## DEPARTTMENT OF THE INITMEDR

## INFORMATIOI SERVICE

BUREMI OF RHCTAMATION
Region I - Boise, Idaho

FOR RHMASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1947.
BOISE, Idaho. - Irrigation history will be written on February 14 in the Yakima Valley of south central Washington when the applo-producing Tieton Division becomes the first Federal Reclamation project in the Nation completely to repar its entire construction costs.

For on that date, and with ceremonies befitting the event, farmers of the Tieton will hand to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug a check for \$19,630.98the final payment due the Bureau of Reclamation for constructing their irrigation works. With the check, $\$ 3,597,479$ will have been returned to the Federal Treasury.

The Tieton accomplishment is expected to draw national attention. Its repayr ment record will become the number one object lesson when supporters of reclamation developnent throughout the West wish to point out thet Federal Reclamation projects are sound national investments. Other Bureau of Reclamation projects in the Northwest also have excellent records - nost have paid every cent due - but none have been in operation long enough to complete payment of their obligations.

Since 1910, when the first irrigation water slowly fingered out over the newly-cleared Tieton lands, the Morthwest has been enriched by $\$ 157,085,358$ in Tieton-produced crops. This new wealth, almost all of it from land that was formerly sagebrush and bunch grass, represents 45 times the Federal investment in the irrigation works.

In 1946 alone, crops grown on the Tieton Division grossed $\$ 18,326,004$, an average of $\$ 751.19$ per acre for the 24,400 acres under cultivation. Orops prorril
on the Tieton were many and varied, but the mainstay of production in 1946, as in years past, was apples. A total of 13,450 acres was devoted to apple orchards in 1946. They produced 275,785,212 pounds valued at $\$ 13,099,750 \ldots \$ 973.96$ an acre.

Knowing that their land was good, if by nothing else than the luxuriance of the sagebrush which covered it, Yakima groups began promoting the Tieton as early as 1896. Original atternpts to finence the development with private money or local efforts failed, but the promoters would not give up.

In 1902 the Bureau of Reclamation was organized and the local interests lost. little time in persuading this neophyte organization to investigate their pet project. The Bureau's findings were so favorable that the Tieton was one of the first projects to be constructed in the West.

The important moment came in 1906 when Bureau engineers, their tents pitched in the sagebrush, ordered construction begun. Delays were orcountered, but the first irrigation water began its infiltration of the desert in 1910. The storage and other facilities were completed in 1912.

The new settlers who flocked to the area were a varicd and colorful lot. They included Yale groduates, lawyers, former school teachers, and other types of professional people from alnost every state in the Nation.

Like the development of most new areas, early life on the Tieton was far from a pienic. Wany of the newcomers lived in tents and one-room shacks. Dust storms often hid the sun for days at a time.

Today Tieton orchards are the pride of the Yakima Valley. Their famous product is known the world around. In the spring a lacework of apple blossoms stretches across the irregular countryside. In the fall the scent of apples pervades the air for miles.

People from all parts of the Northwest, gathered in Yakina on February 14,
will honor the Tieton old-timers who made the project possible. To citizens of other than the Yakina area, the celebration also will have another significance.

For the 1,300 -odd Tieton farmers have given Prineville, Pendleton, Kennewick, Ephrata, Boise, Kalispell, and Pocatello a potent argument for the Reclamation developments which they believe should come to their areas. Veterans setting on the Tulelake lands near Klamath Falls or on the Columbia Basin Project perhaps will see in the Tieton's development a prediction of their own future.

Besides Secretarr Krug, the Tieton "Pay-off Party" will be attended by a group of other dignitaries. Governor Mon C. Wallgren of Washington will be the toastmaster at the banquet to which he has invited the governors of all other Northwest states.

Comissioner of Reclamation Micheel W. Straus aay att mad the affair. Robert W. Sawyer, president of the ITational Reclamation Association, top Regional officials of the Bureau, and Senators Harry Cain and Warren Magnuson and Congressmen Hal Folnes and Walt Horan also have been invited.

Two radio networks have asked to carry the official ceremonies and a bevy of correspondents representing national magazines and press associations also will be on hand to cover the event.

Back in Washington, a Tieton Delicious apple will be placed on the desk of every congressman with a note fron the Washington ste.te delegation pointing out that Reclamation developnents pay their own way. Evesy traveler passing through Yakina on trains and planes will also be the richer bre a golden Delicious.

Plans for the cclebration are being handled by a committee of Tieton farmers assisted by the Yakin. Chamber of Comerce.

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 INFORMATION SERVICEBUTEAT CF RECLAITATION
REGION I - BOISE, IDAHO
RELEASE AFTER I P.I., P.S.T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1947.
ROZA DIVISION LANDS TO PE ODEITED FOR HOMESTEADS
YAIIIKA, Wash. -- Seventeen hundred acres of irrigated farm lands in
Washington's famed Yarima Valley will be oponed on April 1 for homestead entry by veterans of Torld War II under the Reclamation Frogram, Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug announced today. Effective today, the Bureau of Reclamation is taking applications for the new land, he said.

Qualified war veterans -- both men and women -- who file applications by 2 p.m. on April 1 will have an equal chance for farms. They will be awarded to qualified entrymen whose names are publicly drawn by lot from a bowl at a date to be set later. The farms will cost the winners only the Government homestead fee and irrigation construction charges. The latter may be repaid over a 40-year period, interest free.

The land is part of more than 2,500 acres of public lands of the Roza Division of the Yakima Project which will be opened for homesteading as rapidly as the Bureau of Reclamation can complete irrigation facilities nov under construction.
" With irrigation, this land is rich and will grow a variety of crops," Secretary Krug said. "Roza Division land, similar to that being opened, grew crops averaging ${ }^{\$} 203$ per acre in value in 1946. We aris happy that land which has such good prospects can now be made available for homesteading, Te
shall push ahead with more Reclamation construction as rapidly as appropriations and other factors will allow in an effort to make more irrigated farms available."

Secretary Krug, here to attend the Tieton "Paymoff" celebration, said that the new farms are not unlike those upon which Tieton oldtimers settled back in 1910. Today the Tieton is completely paid up-- every cent spent by the Bureau of Reclamation to bring water to Tieton farms has been roturnod to the Federal treas ry.

Sixtioen of tho $2 ?$ new farms to bo oponod this spring on the Roza Division woro fully or part dovolopod on a lease basis durine tho war, Project Superintondent David De Ball explainod. Tin remainirg l2 units are lowlands, covorod with sagobrush. The units vary in sizo from approximatoly 40 to 100 irrigablo acres each.

Only applications of World War II vetorans who have at loast 90 days sorvico will do considorod for tho first 90 dajs aftor tho land is opened to entry. Copios of tho public notice announcing tho opening can bo obtainod from tho Suporintondont, Yakima Projoct, Fodoral Building, Yakima, Washington. Sovoral thousand copies of tho public notico aro boing mailod today to porsons who had proviously requostod thom. An application blank is attachod to oach copy of tho public notico.

Appliostions rocoivod prior to 2 p.me, April l, will bo considored as simultanoously filod and the applicants from among this group who qualify will havo an oqual chance for tho land. The choico will bo dotormincd by a public drawing, similar to tho way entrymon wero seloctod last Docomber on tho Klamath Projoct in Orogon and California, and early this month on the Hoart Mountain Division of Shoshono Project in Wyoming.

To qualify, veterans must meet certain minimum roquiroments. A board of oxaminors composed of local peoplo familiar with sottlemont probloms on tho
now land vill determine whether the applicents are qualified. In general, applicants must havo two years of farm experionce, \$3,000 in liquid capital or assots or crodit usable in dovolopment of an irrigatod farm, good charactor and industry, and the physical ability to do tho roquired farm work. Also, applicants musj moot tho principal qualifications of tho Fodoral homestond laws. Thoy miast bo 21 yoars of age or hoad of a family (oxceptions are provided in the case of votorans), bo citizons of tho United Statos or havo doclarod thoir intention to bocomo citizons, own not moro than 160 ncros of land in tho Unitod Statos (cortain oxcoptions allowod) and must inot havo oxhaustod thoir homostond rights.

Tho local oxamining board consisting of Enmot J. MoFonsa, Jr., Roprosontativo of votorans' organizations, and Cocil C. Clarle, of Folima, and Suporintondont Ball, will roviow tho applications for confomanco vith ruquiremonts.

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## INFORMATION SERVICE

BUREAU DF RECLAMATION
Region I - Bojise, Idaho

FOR BETEASE to PM's THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1947.
The irrigated acreage of eastorn Washington would be crebled and the installed hydroelectric power capacity increased five-fold under the Department of the Interior's comprehensive plan for the development of water and land resources of the Columbia River drainage basin. The report, prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, was made public last week.

Potential irrigation and multiplo-purpose projects in a long range plan would involve increasing the irrigated area by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, and providing additional installed power capacity totaling about 5 million kilowatts (exclusive of proposed power developments on that section of the Columbia forming the boundary between Oregon and Washington). Slack-water navigation up the Snake River to Lewiston is also outlined in the document.

Most of the potential acreage of new irrigated lands lies in the Columbia Bas in Project, which embraces $1,029,000$ acres. Approximately 230,000 acres of irrigable lands lie in the Yakima, Wenatchee, and lower Snake River Basins, and about 267,200 acres in the Horse Heaven area, south of Prosser. A supplemental water supply also is proposed for the 73,000 acres included within projects in the Yakima Valley. Pumping will be required to serve more than 90 percent of the new land acreage in eastern Washington.

Fuiture needs will govern development of hydroelectric potentialities, which in the aggregate are extremely large. Of the additional generating capacity which may be installed, about 80 percent is on the main stem of the Columbia and virtually all of the remainder is on the Snake.

As the Bureau advances its planning investigations, projects other than those listed may be included and some now named may be eliminated. Considerable additional study is necessary on most of the proposed developments.

Main Stem of the Columbia. - Thirty-one thousand acres can be irrigated from the main stem of the Columbia River in addition to the Columbia Basin Project. One proposal embraces a number of separate tracts, totaling 15,000 acres, along Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, behind Grand Coulee Dam, which can be served by pump lifts averaging 250 to 300 feet from that body of water.

The second proposal, of equal size, involves lands which can be served by canals from the Foster Creek Dar, a structure proposed prinarily for power production on the Columbia below Coulee Dam. About 13,600 acres of the land lie in the lower reaches of the Okanogan Valley. Approximately 1,400 acres would be irrigated by gravity on Bridgeport Bar, the left bank of the Columbia.

A comprehensive plan for full development of the power resources of the main stem of the Columbia includes construction of six dams in eastern Washington above Pasco, and the development of upstream storage. Two of the deris, Grand Coulee and Rock Island, have been constructed, but the full generating capacities have not yet been installed in the powerhouses. The four dams yet to be built are, in downstream order: Foster Creek, 1,024,000 kilowatts; Chelan, 475,000; Rocky Reach, 380,000; and Priest Rapids, 720,000.

The Eorse Heaven Unit of the Umatilla Repids Project would involve irrigation of about 127, 200 acres of new land in Washington, lying adjacent to the river west of the proposech Vicilary $D_{\text {am }}$. The area would be served by pumping. The Roosovelt Project, consisting of 1,500 acres in the vicinity of Roosevelt, Washington, would be irrigated by purping from the reservoir behind the proposed John Day Rapids $D_{a m}$, on the main stem of the Columbia.

Okanogan River Basin. - An estimated 2,000 acres of land suitable for 3

## irrigation along the Okanogan River may be irrigated by the installation of

 individual or community power plents.Methow River Basin. - About l,000 acres of new land can be developed in the Methow River Basin, the report states.

Chelan River Basin. - In the Chelan River Basin about 2,900 acres at the lower end of Lake Chelan appear to be susceptible to irrigation. All of the new acreage would have to be supplied by pumping from the lake. The areas include 2,000 acres in the Howard Tlat Irrigation District, 250 acres in Knapp's Coulee, and 650 acres along the lelre shore.

Wenatchce River Basin. - The Venatchee River Basin has unused water resources wilich afford suostantial opportunities for future irrigation and power developments. The rost anbitious plan for expansion of irrigation is included in the proposal of the Greater Tenatchee Irrigation District. The plan contemplated the irrigation of 29,053 ecres through a canal system heading in Lake Wenatchee. The low cost of power for pumping, resulting from the construction of large power dams on the Columbia River, may well make it more desirable to irrigate the lands in the project by direct purping from the Colurnbia.

Yakima River Bosin. - Fuller use of waters in the Yakima Valley will involve an extension of about 131,000 acres in the irrigated acreage, the provision of a supolemental water supply for 73,000 acres currently irrigated, flood control measures, and moderatc increases in hydroelectric production. The Roza Division is to be enlarged to its full 72,000 acres.

Seventeen thousand acres of new land are to be brought under irrigation in the Kennewick Division of the Yakima Project. The other prospective new land developnents are within the Yakima Indian Reservation. They consist of the Klickitat Division of 28,000 acres, the Satus Unit No. 3 of 7,500 acres (already authorized for construction by the Office of Indian Affairs), and an
additional 8,500 acres in the Wapato Indian Project. In addition, supplemental water would be provided for 15,700 acres along Ahtanum Creek and for 57,000 acres situated elsewhere in the valley.

Plans for development of hydroelectric power with waters of the Yakima River include installation of a 12,000-kilowatt plant, by the Bureau of Reclemation, on the main canal of the Roza Division, a plant of similar size at Chandler on the Kennewick Project, and construction of two plants, having installed capacities of 41,600 and 25,000 kilowatts, by the Office of Indien Affairs, on a diversion canal from the Klickitat River to the Yakima Valley. Elimination of floods which occur in the Yakima Valley at intervals of 5 to 6 years would be eliminated under plans being considered.

Minor Tributaries. - A number of lesser tributaries of the Columbia present possibilities for future development. These include the following acreages of new land: Kettle River, 7,000; Hall Creek, 4,000; Sanpoil River, 1,000; Nespelem River, 4,000; and Entiat River, 800.

Main Stem of the Snake. - Future development along the lower Snake River would involve an increase in irrigated acreage, establishment of slack-water navigation to Lewiston, and installation of large hydroelectric plants.

More than 127,000 acres might be irrigated from reservoirs created by dams to. bo built by the War Department, 29,000 acres of which are within the Columbia Basin Project. The dams in addition to creating slack-water for navigation and heads for power plants, would reduce the pumping lifts required to reach the greater part of the irrigable lands.

The bulk of the potential new irrigable acreage is in Eureka Flats in Walla Walla County on the divide between the Snake and Touchet Rivers. In a gross area there of about 170,000 acres, it is estinated that 86,500 are suited for irrigated agriculture. Low-lying areas scattered along the Snake River in

34 separate tracts, with a total area of 11,800 acres, are within relatively easy pumping lifts from pools of the authorized series of dams.

Power installations on the lower Snake are under consideration. Preliminary data indicate the capacities might be: Gage Island, 231,000; ionumental, 172,500; Iittle Goose, 262,500; and Granite Point, 216,000. Regulated minimum flow in the Snake would be provided by upstream dams, the Kooskia on the Clearwater River, and Fells Canyon and Tolf Creek on the Snake.

Walla Walla River Basin. - Through construction of Wickersham and Blue Creek Storage Projects on Will Creek, a tributary of the Walla Nalla River, 12,400 acres of inadequately irrigated land could be served through the Nalla Walla Project. The Dayton Project on the Touchet River, a tributary of the Walla Walla, would be provided with a supplemental water supply for 6,000 acres and a full supply for 2,500 acres, through construction of a reservoir on the East Fork, four miles above Dayton.

Klickitat River Basin. - Within the KIickitat Basin, enlargement of the existing main canal and extending; it to intercept the Vest Fork of the rliclitat River would make a full supply of water available for the Glenwood Project, involving 13,000 acres of new land and 7,000 acres, which suffer shortages. East of the Klickitat Basin, the Upper Forse Feaven Project, embracing about 140,000 acres, would $D e$ irrigated by gravity diversions from the Klickitat and Cispus Rivers.

Spolane Rivor Basin. - Through a rescrvoir at Enavillo on the Coeur d'Alene Rivor in Idaho, the firm capacity of power plants on tho Spokane River would be increased from 60,000 to $153,400 \mathrm{kilowatts}$.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 

## INFORMATION SERVICE

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Region I - Boise, Idaho

FOR RELEASE to Ms of SUNDAY, APRIU 20, 1947.
BOISE, Idaho. - Farmers on the 15 Federal Reclamation projects in the Pacific Northwest in 1946 produced crops valued at $\$ 210,337,163$ - a record high R. J. Newell, Regional Director for the Bureau of Reclamation, said here today.

The 1346 returns from the $1,839,435$ acres under cultivation on the developments exceeded the 1945 total value by $\$ 20,416,509$, Mr. Newell said. The cumulative value of crops produced on the projects in the Northwest since water was first delivered by the Federal Bureau in 1907 exceeds $2 \frac{1}{4}$ billion dollars, he declared.

The average per-acre return on Bureau projects in the Northwest in 1946 also was at a record high - \$114.35. The previous peak was reached in 1945, when the average per-acre value was $\$ 106.98$.

Here again we have a graphic demonstration of the value of Federal reclamadion, " Mr. Newell said. "The new wealth in crops produced in the single year of 1946 on this land--once largely unproductive sagebrush waste--exceeds by nearly one-third the national investment in irrigation works on Northwest projects which are delivering water.

Mr. Newell said that the Bureau of Reclamation had expended at the end of the fiscal year about approximately $\$ 146,000,000$ in projects providing irrigation service. An additional \$189,000,000 had been invested in the Columbia Basin Project, on which irrigation has not yet been initiated.

The final crop returns were received this week by the Regional office from projects in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana. They show that the
small Okanogan Project had the highest per-acre return of all Federally irrigated areas in the Northwest, $\$ 707.67$, followed by the large Yakima Project, which showed a per-acre return of $\$ 217.44$.

The Federal projects embrace 2,073,154 acres of irrigable land, of which 1,838,144 were actually irrigated. By far the largest part of the acreage under cultivation was devoted to vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, hay and forage, and seed, the reports show.

The three projects with the largest crop values in the Northwest were: Minidoka and Upper Snake River area, southeastern Idaho, 1,019,738 irrigable acres, gross value, $\$ 87,168,478$; Yakima, eastern Washington, 426,666 irrigable acres, gross value, $\$ 76,056,840$; and Boise, southwestern Idaho, 325,21l irrigable acres, gross value, $\$ 25,187,698$.

All but three of the 15 projects showed an increase in gross values over 1945 returns. These were Bitterroot, Montana; Yakima, Vashington; and Owyhee (Idaho-Oregon). The major increase was on the Minidoka Project and in the Upper Snake River areas where crops in 1946 vere valued at $\$ 87,168,478$, as compared with $\$ 69,332,534$, the preceding year.

The net acreage under cultivation and the gross and per-acre crop values of the various projects are as follows:

Idaho
Boise
Minidoka
Rathdrum Prairie
(Post Falls Unit)
$\frac{\text { Idaho-Oregon }}{\text { Owyhee }}$
Owyhee

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in } \frac{\frac{\text { Culet }}{\text { Cultivation }}}{\text { (acres) }} \\
& \text { 286,818 } \\
& \text { 349,087 } \\
& 704 \\
& \frac{\text { Gross }}{\text { Crop }} \\
& \$ 25,187,698 \\
& \text { 87,168,478 } \\
& \text { 22,343 } \\
& \text { \$ } 87.82 \\
& 91.84 \\
& 31.72 \\
& \text { 104,926 } \\
& \text { 10,007,871 } \\
& 95.38 \\
& 7.312 \\
& \text { 48,105 } \\
& \text { 226,393 } \\
& 30.96
\end{aligned}
$$

Oregon
Baker
Burnt River
Deschutes

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { wht } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stanfield Irrigation Dist. Umatilla East \& West | 5,069 | 228,204 | 45.02 |
| Division | 12,724 | 575,388 | 45.22 |
| Vale | 31,715 | 2,415,094 | 76.15 |
| Westiand Irrigation Dist. | 3.933 | 158,167 | 40.22 |
| Hashington |  |  |  |
| Okanogan | 3,966 | 2,806,600 | 707.67 |
| Yakima | 349,789 | 76,056,840 | 217.44 |
| Western Hontana |  |  |  |
| Bitterroot | 16,500 | 554,886 | 33.63 |
| Frenchtown | 3,496 | 152,819 | 43.71 |

## DEPARTMMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## INFORMATION SERVICE

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Region I - Boise, Idaho
FOR REIEASE to PMs of TEURSDAY, MAY 15, 1947.
BOISE, Idaho. - The far-reaching benefits of irrigation in the West are graphically demonstrated in the Twin Falls-Minidoka-Gooding area in southeastern Idaho, where the transformation of the desert into fertile farms has created $\$ 130,000,000$ in property values and more than $\$ 63,000,000$ per year in pay rolls and sales, a Bureau of Eeclamation study reveals.

According to R. J. Newell, Regional Firector, the area, which now embraces 675,000 acres of irrigated land but which without irrigation would have remained part of the surrounding desert, supports 1,600 business enterprises, provides job-s for approximately 26,000 persons on the farms and in nearby cities and towns.

He said that the population of this section of the Snake River plain had increased from 5,735 in 1900 (when 48,000 acres had already been brought under irrigation) to 84,000 in 1940. The standard of living within the counties of the area range from 9 to 35 percent higher than the national average.
"From the Nation-wide point of view, the results of reclamation development in the Twin-Fallsminidokamooding section also are highly significant, "Mr. Newell declared. "Through the farm activity and.related business which has been created, the area provides steady employment for 13,000 persons in other parts of the country. Lacking production of many essentials within the area, residents contribute substantially to the support of industries in the Middle West and East. by purchase of commodities manufactured there."

The study was made to emphasize the potential local and national benefits that will accrue from the Bureau of Reclamation's comprehensive plan for the
development of land and water resources of the Columbia River and tributaries. The plan includes 238 potential projects which would bring under irrigation 3,840,000 acres of land, provide supplemental water for $1,520,000$ acres suffering periodic shortages, make available $10,500,000$ kilowatts of hydroelectric power capacity, and create benefits in flood control, navigation, recreation, and pollution abatement.
"Without irrigation the Twin Falls-Minidoka-Gooding section of the Snake River Valley would have remained as unproductive and desolate as the sagebrush-covered land nearby, which provides only scanty foed for cattle and passing bands of sheep, Mr. Newell said, "The only inhabitants would be a few ranchers, some section hands tending the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and possibly a few people serving travelers on trunk automobile highwas. The economic development which has taken place in the area thus may be fairly credited to the development of its irrigated lands."

The desert which confronted the first settlors in this area has bocn converted into a great oasis of fortile farms and thriving cities and towns. The total income in the area from crops and livestock in 1940 was $\$ 22,699,000$, and the value added by manufacture of these products was $\$ 2,000,000$. The new wealth created amounts to $\$ 37$ per irrigated acre and $\$ 294$ per person.

The part of the new weal th which enters trade channels through the hands of the seed merchant, the automobilc salesman, the doctor, and the like continues to turn over in further transactions of those individuals. Readily available dollar volumes of farm business expenses and the sales and pay rolls of retail, wholesale, and manufacturing concerns totalod $\$ 63,700,000$ in 1940. This is equal to approximately $\$ 94$ per acre and $\$ 758$ per person. The total volume of business transactions, however, was unquestionably much greater because that involved in many service enterprises and in the business of railronds and public utilities are not included.

Investment in private property for producing farm and manufactured products and for serving and housing the population of the area in 1940 totaled $\$ 130,000,000$, of which investment in farm property constituted 46 percent; urban private property, 25; railroads, 19; and utilities, 10 percent. The total investment represents a valuc of $\$ 193$ per irrigated acre, and $\$ 1,548$ per capita.

National benefits are not fully reflected in the wealth created in the irrigated area. The population of the section, with a better-than-average lovel of living, is an inportant narket for a large number of manufactured articles, the production of which creates employment in other sections of the country.

For the Nation as a whole, one person is engased in manufacturing, mining, forestry, and fishery for each 11.4 porsons. Residents of the Twin Falls-MinidoknGooding area unquestionably purchasc average amounts of products of these industries, and so provide employment for about one worker in these industrics for each 11.4 persons in the area, or a total of more than 7,000 workers. Inasmuch as 1,000 persons within the area are omployed in these industries, at least 6,000 such workers arc employed elsewherc to produce commodities consumed on the farns or in the citics and towns.

Moreover, throughout the Nation as a whole 1.2 persons are engaged in service occupations such as grocers, doctors, and lawyers, for each one employed in industries. It seens not unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that at least 7,000 service workers elsewhere in the Nation are indirectly dependent on purchases in the Twin Falls-Minidoka-Gooding area. A total of more than 13,000 persons are thus employed elsewhere, or about one person for each two employed in all types of activity within the area.
"In view of the changes which residents have seen brought about in the desert within their lifetine, it is not surprising that a part of the Twin Falls-MinidokaGooding area has been naned "Magic Valley", Mr. Newell pointed out.

