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# RESETTLEMENT

## *SELECTED ANNOTATED REFERENCES*

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## PREFACE

This Bibliography grew out of requests to the International Cooperation Administration from several cooperating governments for information on methods of working with people in carrying out resettlement programs of various kinds. In one case the building of a canal would open up to settlement 10,000 square miles of virgin land. In another case the government was concerned about resettling the population of an area which would be flooded by the building of a large dam. In addition to the physical and economic factors, the planners and administrators of such resettlement programs are concerned with the nature of the emerging new communities, the new relationships that develop among people, the reorganization of the order of life within the new communities and the change in behavior, values and attitudes in response to new conditions which are equally important to the understanding of human communities and forecasting their future development.

As a first step toward locating and providing pertinent information on some of the experiences which have been documented, ICA asked the University of Washington to compile information on available documentation and prepare an annotated bibliography.

Research on this problem is still needed. Increasingly countries are undertaking resettlement for various reasons. There is therefore a continuing need for data on which to forecast the future development of the new communities which will result.

Community Development Division  
International Cooperation Administration

# CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	
BIBLIOGRAPHIES.....	1
RESETTLEMENT ON THE LAND.....	3
General.....	3
Rural Relief and Rehabilitation.....	11
Farm Colonies and Cooperatives.....	14
Pioneer Colonization and Homesteading.....	17
Rural Sociology and Politics.....	19
Family Sized Farms.....	22
Irrigation and Reclamation.....	24
Columbia Basin.....	29
Pacific Northwest.....	36
Western United States.....	39
United States... ..	42
Alaska.....	42
Arizona.....	43
California.....	43
Colorado.....	47
Florida.....	48
Indiana.....	48
Iowa.....	48
Kansas.....	48
Louisiana.....	48
Minnesota.....	48
Missouri.....	49
Montana.....	49
New Mexico.....	50
North Dakota.....	50
Ohio.....	50
Oregon.....	50
Rhode Island.....	51
South Dakota.....	52
Tennessee.....	52
Texas.....	52
Utah.....	52
Washington.....	52
Wisconsin.....	54
Wyoming.....	55
Foreign Countries.....	56
Argentina.....	56
Asia.....	56
Australia.....	56
Brazil.....	56
Canada.....	57

Foreign Countries--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
Central America.....	57
Ceylon.....	57
China.....	58
Costa Rica.....	58
Finland.....	58
Ghana.....	58
Great Britain.....	58
Iraq.....	59
Israel.....	59
Middle East.....	60
New Guinea.....	60
New Zealand.....	60
Nigeria.....	60
Paraguay.....	61
Philippine Islands.....	61
Puerto Rico.....	61
Rhodesia.....	61
Syria.....	62
Uganda.....	62
U.S.S.R.....	62
Venezuela.....	62
COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL RESETTLEMENT.....	63
FORCED RESETTLEMENT.....	65
Japanese-American Relocation in World War II.....	65
Refugee Resettlement.....	68
Urban Relocation.....	69
MIGRATION AND LABOR MOBILITY.....	72

## SOURCES CONSULTED

In the preparation of this bibliography, the following sources were consulted:

### Card catalogs of the following libraries:

Stanford University, Palo Alto, California  
University of California, Berkeley, California  
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington  
Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

### Indexes:

Agricultural Index  
Applied Science and Technology Index  
International Index to Periodicals  
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature  
United States Government Publications--Monthly Catalogs

These indexes were checked from about 1945 to date; several others were spot checked for specific items.

### Bibliographies:

The bibliographies consulted are listed beginning on page 1. Three, however, the bibliographies on Land Settlement and Relocation of Farm Families issued by the Dept. of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication No. 172, Library List No. 9, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics Economic Library List No. 14, were used extensively for references prior to 1945 and deserve special mention. Approximately two-thirds of the books listed in this reference list were consulted; the remainder were included on the strength of listings in other bibliographies and for many of these, annotations were reproduced from United States government publications.

## INTRODUCTION

As long as individuals aspire to better jobs, a higher standard of living or a more pleasant place to live there will be a need for resettlement. For to do so they often have to move, and in the United States at least this migration in response to economic and social pressures has taken place with a minimum of governmental supervision. There are other circumstances, however, where the numbers involved, the friction of moving, or the lack of knowledge of better opportunities elsewhere, are so great that the resettlement process requires deliberate aid and specialized knowledge. The purpose of this project has been to compile a list of references concerning the removal, either forced or voluntary, of groups of people and their resettlement under different and supposedly better conditions.

Settlement on the land has always been the most common goal of resettlement programs. Distressed areas are not always rural but the processes of soil erosion, increased mechanization and an expanding population on a fixed quantity of land maintain pressure on the land in spite of the rural-urban migration that tends to relieve it. So although migration is very important, and is covered in the last section of this reference list, reclamation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the rural areas where pressure on the land is not so great are the solutions most often put forward. Therefore this bibliography covers the general land resettlement programs in the United States and throughout the world methods of relief and rehabilitation, movements into virgin lands, farm colonies, and the human factors on which the success or failure of so many resettlement programs seem to turn. The problem of family-sized farms has a separate section because it contains many of the social, political and philosophical factors which give land resettlement its special significance.

Irrigation and reclamation settlements have been given special emphasis because of their increased importance in connection with resettlement programs in the world and the unique possibilities they provide for the study of settlement problems. In the Columbia Basin Project, for example, there is little in the way of historical background to contend with, the physical and economic factors are relatively well known, and the progress of settlers on the project is well documented. Although the problems of the Columbia Basin may be quite different from other resettlement areas throughout the world, it is still important to isolate the many factors which contribute to settler success.

Industrial and community resettlement are intimately related to such current problems as decentralization of industry, the rural-urban movement, and community development. That they have not been covered as strictly "resettlement" problems is understandable; the movements are essentially natural ones with the end product assuming top importance.

Forced resettlement is typified by the World War II removal of over 100,000 Japanese-Americans from the West Coast of the United States and their resettlement in camps throughout the western part of the country. The attempts of the relocation centers at self-sufficiency, the human losses of forced removal, and the problems facing those who returned to the West Coast are all problems frequently encountered in the study of resettlement.

The resettlement of refugees during and following World War II was a worldwide problem that can recur at any time, as was shown by the Hungarian crisis. The need here is for knowledge of planned resettlement of large groups and the assimilation of individuals into strange communities, though political considerations often take top priority in the field.

Tenant relocation preceding slum clearance, urban redevelopment, highway construction, etc. is another form of resettlement exhibiting many of the general problems of resettlement, and also problems peculiar to the urban setting. Other types of forced resettlement include removal from reservoir areas, from disease-infested areas, military evacuations, and relocation following natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods and tornadoes.

In preparing this bibliography, an attempt has been made to cover the broad field of resettlement with as many general references as possible, and to put special emphasis on the particular interests of the sponsor and supervisors of the project. Financial assistance was provided by a contract between the International Cooperation Administration and the University of Washington which grew out of a request by Miss Lucy W. Brown of the Community Development Division of ICA, for materials reporting on the experience of resettlement programs of various kinds in Washington and other Pacific Coast states. This remained the focus of the program, though it was later expanded to include various general references on resettlement in the United States and selected foreign countries. Settlement on reclamation and irrigation projects is of special interest to this researcher and to one of his supervisors, Dr. Marion E. Marts, Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Washington, and this remains the most intensely covered field of the report. Dr. Frank W. Anderson, the other supervisor, is Director of the Bureau of Community Development at the University of Washington, and the sections on community and industrial resettlement and urban relocation reflect his interests. In keeping with the emphasis in the bibliography on the Pacific Coast states, the Japanese-American war relocation and the farm colonies of California have also been given special treatment.

I want to emphasize my acknowledgement to both the sponsor, the International Cooperation Administration, and the supervisors of this project. In particular I am indebted to Dr. Marts for many suggestions on both the selection of items and the final form of the bibliography.

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11. HANNAY, ANNIE M. Land settlement; a list of references. U.S. Dept. Agr. Libr. Libr. List 9, 166 p. Washington, 1944.

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## RESETTLEMENT ON THE LAND

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General description of the work and objectives of the U.S. Resettlement Administration.

19. ALLEN, H. K. A report on legal provisions on court decisions affecting problems of the Resettlement Administration relating to public finance, taxation, and rural local government. 92 p. Champaign, Ill., Resettlement Administration. Region 3, 1936.

20. ALLIN, B. W. Agricultural land planning from the Federal point of view. Amer. Planning and Civic Assoc. Amer. Planning and Civic Ann. 1941: 44-47.

21. BENEDICT, MURRAY R. Can we solve the farm problem? 606 p. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1955.

Primarily concerned with the depression decade farm programs and their effectiveness at the time and later.

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Influenced by F. J. Turner's ideas on the American frontier, Billington points out the geographic continuity of the settlement process and the differing civilizations resulting from the interaction of men and nature.

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25. CONKIN, PAUL K. Tomorrow a new world: the New Deal community program. 350 p. Ithaca, New York: Cornell U. Press, 1959.

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36. JESNESS, O. B. Appraisal of resettlement from standpoint of public policy, including effects of State and local finances. Natl. Tax Assoc. Proc. (1941) 34: 636-640.

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"A necessary supplement to the program of land retirement, is, of course, the resettlement or rehabilitation of the families whose lands are acquired. It is estimated that this will be necessary for about one-third of the families living on the lands which we are now buying. Others can remain in their present locations and secure work in the development and maintenance of the lands being acquired. A larger proportion have plans for re-establishing themselves under the guidance of the Government with the money received from the sale of their lands." pp. 1-5.

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Some rehabilitation problems of the Farm Security Administration.

78. LARSON, O. F., JEHLIK, P. J., and others. Ten years of rural rehabilitation in the United States. 433 p. Washington: U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1947.

A comprehensive study of the standard rural rehabilitation loan program from its inception, including an analysis of the rehabilitation program and the use of tools such as supervision, loans, grants, group activities, health services, debt adjustment and tenure improvement.

79. LORD, RUSSELL, and JOHNSTONE, P. H., and others. A place on earth: a critical appraisal of subsistence homesteads. 202 p. Washington: U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1942.

A study of nine subsistence-homesteads projects initiated by the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Federal Dept. of Interior. Includes an historical account of the forces leading to such a program and summarizes certain lessons learned from a study of this experience.

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81. MARIS, PAUL V. The land is mine: farm tenancy to family ownership. 387 p. U.S. Dept. Agr. Monograph No. 8, Washington, 1950.

Relates primarily to the Farmers' Home Administration phase of the F.S.A. program.

82. MELVIN, B. L. Emergency and permanent legislation with special reference to the history of subsistence homesteads. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 1: 622-631. Aug. 1936.

83. MUPCHIE, ROBERT WELCH. Land settlement as a relief measure. 32 p. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. Press, 1933.

Compares the 1933 "back to the land" movements with Utopian and cooperative societies and analyzes their possibility at success as a relief measure. Assumes that, even if the "back to the land" movement were a success, it would only fulfill a small part of the relief measure needed.

84. NELSON, LOWRY. Government aid for low-income farm families. Social Ed. 3: 375-380. Sept. 1939.

Concerned mainly with the attempts made by the Government through the Farm Security Administration to ameliorate rural poverty. Contains a section on land use adjustment and resettlement.

85. PARKER, F. E. Labor under the Farm Security program. U.S. Bureau Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53: 1368-1387. Dec. 1941.

Summarizes the program of the Farm Security Administration. Lists number and size of projects as of June 30, 1941, and notes characteristics of various phases of the program.

86. RAPER, A. F. Tenants of the Almighty. 403 p. New York: Macmillan, 1943.

Chapters 19-28 give an account of the standard rural rehabilitation loan program of the Farm Security Administration as it operated as part of the Unified Farm Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Greene County, Georgia, beginning in 1939.

87. U.S. CONGRESS. Select Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture. Hearings on the Farm Security Administration. 78th Congress, 1st session, 1943-1944.

Investigation of the Farm Security Administration in 1943-1944. Provides information on financial records of individual communities under the program.

88. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Farm Security Administration. Report of the Administrator of the Farm Security Administration. 40 p. Washington, 1941.

This booklet gives the reasons why more than two million farmers have sought relief since 1930 and the way the F.S.A. has helped to rehabilitate them.

89. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Farm Security Administration. Toward farm security. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1941.

A "handbook" for the Farm Security workers, discussing the problems of rural poverty and the goals of the F.S.A.

90. WAGER, PAUL W. One foot on the soil; a study of subsistence homesteads in Alabama. 230 p. Univ. of Alabama, 1945.

A study of 697 families who live, or once lived, on subsistence homestead projects. Among the advantages of the projects are listed improved financial situation and informal cooperation of the settlers while lack of interest and a weak sense of community responsibility have hindered success.

91. WILSON, M. L. Farm relief and allotment plan. 59 p. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. Press, 1933.

Suggests the building of industrial cities, the citizens of which would live on small subsistence-type farms, in the pattern of early Mormon villages. The advantages of such a move would be the decentralization of industry and of the national population, and settling the problems of relief and decayed spiritual values associated with the cities.

92. WOOFER, T. J., JR., and WINSTON, E. Seven lean years. 187 p. Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1939.

A popularized summary of the human problems of rural poverty and relief during the 1930's based on the intensive research studies made under the Division of Research of the Works Progress Administration.

Farm Colonies and Cooperatives

93. BESTOR, ARTHUR E. Backwoods utopias: the Sectarian and Owenite phases of communitarian socialism in America, 1663-1829. 288 p. Philadelphia: Univ. of Penn. Press, 1950.

Attempts at establishing utopian societies in the U.S. and the reasons for their success or failure.

94. CALVERTON, V. F. Where angels dared to tread. 381 p. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1941.

An account of some religious and economic colonies established in the United States.

95. DIGBY, M. Cooperatives and land use. F.A.O. Agr. Devel. Paper No. 61, U.N. Food and Agr. Org., Rome, 1957.

The various ways farmers have gathered together on a cooperative basis for the working of their land. Reference is made to several countries and to cooperation for particular purposes.

96. EATON, J. W. Exploring tomorrow's agriculture. 255 p. New York: Harper, 1943.

A study of cooperative farms as administered by the Farm Security Administration. Considers group farming as an alternative to the family farm and the large scale farm particularly in the rehabilitation of low income farmers.

97. GIDE, CHARLES. Communist and cooperative colonies. 222 p. Translated by Ernest F. Row. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co., 1930.

A new communal order in an agricultural setting was sought as a reaction against the evils of industrialization.

98. HAGGARD, H. R. The poor and the land; being a report on the Salvation Army colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, England, with a scheme of national land settlement and an introduction. 157 p. London, New York, etc.: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Colonies established for resettlement on the land of the poor of the cities. Includes detailed accounts of the Salvation Army colonies at Fort Romie, California, and Fort Amity, Colorado.

99. HINDS, WILLIAM A. American communities and cooperative colonies. 608 p. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Thorough survey of early American attempts at the establishment of communal societies.

100. HOLT, J. B. An analysis of methods and criteria used in selecting families for colonization projects. U.S. Farm Security Admin. Social Res. Rpt. 1, 54 p., Washington, 1937.

101. INFIELD, H. F. and EATON, JOSEPH W. Cooperative rural settlements; a new field of social research. 35 p. New York: Rural Settlement Institute, 1942.

Analyzes cooperative rural settlements as an area for the study of social planning and cooperative group action.

102. INFIELD, H. F. and DICHTER, ERNEST. Who is fit for cooperative farming? Notes on selection for cooperative rural settlements. Appl. Anthrop. 2 (2): 10, 17. Jan.-Mar., 1943.

Surveys selection practices in the case of religious communities, governmental and semi-governmental agencies and private organizations in various countries, and suggests a psychotechnical test procedure which would include a preliminary interview and a test of the farming aptitudes of the candidate under different conditions.

103. KELLEY, SISTER M. G. Irish Catholic colonies and colonization projects in the United States, 1795-1860. Studies 29: 95-110. March 1940.

104. LASKER, EMANUEL. The Community of the future. 295 p. New York: M. J. Bernin, 1940.

The use of cooperative self-help groups to solve the refugee and unemployment problems.

105. McWILLIAMS, CAREY. Ill fares the land. 419 p. Boston: Little, Brown, 1942.

Mainly about the problem of agricultural migration with suggestions for its solution, including land settlement and community organization.

106. OVERTON, R. C. Burlington west; a colonization history of the Burlington Railroad. 583 p. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1941.

A history of the part played by the Burlington Railroad system in developing and colonizing the West under the Land Grant Acts.

107. WILSON, C. M. Pioneers, 1937. Sat. Evening Post 210 (10): 30, 32, 57-58, 60. Sept. 4, 1937.

Mormon colonization.

108. WITTE, RAYMOND P. Twenty-five years of crusading: a history of the national Catholic Rural Life Conference. Des Moines, 1948.

Describes the agricultural colonies which marked the beginning of a rural movement in the Catholic church.

Pioneer Colonization and Homesteading

109. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Pioneer settlement. 473 p. New York, 1932.

A collection of papers dealing with the pioneer settlement of the then newly opened lands in Western Canada, Patagonia, Southern Africa, Siberia and Australia.

110. BETCKE, E. A. C. Modern homesteading. Soil Conservation 25 (1): 8-11, Aug. 1959.

Description of the lives of the settlers during the early stages of the development of the Minidoka Project in Idaho.

111. CRIST, RAYMOND E. and GUILL, ERNESTO. Pioneer settlement in Eastern Columbia, annual report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1956, pp. 391-414. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1957.

Study of pioneer settlement in Eastern Columbia, the reasons for its slowness, descriptions of several settlements and promises for the future.

112. PARKER, F. E. Industrial and rural workers on F.S.A. homesteads. U.S. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 54: 360-383. Feb. 1942.

Some topics are selection of homesteaders, homestead facilities, cost and methods of construction, rentals and purchase tenure, sources of cash income of families, paid industrial employment, contrast of past with present conditions, and representative homestead projects.

113. PELZER, KARL JOSEF. Pioneer settlement in the Asiatic tropics; studies in land utilization and agricultural colonization in southeastern Asia. 290 p. New York: American Geographical Society, 1945.

114. PFEIFFER, EHRENFRIED. Homesteading: fertile or futile? Free Amer. 3 (7): 3-6, July 1939.

In this article on homesteading and bio-dynamic farming the author stresses the importance of practical knowledge and experience for homesteaders and points out the need for more demonstration units for the benefit of prospective homesteaders.

115. PRICE, A. GRENFELL. White settlers in the tropics. Special Pub. No. 23. 299 p. New York: American Geographical Society, 1939.

General aspects of settlement problems encountered in the tropics by white settlers with special case studies of individual tropical countries.

116. SALVADORI, MAX. White colonization in the colonial territories of the tropics. 18 p. Canton, New York, 1939.

Stresses climatic, economic and demographic factors as influential in determining white settlement in the tropics, using the colonial territories to make his points.

117. VOGT, EVON ZARTMAN. Modern homesteaders; the life of a twentieth century frontier community. 233 p. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard Univ. Press, 1955.

A study of the value system of the Texan homesteader culture in Western New Mexico. Part of a project which will also include studies on the value systems of Navaho, Pueblo, Spanish, American and Mormon cultures which co-exist in the same general area.

## Rural Sociology and Politics

118. BENEDICT, MURRAY R. Farm policies of the United States, 1790-1950. 548 p. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1953.

Thorough description and assessment of farm policies, including the New Deal period of resettlement and rehabilitation.

119. BRUNNER, EDMUND de SCHWEINITZ. The growth of a science; a half century of rural sociological research in the U.S. 171 p. New York: Harper, 1957.

An attempt at reducing the vast body of rural sociological research into an ordered analysis.

120. GRAY, I. C. The social and economic implications of the national land program. (A paper read before the American Sociological Society, New York City, December 28, 1935.) 25 p. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Resettlement Administration, Div. of Land Utilization, 1935.

121. GRISWOLD, ALFRED WHITNEY. Farming and democracy. 227 p. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1948.

Discussion of the idea that farming as a family enterprise is the "backbone of democracy" and the effect it has had on public policy in Great Britain, France and the U.S.

122. KIMBALL, S. T., and PROVINSE, J. H. Navajo social organization in land use planning. Appl. Anthropol. 1 (4): 18-25. July-Sept. 1942.

123. LIPSET, S. M. Social mobility and urbanization. Rural Social. 20: 220-8. Sept. 1955.

Indicates that a person's social mobility is in an almost direct relationship to the size of the community in which he was born. Therefore migrants from rural communities to the cities tend to accept lower status positions, poorer jobs and inferior housing compared to those from larger communities.

124. LITTLE, IAN MALCOLM DAVID. A critique of welfare economics. 276 p. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1950.

Concerned with "the exposition, the criticism, and the appreciation of the theory of economic welfare."

125. LOOMIS, C. P. and DAVIDSON, D. M., JR. Measurement of the dissolution of in-groups in the integration of a rural resettlement project. Sociometry 2: 84-94. April 1939.

A study to determine whether or not the original "in-groups" existed after the resettlement of rural communities.

126. LOOMIS, C. P. Social relationships and institutions in seven new rural communities. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. Social Res. Rpt. 18, 82 p. (p). Washington, D.C., Jan. 1940.

"This report is an attempt to set a bench mark indicating quantitatively and objectively the extent of social participation among the families on seven resettlement projects previous to and after resettlement." p. 1.

127. LOOMIS, C. P. Informal social participation in the planned rural communities. Sociometry 2 (4): 1-37. Oct. 1939.

This is the fourth and last article in a series on planned rural communities. "The seven resettlement communities to which the preliminary findings reported in this paper refer are located in the South and Southwest."

128. LOOMIS, C. P. and DAVIDSON, D. M., JR. Social agencies in the planned rural communities. Sociometry 2 (3): 24-42. July 1939.

"This is the third in a series of articles on planned rural communities."

129. LOOMIS, C. P. and DAVIDSON, D. M., JR. Sociometrics and the study of new rural communities. Sociometry 2 (1): 56-76. Jan. 1939.

"The present study demonstrates the value of sociometry in the administration of rural resettlement communities. Dyess Colony, the largest of the resettlement communities, is one of seven rural resettlement projects being studied by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the United States Department of Agriculture. Analysis indicates that in the selection of settlers for such projects candidates who either have not moved or have moved infrequently, have several children of school age, and participate in the activities of the institutions in the old community should be chosen. With such families the community tends to become more integrated. p. 56.

130. LOOMIS, C. P. and DAVIDSON, D. M., JR. Standards of living of the residents of seven rural resettlement communities. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. Social Res. Rpt. 11, 93 p. (p) Washington, D.C., Oct. 1938.

"This analysis of the level of living of families in seven rural resettlement communities is a part of a much larger study through which it is hoped to gather, over a series of years, data on the process by which relocated rural families weave themselves into communities." - Forward.

131. MCCONNELL, GRANT. The decline of agrarian democracy. 226 p. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1953.

Primarily, a political history of agriculture in the United States, emphasizing the vast changes which have taken place concerning the status of agriculture in this country.

132. STRAUS, M. A. and PARRISE, B. D. Personal characteristics and functional needs in the choice of farming as an occupation. Rural Sociology 21: 257-266. 1956.

Shows that those farmers' sons choosing farming as an occupation showed no significant differences in family structure, religion, nearness to urban centers or physical and intellectual ability than those who did not choose farming. However, they did come from high income, owner operator families that were able to start their sons in farming and who held more closely to certain rural values.

133. ULLMAN, E. L. Amenities as a factor in regional growth. Geog. Rev. 44: 119-32. Jan 1954.

Pleasant living conditions are an important motivating force in the migration shifts to some of our fastest growing states--Arizona, Florida, and California. Among the factors listed are climate and the rise of foot-loose industries, tourism and people of retirement age who can afford to choose their place of retirement.

134. WILCOX, W. W., BOSS, A. and POND, G. Relations of variations in the human factor to financial returns in farming. 65 p. Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. #288, 1932.

Attempts to judge from the farmer's background those factors pertinent to his success as a farmer. Report includes the forms used in their collection of data.

Family Sized Farms

135. ACKERMAN, JOSEPH and HARRIS, MARSHALL. Family farm policy. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1947.

At an international conference on family farm policy no complete agreement could be reached on what constituted a family farm. In different countries it will vary from subsistence farming to farms employing outside labor.

136. ACKERMAN, JOSEPH. Family farm problem and policies. In Land Problems and Policies. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State College Press, 1950.

Maintains that "where family farms predominate, there is greater support of established constitutions and policies than in other communities." p. 209.

137. ADAMS, R. L. Large scale versus family farms. West Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1943) 16: 96-104.

138. McPHERSON, K. Critical appraisal of family farms as an objective of public policy. Journal of Farm Economics. 34: 310-324. Aug. 1952.

Proposes policy objectives based on the values family farmers seek rather than the hard to define institution of the "family farm."

139. McWILLIAMS, CAREY. Small farm and big farm. 31 p. Public Affairs Pamphlet #100. New York: Public Affairs Committee, 1945.

A study of two communities in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Maintains that the size of a farm is not the important thing; that many sizes and types can exist if farming becomes truly democratically organized and all groups can be heard in their own interests. However, in their study of the two communities, it was found that small scale farming made for the more stable and prosperous community.

140. MUIR, J. 160-acre limitation: the big water fight. Farm Q. 14: 52-3+. Autumn 1959.

Discussion of both sides of the argument concerning the 160-acre limitation of the Reclamation Act of 1902.

141. U.S. CONGRESS. House committee on Agriculture. Family farms abroad. 23 p. Hearings, 85th Congress, 1st session. July 16, 1957. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1957.

Discussion of the I.C.A. overseas agricultural program, including the size of their farms and the efficiency of family sized farms.

. 142. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Agriculture. Family farm program. Hearings, 85th Congress, First session, Nov. 14-15, 1957. 160 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1957.

Hearings held at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, concerned mainly with the price support program and how it affects family farms

143. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Agriculture. Family sized farms. 416 p. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Family Farms, Oct. 1955. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1956.

Meeting of the Subcommittee on Family Farms in seven towns and small cities in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

144. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Acreage limitation (Reclamation Law) review. 324 p. 85th Congress, second session, April 30, May 1, 1958. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1958.

On various aspects of the 160-acre limitation law concerning U.S. Bureau of Reclamation projects.

145. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Family farm policy review. 121 p. Provisional and tentative recommendations of the Dept. Agr. Family Farm Policy Rev. Subcommittee. U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C., 1951.

Reports by several bureaus and agencies within the Department of Agriculture on the family farm problem.

Irrigation and Reclamation

146. ADDISON, HERBERT. Land, water and food. 248 p. London, 1955.

A broad statement of the problem of adequate water supplies, followed by a description of various land reclamation projects around the world.

147. BLANCHARD, C. J. Short stories of successful settlers. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 14: 54-56. 1923.

These are stories of settlers on various projects--Salt River project, Ariz., Orland project, Calif., Uncompahgre project, Colo., Minidoka project, Idaho, Flathead (Indian) project, Mont., and others.

148. BLETHEN, JOSEPH. Typical irrigated community. World's Work 4: 2491-2501. 1902.

A community typical of any irrigated project is described. Discussion is included of the farmer and what he paid for his land; how he developed it; the profit he made; the town and its civilization, etc.

149. CLAWSON, MARION. Economic and social significance of current reclamation developments. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1940) 13: 155-162.

150. CURRIE, HERBERT. New acres for the West. Country Gent. 109 (11): 7-8, 45. Nov. 1939.

Discusses the new Federal reclamation projects in the West--land availability, crops, costs, etc., and what the development of new land will mean in crop competition to other farms.

151. ECKSTEIN, OTTO. Water-resource development; the economics of project evaluation. 300 p. Cambridge. The Harvard Univ. Press, 1958.

The section on irrigation (pp. 192-236) uses various aspects of the cost-benefit method to analyze projects for economic feasibility as well as explaining and testing the validity of the method itself.

152. GOLTON, PATRICIA L. Economics of water resources development in the eleven Western States; an inventory of research. 70 p. Giannini Foundation of Agr. Econ., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, 1951. Supplement by Cummings, O., 16 p., 1954.

Bibliography on water-resource development, not including water law, hydro-power, or theses from other than the Univ. of California.

153. GOLZE, ALFRED R. Reclamation in the United States. 451 p. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952.

Textbook and reference dealing with U.S. reclamation. Settlement on pp. 345-383.

154. GRIFFIN, AUGUSTUS. Land settlement of irrigation projects. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc. 52: 416-422. 1926.

"There are many different aspects and phases to the problems of land settlement on irrigation projects. The subject is treated with the intention rather to suggest ideas for consideration and discussion than to attempt any thorough treatment, even of one phase of land settlement... It is realized that the manner of financing, sale of land and water rights, collection of charges, and handling of settler varies so widely that in a brief paper suitable distinctions and qualifications of statements cannot be made to conform to all conditions."

Discussion, pp. 793-799, 1285-1292, 1502-1504, 1994.

155. HOLJE, HELMER C., HUFFMAN, ROY E., and KRAENZEL, CARL F. Indirect benefits of irrigation development; methodology and measurement. Montana State College, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 517, Bozeman, 1956.

Along with attempts to measure the indirect economic benefits of irrigation this report also looks into such things as the effects of irrigation on the medical care and schools of a community, as well as its effects as a social and economic stabilizer.

156. HUFFMAN, ROY E. Irrigation development and public water policy. 336 p. New York: Ronald Press Co., 1953.

Economic, social and political aspects of irrigation. Bibliography, pp. 309-326.

157. IRRIGATION on western farms. U.S. Agr. Inf. Bul. 199: 1-53, 1959.

A bulletin, for use in the field, which gives modern methods of irrigation farming.

158. JOHNSON, T. V. Panel discussion on control of development in new reclamation projects. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1941) 14: 161-171 (p).

Discussion leaders were Marion Clawson, Roy J. Smith, and R. E. Bell. The questions for discussion prepared by Marion Clawson dealt with the purpose of additional reclamation projects, the objectives in settling a new reclamation project, allotment of costs of construction among the various groups, control of land transfers and land use, and types of settlers most desirable.

159. KREUTZER, G. C. Plan of settlement for an irrigation project. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 15: 133-134. 1924.

Points out how many of the difficulties of project settlement may be overcome by careful planning and competent advisers.

160. LAMPEL, DOROTHY. Economic and social aspects of Federal reclamation. 125 p. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1930.

Traces the evolution of irrigation laws and policies since their inception in the original reclamation act of 1902.

161. LUMBARD, EMILY C. Theses on engineering, economic, social and legal aspects of water. 73 p. Water Resources Center, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., 1958.

Covers theses presented for higher degrees at the Berkeley, Davis and Los Angeles campuses of the Univ. of California, 1900-1957.

162. MARTS, M. E. An experiment in the measurement of the indirect benefits of irrigation--Payette, Idaho. 42 p. U.S. Dept. Inter., Bur. of Reclam., Boise, Idaho, 1950.

Devises a methodology for measuring the local indirect benefits of irrigation projects by using the ratio of increase in net farm income to increase in total of labor, property and business income. In Payette it was calculated that indirect benefits were 1.27 times the direct.

163. MARTS, M. E. Use of indirect benefit analysis in establishing repayment responsibility for irrigation projects. Econ. Geog. 32: 132-8. April 1956.

A summary of various studies using the Payette method of calculating indirect benefits of irrigation projects. They were found to vary from 1.12 to 1.74.

164. MEAD, ELWOOD. Federal reclamation, what it should include. 42 p. Washington: U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam., 1926.

The subject is considered under the following subtopics: Economic requirements of reclamation have been neglected, the situation which confronted Secretary Work, irrigation projects too costly and difficult for private enterprise were entrusted to the Government, government land settlement in other countries, the necessity of supervision of access to capital, the new vision, should clearing and leveling land be included with canals as a part of construction, selection of settlers a national policy, opportunities for settlers are good but different, Government reclamation of privately owned lands.

165. MEAD, ELWOOD. Speculating in sagebrush. The toll of private ownership has ruined many reclamation settlers. Country Gent. 89 (49): 13, 42. December 6, 1924.

General prerequisites for the successful settler on a Federal reclamation project.

166. MOLEY, RAYMOND. What price Federal reclamation? 72 p. American Enterprise Association, Inc., Washington, New York, 1955.

A critical appraisal of the Federal reclamation programs, particularly the methods used in calculating benefits on irrigation projects.

167. PACKARD, WALTER E. The resettlement program as it will affect western irrigation projects. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Inst. Irrigation Agr. Proc. (1937) 6: 27-35.

168. POWELL, J. W. Report on the lands of the arid regions of the United States. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1879.

Recognition that standard sizes of homestead plots would not work in the Western U.S., on lands that vary enormously in desirability. Blueprint for an orderly and sensible settlement of the West.

169. PRESIDENT'S WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMISSION. Ten rivers in America's future. Vol. II. 801 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1950.

Covers the Columbia Basin, Central Valley of Calif., Missouri, Rio Grande, Colorado, Connecticut, Alabama-Coosa, Potomac, Ohio and Tennessee; description and recommendations for improvement.

170. RENSHAW, EDWARD F. Toward responsible government; an economic appraisal of Federal investment in water resource programs. Chicago: Idyia Press, 1957.

A strong criticism of recent Federal investments in water resource development with particular reference to irrigation and power.

171. STEWART, P. and others. Problems of accelerated development and settlement of irrigation projects. Land Economics, pp. 248-259. August 1954.

Attempts to ascertain and evaluate the factors that have facilitated or hindered the progress of settlement on irrigation projects and the financial success of the settler. Results of the study which may be helpful to future development are listed.

172. TAYLOR, P. S. The 160-acre water limitation and the Water Resources Commission. The Western Political Q. III: 435-450. Sept. 1950.

A generally favorable appraisal of the 160-acre limitation law, the forces seeking to change it and possible solutions to the conflict.

173. TEELE, R. P. Economics of land reclamation in the United States. 337 p. Chicago & London: A. W. Shaw Co., 1927.

"This book discusses from an economic standpoint the experience of the United States in the reclamation of land for agricultural use by irrigation and drainage. The development, extent, future need, and the possibilities of extension are described. The Federal and State reclamation policies, the organization of irrigation and drainage of reclaimed land, cost and returns, water rights, and the relations between physical and economic conditions are analyzed." --Expt. Sta. Rec. 59: 383. 1928.

174. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Federal Reclamation laws, annotated. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1943. (Supplements: 1947, 1952.)

175. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Irrigation advisers' guide. 261 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1951.

General guide to farm development and methods of irrigation for the reclamation project settler.

176. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Reclamation handbook; a compendium of information on the reasons for and the development operations, and results of conserving water and reclaiming land in the western United States, 1942. 99 p. U.S. Dept. Interior Conserv. Bul. 32. Washington, 1942.

177. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Reclamation project data, 1958. 489 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1958.

Historical, statistical and technical information on Bureau of Reclamation projects.

178. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Reclamation repayments and payout schedules, 1902-1957. 351 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1959.

179. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Reducing the risk in reclamation farming. U.S. Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Era, 39: 79-82. April 1953.

Claims a good record for Bureau of Reclamation farms as opposed to non-reclamation farms and private businesses in the success of a newcomer. Gives reasons for this record, such as distribution of information and cooperation among farmers.

180. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Settlement opportunities for 1960 on reclamation projects. 10 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1959.

A small leaflet issued yearly by the Bureau of Reclamation giving acreage in the West to be opened to settlement and how to apply for it.

181. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. General study of irrigation and reclamation problems. Hearings, 82nd Congress, First session, Feb. 1951. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1951.

182. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes for counties of the U.S., 1930-1950. 82 p. Washington: Dept. Agr., 1952.

A measure of the standard of living for farm families during the years 1930, 1940, 1945 and 1950, showing relative changes for various areas of the country.

183. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Irrigation agriculture in the West. 39 p. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 670, Washington, 1948.

General picture of irrigation agriculture in the Western States and Great Plains.

184. WHITE, GILBERT F. (editor). The future of arid lands. 453 p. Washington: Am. Assn. Ad. Sci. 43, 1956.

Examines the various problems such as saline waters, and over-grazing, associated with the use of arid lands and seeks to find their solutions.

#### Columbia Basin

185. BAUER, CATHERINE. Columbia Basin: test for planning. New Repub. 107: 279-280. Sept. 7, 1942.

Advocates public ownership of the land and public planning of its use so that a prosperous rural environment may be developed.

186. BESSEY, R. F. Resource conservation and development problems and solutions in the Columbia Basin. J. Pol. 13: 418-40. Aug. 1951.

Stresses need for a well-balanced program of development in the Columbia Basin and suitable integral organizational arrangements to carry it out.

187. BODDY, H. Columbia Basin responds to irrigation. Soil Conservation 18: 136-9. Jan. 1953.

In praise of land use methods as practiced on the Columbia Basin Project.

188. BROOKS, JAMES EUGENE. Settlement problems related to farm size in the Columbia Basin Project, Washington. 151 p. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, 1957.

Tests the hypothesis that the Federal limitations on farm size established for the Columbia Basin Project are outdated and require modification. Also examines related settlement problems.

189. BROUGH, O. L. and others. Columbia Basin Project: relative land productivity and income. 56 p. Wash. St. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. #570. Pullman, Wash.: State College of Wash., 1956.

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191. BROUGH, O. L. Economic problems of the individual farmer and his family engaged in irrigation agriculture. West. Agr. Econ. Res. Coun. Com. on the Econ. of Water Resources Devel., Water Resources and the Economic Development of the West, Report #1, Berkeley, Calif., 1953. pp. 117-128.

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192. CLAWSON, MARION. Planning for a new American frontier. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4 (11): 31-36. Nov. 1941.

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193. COLE, CHESTER F. Factors relative to settlement in the Columbia Basin Reclamation Project. Jour. Geog. pp. 1-8. Jan. 1948.

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194. FAIRBANKS, D. M. Modern pioneers get helping hand. Ext. Serv. Rev. 24: 114. June 1953.

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195. FISHER, LLOYD H. What is a minimum adequate farm income? Jour. Farm Econ. 25: 662-670. Aug. 1943.

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196. FRANKLIN, E. R., FUHRMAN, W. V. and PARRISH, B. D. Economic progress and problems of Columbia Basin Project Settlers. 46 p. Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 597. Pullman, Wash., 1959.

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197. GUTHRIE, J. A., CALHOUN, W. T. and CLAWSON, MARION. Markets and new lands; future markets for western agriculture, with particular reference to the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. 141 p. Washington: U.S. Bur. Reclam., 1942.

One of a series of reports in the Columbia Basin Joint Investigations on the development and settlement of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project in Washington. The report outlines probable trends in land development, population growth and crop and livestock production and marketing, in the "Pacific slope" States during the next 30 years.

198. HUTTON, S. M. Preparation for colonizing an inland empire. U.S. Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Era 32: 12-13. Jan. 1942.

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199. JACKSON, J. B. Working with modern pioneers. Ext. Service. Rev. 31: 35+. 1960.

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200. MILLER, K. E. Irrigation brings new life to Columbia River Basin. Crops & Soils 4: 15-17. April 1952.

Research workers seek the best farming methods for the Columbia Basin Project--a discussion of their findings.

201. OBERG, STANLEY M. Industrial potentialities of the Columbia Basin: a survey of Grant County, Wash. 147 p. Seattle, Wash.: Univ. of Wash., 1950.

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202. PUBOLS, B. H. The Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. (1941) 14: 159-166.

203. SCHWARTZ, DAVID S. Investigations of the Columbia Basin Project and their procedural significance. Jour. of Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 23: 83-86. Feb. 1947.

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A pamphlet for the new settler in the Columbia Basin Project explaining expenditures, financial arrangements and policies of credit institutions.

206. STRAUS, MURRAY A. and PARRISH, B. D. The Columbia Basin settler. 51 p. Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 566. Pullman, Wash.: State College of Wash., May 1956.

The Columbia Basin settler, his place of origin, motives for settling, education level, experience and attitudes toward farming. Attempts to set values including original financial resources, which would indicate the chance for success of a settler, and difficulties he might encounter.

207. STRAUS, MURRAY A. and PARRISH, B. D. The role of the wife in the settlement of the Columbia Basin Project. Marriage and Family Living, 20: 59-64. 1958.

Although the wife wasn't found to have made a direct economic contribution to settler success the personally supportive and complementary role in helping her husband meet the difficulties and decisions of irrigation development were considered to be of high importance.

208. STRAUS, MURRAY A. Matching farms and families in the Columbia Basin Project. 56 p. Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 588. Pullman, Wash.: State College of Wash., 1958.

Checks such items as previous experience, geographic origin, attitudes, age, wife's farm background, education and financial status of potential settler to calculate his chance of success and put him on a farm of the right type and size. Includes a series of test results of previous settlers and method of computing "success index."

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A journalistic account of the events leading up to the building of the Grand Coulee dam and starting the Columbia Basin Project.

210. TAYLOR, CARL C. Sociologists' part in planning the Columbia Basin; with discussion by H. Clawson. Am. Sociol. Rev. 11: 321-32. June 1946.

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211. THOMAS, C. F. Columbia Basin Project in transition and growth. Explosives Engineer, 32: 48-56+. March 1954.

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212. TORBERT, E. N. The Columbia Basin: studies in progress. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Polic., Rev. 4 (10): 3-9. Oct. 1941.

213. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. The Columbia River--a comprehensive department report on the development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin for review prior to submission to the Congress. 398 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1947.

214. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: character and scope. 29 p. Washington, 1941.

215. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: farm experience studies. Prob. 1. 94 p. Washington, 1942.

Covers crops and livestock, crop rotations, soil improvements, farm types, cooperative marketing, and problems of new land development.

216. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: types of farming. Prob. 2. 320 p. Washington, 1945.

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217. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: special land units. Prob. 7. 175 p. Washington, 1945.

Discusses the desirability of establishing small (less than 160 acres) land units for part-time farming and special land uses.

218. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: standards and levels of living for settlers on new irrigation projects. Prob. 9a. 48 p. Washington, 1947.

Seeks to establish a figure for a standard of living on the Columbia Basin Project, below which a settler would be dissatisfied. Locates the critical point where they will go into debt rather than sacrifice a desired level of living.

219. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: pattern of rural settlement. Prob. 10. 49 p. Washington, 1947.

Examines the advantages and disadvantages of farmers living in small communities and attempts to find the optimum type of settlement pattern for the Columbia Basin Project.

220. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin joint investigations: financial aid for settlers. 120 p. Washington, 1945.

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221. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Columbia Basin Project, soil and economic conditions. Report by B. R. Hayden and Prof. George Severance. 106 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1928.

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222. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. The Grand Coulee Dam and the Columbia Basin Reclamation Project. 48 p. Washington, 1938.

223. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Growth of agricultural processing and marketing facilities, Columbia Basin Project, Washington. 35 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1958.

The growth of marketing and industry attributable to the Columbia Basin Project. At the time 64 new plants had been built to handle crops from the project and within the last five years there had been a 267% increase in the volume of shipping within the basin.

224. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Irrigable land on the Columbia Basin Reclamation Project. 16 p. Washington, 1941.

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225. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Opportunities, responsibilities and needs in irrigation development. Development Report #2. 40 p. Ephrata, Washington, 1949.

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226. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Progress report on irrigation accomplishments, Columbia Basin Project, Washington. 32 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1958.

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227. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Reclamation--accomplishments and contributions. Report by Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service for U.S. Congress, House Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, 86th Congress, 1st session. 73 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1959.

Lists present state of Bureau of Reclamation program: projects, costs, repayments and comparison with other public works agencies.

228. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Re-study of size of farm units. Development Report #1. Ephrata, Washington. May 1948.

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Includes histories of individual settlers and the development of their land.

230. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Settlement of the Columbia Basin Reclamation Project. 22 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1945.

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231. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. The Columbia Basin Project Act. 227 p. Hearings, 77th Congress, 2d session on H.R. 6522. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1942.

232. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. The Columbia Basin Project Act. 33 p. Hearings, 78th Congress, 1st session on H.R. 339, a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to Prevent Speculation in Lands in the Columbia Basin Prospectively Irrigable by Reason of the Construction of the Grand Coulee Dam Project and to Aid Actual Settlers in Securing such Lands at the Fair Appraised Value thereof as Arid Land...", Act of May 27, 1937 (50 Stat. 208) Jan. 27, 1943. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1943.

233. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Columbia Basin (Washington) repayment problems. 16 p. Report from committee to accompany S.J. Res. 162, April 5, 1960.

234. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Soap Lake problem, Columbia Basin Project (S. 3730) and acreage limitations, Columbia Basin Project (S. 3826). 76 p. Hearings before Subcommittee, 84th Congress, 2d session, May 7, 1956. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1956.

235. U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. Army. Water resource development of the Columbia River Basin. A report by the Division Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Pacific, to the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army. Five volumes. Portland, Oregon, 1950.

Description of the major water plan of the U.S. Corps of Engineers for the water resource development of the Columbia River Basin. Supersedes the eight volume 1948 report published as House Document 531, 81st Congress, 2d session.

#### Pacific Northwest

236. CARTER, DOUGLAS BROADMORE. The relation of irrigation efficiency to the potential development of irrigated agriculture in the Pacific Northwest. 141 p. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, 1957.

The contrast of irrigation application with irrigation needs, as determined by physical factors governing potential evapo-transpiration, is used to test the efficiency of irrigation projects in the Pacific Northwest.

237. FUHRMAN, W. U. New land settlers: what they say. Land Policy Rev. 8: 22-26. 1945.

Families who settled on the Vale-Owyhee Irrigation Project in Oregon during the late 1930's name insufficient funds, inadequate equipment and the lack of practical knowledge of irrigation as the main problems a new settler on an irrigation project must face.

238. FUHRMAN, W. U. Settlers' progress, Vale-Owyhee Project, Oregon. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Berkeley, April, 1945.

An analysis of the progress of settlers on a project with very favorable development circumstances: experienced irrigation farmers, better than average finances and a high level of technical experience.

239. HEISIG, C. P., and CLAWSON, MARION. New farms on new lands; a study of the economic situation of settlement on the Vale and Owyhee Reclamation Projects, Malheur Co., Oregon. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Migration and Settlement on the Pacific Coast. Rpt. 4, 123 p., Washington, 1941.

Suggestions as to type of farming, size of farm, credit, settler selection, settlement process, and technical assistance to settlers.

240. HIGSMITH, RICHARD MORGAN. Irrigation agriculture in the Yakima Valley. 75 p. Unpublished Master's thesis, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, 1946.

Includes sections on the history of settlement, and on the effects of irrigation regarding population and urbanization.

241. HIGSMITH, RICHARD MORGAN. Irrigation in the Willamette Valley. Geog. Rev. 46: 98-110. Jan. 1956.

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242. JASNY, MARIE. Family selection on a Federal reclamation project; Tule Lake division of the Klamath Irrigation Project, Oregon-California. 88 p., (p). U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Social Res. Rpt. 5, Washington, 1938.

243. LUNNEY, HAROLD GLENN. An analysis of the economic benefits of irrigation to T in Falls county, Idaho. Unpublished Master's thesis, 98 p. Univ. of Wash., Seattle, 1953.

The effects of an irrigation project on the income of a region. An agricultural to non-agricultural benefit factor of 1.29-1.00 is derived.

244. MCKINLEY, CHARLES. Uncle Sam in the Pacific Northwest. 673 p. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press, 1952.

Comprehensive study on the work of various Federal agencies in the development and conservation of natural resources in the Pacific Northwest.

245. REUSS, C. F. and FISHER, LLOYD H. The adjustment of new settlers in the Yakima Valley, Washington. Rural Sociology Series in Population, No. 6. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. No. 397. Pullman, Washington: State College of Washington. 1941.

Study made in 1939 to determine success of former migrants of agricultural background in settling in a new environment.

246. STIVERS, HARRY ROLLINS. Relationships between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in the Pacific Northwest. 72 p. Unpublished Master's theses, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, 1951.

Examination of the degree of success achieved by the Bureau of Reclamation in its relations with local irrigation districts in enforcing the basic national reclamation policies. Several recommendations are made to achieve this objective.

247. TAYLOR, MARLOWE M. A study of capital requirements and credit experience on newly developed irrigation lands, Roza Division, Yakima Project, Washington. U.S. Dept. Inter., Bur. Reclam., Boise, Idaho, 1949.

Results of study shows that large or efficient farms are able to fill their credit needs at better terms than those on smaller, less efficient farms.

248. UMATILLA PROJECT AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, Hermiston, Oregon, 1926. Report...suggesting agricultural program for the project. Comp. for publication by Fred Bennion., R. W. Morse., and R. F. Wilbur. 47 p. Corvallis, Oregon, (1926)

249. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Irrigable acreage, size of farm and gross income per acre on several Pacific Northwest projects in 1955. Ephrata, Washington, 1956.

250. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Reclamation accomplishments, Klamath Project, Oregon-California. Washington, 1952.

Description of the project and a study to determine the indirect income generated by irrigation projects.

251. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Report on the agricultural and economic phases of the Baker Project (Oregon) of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. 97 p. Washington, D.C., 1924.

Includes discussion of the soil and land classification, land ownership and land holdings, size of farm units, and capital requirements of settlers.

252. WEEKS, DAVID. Reclamation policies in the Pacific States. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 246-258. 1931.

"A statement of a few of the outstanding features of the salient questions confronting reclamation, particularly irrigation, together with a brief account of the manner in which these are being approached in Washington, Oregon, and California."

#### Western United States

253. COSTELLO, G. R. Irrigation history and resettlement on Milk River project, Montana. U.S. Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Era 30: 136-138, 142, 170-171, 231-233. May/June, Aug. 1940.

254. FULLER, V. Acreage limitation in Federal irrigation projects with particular reference to the Central Valley of California. Jour. of Farm Econ., 31: 976-982. Nov. 1949.

Seeks a more applicable acreage limitation on Federal reclamation projects than the one that now exists: one which would preserve the social goals of the 100-acre farm with more efficient agriculture.

255. HARDING, SIDNEY T. Water in California. Palo Alto, California: N-P Press. 1960.

Recent appraisal of California's water resource development programs, its accomplishments and its goals.

256. KRISTJANSON, KRIS. Development of irrigated farms on the Mirage Flats Project. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 410. June 1951.

Knowledge of settlers' progress obtained by interviewing the entire settler population on the Mirage Flats project, Nebraska.

257. LAMBERT, J. C. The Metropolis Reclamation Project; a survey of farm, home and social conditions upon a project still in an early state of development. 30 p. Nev. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 107. Carson City, Nevada, 1925.

258. SIAGSVOLD, P. L. and MATHEWS, J. D. Some economic and social aspects of irrigation in Montana. Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 354. 1938.

259. STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Economic considerations in the formulation and repayment of California water plan projects. 145 p. Menlo Park, California, 1953.

Points out notable departures from the precedents set by Federal water resource projects, including removing the 160-acre limitation on irrigation projects and shifting more of the project costs to those who receive the greatest benefit.

260. STEWART, CLYDE E. and MYRICK, D. C. Control and use of resources in the development of irrigated farms, Buffalo Rapids and Kinsey, Montana. Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 476. Bozeman, Montana, Oct. 1951.

A study to measure the progress of settlers on irrigation projects. The Kinsey project was constructed by state rehabilitation corporations as part of a resettlement program.

261. TETREAU, E. D. Social organization in Arizona's irrigated areas. Rur. Sociol. 5: 192-205. June 1940.

Discusses effects on social organization resulting from changes in the proportioned relationship between farm owners' families and laborers' families in irrigated areas in which commercial farming is increasing.

262. TOMPKIN, J. R. and associates. Riverton-Shoshone settlers--an economic study. Wyoming Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 323. Laramie, Wyoming. 1953.

Attempts to analyze apparent weaknesses in farm organization, in enterprise combination or use of available resources. Collection of information pertaining to economic status of irrigation families and to the factors contributing to their success or failure.

263. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. An evaluation of the effect of the Carlsbad Irrigation Project on the local and national economy. Amarillo, Texas. 1951.

Uses gross value figures to calculate the amount of income from sources other than agriculture, compared with crop value. Arrives at a percentage of 6.07-1.00.

264. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Evaluation of irrigation accomplishments, Newlands Project trade area, Nevada. Region 4, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Following the pattern set by the Payette study, this study calculated an indirect income in the trading area equal to 120% of the income derived directly from agriculture.

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Again using the Payette method, an additional income of \$1.74 accrues to non-agriculture businessmen for every \$1.00 derived from agriculture.

266. VOELKER, STANLEY W. Settlers' progress on two North Dakota irrigation projects. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 369. June 1951.

Study of the Buford-Trenton and Lewis-Clark, North Dakota, irrigation projects, the latter a resettlement project set up by state rehabilitation corporations.

United States

## Alaska

267. COLVIN, H. M. Matanuska shows progress. Farming operations successful and community life of the colony well established. Wis. Agri. and Farmer 65 (18): 4, 10. Aug. 27, 1938.

268. HILLSHIRE, H. H. The vision of Utopia revised at Matanuska. Nation's Business 26 (11): 17-18, 54, 55, 56. Nov. 1938.

Quotes from several settlers who are critical of the cooperative set-up, marketing agreements, and land titles of the colony.

269. JOHNSON, HUGH A. Social costs of isolated settlement. Our Pub. Lands 5: 5+. Oct. 1955.

Maintains that the costs in providing roads, education, medical care, etc., for isolated homesteads in Alaska far exceeds the benefits gained by them.

270. LEITZELL, TED. Cabbages and commissars. Amer. Mercury 46: 1-11. Jan. 1939.

Settlement in Matanuska Valley, and its failure.

271. MATTHEWS, J. W. What lies ahead for Alaska's homesteaders. Ext. Serv. Rev. 30 (6): 133, 139. June 1959.

Problems facing Alaskan farmers and homesteaders.

272. U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. Settlement and development of Alaska. Hearings...76th Congress, 3rd session on S. 3577...May 13, 15, and 18, 1940. 254 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1940.

273. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. The problem of Alaskan development: report. 94 p. Washington, 1939.

Partial contents: Planned immigration; the basis for future settlement; and planning for settlement.

274. WALSH, JOHN, JR. Matanuska on its own. Country Gent. 107 (8): 15, 37, 38. Aug. 1937.

## Arizona

275. BANFIELD, EDWARD G. Government project. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1951.

Comes to the conclusion, based on a study of the Casa Grande project in Arizona, that group living projects fail because the formation of new institutions requires too great an investment in leadership.

276. HAYSTEAD, LADD. Goodyear farm experiments. Fortune 28: 74, 80, 86. Dec. 1943.

Account of a colony of individual farm plots turned over to young men trained in Arizona under the sponsorship of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and operated according to a cooperative plan.

277. POULTON, R. W. Farm ownership--the free enterprise way. Breeders' Gaz. 109 (2): 8, 21-23. Feb. 1944.

Explanation of the Apprentice Farmer Project on Goodyear Farms near Phoenix, Ariz.

278. STEENBERGEN, W. A. and SMITH, G. E. P. Revision and refinement of Arizona problem area map and designation of settlement areas. In Ariz. State Planning Bd. Rpts., v. II, p. 89-138 (p). Tucson, 1936.

Describes settlement areas and projects.

## California

279. BOOTH-TUCKER, F. St. G. de L. A review of the Salvation Army land colony in California. 22 p. (n.p., 1903).

The farms of the Fort Romie colony average 20 acres in size.

280. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF LAND SETTLEMENT. Final Report. June 30, 1931. 30 p. Sacramento: Calif. State Print. Off., 1931.

A report by C. W. Cleary, who was chief of the division of land settlement, and who says: "The purpose of this report is to furnish without too much detail an accurate and unbiased record of the California experience in State controlled land colonization." It covers the history of the colonies of Durham in Butte County and Delha in Merced County from the time of their establishment in 1913 and 1919 to the act of 1931 (Statutes, 1931, ch. 153), by which the colonies passed out of control of the State.

281. CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON LAND COLONIZATION AND RURAL CREDITS. Land settlement and rural credits. The need for an investigation in California. Abstract of statement of State colonization and rural credits commission, October 1915. Calif. Comm. Land Colon. and Rural Credits Circ. 1, 8 p. (Sacramento?) 1916.

282. CADY, V. M. A western experiment in land settlement. Survey 40: 684-687. 1918.

Tells how the State land settlement board of California has applied the experience of Australia to its Durham colony. Specific instances of a settler and a farm laborer are given.

283. A 45,000-acre wonderland in California. Power Farming 36 (1): 7. 1927.

An account of a development of the Sutter Basin Co. in the Sacramento Valley, which was subdivided and offered for sale to settlers.

284. HANNA, H. S. The Llano del Rio cooperative colony. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Rev. 2: 19-23. 1916.

This is a description of the cooperative colony now in process of development in the Antelope Valley, Los Angeles County, Calif. Farming is the most important single industry.

285. HINE, R. V. California's Utopian colonies. 209 p. San Marino, California: The Huntington library, 1953.

Description of the seventeen utopian colonies founded in California between 1850 and 1950. Suggests that many of the colonies failed because in attempting to be self-sufficient they failed to participate in the general economy. Other reasons cited for failure were over ambition and internal conflict.

286. HOADLEY, WALTER EVANS. A study of 170 self-resettled agricultural families, Monterey County, Calif. 170 p. Unpublished Master's thesis. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, 1940.

A study of the resettlement of a few of the thousands of migrants who moved into California during the 1930's; their states of origin, reasons for moving and success or failure in resettlement.

287. HUNT, T. E. and others. Suggestions to the settler in California. Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 210. 80 p. Berkeley, 1919.

"This circular contains statistics of the average, probable, and possible yields of important California crops, also general information regarding capital, land settlement, selection, and organization of farms, need of water, soil characteristics, marketing advantages, climate and other features..." Exp. Sta. Rec. 11. 91. 1919.

288. HUNT, T. F. Achievements of a private land settlement colony: a report of progress. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed. Rehabil., Reclam. and Recreation Proc. 1: 300-314. 1927.

Study of the Patterson colony on the San Joaquin River, California.

289. JAMIESON, S. M. A settlement of rural migrant families in the Sacramento Valley, California. Rural Sociol. 7: 49-61. March 1942.

290. JOHNSON, T. V., and ARPKE, FREDERICK. Inter-state migration and county finance in California. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Migration and Settlement on the Pacific Coast. Rpt. 10, 50 p. Berkeley, Calif., 1942.

291. LINDSAY, FORBES. The Little Land movement. Lippincotts 90: 619-622. 1912.

Tells briefly of the Little Landers, a colony near San Diego, Calif., who "have been quietly engaged in proving that one acre is as much as a man singlehanded can reduce to its utmost productivity, and that when adequately cultivated one acre is sufficient for the support of a family." Says that this venture promises "to assume the character of a substantial movement" and the "idea of 'a little land and a living' has borne fruit in the bill before Congress to establish the United States Homestead Service."

292. McWILLIAMS, CAREY. Factories in the field. The story of migratory farm labor in California. 334 p. Boston: Little, Brown, 1939.

A study of land ownership and its relation to farm labor. Ch. XII is The Land Settlements: Delhi and Durham.

293. MEAD, ELWOOD, SHAW, C. F., ADAMS, R. L., and GREGG, J. W. Colonization and rural development in California. 72 p. Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 247. Berkeley, 1922.

Contains results and conditions of Durham and Delhi land settlement communities.

294. MEAD, ELWOOD. Helping men own farms. 228 p. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1920.

"This discussion sets forth the conditions and influences which led to the passage of the Land Settlement Act in California, and explains methods and policies of planned rural development which it has brought into operation. A brief account is given of State aid to farm settlement on irrigated land in Victoria, Australia, as well as of government encouragement of small farm owning in Italy, Denmark, Holland, and the British Isles." Exp. Sta. Rec. 43: 894. 1920.

295. MEAD, ELWOOD. Settlement of the public land of the Imperial Valley. Calif. Cult. 54: 645, 658, 663. 1920.

296. MEAD, ELWOOD. The new forty-niners. Survey Graphic 47: 651-658, 702-703. 1922.

Description of the State land colonies in California. Accompanied by a plan of the Durham State Land Settlement Community Center.

297. NEWMAN, RALPH. A self-made successful colony. Pacific Rural Press 111: 161. 1926.

The story of the Gridley colony in California. The reasons for the success of this colony, settled by men who had little money and no aid from the State and Federal Governments, are the good soil, the constant, abundant, cheap water supply, and the selection of an industry with which the colonists were familiar--dairying.

298. PACKARD, WALTER E. The economic implications of the Central Valley Project. 91 p. Adcraft, Los Angeles, Calif., 1942.

Plea for family-owned and operated farms; large enough to provide an acceptable standard of living without supplemental income from outside.

299. PICKETT, J. E. Yuba County measures its future. Pacific Rural Press 139: 491. June 29, 1940.

Sketches the settlement and development by migrants of the Peach Bowl near Marysville and the assistance given by Yuba County, Calif.

300. PICKETT, J. E. One colony that succeeded. Pacific Rural Press 109: 528-529. 1925.

A popular article on Corning, in the Sacramento Valley, promoted by W. N. Woodson.

301. POLI, ADON. What has happened to Durham and Delhi? The Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics. XXII: 2, 1946.

Concerned with changes in land ownership, size of units and types of farming on the Durham and Delhi land settlement projects in California between 1924-1944. The author decides the projects were a success, with the smallness of the original units being perhaps the biggest disadvantage.

302. SCHELL, G. B. Modern land settlement. Calif. Univ. Jour. Agr. 7 (3): 3-5, 30. 1921.

Land settlement from the viewpoint of the commercial development company is discussed and the Rio Linda colony in the suburbs of Sacramento is briefly described.

303. SCHMEIDER, OSCAR. The Russian colony of Guadalupe Valley. Calif. Univ. Pub. Geog. 2: 409-422. 1928.

Discusses the emigration and colonization of the Russians, establishment of the colony, types of settlement, types of agriculture, etc.

304. SMITH, R. J. The California State land settlements at Durham and Delhi. Hilgardia 15: 399-492. Oct. 1943.

Among the topics discussed are the planning and development of the two settlements, selection of settlers, production and financial problems, and causes of failure.

305. U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Central Valley Basin--a comprehensive report on the development of the water and related resources of the Central Valley Basin for irrigation, power production, and other beneficial uses in California, and comments by the State of California and Federal Agencies. 431 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1949.

306. WATER for 40 million people: California water plan. Electrical West 117: 75-9. Aug. 1956.

Description of California's "ultimate" water plan, to serve the needs of the 40 million people expected in the state during the 21st century. The main element in the plan is an aqueduct to bring water from northern to southern California.

307. WINTHER, O. O. Colony system of southern California. Agr. Hist. 27: 94-103. June 1953.

Traces the founding, goals and social implications of several of California's colonies, particularly Anaheim and Riverside.

308. WOOSTER, S. Inside a cooperative colony. Nation 117: 378-380. 1923.

An account of the Llano cooperative colony in southern California, "an American experiment with wageless work."

#### Colorado

309. WILLARD, J. F. and GOODYKOONTZ, C. B. Experiments in Colorado colonization, 1869-1872. 483 p. Denver: Hartmann-Bruderline Co. 1926.

Concerning the German Colonization Company and the Chicago-Colorado, St. Louis-Western and Southwestern colonies.

## Florida

310. ALLABAND, W. A. The rehabilitation of families in maintenance workers' units on the Pensacola (Fla.) land-use project. U.S. Soil Conserv. Serv. Soil Conserv. 5: 108-111. Nov. 1939.

## Indiana

311. ALEXANDER, WILL W. Resettlement in Indiana. Federal agency seeks to help farmers and conserve land resources. Ind. Farmer's Guide 92 (25): 636, 655. Dec. 5, 1936.

The writer tells of the land-use and rehabilitation program of the Resettlement Administration in Indiana, mentioning the Bean Blossom Land Development Project in Brown County, the Versailles project in Ripley County, and Winamac project on the Tippecanoe River. Relocation of settlers is one of the phases of this work.

## Iowa

312. DUGGAN, R. P. A Federal resettlement project: Granger Homesteads. Catholic Univ. Amer. School of Social Work. Monog. 7, 183 p. Washington, 1937.

Studies the economic and social status of 49 homestead families before and after their occupancy of the resettlement project at Granger, Iowa.

## Kansas

313. NELSON, LOWRY. Rural resettlement. In Eldridge, Seba, and others. Development of collective enterprise. p. 243-256. Lawrence, Kansas, Univ. of Kansas Press, 1943.

## Louisiana

314. HARRISON, ROBERT W. and KOLLMORGEN, WALTER M. The place of French-speaking farmers of Southern Louisiana in future land development and reclamation projects. Journal of Land and Public Utility Econ. 22: 223-231

Questions Louisiana's search for settlers for its reclamation projects outside the state when French-speaking farmers within the state are available for resettlement.

## Minnesota

315. WASSON, C. R. The grubstake plan for the evacuation and resettlement of the inhabitants of Beltrami Island, Minnesota. Social Serv. Rev. 12: 276-297. June 1938.

316. WILSON, A. D. Settler relocation: a progress report on the "Minnesota Plan." Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 17: 102-103. Feb. 1941.

317. WILSON, A. D. Settler relocation: a description of the Minnesota plan. Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 14: 402-416. Nov. 1938.

#### Missouri

318. CHASE, STUART. From the lower depths. Free Amer. 5 (4): 3-7. Apr. 1941.

Analysis of a resettlement project at La Forge, Mo. (New Madrid County) where 100 families now form a prosperous community. A financial statement is included.

319. WILKENING, E. A., and GREGORY, C. L. Planning for family relocation. Preliminary report on procedures followed and results obtained in evacuation of the basin of the Wappapello Dam, Wayne County, Missouri. 51 p. Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 427. Columbia, 1941.

#### Montana

320. ALEXANDER, WILL W. Resettlement in Montana. Mont. Farmer 24 (3): 3, 10. Oct. 1, 1936.

Describes the progress of the Montana resettlement projects. Certain areas are being turned back to grass and after improvement will be leased to associations of stockmen. Projects include plans for the relocation and rehabilitation of settlers in the area.

321. MEAD, ELWOOD. Community small farms. Natl. Assoc. Real Estate Bds. Ann. Real Estate Pract. 1929: 421-427.

Mr Mead mentions Fairway Farms in Montana as an illustration of planned community settlement and discusses the scheme before Congress, which proposes a colony in each of 10 Southern States.

322. MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD. Development of economic opportunities in Montana for migratory and stranded families. Helena, Montana. Oct. 1939.

Includes efforts made by the state and Federal Government in the 1930's to provide for stranded families by increasing irrigated acreage.

## New Mexico

323. LOOMIS, C. P. Informal groupings in a Spanish-American village. Sociometry 4: 36-51. Feb. 1941.

El Cerrito in New Mexico, and Governmental resettlement schemes.

## North Dakota

324. JOHANSEN, J. P. One hundred new homesteads in the Red River Valley, North Dakota: a study of the resettlement and rehabilitation of farm families. 50 p. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 304. Fargo, 1941.

U.S. Farm Security Administration cooperating.

## Ohio

325. KINGUS, A. R. War relocation of subsistence farmers to areas of farm labor needs in Ohio. 24 p. Ohio State Dept. Rural Econ. & Rural Social. Mimeog. Bul. 161. Columbus, 1942.

Controlled movement of people from the comparatively unproductive areas of eastern Kentucky to aid in meeting the farm labor need in Ohio. The program included recruitment, transportation, some training and instruction, and placement of workers in farm-labor jobs.

## Oregon

326. ARPKE, FREDERICK. Land-use control in the urban fringe of Portland, Oregon. Jour. Land and Pub. Util. Econ. 18: 468-480. Nov. 1942.

Description of the Portland region, general features of the land-use pattern, the governmental framework, and outline of a remedial program.

327. BAKER, V. W. An area plan for land use--Clatsop County, Oregon. 57 p. Berkeley, Calif., U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1940.

328. BAKER, V. W. and MUMFORD, D. C. Land settlement in the Willamette Valley with special reference to Benton County, Oregon. 56 p. Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 407. Corvallis, 1942.

A back-to-the-land movement may be expected after the war, and it is urged that it be directed to some extent.

329. BELL, R. E., SMITH, J. W., and DESCHAMPS, RAY. A reconnaissance plan for land and water use in Josephine County, Oregon. 42 p. Berkeley, Calif., U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1940.

330. MOORE, J. C. A land use study of Coos Co., Oregon. 39 p. Portland, Oregon. U.S. Resettlement Admin. Region XI, 1937.

A suggested plan of land use which might make possible an increased rural population.

331. OREGON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. Report, January 23-25, 1924. 78 p. Oreg. Agr. Col. Bul. 393. Corvallis, 1924.

The land settlement and land reclamation committee's report on pp. 60-63 includes recommendations for more accurate information for the prospective settler, land inventory, better method for utilizing logged-off lands, complete soil and agricultural surveys of all proposed reclamation projects prior to their construction, and other recommendations toward giving incoming settlers "a fair deal and a real opportunity for success."

332. OREGON STATE PLANNING BOARD. Oregon looks ahead. 93 p. Portland, 1938.

Economic resources and opportunities in Oregon, including possibilities for land development and settlement.

333. OREGON STATE PLANNING BOARD. Present and potential land development in Oregon through flood control, drainage and irrigation. 221 p. Portland, 1938.

334. OREGON STATE PLANNING BOARD. A second report on the Willamette Valley Project outlining a regional plan for development of the Willamette drainage basin. 161 p. Portland, 1937.

335. REYNOLDS, R. E. A land use study of Tillamook County, Oregon. 46 p. Portland, Oregon, U.S. Resettlement Admin., Region XI, 1937.

336. SOLIDERS' homes and Oregon resources. Commonwealth Rev. Univ. Oregon 3: 43-47. 1918.

Favors the plan put forward by Secretary Lane to settle returned soldiers on the land.

#### Rhode Island

337. ASADORIAN, A. A. Recent resettlement in rural Rhode Island. 51 p. R.I. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 293. Kingston, 1944.

A study to ascertain the characteristics of a post-depression rural migration in Rhode Island.

## South Dakota

338. JOHANSEN, J. P. Immigration settlements and social organization in South Dakota. 63 p. S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 313. Brookings, 1937.

Contains an account of the establishment and development of immigration settlements in South Dakota.

## Tennessee

339. ALLRED, C. E. and others. Possibility of relocating farmers near Watts Bar Reservoir. 76 p. Tenn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Rural Res. Ser. Monog. 131. Knoxville, 1941.

## Texas

340. BEATY, L. R. A new start for 36 farm families. Prog. Farmer. Tex. Ed. 59 (2): 12. Feb. 1944.

A 5600-acre Zavala County spinach farm was made into farm homes for landless families with the help of the Farm Security Administration.

## Utah

341. ARRINGTON, L. J. Orderville, Utah: A pioneer Mormon experiment in economic organization. 44 p. Utah Agr. Col. Monog. Ser. 2. Logan, 1954.

The history of the United Order, established in 1875 at Orderville, Utah, which lasted more than a decade with a communal mode of living requiring mutual cooperation and assistance.

342. NELSON, LOWRY. The Mormon village; a pattern and technique of land settlement. 296 p. Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah Press, 1952.

A description of the Mormon village as a settlement type and its importance, as a form of community building, which resulted in successful Mormon colonization.

## Washington

343. CLEVINGER, WOODROW REXFORD. The western Washington Cascades; a study of migration and mountain settlement. 355 p. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Seattle: Univ. of Washington, 1955.

A comprehensive geographic study of habitat, economy and society in the Cascade Mountains of Western Washington

344. GARRISON, WILLIAM L. The benefits of rural roads to rural property; experimental measurements of geographic relationships between rural roads and location utility in three Washington counties with reference to the location of agriculture and rural non-farm residences, together with comments on aspects of road finance and tax assessment problems. 107 p. Part IV of Allocation of Road and Street Costs. Washington State Council for Highway Research, Seattle, 1956.

Attempts to calculate that portion of the value of farm lands that can be attributed to the quality of the rural roads serving the area.

345. HEISIG, C. P. Settlement experience and opportunities on cut-over lands of western Washington. 56 p. Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 399. Pullman, 1941.

Among the topics discussed are land available for settlement, place of origin and characteristics of settlers, farms and incomes with a section on living conditions including housing, and resources and development.

346. HYNNING, C. J. State conservation of resources. 116 p. Washington, U.S. Natl. Resources Com., 1939.

Touches upon State programs for settling veterans after World War I and upon land classification.

347. LANDERHOLM, E. F., and BELL, R. E. A reconnaissance land use classification of Grays Harbor County, Washington. 17 p. Portland Oregon, U.S. Resettlement Admin., Region 11, 1936.

348. LANDIS, P. H. After three years; a restudy of the social and economic adjustment of a group of drought migrants. 36 p. Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 407. 1941.

Results of interviews with 129 out of an original group of 227 families who had migrated to Washington from dust bowl states and who had been first interviewed over three years before, shortly after their arrival.

349. REUSS, C. F., and FISHER, L. H. New settlers in Yakima Valley. 47 p. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Migration and Settlement on the Pacific Coast. Rpt. 8. Washington, 1941.

Study made in 1939 to determine success of former migrants of agricultural background in settling in a new environment.

350. TIFFANY, R. K. State reclamation in Washington. Amer. Soc. Civil. Engin. Proc. 53: 913-923. 1927.

The writer tells the history of reclamation-and-land-settlement legislation and projects in Washington, including the soldier settlement near White Bluffs and Hanford and the Columbia Basin project.

351. U.S. NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. Puget Sound Region; war and post-war development. 160 p. Washington, 1943.

Agricultural land use and possibilities of extending crop land and opening up new farms included. The need for planned land settlement is noted.

352. UPCHURCH, M. L. Problems and institutional factors affecting land use in a Northwest county. 92 p. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1942.

The county studied is Coos County, Oregon.

#### Wisconsin

353. CLARK, N. M. Again the wilderness. Country Gent. 110 (4): 19, 44-45. April 1940.

The resettlement of families, taxation and zoning are discussed, with illustrations of specific experience in Clark, Oneida, and Marinette Counties, Wis.

354. HENDERSON, SIDNEY. An experiment in forest-farm resettlement. Journal of Land & Public Utility Econ. 22: 10-21, Feb. 1946.

Examines a Resettlement Administration project, Drumund Forest Community in northern Wisconsin, nine years after its establishment and shows where the program has succeeded or failed. After an analysis discusses how the money might have been better spent.

355 HENDERSON, SIDNEY, and UPCHURCH, M. L. Relocation of manpower and zoning. Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 19: 3-17. Feb. 1943.

Deals with the present favorable possibilities for removing non-conforming users from Wisconsin's zoned rural lands, and relocating them in more productive agricultural areas or making them available for employment in war industries.

356. JOHNSON, V. W., HENDERSON, SIDNEY, and MARSHALL, J. H. A land program for Forest County, Wisconsin, based on an analysis of land use problems. 112 p. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 687. Washington, 1939.

Has a section on settler relocation programs.

357. KIRKPATRICK, E. L. Needed standards of living for rural resettlement. 62 p. Madison, Wisconsin. Rural rehabilitation div., Resettlement Administration, May 1936.

The concluding paragraph of the study states that "The study points to the need of attention to minimum standards below which the families should not be allowed to go in the resettlement program in order to prevent planned developments from becoming set at too low levels for community, state and national well-being."

358. ROWLANDS, W. A. A plan for the relocation of isolated settlers from the restricted use districts in zoned counties in Wisconsin. 12 p. Madison: Univ. Wis. Col. Agr., 1937.

#### Wyoming

359. WILLARD, R. E. Land use adjustment: the basis of rehabilitation; as illustrated by the Spring Creek Area, Wyoming. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 1 (3): 21-25. Sept./Oct. 1938.

Foreign Countries

## Argentina

360. IMMIGRATION of settlers in Argentina. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 70: 758-759. June 5, 1939.

Introduction into Argentina of 300 families of agricultural workers from Czechoslovakia by a private settlement agent led the Argentine Government to issue a Decree on March 20, 1939.

361. FLURY, L. An agrarian plan to redeem the Chaqueno Indian. B. Indig. 19: (4): 199, 201. Dec. 1959.

Land settlement in Argentina.

## Asia

362. LASKER, BRUNO. Asia on the move: population pressure, migration and resettlement in eastern Asia under the influence of want and war. 207 p. New York: H. Holt & Co. 1947.

Migration is an instrument of equalization and with proper planning can raise the level of living of all Asia. Asian migration is studied in detail along with prospects for the future.

## Australia

363. BOWMAN, ROBERT G. Prospects of settlement in Australia. 103 p. Baltimore, 1941.

Calculates that Australia could readily support 15-20 million people and that the present population is inadequate for the proper development of the country.

364. ROBERTS, STEPHEN HENRY. History of Australian land settlement (1788-1920). 427 p. Melbourne: Macmillan & Co. Ltd., in association with Melbourne Univ. Press, 1924.

## Brazil

365. BRAZILIAN agricultural resettlement program. Pan Amer. Union. Bul. 75: 371, 374. June 1941.

366. DOZIER, C. L. Northern Parana<sup>1</sup>, Brazil; an example of organized regional development. *Geog. Rev.* 46: 318-33. July 1956.

367. PLATT, RAYE R. Settlement possibilities in the drought region of Northeastern Brazil. 26 p. New York, 1939.

#### Canada

368. DAWSON, C. A. Group settlement--ethnic communities in Western Canada. 395 p. Toronto: Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 1936.

Group settlements of the Doukhobors, Mennonites, Mormons, German Catholics and French Canadians in Western Canada.

369. DYCK, D. and LAWRENCE, F. Relocation adjustments of farm families. *Econ. Annal.* 30 (1): 1-12. Feb. 1960.

Relocation after expropriation of lands in New Brunswick.

370. GOSSELIN, A. and BOUCHER, G. P. Settlement problems in Northern New Brunswick. Ottawa, Canada: Dept. of Gr. Pub. 764. 1944.

371. INFIELD, H. F. Cooperative farming in Saskatchewan. In: *Year-book of Agr. Cooperation*, London. 1947.

Cooperative farms set up in Saskatchewan are motivated by three needs: economic security, adequate social contacts, and land for returning veterans.

372. MACDONALD, NORMAN. Canada, 1763-1841, immigration and resettlement; the administration of the imperial land regulations. 577 p. London: Longmans, 1939.

#### Central America

373. McBRIDE, GEORGE M. and McBRIDE, MERLE A. Possible Central American zones for settlement of refugees. 64 p. Los Angeles, 1939.

Covers Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and British Honduras as possible places for settlement.

#### Ceylon

374. FARMER, B. H. Pioneer peasant colonization in Ceylon; a study in Asian agrarian problems. 387 p. London, New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1957.

A study of recent efforts by the government of Ceylon to encourage peasant settlement in the island's dry zone.

375. FARMER, B. H. Peasant colonization in Ceylon. Pacific Affairs, pp. 389-98. Dec. 1952.

A discussion of modern resettlement in the dry zone of Ceylon.

### China

376. HSIANG, C. Y. Mountain economy in Szechuan. Pacific Aff. 14: 448-462. Dec. 1941.

Suggests a method of colonization which "means resettlement and rehabilitation."

### Costa Rica

377. THOMAS, F. J. Green pastures in the jungle. Americas 2, 12 (3): 24-26. March 1960.

Quaker settlement in Costa Rica.

378. WAIBEL, LEO. Costa Rica, the natural and historical conditions of settlement and possibilities for further white colonization. 26 p. New York, 1939.

### Finland

379. MEAD, W. R. Cold farm in Finland; resettlement of Finland's displaced farmers. Geog. Rev. 41: 529-43. Oct. 1951.

The resettlement of nearly 35,000 Finnish farmers after territory was ceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1944. By 1951 all had found new holdings; description of one sample area of agricultural colonization.

### Ghana

380. DAMONGO, C. A. L. The Frafra farmer moves south. Ghana Farmer 3 (3): 91-92. Aug. 1959.

Resettlement.

### Great Britain

381. JONES, M. On Selsey Dill (where ninety-six families are banded together in two adjoining land settlements). New Statesman 43: 723-4. June 21, 1952.

The present day disposition of British cooperative settlements established in 1934 to resettle unemployed industrial workers and miners on the land. Decides that despite the cooperative nature of the projects repeated failures still leaves only the best farmers on the land.

382. REPORT of the Committee on Enquiry into Land Settlement. Commissioner for the Special Areas. 158 p. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939.

Land settlement projects undertaken for unemployed men by various land settling societies, in England and Wales.

### Iraq

383. ADAMS, WARREN EDWARD. The land development program in Iraq, with special reference to the Dujaila Settlement, 1945-1954. 326 p. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, 1955.

Description of Iraq's attempt at an integrated land settlement program.

384. FISK, B. Dujaila: Iraq's pilot project for land settlement. Econ. Geog. 28: 343-54. Oct. 1952.

Five larger projects are planned if Dujaila proves a success, which it shows every indication of doing. Description of the first six years of the project.

### Israel

385. INFELD, HENRIK F. Cooperation in resettlement and rural rehabilitation. Applied Anthro. 7 (3): 1-7. 1948.

Discussion of the Zionist Kvutza resettlement program in Palestine and the Saskatchewan cooperative farms, both embodying a trend toward rural self-rehabilitation.

386. INFELD, HENRIK F. Cooperative living in Palestine. 192 p. New York: Dryden Press, 1944.

Detailed description of the successful Kvutza resettlement program established in Palestine in the early 1900's.

## Middle East

387. ALLEN, HAROLD BROUGHTEN. Rural reconstruction in action; experience in the Near and Middle East. 204 p. Ithaca, New York: Cornell Univ. Press, 1953.

Step by step description of a rural reconstruction program, illustrated by actual programs in a number of Mid-Eastern countries. Farm and home practices, recreation, schools and technology are some of the topics covered.

## New Guinea

388. BOWMAN, ROBERT G. Prospects for settlement in northeastern New Guinea. 153 p. Iowa City, 1947.

## New Zealand

389. BOWMAN, ROBERT G. Prospects of land settlement in New Zealand. 98 p. Baltimore, 1941.

## Nigeria

390. BUCHANAN, K. Internal colonization in Nigeria (review article). Geog. Rev. 43: 416-18. July 1953.

Discussion of the various resettlement programs in Nigeria.

391. HUNT, E. O. W. An experiment in resettlement. 33 p. Kaduna: Gov. Printer. 1951.

Report on an agricultural development and resettlement project on uninhabited land in Northern Nigeria. Settlers were taught farming methods and self-help techniques to raise their educational and standard-of-living level.

392. NASH, T. A. M. The Anchau rural development and settlement scheme. H.M.S.O. London, 1948.

A program to eradicate sleeping sickness from a section of Nigeria by resettling 60,000 people into a fly-free corridor. Emphasizes the importance of taking culture into account in resettlement.

## Paraguay

393. HACK, H. Primavera, a communal settlement of immigrants in Paraguay. R.E.M.P. Bulletin. (314): 75-87. July/Dec. 1958.

The present situation of a settlement containing Hutterites, a group which immigrated to Paraguay after being forced out of Germany.

## Philippine Islands

394. ODELL, L. H. New land resettlement program for Mindanao. Far East Survey 8 (6): 69-70. March 15, 1939.

Notes the release of P200,000 as an emergency allocation for organization work in the Mindanao Resettlement Project, and the establishment of a new Government corporation with P20,000 capital, known as the National Land Resettlement Projects Administration.

## Puerto Rico

395. BIG SETTLEMENT project for Puerto Rico. U.S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6 (7): 27. Feb. 14, 1942.

Suggests that Puerto Rico may be the scene of the largest land-utilization and resettlement program even contemplated in the Western Hemisphere. The project would establish 300 model settlements through the islands, each having a complete community center. The program is designed to resettle 150,000 families on farms which would be sold to individuals on a 1-year loan basis.

396. HARTMAN, CARL. Land for Puerto Ricans. Nation 153: 221-222. Sept. 13, 1941.

A plan for the redistribution of corporate land holdings in Puerto Rico.

## Rhodesia

397. AFTER the floods at Kariba: sealing the dam and resettling Africans. Illus. Lond. N. 233: 1047-9. Dec. 13, 1958.

The resettlement of 29,000 Africans forced from land flooded by construction of the Kariba dam on the Zambezi River in Rhodesia.

398. THOMSON, H. H. Peasant farming project in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. Community Development Bulletin 2 (3): 48-51. June 1951.

A scheme of cooperative agricultural development aiming at a minimum of necessary instruction and tools.

#### Syria

400. FOHS, JULIUS F. Development and land settlement potentialities of Syria and Iraq. 73 p. Houston, 1943. 1946 revision, 44 p.

401. LEWIS, N. N. The frontier of settlement in Syria, 1900-1950. Int. Aff., Jan. 1955, pp. 48-60.

Peasant colonization and the settlement of nomads against a background of a long period of depopulation in Syria.

#### Uganda

402. PURSEGLOVE, J. W. Kigezi resettlement. Journal of African Admin. 111 (1): 13-21.

A "non-forced" resettlement scheme in Uganda which succeeded in convincing people it was in their own interest to move out of a crowded area--after which resettlement took place very easily.

#### U.S.S.R.

403. TREADGOLD, DONALD W. The great Siberian migration; government and peasant in resettlement from emancipation to the First World War. 278 p. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1957.

#### Venezuela

404. RUDOLPH, WILLIAM E. Settlement conditions in Venezuela with particular reference to the highlands of Lara, Falcon and adjacent Zulia. 67 p. Larchmont, 1943.

## COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL RESETTLEMENT

405. BATTEN, T. R. Communities and their development: an introductory study with special reference to the tropics. 248 p. London: Oxford Univ. Press. 1957.

A study of community development programs as carried out by various government and voluntary agencies.

406. KEESING, FELIX M., HAMMOND, BLODWIN & McALLISTER, B. A case study of industrial resettlement: Milpitas, California. Human Organization 14: 15-20. 1955.

Initial report on the movement of industry into a small town.

407. KEESING, FELIX M., SIEGEL, BERNARD J. and HAMMOND, BLODWIN. Industrial resettlement and community relations; Milpitas, California. In Social Anthropology and Industry: Some Exploratory Workpapers. Palo Alto, California: Stanford Univ., pp. 27-44. 1957.

A case study of the resettlement of industry in a rural community; the movement of the Ford Motor Company's giant Western Assembly Plant from Richmond into Milpitas, California (1952 population: @ 700) Effects on the community and the industry.

408. LOOMIS, C. P. The development of planned rural communities. Rural Sociol. 3: 385-409. Dec. 1938.

Compares social activities of families on new resettlement projects with those in communities of previous residence.

409. LOOMIS, C. P. Rebuilding American community life. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 5: 311-324. June 1940.

Discusses attempts on the part of the Federal Government to establish new communities, and the relation of certain Federal agencies to communities.

410. TERPENNING, W. A. Can we build a community? Rur. Amer. 14: 6-8. April 1936.

Opportunity of the U.S. Resettlement Administration to promote the growth of superior rural community organisms.

411. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Farm Security Administration. Greenbelt communities. 17 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1940.

General description of building the three greenbelt towns of Greenbelt, Maryland, Greenhills, Ohio, and Greendale, Wisconsin. Goals, methods, finances and achievements.

412. WARNER, GEORGE A. Greenbelt: the cooperative community. New York, 1954.

413. RICHARDSON, F. L. W., JR. Community resettlement in a depressed coal region. Appl. Anthro. 1 (1): 24-53 (p). Oct./Dec. 1941.

414. RICHARDSON, F. L. W. and SHELDON, RICHARD. Community Resettlement in a depressed coal region III. Applied Anthrop. 7 (4): 1-27. 1948.

Group organization in an old company coal town is described to show how specific knowledge of human relations in the old communities should be used to guide administration in the planning of new ones.

## FORCED RESETTLEMENT

Japanese-American Relocation in World War II

415. BARNHART, EDWARD NORTON. Japanese-American evacuation and re-settlement; catalog of material in the general library. 177 p. Berkeley, Univ. of Calif., General library, 1958.

Pertinent documents, papers, letters, etc., relating to the Japanese-American war relocation are brought together, put in folders and given titles. A bibliography of the University of California collection.

416. BOGARDUS, E. S. Relocation centers as planned communities. Sociol. and Social Res. 28: 218-234. Jan./Feb. 1944.

417. BROWN, G. GORDON. War Relocation Authority, Gila River Project, Rivers, Arizona: Community Analysis Section, May 12-July 4, 1945, Final Report. Applied Anthropol. 4 (4): 1-48. 1943.

Final report of a series of 39 covering various aspects of the Gila River relocation center for Japanese-Americans.

418. DISGUISED blessing. Newsweek 52: 23. Dec. 29, 1958.

Discussion of several good effects of the wartime Japanese-American relocation program: the breaking up of ghettos (Little Tokyos of San Francisco and Los Angeles), emancipation of women and a better acceptance of Japanese-Americans as equal citizens.

419. EASTMAN, ELIZABETH. Japanese in the United States. Japanese-American problems: developments during the first session of the 78th Congress; the new segregation program. Interpreter Releases 20: 235-253. Aug. 30, 1943.

420. EMBREE, JOHN. Dealing with the Japanese. Applied Anthropol. 2 (2): 37-41. 1943.

Modes of employment, anxieties, attitudes, etc. of Japanese in war relocation centers.

421. FISHER, G. M. Japanese colony: success story. Survey Graphic 32: 41-43, 58-59 Feb. 1943.

The story of Fred Wada's successful colony in Wasatch County, Utah.

422. JACKMAN, N. R. Collective protest in relocation centers. *Am. J. Sociol.* 63: 264-72. Nov. 1957.

Types and degrees of intensity of protests by Japanese-Americans in war relocation centers. Includes short discussion of entire relocation program.

423. LUOMALA, KATHERINE. Research and the records of the War Relocation Authority. *Applied Anthro.* 7: 23-32. 1948.

The documents, reports and filed materials of the U.S. War Relocation Authority and where to find them.

424. MYER, D. S. Relocating a farm population. *U.S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev.* 14: 100-101. July 1943.

Resettlement of farmers and farm workers of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast.

425. POIL, A. and ENGSTRAND, W. M. Japanese on the West Coast (abstract). *Geog. Rev.* 36: 422-3. July 1946.

Attempts to answer the question: how many of the Japanese-Americans evacuated from the Pacific Coast during World War II would return to their homes, and once there, how would they readjust? Notes that a year after the evacuation order was rescinded less than one-half of those concerned have returned to the West Coast and Japanese-American land holdings there have dropped to one-quarter of the pre-war total.

426. RICE, RICHARD BREWER. The Manzanar War Relocation Center. 84 p. Unpublished Master's thesis, Berkeley: Univ. of Calif., 1947.

Gives background for the entire war relocation program, then discusses one center in detail.

427. SMITH, E. R. Resettlement of Japanese-Americans. *Far East Surv.* 18: 117-18. May 18, 1949.

Reviews the problems Japanese-Americans had to face on returning to the West Coast, such as loss of land and jobs, and the progress they have made in such areas as better social acceptance.

428. SPICER, EDWARD H. The use of Social Scientists by the War Relocation Authority. *Applied Anthro.* 5 (2): 16-36. 1946.

The use of social scientists in the role of Community Analyst eased the resettlement problem by focusing the administration's attention on human elements and acting as a mediator between administration and the Japanese-Americans.

429. TENBROEK, J., BARNHART, E. N. and MATSON, F. W. Prejudice, war and the constitution. 408 p. Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press. 1954.

Japanese-American evacuation and resettlement.

430. THOMAS, DOROTHY S., KIKUCHI, CHARLES and SAKODA, JAMES. The salvage. 637 p. Vol. 2 of a series. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press. 1952.

Study of that part of the Japanese-American group evacuated during the war whose status in America was improved through dispersal and resettlement in the East and Midwest.

431. THOMAS, DOROTHY S. and NISHIMOTO, R. The spoilage. 388 p. Vol. 1 of a series. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press. 1946.

The first volume in a three volume work dealing with the wartime evacuation, detention, segregation and resettlement of the Japanese-American minority on the West Coast. Analysis of that portion of the group who gave up American citizenship following the relocation experience.

432. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. War Relocation Authority. Community Government in war relocation centers. 103 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1946.

Attempts at making the relocation centers self-contained economic and social units with their own community governments.

433. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. War Relocation Authority. Impounded people: Japanese-Americans in the relocation centers. 239 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off. 1946.

Experiences of the Japanese-Americans during the entire relocation program. Covers all the relocation centers involved.

434. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. War Relocation Authority Reports:

First Quarterly Report, Mar 18-June 30, 1942.	35 p.
Second Quarterly Report, Jul 1-Sept 30, 1942.	81 p.
Semi-annual Report, Jan. 1-June 30, 1943.	50 p.
Semi-annual Report, July 1-Dec. 31, 1943(4)	90 p.
Semi-annual Report, Jan. 1-June 30, 1944.	67 p.
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Semi-annual Report, Jan. 1-June 30, 1945.	67 p.
Semi-annual Report, July 1-Dec. 31, 1945(6)	46 p.
Myths and Facts about Japanese-Americans, 1945.	45 p.

All Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., date indicated.

435. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. Evacuated people; a quantitative description. 200 p. U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1946.

436. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. War Relocation Authority--a story in human conservation. 212 p. Washington: U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1946.

A summing up of the Japanese-American war relocation program from the inception of the idea to the termination of the program.

437. WAX, R. H. Twelve years later, an analysis of field experience. Am. J. Sociol. 63: 133-42. Sept. 1957.

Experiences as a field worker in the Japanese-American Relocation centers of Gila, Arizona and Tule Lake, California.

438. WAX, R. H. Destruction of a democratic impulse: an exemplification of certain problems of a benevolent dictatorship. Human Organ. 12 (1): 11-21. 1953.

The U.S. War Relocation Authority was studied to gauge people's reaction to a form of dictatorship. Decided that where freedom wasn't allowed community interest was non-existent.

#### Refugee Resettlement

439. BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Refugee settlement in the Dominican Republic. 410 p. Washington, 1942.

Part I deals with the refugee problem in general, Part II with the history and present economic conditions of the Dominican Republic, and Part III with the immediate problems of the Sosua Colony, with special consideration given to possible money crops, the condition of existing industries and the problem of establishing new ones.

440. CONRAD, JOSEPH W. The settlement of refugees. 319 p. Unpublished Master's thesis. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif., 1943.

Attempts to estimate the number of refugees in the world before the war plus refugees which would result from World War II. The settlement problem and possible areas which could meet it.

441. DIMOCK, M. E. Foreign experience with migration for settlement. Social Serv. Rev. 14: 469-480. Sept. 1940.

Discussion of the methods adopted in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay for the settlement of immigrants on the land, with a description of the Dominican Republic plan to settle 100,000 homeless refugees in that country.

442. HADSEL, W. N. Can Europe's refugees find new homes? Foreign Policy Rpts. 19: 110-119. Aug. 1, 1943.

Includes prospects for resettlement in Europe and plans for new settlement abroad.

443. PRICE, A. GRENFELL. Refugee settlement in the tropics. Foreign Affairs 18: 659-70. July 1940.

Largely a summary of the book, White Settlement in the Tropics, with some additional notes on the specific relation of the white settlement problem to refugees.

444. PROUDFOOT, MALCOLM JARVIS. European refugees: 1939-1952; a study in forced population movement. 542 p. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern Univ. Press, 1956.

A one-volume study of the three phases of the refugee problem: military, U.N.R.R.A. and International Refugee Organization.

445. REFUGEE ECONOMIC CORPORATION, NEW YORK. Quest for settlement; summaries of selected economic and geographic reports on settlement possibilities for European immigrants. Refugee Economic Corporation, New York, 1948. 82 p.

This report makes a country by country study of possible areas for refugee resettlement, giving estimated capacity to absorb them in each case.

446. STOESSINGER, JOHN GEORGE. The refugee and the world community. 239 p. Minneapolis: The Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1956.

The world refugee problem and the work of the International Refugee Organization. Following the dissolution of the I.R.O. the work of the various agencies which replaced it is examined.

447. VERNANT, JACQUES. The refugee in the post-war world. 827 p. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1953.

A very thorough study of refugees; mainly a country by country analysis of the refugee situation with the attendant social, economic and administrative problems.

#### Urban Relocation

448. CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY. Memorandum on relocation: Chicago Housing Authority experience. Chicago, 1948.

Operations and techniques of the Chicago Housing Authority in the relocation of 190 families occupying the site of Dearborn Homes, an urban redevelopment project.

449. CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION. A report on relocation, population, and housing. Report #2. Staff report of the Chicago Plan Commission. 26 p. Chicago, 1956.

Reviews experiences of Chicago and other cities in the operation of relocation programs connected with slum clearance, highway preparation and other urban renewal activity.

450. FEDERAL HOUSING COMMISSION. 221 relocation housing. 4 p. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C., 1957.

A small leaflet explaining Section 221 of the National Housing Act which gives the most favorable financial terms available under the Act to families displaced by urban renewal or other Government activities.

451. GANS, HERBERT J. The human implications of current redevelopment and economic planning. Journal of the Am. Inst. of Planners. Feb. 1959, pp. 15-25.

A plea for more care in redevelopment and relocation planning, citing as an example the economic, social and psychological costs borne by displaced neighborhoods, which are frequently greater than the benefits gained by the new projects.

452. MELTZER, JACK. Relocation of families displaced in urban redevelopment: experience in Chicago. In Woodbury, Urban Redevelopment: Problems and Practices. 525 p. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1953, pp. 405-409.

Description of the relocation of families from clearance sites and the administrative organization necessary.

453. MORNINGSIDES HEIGHTS INC., NEW YORK CITY. Relocation: critical phase of development. 16 p. Morningside Heights Inc., New York City, Oct. 1957.

"If the act of building new housing for some drives others into even more intolerable living conditions than they knew previously the entire effort is open to question." p. 16. How Morningside Gardens met the relocation problem.

454. NEW YORK CITY PLANNING COMMISSION. Tenant relocation report. 79 p. City Planning Com., The City of New York, 1954.

Report of a commission set up to study the relocation problem caused by public housing, urban redevelopment and other public improvements. Covers the ability of displaced families to find other housing and the effects of racial prejudice on relocation.

455. PANUCH, J. ANTHONY. Relocation in New York City. 46 p. Special report to Mayor Robert E. Wagner, Office of the Mayor, New York City, New York, 1959.

Concludes that a central relocation bureau is not the answer to the relocation problem; suggests the adoption of uniform treatment by the various agencies of the relocatees who now get payments varying from \$100.00 to \$450.00 as moving allowances. Also urges a tenants "bill of rights" to insure proper treatment.

456. REYNOLDS, HARRY W. Relocation is not a numbers game. The American City, 71: 171-174. Oct. 1956.

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457. ROBERTS, ROSAMOND G. 3,000 families move to make way for Stuyvesant town, a story of Tenant Relocation Bureau. New York: James Felt & Co., Inc., Feb. 1946.

The Bureau's operations, listing of vacancies, financial payments to tenants, etc., in the nine months it took to clear the site.

458. U.S. HOUSING AUTHORITY. Relocation of site occupants. U.S. Housing Administration Bul. No. 10. June 30, 1938, revision April 3, 1941.

Bulletin on policy and procedures for the relocation of site occupants.

## MIGRATION AND LABOR MOBILITY

459. ADAMS, LEONARD PALMER and ARONSON, R. L. Workers and industrial change; a case study of labor mobility. Cornell studies in industrial and labor relations. 209 p. Vol. 8. Ithaca, New York: Cornell, 1957.

460. APPLETON, J. B. Migration and economic opportunity in the Pacific Northwest. *Geog. Rev.* 31: 46-62. Jan. 1941.

461. BACHMURA, F. T. Man-land equalization through migration. *Am. Econ. R.* 49: 1004-17, Dec. 1959.

Possible solution to the low-farm-income problem by means of encouraging unsubsidized migration.

462. BAKER, O. E. Rural-urban migration and the national welfare. *Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann.* 23 (2): 59-126. 1933.

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463. BAKKE, E. WIGHT and others. Labor mobility and economic opportunity. The Tech. Press of Mass. Inst. of Tech. and John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1954.

A collection of essays on labor mobility by leading scholars in the field.

464. BELL, R. E. The immigration of farm families into Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. 6 p. Washington, U.S. Resettlement Admin., Land Utilization Div., Land Use Planning sect., 1937.

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466. BIANCHARD, JOHN. Caravans to the Northwest. 123 p. Boston: Houghton, 1940.

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468. BOGUE, DONALD J. A methodological study of migration and labor mobility in Michigan and Ohio in 1947. 100 p. Oxford, Ohio, Scripps Foundation, Miami Univ., 1952.

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470. DELANEY, G. P. What are they doing about migration? Amer. Federationist 61: 20-21. March 1954.

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475. HOBBS, ALBERT HOYT. Differentials in internal migration. 122 p. Philadelphia, 1942.

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476. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Migration problems. Internatl. Labour Rev. 36: 721-741. Dec. 1937.

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