

f4c Conc-n of water control



ANGLE TAB VISIBLE-NAME FOLDERS

CAT. No. 50939

Figs on extra conc. of irrig land.

1950 Census. Class I farms (gross output > \$25,000) are 1.9% of farms, have 26% gross output & 41% irrig. land. Amazg. For output is basis of Class I. So that is the largest 1.9%, measured by gross output. But not the largest 1.9% of holders of irrig. land.

Other %s all much smaller than 26%.

1987 Cens., this info. n.a. — see T. 47, p. 43
T. 7, p. 200
T. 12, p. 17

But see T. 52, p. 122, up-by-up.

Loring data, various IDs, from BR Factual Rpts.
Incl. corps. and the district

GR = ~~.55~~ .31
LSID (Excluding ~~corps~~ the ID)

Ivanhoe

Madera 1947 data.

GR = .45
ownes aces

Size

90
ownes aces

Adj.

GR = .46

40 & less

84.3 37.8 56.9

74.4 35.0
~~77.0~~ 34.8

108 hrs - 2.9

41-80

9.8 13.6 20.4

17.0
~~16.6~~ 24.4

88.5 42.3

81-120

2.6 6.2 9.3

3.1 6.9

121-160

1.2 3.8 5.7

2.0
~~1.6~~ 6.0

161-320

~~1.6~~ 2.3 3.5

2.7 13.4

6.7 14.8

321-640

.3 2.7 4.1

.4 4.4

641-1280

- - -

.4 9.9

4.8 40.0

> 1280

~~1.3~~ - -

Σ

98.8 66.4 100

100 100

100 100

Chowchilla WPD

GR = .83

61.2 1.0

9.2 4.2

11.0 10.1

8.2 13.2

3.6 9.7

2.3 9.1

2.5 15.2

1.5 17.5

.3 6.3

.3 13.7

100.1 100

To study trends in concn of
land & wt, 1924 or so to
present, Cal. DWR Bulbs 23
is good source, for diversities
outside I.D.s.

Probbly hasn't been much A concern
of wth holdings, but of inflexibility?
No, but big fellows c^d buy up
land, & with it wth it, so is hardly
a deterrent.

But does make fantastic legal
mess, + thousands of piddling
individual diverters from all
streams, any one of whom can
go to court.

5364

Philipp, Perry F. Diversified Agric. of Hawaii.

Honolulu, U. of Hawaii Press, 1953.

p. 18 151, largest prt holder, Bernice ~~B.~~ P. Bishop estate had 370,000 a., or 15% of all prt hldgs on islands. 10 largest prt holders had c. 50% of all prt. land. 50 largest had 69%. This is agric., by area.

Hi land prices.

Water control also very conc. p. 20



Architect A. G. Odell (left) and Burlington Industries Vice-Chmn. J. C. Cowan are two principals in the company's Cramerton land-use planning development.

Avoiding the curse of the company town

Burlington Industries wanted careful development of a 1,600-acre tract it owns in North Carolina, but it didn't want to get paternalistic. So it found a new method

The scale model (above) is part of a detailed and fully-documented master plan that Burlington Industries, Inc., working with architects and consultants has devised to turn some 1,600 acres the big textile company owns at Cramerton, N. C., into a model community—one that avoids the taint of being a mill town.

In order to avoid any touch of paternalism, Burlington will own nothing in the proposed community. Cramerton itself is a non-incorporated town 20 miles east of Charlotte. But Burlington does expect to see the gently rolling, heavily wooded acreage transformed into a

community following its plan. The company expects to sell the land to a private developer, one who is willing to promise to toe the Burlington line and follow the master plan in detail.

Specific goals. The company operates two mills in Cramerton and without getting directly into the real estate business, it wants to protect its own investment and its 1,700 employees by seeing the area develop in an orderly manner. Its master plan calls for nearly 1,300 private homes, more than 1,500 apartment units, a golf course, a small shopping center, and also a marina, located on

the south fork of the Catawba River, which splits the tract.

Additionally, space has been allocated for an industrial park, an office park, two churches, and municipal buildings such as schools and hospitals. When completed after 10 years and at a cost of some \$100-million, Burlington feels the new community will fit neatly into the rapidly developing Cramerton area.

New look. When the textile industry moved south in the 1920s and 1930s, it sprouted hundreds of "mill towns," often shabby little villages where workers lived in company houses, bought from the company store, and borrowed, when they could, from the company bank. While some industry officials argue such facilities initially were necessary to lure rural people off the land, they became symbols of industrial exploitation.

Years ago, progressive textile producers began selling off this unwanted property and today most major companies shy away from anything like a company-owned town.

But often, a company like Burlington cannot avoid becoming involved with company towns. In becoming the country's largest textile concern—mostly by acquisition—Burlington took on company houses and stores that often were thrown into the sale. The Cramerton Mills purchase in 1946 is a case in point.

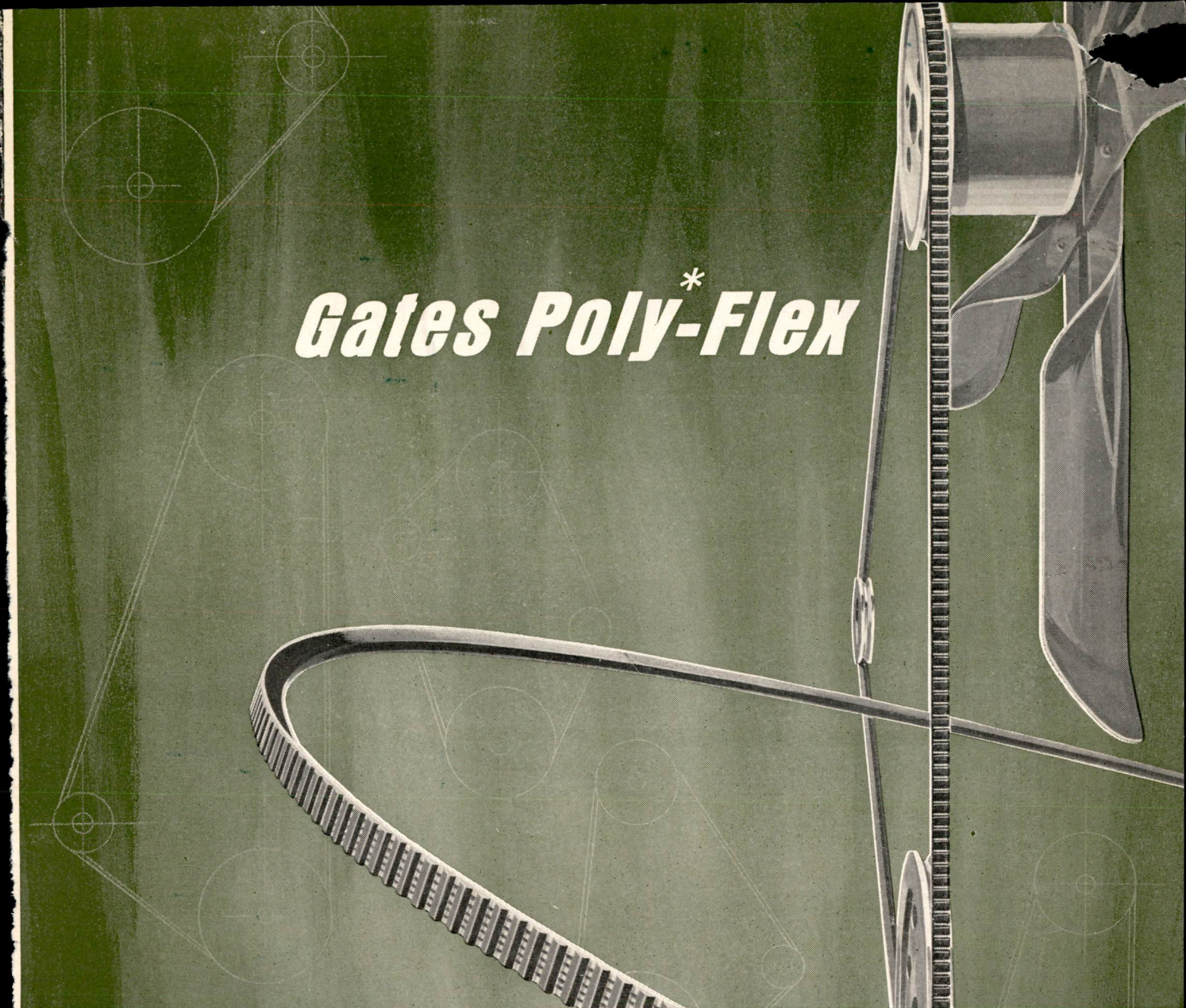
Landholder. Cramerton is a typical small town of about 3,200 people with the big house of the Cramer family, which founded the mill, still standing atop a hill overlooking the settlement below. As part of the Cramerton Mills package, Burlington became owner of 1,000 acres of unused land and a flock of workers' homes.

Burlington began selling off the houses and in 1962 bought the 800-acre Cramer estate. The company now has a 1,600-acre tract, largely undeveloped, lying along a main highway in the fast-growing section between Gastonia and Charlotte.

The problem of doing something with the property fell to J. C. Cowan, Jr., vice-chairman of Burlington's board and head of the real estate committee. At that point the land was drawing attention from a diverse group of investors.

"Many people wanted pieces of it," says Cowan. "A filling station here, a drive-in there. One group wanted a plot on which to build a church."

"We wanted to sell off the property, but we saw that if we didn't have a plan, there would be a hodgepodge, and that much land being sold helter-skelter might have de-



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Gates Poly-Flex V-Belts



Worldwide Marketing continued

Germany

- B-74:** Manufacturer of ladies dresses seeks importers USA and Canada.
B-75: Manufacturer seeks contacts worldwide with importers of brassieres, girdles, panties, corsets and corselets.
B-76: Exporter seeks markets worldwide for laboratory equipment and apparatus for breweries and malt factories.
B-77: Exporter seeks markets worldwide for imitation jewelry and glass stones, Gablonz style.
B-78: Firm overhauling and servicing high frequency communication sets seeks exclusive representation or sales in Federal Republic for industrial communication, TV, surveillance and control gaskets and for hand and auto transceivers.

Holland

- B-79:** Importer seeks agencies of canned goods and food specialties.
B-80: Importer seeks US manufacturers of candies and chewing gum for export to Middle East.

Italy

- B-81:** Manufacturer of ladies, mens and boys leather clothes seeks importers worldwide.
B-82: Firm seeks to export shotguns to USA and Canada.
B-83: Manufacturer of quality decorative metal items, silver plate articles, knick-knacks etc. seeks export markets.
B-84: Manufacturer seeks buyers of woolen knitwear and handmade mohair clothes.

Norway

- B-85:** Manufacturer of stainless steel kitchenware seeks agents/distributors worldwide.
B-86: Importer seeks sources of semi-conductors.

Portugal

- B-87:** Firm seeks to export steel molds for plastic industries to USA, Canada, West Germany, England.
B-88: Firm seeks to export carpets, rugs, marble particularly USA and Canada.

Spain

- B-89:** Paper manufacturer and warehouse owner seeks royalty patents and financing, also to represent paper lines.

- B-90:** Manufacturer seeks to export line of buttons, fancy, semi fancy, natural and synthetic materials.

- B-91:** Firm seeks to export hydrocompressing coffee machines to Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Persia, Syria, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Australia.

- B-92:** Firm seeks to import citric acid, soy lecithin, dessicated coconut, egg albumin, all raw materials for food industry.

Sweden

- B-93:** Exporter of household cooky-press seeks distributors/agents USA and Canada.
B-94: Firm seeks to represent manufacturers of electronic and ultrasonic instruments and machines.

Switzerland

- B-95:** Exporter offers low and medium priced watches, also leather and metal bands. Wholesale catalogue on request.

ASIA

Pakistan

- B-100:** Wholesaler seeks markets worldwide for musical instruments and accessories.

Hong Kong

- B-96:** Firm seeks importers-agents for curios and gift articles.

Japan

- B-98:** Manufacturer of sponge rubber sheets for table-tennis rackets seeks outlets USA.
B-99: Manufacturer's representative seeks to export worldwide image orthicon camera tubes for color TV.

AFRICA

South Africa

- B-101:** Firm seeks to export bush tea, canned sardines in tomato, frozen whole soles, peanut butter, dried fish.
B-102: Firm seeks suppliers of sport goods, toys, giftware, kitchen gadgets and advertising novelties, also license manufacture; also lines of electrical goods for wholesaler.
B-103: Firm seeks export markets for agricultural discs and implements, steel and brass cotter pins, windmills.

Nigeria

- B-104:** Firm seeks to export tropical fish to any US city except New York or Miami.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

- C-126:** Mining firm seeks buyers for rough semi-precious or industrial quality, especially

Arizona

- C-127:** Manufacturer seeks buyers worldwide for goods

Arkansas

- C-128:** Firm seeks to export especially to Latin America board meters and marine distribution.

California

- C-129:** Candy manufacturer worldwide, particularly for candy in Far East.
C-130: Manufacturer of offset printing seeks distributors worldwide.
C-131: Manufacturer of dust and shipboard cleaners, fuel and diesel.
C-132: Manufacturer of stands, transceivers seeks distributors Europe and some of USA.
C-133: Aircraft dealer seeks representatives for new and multi engine craft.
C-134: Firm seeks outlets and jewelry, particularly minimum bikini pants.
C-135: Importer seeks male, nylon, stretch suit.
C-136: Inventor seeks patent and manufacture of system, co-axial negative tube computer system.
C-137: Manufacturer seeks industrial equipment distribution.
C-138: Volume hardware, tools, locking devices, adaptors, precision tools.
C-139: Manufacturer of electronic organs seeks buyers worldwide.
C-140: Manufacturer seeks to export printer equipment, etc.; to print, toys etc.
C-141: Manufacturer of selection system seeks marine supply field.

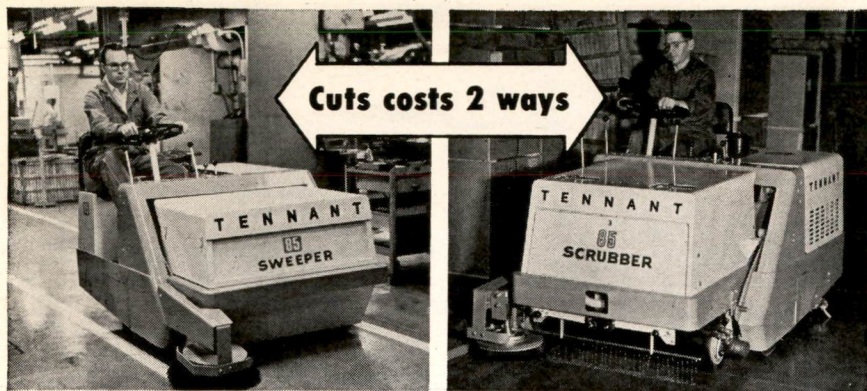
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stroyed values in the entire area. So we decided to back off for a while."

Planners score. What Burlington backed into was quite a project, unusual for industry even in this day of business investment in real estate. Many companies find themselves holding large chunks of land, often for water rights or for expansion. Usually if it is determined such land isn't needed for corporate purposes, it is sold for the best price it will bring. Thus, what Burlington did, at an outlay of \$35,000, is a worthy example of land-use planning.

Recommendations from Burlington's bankers sent Cowan first to Charlotte realtor Ed Vinson, one of the leaders in the area. Vinson, in turn, brought in A. G. Odell, Jr., a local architect, to figure out the best usage for the Burlington tract. Not long before, Odell had worked out a similar though smaller-scale plan for P. H. Hanes Knitting Mills Co.—a plan that calls for a hospital, a school, light industry, and a retail and office area on a 258-acre tract in North Carolina.

When Odell got together with the Burlington people, "we decided," says Odell "that we ought to fit use of the land to the projected growth of the surrounding area." Gaston County, in which Cramerton is located, expects its population of 127,000 to jump more than 40% in the next decade.

Aware of these facts, Burlington hired Hammer & Co. Associates of Washington, D. C., to work up an economic study of the section. Aerial photographs were taken and analyses made. From all this flowered a thick book replete with charts, statistics, and maps, as well as a step-by-step construction program.

Next step is to sell the land, appraised at around \$2-million, to a developer who will accept the plan. Realtor Vinson, who is handling the sale, says several prospects are in sight, including two major Charlotte interests.

Trumps. Though Burlington will have no direct control once the land is sold, two paths are open to insure compliance with its plan. The least preferable would be to include deed restrictions. But Burlington is going before county zoning authorities to ask that the plan, in effect, be incorporated into zoning regulations.

This will provide sufficient guarantees, Cowan believes, and also provide needed flexibility in case later changes appear desirable. Cowan feels, though, that the plan is so well suited to its purpose that "it's in the interest of the developer to follow it." **End**

Dunham, Govt Handout, Reserve for next term, start out with it, to show how bad titles are. Chap 1, good, gnrl.

✓ Ch. 2, pastoral lands, shows how water mnpy developed, contrasts Powell's plan.

Ch. 3, Timber laws & their violation -- good to introduce timber, e.g. speaker Richen

Ch. 4 Neglect of surveys. Too much detail for class.

Further chaps, great details on Republican knavery, dishonestly disposing of domain. Gnryy, good optional source, poor assignments, much detail.

Use of wh control to
control range, Wyo, c. 1870.

Osgood, Ern. S. Day of Cattlemen
pp 204 ff.
Map, pp 205-6.