

loss was in nonwhite owner-operated farms. It also resulted in the inclusion in farm acreage of more Indian grazing land. This increased acreage accounts for some of the increase in land in managed farms and, as many of the cooperative or reservation returns were secured in the name of white managers, the increase is shown for white-operated rather than for nonwhite-operated farms. The greatest differences resulting from this change in procedure were in Arizona where approximately 7,000 fewer Indian operators were included in the Indian reservation returns and where about 8,600,000 more acres of grazing land in 1945 than in 1940 were included as land in farms, and in New Mexico where there were about 3,700 fewer Indian operators and approximately 3,250,000 more acres of grazing land included in the reports for Indian reservations. (See chapter I.)

The most significant change in the West was the large increase in grazing land in farms. Most of this increase is re-

flected in the part-owner and manager operations. Part-owner-operated farms increased by 8.6 percent and all land in this subgroup increased by 28.3 percent. Of this increase, 10,324,183 acres represented a gain in rented land. Managed farms in this area increased by 23.2 percent and the land in such farms more than doubled. The increase in land in these two tenure groups exceeded the total gain in acreage in all farms. Practically all of this increase represented grazing land, much of which was formerly open range. Changes in the administration and management of range land have brought under the control of individual operators increasing acreages of grazing land. Individual returns for the two years indicate that additional acreages of grazing land are being leased from the Federal Government, from the various States, and from railroads, oil companies, lumber companies, cattle and land companies, etc.

