

ANNUAL REPORT

of

A. B. BALLANTYNE  
Specialist in Rural Sociology

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December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945

Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona

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## NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A. B. Ballantyne  
Specialist in Rural Sociology  
1945

WAR PROGRAMSFire Prevention

This program consisted of preparing for the Extension News Service notes on Fire Prevention and in the preparation of a folder for distribution for Fire Prevention Week. This was entitled, "The Stove Story". (See Exhibit A). It seems preferable to select one topic for folders of this sort and with a photo or two to emphasize one thought. It is believed that this will stimulate more preventative action than the shotgun type of folder. 9,000 copies were printed, about half of which was distributed in 1945.

In addition each family interviewed in the Eden and Arlington community surveys was asked about farm fires. See report.

Accident Prevention

The Accident Prevention program has been limited to short articles contributed to the Extension News Service and to the distribution to the County Agents of the literature sent out by the National Safety Council and other similar agencies. See Exhibit B for table of comparative accidents compiled and furnished by the Arizona Industrial Commission. In addition inquiry has been made of each family contacted in the community surveys in Graham and Maricopa counties and first hand data secured. See report. The Accident Prevention Program is conducted in cooperation with the Arizona State Safety Council.

Discussion Program

This program has consisted of sending out to the County Agents the outlines furnished by the Division of Program Study and Discussion, as well as those furnished by other Government agencies. Also, the literature dealing with the United Nations Dumbarton Oaks and the Bretton Woods Proposals, Foreign Trade, etc.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945

Summary of Monthly Statistical Report

Days in field.....	52
Days in office.....	108
Number times county agents visited.....	18
Number times home demonstration agents visited..	10
Demonstration meetings.....	4
Attendance.....	79
Other meetings relative to projects.....	7
Attendance.....	558
All other meetings.....	3
Attendance.....	315
Total meetings in relation to projects in which	
Specialist took part.....	14
Total attendance.....	952
Letters written.....	182
Circular letters written.....	19
Number pictures taken.....	42

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

By Counties  
December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945

County	Meetings		Distribution of Days in Field by Projects and Counties			
	Number	Attendance	Community Surveys	Fire and Accident Prevention	Discussion and Extension Service News Program	Miscellaneous
Apache						
Cochise						
Cocconino			5			
Gila						
Graham	3	245	13			
Greenlee						
Maricopa	11	707	11	2	8	1
Navajo						
Pima			2			
Pinal			7			1
Yuma						
Yavapai						
Total	14	952	38	2	8	2

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK OF  
SPECIALIST IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Period  
December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945  
by  
A. B. Ballantyne

I. SPECIALISTS EMPLOYED - A. B. Ballantyne - full time.

II. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The main efforts of the Specialist in Rural Sociology were concentrated on the program to assist the County Agents in acquiring factual data on community organization problems and difficulties. This was done by means of surveys - going directly to the people and learning of their situations and obstacles. Under this program the following was done.

- A. A SURVEY OF THE EDEN COMMUNITY IN GRAHAM COUNTY, S. L. Owens, County Agent.
- B. A LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING SURVEY IN PINAL COUNTY, K. K. Hennes, County Agent.
- C. FREDONIA COMMUNITY PROBLEM SURVEY, Coconino County, C. G. Lueker, County Agent.
- D. THE ARLINGTON COMMUNITY SURVEY, Maricopa County, J. H. O'Dell, County Agent.

In addition the following subjects received attention:

- E. PROGRAMS FOR THE RETURNING EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN.
- F. FIRE PREVENTION
- G. ACCIDENT PREVENTION
- H. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

Community Surveys

Methods of Approach

Each county agent was approached individually and the problem and community to be worked on was designated by the county agent.

As a means of identifying the responsibility and work of the cooperating parties the following uniform outline was developed with the agents concerned and approved by the Director.

COUNTY PROJECT OUTLINE IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Cooperating parties: \_\_\_\_\_

County Agricultural Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Specialist in Rural Sociology

OBJECTIVES

1. Discover needs and problems of the community by making a community survey.
2. Work out in cooperation with the county agent and the people a program to attack their problems and help them to reach their goals.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COUNTY AGENT

1. Approve the survey form.
2. Define the physical limits of the area to be surveyed and whether a complete or a sample survey is to be made. If a sample survey, the agent is to define the sample.
3. Make such preliminary contacts as he deems necessary.
4. Give assistance in the work as agreed upon.
5. After the survey has been completed and the data analyzed, he is to meet with the Specialist to discuss the findings and agree on the procedure from then on.
6. Help the community develop a program.
7. Take care of publicity before, during and after the survey.
8. Arrange any meetings agreed upon.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SPECIALIST IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Develop plans for survey.
2. Make survey as agreed upon.
3. Summarize findings.
4. Present findings to county agent and with him develop further plans for procedure.
5. Present findings or report to community in cooperation with the county agent.
6. Assist the community and the county agent in developing a program as indicated by the analysis of the survey, and according to the desires of the people.
7. Render any service in connection with such plans or programs as shall be requested by the county agent, or the people request through the county agent.
8. Prepare any reports or manuscripts requested within reason, bearing on the problem in hand.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

1. The county agent is to be responsible for all county publicity.
2. Any circulars, mimeographed or printed matter related to this program, and which concerns the Specialist, which shall be issued for the community or other use, shall be prepared and distributed as shall be agreed upon.
3. No data for public use which identifies the community shall be used by the Specialist, except by permission of the county agent.

## A. CONDENSED SUMMARY OF THE EDEN SURVEY - 1945

Eden is a farming community in the Gila Valley settled in 1881 by Moses M. Curtis and Wm. R. Hawkins. In about 1916 to 1925 its population was nearly double to what it is now in 1945. A survey was made in February 1945 to learn the problems and situations within the community. A total of 27 families were interviewed. The records of 25 were usable. These included every important farm land owning resident but two. Nineteen owners or operators reported 857 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres owned, 1,342 acres rented, or a total of 2,199 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Of this area, 1,607 acres was cultivated, 30 acres of which were double cropped. There were 240 acres in alfalfa, 136 acres in wheat, 243 acres in barley, 663 acres in cotton, 253 acres in irrigated pasture and 277 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in dry pasture.

Twenty-three farms reported livestock, all of whom reported 1 to 8 milch cows, each with 131 dairy calves and dry stock. Fifteen farms reported 679 hens with 200 being the largest flock. Ten farmers reported 25 head of horses. Two hundred steers were reported on the range with 200 head having been fed and sold.

Yields of crops were probably below average, mostly attributed to shortage of water. Low fertility may be a contributing factor. Work might be started on a series of field fertilizer tests to determine whether the land and crops would respond profitably.

The man who fed the steers said it paid him since he used waste feeds part of the time.

Animal enterprises might be added to farms; when the war ends feed prices may drop and then poultry and dairying may be more profitable.

### Things Needed to Make the Farm a Better Place to Live

This question was asked of each of those interviewed, and the following table gives the number who felt that certain things were needed on their own farm.

#### Number Specifying

1	Telephone
4	New House
	New Roof
1	Water piped into the home (drinking water)
2	Tractor
3	Well for irrigation
	More water for irrigation
1	More farm help
2	Improve appearance of homes and home grounds
1	Bu gas

What Do You Believe You Need to Make Your Community a Better Place To Live?

Answers to the question:

1. Water piped into the homes in the community
2. More cooperation  
Induce laborers to take part in community affairs  
Awaken interest in the community
3. More people  
Be all right if it had many small landowners  
Replace migrant labor with permanent residents
4. Recreation for the children  
Recreation for the home  
More community recreation
5. Church repaired and beautified  
More interest in church affairs  
Improve church and grounds
6. Improve schools
7. Instruction in rules of good behavior  
Instruction in getting along with people
8. Telephone
9. If one had money, one can buy anything

For the complete report see Exhibit D.

Report meetings for the Eden Survey

Two report meetings were held and not only the findings were presented but some interpretation of the significance of the facts were presented. Complaints had been made of a lack of respect for public property as well as an unlettered approach to problems of private and public behavior on the part of some of the younger generation.

In the report meeting attention was focused on the size of the families averaging nearly four children. It was pointed out that unless the owners of the large farms found it desirable or profitable to cut them into smaller holdings, that about one half of the children must leave the community and go elsewhere to make a living.

This being so the community would be interested in equipping its children in the best possible way to meet the competition they would have to face. Qualifications which they would need would be a good education, good health, willingness to work, and almost above all other qualities, good manners and a gracious personality. 4-H clubs and outside contacts would help in this.

The Mutual Improvement Associations were in a position to help with that and the county agent said he would make suitable contact.

The people expressed a desire to beautify and repair their public buildings. Since the church and school were the only ones it was indicated that the church would take the lead in this.

Another need was for a local culinary water system. A committee was appointed and is working on it.

There was a need for more telephones and a committee was to wait on the telephone company and see if more connections would be made.

EDEN COMMUNITY SURVEY



Church at Eden.

EDEN COMMUNITY SURVEY



The school house at Eden.



The recreational hall at Eden.  
Note the need of repairs and adornment.

## B. LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING SURVEY - PINAL COUNTY

### Labor Situation on Farms

When the war is finished, the following conditions which govern the quality, amount and attitudes of farm labor will prevail for a time:

1. There will be a great potential purchasing power on the part of consumers and correspondingly large demands for consumer goods.
2. The army and navy will likely maintain a large personnel so that for a time at least the labor supply from that source will not be increased very much.
3. There will also be a general reluctance on the part of laborers to accept smaller wages or less desirable work than that to which they have become accustomed.
4. These conditions will likely keep the labor market from becoming overcrowded for a time, especially will this be true for the agricultural labor supply.
5. Added to this, the war prison labor will not be available and likely the labor supply from other than present sources will be slow in filling up to the needs of agriculture.

So this survey is made to discover as far as possible some of the factors which make it possible for some men to obtain an adequate supply of labor while others in the same area have difficulty in so doing. It is important that we discover these factors. A general knowledge of these factors made available to farmers might help all.

Another phase that needs examination is the setup of certain ranches that have large acreages of diversified crops and relatively smaller acreages of cotton. Some of these men are able with their regular help and that of their families' to harvest their cotton. We shall find out something about this setup, analyzing the Ephington Ranches.

### Plan

Visit and interview farmers who have been able to obtain and to keep adequate supplies of labor and, by interview and observation, appraise the various factors which appear to appeal to and to hold the man's labor force.

Among other things, this will cover the following points:

1. Features of camp accessibility to town, etc.  
Camp facilities in relation to comfort and convenience.
2. Housing
3. Composition of the labor force.  
Cosmopolitan or racial groups  
Description of group
4. Length of time farmer has known leaders or members in his group.

Attention to their needs for medical or other help.

5. Investigate contract labor.

List of those to be investigated

Harry Belford, 16 miles west on Casa Grande = Gila Bend road. Has an Indian camp. Why does he have such a good story?

C. M. Buchanan, 15 miles west on Gila Bend road. Has only 17 bales left out of 320 bale crop. Makes early arrangement for housing = has 7 or 8 trailer houses.

A. C. Dees, 17 miles west, 5 miles north of Gila Bend road. Always late getting cotton picked. Why?

Carlos Lebano on Maricopa road. Not much picked yet. Why?

Dick Sturgeon, out 12 miles, Gila Bend road.

Mr. Ephington's ranches, west of Casa Grande.

Louis Storey, near 11-mile corner. Cooperative setup.

Mr. Nousche, near 11-mile corner. Cooperative setup.

Mr. Attaway, East Coolidge 3 miles -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north.

Jack A. Roberts,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles East. Casa Grande.

Steve Christensen, 2 miles northeast, Coolidge.

Bolling west Coolidge.

Ed Lacey, southeast Coolidge.

## 1945 PINAL COUNTY PROJECT OUTLINE IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

## Cooperating Parties

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 K. K. Henness, County Agricultural Agent
 

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 A. B. Ballantyne, Specialist in Rural Sociology
 

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## OBJECTIVES

To discover the conditions in labor camps and in the management thereof which agricultural labor prefers or desires in a farm labor camp. The chief aspects of this inquiry will come under the following headings:

1. Accessibility to town or their own homes.
2. Camp organization and arrangements including conveniences.
3. Other factors which add to their comfort and peace of mind.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT IN THIS PROGRAM

1. Define the limits and scope of the survey.
2. Make such preliminary contacts as he deems necessary.
3. To give such assistance as agreed upon or as he thinks necessary.
4. After the survey has been completed and the data analyzed, to meet with the Specialist and discuss the findings. Then with the Specialist to develop plans for the further use of the findings.
5. Publicity, if any, before, during and after the survey.
6. Arrange any meetings or contacts which appear advisable after the plans for future activity are completed.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SPECIALIST IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Develop plans for the survey
2. Make survey as agreed upon.
3. Summarize findings.
4. Present findings to county agent and with him develop further plans for procedure.

## PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

1. The county agent is to be responsible for all county publicity.
2. Any circulars, mimeographed or printed matter related to this program and which concerns the specialist, which shall be issued for the county or other use, shall be prepared and distributed as shall be agreed upon.
3. No data for public use which identifies the principal party, shall be used by the specialist, except by permission of the county agent.

SUMMARY OF THE PINAL COUNTY LABOR FACILITIES SURVEY

January, 1945

K. K. Henness, County Agent

A. B. Ballantyne, Specialist in Rural Sociology

1. Farmers who estimate ahead and plan for getting labor, get their cotton picked.

a. Many of the farmers appear to look on their need for labor in the same way as their need for seed or water, i.e., a labor supply is one of the most important factors in producing a crop and provision should be made for it a long time before it is needed. Some of the other farmers admitted they just "took a chance" in planting an increased acreage of cotton, and as a result, had to hustle to get it picked at all.

b. Cooperation with the county agent in making provision for the use of PW labor in picking cotton has paid big dividends. The prisoners have not only picked nine or ten thousand bales this year, but their being in the valley may have avoided labor disturbances. In any case, the cotton was all picked earlier than last year, thus enabling growers to keep ahead of their work schedule in getting ready for spring crops. This is a very important contribution.

c. Most of the farmers have been on the alert and have done something about getting labor themselves. Some have catered to the Indians, prepared camps and then gone to the reservation and hauled them to their camps. Two outfits went to Oklahoma, bringing in about 100 negro pickers. Another man got a dozen government trailers, which were occupied in a few days, and these, plus the prisoners, enabled this man to get his cotton picked very early. He was exceedingly pleased with his experiment.

d. Other men worked together, pooling their separate crews and alternating between each others place, as different fields of cotton became ready.

e. Still others depended on contract labor that had been coming for many years.

f. The folks who depended on labor coming to them had a more difficult time, all except the farmer who got the government trailers. The pickers liked these trailers and didn't object to buying their own gas and oil to cook and heat with.

2. Housing - Indians appear to be satisfied with the simplest kind of housing. In fact, in nearly all places where they were camped, they had built low roofless enclosures with willows on the ground outside the cabins. Here they cooked and ate. They did appear to want to be together in large groups.

Mexicans and whites appear not to want to go to places where there were only three or four families of pickers, especially if it were a long way from town and the houses were not good. Poor housing and a long distance from town seemed to go together in all but one case. These folks had a hard time to get their cotton picked. Distance itself was a deterring factor.

3. Fuel and Water - In the few instances where fuel was not furnished, the owner did not have his cotton picked and appeared to have had difficulties in getting labor. All labor appears to want plenty of fuel and presence of a good pile of wood appears to be a great inducement. Good water for culinary use appeared to be had in all cases.

In only two or three cases were the cabins lighted with electricity. This appears not to have been a very effective lure for labor. One place  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Coolidge had trouble in getting pickers, apparently because only a small crew could be accommodated and because it was too near town. In the other case, housing was poor and a very long distance from town.

4. Management Problems - Obtaining and holding a crew of Indians appears to require considerable skill on the part of the farmer, most of which has to be learned. The farmer seems to deal with a head man or chief and he may be a regular farm hand. During picking he usually weighs the cotton.

Another thing - when Indians get into trouble, they look to their employer to get them out of it, whether it is a case of illness or too much liquor, the job is his.

The migratory labor camp at 11 Miles Corner appears to have been of distinct service. Neighboring farmers got much of their help from there.

5. General Considerations - The present trend for farm labor is to move to town instead of occupying a cabin on a large farm and getting more or less regular work from the landlord. This places the farmer in the position of having to hunt for labor and then to bid for it.

In case of illness, a doctor or priest can be had. The movie and pool hall are nearby and for the mothers who worry about their children's education, school is close at hand and attendance can be regular.

Another thing pointed out by one farmer is that Mexican laborers especially are buying lots in town or build on. Evidently they want homes of their own. This situation has another development - that of contract labor. The contractor ties up and usually transports a group of workers and deals with the farmer, who pays for the job.

Lastly, there is this situation - laborers living in town have the choice of several types of work and hours may be more regular. Besides, when relief is needed, they are close at hand. Whether these conditions will prevail or be modified when the war is over and depression times come along is a moot question.

6. Utilizing the Information - Beyond preparing a summary and two articles for publication no further program has yet been developed.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING PINAL COUNTY



A Government Prisoner of War Camp. These Prisoners of War dominated the labor situation and enabled the cotton to be picked in better shape and much earlier than would have been the case otherwise.



These Government trailers parked on a lot fronting the highway were rapidly filled and remained filled until after the farmer's cotton was picked. The laborers seemed to like them very much.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING PINAL COUNTY



A close-up of the trailer houses. The cotton pickers liked these houses and made no fuss about having to buy their own kerosene for the stove.



Tent accommodations for laborers became worn and torn and appeared to be not well liked by the cotton pickers. The owner was able to get families to live in only two of these tents and did not make an effort to repair the others because he used contract labor.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING PINAL COUNTY



A row of houses occupied by Indians, who like to live and work in groups.



A house occupied by two families who remained in it during the entire cotton picking season.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING PINAL COUNTY



A row of cottages lining one side of a camp which had been occupied for several seasons by Indian pickers. This group of pickers pleased the farmer very much.



New houses erected as part of the set on a farm just being brought under cultivation.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING PINAL COUNTY



Rows of brick cottages occupied by Indians. Note the brush shelter at the right.

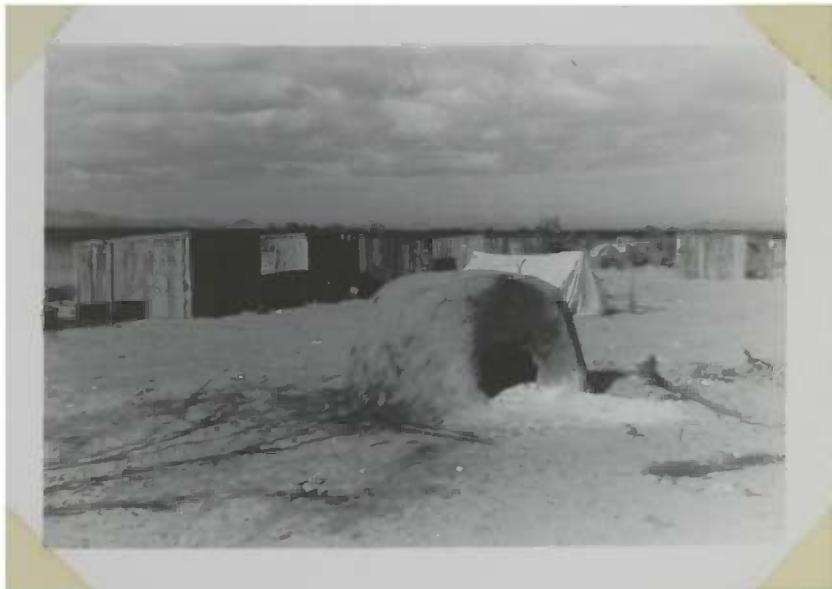


Brush shelters adjoining cabins built on the sandy ridge. Some of these houses had dirt floors and yet the Indians seemed to be content to work under those conditions.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND HOUSING PINAL COUNTY



Inside of a brush shelter showing a fire place and the plunder which is usually left in a place like this. The Indians usually build the shelters themselves. In moving into last year's camp they tighten it up with fresh cut willows so that it remains a good shelter.



An Indian bake oven located in the center of the camp. The wood pile to the right needs replenishing.

C. FREDONIA COMMUNITY PROBLEMS SURVEY - COCONINO COUNTYFindings of the Survey

From each of the parties that were contacted the Specialist secured certain information, and then Dr. Goldschmidt took over. The following data was secured by the Specialist:

Composition of the Population

There are about 200 LDS people there and about 100 others in the town of Fredonia, a total of between 50 and 60 families. They have sent to the service between 30 and 40 men from that community, the medium estimate being about 35, which is considerably more than 10% of the population. Only one man has returned from the service and is there now, although reports have it that another man has also come back but is not now living there.

Physical Resources

They have a lumber mill in town employing 8 to 10 men in the mill and in the forest. There is a State inspection station employing 3 men, a game warden, a livestock inspector, the postmaster, of course, and probably a justice of the peace and the deputy sheriff. This will constitute about the extent of the local income of outside sources unless we add to it the Work Unit Conservationist who lives in Fredonia.

The area irrigated by the Fredonia Irrigation and Manufacturing Co. covers about 1000 acres. The Irrigation Co. has 336 shares. One man who owned 16 shares said that he could irrigate 5 acres with one turn and have the turn again in 8 days and 8 hours.

There have been only 5 or 6 people leave Fredonia for work in the war industries, some of whom have already come back. There has been little change in the population during the last 20 years. Size of family is 6 people.

School and Church Facilities

They have a high school building and a grade building on the same tract of ground, and adjoining that tract is the LDS church. Report has it there is another church organization but as yet they have not acquired a building.

The city has a domestic water system, piping the water several miles from a wash that is fed by springs. This was built during the days of the depression as a government relief project. The community borrowed the money and is paying it out on an amortization plan.

Problems of the Community

One of the problems mentioned by those whom I contacted as offering possibilities for helping the community was that of extending the intake pipe for the city domestic water system from its present location up to the springs and building suitable headworks there.

Report has it that at the present time the 6-inch intake pipe is only about half full and by extending the intake they could double the capacity of that system enabling the townspeople to grow good gardens throughout the summer. This is not possible at the present time because of the fact that the water decreases very materially with the advent of hot weather.

Another problem the community is facing is the need of having more water for irrigating the land. There is plenty of land, so there is under way at the present moment a program to impound the spring runoff into another reservoir and then to draw the other water out from there. The local inhabitants insist that there is sufficient water runs over their dam each spring to irrigate an additional 5000 acres. The Specialist considers their estimate too high. I inquired if they had any records of the measurement of the flow of Kanab Creek and was informed that there were no such records.

The Fredonia Irrigation and Manufacturing Co. has just signed an agreement with the Soil Conservation Service by which they hope to bring in some engineers and have an estimate made of the cost of the diversion and storage works. The Conservationist, Mr. Davies, said that this would have to go through the Regional office and that whatever might be done their service could not build the irrigation works because if they bring in water to irrigate new land by the terms of their Enabling Act they must retire an equivalent area to grass, and so the local representatives are thinking that maybe the water facilities or the U. S. Reclamation Service might construct the proposed works.

### Drainage

Another community problem which they have is the waterlogging of the lower portion of their fields. In the discussion with Mr. Davies he advised that they had bored sixty 9-foot wells and were measuring the height of the water in them two times monthly. They have been carrying this program on for 15 months. Mr. Davies said that they had not arrived at any particular solution yet but if he were called upon to make a recommendation now and were authorized to do so, he would probably recommend that they use less irrigation on the lands higher up than is now being used. The common practice among the farmers is to thoroughly soak their fields in the winter and spring when there is ample water available. This enables them to grow a crop of grain, or a cutting of alfalfa, and a seed crop even though they have little additional water during the summer.

Other recommendations for things that might be done to help the community are: (1) Activity program for the children. (2) They need better transportation from Phoenix, Arizona, or from Flagstaff, as the present trucking line is not satisfactory.

### WORK WHICH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MIGHT DO

In the first place there would seem to be a real possibility of our doing some constructive work in helping them to make better use of their domestic water system. The expenditure might not be very great because they would only need a mile or so of new pipe with some headworks at the spring. The Specialist would recommend that Mr. Lueker consider the possibility of taking Mr. Hitch up there with him to investigate the possibilities of that particular piece of work. I believe it would be wise at the same time for Mr. Hitch to go prepared to measure the capacity of their irrigation ditch that carries water onto their lands now, and possibly to make some estimate of the amount of water running over their dam.

Another piece of work that I think could be done advantageously might be the seeding of their waterlogged land to perennial white sweet clover. This would grow well, I believe, in the soil where the watertable is too variable for any other crop and will stand a considerable amount of alkali. Proper instruction in the method of seeding and cutting might prove highly advantageous to these people and I believe the domestic animals could be educated to eat the hay as they have been in other places. That would provide an ample amount of additional forage which is a scarce commodity in that country.

### The Problem of Returning Servicemen

This was discussed rather freely with most of the men who were interviewed and all agreed that there was not much room for more families unless additional resources could be developed, or more water be utilized, or the people would adopt voluntarily a lower standard of living. In this connection, we should remember that the Kaibab Forest is only a short distance away and there they have, according to one estimate, over four billion board feet of lumber yet to be cut. Whether this lumber can be utilized in the more modern methods now being employed is a question, but it would seem that it is a legitimate problem which might be undertaken by our Experiment Station.

D.SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY OF ARLINGTON

Arlington Community - Maricopa County  
March 28 to April 5, 1945

1. Arlington is primarily a community of large scale farming and from observation it appears that the owners and operators of those large farms find it profitable.
2. In a population sense it is a small community with little prospect of increasing in the number of families or population unless the owners of large tracts find it desirable or profitable to subdivide their lands into family sized units.
3. Arlington grows forage crops for winter feed with alfalfa seed production an important summer side line.
4. Some farm owners and operators buy or own the cattle to consume their feed crops while others grow the crops and sell to cattle and sheep feeders, who usually pasture the standing crop.
5. No cotton or truck crops for sale are grown so the labor problem is not so critical as in some other areas. There is almost enough local labor to meet current needs.
6. Information gleaned from those interviewed would indicate the need of more accurate information on the feed consumed by lambs at varying stages of growth. There appears not to be enough difference paid in pasture charges between young and older lambs. If there could be made available information on the feed consumed by ewes and lambs of different ages it would enable a more satisfactory scale of charges to be made. The comparative relationship between the feed consumed by cattle and sheep appears also to be needed.
7. Crop problems are, first grasshopper control work; secondly, weed control. There is now stand enough of the milk thistle (*Silybum Marianum*) to completely seed the entire area within a year or two. This thistle is an imported weed from the Mediterranean area common in California, only recently introduced into Arizona. There is here in a weed control program an excellent opportunity for the county agent to render a worthwhile service to Arlington farmers.
8. As the survey developed, there arose in the mind of the Specialist a number of questions;
  - a. Why have the alfalfa seed yields declined during the two preceding years? What could be done about it?
  - b. Would a program using commercial fertilizers be profitable? One ranch, the A.K., appeared to be producing good crops. Was it due to the system of management?

9. While the room per person ratio generally is satisfactory and many farmers have a radio, bath and refrigerator, yet there is a need for better homes and modern conveniences.
10. Opportunities for boys 4-H club work are limited by the small number of boys of club age whose parents are farm owners. There might be plenty of opportunity for girls work.
11. Recreational opportunities are meager and the community life centers around school activities. They appear to need something to develop community pride and spirit.
12. The family supplies of food are not as largely produced on the farm as in some other areas. Figs were the only crop of fruit produced. Can they be grown more extensively? Or by more farmers? Are there any other fruit crops which can be grown? Can more poultry, eggs, meat, butter and milk be produced profitably?

See Exhibit G for forms used.

See Exhibit A for complete report of Arlington Survey.

E. PROGRAM FOR THE RETURNING EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

The program as it developed took the following forms;

1. Family Relations Institute
2. Suggestions for the formation of organizations
3. Survey of intentions of servicemen
4. Miscellaneous service

The Family Relations Institute

The Secretary of Agriculture has assigned certain responsibilities dealing with the execution of the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944". He in turn made the Agricultural Extension Service responsible for -

- a. Rendering certain services to the servicemen, chiefly those dealing with guidance in selecting and operating a farm.
- b. "Creating advisory committees to assist in performing its advisory functions".

The first action came from the field where Home Demonstration Agent Ryan, cooperating with Pres. M. S. Emmett of the Homemakers Council, the Maricopa County Farm Bureau, and the Phoenix Y.M.C.A., held a Family Relations Institute, the first meeting being devoted to a discussion by Dr. Clay Skinner.

Following this the Specialist was requested to conduct a series of discussions with the Homemakers and affiliated groups in Mesa.

Subjects proposed were:

1. Preparing the community and families for ex-servicemen's return.
2. Problems and conditions which they have faced likely to affect their relations with us and what we need to do about it.
3. The G. I. Bill of Rights and the preparation the community should make to do its part.
4. How far can and should we go in assisting the veterans.

In conducting this series the last two topics were combined in one discussion.

Suggestions for the formation of organizations

The attendance at these meetings included representatives from all the churches and civic groups including the Chamber of Commerce. A permanent organization was effected. They have followed a program along the lines laid down in the beginning.

The following memorandum (See Exhibit I) to the county agents was sent out following these meetings and emphasized the procedure recommended by the Extension Service.

Survey of the Intentions of Servicemen

In making plans for aiding returning servicemen and women the first obstacle encountered was, what are the intentions of these men? Will they go to school or want to farm or go into business? How many will not return to make their home in their own community? Evidently these latter, as well as those going to school, will not be candidates for community help. Neither will those whose parents can finance their rehabilitation.

So a questionnaire was printed and interested parties were given supplies as long as they lasted. See Exhibit J.

Some of them were sent to the Specialist for tabulation and analysis. The following is a sample of those sent in together with the Specialist's reply.

WHAT WILL THE RETURNING SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN  
WANT TO DO WHEN THEY RETURN.

Martin Tate's Group

Group and Name	Attend School A	Return to Job Left B	Settle Outside C	Return to Own County			Amt. Help Family Give		
				Farm	Business	Trade or Profession	All	Part	None
Spencer G. Morriss			x		Grocery			x	
Donald A. Foote	x	x				T.Voc.Ag.	x		
Lt. K. W. Foote				C.Ranch		Min. Eng.	x		
Capt.L.G.Richardson	x 3	?	?	Farm 3	Flying 1	Aero.Eng. 2	x		
W.M.L. Dendy						Welding	x		
Clayton H. Hokes	x 2yrs.	x					x		
Wm. Farrell Morris				Crops & Livestock			x		
Fred H. Bingham	x 2yrs.						x		
1Lt.Wilford Richardson	x 1yr.		?	Stock F2		Law	x?	x?	
Carl Jensen		May remain	Phillipines			Plumbing	x		
Jan L. Talley	x 2yrs.						x		
Walter E. Dillman			x				x		
Spencer Brinkerhoff		x		Kim. Ins & Realty			x		
Farrell J. Clifford	x 1yr.			Gen. & stock			x?	x?	
Frank D. Nelson				x not sure			x?	x?	
Glenn R. Farley				x Gen. Prod.					Needs help
Glen R. Bingham	x? 1yr.	Not decided					x		
1 Lt.W.N. Moody					x 1	x 2	x		

Note - Amount of help which the family can give. In the column headed "All" that means that the family or relatives together with the resources of the returning man or woman believe they can take care of the financial needs to get the serviceman started on his own program.

"Part" of course means that together they can do something helpful.

"None" means that the returning Serviceman or woman will have to depend almost entirely upon himself or herself and whatever aid may be had from the Government, State, County and community.

Summary of the Questionnaire sent out by Bishop Martin C. Tate  
Layton Ward, Safford, Arizona - March 2, 1945

Bishop Tate received 18 replies from the questionnaire he sent out to the servicemen and women from the Layton Ward.

- 6 men will definitely go to school - 1 man may go to school
- 3 will definitely return to the jobs they left
- 2 announced their intentions of settling outside of their home community -
- 3 stated they may settle elsewhere
- 4 want to farm - 3 are not quite sure; of the 7, 3 of them will need part help besides their own resources
- 2 have definite plans for business and can take care of themselves

Of the above 18 replies received, 13 men can finance their own programs, with the aid of help from their families. 3 of them may need some help from the community, and one man definitely will need some help from his community. There is only one report where most of the help will have to come from agencies outside of the family. The problem of absorbing these 18 returning servicemen into the community will evidently not be difficult, since only one man has indicated that most of the help will have to come from the outside. It should not be hard to render the additional help needed by the 4 others, who indicated that they will need part help.

The problem, however, of placing those from the Layton Ward who did not reply to the Bishop's questionnaire may not be quite as simple as the 18 above who replied, for the reason that likely many of them who did not reply, failed to do so because they did not know what they intended to do. It may be that a few of them may have their minds made up when they return, but the probabilities are that most of them will need a great deal of help from the community. That help will consist both of movements to help the men adjust themselves mentally, and also to give them work to do that will help them to make the mental adjustment.

It would seem, therefore, advisable that a committee should be appointed to work with the returning servicemen who come into the community to take up their lives again. These committees should be something like the following:

1. The committee on community adjustment - whose job it would be to work all of these men into community life.
2. The next group of committees would have to do with getting the men located in their chosen professions.
  - a. One committee would work with those who thought they wanted to farm or who thought they wanted to get a job on a farm.
  - b. A committee to work with those who expected to work in a trade, business or profession.
  - c. A committee to work with those who are not certain what they wish to do.

The latter committee will have the hardest job of all, because they will have to help the men decide what they would like to do, and then obtain jobs or contacts which will get them what they desire.

A very large share of these men will have to be taken care of by the various improvement programs which will be instituted.

Evidently, there should be county committees working on all of these phases, but it is important that the last named committee should be affiliated with an active county committee. This is because these men who do not know what they wish to do will likely have to be put on work projects, and only the county committee will be in a position to make the proper contacts with the county, state and federal projects.

It would appear wise that as soon as plans can be worked out that some public discussion should be had of this program for the returning servicemen, so that the people and committees concerned will know what to do and how to do it.

For the reaction of a serviceman to this questionnaire, see the letter on the following page.

Following the letter there is attached also, the summary of all the questionnaires sent to the Specialist. There are a number of things that are noteworthy. 40% of those replying expected to go to school. 80% have definite plans as to what they want or can do. 28% plan to farm. 21% plan to return to the jobs they left. 9% plan to go into business. 21% plan to become technicians or become professional men.

Mr. Brose Hanchett,

Thank you very much for this blank which you have sent me. In which I understand, my community would like to help me get located when I do come back.

As for the truth this are my very thoughts, when I get back I wish to start some kind of business to help the Nation in an honest way. For instance farming, I do mention that because I do know all about farming and what hard work means also. Therefore I choose farming or cattle business which I also know a little about cattle. So when I get back all I will need is a little help, just enough to get me started, from there on I'll try my best to do the rest.

So while we soldiers are trying our best to win this war, I do appreciate it very much to get this service and give us a little help to get settled down and help live in peace when we do go back.

Thank you Mr. Hanchett. And here's wishing I go back soon.

Yours truly,

Pvt. Epifanio Silos

## SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO SERVICEMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Community	No.	Attend School		Return to Job Left		Settle outside Community		Return to Community		Trade or Profession	Amount Help Family Give		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		I		
Solomonville	14	5	2	3(1?)	4	1							
Layton	18	8	3	2(2?)	4(3?)	3				6(1?)	13(3?)	1(3?)	1
Safford	8	3	3		1(1?)					2	4	(4?)	
Ft. Thomas	3	2			1						3		
Pomerene	9	3	3	4	4(1?)	1				2	6	(3?)	
St. David	5	2	1	2(2?)	2					2	4(1?)		
TOTALS	57	23	12	11(5?)	16(5?)	5				12(1?)	33(4?)	2(10?)	5

Findings

- 12 men or 21% plan to return to the jobs they left.
- 23 men or 40% plan to go to school.
- 46 men or 80% have definite plans and know what they can do.
- 16 men or 28% plan definitely to farm and 5 more are uncertain.
- 5 men or 9% plan definitely to go into business.
- 12 men or 21% plan to become technicians or professional men, including law, teaching, architecture and engineering.

Finance

- 35 men or 58% believe with the help of the Government or their own families they will be able to finance their own programs.
- 4 men are uncertain whether they can finance their own programs (to go into large scale agriculture)
- 1 man will need part help with 10 uncertain as to how much additional help they will need.
- 3 men or 5% will have to be helped by the community.
- 16 men have not reported on this item.

## F. FIRE PREVENTION

This program was divided as follows:

1. Miscellaneous stories to go into the News Releases sent out by the Agricultural Extension Service.
2. Sending out releases and material from Governmental agencies as well as from the National Fire Prevention Association. We joined in the clean-up campaign sending out literature which came to us as well as news releases. See Exhibit K. We also sent out the posters and publicity for Fire Prevention Week.
3. A two color folder was prepared entitled "The Stove Story". See Exhibit A. The manuscript was submitted in May but due to delays the folder was not available for distribution until after Fire Prevention Week. About half were distributed later. The remainder will be sent this year.
4. Two community surveys were completed in which data on fires was collected.  
The Eden report was as follows:

### Fires

In each instance the proprietors were asked if they had any fires on their farms. All of them replied, "No", excepting one who said that on one of the rented farms occupied by laborers an oil stove exploded, burning the house to the ground. The loss was estimated at not less than \$800.00.

The Arlington report was as follows:

### Fires

Only the following fire was reported;

A corral had just been finished of creosoted ties stuck endwise in the ground. It was a very hot day. Some loose hay caught fire burning a small stack of hay and the newly completed corral. No cause given. Total loss.

Thus for the communities and period reported on fire losses did not play a very important part although both fires were due to carelessness, and by using reasonable precautions could have been avoided. Kerosene stoves seldom explode when burning good kerosene but they will explode when burning gasoline.

Matches flicked into litter while still burning will cause fires.

## G. ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Arizona has a State Accident Prevention Council and the College of Agriculture cooperates with it in the campaign to prevent accidents.

Only three phases of accident prevention were followed out in 1945.

1. A stream of news releases on accident prevention went out in the Extension News Letter.
2. The usual literature sent out by the National Safety Council has been distributed especially that pertaining to Farm Safety Week.
3. In the community surveys of Eden and Arlington the question, "How Many disabling accidents have you had during the past year?" was asked. The following is the summary of replies.

### ACCIDENTS

#### Eden

All of the farmers were asked if they had had any disabling accidents during the year, either among their laborers or among their families. Only one disabling accident was reported - that of a farmer who broke an arm. He was unable to use this normally for three months, although he supervised the farm work during that time and did much of the light work which he could do with one arm. The total medical cost was \$110.00.

### ACCIDENTS

#### Arlington

The following are the answers given to the questions:  
Disabling Accidents - One ranch reported that one man was disabled for 7 months, another for two days. Insured with the Arizona Industrial Commission. Another ranch reported that the manager burned his hand and lost one day. He was crippled for some time but able to resume the supervision of the ranch after the one day lost. Insured with the Arizona Industrial Commission.

Disabling accidents were thus very few in these communities.

Herewith is the report for farm accidents for 3 years released by the Arizona Industrial Commission. See Exhibit B.

## H. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

There have been two lines of work:

1. Answering many letters of servicemen who inquire about farming in Arizona.
2. Preparing a set of leaflets giving in concise form data which most of them inquire about.

Manuscripts for 5 leaflets have been prepared and sent to the Director covering the topics listed below:

1. Tell me About Arizona's Deserts and Mountains
2. Tell me About the Climate of Arizona
3. Tell me About Arizona's Farm and Ranch Lands
4. Do You Have Good Schools, Churches and other Social Organizations in Arizona?
5. Investigate before You Invest

Also, a manuscript on Better House Construction was sent a year ago, but the time has not appeared opportune for issuing it.

EXHIBIT A

"The Stove Story"

A folder on Fire Prevention.

Extension Folder W-44

September, 1945

# The Stove Story



A Few Pictures

A Few Words

for

*Fewer Fires*

By

A. B. Ballantyne

Specialist in Rural Sociology

---

Cooperative extension work in agriculture and  
home economics, the University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture and the U. S. Depart-  
ment of Agriculture co-operating

## HEED THIS WARNING

It may save **YOUR**  
life and property



Many fires are caused by **EXPLODING KEROSENE STOVES**. **GOOD** kerosene does not explode easily. If the surplus oil is wiped up and the stove kept in good working condition, kerosene stoves, when burning **KEROSENE**, are generally considered **SAFE**. But explosions are likely or certain to occur when **GASOLINE** is used in them.

### **Proper Care . . . and Good Grade KEROSENE**

**BE SURE** the stove is in good working condition, that surplus oil is removed and that **ONLY KEROSENE OF HIGH QUALITY** is used.

### **How To Put Out Oil Fires**

Use foam-soda-acid, carbon tetrachloride, or carbon-dioxide fire extinguishers. If not available, sand or fine dirt may retard the fire. Water tends to scatter oil fires unless there is water in great volume. Foggy spray is better than a solid stream.



# DO NOT USE GASOLINE IN KEROSENE STOVES

Someone told a home-owner that gasoline used in a kerosene stove made a quicker and hotter fire. So . . . he poured gasoline into the fuel reservoir of his stove →



AND IT MADE A QUICKER AND HOTTER FIRE  
So QUICK and HOT that it  
EXPLODED

AND . . . IN A FEW MINUTES HIS HOME  
LOOKED LIKE THIS ↘



EXHIBIT B

REPORT OF CLAIMS FOR INSURED FARM LABOR ACCIDENTS  
FROM THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

EXHIBIT B

## REPORT OF CLAIMS FOR INSURED FARM LABOR ACCIDENTS

## FROM THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

1942 - 1943 - 1944

<u>Accidents Caused By</u>	<u>Number of Accidents</u>		
	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Operating farm machinery	197	250	198
Horses	167	146	189
Cattle	88	107	60
Falls	73	56	63
Repairing farm machinery	72	124	176
Work in hayfields	68	37	60
Irrigating	61	50	64
Picking fruit	52	57	43
Thorns and nails in feet	25	15	18
Thorns, nails and splinters in hands	24	42	36
Hoeing	22	7	24
Automobiles	18	64	39
Repairing or building fence	16	46	42
Snake and insect bites	14	16	10
Chopping wood	12	8	11
Trimming trees	10	24	30
Construction or repairs to buildings	9	28	33
Cutting brush	8	8	4
Picking cotton	6	13	9
Cooking	4	2	0
Cut by bottles in dairy	21	16	10
Burns	17	15	12
Back injuries	6	39	65
Cuts	20	49	35
Hernia	8	10	10
Eye injuries	47	25	31
Dog and other animal bites	2	9	9
Loading fertilizer	5	3	4
Miscellaneous	246	51	35
Total	<u>1,318</u>	<u>1,317</u>	<u>1,320</u>
Total compensation benefits	\$ 82,338.66*	\$ 163,861.88**	\$ 244,308.99***
Total medical	50,020.41	59,741.38	70,805.10
Combined Total	<u>\$132,359.07</u>	<u>\$ 223,603.24</u>	<u>\$ 315,114.09</u>

## Causes of fatalities in 1942:

4 fatal cases - costing \$13,514.00\*

\*Parked auto and started across street to talk to fellow employee when he was struck by automobile and killed

\*Lifting pipe to install in ditch - struck high tension wire and received fatal electric shock

\*Working cattle and horse stumbled and fell on employee

\*Involved in automobile accident when returning from town with mail

Causes of fatalities in 1943:

2 fatal cases - costing \$42,458.00\*\*

\*\*Employee started into stall to put collar on horse, when the horse kicked him in the groin.

\*\*While going from one ranch to another, was involved in an automobile collision and thrown in an irrigation ditch.

Causes of fatalities in 1944:

8 fatal cases - costing \$99,092.37\*\*\*

\*\*\*Cotton trailer turned over, hitch broke, threw injured out.

\*\*\*Crossing ditch with tractor, tractor fell backward, crushed him.

\*\*\*Died from sunstroke and overexertion fighting brush fire.

\*\*\*Fell from milk delivery truck and sustained fractured skull.

\*\*\*Thrown from a horse he was riding.

\*\*\*Thrown from a pitching horse he was riding.

\*\*\*Thrown from horse that later stepped on abdomen.

\*\*\*Died of overexertion extricating his truck that was stuck in sand.

EXHIBIT C

Forms used in the Eden Survey



EXHIBIT D

Report of the Eden Survey

SUMMARY OF THE EDEN (GRAHAM COUNTY) SURVEY  
February 6 to 10, 1945

A total of 27 families was contacted and some sort of a record secured from each one. In two cases the proprietors were not very communicative, so their records were eliminated.

FIRES

In each instance the proprietors were asked if they had any fires on their farms. All of them replied, "No", excepting one who said that on one of the rented farms occupied by laborers an oil stove exploded, burning the house to the ground. The loss was estimated at not less than \$800.00.

ACCIDENTS

All of the farmers were asked if they had had any disabling accidents during the year, either among their laborers or among their families. Only one disabling accident was reported - that of a farmer who broke an arm. He was unable to use this normally for three months, although he supervised the farm work during that time and did much of the light work which he could do with one arm. The total medical cost was \$110.00.

SCHOOLING

As a means of keeping check on the children and the general progress of the school, the questionnaire called for the ages, sex, and grade of school which the children were in. The following was the situation in respect to the schooling of the children: of those 18 years and older, who were still members of the family, there was one who had completed the 6th grade, 4 who had not gone beyond the eighth grade, one who had finished the first year of high school, 3 the second, 2 the third, and 9 the fourth. One person had finished the first year of college, 2 the second year - making a total of 23 individuals accounted for. It might be remarked that the Gila College at Thatcher was the institution which these students attended and it offers only two years of college work. Those under 18, following is the situation in respect to attendance in school: there were 13 who were below the age of 6 and therefore not in school. There were 9 in the first grade, 4 in the second, 2 in the third, 5 in the fourth, 5 in the fifth, 6 in the sixth, and 5 in the eighth. Of those in high school - 4 were in the first year of high school, 2 in the second, 3 in the third and 1 in the fourth. This makes the following totals: 13 not yet in school, 36 in the grades, 10 in high school - or a total of 46 students in school.

SIZE OF THE FAMILIES

Of the 27 families contacted, 13 fathers were under the age of 44, and in most cases, the wives were not more than two or three years younger. Their families consisted of 42 children - 20 males and 22 females - or an average of 3.2 children per family. Since many of these families are not yet completed, it is probable that the average number of children per family in this particular group would not pass an average of four children per family, when they are completed.

EXHIBIT D  
Report of the Eden Survey

- A. Summary of the Eden Survey, Graham County - February 6 - 10, 1945  
S. L. Owens - County Agent  
A. B. Ballantyne - Specialist in Rural Sociology

At the time agreed upon and using the survey form approved by the agent, the survey was made by farm to farm visits and when completed the data were tabulated by the Specialist

Cultural Pattern

The community is a farm area most of the homes being clustered near the center around the church and school. It was settled early in 1881 by a party headed by Moses M. Curtis. These had come from Brigham City, Arizona, a Mormon settlement established under the United Order. Though there were other settlers nearby, M. M. Curtis and Wm. R. Hawkins were the only residents of the present Eden townsite in 1881.

As indicated above the early settlers were Mormons and the community was organized and run after the fashion of the early settlements. It is largely a Mormon village today although only one family bears the name of Hawkins and none that of Curtis. The early Mormons were largely migrants from many eastern states as well as the nations of Europe. The common tie was their belief in Mormonism. In small communities or wards the Bishop was usually the most prominent citizen and the secular community business was handled in the same channels as were the spiritual affairs.

The people were law-abiding, moral, sober and orderly. They were interested not only in religion but in studies of the Bible and other religious books. They fostered education and a love of music, art and drama. They believed in and taught the value of good homes and the refinements and conveniences which go to make one.

Up to the time of the depression of the 30's there was a tendency to divide the land among the children until by that time there were many families living on small farms of 10 to 40 acres, and depending on work off the farm to enable them to live. When the depression came and this outside work shut down they were unable to get work at home and because they had a small tract of land could not get on "relief". So they sold their small farms and moved to town. This at least is the explanation offered by a resident to account for the decline in population, for since its most flourishing days the population has shrunk by nearly half, and a few farms have grown very large from addition of many smaller ones.

SEASONABLE PEAK FOR FARM LABOR

One of the things it seemed desirable to find out about the labor situation in the community was in respect to meeting the peak demands. It may be remarked in passing that with one or two exceptions, the farms are fairly well diversified between grain, alfalfa, and cotton, so that need for labor is not nearly so acute at certain seasons as it would be if it were wholly a cotton producing area. So each farmer was asked what labor he hired and his labor requirements during the season's peak. Only one farmer employed regular labor throughout the year, or for the period of a crop in season. He employed three men through the year. The following table presents the replies of those who appeared interested enough to answer the questions:

Seasonal Peak for Labor

Farm Number	<u>Labor Used in Chopping &amp; Picking Cotton</u>	Choppers Man Days	Pickers Man Days
1-2-3	9 pickers from September to end of January	5	900
4	13 pickers from September 15 - January 15		1040
7	6 choppers for 10 days	60	
	10 pickers for 40 days		400
8	4 pickers for 3 months (60 days) + prisoners		120 *
11	12 choppers for 10 days	120	
	15 pickers for 3 months		900
13	Used prisoners -- 8 pickers for 2 months		320
14	25 prisoners for 5 days		
19	5 pickers for 3 months		300
20	Up to 30 people for 3 months		1800
21	6 pickers from October 1 to January 30		480
23	5 choppers for 6 days	30	
	6 pickers for 3 months		360
25	10 choppers for 6 days	60	
	7 pickers for 3 months		720
27	5 choppers for 6 days	30	
	6 pickers for 3 months		360

Twelve farmers reported a total of 119 cotton pickers for 3 to 5 months, plus the work which the prisoners did to harvest the cotton. Picking begins in October and ends in January.

Only 6 farmers reported their needs for help to chop cotton. These used a total of 38 choppers from a week to ten days.

In addition to the labor requirements given above, the Prisoners of War, which were handled through the cooperation of the County Agricultural Agent, rendered a good deal of service in that community, and according to reports, the people were very well satisfied with both the quality of work done and the way in which the program was managed. In addition to those reporting the help required for picking cotton, 6 others reported the need for help to get their cotton chopped. These used a total of 38 choppers from a week to ten days each. It appears that chopping cotton is not a problem that worries the growers in Eden. It may be that this comes when school is out and they have the services of the boys and girls. Then again,

cotton is planted at different dates on different farms and a gang of laborers can move from one farm to the next and still be on time to chop cotton on the proper dates.

#### CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP OF LAND

One of the problems which appears to be affecting the social life of Eden is the alleged change in the ownership of land, with a definite trend to increase the size of certain farms. Following is a report of those who answered the question and probably represents the actual change in status of those who were interviewed. The following table shows the changes that were given:

#### Land Changing Hands in The Last 5 Years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres Sold</u>	<u>Acres Bought</u>
Roy Hancock	20	
Anton Christenson		50
Walter Haggard	80	
Emanuel Trejo		140
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>190</u>

This shows that within the last 5 years there has been sold by the persons interviewed a total of 100 acres, and there had been bought, according to these farmers, a total of 190 acres, 140 acres of which was unimproved land. These results show one of the weaknesses of making a survey of this type. The actual condition would be different had we interviewed not the folks who were on the land, but the owners of the land, one person having acquired within the last 8 or 10 years a total of 640 acres. Another person farther up the valley had acquired a great many more acres, so that where there were many small owners, they had disappeared, and now there were only a few people.

In addition to the above, there was one retired farmer who owned 50 acres of land, but who said that his son was buying it, although there had not been any transfer of title yet. This son did not own any other land, so it would be merely a transfer of land from father to son.

#### SIZE OF FARM NEEDED TO MAKE A SATISFACTORY LIVING

A total of 19 persons reported their estimates as follows; 1 stated that 20 acres would be large enough; another, 30 acres; 7 said 40 acres; 3 indicated 50 acres; 1 said 60 acres; 5 - 80 acres; and 1 said 90 acres. Another said that he was saying 40 acres could do it, but that if he had his own choice, he would prefer to have 80 acres. This makes a total of 20 who expressed a preference. Most of the men recognized the situation that a farmer with a large family would need more income and therefore should have a larger sized farm.

## ACREAGE IN FARMS AND CROPS

	Acres in Farm			Crops								Pasture		
	Owned	Rented	Total	Total Cultivated	Alfalfa	Wheat	Barley	Cotton	Irrigated Pasture	Dry Pasture				
	A	A	A	A	A	TA	A	Sks.A	A	Sks.A	A	B.A.	A	A
1,2,3	55	141	196	176	40	4	13	8	30	20	85	.87		8
4	21	60	81	80	10	4					70	1.00		1
7	93		93	75	25	3-1/3	14	14			36	.75		18
8	75	25	100	75	25	4			30	20	20	1.75	25	
9	4		4	4							4	1.00		
11	20	100	120	120	10	4	40	14			60	1.00	10	
13	4 1/2	50	54 1/2	41			13				28	1.25		13 1/2
14	40	50	90	90	5	4	10	13	22	18	15	1.00	38	
15	33		33	33	5	4			24	pastured				
19	22	70	92	92	30	4	16				35	1.00	1	10
20		640	640	440	60	4	10	7	80	20	*60A beets for seed		140	200
21	240	55	295	105	Rented it out for cash rent last spring									
22	20		20	20	5	4 T					7	1.00	8	
23	80		80	73	10	4 T			18	16	10A beets for seed 200# A		10	7
24	90		90	9							5	1.00	4	
25		101	101	84					9	15	58	.4	17	
27	60	50	110	90	15	4 T	20	14	30	18	25	1.00		20
TOTALS	857 1/2	1342	2199 1/2	1607	240		136		243		663		253	277 1/2

\* 30 A double cropped

It thus appears that cotton is the largest single crop, with barley next in order, alfalfa third, and wheat fourth. There are two new crops coming in - sugar beets for seed and mangels for feed.

Yields

The yields last year were not satisfactory on any of the crops, although a few men got a fairly good yield on cotton. This was due to a scarcity of water, and many of the farmers had partial failures because the land was too dry to get a good stand of cotton or to get the usual yield of alfalfa - besides the bugs that attacked the grain, there wasn't sufficient water to give it as much as ordinary.

LIVESTOCK ON THE FARMS

Farm Number	Milch Cows	Dry Stock	Dairy Calves	Bulls	Range Cows	Hens	Turkeys sold	Bees	Horses	Colts	Steers, etc., on range	Steers Fed and Sold
1-2-3	25	4	11			50			2			
4	1					12						
5	4		2			75			1			
7	2		6			200						
8	8		50									
9	1					35						
10	3					45						
11	1					35	13					
13	1		3									
14	5		4			36						
15	5		2			12			5			
17	1	1	2									
18	1											
19	3	3							2			
20	3					36			6		200	200
21	8	20				72			2			
22	5					20			2			
23	5	15				9			1			
24	2		2			24			2			
25	4		6			18			2			
27	4											Some
TOTALS	92	43	88			679	13		25		200	200+

This shows very clearly that livestock has a very minor part in Eden. The chief animal products sold are cream and eggs. None of the animal enterprises is very large, there being one group that milked 25 cows, the next largest being 8. These are small enough units to enable a farmer and his family to take care of them. One farmer had a poultry enterprise of 200 hens - not at all a large enterprise - the rest of them being merely farm flocks. One farmer who was fattening steers thought that it paid him very well, since he used waste pasture or incidental pasture which did not cost him very much.

There may be room in Eden for certain types of livestock enterprises, although with the present setup, the people are doing on the whole very well.

THINGS NEEDED TO MAKE THE FARM A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

This question was asked of each of those interviewed, and the following table gives the number who felt that certain things were needed on their own farms.

Number  
Specifying

1	Telephone
4	New House
	New Roof
1	Water piped into the house (drinking water)
2	Tractor
3	Well for irrigation
	More water for irrigation
1	More farm help
2	Improve appearance of homes and home grounds
1	Bu gas

In connection with this question and the one, "What They Need to Make Their Community a Better Place to Live," this situation should be borne in mind, that up to the beginning of about 1935, the people of Eden had not done very well financially. The older group had reared large families, usually from 4 to 8 or more children, and the earnings for a farm had generally been consumed in the cost of rearing a family, so that most farmers found it a struggle to meet their financial obligations and considered themselves as doing pretty well if they did that on the average each year. The result has been that most of the farms up to that time had carried a fair size debt load. With the advent of the New Deal and the programs designed to stabilize farmers' income, these men appear to have been able to pay off to a very large extent their farm obligations, so that at the time of the survey, a good share of them were, as one man put it, "sitting pretty", which, of course, in farm parlance means that they are in a good financial condition. Getting out of debt has been the problem upon which they have centered most attention.

The homes in the community, while fitted with most modern conveniences and are comfortable places in which to live, yet the houses are old and some improvements, such as adding extra rooms, coats of paint, putting on porches or verandas would help the appearance very much. The community as a whole does not reveal the spick and span appearance that many people like in our modern communities. Now they are in a position to spend money on some of these things and it might appear to be worthwhile to stimulate them to increase the attractiveness of their homes, both for the effect on the people who live there and on the general opinion which passers-by would have of their community.

So the replies above represent in the writer's opinion, generally speaking, not a very careful estimate of what might be done to improve their farm-home surroundings, although quite a number spoke of the need for improvements. Many of the people interviewed did not seem to have any suggestions for improving their home appearance.

WHAT WILL THE RETURNING SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN  
WANT TO DO WHEN THEY GET BACK?

This question was asked of each of the farm homes contacted, and from each was secured the names of the men in service, there being no women in the armed forces. Following are the replies that were given by the parents. These replies are significant in that of the 20 boys whose parents were interviewed, 9 were thought by their families to be definitely planning to return to the farm, and in most cases, they thought that these men would want to return to Eden.

Considering what these men would do, 4 of those interviewed indicated that the men had received very excellent training in the army as mechanics, and they would likely want to follow that business or profession, either as the owner of their own shop or working in some industrial establishment. None of the parents appeared certain that any of the returning men would want to return to school or to go on to college. It may be that some of the men whose parents were not sure what they would do, would do this. There were only 2 of the parents who felt sure that the men could take care of themselves entirely on their own resources, when they returned. 4 others thought that with what the men would have and what the family could do for them that they could meet a good share of the expenses in getting the boys started, and especially was that true if they returned to Eden to farm, where the parents might loan the necessary farm equipment as occasionally required. There were 14 of those interviewed who said that the family could not do very much toward helping the boys get started, although in every instance, they said that they would be glad to do all that they could. It would appear, therefore, that there will be at least 14 service men who will need the attention of outside agencies in helping them to get located, and that presents a really serious problem in a community of that size.

EDEN SURVEY - 1945

Answers to the question - "What Do You Believe You Need to Make  
Your Community A Better to Live?"

1. Water piped into the homes in the community
2. More cooperation  
Induce laborers to take part in community affairs  
Awaken interest in the community
3. More people  
Be all right if it had many small landowners  
Replace migrant labor with permanent residents
4. Recreation for the children  
Recreation for the home  
More community recreation
5. Church repaired and beautified  
More interest in church affairs  
Improve church and grounds
6. Improve schools
7. Instruction in rules of good behavior  
Instruction in getting along with people
8. Telephone
9. If one has money, one can buy anything

### Recreation

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the same idea was expressed in different ways by many people, and so in the discussion following, the idea is treated as one idea with subdivisions - for instance, twelve people mentioned "Better Facilities for Recreation" as the most important thing which they need.

A woman with a large number of children thought the community needed recreation for children. Others expressed the same idea. The point being that if they had more recreation for the children, they would have less time to get into activities that caused other people distress, or which would tend to develop bad habits. The point, of course, is well taken.

Another person expressed the idea that they needed recreation for the home, meaning that the life of a family could be improved by all of the family taking part in some form of home recreation. That person hit on a very important factor which would develop teamwork in the home.

Older people have frequently expressed the need for recreation under the heading, "More Community Recreation." Many of these folks had raised their families, most of whom had left home, and they were left with nothing much to do except work, and like all people, the time comes when they need a change - they look to that in some form of recreation which involves association with other people.

The community itself has very little recreation as a community, and most of the recreation consists of getting in the car and driving up to Safford to attend the movies. A contact with the officer who conducts the church program and recreation revealed the fact that they had a program, but that officer complained that the people were not patronizing it.

### More Cooperation

The lack of community participation in the church recreation program is probably felt by many people and manifested in their statement that the community needed more cooperation. There were two other expressions made by quite a number of people which might be phrased as, "Induce laborers to take part in community affairs"; secondly, "To awaken interest in the community". It was very difficult to get these people to explain exactly what they had in mind, most of them taking refuge in the statement that the people just didn't seem to work together, citing a former attempt to get the water piped into the town, the lack of patronage for the local stores, and apparently their inability to unite and follow out a good program that would bring the community together as a group.

Attention was called in quite a number of instances to the fact that the migrant laborers did not feel they belonged to the community and did not come out to community affairs, going rather to Safford or to the nearby towns for their recreation - in most cases to the movies or commercial recreation and refreshment parlors.

### More People

Two other expressions of this thought, besides the above, were as follows: "The community would be all right if it had many small landowners"; (2) "Replace the migrant laborers with permanent residents." There was a time when Eden had, according to one report, between 80 and 90 families - others have said that between 70 and 80 families would be nearer the maximum. Since this is entirely an agricultural community, that meant most of them had more small holdings of land than they do now, and that a good many of them had to supplement their farm income by labor, either on adjoining farms or in other communities. Those residents all had children and they had an interest in what happened at school, as well as at church. In those days the highways were poor and it was quite a job to travel the ten miles to town in a wagon, or in one of the hard-to-get automobiles. One person said that the exodus of people started back in the days of FWA and WPA, when many who had less than ten acres of land would get on relief, but those who had ten acres or more, could not. So this person said that many of the small landowners sold their small holdings and left the community to get on relief in some other place. But the fact stands out that with probably not more than 30, 31, or 32 landowning residents, the community interest was declined because of the number being so small that they did not get the feeling of mass movement that accompanies a large crowd. Then there are other contributing factors - such as, good roads and automobiles, with highly commercialized amusements elsewhere.

### Improve Schools

Some of the mothers mentioned the suggestion that they believed considerable improvement could be made in their local schools, and they expressed concern that their children might not be getting enough in those schools as they should have to prepare themselves for entering high school and college. This is quite an important point because it would seem reasonable that when improperly trained pupils leave a community to enter high school, they will have great difficulty in mastering the work if their previous training has been inadequate, if their high school teachers adhere to high school requirements. Under these circumstances only the tougher boys and girls will stay in school and pass on to higher education.

### Instruction in Rules of Good Behavior

Another expression was phrased, "Instruction in getting along with people." Conversation with those who mentioned this idea seemed to hinge on the lack of respect which appeared sometimes to be manifested on the part of the younger generation. They were worried about the apparent lack of community control, possibly sometimes home control of the behavior of the young folks. This is a very important part of a child's education and whether the situation is as alarming as could be imagined or not, is not for discussion here, but it would seem highly important that this community should have some instruction in the rules of good behavior, and that instruction should be followed up with constructive suggestions in their community parties of various sorts which should be arranged.

### Water Piped Into the Homes in the Community

Passing from intangible things that make up a community to those of physical convenience, many people expressed their opinion that the community needed to have water piped into their homes which would be suitable for drinking purposes. As is pretty well known, the County Agent at one time had everything arranged so that they could have gotten the water piped into their homes, the labor to have been performed by the WPA, the community being given a loan under certain circumstances by which they would purchase the materials necessary. For reasons, all of which do not appear on the surface, this proposal was not accepted by the community, but many people feel that the time consumed in hauling drinking water is more expensive than it would be to have the water piped into the homes. That, of course, is a matter of community arithmetic, plus the question of community standards, convenience, and sanitation.

### Telephone

This was mentioned by only a few people, by men who probably had quite a bit of business with neighboring communities.

### Improve the Physical Appearance of the Homes, The Home Grounds, the Church and its Grounds

This was mentioned by more people than any other subject given. Many of the people seemed to feel that it would be a good investment to repair, rebuild, and repaint the homes and to make an effort to have the home grounds landscaped and beautified so as to make the community more attractive. Eden has probably more than its share of old buildings that have suffered from lack of attention, and it appears that there is ample justification for some program that would stimulate the community to do something about the appearance.

This same thought was expressed in two other ways: (1) More interest in the church affairs. (2) Improve the church and church grounds. Apart from the interest in the activities of the church, these people meant that more people should be interested in supporting church programs which had as their aim the betterment of the community, particularly relating to its social affairs.

As far as improving the church grounds and repairing and painting the buildings on it, it would seem that considerable could be done. The Specialist had an opportunity to look through both the chapel and the recreation hall, and there is much that could be done to repair and improve both the interior and exterior of each. An awakening in this matter would undoubtedly create more interest among the people in the community. It would seem that the Specialist in Horticulture in the University Extension could be invited to go down there and help the people lay out their church grounds and suggest a list of plants and shrubs that could be used to make it attractive. There are probably very few livestock that graze the streets now, and it might be that only a slight fence might be necessary now to keep the stray animals off the lawns and away from the shrubs.

If One Has Money, One Can Buy Anything

This particular philosophy was expressed by one person when asked the question, "What Do you believe you need to make your community a better place to live?", and each time the Specialist asked the question and tried to get an answer for it, the same reply was given. Now it appears that this man and wife have been very fine citizens, the wife particularly taking an active part in the affairs of the community, and he has been able to earn sufficient money so as to meet his own family needs and to carry his share of the community burdens.

The philosophy, however, as expressed in the above statement, needs to be examined rather carefully, because there are some things which undoubtedly money is unable to purchase, and those are the things which Eden as a community lacks.

EXHIBIT E

FORMS USED IN PINAL COUNTY LABOR FACILITIES SURVEY

PINAL COUNTY LABOR FACILITIES SURVEY - January, 1945

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age Group \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

A. Features of camp: Number will accommodate \_\_\_\_\_  
Physical features \_\_\_\_\_

Accessibility to town \_\_\_\_\_

Water supply \_\_\_\_\_

Sanitary facilities \_\_\_\_\_

Laundry facilities \_\_\_\_\_

Fuel supply \_\_\_\_\_

B. Housing  
Description: Size \_\_\_\_\_  
Type construction \_\_\_\_\_  
Interior finish \_\_\_\_\_  
Furniture supplied by owner.

C. Composition of labor force: Average number \_\_\_\_\_  
Cosmopolitan or racial groups \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

D. Length of time camp established \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of years farmer has known leaders and members \_\_\_\_\_

Attention to needs for medical or other help \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT F

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, LABOR FACILITIES SURVEY

EXHIBIT FPINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, LABOR FACILITIES SURVEY

January, 1945

by

K. K. Henness, County Agricultural Agent  
A. B. Ballantyne, Specialist in Rural Sociology

OBJECT

This survey was instituted to obtain the following information:

1. How the farmers were meeting their problem of getting enough labor to pick their cotton.
2. How the prisoner of war labor program was fitting into the picture.
3. Were the farmers satisfied with the method of operation of the prisoner of war labor program.
4. What were the prospects for the labor supply for next year.
  - a. What, if anything, did the farmers propose to do about it?
  - b. What general recommendations might be made to farmers that would help them to obtain an adequate supply of labor for next year?
  - c. To what extent did diversification of the farms solve the cotton picking problem?
5. What are the trends, if anything, which are affecting the availability and efficiency of farm labor?

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The demands for soldiers and labor in the industries has caused a serious drainage of manpower from the country. This had compelled many of the older farmers and their wives who had retired, to come back to the farm as operators and managers. It has caused particular hardships in areas like Pinal County, where there is much cotton to be picked and very little local labor to pick it. This area, like many others, has depended on transient labor to get the cotton harvested. The comparative ease of picking in these irrigated valleys compared with those in the east have been attractive to cotton pickers, and they have come west in large numbers, oftentimes abandoning fields in their own neighborhood. Until the war, there had never been any serious shortage of pickers. With prospects of a continuation of the war, and a further shortage of manpower, it is highly important that information be had on the current situation and what likely can be done to offset the threatened shortage for 1945.

### HOW THE SAMPLE WAS SECURED

Mr. Hennes, the County Agricultural Agent, having administered the PW labor program for two years, was entirely conversant with the situation in all parts of the county. The fifteen men whom he picked to be interviewed were men representing very distinct types of management and representative farm types. Some of these men thought ahead of their needs and made provision to get their cotton picked early. Most of them were glad to cooperate with the County Agent in the PW program and were glad to get what aid could be given them from that source, but sensing the limitations attending the PW program, proceeded to do all they could to get a supplementary supply of pickers. Others were willing and did cooperate in the program, but appeared unable or unwilling to do more for themselves, or failed to sense the necessity of their doing more for themselves.

The importance of getting cotton picked promptly can be readily understood, when long exposure to the weather will reduce the grade of cotton so that the returns will be from five to fifteen, and sometimes twenty dollars per bale less, over what it would have been, had the cotton been picked at the proper time. How much this will amount to can be understood when it is realized that many farmers have at least a hundred bales, and sometimes a thousand or more.

### HOW THE CONTACTS WERE MADE

As stated above, the County Agent chose the samples, made suggestions as to the method of approach and the order in which the men could be seen to save time and effort. The Specialist made the contacts as nearly as possible in the order designated, sometimes he had to make two or three visits to catch the farmer at home, and sometimes had to chase around the country to catch up with him. In every instance, the farmers were most cooperative and not one of them exhibited any reluctance or unwillingness to give the information. One farmer was not entirely satisfied with his experience with the PW labor, as in three turns he had been partly rained out twice and one time having had a bunch of poor prisoner pickers - but for these things, of course, he did not blame the County Agent.

### FEATURES OF CAMPS

#### Number Will Accommodate

The fifteen farmers from whom information was secured, maintained facilities in their labor camps to house a total of about 213 families. This does not include one farmer's cabins, who had 20 to 25 renters.

#### Housing

Some of these were tents, part of which were set on the ground, but mostly they had wood floors. Some had a wood framework and were boarded one to two feet up the sides.

The wooden or frame buildings were of all sorts. A good many were made of rough boards, nailed vertically to plank frames and with the cracks battened.

The writer did not see any that were not battened and fairly free from draughts inside. Some of the inexpensive houses did not have wood floors, especially where they were on high ground and built and occupied by Indians. It was reported by one or two men that the Indians seemed to prefer dirt floors. In this way they could build fires in the house or move a heap of glowing coals inside and thus heat the house on cold nights. Most of these had glass windows, but some only hinged board windows. All had hinged doors. Except where built in units, most cabins had one room. Some of the labor cabins had fibre board finish inside and these and the rest of the cabins had wood or concrete floors. The latter were preferred by quite a number of farmers as being cleaner than dirt floors, at the same time, equally fireproof. Some of the cabins were made of brick or stucco and plastered inside. These were the ones more recently constructed and on the more prosperous farms, or those owned by professional men who rented their places out. In one or two instances stoves were furnished, but in most cases, there was nothing in the way of furniture.

### Accessibility to Town

One of the factors which it was thought might affect the supply of labor was the ease with which the labor might go into town. The farms contacted were from 22 miles from town to being right on the edge. The camp on one place being on the edge of town and within four or five blocks of the drug store and movie.

The one place that was farthest from town had accommodations for six families, three frame cabins and three tents, the latter set on a sandy slope next to the highway. Laborers evidently did not find this place a desirable one as this farmer, although belonging to the association which had built the PW labor camp, had not gotten very much of his cotton picked. At the time of the Specialist's visit, there were only 6 pickers in his field, although he was expecting a turn of PW soon.

One man, also belonging to the above association, had a long string of cabins, said he never had all of them filled at any time during the season and usually only a part. These he said were good cabins, attractively painted on the outside.

Another man just a mile or so nearer town had a dozen government trailers and in a few days after moving them there, he had them filled and said he turned 25 or 30 families away. Distance from town is an important factor, but according to these findings, it is only one of them. If one adds to distance, poor housing, no fuel or water convenient, then such a combination discourages cotton pickers from coming.

### Sanitary Facilities

All of the camps had outside toilet facilities of varying sorts. None that were visited had any other special sanitary accommodations. Apparently, sanitary considerations were or are not yet very important in the eyes of migrant labor, or possibly it is because the ones that exist are all they have ever known.

### Water

In nearly all cases there was a good sanitary supply of water, it being usually piped to the camp with a hydrant in a central place. Most of the wells were deep wells, and as far as the writer could observe, the water should have been wholesome. Usually the water for the proprietor's household came from the same source.

### Fuel Supply

In all of the larger camps the proprietor hauled the wood supply. Some few furnished the truck, but the labor had to gather the wood on their own time. Most of the owners said it was very important to have an abundance of wood for Indians. In the cases where the owners let the labor rustle its own wood, the owner was having difficulty in getting labor to pick his cotton.

The one man who had the government trailers did not furnish gasoline for the cook stove nor the oil for the heating stove, and the occupants appeared neither to resent this nor expect it.

In one camp where the buildings were not very attractive, it was on a sandy, well drained ridge, the houses had earthen floors, but there was good water piped to the camp and plenty of dry mesquite wood. The camp was full of people.

### Composition of the Labor Force

The men who had camps for Indians appeared not to try to mix whites, Mexicans or negroes with them. In a few cases, whites were in predominately either Mexican or colored camps. Where the labor was recruited from town, there would of course be a mixture of races and there appears to have been no disturbance about this. In one instance there were distinct groups of Indians and negroes in the same field picking cotton, but there was no difficulty about this, each group working by itself.

### Medical Service

What happens to a cotton picker who becomes ill? Those pickers who live in town and become ill are taken to town or the doctor by the farmer employing them. This was the universal practice. Where Mexicans or negroes live in camps and do not have facilities for traveling, the proprietor takes them to a doctor at their request and to a doctor of their choosing. In all cases the charge for services is met by the laborer. In the case of Indians, the situation is somewhat is different. In most cases the Indian wants to see his particular medicine man, In every case the farmers who had the Indian camps said they took the Indian to that particular medicine man. In one instance the medicine man was employed as an irrigator and cotton weigher so that this man did not have much traveling on this account. However, this service on the part of the proprietor appears to be a very important part of the program to keep a supply of Indian labor.

Another thing which Indians from the Papago Reservation demand and about which the farmer appears to be helpless is the insistence of the Indian on attending the various tribal or inter-tribal fiestas that come along. One occurs in October, usually during the time when the weather and the cotton are best for picking. The farmer has to take them out to the reservation and go for them again in two weeks.

#### Cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service

Inquiries were made in each case to find out what the farmer had done to cooperate with the Agricultural Extension Service in the labor program. Five of the fifteen farmers had taken no active part in cooperating with the County Agricultural Agent in the labor program. These were usually men who had either developed a clientele over many years and felt sure that they would have ample labor, or maintained a labor camp of their own, usually for Indians or colored people or both, they kept the Indians in camps by themselves. One man with two camps maintained a commissary.

#### WHAT DID THE FARMER DO TO GET LABOR FOR HIMSELF?

The men who did not cooperate in the county agent's labor program simply got out and hustled their own labor. A number sent trucks out East and brought labor back. One man said he was going to do more of that next year.

There were a number of instances where two or three worked together to handle their labor problem. In these cases each man usually maintained a camp and then the groups were worked together in the same field with one weigher. The cooperators appeared to have no difficulty in perfecting their own arrangements.

One of the men depended on contract labor and had been supplied by a contractor who brought Mexicans in three trucks from Texas. For eight years this man had been bringing labor to this farmer. The contractors in all cases took care of the weighing and were paid by the grower on gin weights. Others who had used contract labor liked the system, as it eliminated much of the worry of getting their cotton picked.

#### THE PRISONER OF WAR LABOR PROGRAM

Without question this has been a lifesaver for Pinal County cotton growers. "Do you like the rotation system for Prisoners of War?" was asked of all those interviewed who had used them. Some said they like the New Mexico system best where the grower was assigned a group and they were left with him until the cotton was picked. But all admitted that would not be feasible where there were many small growers. All finally said that the rotation system was the fairest that could be devised for Pinal County, with the exception of one or two other minor complaints, chiefly at being rained out, all the growers were highly pleased with the PW program. The general opinion was that they picked the fields clean and picked a good sample.

Following is a discussion on the organization of the Stanfield Labor Camp:

Some 10,000 acres of cotton were picked in good time in the fall of 1943 through the cooperation of the owners in providing a camp for the Italian prisoners of war.

In May, 1943, County Agent Henness called a meeting of the growers in that district, which lies some ten miles west of Casa Grande. He outlined the conditions which the growers would have to meet, if they hoped to get that help to pick their cotton. After discussing the problems in harmony with the recommendations made, the growers appointed a chairman and an executive committee to meet with Colonel W. A. Holden and Captain Coydendall. Accordingly, the committee, consisting of Elwood H. Smith, chairman, Allen Rodgers, C. B. Buchanan and N. S. Cooper met with the above army officers and discussed the problems incident to establishing the camp. Because there was a lack of guards, the army could not promise that the Italian prisoners would be available.

However, the committee decided to take a chance. They leased a quarter section of desert land for a campsite which had the approval of the army officers, and purchased some \$1200 worth of rough lumber to be used for the necessary buildings. This program was financed by an assessment of \$.50 per acre and another one up to \$1.00 per acre was authorized by the growers to meet the expenses. The camp cost about \$.70 per acre.

Finally, in the fall after cotton picking began, guards for the prisoners became available and work was started on the camp. A "pusher" with construction experience was hired at \$1.25 per hour. The buildings were put up in sections so the material could be used again if necessary. The rest of the labor was prisoners of war.

Within thirty days over 700 prisoners of war were encamped - the War Department furnished the tents.

Mr. Henness stated further that the growers agreed that management of details would be in the hands of the executive committee. When men were available, they were divided into five equally sized crews, and each farmer, regardless of how many acres he had, received the services of a crew for one week. This was done for the reason that if the allotment of workers was made on a basis of acreage, it would be several weeks before the last growers would receive help. As it was, within five weeks every grower had had a turn. At the same time, they decided that on the second and later "go rounds" that if a man's acreage broke on a 320 he would get a crew for one week; if it broke on a 640 he would use a crew for two weeks; and the two growers breaking on 960 acres received a crew for three weeks.

Of much importance was the fact that the growers agreed that if a farmer drew a rainy period or rainy week that he had "bet on the wrong horse." All changes were made on Monday morning. The schedule was handled by the executive committee who notified our labor office, and this office in turn notified the farmers in plenty of time for them to arrange their transportation and make plans for the crew of prisoners the following Monday.

This arrangement worked out splendidly. Mr. Henness concluded with that he did not know how much cotton was picked because the army does not keep separate records on the various camps, at least he did not think they did.

This experience is presented because it is an excellent example of teamwork and community cooperation.

All of the growers readily conceded that the presence of the prisoners exerted a salutary effect on the other labor, especially the Mexicans and whites living in town in that they worked more steadily and with less fuss than otherwise might have been the case.

The one universal complaint regarding the Mexicans and whites was that many of them became inebriated during weekends and did not get back in good picking form until Tuesday or Wednesday of the week following.

#### DIVERSIFICATION AS A MEANS OF REDUCING PEAK DEMANDS FOR LABOR

Mr. Henness listed Peter Ephington as one to visit to learn something about the way in which diversification reduces the peak labor load. Mr. Henness said that it appeared that Mr. Ephington's men were able to get much cotton picked by labor already on his farms, between other farm jobs -- as tending cattle, haying, etc.

Visiting Mr. Ephington, he admitted that to be the case, but said they used the PW labor and were glad to get them. He had 20 to 25 farms all rented out and it is evident that to get usable data on this question, a close study of this should be made possibly on a group of farms like those owned by Mr. Ephington.

EXHIBIT G

SURVEY FORMS USED FOR ARLINGTON SURVEY



- 2 -

What size farm do you believe you should have in your community to make a satisfactory living \_\_\_\_\_

What do you need to make your farm a better place to live \_\_\_\_\_

How long will it take a farm to pay for itself and a respectable farm home in Arlington \_\_\_\_\_

What do you believe you need to make your community a better place to live \_\_\_\_\_

How far to nearest doctor \_\_\_\_\_

Do you get as much medical service as you need \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what suggestions do you have \_\_\_\_\_

How many sons do you have in the Service \_\_\_\_\_ Daughters \_\_\_\_\_ What plans do you have to help them get started when they return \_\_\_\_\_

Have they announced any plans for themselves \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have any sons or daughters already returned from the war \_\_\_\_\_

What are they doing, or plan to do \_\_\_\_\_

What problems have they mentioned with which we might help \_\_\_\_\_

Fuel produced on farm or forest \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ How much fuel bought \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

What part of family food is produced on farm% \_\_\_\_\_ Value \_\_\_\_\_

Have you a garden \_\_\_\_\_ Produce fruit \_\_\_\_\_

Milk \_\_\_\_\_ Eggs \_\_\_\_\_ Meat \_\_\_\_\_

Do you can or preserve foods \_\_\_\_\_ Kinds \_\_\_\_\_ %Spoilage \_\_\_\_\_

Do you need help in preserving foods \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have any problems of home making \_\_\_\_\_ Nutrition \_\_\_\_\_

Clothing \_\_\_\_\_ with which the home demonstration agent might help \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT H

REPORT OF THE ARLINGTON, ARIZONA SURVEY

REPORT OF THE ARLINGTON, ARIZONA SURVEY

Made March 28 to April 5, 1945

by

A. B. BALLANTYNE

Specialist in Rural Sociology

COOPERATION - John O'Dell, County Agricultural Agent, Maricopa County  
Grace Ryan, Home Demonstration Agent, Maricopa County

- OBJECTIVES - a. To discover and tabulate the farm and social resources of the Arlington community as well as the needs and the problems which might exist and in the solution of which the Agricultural Extension organization might render service.
- b. To work out in cooperation with the people of the community any plans desirable or necessary to promote their well being.
- c. To render such services as requested in that program.

This survey was made in the period March 28 to April 5, 1945, at a time when sheep and cattle were grazing the green fields. It was a thrilling spectacle to see fine beef cattle grazing in fields with luxuriant alfalfa and grains standing halfway up their sides. Data was secured on 21 ranches - one ranch having two families and another three. The information was secured by personal visits. The time required for each visit varied from 30 minutes to an hour and a half.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARLINGTON COMMUNITY

Most of the farms in this community lie in Townships one and two south Range 5 West of the Gila and Salt River Meridian. It extends from the Hassayampa Store on the North, southwest along Federal Highway 80 almost to the Gillespie Dam and has as its central trading area, Arlington, an unincorporated town of probably less than twenty families immediately adjacent, most of whom are laborers.

There are no church edifices, no resident pastor, and as far as could be learned, no regular church services. They have a very good school manned by competent and cooperative teachers who show much interest in the welfare of the community.

The elevation is less than 1000 feet and the climate fully as warm as at Phoenix.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY  
GENERAL

Sons of Farmers in Service

There were no daughters of any of the landowners enrolled in the Army. There were only 7 of the sons of these farmers who were in the armed forces of the United States - 2 of them had jobs before they left for the armed forces, to which they expect to return, both of whom would go into repair shops for automobiles and farm machinery; 5 of them will have an opportunity

to come back and either take over the home ranch, or share the management and of course, the income; so there is no problem of future employment of servicemen in Arlington, unless it be some of the laborers, living around the community, have sons. These laborers, with the exception of one, were not contacted, and that one did not have a son in the armed forces.

### Accidents

The following are the answers given to the questions:

Disabling Accidents - One ranch reported one man disabled for 7 months, another for two days. Insured with the Arizona Industrial Commission. Another ranch reported that the manager burned his hand and lost one day. He was crippled for some time but able to resume the supervision of the ranch after the one day lost. Insured with the Arizona Industrial Commission.

### Fires

Only the following fire was reported:

A corral had just been finished of creosoted ties stuck endwise in the ground. It was a very hot day. Some loose hay caught fire burning a small stack of hay and the newly completed corral. No cause given. Total loss.

## THE AGRICULTURE OF ARLINGTON

Farm land in Arlington is all irrigated and lies along the bottoms of the Gila River. Most of this land was formerly covered with a dense growth of mesquite. Some 20 years ago the Gillespie Dam was constructed across the river between two hills. Extending to bedrock this raised the water level some 10 to 15 feet under the lands immediately above, affecting the most of the farm land in lower Arlington. However, a series of wells for pump irrigation have been drilled both to irrigate land in Arlington and for the Gillespie lands below.

The lands are usually flat, easily irrigated, and have high natural fertility. Time may prove the value of certain types of commercial fertilizers. The writer did not find anyone who is using them at the present. Around the farm lands lies the desert. On the east and southwest there is a range of desert hills. On the north and west it is rolling desert with long dry washes from the distant mountains crossing it. When summer showers come, there may be a fine growth of desert forage eagerly eaten by cattle. In most years, storms in the distant mountains will send gentle floods down the broad washes, thus providing ribbon areas of excellent feed.

### Size of farms

Arlington is an area dominated by large farms with small units interspersed. There was one farm of over 2000 acres; one farm of 1100 acres; four farms between 500 and 700 acres; three farms between 100 and 280 acres; three farms of 80 acres each; and three farms of 40 acres each. It is thus seen that six of the larger farms had by far the greater area of the land in crop. All of the large farms excepting one were handled by managers or renters, the owners

living in town. The concentration of land thus limits the future of the community, unless circumstances should favor the breaking up of the big establishments. There is of course no indication at the present time that this shall be done, since the use of large power units appears to be the most profitable method of farming.

#### Land owned

A total of 6,675 acres of land were owned or operated by the men reporting, of which amount 5,351 acres were reported to be under cultivation. One farmer reported only 15 acres under cultivation, one 35 acres, two 78 acres, one 40 acres, and the rest from 100 acres to 1500 acres. Five men reported 640 or more acres under cultivation.

#### Land in crops

Of the above 5,351 acres reported to be in cultivation, 2702 were reported to be in alfalfa, 1251 acres in alfalfa and barley and other pasture grain, 780 acres in barley for grain, 10 acres in wheat, 30 acres in oats, 150 acres in hegari, 140 acres in Sudan and the rest in pasture, chiefly Bermuda - roughly speaking, 488 acres. Of the above total 200 acres were double cropped.

#### Crops and Yields

Where the first crop of alfalfa was cut for hay, the common estimated yield was about one ton per acre to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons. Where the alfalfa was watered for hay throughout the year, one estimate was for a total yield of 6 tons. Barley hay commonly yielded one ton per acre, sometimes more. Alfalfa seed is a common crop. When the spring growth is cut on April 20, which is about the date most try to cut, two crops of alfalfa seed may be secured. Some years the yields have been very high, last year the highest reported was 300 pounds for the two crops. Some reported only 100 pounds for a crop, others 150 to 170 pounds presumably for the entire two crops.

Barley for grain yielded from 20 to 35 sacks although two other yields were given at 32 sacks and 35 sacks. Barley appears to be pretty well adapted to that location and climate, although yields are not exceptionally heavy.

#### Valuation per acre

In Arlington as elsewhere there is considerable variation in the estimated value of irrigated and dry land. The productiveness of the land is probably the chief factor. There has not been any land change hands recently, ie within the last few months. Bermuda pasture down in the lower end of the valley where the water table is high from the backing up of the Gillespie Dam, was valued at \$50.00 per acre but the owner said he would not sell his on account of it being part of his ranch set-up. The crop land on his ranch he thought to be worth about \$150.00 per acre. Five men thought irrigated land would be worth about \$100.00 per acre, six men said about \$150.00 per acre and one man about \$200.00 per acre. Nobody wanted to sell and several expressed a desire to buy. The manager of a large ranch said he thought that the ranch could be sold for about \$200.00 per acre.

Adjacent to Arlington is a lot of desert land mostly state owned or Taylor Grazing. Here again value differed with the man who spoke and likely with the amount of grazing which the particular area yielded. In winters when there is abundant grazing the land is valuable, for some reasons they get a beautiful growth of forage on it. This year the grazing was good mostly in the bottoms of the arroyos. It evidently rained considerably in the upper reaches and sent quite sizeable streams down toward the river.

The value of the dry range or grazing land varied from a dollar per acre to ten dollars per acre.

At the time of the survey the owners or operators of this range land were reported to be receiving 7 cents per head per day for grazing mature cattle. Grazing in irrigated fields was ten cents per head per day for cattle. It had been at one time 14 cents. Sheep were being grazed for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 cents per day with a charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent for lambs, making 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day for a ewe and one lamb.

#### Livestock owned

The questionnaire was designed to find out something about the make up of the livestock units on each farm. However it was found that the chief, or at least one of the chief practices, was to grow feed and sell it to men who pastured cattle or sheep. On the days that the data were obtained, a total of 4106 head of cattle including calves, heifers, cows, and steers were on the pastures in, and adjacent to, Arlington. Some 800 head of which were reported to be grazing on desert ranges controlled by the residents. A total of 26 milch cows were reported by 20 owners and renters although 9 people did not report any milch cows at that time.

There were only 62 head of hogs reported killed or sold in the entire community and an average of about 39 head of chickens per farm reporting them. Only 1 rancher reported bees - his total being 120 colonies. 97 horses were reported by 12 ranchers, 2 of them owning 55 head between them. Horses were used chiefly for handling the cattle on the ranches or for breeding or sale, although some farm work was done by them.

Six turkeys were sold last year. Only 2 bulls and 10 dairy calves were reported.

#### STANDARDS OF LIVING

Data on the articles and conditions which make up a standard of living were secured from 22 families. Some of them did not answer some of the questions, but the following is a summary of the data secured.

#### Housing

With two exceptions, all of the houses were of frame construction. On one place there were two one-room houses, one of which was built of rock. On another farm there was an adobe structure 45 years of age that had been kept in good repair and around it had been built rooms and sleeping porches of

lumber. There was only one house that was less than 5 years of age, 7 were from 5 to 15, 6 houses were from 15 to 30 years of age, and 7 were over 29 years old. Generally speaking, it is probable that after the war, when lumber and paint can be secured, there will be considerable repair, possibly some additions and new constructions to the homes.

An attempt was made by the Specialist to place a valuation on the homes. This valuation would represent a compromise between the cost of replacing a home and the present value of the structure, so that the valuation given is probably a little more than the structure is actually worth in most cases, and quite a bit less than it would take today to rebuild a home with as much room space as the one standing. On this basis 8 homes were valued at from \$2000 to \$3000, 7 from \$1000 to \$2000, and 5 were less than \$1000 in value.

#### Room Ratio

One of the indexes of living commonly used is the number of rooms per person. Where there is an average of one room per person, the home is not considered to be overcrowded, but when it gets very much below that, the general consensus of opinion is that the health and comfort of the family are being sacrificed. In 15 of the homes there was one room or more per person, in 3 homes there was  $4/5$ , thus less than one room per person, and the 4 remaining families would probably be more comfortable if they had some additional living space.

#### Baths

There were 12 homes that had bathrooms, the remaining 10 being without them. No indications were given as to the completeness of the furnishings in the bathrooms.

#### Household conveniences - Electricity

All of the homes but 2 had electricity, and with that of course there went mechanical refrigeration, washing machines, and the like. 19 of the homes had washing machines, 18 mechanical refrigerators - 3 of the remaining had iceboxes, 16 of the homes had coolers, 20 had sewing machines and only 11 had telephones. 19 of the 22 families had radios, but there was only one phonograph reported in the community. This is in rather sharp contrast to the first survey made by the Specialist some ten years ago when almost every home had a phonograph and only a few radios. There were 8 pianos in the community. 14 families had cars; 4, trucks; and 7, pick-ups. 18 of the farmers had water in their homes.

#### Reading Matter

There were 3 of the families who had no magazines and newspapers coming regularly in their homes. The Arizona Republic was the leading newspaper - 9 of the citizens taking that - and 4 receiving the Gazette. There were 2 people who took the Buckeye Valley News. In regard to magazines, 2 of the families did not subscribe to them regularly, but bought them at the

stores. Of the women's magazines there was one subscription each for McCall's, the Woman's Home Companion and Good Housekeeping. Of the general magazines, Life lead with 4 subscriptions, Readers Digest had 3; with the following, one subscription each; Sunset, Time, Saturday Evening Post, Colliers, American, Parents Magazine. Of religious magazines there was The Improvement Era, The Instructor and Adventist papers. Of farm magazines, The Arizona Farmer lead with 8 subscriptions, the Pacific Rural Press followed with 4, Western Farm Life with 3, California Cultivator, 2; and the following each had one subscriber - Farm Journal, Better Homes and Gardens, the California Stockman, Union Stockyards, The Country Gentlemen, and The Western Livestock Journal. One family was a member of the Book of the Month Club.

#### Source of Recreation

One person was unable to make up his mind as to what he did for recreation. Of the remainder, 7 listed the radio as the chief source of recreation; 4, visiting; 4, picnics; 2 each listed the following - reading, going to church, baseball games and dances. One each listed the following - movies, plattsman, basketball, cards; and one person listed carpenter work on his own house.

#### Attendance at Church

One of the factors which affects the life of a nation, at least Christian nations, has been the influence of the church. The extent to which people maintain membership in church is often dependent on whether they were taught to go to church in their youth, so in the survey at Arlington we asked the question, "How Often Do You Go to Church?". They had to travel from 8 to 19 miles to attend church, depending upon how far they were from Buckeye or Palo Verde. 12 of the residents said they either did not go to Church at all, or they answered not very often. 8 said they went weekly, 1 quarterly, 1 bi-annually.

#### Clubs

The question was also asked in what clubs the men and women held membership. This was to learn to what extent they had outside contacts. The following clubs are the ones reported having one or more members - Sigma Chi, Federated Womens Club (inactive), Homemakers Club, one of whom listed her club as the church organist. Of the men, there were three Odd Fellows; 1 belonged to Sigma Chi, 1 to the Elks, 1 to Phi Delta Kappa, and 1 to the Arizona Cattle Growers Association. 14 reported no membership in a club.

### PROBLEM QUESTIONS ASKED THE FARMERS

#### Size of Farm Needed to Make a Satisfactory Living

We asked the expression of the farmers on the above point, 4 of them expressed no opinion, 2 thought that 40 acres would be the minimum, and the rest of them said that a man could make a satisfactory living on 80 acres, if he had a normal size family.

What Do You Need to Make Your Farm a Better Place in Which to Live?

4 people had no suggestions; 2 said their farms were all right as they were; 6 said they needed either a new house or better furniture, or some additions and some improvements to their homes - usually mentioning a bathroom where they did not have one. 2 said they needed more farm machinery, 1 more fences, and 1 more ready cash.

How Long Will it Take a Farm to Pay for Itself and a Respectable Farm Home in Arlington?

This question was a purely theoretically one raised by the County Agent because someone had said that one couldn't build a decent farm home in Arlington and not lose the farm. So the question was phrased as follows. In asking this question the Specialist assumed that the farm family would consist of the father, mother and 4 children, which is about the average size farm family. Then since the farmers seemed to think 80 acres was the fair-sized farm, the question was asked, "If you have an 80-acre farm and you have to build a comfortable home on it and take care of the expenses of your 4 children, how long would it take you to pay for the farm and the home?". Three of the people were unable to commit themselves, 1 man said that if he had a 200-acre farm he could pay for it and the house in 6 to 7 years at present prices. The rest of them made guesses as follows: 1 said he could do it with an 80-acre farm in 10 years; 4 said they could pay for it in 20 years, one of whom said at present prices he could do it in 10 years; 3 said it would take 30 years with average prices; one very wise old farmer said it depended on the man, which of course is probably true; the rest of them did not make any attempt to answer the question.

What do You Believe your Community Needs to Make it a Better Place to Live In?

4 of them declined to make an expression, or said they did not know. The following were the answers: 7 of them said they needed a church, 3 others named a Sunday school; then of the rest, the answers centered about the following: more people, including young folks - 4; some community organizations; a women's club; a homemakers club; and one person said they needed a good community leader.

Do You Get as Much Medical Services as you Need?

Only 5 of them answered with a positive yes; some of them said they did most of the time, or that it was hard to get medical service and when they got it, they had to go to Buckeye. 5 of the people said they did not get enough medical service. The suggested remedy was given by 8 - that they needed another doctor in Buckeye.

What Amount of Fuel is Produced on the Farm or in the Forest and How Much Fuel is Bought?

It appeared that most of the families had stoves that burned wood and the average value of fuel obtained from the farm or the desert would run about \$50.00, and would consist of about 15 ricks of wood. Probably 3/4 of them used fuel oil in heaters, or used kerosene in their cooking stoves. They used around \$50.00 to \$80.00 worth of fuel oil a year.

What Percentage of Food is Produced on Your Farm?

The following are the results: 1 reported 50%; 2 = 40%; 6 about 1/3; 1 = 15%; and another 10%.

The value of this food from those reporting was as follows: 1 reported \$500.00, who had a large family and considerable hired labor; another \$400.00; another \$365.00; 4 said \$120.00 each; and one \$50.00; another \$72.00. 6 people reported they had a home garden; only 1 reported they produced fruit, which was figs; 9 reported they did not have a garden. The others did not answer the question. 14 reported they produced milk. 1 reported the production of butter; 16 reported they produced eggs; 12 reported they produced meat, mostly hogs and chickens. 6 reported that they canned or preserved foods and that the spoilage ran only from 1/2 to 2 percent. 2 reported they needed help in preserving foods. 1 reported the need of help in homemaking, nutrition and clothing.

Evidently the homemakers feel very competent and probably with having what money they need to buy foods and clothing, appear not to be particularly interested in that sort of thing.

How Much Labor was Hired?

<u>Ranch</u>	<u>Regular Labor Hired</u>	<u>Seasonal Peak</u>
1	10	16 men for 2½ months
2	3 (plus 4 family)	10 through June and July
3	4	9 men for 3 months (May-August)
5	1 (son)	10 for one week (5 or 6 times through summer)
6	7	9 for two months
7	1 (plus 2 partners)	new - not known yet
8	1	1 for 2 to 4 days (3 to 5 times)

The rest of the ranchers did their own work changing between themselves to make up crews for haying and harvesting. Between times they worked for larger operators if own work permitted.

How Much Land Have You Bought and Sold in the Last Five Years?

<u>Sold</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>Bought</u>
0	Tovrea	860
0	Pierce - AK	160 dry
40	Moody	40
	J. Jagow	40
0	B. Jagow & Co.	200

Much of the A.K. ranch acquisition was in brush at time of purchase of previous owner, but part is now in cultivation. Tovreas purchases was mostly crop land.

How Much Has Your Total Farm Debt Decreased During the Last Five Years?

Three men reported 100 percent; one 80%; one 75%; and two men reported 33%. One man reported that he would clean up his entire debt with cattle which he was now gathering to sell. None of the rest reported.

How Much Has Your Farm Debt Increased During the Last Three Years?

Only one man answered that his debt had increased and that by 100%. However, he said they had cattle enough which they had begun to gather to sell and that these would clean up the entire debt.

COMPOSITION OF THE FARM FAMILIES

AGE GROUP

Wife - 30 and under		Wife - 31 - 43		Wife - 44 and over	
No.	No. children	No.	No. children	No.	No. children
1	3	1	2	1	3
1	1	1 + D	3 + 5	1	1
1	4	1	3	1	6
1	3	1	5	1	3
1	2	1	5	1 + D	3
		1	6	1	5
				1	2
				1	2
				1	6
<b>Totals</b>					
5	13	6 + 1-D	24 + 5	8 + 1-D	31
		= 7		= 9	
<b>Average</b>					
1	2 3/5	1	4	1	3 4/7

D = Wife of first family deceased.

In addition there was 1 bachelor, 1 widow, and a newly married couple.

Population

42 living adults and 73 children which equals 115 total. There were 5 families in the age group for wives 30 years and under. Six with 24 children in the group 31 years to 43 years plus 5 additional children from a deceased wife, and 8 wives with 31 children in the 43 years and over group. This makes a total of 19 women (plus 1 woman deceased who left 5 children and 1 who left 1 child) and 73 children. The younger wives averaged 2 3/5 children; the middle aged, 4 each; and the oldest 3 4/7 children per mother.

Paul Brown, the County 4-H Club Agent, asked why do we not have a livestock or beef calf club in Arlington, which is primarily a beef and sheep breeding community. The children supply the answer. The above children are mostly those of landowners, only 1 family of laborers being included. 4-H Club members must be at least 10 years old. There are 5 boys of 4-H Club age in the community, 2 aged 10 years, 2 aged 11 years, and 1 aged 15 years just moved in. There are 3 females, age 15 to 18 inclusive, and 1 aged 11. Other factors which may exercise a determining influence - ranch owners are primarily growers of crops, part of which they sell to cattle and sheep feeders. Also, they are more than 60 miles from the place of the county 4-H Fair, so they would have to haul their calf or beef animals that far to exhibit them.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOME MAKING FOR THE CHILDREN

22 farms provide 22 places for farm operators. 29 of the 73 children will thus have to find a new place to make a living doing something else than operating a farm. Hence the importance of having a good school for these children. They should have a good education to go out and compete in the city.

THE ARLINGTON SCHOOL

The following data is supplied by John A. Barry, County Superintendent of Maricopa County Schools:

ADA for the period 1940 - 1944 inclusive.

1940-41	=	74
1941-42	=	56
1942-43	=	43
1943-44	=	38
1944-45	=	38*

\* Highest 6 months was 40.

There are 3 teachers in the school including the principal. The school consists of only three rooms.

The amount of assessed valuation and district levy is as follows:

Years	Assessed Valuation	Tax Levy per \$100. Valuation		
		District	County	State
1940-41	\$ 961,487.00	\$.71	\$.48	\$1.67
1941-42	1,006,748.00	.64	.19	1.26
1942-43	1,020,191.00	.73	.39	1.00
1943-44	1,192,774.00	.38	.68	.25
1944-45	1,179,446.00	.60		

At the present time the school does not have any bonded indebtedness.

THE ARLINGTON CANAL CO.

This is a cooperative gravity water association organized on the basis of serving 4800 acres of land with irrigation water. The capital stock is divided into 30 shares, each thus serving 160 acres.

They have a zanjero who regulates the distribution of water. Excepting occasionally during the late summer the farmers say they have plenty of water for the crops grown. The assessments for operating the canal were, 1941 - \$2.00 per acre; 1942 - \$1.25; 1943 - \$2.00; 1944 - \$1.50; 1945 - \$2.00. There is no outstanding indebtedness. The above data was supplied through the courtesy of Warren Peterson, the secretary-treasurer. In addition to lands served by the Arlington Canal, there are considerable areas irrigated by pump water.

EXHIBIT I

MEMORANDUM TO COUNTY AGENTS ON ORGANIZATION FOR RENDERING  
HELP TO RETURNING EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

74.

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture and  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Cooperating

State of Arizona  
Tucson

Agricultural Extension Service

April 21, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: County Agricultural Agents

Since, according to my information, there has been very little done in regards to organizing in the counties the service men's committees to take care of the post-war employment and integration of these returning veterans, I am presenting herewith a proposed scheme of organization which appears very simple, and yet would meet, I think, all the needs of the occasion. Bear in mind that there are just two very simple jobs for each group of people to do - one, to welcome and integrate the returning veterans; the other is to see that they get jobs.

In any county, in fact, in any community, there are frequently several groups who would be interested in helping - as for instance, churches and other groups would want to handle their own programs as far as possible. Starting from this, it is proposed that each such local group be encouraged to select a chairman and a secretary, and also appoint two committees - one for welcoming veterans; the other for getting the veterans jobs.

JOB OF THE WELCOMING COMMITTEE

These people are to pay enough attention to the men as they are returning so they are made to feel that the community is glad to have them back. For instance, the men will come back probably one or two at a time. When, say, half a dozen have come back, have a community party for these men. Repeat this when all the men have returned. This is the first part of this committee's job. The second part is to keep in close enough touch with each of these men and see that they are worked into the community's activities. At monthly or bi-monthly meetings, this committee's special job will be to check over the list of returning veterans to see that they are being given some work in the community organization; if not, they should take steps to see that such is done.

JOB OF THE JOBS COMMITTEE

The job of the Jobs Committee is to check the desires and wishes of the men to find out first of all how many men know what they are going to do when they get back. Next, to check on those who will be able to take care of their own program entirely on their own resources or with aid of relatives, or what help the government can give. Then thirdly, you will have the group of men who will have jobs awaiting them - those they left. Fourthly, there will be the group of men and women who have no plans and no resources to enable them to get back into community life. This is the group with which the committee will have to do most of its work.

To classify these men in the various groups listed above, some communities are using a letter similar to the sample enclosed.

- 2 -

After each group has selected its committee, then each committee selects its chairman

All chairmen of all community committees on welcoming the veterans form a community council to handle that part of the program on a community basis

All chairmen of all committees on getting veterans jobs form a council to handle that part of the program on a community basis

The strongest man in the community, who is available and willing, may be elected the chairman of the community program

Other communities in the county work out a similar plan, thus integrating the program under a county-wide organization

County council of community chairmen elects its county chairman

County council of community welcoming committee chairmen elects its own county chairman

County council of jobs committee chairmen elects its own county chairman

These county chairmen, plus any others desired, may constitute the county servicemen's committee

The Agricultural Extension Service has been given very definite responsibilities in regards to this program of returning veterans. The above is sent with the idea that it may help in providing direction for the effective organization of the program.

Very truly yours,

A. B. BALLANTYNE  
Specialist in Rural Sociology

ABB-c

EXHIBIT J

1. Questionnaire to Ex-Servicemen
2. News Releases

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
in  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
State of Arizona  
Tucson

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture and  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service  
Rural Sociology

December 29, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

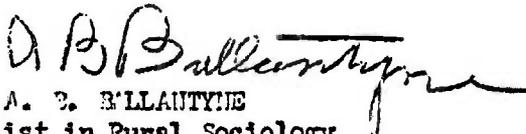
I am sending under another cover a number of discussion outlines for farm groups. May I suggest that you send out notices to your farmers through your monthly news letter, giving a description of the matter contained in the outline and stressing the importance of their understanding of postwar trade in farm produce; or, send these outlines to those who might be interested and ask them to discuss it.

I do not know to what extent your farm people realize that the postwar trade in Agricultural commodities is going to do more to determine their standard of living than any other factor except one. To understand the need for that one factor, they want to understand the prospects for postwar trade in farm products.

This particular outline is one of the best I have seen. I believe that your people would do well to obtain copies of this outline and discuss them in their farm meetings.

This one factor mentioned above is that of some sort of governmental subsidies to protect them against low priced foreign products - - because just as sure as shooting, labor is going to demand either high wages and low costs of living or present wages and lower costs of living. They will have the power to force those measures through Congress and will have the support of the President - and the farmer's only way of protecting himself is for him to demand subsidies.

Very truly yours,



A. B. BALLANTYNE  
Specialist in Rural Sociology

AB-3-c

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
State of Arizona  
Tucson

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture and  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service

April 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: County Agricultural Agents - Home Demonstration Agents

I am sending each of you a copy of the packet for the Spring Clean-Up and Fire Prevention Campaign. This contains a poster, a Fire Prevention Campaign outline, a series of four newspaper stories, and one sheet of radio spots. I do not notice any statement of the date on which this Campaign is to begin, so I suggest the week of April 22, which should give you time enough to organize your forces and put on a whirlwind campaign.

As far as I know, there are no rules which require you to pull your punches, and no organizations upon whose toes we may be apt to tread - so here's hoping you are able to call this Clean-Up Campaign to the attention of every farm family in your county.

Very truly yours,

*A. B. Ballantyne*

A. B. BALLANTYNE  
Specialist in Rural Sociology

EXHIBIT K

SAMPLES OF LETTERS SENT OUT TO EXTENSION AGENTS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO:

Your community is wanting to help you get located when you return. You may already have plans and prospects—others may not be so fortunate. It is they who may need more attention. Our hearts are large enough but we cannot do the whole job and of course cannot guarantee to give you just what you may desire, but we do want to help within our resources.

To do an intelligent job of planning, we need to know what you want to do to make a living. You can help us by kindly checking the following list of things you might do. If your mind is not definitely made up, then you will indicate two choices by placing the Figure 1 for the type of work which you think you prefer now, and a Figure 2 in the space for your second choice. Will you please return this as soon as possible.

We hope you are getting along fine and that we shall have the pleasure of greeting you soon.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

When you return from the war, do you plan to

A. Go back to school \_\_\_\_\_ How many years \_\_\_\_\_

B. Do you expect on your return to go back to the job you left \_\_\_\_\_

C. Go elsewhere than in your own community to settle down \_\_\_\_\_

D. Establish yourself in your own county \_\_\_\_\_

If on a farm, what kind \_\_\_\_\_

If in business, what kind \_\_\_\_\_

If in a trade or profession, what kind \_\_\_\_\_

E. Can you or your own folks, assisted through government legislation already passed, finance your proposed program \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Service Man or Woman.