

IOWA

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FARM TENANCY STUDY COMPLETED

State Planning Board's Farm Tenancy Committee to Release Findings.
By Wayne Sprague, Research Assistant,
Iowa State Planning Board

Years ago in Iowa such terms as "farm tenancy," "soil exploitation," and "land speculation," were heard among students of agriculture, experiment station speakers, and agricultural experts. But their application seemed so remote to the individual farmer and so "theoretical" that the actual dirt farmer considered the problems connected with them as entirely apart from the everyday economic and social problems affecting his life.

Gradually a realization began to take root in the minds of farm leaders that there exists a definite relation between a growing decline in farm owner operation and soil fertility; between shifting farm families and a lack of interest in churches, schools and community life; between certain kinds of farm management and impoverishment of tenant farmers.

When a steadily mounting percentage of farms changed every year from the status of owner operated to tenant operated until a total of over 50% of all the farms in Iowa were tenant operated

in 1936 the need for study to determine the probable causes became increasingly evident. Tenancy increased in every type of farming area from 1925 to 1934. At the present time virtually three-fifths of all Iowa's farm land is operated by tenants.

TENANCY IN IOWA

The Tenancy Committee has completed its task. The facts are being assembled and evaluated. It is now the duty of every one concerned to know these facts and to make his voice heard to the end that remedies for the evils may be found. Much can be corrected by educational methods. The rest requires legislative action.

This is not a healthy condition and if allowed to continue to grow along present directions would seriously jeopardize the future wellbeing of the people and the state. In an effort to get the true facts before the public Governor Kraschel asked the State Planning Board to conduct an inquiry into farm tenancy conditions. In the fall

of 1937 a Farm Tenancy Committee composed of farmers and businessmen having a special interest in the subject was appointed by the Governor to direct the study. This committee, under the leadership of F.K. Hawley of Laurens, formulated a plan that gave every farmer, every landlord, and every other interested person in Iowa an opportunity to express his views on the problem of farm tenancy.

Meetings were held in every county. The widest possible publicity was given each meeting. Attendance was very satisfactory. A questionnaire was circulated and each person urged to set down his answers to the questions. These questions are believed to cover in a thorough way the major problems of farm tenancy and this method of investigation was used to prevent too great deviation from the subjects. Four thousand questionnaires were returned in addition to many hundreds of individual expressions. These in combination with the facts brought to light at the county hearings enabled the committee to summarize the whole findings and from this summary to draft a series of recommendations.

When the report and recommendations, including any minority reports, are presented to the Governor and the General Assembly through the State Planning Board, the Farm Tenancy Committee will have brought to successful completion an arduous task and will cease to exist as such.

The recommendations of the committee will have the widest possible publicity. The people of Iowa should acquaint themselves with and pass judgment on these recommendations. Whether or not permanent good comes from the efforts of this committee depends on the interest taken by the citizens of the state and on the voicing of their sentiments through their state legislators. Every one should read and study this report.

ACRES IN IOWA FARMS	34,000,000	NUMBER OF FARM UNITS	215,000
OPERATED BY TENANTS	20,000,000	OPERATED BY TENANTS	110,000
OPERATED BY OWNERS	14,000,000	OPERATED BY OWNERS	105,000

A minority report has been prepared by those who held a different viewpoint from the majority. Thus every phase of the subject is ably presented for the use of those who have the authority to translate into action the findings of this group.

The committee recommendations are designed to promote desired accomplishments deemed of major importance in alleviating the trend toward tenancy and in improving the conditions for those already there. Recommended measures to encourage farm ownership include: A tax on capital gains from land sales, protection of the farm operator's tenure in poor crop years, revision of foreclosure procedure, abolition of deficiency judgments, further study of taxation on farm lands, and a resolution on a national farm program.

Measures to improve landlord-tenant relationships include: Automatic continuation of year-to-year leases, minimum period of notice for termination, compensation for unexhausted improvements, compensation for damage, arbitration provisions, limiting landlord's lien, and the use of equitable lease forms.

SAC CITY MOVES AHEAD.

"Sac City is among the smaller group of cities in Iowa that have established planning boards.

"According to the Sac Sun 'the board has now been in operation for some months. While there are many difficulties in the way of carrying out the things the board would like to carry out, an important observation is that the planning board has already shown its worth in a big way, and will continue to be a good influence as an official body that has authority to do things.'

"The function of these boards, in most instances, is to formulate a plan for civic development over a period of years. The thought back of this is that in this manner a sane yearly program of civic development may be carried on without losing sight of the total cost of these projects to the taxpayers. At the same time the danger of allowing the city to remain at a standstill is averted."

---Harlan Tribune

RESETTLEMENT PROJECT SOUGHT FOR CHARITON BASIN AREA.

The People of the Chariton Basin Counties have made Notable Advances In Checking Declining Land Values Through Liming Programs, Reforestation and Flood Control. They now Propose to Tackle a Social Problem.

An Editorial From the Daily Iowegian
By J.M.Beck, Editor, Centerville, Iowa

One of the most critical stages of the Chariton River Basin demonstration program has been reached. It has been not so difficult a matter to work out lime projects, establish health units, and get soil erosion control under way. These were things in which people directly interested would give cooperation.

But now we are battling with the problem of providing means for some hundreds of families in Appanoose County to become self supporting instead of being dependent upon relief. We are trying to find some phase of subsistence farming to supplement income from the mines or other commercial or industrial work. Here it is believed that we need considerable acreage, rather than the limited amount in such projects as at Granger. Our soil is not so productive, and we need to have these small farms large enough so that those living on them can in case of future needs so develop and intensify them that they can make their living from the farms.

The first problem is to find some plan by which those who wish to go onto small farms can be financed. Certain government agencies can give aid. But it is important that the farm buyer be not so burdened with obligations that he will find it problematical whether he can meet them or not.

There are other problems to be met before the goal of attainment is reached but the most important thing we would like to do right now is to impress on the minds of the people of Centerville and other towns in Appanoose County that a crisis faces them and their future welfare.

Unless we find a way for families in this territory to become self supporting we face two alternatives. We will have them on our hands ultimately as public charges, requiring an enormous contribution locally for relief, as it is not conceivable that state and federal governments will indefinitely assume the burden in almost its entirety, or these families will move away for employment elsewhere. What we want is to keep them here and find a means for their self support. These small farms look like the answer.

The farms must be sufficiently large to enable families to make a reasonable living after they have paid for the land since there is no way of guaranteeing a continuation of part-time employment in any locality and especially in a mining community the time may come when the part-time farmer will be a full-time farmer. The land must be improved and proper cropping methods studied. Some corn and other grain, an alfalfa patch, some pasture, a few cows, pigs, chickens and perhaps some sheep, will make families near self-supporting and if they can get some other employment they will get along very well.

First, however, the farms must be provided and the families installed on them. A fine start has been made through the interest of the local planning organizations. But this movement must enlist the interest of everyone.

A petition has been presented to the Iowa State Planning Board asking that organization and Governor Kraschel to seek Federal aid in making available low interest funds to finance small subsistence type farms in Appanoose County.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN GETS A COLLEGE DEGREE

Is Accorded Its Rightful Place In Modern Economic Planning

Part-time or subsistence farming is not a new idea. It is a practice which in "the good old days" was common in all our smaller cities and towns and even in the suburbs of larger cities. Subsistence farming is nothing more nor less than the grown up version of the old-fashioned "kitchen garden" of our parents and grandparents. Many families used to keep one or two dozen hens to translate the table scraps into fresh eggs and furnish an occasional Sunday dinner.

A family cow was considered a necessity. If pasture was not available in the immediate neighborhood Bossy was led to grass by some ambitious youngster who assembled the community herd each morning and returned it to its several owners each evening for a nominal fee of so much per cow per month.

Even a pig or two was not beyond the realm of possibility where neighbors were like-minded. A young shoat was secured from a farmer in the early spring and in his small personal quarters grew and thrived all summer. When cold weather arrived he became "meat on the table," preserved for winter use by various well-known methods, a material aid to the family budget.

And the garden itself: From the time the first young radishes were pulled, there was a special occasion when each growing vegetable reached the useful stage. A high point was the day when new potatoes could be "grappled" from

the patch of blooming plants to be combined with tender young green peas fresh from the vines to form the nucleus of a delicious meal. At the end of the growing season there was always a harvest of matured vegetables to be put away in bins safe from the frost for winter needs.

And the whole family had a hand in the task of providing the living, each according to his strength.

Often there was a surplus of some produce which could be sold to augment the cash income.

And if a seasonal loss of income occurred the effect was scarcely discernable on the table at meal time.

All this is to say that subsistence farming is not a new idea. It is a very old one with a new name. It has been tested under most practical conditions. It will work.

And as the figures in the boxed quotation from the Daily Iowegian indicate this better way of living can be made available to the families most in need

of it at no greater cost than we are now paying for relief.

Iowa has always been a prairie state. We have no great forests--only scattered woodlands. These woodlands provide beauty in our landscape. They decrease soil erosion. They are essential in the conservation of wildlife.

Yet we have reduced them by three or four million acres since the first settlement in Iowa.

SUBSISTENCE VERSUS RELIEF

"During the last five years approximately \$3,000,000 of state and federal monies have been expended in the Chariton Basin Counties each year by various welfare groups. From 100 to 200 families have been continuously on relief in each county during this period.

"The money expended for relief would have set up each one of these families in a subsistence homestead. Let us work for the adoption of a plan which will put an end to this continuous expense and at the same time bring about a tremendous social and economic gain to the whole area."

---Iowegian, Centerville.

PLANNING A BETTER COMMUNITY

Community planning is nothing more nor less than the common endeavor of the people residing in a community to make that community a better place in which to live, a better place in which to work and a better place in which to play. One or more of these objectives touches the life of each individual in the community.

There is nothing mysterious about planning. Communities have always done a certain amount of it and in the light of later developments have often had to do it over.

The pioneers who established cities and towns in the beginning of settlement had no conception of present day population needs.

They didn't have such problems as housing, traffic control, sanitation, water supply, recreation and the many other problems that vex and perplex today's planners. Many of the features of a former day have been replaced and forgotten, generally without regret. Progress has sometimes been delayed but rarely denied, each new generation insisting on its right to discard outgrown and outmoded usages.

The early town planners built, and built well, according to their needs and lights. New inventions, however, brought problems of which the early builders did not even dream. The automobile alone has brought a multitude of changes in every day living. People can live farther apart. They can live in one neighborhood and work in another. Enlightenment in the broad field of public health and its relation to hous-

ing and sanitation has opened up an entirely new realm of thought regarding the relation of the individual to the community.

Community planning is not a new idea. It is simply putting an old idea to a better use. The inspiration of planning is its promise of creating the opportunity for better living. We seek to control by it the course of future events. For individuals this cannot be done. Who can determine whether he will surely be alive at any future time? For communities it is more nearly possible. Succeeding generations carry on and each prepares the way for the generation it produces, safeguarding so far as possible the traditions and ideals which have been tested and found good. This is longtime planning. It is what we must do for posterity.

PLANNING BOOKLET ISSUED

A 37 page booklet intended to serve as a guide to communities interested in getting under way an organized effort in community planning has been issued by the Iowa State Planning Board.

A section is devoted to organization and procedure, another to suggestions for studies and surveys.

An appendix contains copies of the City Planning Commission law and the Municipal Zoning law.

This booklet, "Planning a Better Community," will be distributed free to those interested in the subject while copies are available.

We would not think of building a house without first preparing a plan. We would not consider adding a single room to the house we may now have without first determining its limits, how we propose to get into it from the older portion, where its windows should be located to secure maximum service, how best to make it blend with the older structure to give a pleasing appearance -- these and other considerations.

Why should we not consider with at least equal seriousness each addition to the structure of the community in which we live? It is not necessary to demolish the old structure in order to have the benefits of a new one. It is necessary only to remodel as we dis-

cover and define the need in order to enjoy the benefits of modern living. It is desirable that we add to the present structure such improvements as we feel the need for and can afford.

It is desirable that whatever we do is in accordance with a plan, well considered and with regard for the needs and the rights of all.

How shall we approach community planning? This question has as many different answers as there are different communities. Certain fundamentals, however, apply to all.

There are things that need doing in every community, and in practically every case their accomplishment is aided by cooperation with the constituted officials and assurance to them of community backing.

There are, of course, some things that public officers cannot do. Promotion and protection of aesthetic values, for example, do not come under the jurisdiction of authority, yet have an important influence on the amount of pleasure we derive from living in our cities and towns.

In undertaking to do a better job of serving the community via the community

planning route let us appreciate the force of cooperation and the power of praise to produce greater accomplishments than a whole edition of criticism. In short, let us recognize human nature as a factor.

Community planning is the proper coordination of all phases of civic development, to the end that community growth may be orderly and adequate, without duplication or wasted effort. If the greatest benefit is to be realized from the doing, then each individual, within the limits of his or her respective ability, must have a part.

Planners should select beginnings that are not too difficult of accomplishment, and should demonstrate to the general satisfaction that planning is worth while by presently being able to point to a completed project of value to the community. A community survey may bring to light examples of losses through lack of a comprehensive plan, losses to taxpayers through inadequate or inefficient construction, social and economic losses through failure to get the maximum enjoyment or the maximum service to which the community is rightfully entitled.

PROPOSE TAX ON CAPITAL GAINS FROM SALE OF FARM LANDS

"In the interest of land conservation as well as the improvement of relations between owners and tenants of Iowa land, the governor's committee on Farm Tenancy asks for a new set of laws from the state legislature.

"Some of the committee recommendations cover extension and expansion of present statutes safeguarding leases and mortgages. They go further by suggesting that we set up limitations on borrowing by restricting mortgages or leases to one-half the production from the farm during any given year.

"The recommendations strike a new note in proposing 'a tax on capital gains from sale of farm land, with pro-

visions for allowance for losses sustained in sale of lands during the same year.' Some objection was raised against this, and a minority report is expected to be filed.

"Reasons for this tax have not been made very clear. If it is applied so that it extracts unearned increment, the application will be more than justified; but if it taxes improvements and thereby penalizes the man who improves his property, it will be a handicap for good farming.

"On the whole, the recommendations appear to be reasonable approaches to the tenancy problem, and warrant close study." --- Dubuque Herald.

NOTE: In their recommendations regarding a capital gains tax the Farm Tenancy Committee said: "Due allowance should be made for improvements or other enhancement of value brought about by the owner."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FARM TENANCY COMMITTEE

TO ENCOURAGE
FARM HOME
OWNERSHIP

TAX ON CAPITAL GAINS FROM THE SALE OF FAR

PROTECTION OF FARM OPERATORS' TENURE IN YEARS OF
CROP FAILURE OR DEPRESSION

REVISION OF FORECLOSURE PROCEDURE

ABOLITION OF DEFICIENCY JUDGMENTS

FURTHER STUDY OF TAXATION ON FARM LANDS

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

TO IMPROVE
LANDLORD-TENANT
RELATIONSHIPS

AUTOMATIC CONTINUATION OF YEAR-TO-YEAR LEASES

MINIMUM PERIOD OF NOTICE FOR TERMINATION

COMPENSATION FOR UNEXHAUSTED IMPROVEMENTS

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES

ARBITRATION PROVISIONS

LIMITING THE LANDLORD'S LIEN

PROMOTION OF EQUITABLE LEASE FORMS

IN ADDITION TO ITS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPLICATION WITHIN THE STATE THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS AS ESSENTIAL TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE OBJECTIVES NATIONAL STABILIZATION OF PRICES, ADEQUATE CREDIT FACILITIES, AND A PROGRAM PROMOTING FARM HOME OWNERSHIP

I O W A P L A N N I N G N E W S

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ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE PLANNING STAFF

TRUCK TAX LEGISLATION

The rapid development of the trucking industry and its importance in the use of our highways makes it imperative that legislation covering this industry be uniform in Iowa and the adjacent states. It is evident that trucking companies will incorporate and license their trucks in the state that has the most lenient laws and the lowest license fees. It is already evident that Iowa is losing much revenue, that properly belongs here, because of the more lenient Illinois condition.

The Committee on Truck Tax Legislation is now starting an exhaustive study of all of these factors and will gather the data necessary for intelligent consideration of the problem. All of this will be put in such form as to be most usable by the members of the Legislature if they desire to consider corrective legislation.

PUBLIC HEALTH

As regular reports are not required and not made to any central office, a state-wide survey was conducted to find out what public health programs and facilities are maintained by local authorities, school boards and unofficial organizations. The report of this project, which is of value to public health agencies seeking to spread their funds and programs in the most efficient manner, will soon be distributed.

At present a special Planning Board committee, composed of interested laymen and specialists, is making further analysis of needed personnel and plant improvements at the state mental hospitals. Their conclusions and recommendations will be available to the General Assembly.

TRADE AREAS

The present trade areas and the future of Iowa's small towns are receiving thoughtful study. A brief report will be published this year including state maps showing community trade areas for different kinds of purchases and indicating the type of services which the small town seems destined to continue to provide. This report will be of considerable use to business men, advertisers, publishers and Chambers of Commerce in analyzing their situation and planning future programs.

IOWA COAL

The Iowa coal industry has fallen off to an alarming degree, causing grave problems of unemployment and necessitating considerable relief expenditures for families willing and anxious to be self sufficient.

In the opinion of Dr. O. R. Sweeney, Head of the Chemical Engineering Department at Iowa State College, the decline in consumption of Iowa coal is by no means warranted by the quality of the coal, which is entirely satisfactory when properly used.

A joint resolution of the Greater Iowa Commission and the Iowa Coal Institute requested the Planning Board to undertake a study of this important and perplexing problem.

Dr. Sweeney, as Chairman of the Greater Iowa Commission, is a member of the State Planning Board and now heads the special Iowa Coal Committee to study the facts of the situation and help find a way to increase the use of the product of one of Iowa's most important industries.

TEACHERS' ANNUITIES

The subject of state teachers' annuity legislation was before the 40th and 47th General Assemblies and will undoubtedly face the 48th Assembly.

While leaving to the Legislature the functions of policy-making and issue-weighting, the Planning Board is organizing, for the convenience of Legislators, material on the case for teachers' annuities, fundamental features that should guide any legislation that might be enacted, probable costs and sources of state support in other states.

A report will be published this fall showing the findings and conclusions of the Committee studying the subject.

EDUCATION

A state-wide study has been made and a report will soon be issued on Iowa's eighth grade graduates of 1932. How far they lived from high school, what kind of roads existed, whether they started or finished high school, are a few of the many questions which this study will help answer and which are important in planning for future school organization, attendance areas and programs.

FARM TENANCY

A special Farm Tenancy Committee, including dirt farmers, private and corporate landowners, has held ninety-nine county hearings to find out what the Iowa farmers (both owners and renters) and landlords think about present tenancy relationships and what they recommend for the future. The report of this committee, to be published early this fall, will carry to the 48th General Assembly opinions expressed at these hearings and definite recommendations for possible legislation to promote greater security of tenure for both owner-operator and renter, with protection to the non-speculative landlord.

GRADUATED LAND TAX

Because of interest shown by individual members of the Legislature (and by numerous farmers in answering the Farm Tenancy questionnaires) in possible legislation providing for a graduated land tax, an analysis is being made of large private and corporate land holdings in Iowa. A report will be prepared showing the distribution of these holdings and estimating the amount of surtax that would be imposed under various kinds of graduated tax measures.

TRAFFIC

Through the medium of a WPA project, traffic surveys have been operated during the past year in Cedar Falls, Clinton, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Mason City and Waterloo. The Waterloo survey was carried on cooperatively with the Highway Commission, which made available a total of \$2500 for expense not borne by the WPA. The other cities contributed materials, equipment and office space and have agreed to pay publishing costs for their reports, which are valuable not only to city engineers and traffic officials but also to business men concerned with automobile trade, customer parking, etc.

RECREATION

A state-wide recreation survey has made an inventory of parks, playgrounds and other recreation facilities. Attendance counts have been made at state parks, and maps are being prepared showing their natural drawing areas. A report based on these findings and the opinions expressed by 2700 Iowans (in answer to a questionnaire) will be made to assist in planning future public recreation. The discovery and marking of Historic sites was carried on under this project, in cooperation with the State Historical Society.

CHARITON BASIN PROJECT

The Chariton Basin Project continues as a demonstration under which a specific area, in this case the six counties touched by the Chariton River basin in southern Iowa, can benefit through a program of education and action directed by local people. The State Planning Board is furnishing an engineer to do the contact and coordinating work.

This project started late in 1936 when, after repeated expressions of interest on the part of many individuals, the State Planning Board formed a temporary committee to consider the idea of an experimental project area in which attempts would be made to unify and coordinate agricultural conservation, social rehabilitation and related programs.

The committee received a petition from a group of southern Iowa counties--- whose inhabitants, in spite of problems of soil erosion, low average income and population decline, have shown remarkable initiative and courage---and finally designated the six counties including the Chariton River Basin as the first demonstration area.

From the temporary committee came the present Chariton Basin project committee of the State Planning Board. The people in the six-county area, in turn, created their own Chariton Basin Planning Board which includes more than 250 members serving on twelve sub-committees.

Primarily because of the great interest shown locally in the program, much has been accomplished in the short time the Chariton Basin Project has been under way.

Results so far include establishment of a district health unit in cooperation with the State Department of Health, inauguration of an agricultural limestone distribution program in cooperation with the Iowa Emergency Conservation Works Committee, construction

of a stream gaging station in cooperation with the Iowa and U.S. Geological Surveys, and partial completion of a municipal forest program. The six counties were included in the 1937 aerial mapping program of the AAA, a soils survey was set up in one county (Lucas) not previously covered, and various valuable reports have been written on the mineral deposits and agricultural requirements of the area.

At present, Chariton Basin flood control and subsistence homestead projects are being studied. The former would free valuable farm land from the twin hazards of erosion and siltation, while the latter would aid some of the population now employed part of the year in southern Iowa coal mines, but on relief the rest of the time, to become self-sufficient.

The work and findings of the newly created coal committee will be of special importance to the Chariton Basin because of the substantial number of people in the basin who are dependent upon the coal industry.

INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce representatives meeting with the Planning Board staff have assisted in outlining an industrial survey to collect and arrange information on economic and social factors important to industry. A detailed study of Iowa's taxation and corporation laws, with a comparison with similar laws of neighboring states, has been recommended. Also suggested is a detailed study of the freight rate structure in Iowa, believed in many cases to place Iowa manufacturers at a disadvantage due to discriminatory rates.

Results of this work will be used in a campaign to interest industry to locate in this state and provide employment to Iowans.

SECONDARY ROADS

The orderly development of Iowa's secondary road system is vital to a very large part of our population. In order that no factors affecting this problem be overlooked, a committee is now studying and weighing them, so that a complete report will be available for the Legislature's consideration next year.

SOIL CONSERVATION

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture is legally empowered to withhold federal soil conservation funds from any state that does not have legislation permitting farmers to organize soil conservation districts and adopt land use regulations. Although this authority has not been exercised, a number of states have already enacted a "state soil conservation districts" law similar to a model statute prepared by the U.S.D.A.

It was felt that Iowa farmers should have ample opportunity to consider such action before definite legislation was discussed and accordingly the matter was referred to the Soil Conservation Committee of the State Planning Board.

All farmers in three townships, located in different areas (Southwest, South Central and Northeast Iowa) where there has been an unusual chance to see soil conservation practice carried out, are being interviewed to get practical suggestions.

Other opinions have been obtained from county agricultural planning committees and various farm associations and a final report will be prepared for consideration by the next session of the General Assembly.

AGRICULTURE

In cooperation with Iowa State College and the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, and through the use of WPA white-collar workers,

considerable agricultural information has been compiled and several "gaps" filled in the data for Iowa. One current study is analyzing the trend in size of farm operating units in different parts of the state, to help answer inquiries as to the extent to which power equipment may be increasing the competition for Iowa land and intensifying the difficulties of the farmer without such equipment.

WATER RESOURCES

The final report in a series of six covering the various river basins in Iowa will be published yet this summer. The six reports constitute a comprehensive analysis of water use and conservation, present and recommended, in this state. Similar reports prepared by all states are being assembled by the federal government in formulating regional and national plans for flood control, water transportation, etc.

Special reports are being prepared on the feasibility of diverting the waters of the Little Sioux River into Spirit Lake and of the construction of fish rearing ponds on Island 189 in the Mississippi River at Guttenberg.

Three reports dealing with Iowa's geological and water resources are in process of preparation. Two of these reports are titled Mineral Production in Iowa and Mineral Analyses of Underground Waters of Iowa. The third consists of maps showing the thickness of bedrock formations underlying Iowa. The report on mineral analyses of water will have extensive use by communities interested in new sources of public water supply and by the engineering profession in general. The probable demand from commercial companies will pay the cost of printing the report, according to present indications.

Cities are finding that planning is the best road to orderly development.