

Community Acceptance

I believe that the best answer to this is the attitude of the people toward the boys who have been in the area on seasonal work. All of these boys had previous experience in other parts of the country from Northern Colorado to Northern Michigan. They have told me that nowhere have they been treated better than in this territory. On Sunday during the rush of potato harvest the crew had to shut down because the evacuees had all been invited out for dinner. At least two of these visits resulted in offers of permanent employment from the host. This speaks well of the job these boys are doing in the community. Evacuees who stay in the centers until some of the first shock is taken off in a new locality should well appreciate this.

Kind of Offers

This can best be illustrated by specific offers which can be used as definite offers to the evacuees. There are four major divisions in the kind of offers available. Individual cases within each of the divisions might vary according to the aptitude and desires of the family selected.

1. Year-around farm laborer. Mr. Ivan Wahlgumath of Holdrage operates 240 acres that is largely in irrigated crops. The farm is 5 miles from town and only one-half mile to school. The family is very well respected in the community and this would be considered one of the more desirable placements in the territory. In addition to the regular farming they milk around 30 cows. All milking is done by machines and the milkhous is well equipped. The employee would be expected to help out with the chores which would include the milking, the care of the livestock, care of the equipment, etc. During the crop year he would assist in the care of the crops which would include the irrigation of field crops such as corn, beans, forage, etc. Mr. Wahlgumath has three sets of buildings on the farm, and one of them would be available for use by this man and his family. They would also be furnished with a place for chickens, what milk they needed for home use, and meat from one hog. In addition the man would receive a salary of \$75.00 or \$80.00 per month throughout the year. If the family cares to have their own garden the space is available and there would be no charge for it's use.

2. Share-crop tenant. Mr. Forrest Morrison of Bertrand operates 320 acres most of which is irrigated. In addition he is a heavy producer of livestock. The farm is 6 miles from Bertrand and just one-quarter mile from school. Mr. Morrison is a good progressive operator who has started to produce some of the more intensified crops. He is not able to hire enough help to keep all of his farming operations done in the way he likes to have them done. He has an extra set of buildings on the place and would like to furnish them to someone who would rent his potato, sugar beet, and vegetable ground on a share of the crop. He expects to have about 60 acres devoted to these crops for 1944. The customary share for these crops is 1/3 to the landlord on board the car or truck. In case some of the machinery and equipment was furnished by the landlord a variation in the rental share would be expected. If this family had time to tend some corn he would be glad to let them have what acreage they could handle. The share to the landlord

would be 2/5 on the corn. The farming would be done under the supervision of Mr. Morrison, but the tenant would be responsible for the entire operation. The buildings are vacant at this time and the family could move into them as soon as arrangements are made. This man could work out as a day laborer and make enough to keep the family during the winter months.

3. Co-partnership. Mr. Boyd Knox of Beatrice, Nebraska has a 160 acre farm 8 miles north of Loomis with 130 acres under irrigation. He is anxious to get a tenant for the place on an equal share partnership basis. All equipment and livestock would be owned jointly. Interest on the investment and depreciation or additional capital expenditures would not be charged as operating expenses. In lieu of this the operator would be asked to furnish one full-time helper or the equivalent that would not be considered operating expense. For 1944 this farm will have 15 A. potatoes, 15A. sugar beets, 15A. beans, 10A. barley and sweet clover, 10A. Flax and alfalfa, 10 A. vegetables, 40 A. corn, and 40 A wheat. These acreages might be varied according to the wishes of the operator. There is a complete set of buildings on the place that are now being given the needed repairs and paint. Electricity is available as soon as a permit is granted for wiring. Mr. Knox is anxious to develop intensified crops as rapidly as possible.

4. Profit-Sharing. Mr. Max Junkin of Smithfield has some 400 acres of land under his control. He is one of the pioneer irrigators in the area. He also maintains one of the good purebred cattle herds. He is well equipped with machinery, is up-to-date in his farming methods. As a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Tri-County Project he is very much interested in the possibility of obtaining a good Japanese-American farmer. The extent to which this placement is successful will depend to a large extent on the ability and progressiveness of the operator. It is Mr. Junkin's plan to make this man responsible for a certain number of acres which will be used for special crops. A separate set of buildings are available and will be furnished for the family. A minimum wage of \$60.00 per month will be paid the operator. At the end of the year a percentage of the net profit will be given the operator as additional remuneration. Mr. Junkin will furnish all equipment and operating expenses.

Conclusions

This information has been presented to the evacuees in several of the centers by the Relocation Officers, at Tule Lake by Mr. Vernon R. Kennedy and Mr. Leon Anderson, and at some of the centers by Mr. Don Sabin of the Washington office. We have had evacuee representatives from two of the centers inspect the project. Their reaction was not definite, but their comments would lead us to believe they were favorable to the project. With all this we have not made a definite placement on a yearly basis. I cannot conceive of a more desirable situation for relocation of family groups. The above offers represent only samples of some 25 offers which were available in the territory. At the present time leases are being drawn for 1944 and some of the most desirable places are being taken. I realize that it is difficult to cause people to decide, without considerable deliberation, where they should relocate. If any of you have suggestions as to what we might do here to help we will readily accept them. We have other similar

areas but smaller in size that can be developed in much the same way. It is not good for our program to develop the community and then not be in a position to produce. I am anxious to receive your suggestions as well as suggestions from the evacuees themselves. Because of the many factors which have to be considered in developing an area of this kind for relocation, there are a large number of people and organizations who are watching us. It has been presented to them as a means of increasing our food production. If placements could be made with evacuees who are just as anxious to do all they can there would be no question but that our relocation program would get a big boost.

NEBRASKA

The state of Nebraska is a good place in which to live and work!

Nebraska is one of the few states which is free from debt!

Nebraska does not have any state income tax--sales tax--cigarette tax, or a nuisance tax to pay!

Nebraska became a state on March 1, 1867, with its capital at Lincoln. It has 93 counties. There are 1200 natural lakes in the state, and the principal rivers are the Missouri, Platte, and Republican. There are 129,458 farms, averaging 345.7 acres. Fertility is due in part to the Loess soil which covers the southeast part of the state. Seventy percent of the farmers' income is from the sale of livestock and dairy products. Nebraska is often called the Cornhusker State because it is third in production of corn; second in winter wheat; third in all wheat; first in hay; fourth in rye; fifth in oats; second in sugar-beet production, and first in yield per acre.

Omaha is the largest city in Nebraska situated right in the middle of the United States, midway between New York and San Francisco, and at the half-way mark between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico. It has outgrown its early nickname of "Gate City of the West" and now uses as its slogan, "At the Crossroads of the Nation". There are 430 manufacturing plants, and ninety thousand workers in Omaha normally earn \$150,000,000 annually.