as soon as weather permitted.

Feed Crop Production

As was previously stated, first consideration has been given to the production of food crops. However, it is the plan to produce just as large a proportion of the livestock feed needs as possible. On many of the centers, such as Heart Mountain, Minidoka, Granada, Jerome and Rohwer, the amount of feed crops planted will depend to a large extent upon the progress made during the next quarter on the subjugation and irrigation of land. It is planned that approximately 17,000 acres of feed crops will be grown during the crop year. Of this amount, about 6,500 acres will be grown at Gila -- including the alfalfa which was already planted -- about 2,000 acres at Tule Lake, and 2,900 acres at

Central Utah, 1800 acres at Granada, and 1500 acres at Heart Mountain.

The feed crops will consist primarily of barley, oats, sorghums, and corn for use in feeding hogs and chickens. However, at Gila, Central Utah, and Granada, considerable acreages of alfalfa will be grown, with smaller acreages at other centers.

Livestock Production Plans

As previously stated, it is the objective of the Authority to produce as large a porportion as possible of the livestock and livestock products needed in feeding the evacuees. The livestock production program was planned on the basis of supplying approximately 100 pounds of meat per person per year, which is assumed to be approximately that which would be allowed under rationing restrictions. While the kinds and amounts of livestock produced will vary from area to area, the program for the Authority is based on approximately 50 pounds of pork, 40 pounds of beef, and 10 pounds of poultry meat per person per year. The plans also call for the production of from 12 to 14 dozen of eggs per person per year.

Conditions are favorable for the production of hogs on all areas, since a large porportion of the feed can be supplied by the garbage from the mess halls. Many of the evacuees are experts in poultry production. It was therefore planned to produce hogs and poultry on all areas. Beef cattle production will be confined to those areas where pasture and roughage are or can be made available.

Hogs. Plans are being made for production of pork on each of the ten relocation areas. At the end of the quarter, however, the hog enterprises had been started on the Central Utah, Colorado River, Gila River, Granada, Jerome and Tule Lake areas only. At that time, about 2800 hogs were on feed; 475 of these being at Central Utah, 600 at Colorado River, 85 at Gila, 530 at Granada, 470 at Jerome, 640 at Tule

Lake. In addition to feeders, Central Utah, Colorado River, Gila River and Tule Lake had a number of sows on hand for the production of feeder pigs.

Since in most areas the hog enterprise was started during this quarter, only comparatively few hogs were slaughtered during the quarter, 325 at Tule Lake and smaller numbers at Granada and Central Utah. In many areas, the hog enterprise was delayed, due to the necessity of obtaining priorities from the WPB for the construction of housing facilities, and also due to the inability in some areas to obtain feeder pigs. At the end of the quarter, hogs were not actually on feed at Heart Mountain, Minidoka, Manzanar and Rohwer. However, it was planned that such enterprises would be started during the coming quarter.

Poultry. Original plans were to have from 3,000 to 15,000 laying hens on each area in the fall of 1943. Due to the difficulty of obtaining housing and brooding facilities, as well as baby chicks, it appeared at the end of the quarter that this goal would probably not be reached. By the end of the quarter, only 4 areas, namely, Central Utah, Colorado River, Granada and Tule Lake had started their poultry enterprises. These 4 centers have a total of about 20,000 chicks on hand. In addition to baby chicks, Tule Lake had 3,000 laying hens in production, while Granada had about 400. Additional baby chicks will be obtained on each of these areas, and the poultry enterprises will be initiated on the remaining areas, namely, Gila River, Heart Mountain, Manzanar, Minidoka, Jerome and Rohwer.

Plans were to produce about 10 pounds of poultry meat per person. This would be obtained from cockerels and cull hens, together with some meat breeds of poultry raised especially for meat. It is probable that

on some areas this goal will not be reached this year, due to the difficulties in getting the poultry enterprises started as early as desired.

Beef Cattle. The Central Utah, Gila River and Granada areas are especially dapted to the production of beef cattle, since each of these has a considerable acreage of alfalfa hay and pasture, and each area can raise considerable quantities of grain needed in finishing beef cattle. Heart Mountain is also planning on initiating a beef cattle enterprise as soon as arrangements can be made for the production of the needed feed. At the end of the quarter, however, only Central Utah and Gila had started beef cattle enterprises; Central Utah having 197 head of beef cattle, and Gila 720 head.

Dairy Cattle. Due to the cost of starting a dairy enterprise, coupled with the lack of experience in dairying on the part of the evacuees, it is planned to start dairy enterprises only on those areas where we are unable to obtain reasonably satisfactory quantities of milk. Plans have been approved for the initiation of dairy enterprises on two areas only, namely, Colorado River and Gila. At the beginning of the quarter, 31 head of dairy cattle were on hand at the Granada area, these having been obtained as surplus from the NYA. Fifteen of these were found to be unfit for dairy purposes, and were slaughtered. Since it was not planned to continue a dairy enterprise at Granada, the remaining 16 head were transferred during the quarter to Gila River, and constituted the only dairy enterprise on any of the areas at the end of the quarter.

Approval has been obtained from the WPB for the construction of dairy facilities at Gila River. This construction was in progress during the quarter, and it is expected that during the coming quarter the

initial herd of dairy cattle will be increased. Priorities also have been obtained for the construction of dairy facilities at Colorado River, but by the end of the quarter this enterprise had not been started.

Plans for Next Quarter

It is expected that during the coming quarter the plans made during this quarter would get well under way. At the beginning of the quarter, prospects were that most of the plans for vegetable production would be carried out in full. However, some delay in obtaining irrigation water at Heart Mountain and Minidoka will prohibit planting vegetables as early as had been planned. It was expected, however, that the approximate acreage originally planned would be planted.

The acreage of feed crops which would be planted on several of the centers, especially Heart Mountain, Minidoka, Jerome, Colorado River and Rohwer depends upon the speed with which land can be cleared and prepared for cultivation. It was expected, however, that in all centers it would be possible to raise at least most of the feed this year which would be needed for livestock production.

Personnel

The Agricultural Section in the Washington Office is composed of two agriculturists, who work under the general supervision of the Chief of the Agricultural and Engineering Division. These persons assist in the formulation of agricultural policy of the Authority, and in implementing the agricultural program in the areas. The field work consists primarily of inspection, technical assistance, and general supervision of the agricultural work in the several relocation areas, as well as coordination of the work, especially in determining the

kinds and amounts of produce grown for shipment between centers.

The agricultural staff in each center generally consists of a Chief of Agriculture and a Farm Superintendent, and on some of the larger agricultural areas, one or more Assistant Farm Superintendents. In a few cases, there is also one or more appointed Farm Foremen. It is the policy to keep the appointed personnel to a minimum, and to use evacuees as Assistant Farm Superintendents and Foreman insofar as competent evacuees are available. On most of the areas, competent and experienced evacuees are available to serve in these positions. However, many of the most competent persons are now obtaining private employment outside the areas, and it is anticipated that increasing difficulty will be experienced in obtaining competent supervisory personnel from among the evacuees.

Many of the experienced farmers among the evacuees are likewise obtaining outside employment, and it is anticipated that on some areas, most of the farm work will be done by older men and women, and by high school boys and girls.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
For the Second Anniversary of WRA

It is the policy of WRA to produce as large a proportion as possible of evacuee needs for vegetable and meat on ^{farm} lands adjacent to the various centers. In 1942 only four centers were able to plant crops, the others were either occupied too late or the land wasn't in suitable condition for planting when the evacuees arrived.

At Manzanar, evacuees planted approximately 80 acres of vegetables and harvested 680,000 pounds of produce. At Tule Lake, even though planting was delayed because ~~so~~ much of the land had to be drained before it could be cropped, 2,845 acres of vegetables and feed crops were planted and approximately 11,000,000 pounds were harvested therefrom. A large proportion of this production was potatoes and other fall-harvested vegetables that were shipped to other centers.

The Gila River center was able, in the fall of 1942, to plow up existing fields of alfalfa and plant 1,390 acres of vegetables for winter and spring production, ~~resulting in a production of 15,500,000 pounds.~~ The other 5,620 acres of agricultural land on that center were largely maintained in alfalfa pasture, although a portion of this was plowed and over 8,000,000 pounds of feed crops were produced for ~~later~~ livestock consumption on the center.

The Colorado River center ^{with no cleared land to start with} was able to plant ^{develop} ~~only~~ 150 acres of vegetables, mainly in the fire-break areas between the blocks. As this production was mostly in the nature of victory gardens, no complete and

reliable record of total production is available. However, the production and use of these fresh vegetables did do much to determine the suitability of various varieties of crops for later field plantings and the ^{food} contribution to center mess supplies was significant.

In 1943, all centers planted ^{acres} increased ~~amounts~~ designed to more fully satisfy WRA's need for vegetables. ^{x feed crops} A total of 17,690 acres was planted, and 41,400,000 pounds of vegetables and 15,305,000 pounds of feed crops were produced. In addition, approximately 10,000 acres of alfalfa and ^{land} irrigated pasture were used for pasture or hay production.

The second year of the program saw the ^{development} ~~start~~ of a hog feeding program on all centers except the three ~~Tule Lake, Central Utah and Granada~~ who had purchased a few hogs in the latter part of 1942. Over 1,000,000 pounds of dressed pork ^{were delivered to the mess halls} ~~was slaughtered~~ during the calendar year of 1943. There are approximately 10,000 head of feeders and breeding stock on hand at the present time. Hogs are ^{fed} ~~used~~ primarily ^{on} to salvage the edible garbage and thereby ^{converting what would otherwise be a waste product into meat for feeding inmates} ~~reduce mess hall wastes to the minimum.~~

It took longer to prepare housing and establish poultry flocks, but at present all centers except Jerome and Tule Lake have poultry programs underway. To date, a large proportion of the dressed poultry has gone to the hospitals or used for special occasions. ~~Even though present plans call for a considerable increase in poultry production, the total poundage of poultry delivered to the mess halls will average less than normal civilian consumption.~~ During the month of January, 1944, WRA hens produced 24,090 dozen of eggs, which ^{were used in the mess halls} ~~is estimated to be 7 of the~~ centers' needs during that month.

Four centers -- Gila River, Central Utah, Granada and Manzanar -- have considerable irrigated pasture and rough feed suitable for livestock production. At the present time these centers are producing enough beef for their own needs and Gila River is also producing enough for Colorado River. By fall it is expected that these programs will be increased to the point where seven of the nine centers will be furnished with WRA-produced beef ~~without having to purchase from civilian stocks.~~

The future plans call for continued production of vegetables at each center adjusted as closely as possible to that center's requirements, with Gila River and Minidoka the only centers designated to produce for shipments to other centers during their off seasons. This should result ^{in the production of} ~~in the meeting of~~ practically all of the centers' requirements for fresh vegetables. ~~No vegetables are planted primarily for sale.~~

Probably 90% or more of the pork needs of the centers will be produced thereon.

[~] In the neighborhood of 60% of the poultry and egg requirements will be center-produced.

The agricultural program is planned to meet full-center requirements for beef by next fall on all but two centers.

Because of the high capital investment required in establishing a dairy program, only one center -- Gila River -- has undertaken this program, and that because of the critical shortage of milk supplies in the area. A 100-cow dairy is in operation at that center.

7/7/7/7/7

To achieve this production it has been necessary to subjugate approximately 5,000 acres of raw land by clearing, leveling, irrigating, or draining, ~~the various types involved~~. An equal acreage of abandoned or run-down land has had to be reclaimed or improved by means of leveling, developing new irrigation systems, etc. In addition, two or three ^{thousand}/acres are at present in the process of further development.

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DRSABIN:DMG
Mar. 14, 1944

acreage ~~land~~
subjected.

Ht. Mt. - 1200

Mini. - 1000

Colo Riv. 2000 2900

Jerome - 500

Louder - 200

4900

Estimate

Reed + Sabin

Mar. 14, 1944

approx 5000 y row land

.. equal amt. has been reclaimed w/

.. 3000 acres now in process.