WHAT
the
RESettlement
ADMINISTRATION
has
DONE
For Additional Information

Washington, D.C.

Bedford G. Tugwell, Administrator

The resettlement administration has helped over 950,000 farm families—more than four million people.

2,695 good rural homes. Construction going on in 24 additional rural community projects.

25.6 percent in the debts of 41,480 farmers.

2,328,920,000, or $19,300,000.

Made grants to 468,000 farm families amounting to $39,400,000.

Made loans to 386,000 farm families amounting to $8,300,000.

Brought about a reduction of $8,256,000, or $256,955.

Purchased 9,100 acres of substandard land to enable 55,000 farmers to participate in cooperatives.

The resettlement administration has helped over 950,000 farm families—more than four million people.

N.B.—All figures as of November 1, 1936.
Begun construction in three greenbelt towns for housing 3,000 low-income industrial workers and farmers.

**LOANS**

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has made loans to 386,412 farm families.

These loans amount to $93,783,598.

These loans have been made for the purchase of seed, feed, and equipment, for rent, taxes, doctors, food, and clothing.

Loans have been made for periods of from two to five years with interest rates of 5 percent.

Farmers who received these loans were unable to obtain credit anywhere else.

They were considered good credit risks by the Resettlement Administration because of their willingness and ability to do for themselves and because of their cooperation in planning intelligent farm and home management in order to get the greatest possible benefits from their loans.

These farmers have proved themselves good credit risks by repaying their loans. They have already paid back $6,503,896.

This is a repayment of 76.5 percent of the money due to date. Most of the farmers who did not pay the amount due in full were unable to do so because of the recent drought.

With the average loan ($280) to a family amounting to less than the cost for relief for a year, over 1,000,000 farm people are again self-supporting. They are able to carry on without further aid from any government or local agency; they are again paying their share of taxes instead of being a constant drain on their local communities.

**GRANTS**

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has carried 468,470 farm families through emergencies by subsistence grants.

These grants amounted to $19,316,700, averaging $18 a month per family.

They were given to farm families who were made destitute by flood, extreme cold, tornadoes, forest fires, and other catastrophes.

Grants were made to farm families who needed immediate assistance to tide them over until their loan contracts were approved and their farm management plans worked out.
DROUGHT

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has made emergency drought grants to 221,427 families, totaling $3,512,617 (not included in general grant program).

Emergency drought feed and seed loans have been made to 35,528 families, totaling $4,866,118 (not included in general loan program).

This was possible because the Resettlement Administration, with an efficient set-up already in the drought area, went to work immediately to give aid to drought-stricken farmers.

Those who were near enough to work projects and able to work were certified to Works Progress Administration for work relief.

Those who had a chance to raise late, quick-maturing forage crops were given seed loans so they could get their crops in in time to provide some feed for their livestock during the winter.

Feed loans were made to keep foundation herds and flocks and family livestock alive.

To those who could get no other help, the Resettlement Administration made grants for food and other immediate needs.

This program is increasing daily. It will be continued through the winter or as long as the need exists and funds are available.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has helped to scale down the debts of 41,479 farmers to what they are able to pay.

A reduction of 25.6 percent in their original debt was obtained.

Their original debt was $128,120,942. It was reduced to $95,299,181. This is a reduction of $32,821,761.

In addition to this reduction many farmers have secured a reduction in the rate of interest or a longer time in which to pay.

These reductions were brought about by voluntary farm debt adjustment committees, appointed by the Governors of the States.

These committees work without salary; the Resettlement Administration pays their out-of-pocket expenses and provides general supervision and guidance.
All agreements between debtors and creditors are made willingly; the committees have no means of enforcing their recommendations.

The cost of this program is less than 1 percent of the indebtedness involved.

Such adjustments have enabled farmers to pay $2,350,969 in back taxes, thus relieving the tax burden in their local communities.

Thousands of farmers who once paid every cent they could scrape together on old debts, are now able to buy some of the things they want and need. Creditors who needed their money desperately are now getting it as a result of these agreements.

**COOPERATIVES**

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has made loans which enabled 55,000 farmers to take part in cooperatives.

Loans amounting to $1,700,000 have been made to cooperative associations or to individuals to participate in cooperative activities.

These loans are of three types—loans to cooperative associations to which farmers being aided by Resettlement belong; loans to individual clients to participate in cooperative activities; and loans to individuals or groups to purchase equipment or services to be used jointly with their neighbors.

Farmers out of the reach of large-scale cooperatives have gotten together and applied for Resettlement loans for community and cooperative services.

Rural Rehabilitation Supervisors have helped these farmers plan the cooperative services they needed by studying their farm management plans.

The results have enabled farmers to obtain necessary equipment and services which they could not have afforded alone.

Money loaned for these community and cooperative services will be returned to the Government with interest, a sound investment in a better life for the low-income farmer.

**LAND PURCHASE**

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has purchased 9,100,000 acres of sub-standard land to remove it from crop farming.

Families stranded on such land struggled, with practically no chance of success, to make a living from worn-out acres.
The fertility of the soil had been decreasing steadily, the people sinking to a lower and lower subsistence level.

Over half of the land which the Resettlement Administration purchased has been tax-delinquent for two years or more.

Cost of keeping up roads and schools for the sparsely settled population is greater than the value of the land.

The land is subject to wind and water erosion which cause dust storms and floods.

When used for crop farming these lands are destructive of the natural resources, of property and human life in floods and dust storms, and of the human resources of the people stranded on these lands.

**LAND USE**

The RESettlement administration, however, is not permitting these 9,100,000 acres of land to lie idle; they are being used for valuable purposes.

Land which is too dry for crop farming is being used for grazing land. The original cover of soil-binding grass is being restored to prevent wind erosion and consequent dust storms.

Land in cut-over forest regions which cannot support farm life at a decent level is being put back to trees; the established forests are managed on a controlled yield basis furnishing a permanent source of livelihood for the communities and a protection against water erosion and floods.

Other land is being developed for parks, wild life preserves, migratory waterfowl refuges, additions to Indian reservations, and various erosion-control projects.

Thus, the development of this land is furnishing demonstrations of valuable uses for land which cannot be used profitably for crop farming.

Thus, the development of this land is providing examples of how our land resources can be conserved and used properly at the same time.

The development of this land has provided employment for an average of 55,000 workers daily.

**Rural Resettlement**

The RESettlement administration is purchasing 500,000 acres of good land for good farms.
Eighty-six projects are being set up where about 10,000 farm families will have new economic, social, and educational opportunities.

More than 4,000 rural homes are now under construction.

Houses being built come up to all standards of good rural housing.

There are 2,143 farm families—more than 11,000 people—already occupying new homes built by the Resettlement Administration.

These farm families are buying their own homes on a long-term, easy-payment plan of forty years at 3 percent interest.

Monthly payments on occupied homes are 93.34 percent paid up to date.

This is a strong indication that the tenants recognize their obligations and will be able to meet them.

Occupants for these communities were selected from farmers who have received Resettlement loans and proved themselves capable of operating a farm of their own; families living on sub-standard land purchased by the Resettlement Administration, and young couples with farm background who are seeking a place to start farming.

A demonstration tenant project for the Resettlement of 1,000 selected tenant families in 10 Southern States offers tenants a chance to own a home and farm of their own and at the same time attacks the problem of tenancy which is steadily growing more acute.

**SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT**

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION is now constructing 3 large suburban communities.

Homes for 3,000 workers and farmers will be provided in these communities.

These communities are located near Washington, D.C.; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

These are carefully planned towns, surrounded by a greenbelt of forests, parks, and small farms.

The communities will have their own stores, schools, and community building.

Residents will enjoy the advantages of both town and country.

Rents will be within the reach of a group whose income ranges from $1,200 to $2,000 a year.
The community property will be taxable; development of these communities will add to the income of the counties in which they are located.

Construction work is furnishing daily employment for over 7,000 workers.

These communities provide homes for a group that are badly in need of decent housing; they provide work for thousands of unemployed; they serve as demonstrations of high-grade housing for people with modest incomes; and they provide examples of modern town planning which can be followed to advantage in all types of suburban development designed for the average urban family.

The RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION has kept the families aided off the relief rolls and placed them in a position to buy more goods. It has removed unprofitable land from cultivation. It has relieved local communities of tax burdens for roads, relief, and education costs of families stranded on these lands. It has shown profitable uses for land in problem areas. It has taken long steps toward the conservation and restoration of land resources throughout the nation. And it has begun town planning in America.
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**U. S. Total**

9,066,564.96 | 386,412 | 93,783,597.47 | 468,471 | 19,316,967.60