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YOUTH learns and earns while helping **ON FARMS**



with the
**VICTORY FARM
VOLUNTEERS**

U. S. Department of Agriculture
AIS—50

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YOUTH ARE NEEDED AGAIN

1. ALL THE FOOD American farmers can produce will be needed in 1946. They have been called upon to keep production at the highest level possible because of the great demand for food here at home and abroad. The world food situation is even more serious than it was during the war.



2. FARM LABOR shortages still exist. Not enough veterans and war workers have returned to farms. Farmers must have emergency labor in 1946 if they are to produce record crops.

3. BOYS AND GIRLS can help farmers in the 1946 production job just as they did in 1943-44-45. Nearly a million Victory Farm Volunteers each year from towns and cities helped to win the war by doing farm work. They're needed again to help clinch the peace.

4. THE VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER program for urban youth will be continued in 1946 by the Agricultural Extension Service of your State agricultural college. As in previous years, youth recruited will be 14 through 17 years of age.

5. RESPONSIBILITY AND SUPERVISION on the part of the Extension Service assures satisfactory working conditions for boys and girls who do farm work under the program. The county agricultural agent is responsible for the youth program in each county. Farmers are expected to provide proper supervision for youth at work.



FARM WORK BENEFITS YOUTH

1. WORK HAS ALWAYS been important in the development of boys and girls. Purposeful work benefits all youth, regardless of the way they will make a living in the future. Today's schools recognize the value of work programs.



2. FARM WORK IS IDEAL experience for youth because it develops a sense of real achievement. It provides a chance to earn money, get outdoor exercise, and learn about rural living. And it teaches youth to work cooperatively, take direction, and assume responsibility.

3. PUBLIC SCHOOLS and the U. S. Office of Education are cooperating with the Agricultural Extension Service in the VFV program because of its work experience and educational values and because they want to aid farmers in getting labor. School cooperation with the program is important in making it successful.

4. THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION Service, through its county agents, is again responsible for assisting farmers in obtaining farm labor, including youth. The county agent is best suited to place and supervise youth on farms, since he is acquainted with the county farm situation.



5. IN VIEW of the proved educational values in farm work, 1946—the transition year from war to peace—can well be a year in which plans may be developed for a long-term program for urban youth to work on farms.

YOUTH AND THEIR PARENTS SHOULD KNOW THAT—

1. Farm work is hard work but most of it is not too difficult for teen-age boys and girls.
2. Prevailing farm wages for inexperienced workers are paid to youth.
3. Youth can do farm work and (1) live in the farm home, (2) ride from town to the fields daily in transportation furnished by farmers, or (3) live in farm-labor camps.
4. Youth who go to live on the farm milk cows, drive horses, care for livestock, operate farm machinery, help with chores, and do other jobs.
5. Youth hauled to farms from town and camp usually work in fruits and vegetables.
6. Farm homes are checked and approved by the Extension Service before youth are placed there.
7. An accident insurance policy especially for VFV's is available at low cost.
8. Parents should encourage youth to make their own adjustments while away from home.

***YOU CAN FIND OUT about farm work
from your school principal or your county
agricultural agent.***



**EXTENSION SERVICE
AND U. S. OFFICE OF
EDUCATION COOPER-
ATING.**