

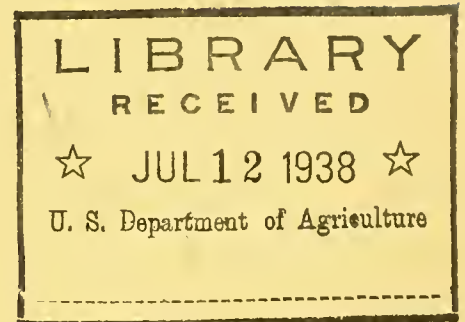
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 72.

(Supplements No. 64)



AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1936-1937

A Selected List of References

Compiled by
Esther M. Colvin and Josiah C. Folsom
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
March 1938

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FOREWORD

This bibliography, which covers the years 1936 and 1937, supplements and brings to date the material contained in Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 64, Agricultural Labor in the United States, 1915-1935.

Although not so extensive as the earlier bibliography, this supplement follows the same general plan in the classification of material. Several new sections, such as Health and Nutrition, Peonage, and Unemployment Relief and Rehabilitation have been added.

References to material relating to the general farm labor situation have been included, as have those relating to the agricultural ladder, the employment situation in agriculture and its outlook, agricultural labor unions, farm labor supply and demand, its mobility and its migration to industry.

Much has been written during these two years concerning those farm laborers who present special problems - the sharecroppers of the Southern and Southwestern States and the migratory workers of the Western and Pacific Coast States. The sharecropper has formed the central theme of several works of fiction, which have not, however, been included. References to these books may be found in American Rural Fiction, 1937, by Caroline B. Sherman, which appeared in the January 1938 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, a publication of this Library.

In the Labor Displacement section, many references relate to the probable effect on agricultural workers of mechanical cotton pickers as well as the probable effects on hand labor of labor-saving machinery in the hop and sugar-beet industries.

Most of the measures looking toward social betterment which have been enacted during the past two years, exclude farm labor from benefits under their provisions. This is true of the Federal Social Security Act and of a majority of the State unemployment relief measures. References to some of these measures may be found under Insurance and Legislation.

References to material relating to wages and perquisites as well as to strikes and labor unrest have been included. Brief sections are devoted to child labor and to women as agricultural workers.

A bibliography, issued by the Works Progress Administration as Report A3, pts. 1-2 of National Research Project, Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agriculture, and entitled "Selected References on Practices and Use of Labor on Farms," deals with labor requirements and farm practices in the production of principal crops and

livestock in the United States. It does not relate to the agricultural worker as such but is rather a farm management study. As well as other material of like nature, it has been omitted.

News items relating to farm labor, with a few exceptions, have been omitted. A list of such references is on file in the office of Josiah C. Felson, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

A list, entitled "Some Periodicals Relating to Agricultural Labor," has been added. It consists of references to organs of farm workers' organizations, with a few farm papers and publications of other types which concern themselves to some extent with agricultural labor.

Only one reference to material issued since January 1, 1938, has been included. This reference, "Wages, Employment Conditions, and Welfare of Sugar-beet Laborers," by Elizabeth S. Johnson, issued in the February 1938 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, has been included in the Migratory Labor section.

A detailed author and subject index is appended.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture

March 1938.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Card catalogues of the following libraries:

- U. S. Department of agriculture
- U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics
- U. S. Department of labor

Indexes and Periodical Sets:

- Agricultural Economics Literature; issued by U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Washington, D. C. v. 10, 1936 to v. 12, no. 3, March 1938.
- Agricultural Index; issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1934-1936 (7th 3-year cumulation); v. 22, no. 6, June 1937 to v. 23, no. 1, January 1938.
- Experiment Station Record; issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of experiment stations, Washington, D. C. v. 74, no. 1, January 1936 to v. 78, no. 1, January 1938.
- International Labour Review; issued by International Labour Office, Geneva. v. 33, January 1936 to v. 36, no. 6, December 1937.
- Monthly Labor Review; issued by U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C. v. 42, no. 1, January 1936 to v. 45, no. 6, December 1937.
- Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin; issued by Public affairs information service, New York. v. 22, 1936; v. 23, 1937; v. 24, no. 12, Dec. 18, 1937 to v. 24, no. 22, Mar. 5, 1938.
- Readers Guide to Periodical Literature; issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York. v. 10, July 1935 - June 1937; v. 37, no. 12, Jan. 10, 1938; no. 14, February 10, 1938.

Bibliographies:

- Bercaw, Louise O. Farm tenancy in the United States, 1918-1936. A selected list of references. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 70, 302pp. Washington, D. C., 1937.
Supersedes Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 59.
- Cummings, Orpha, comp. Research and important official reports relating to agricultural labor on the Pacific coast. 23pp., typewritten. Berkeley, Calif., [Library] Giannini foundation of agricultural economics, University of California, December 1936. Vert. File. Bibliographies (Labor)

Princeton university. Dept. of economics and social institutions.
Industrial relations section. Social security; selected list
of references on unemployment, old age and health insurance.
Prepared by Helen Baker, librarian, Industrial relations
section. 31pp. [Princeton, N. J.], Industrial relations
section, Department of economics and social institutions,
Princeton university, 1936. 241.3 P93S

Wilcox, Jerome K. Guide to the official publications of the
new deal administration (mimeographed and printed) Second
supplement, December 1, 1935-January 1, 1937. 190pp.,
processed. Chicago, American library association, 1937.
242.1 W64G

In addition to the material indicated by the title there
are two appendices in this volume: Appendix A. Publications
of the State Offices of the National Emergency Council;
Appendix B. Publications of the District Offices of the Farm
Credit Administration.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1936 to 1937.

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GENERAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR

1. Adams, R. L. Farm labor. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 1937: 66-101.
280.83 W52
Discussion of Mr. Adams' paper is included on pp. 90-101.
This paper, without the discussion was published in Jour.
Farm Econ. 19(4): 913-925. November 1937. 280.8 J822
This paper is written largely from the California viewpoint.
Discussion is included of classification of farm labor by tenure
of employment and by needs of agriculture; employer conception
of satisfactory laborers and laborers' conception of satisfac-
tory work; California's widely varying needs for seasonal
labor and causes of this; problems of employment, housing,
wages of seasonal labor; seeking solutions to the problems;
and some suggestions and investigations needed.
2. Alaska. Agricultural experiment station. Information for prospec-
tive settlers in Alaska. Alaska Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 1, 36pp.
College, Alaska, Mar. 1, 1937. 1 Ex62
"In most places where labor is employed there are more men
who want jobs than there are jobs to be had...Most of the labor...
is engaged in mining...Few laborers are employed in agriculture.
Few...homesteaders have money to hire labor, and, therefore...
depend on their own efforts." - pp. 30-31.
3. American civil liberties union. The struggle for civil liberty
on the land; the story of the recent struggles of land-owning
farmers, of sharecroppers, tenants and farm laborers for the
right to organize, strike and picket. 47pp. New York city,
American civil liberties union [1936?] 283 Am36
Contents include: Economic and social significance; The
farm laborers' efforts to organize (Imperial Valley; San
Joaquin Valley; Hardin Co., Ohio, Onion Fields; Southern New
Jersey Truck farms); Southern sharecroppers organize (Share-
croppers Union, Alabama; Southern Tenant Farmers' Union,
Arkansas); What is to be done for farmers' rights? and
Proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

4. Arkansas. State policy committee. Agricultural labor problems in Arkansas. Sub-committee report. Ark. State Policy Com. Pub. Paper 1, 34pp. [Little Rock] 1936. 280.9 Ar43

The members of the sub-committee were H. W. Blalock, M. C. Blackman, Joe Hardin, J. D. Eldridge, M. T. Steel.

The publication is really a discussion of tenancy, including share cropping.

Among the recommendations made by the Committee is one having to do with home ownership. The Committee agrees that the central problem affecting agricultural labor, as well as the economic and social conditions of the state, is the farm tenant problem. The Committee believes that home ownership is the real solution for farm tenancy and indorses a program to provide homes for tenants such as is found in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Purchase Bill.

The Committee also recommends better housing for tenants, greater production of foodstuffs by tenants; better educational opportunities; a greater emphasis on health instruction; the improvement of landlord-tenant relationships (longer lease period, a more equitable distribution of income, improvement in the system of account keeping); a reduction of the advalorem tax on land; assistance in readjusting those laborers who are displaced by the introduction of machinery; abolishment of the part-time farming system; and the preservation of civil right of all citizens.

Sharecroppers and agricultural wage earners are included in the discussion.

5. Bicknell, Marguerite E. The economic status of hired labor on Massachusetts market-garden farms. 107pp., typewritten. [Amherst, Mass.] 1936. 283 B47

Bibliography, 3pp. at end.

Thesis (M.S.) - Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

"The following study attempts to set forth a brief historical picture of the development and treatment of the agricultural labor problem in Massachusetts from Colonial times to the present in order to account for the existence of certain conditions found today in the market gardening industry of that state. It is based principally on work done by the Federal and State Agricultural and Labor Departments at Washington and Boston, supplemented by material bearing on the problems found in studies conducted by a few other agencies, and a personal survey of representative market garden farms." - Preface.

It is a study of wages of farm labor in Massachusetts, historically, and an investigation of Middlesex County market gardens, in 1935.

6. Black, Albert G. Farm security. VII. The farm laborer. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(11): 15-16. November 1937. 1 Ec7Ag

The seventh factor affecting farm security is labor. An adequate supply of competent labor under conditions mutually satisfactory to employers and employees is a primary essential of farm security; but such conditions do not everywhere exist. Students of the situation believe that real causes of labor problems are the far-reaching changes in pattern and techniques of agriculture during the past 25 years. Mechanization is increasing, and promises to continue to do so. Its economic and social consequences are not clear. Some claim it is increasing instability of laborers; some that it has proceeded too far and has resulted in excessive costs. Claims are made of low pay for laborers, and of their exploitation. Farm wage rates of the last 25 years have not risen as fast as those of other industries requiring like skill. Irregularity of employment during the year brings a peak of 2,500,000 laborers in August, and an ebb of 1,500,000 in winter. The difference, 1,000,000, may be the migrants who follow the crops. It is among the migrants that the problems of pay and living largely occur, and these laborers present most of the problems which must be solved to obtain farm security such as living conditions, contractual relations between workers and employers, and social insurance. Careful study and analysis of the whole farm labor problem is needed to develop proper remedial measures.

7. Black, John Donald, and Allen, R. H. The growth of farm tenancy in the United States. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 51(3): 393-425. May 1937. 280.8 Q2

In Section III, which deals with the sharecropping system, the authors say: "A large but uncertain part of the reported growth in tenancy in the United States since 1880 has consisted of transfer from the status of laborer to that of cropper..." It was not until 1920 that an attempt was made by the Bureau of the Census to count croppers and tenants separately.

Section IV deals with farm laborers. The authors conclude from their analysis of the farm tenure structure that the increases in the proportion of farm workers not ready or able to become tenants is a significant development, associated with the general intensification of agriculture, although increasing use of power machinery has offset this trend in many sections since 1910, and may do so increasingly as time goes on.

Section V is concerned with the "agricultural ladder." The conclusion is that "there has been no general 'retardation' of the rate of climbing the ladder once the young man becomes a tenant.

8. Blalock, H. W. Plantation operations of landlords and tenants in Arkansas. *Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.* 339, 45pp. Fayetteville, 1937.

"This report resulted from a Federal Emergency Relief Administration project that provided for a southwide field study of cotton plantations in the summer of 1935..."

From a survey in 1934 of 89 plantations in 9 counties and nearly all on land exceptionally productive was gathered information on plantation working groups, including wage hands. A plantation is defined as an agricultural enterprise employing 5 or more families as tenants or wage hands. Topics concerning wage hands include the following: Characteristics of payment and perquisites, labor forces and methods available to planters; income (average 1934, \$170 cash; home-use products \$35); kind and value of home use products; housing; plantation commissaries; tenure of wage hands; and social contributions of landlords.

9. Brunner, Edmund deS. Rural trends in depression years; a survey of village-centered agricultural communities 1930-1936. 387pp. New York, Columbia University press, 1937. 281.2 B83Ru
Chapter XIII, Relief in Rural Areas, includes number of farm laborers and croppers on relief in 138 selected counties in June 1935; and discusses the displacement of agricultural workers because of mechanization of agriculture. Electrification, it is stated, will also bring about displacement. This displacement, however, will be differential - that is, unskilled workers must be supplanted by skilled personnel to operate the devices and to service these devices and systems.
10. Burdick, R. T., and Reinholt, Martin. North Park cattle production; an economic study. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 435, 87pp. Fort Collins, July 1937.
A section deals with ranch labor in cattle production in North Park. Data were obtained from records kept by 18 ranchers. During 3 years an average of 32.7 man months of labor were hired, and 12.0 man months were performed by the operator and unpaid family labor. Labor operations on a typical ranch for a year are outlined. Labor in winter feedings is treated more fully as to head of livestock fed per worker. The usual practice on these ranches was to hire two men all year, and the equivalent of a man year in day labor, mostly for haying. Data applies to the years 1929, 1930, and 1931.
11. Colorado. Bureau of labor statistics. Biennial report 1915/16 to date. Denver. 1916 to date. Libr. Cong. HC107 .C7A2
These reports contain wages of farm labor in Colorado. Rates are usually given by counties. Some information as to number of workers in the beet fields of the State and the extent of child labor in this industry occasionally appear.
12. Dawber, Mark A. Rebuilding rural America. 210pp. New York, Friendship Press, 1937. 281.2 D32
Ch. VII, Rural Groups with Special Needs, lists the rural negro, the migratory worker, the Mexican, and the Filipino.

13. Dean, Leon W. Hand labor on the farm. Rural New Yorker 95(5360): 259. Mar. 14, 1936. 6 R88

"There is something about hand labor on the farm that is difficult to replace. There is a satisfaction in it that can never be experienced through mechanical substitutes. The substitutes may be more practical and efficient, more exact and calculable, but they are not so human. Hand labor is more elementary, satisfies more completely man's desire for a struggle...

"There is that in the bend and life of human bodies, the grip of hands upon the plow, the sway of shoulders as the scythe cuts through the yellow grain that is symbolic of all the hard won past, the dignity of man at honest labor, earning his meat by the sweat of his brow. These things have left their imprint on the racial characteristics of a nation. Their story is nearly told, but the story of the machine is only in the making, with its tragic or happy ending yet unknown."

14. 'Doctor' record of bad conditions in Hawaiian Islands. Labor 19(6): 3. Dec. 7, 1937.

Charge is made that the stenographers' transcript of recent hearings conducted in Hawaii by a congressional committee were turned over to professors of the University of Hawaii for "editing", and that the record was tampered with, in spite of the resolution that it be sent to Washington unaltered. It was also charged that an investigation made two years ago was "revised" to give an erroneous picture of social and economic conditions in the islands. A true picture would have shown unwholesome labor conditions on plantations, as well as other conditions unfavorable to the granting of statehood.

15. Edmonds, James E. The paradox of cottonland. Country Gent. 106(9): 8-9, 73-74. September 1936. 6 C833

The author's trip over the Southern States, talking with all sorts of people - WPA, CCC, Rural Resettlement workers, sharecroppers, farm laborers, landowners, bankers, etc. - brought out the following trends:

"First - The countryside is moving to soil saving by better tillage and land use, and to folk assurance by a more skilled approach to self-sufficiency in food and feedstuffs; though a long road remains for each movement.

"Second - White people are going from towns and cities to the farms, and Negroes are leaving the farms for the towns and cities; with a net rural gain.

"Third - Landownership is increasing and sharecroppers are stepping up to the higher social and economic rank of tenants; but the change is slow and a multitude will remain, for generations or forever, working on the soil by the will and order of someone else. A realist must know it is inevitable."

16. Edwards, Alba M. The negro as a factor in the nation's labor force. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 31(195): 529-540. September 1936. 351 Am3

This is a discussion of what the future may have in store for Negro workers, many of whom are farm laborers or croppers, coming under the classification of unskilled. The writer thinks that there is real danger that in future years there may be large numbers of unemployed Negro workers. He says:

"During the two decades from 1910 to 1930, the total number of unskilled workers in the United States decreased only from 14,251,589 to 14,008,869, or only 242,720. This fact indicates strongly that for many decades to come Negro unskilled workers (numbering only 3,683,164 in 1930 or 4,076,061, if the 392,897 croppers be included) probably will not be numerous enough to supply more than one-third of the total demand for unskilled workers. Nevertheless, many unskilled Negro workers may be without work in the future. First, the unskilled white workers may not shift to higher pursuits rapidly enough to relinquish unskilled jobs for all the unskilled Negro workers displaced by the machine. Large numbers of white laborers may not wish to leave the farm for the city, even though qualified for higher pursuits. Second, lack of perfect mobility will result in Negro laborers not getting nearly all of the available unskilled work. For example, because of the possible renewal of the shift of cotton growing from the Old South to the newer fields of Texas and Oklahoma and because of the lack of perfect mobility of Negro workers, it seems quite possible that unemployment of unskilled Negro workers in the Old South may in future years be large and somewhat continuous. And it seems quite probable that in times of depression problems of unemployment and relief may be particularly grave among the unskilled Negro workers in our large cities."

"Is there real danger that in future years there will be large numbers of unemployed Negro workers and that these and their dependents will largely comprise the permanently unemployed class certain writers have prophesied that we shall have? Indeed, may it possibly come to pass that a century after the war was fought largely to free the Negro slaves the descendants of the slave owners, along with other white persons, will be working to support on a permanent dole large numbers of the descendants of the former slaves?"

17. Farley, Miriam S. Agricultural adjustment under the New Deal. Inst. Pacific Relations, Amer. Counc. Amer. Counc. Papers 3, 50pp. New York, 1936. 280.9 In782A

The effects of the Agricultural Adjustment program upon tenants, sharecroppers and hired labor are briefly discussed on pp. 27-28.

18. Farm tenancy - and idle barbers. Pacific Rural Press 133(4): 100. Jan. 23, 1937. 6 P112
An editorial concerning the hearing held by the President's Tenancy Commission at San Francisco, Calif., January 1937. That tenancy is not a problem on the Pacific Coast, and that labor made the most of an opportunity to be heard were asserted. But the laborer representatives and their statements are assailed as "crack-pots" and "radical chaff."
19. Folsom, Josiah C. Farm labor supply down - wages up. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 20(8): 13-14. August 1936. 1 Ec7Ag
"Wage rates for hired laborers in the United States averaged \$22.07 per month, with board, on July 1...These rates were one-fifth higher than those of two years ago."
"In the last two years the supply and demand situation for farm labor has changed from one of general surplus of labor and low demand for it to a situation of supply 10 percent below normal, and of an increased but still subnormal demand. The result for the country as a whole was a shift from a situation with about three laborers available for every two farm jobs to that where the number of jobs nearly matched the number of workers who could be hired."
20. Folsom, Josiah C., and Baker, O. E. A graphic summary of farm labor and population (based largely on the census of 1930 and 1935) U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 265, 48pp. Washington, D. C. November 1937. 1 Ag84M
Maps and graphs based upon censuses of April 1, 1930 and January 1, 1935 are given, supplemented by text and captions. Maps show distribution of specified types of farm labor, of numbers of farmers hiring such labor, of wage expenditures, and days of labor hired. The population section shows distribution of specified parts of the population, migration to and from farms, family sizes, children in relation to child-bearing women, ages of population groups, and population predictions.
21. Foscue, Edwin J., and Troth, Elizabeth. Sugar plantations of the Irish Bend district, Louisiana. Econ. Geogr. 12(4): 373-380. October 1936. 278.8 Ec7
"In this area the cutting, transporting, and milling of the sugar cane is done concurrently. This presents an acute labor problem with a great demand during the harvest period, and only a small labor requirement on the plantations for the rest of the year. Since the southern negro, the chief farm laborer, receives a higher wage than the Cuban, Puerto Rican, or Philippine laborer, with whom he competes, the cost of labor is a major problem in the sugar districts of Louisiana, which must either produce at a lower price, or put on the market a superior grade of sugar that can compete with foreign supplies."
Some attention is given to housing on these plantations.

22. Frey, Fred C., and Smith, T. L. The influence of the AAA cotton program upon the tenant, cropper, and laborer. Rural Sociol. 1(4): 483-505. December 1936. 281.28 R89

"This paper was presented before Section K, American Association for the Advancement of Science, St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1936."

The area considered is limited to the 13 Southern States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

"We next limit the aspects of the problem. There are a myriad of ways in which the cotton-control program might affect the tenant, cropper, and wage hand. It would be impossible to discuss all of them. We shall consider only three phases of the situation in our discussion. In the first place we shall attempt to summarize the effects of the cotton program in the creation of unemployment, or in the displacement of tenants, croppers or other laborers from their regular jobs. By displacement of tenants, croppers or laborers we do not mean merely violations of contracts, or forced removals, but the employment of fewer persons or families than were employed before the inauguration of the control program. Again, we shall devote some consideration of the effects which the cotton-control program has had upon the standards of living of the families of the tenants, croppers, and other laborers. Finally, we shall attempt to determine some of the ways in which the program has had influences upon the mobility of the tenants, croppers and wage hands. These three aspects impress us as the most significant phases of the problem; they are the features about which most of the disagreement has arisen; they are sufficiently broad in scope to furnish a basis for any paper of this nature; and they are aspects about which some information can be secured..."

23. Gibbons, Charles E. The beet fields revisited. Amer. Child 18(6): 1. September 1936. Libr. Cong. HD6250 .U3A7

Both growers and laborers carried out the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act relating to wage rates and child labor faithfully, although some laborers naturally objected to exemption of farmers' children. These benefits have been lost with the invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's control of production, and the child labor problem is as acute as ever, or worse, because labor's feeling of gain and security under the Act have been lost. Also - there are more adult laborers than are needed; and a factor imposing hardship is the extended practice of farmers' planting all beets at once rather than stagger plantings. This prevents laborers from handling the fields in succession. Formerly they could handle a larger acreage than now, when all parts have to be worked at once and extra labor hired and charged to the contract laborer. Extra employment is absolutely necessary for beet laborers to earn

enough for a year's living. Most of the beet workers get WPA work.

Wages for beet work are \$18-19 per acre.

One help to the elimination of child labor would be enforcement of compulsory education laws. Beet labor children are no longer those of non-residents - and this excuse can no longer be given.

24. Goodrich, Carter, and others. Migration and economic opportunity; The report of the Study of population redistribution. By Carter Goodrich; Bushrod W. Allin; C. Warren Thornthwaite; Hermann K. Brunck; Frederick G. Tryon; Daniel B. Creamer; Rupert B. Vance; Marion Hayes; and others. 763pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1936. 280.12 G62

Ch. III of Part I, The Old Cotton Belt, discusses the disadvantages of sharecropping to both the land and the croppers; probable migration from this section with alternatives to such migration. In connection with the mechanical cotton picker, the authors say:

"It is doubtful whether the success of cotton harvesting machinery would greatly change the calculations here. There is no denial that with such an innovation the transition would be more abrupt, and the localization of cotton production in the Southwest more complete. It must also be admitted that the economies of the machine would at first displace more workers. However there is good ground for believing that such a development, by lowering prices, would go far toward regaining the world market for American cotton. In this case, the displacement of American producers might be no greater than in the loss of markets without mechanization. On this assumption, we shall leave the maximum migration at six or seven million, although mechanization might increase the amount temporarily."

In Ch. VIII, of Part I, The Changing Demand for Man-Power, the changes in agriculture are discussed. The relative importance of food production; agricultural efficiency and population changes; prospects for changing per capita food consumption; probable demand for non-food products of the farm; foreign trade outlook are topics presented.

In conclusion, the authors say: "...it seems safe to predict that the need for man-power in agriculture during the next 25 years will afford no opportunity for migration of part of the urban man-power to the farms, and that agriculture can make room for hardly more than one-fifth of the excess of farm births over deaths, even if there is no increase in output per worker. Whatever the probabilities are for increasing output per farm worker, the practical question immediately confronting the country is, Where can non-agricultural employment be found not only

for the present surplus of man-power on farms and the unemployed in the cities, but also for the annual surplus of farm births over deaths? To fail to answer this question is to lower the national plane of living. Until it is answered, it is idle to consider means for making more effective use of the 'low-pressure' farmers of 1939..."

Part II, The Control of Migration, presents past experience, some hints from foreign experience, and a critique of American measures.

25. Governor supports farm labor policies. Calif. Cult. 84(16): 555. July 31, 1937. 6 C12

Also in Pacific Rural Press 134: 62. July 17, 1937.

Governor Merriam pledged full State cooperation to an 11-point farm labor policy agreed upon by the California Farm Bureau Federation, The Agricultural Council of California, the Farmers Union, the Associated Farmers of California, and the agricultural department of the State Chamber of Commerce. The policy is concerned with working conditions, the right to work, coercion, responsibility of labor organizations, freedom of agriculture from strikes at critical times, proper housing for labor, national responsibility for care of migrant labor, continuity of employment, proper distribution of labor supply, minimum wages; education of children of migrants, and education as to the value of American governmental and economic systems.

26. Han, William T. Regulation of labour conditions in sugar cultivation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 33(1): 74-82. January 1936. 283.8 In8

"To no group of employees in the United States have fewer benefits been extended by means of legislation or collective bargaining than the farm labourers. Excluded from the purview of most State labour laws, organised only in ephemeral local associations, they are able to do little to improve their status. It is, therefore, of interest that through an agency of the Federal Government an effort is being made in their behalf. Regulation of farm employments was not contemplated under the Agricultural Adjustment Act...When, however, the Jones-Costigan Act, signed on 9 May 1934, added sugar beet and sugar-cane to the list of 'basic agricultural commodities', the Secretary of Agriculture was authorised to insert in all agreements entered into under it provisions designed to improve labour conditions. This constituted a decided innovation in the practice of the Department of Agriculture..."

The Secretary was empowered to act in the matter of child labor, in the fixing of labor disputes and in the adjudication of labor disputes.

"The sugar beet labourers whose conditions of employment gave occasion for the formulation of these labour provisions form a comparatively small part of the 2,732,972 farm wage workers re-

ported by the 1930 census. According to an estimate of the United States Tariff Commission, in 1933 there were 159,394 hired labourers in the beet fields, of whom 13,671 were in California, 90,357 in the Mountain States, chiefly Colorado, and 54,929 in the Great Lakes Region. Of the total, 110,354 were so-called 'contract labourers'; 80,393 of these were males and 15,228 females over 16 years of age, while 14,743 were children..."

Data as to prevailing wage rates are included.

27. Ham, William T. The status of agricultural labor. Law and Contemporary Problems 4(4): 559-572. October 1937. 274.008 L41

Classes of farm workers, regular and casual, tenants and wage laborers are discussed as to numbers and "agricultural ladder", labor demands of various crops in different areas in various crop operation methods, color, race, and birthplace. Differences in wage rates, place of perquisites in laborer remuneration, relation of farm income to wage rates, geographic differences in wage rates, effect of intermittent employment, migratory laborers, child labor, labor organization and controversies, legal disabilities of farm laborers, particularly as to social insurance, and the fundamental reasons.

Means of improvement are suggested, such as regularization of labor, extension to them of social security measures, improvement of employment services, collective bargaining, assumption of social problems raised by farmer's labor demands. Increased study of social and economic problems of farm laborers by fact gathering and reporting agencies.

28. Ham, William T. Sugar beet field labor under the AAA. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(2): 643-647. May 1937. 280.8 J822

"As approved by the president on May 12, 1933, the Agricultural Adjustment Act contained no provisions relating directly to farm labor. However, when the Jones-Costigan Act, signed on May 9, 1934, added sugar beets and sugar-cane to the list of 'basic agricultural commodities' the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to insert in all agreements entered into under the Act provisions which would limit or regulate child labor, and make possible the setting up of minimum wages, and the adjudication of labor disputes."

29. Hamilton, C. Horace. The status and future of farm tenantry in the South. 8pp. [Atlanta, Ga., 1936] Reprint Coll.

Reprint from Commercial Fertilizer Year Book, 1936.

This paper was read before the Southern Economic Association, Duke University.

The status and future of farm laborers and croppers are discussed.

30. Harper, F. A. The farm labor situation in New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Managt. A. E. 186, 17pp., processed. Ithaca, September 1937.

The writer sketches present labor supply, demand and wage situations, probable changes in the future, and farmers' possibilities in meeting the situation. He notes rising wages and labor demand, the declining supply of farm labor, probable increasing competitive demand for labor, higher wage rates, and increasing scarcity of desirable labor. Farmers will have to reduce their labor demands and expect to pay higher wage rates.

31. Hawaii, Governor. Annual report to the Secretary of the interior. 1914/15, 1925/26-date. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1915-date. 252.20 G74R

Some of these reports contain information as to labor conditions in Hawaii. Numbers of laborers on sugar and other plantations are given. Living conditions, housing, and in some cases wages are discussed. Nationality of sugar plantation employees is shown.

The 1935/36 report, which is the latest received in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library does not contain information on agricultural labor.

32. Hodges, R. E. Western self-sufficiency. Calif. Cult. 84(21): 683, 702. Oct. 9, 1937. 6 C12

The author discusses the problems of western agriculture in relation to current labor problems, of which agricultural labor problems are only a small part. He advocates a return to family-sized farms as a solution.

33. Hoffsonner, Harold. The disadvantaged farm family in Alabama. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 382-392. December 1937. 281.28 R88

"What are the characteristics of the disadvantaged farm family? Certainly these characteristics cannot be encompassed by any single item, such as tenure status, race, age, type of soil upon which these families live, or any other single attribute. But a careful examination of its various characteristics ought to give some clues as to the best points of attack in alleviating its deficiencies. The following discussion makes no attempt to completeness, but is intended to be suggestive in giving a proper perspective in dealing with the problems of these families."

The study of tenure status of these families shows that 27 per cent were laborers and 7 percent were croppers.

34. Hood, Robin. Some basic factors affecting southern labor standards. South. Econ. Jour. 2(4): 45-60. April 1936. 280.8 S684

An attempt to analyze real factors contributing to the South's prevailing low relative standards in wages, hours and social legislation.

35. International institute of agriculture. The first world agricultural census (1930). A methodological study of the questions contained in the forms adopted for the purposes of the census in the various countries. 229pp. Rome, Villa Umberto I, 1936. 251 In8Fi Prov. ed.

This is a Provisional Edition, which gives general information concerning the countries participating in the census, of which the United States is one. It includes dates, definitions, questions, forms and status of preparation or publication of bulletins by countries. Farm labor or farm population matter appears on pp. 14-18, 119-125, 184, 190-191, 204, 210, and 222-224.

36. International labour office, Geneva. The I.L.O. Year-book, 1935-36. 571pp. Geneva, 1936. 283.8 In8Y

This 6th volume contains an Introduction giving a sketch of workers and the situation of workers' organization, religious organization interests in labor matters, and public interest in them. Ch. I. Economic developments; Ch. II. Conditions of work (in specified industries and of women; Ch. III. Social insurance; Ch. IV. Remuneration of labour; Ch. V. Unemployment, employment, migration; Ch. VI. Workers' living conditions; Ch. VII. Workers' general rights; Ch. VIII. Special problems of certain categories of workers (including agricultural).

37. International labour office, Geneva. The I.L.O. Year-book, 1936-37. 607pp. Geneva, 1937. 283.9 In8Y

International in its coverage, this annual deals with economic developments, conditions of work, social insurance, remuneration of labor, employment, unemployment, migration, workers' living conditions, their general rights, and special problems of specified categories of workers. Outlines particularly the developments of the 12 months following issue of the previous number. Agricultural workers are included, and space is given to consideration of those of the United States.

38. International labour office, Geneva, Committee on agricultural work. Report. various paging, processed. Geneva, Nov. 12, 1936. 283.9 In821

The Fourth item on the Agenda is Holidays with Pay in Agriculture. The Committee on Agricultural Work agreed to recommend that the topic be placed on the agenda of the Conference as soon as possible. 17 countries have legislation on the matter.

Fifth item on the Agenda is Minimum Age of Agricultural Workers. The setting up of an international convention concerning child labor was proposed after the Committee on Agricultural work decided that Convention 10, despite its title, does not relate to minimum age of agricultural workers. A summary of observations relating to the matter received from various governments is appended. The United States is opposed to revision of Convention 10 at present.

39. Iowa. Agricultural experiment station, Agricultural economics sub-section. Farm tenure in Iowa. III. The National Farm Institute Symposium on Land Tenure (held at Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 19 and 20, 1937). Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 357, pp. 298-376. Ames, 1937.

Partial contents: What has happened to the agricultural ladder? by Theodore W. Schultz, pp. 301-308; The farm tenure situation in the cotton South, by W. W. Alexander, pp. 309-315; Credit policies that will give us a better agricultural ladder, by Albert S. Goss, pp. 341-354.

40. Kelley, Hubert. America's forbidden kingdom. Amer. Mag. 124(4): 50. October 1937.

A visitor to the King Ranch, called the largest modern ranch in the world, 1500 square miles, 75,000 cattle, comprising most or all of Kenedy Co., Texas, describes the ranch and its manager, glimpses of the labor force, sketches the history of the ranch, and of outsiders' attitudes concerning it. Illustrated.

41. The labor agreement of Santa Maria Valley. Pacific Rural Press 133(5): 149. Jan. 30, 1937. 6 P112

For the third year in succession, vegetable growers and packers have signed a labor agreement for agricultural labor both in the field and packing sheds - one for each class of labor. This news item deals with unions recognized, preference to local residents in employment, union activities, overtime pay, sanitation, grievance boards, minimum wage scales of field workers, set wage scale of packing shed workers (except tomatoes, which are covered by special schedule not given here.)

42. Labor conscripted for cotton fields. Workers treated roughly in Texas when they protest dollar wage. Labor 18(52): 1. Aug. 17, 1937. 283.8 L112

"Free labor" became a mockery throughout the cotton growing regions of Texas this week. Several localities declared embargoes against workers leaving town and able-bodied men were plucked from the streets and conscripted to the fields. Relief workers were stricken from the rolls and told to pick cotton. They were roughly handled when they protested against a \$1-a-day wage. From the Rio Grande to Central Texas...there was a general complaint of labor shortage. The situation is complicated by refusal of growers to pay wages asked. In some sections 50¢ a day is offered, and \$1.00 is the highest.

43. Labor research association. Labor fact book. III. 223pp. New York, International Publishers, 1936. Libr. Cong. HD 8072 .L253

This is the third of an annual series which includes a review of matters of interest to agricultural workers including wage

workers. This number of the series in Chapter VII, Farmers and Farm Workers, treats of economic conditions and government actions affecting agriculture and its populace; sketches, purposes and activities of national farmers' organizations; agricultural laborers, laborers' organizations; sharecroppers' and tenants' unions; farm labor disputes - all as related to the years 1934 and 1935. Two chapters deal with situations in struggles for civil rights and with situations in foreign countries.

44. Lawrence, David. How about farm labor, Mr. President? Farm workers are the real forgotten men and women of America - They get no social security nor minimum wage protection yet the Administration pays out \$1,000,000,000 a year for agricultural aids - Average wage with board is less than \$5 per week. U. S. News 5(45): 16. Nov. 8, 1937. 280.8 Ur33A

The "New Deal" seems to have one rule for city workers, and another for workers on the farm. At some points the writer has in mind farm operators, at others, hired laborers. He asks why are farm workers not included in legislative measures concerning wages, hours, and social security. He points to low farm income, and low wage rates for hired laborers, to relations between these and living costs. His data are not always specific.

45. Loescher, E. F. Important farm labor developments during 1937. 7pp., processed. [Los Angeles, 1937]

Presented to Statewide Agricultural Committee Meeting, Los Angeles, October 28, 1937, by Mr. Ray Humphreys.

Emphasis is given to lack of balance of labor demands in agriculture and industry. In spite of this there was no great shortage or surplus of labor in agriculture in the State in 1937, due partly to increasingly effective steps of public employment services to properly guide laborers. Migration into the State from the Midwest, relief problems in relation to agriculture, employer-employee relations improvement, wage rates, labor agitations, agitators, and organization in agriculture, and related industries are discussed.

46. Louisiana's sugar bowl. Farmers Natl. Weekly 2(49): 5. Feb. 7, 1936. 281.8 F224

The conditions show the result of monopoly. Big planters produce most of the sugar and run the refineries. Most of the workers are negroes. Many poor white farmers, owning 20-60 acres of land, raise 10-25 acres of cane and work at least three months in the refineries. Planting, cultivating, and cutting cane is done mostly by hired labor at about 70 cents a day. Pay is in scrip only, redeemable at plantation stores. Around Raceland the workers usually live in small plantation villages; around Franklin, plantation owners have broken up the villages, and the workers live in the towns. There is no labor

organization among these workers. Negroes are willing to organize because they do not own land, and their conditions get much worse than those of whites out of season.

47. Michigan. State emergency welfare relief commission. Michigan census of population and unemployment. 1st. ser., no. 7, Education of gainful workers. 20pp., processed. Lansing, March 1937. 252.41 St2
Data covering the education of farm laborers are included.
48. Morales Otero, P. Health and socio-economic studies in Puerto Rico. I. Health and socio-economic conditions on a sugar cane plantation. P. R. Jour. Public Health & Trop. Medicine 12(4): 405-490. June 1937. 448.8 P83
Joint authors with P. Morales Otero are Manuel A. Pérez, R. Ramírez Santos, Rafaela Espino, Adriana Rama, J. L. Fuster, Dolores González and Mario Marrero.
A study by the Health Division of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was made of Central Lafayette, a sugar mill, in Southeastern Puerto Rico. House to house survey reached supposedly all families - 860 with about 4400 persons. Topics treated include population data (numbers, ages, color, sex - comparison of survey area with island data), housing (ownership, construction, conveniences), water supply, sanitation, insect pests, vermin, foods and nutrition, health, medical agencies, diseases (malaria most prevalent), social conditions (size of families, marital conditions, religion, use of shoes), economic conditions (wage rates, earnings, working time, property, and debts). Summary in English and Spanish.
This study is summarized in *The Child*, a publication of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, v. 2, no. 2, p. 43, August 1937.
49. Neel, L. R. The farm labor problem. South. Agr. 66(10): 8. October 1936. 6 So83
"Economical but not cheap labor is the desirable goal on the farm. Cheapness tends always to hold down quality of labor employed and to set a low average standard of living and health for the community. Furthermore, it to a very marked degree, depresses farm income. Even in the South probably fifty per cent of the work of the farm is done by the owner and his family. If hired labor is very cheap in the long run the owner and his family will average working for small wage income, for finally low priced labor will tend to make cheap farm products. Too much cheap labor on the farm has been a curse rather than a blessing in the South. It has been a big factor in maintaining low labor income for farm owners..."

"There is a horde of labor that is dear at almost any price and this is one of our problems that has to be dealt with. At the same time every effort must be made to improve living conditions for all farm people, owner and tenant or laborer, and to increase greatly the hourly wage."

50. Nixon, Herman Clarence. Social security for Southern farmers. 8pp. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1936. (Southern policy papers no. 2) Libr. Cong. HD 1773 .A5N5
Social security for the farm population is more important for the South than for any other section of the United States. "because of the large rural population, low farm income, soil exhaustion, and abandoned lands. In planning a social security there must be considered high birth rate, inadequate housing, deficient diet, intense poverty, large proportion of children, precarious economic status of negroes, prevailing one-crop system, market situation, competition of other areas, decreasing productivity of southern lands in face of lack of conservation, and high illiteracy.
51. Nourse, Edwin G., Davis, Joseph S., and Black, John D. Three years of the Agricultural adjustment administration. 600pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1937. 281.12 N85
Ch. XI, Distribution of Benefits and Burdens among Farmers, pp. 324-353, includes: Farm owners, tenants, and laborers, pp. 340-349; Employer and farm labor, pp. 349-353.
52. Philippine Islands. Governor. Report 1915 to date. Washington, D. C., 1915-date. 152.4 P54
Earlier numbers in U. S. War dept. Annual reports. 152 An7
Information as to agricultural labor is included in some of these reports, number of laborers, migration, etc.
53. Pickett, J. E. The farm labor problem grows acute. Pacific Rural Press 131(19): 602, 607. May 9, 1936.
According to the author, if California does not appeal to the home instinct of the waning farm labor supply and provide homes which laborers can buy or rent near their jobs, it may have a permanent scarcity of farm labor.
Two types of small farms which have been established in California are mentioned: "1. The small farm, from 1/2 acre to 5 acres, where people with an investment income can 'retire'; 2. The part-time farm, where some of the family have an outside job...
"A third type must be planned if we are to avoid a farm labor famine...This third small farm should be near our agricultural towns and cities, and should house people who will depend principally upon farm jobs. A little land for home production will help...
"It is possible to create communities with white labor of this sort, if community enterprise is sufficient."

Decreasing cotton acreage is producing the problem of obtaining pickers. Some relief clients have refused farm jobs. Communists are accused of stirring up trouble.

54. Puerto Rico. Commissioner of labor. Annual report 3d, 1915-date. San Juan. 1915-date. Dept. Labor Libr.

Wages paid to sugar and tobacco plantation laborers are given by districts. Agricultural strikes are also discussed. The number of workers employed, and new labor legislation are included.

Some of the later reports include statistics on accidents in agriculture.

The 1935/36 report contains statistics on agricultural laborers' hours and wage rates and earnings, 1935-1936 while the 1936/37 report contains data concerning agricultural strikes, pp. 61-63; and wage earnings and working hours per week for coffee growing, dairies, sugar cane and tobacco growing, pp. 74, 81.

The February 1938 issue of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review contains a summary of this material on pp. 482-483.

The 1935/36 report also contains information relative to the emigration of Filipinos to Hawaii, 1932-1936. This emigration has practically ceased, mainly because the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has discontinued its policy of recruiting plantation labor in the Philippines. Data for 1932 through 1936 show 443 arrivals in Hawaii, and 19618 departures.

This material is summarized in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 45(3): 613. September 1937.

55. Puerto Rico. Governor. Report. 1915-date. Washington, Govt. print. off. 1915-date. 252.74 G74

In the 1935/36 and 1936/37 reports, tables show general averages of weekly wages and working hours and of earnings per hour of workers in 1411 establishments and farms in various industries in Puerto Rico, without regard to occupations together with a statement of the total number of employees and of establishments and farms investigated in each industry. They cover coffee growing, fruit planting, sugar cane planting, tobacco-growing fields, and tobacco stripping.

56. Sanderson, Dwight. Research memorandum on rural life in the depression. Social Sci. Research Counc. Bull. 34, 169pp. New York, 1937. 281.29 S61

Farm and migratory laborers are discussed briefly on pp. 59-61. Mr. Sanderson believes that "the time is opportune for intensive studies of the condition of farm laborers in all parts of the country where intensive agriculture is dominant, and they will be of immediate value to relief administrators."

57. Taylor, Paul S., and Vasey, Tom. Contemporary background of California farm labor. Rural Sociol. 1(4): 401-419. December 1936. 281.28 R88

"This article presents results of researches initiated by the Division of Rural Rehabilitation, California Emergency Relief Administration, and continued through the support of the Resettlement Administration and Social Security Board. An earlier article in this series, 'The Historical Background of California Farm Labor,' was published in the September issue of Rural Sociology."

"The spread of an industrialized labor pattern is an outstanding fact in the history of farming in California. Intensification of agriculture constitutes the physical basis for the shift from dependence upon laborers of the familiar 'farm hand' type, to dependence upon unstable 'industrialized' masses of hand workers....

"Contrasting sharply with California are the farm labor patterns of Iowa and Mississippi, which have been selected for purposes of comparison. In most of the tables accompanying this article, statistics of these three states, and of the United States as a whole, will be presented. Iowa typifies corn and hog production on the family farm. Mississippi represents cotton culture under the share-tenant system....

"In order to meet the needs of California crops, then, and so to eke out a living, scores of thousands of men, women, and children in California live part or all of the year literally 'on wheels.' In April, 1927, the California Department of Education enumerated 37,000 migratory children. During August of that same year 11,500 Mexican laborers and their families were counted moving north by motor vehicle over the Ridge Route into San Joaquin Valley. Many more moved than were counted. The best present estimates place the number of men, women, and children who migrate at some time during the year to work in the crops at 150,000 or perhaps more.

"From Imperial Valley the migrants follow the harvests to the San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Sacramento valleys, a distance of from 360 to 500 miles by air line and longer by road. Within each valley they must move about from crop area to crop area, and from field to field. In August most of them converge on the San Joaquin Valley for the grape harvest, and for cotton picking, which overlaps and follows the peak in grapes. There, when the harvests are over, and in the small town and urban slum areas of the state, they await in partial or complete idleness the opening of the next season.

"Throughout their migrations they must set their route in accordance with annually revised decisions of the growers and the caprice of nature which produces a small or an abundant crop. They accept idleness or employment as they find it. A streak of warm weather advances the ripening of fruit or the

opening of cotton bolls; cold retards them. Either way, the meager income of the fruit tramp is affected. The numbers of his competitors are uncontrolled and are affected by a variety of factors not only in California, but in a half dozen Western States where drought or prosperity may release or retain thousands of potential migrants. Production control may bring better prices and better wages to those employed, but fruit let fall to the ground yields no earnings to pickers. A rise in market price for a day and the harvest proceeds furiously; a sag in price and it slackens or stops. A blight which affects market grade, even if edibility is unimpaired, and there is no harvest. Rain at the wrong time and the result is the same. Hundreds of miles may have been traversed in vain.

"The growth of intensive agriculture, then, with highly capitalized, large-scale farming methods and concentrated ownership, huge total payments to farm laborers, has given California an industrialized agriculture, a system of open-air food factories, it might be called. Nearly six per cent of the farms of California are operated by managers, which is six times as high as the national average. Wage relations are highly developed, and gang labor is employed, with foremen and subforemen. Elaborate piece rates are set up, with bonus payments. Farmers' agents recruit and distribute laborers, extremely few of whom belong to the family of the farm operator. Incipient labor organizations have arisen, and bitter strikes have been conducted. The state maintains labor commissioners who aid rural laborers to collect unpaid wages, just as they aid urban workers.

"The family farm, which still expresses the national ideal, is subordinate in California to the influence of agriculture on an industrialized pattern."

This article, together with the article by the same authors entitled "Historical Background of California Farm Labor" is also issued as Reprint Series no. 2 of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, U. S. Social Security Board, with title "California Farm Labor." (173.2 SolRe no. 2)

52. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on agriculture. Farm tenancy. Hearing... Seventy-fifth congress, first session on H. R. 8; a bill to establish the Farmers' home corporation and to encourage and promote the ownership of farm homes and to make the possession of such homes more secure, to provide for the general welfare of the United States, to provide additional credit facilities for agricultural development, to create a fiscal agent for the United States, and for other purposes. January 27, 28, 29, February 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 18, 19, 1937 (also testimony given in seventy-fourth congress April 16, 1935) Serial A. 362pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 222 Un322

The testimony of Gardner Jackson, Chairman, National Committee on Rural Social Planning, pp. 178-214, has to do mainly with the conditions of sharecroppers and farm laborers and the need for application of such legislation to them.

59. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on agriculture. Sugar. Hearings... seventy-fifth congress, first session on H. R. 5326. A bill to regulate commerce among the several states, with the territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; to raise revenue; and for other purposes. March 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 1937. Serial B. 373pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 281.365 Un3S

Contains testimony concerning contract, wage, and child labor in sugar beet and sugar cane production in the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Sugar beet and sugar cane producers and processors, members of Congress, labor representatives and sympathizers, and government officials gave testimony or statements.

60. U. S. Congress. Senate, Committee on education and labor. Fair labor standards act of 1937. Joint hearings before the Committee on education and labor, United States Senate and the Committee on labor, House of representatives. Seventy-fifth congress, first session on S. 2475 and H.R. 7200; bills to provide for the establishment of fair labor standards in employments in and affecting interstate commerce and for other purposes. [June 2-June 22, 1937] Pts. 1-3. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 283 Un312F

These Hearings on S. 2475 and H.R. 7200 developed testimony asking exclusion of agricultural labor from the scope of the Act, (pp. 1059-66, 1082-1104, 1119-30, 1211-12), for its inclusion (pp. 1196-1204), and for its definition within the bill to avoid later uncertainties (pp. 1130-2, 1002-3, 1205-8)

61. U. S. Congress. Senate, Committee on finance. Sugar. Hearings... seventy-fifth Congress, first session on H.R. 7667; An act to regulate commerce among the several states, with the territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; to raise revenue; and for other purposes. August 7 and 9, 1937. Revised. 199pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 286.365 Un32

Labor problems in the sugarcane industry of Hawaii and Puerto Rico are briefly touched upon in these Hearings.

62. U. S. Department of agriculture. Crops and markets. v. 1, Jan. 5, 1924 to date. Washington, D. C. 1 Ag84Wc

This publication continues the weekly formerly entitled "Weather, Crops and Markets"

---Monthly supplement v. 1, suppl. no. 1-v. 3, January 1924-December 1926. Ceased publication December 1926.

--- --- Monthly v. 4-6, January 1927-December 1929. 1 Ag84Wcm

As in earlier years, Crops and Markets for 1936 and 1937 contain tables showing: Average wages paid to hired farm labor, by States; Farm wage rates and index numbers both issued in February, April, July and October; number of persons employed per farm on farms of crop reporters...by geographic divisions. (from 5 to 11 times a year); and Farm labor supply and demand (from 1 to 9 times a year).

63. U. S. Department of agriculture. Report of the Secretary of agriculture, 1937. 115pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 1 Ag84

Farm labor is discussed on pp. 36 to 41.

The Secretary states that "in seeking to advance the interests of agriculture, this Department has in view the welfare of...those who till the soil for hire as well as...tenants or owners". Economic conditions of recent years have turned attention to farm-labor problems. Relationships between farm employers and farm laborers are sketched, and the displacement of labor by technological changes of production; recent trends in farm wage rates and their relationship to nonagricultural wages are traced. Inadequacy of farm laborers' incomes to maintain adequate standards of living has resulted in labor organization and strikes. "The Department does not consider its efforts at agricultural and industrial recovery successful until it has helped farm labor to participate therein... Agricultural laborers should participate with farmers in the creation, development, and administration of national agricultural programs."

An outline is given of activities which the Department already carries on with respect to gathering and disseminating information concerning farm labor matters, and of further needs and possibilities. Note is made of establishment of camps for migratory agricultural laborers, of activities under the Jones-Costigan Act, and of possible improvement of conditions for agricultural labor through marketing agreements sponsored by the Department.

64. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. The agricultural outlook 1923-1938.

1923 consists of two mimeographed numbers.

The years 1924 to 1927 were issued as U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular nos. 23, 32, 65 and 101.

The years 1928 to 1933 were issued as Miscellaneous Publications nos. 19, 44, 73, 108, 144, 156, 182, 215, 235, 255, and 298.

Each issue contains a section dealing with the farm labor situation and showing wage rates.

65. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. The world cotton situation. Part II. Cotton production in the United States (Preliminary) 68pp., processed. Washington, D. C. February 1936. 1.9 Ec7Woc

Material is included on the economic condition of the share-cropper and of hired labor in the cotton belt, both before the adjustment program was put into effect and afterwards. The displacement of labor caused by reduced cotton acreage is discussed.

66. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of the census. Alphabetical index of occupations by industries and social-economic groups, 1937. Prepared by Alba M. Edwards for use in the National unemployment census. 542pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 157.41 A17 1937

While based on the indices used in the 12th, 13th, and 14th censuses, the grouping is new. Some new occupations are included. Agriculture is one of the occupations listed, and farm laborer appears in the industry index.

67. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Handbook of labor statistics, 1936 edition. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 616, 1151pp. Washington, D. C., 1936. 158.6 B87

Earlier editions were issued in 1927 (Bull. 439); in 1929 (Bull. 491); and in 1931 (Bull. 541)

This Handbook summarizes studies and investigations dealing with the following topics: Employment of children in agriculture; child labor in the sugar-beet fields; changes in the cost of living in the United States; farm labor supply and demand, 1929 to 1935; labor conditions in Hawaii; labor conditions in the Philippine Islands; farm population and migration to and from farms; technological changes and labor displacement in agriculture; farm labor wages, 1910 to 1936; piece-rate wages in harvesting of crops, 1934; wage rates and annual earnings in the onion fields of Ohio, 1934; and workmen's compensation in the United States, as of January 1, 1936.

68. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor information bulletin. v. 1, no. 1, September 1934 to date. Washington, D. C. 1934 to date. 158.6 L11

"As the Secretary of Labor, one of my duties is to make... information available to the 40,000,000 wage earners of the

country. This function will be performed by the Labor Information Service just organized within the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This new division will issue each month a Labor Information Bulletin which will attempt to summarize briefly general labor and economic facts of interest to all workers..."

69. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Occupational distribution of negroes. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 42(4): 975-976. April 1936. 158.6 B87M

Distribution per 1000 gainfully occupied is shown for agriculture. These figures are compared with those for native and foreign-born whites.

70. U. S. Department of the interior. General information regarding the Territory of Hawaii. 56pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 156.1 G284

Importation of foreign labor has been discontinued and native born labor is increasing in proportion. On sugar plantations, money wages average \$1.85 per day plus excellent housing, fuel, water, medical attention, etc. These rates compare favorably with those of the United States mainland and are believed to be higher than in other sugar producing countries. On June 30, 1936, 51,833 laborers were employed in the sugar industry, and 63,907 in 1930 in agriculture as a whole. The average daily wage in corporate agriculture is \$1.63.

71. U. S. Farm placement service, California. Comments on agriculture and agricultural labor in California. 6pp., processed. Los Angeles, Calif. [1936]

This is practically an information sheet for enquirers concerning possibilities of employment in California agriculture. It gives brief items on types of labor favored by farmers, character of work, rates of pay, transportation, housing, relief, crop production and locations, crop labor demands, strikes, laborers coming from other states.

72. U. S. Farm placement service, California. Condensed bi-monthly agricultural crop and labor report...for State of California. Los Angeles, Calif., 1123 South Hill St. Processed.

Prepared as of the 15th and 30th of each month during the active season, and the 15th in winter.

Information is given by counties concerning - active crops, acreage, activity current (name, percentage of its completion, approximate completion data), labor supply and demand, wage rates, housing, next crop activity demanding labor and approximate dates.

73. U. S. Special committee on farm tenancy. Farm tenancy; report of the President's committee. Prepared under the auspices of the National resources committee. 108pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., February 1937. 173.2 F22F

Bibliography, pp. 106-108.

Contents: Part I. Findings; Part II. Recommendations for action; Part III. Official documents; Photographic supplement; Technical supplement; Statistical supplement.

Farm laborers are briefly considered in the Findings, pp. 4-5; and again in the Recommendations, pp. 15-16.

The Committee recommends that "where adequate temporary facilities are not already provided by local agencies, the Farm Security Administration or the Department of Labor continue experimentally the policy begun by the Resettlement Administration in the construction, operation, and maintenance of sanitary camps for migratory farm laborers. These camps need not be elaborate physical plants, but they should be so constructed as to afford healthful conditions, where migrants may live inexpensively and wholesomely. This would appear in line with the general objectives of better housing.

"Gradually, it is hoped, the new farm-purchase policy and the rehabilitation policy outlined above will serve to re-establish many migrant families on the land as tenants or small owner-operators, and prevent others from becoming migrants... Provision of small subsistence farms is recommended on either an ownership or a leasehold basis for some members of both classes of farm laborers...

"In general, farm laborers have not shared in the benefits of either Federal or State legislation providing collective bargaining; unemployment, accident, and old-age insurance; and requirements for assuring safe and sanitary conditions of employment. These types of legislation might well be applicable to the larger employers of farm labor - those who systematically employ laborers in large numbers, as distinguished from the operators of family farms. It is recommended that in the formulation of various types of labor and social-security legislation the farm laborer be given careful attention by Congress and the State legislatures."

74. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Farm laborers: their economic and social status. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(10): 14-15. October 1937. 1 Ec7Ag

A summary of certain findings during a survey of farm labor conditions in 11 counties and States in 1936 is given. Low pay, irregular employment, small chance of many to become farmers for themselves; low educational attainment in the South compared to the North, and among whites compared to others; low annual earnings, both in agricultural and other work; and limited participation of laborers in social activities and other organized features of community life are discussed briefly, with some supporting data.

75. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Archuleta County, Colorado. 8pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics. November 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is given of a survey among hired adult farm laborers and farm operators in September and October 1936. The county is devoted largely to cattle and sheep production. Data are presented concerning general characteristics of laborers interviewed (age, birthplace, education, marital status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, income, wage rates, assets, tenure of employment, and participation in community affairs.

76. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Concordia Parish, Louisiana. 13pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics. October 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is given of a survey among hired adult farm (or plantation) laborers and farm operators in September, 1936. The county is predominantly a delta cotton producer. Data are presented concerning laborers' general characteristics (age, birthplace, education, marital status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, wages, income, assets, employment tenure, and participation in community affairs. The laborers were largely negro, and data tabulated deal almost wholly with negroes.

77. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Fentress County, Tennessee. 11pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, November 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is made of a survey among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators in September, 1936. Fentress County agriculture is largely self-sufficing, with intermittent small labor demand. Data are presented concerning general characteristics of labor (ages, education, marital status, dependents, birthplaces), agricultural tenure experience, income during 12 months previous to interview, wage rates, assets, and participation in community activities.

78. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Hamilton County, Iowa. 14pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, November 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is made of a survey among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators in September and October, 1936. The county is a corn belt county. Data are presented concerning the general characteristics of laborers (age, birthplace, education, marital

status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, income, wages, assets, tenure of employment, and participation in community activities.

79. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Karnes County, Texas. 15pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, November 1937. 1.95 Sul
Report is made of a survey in September and early October, 1936, among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators. The peak of cotton picking had just passed when the survey was begun. Data were obtained concerning general characteristics of the laborers (age, education, marital condition, dependents, birthplace), agricultural tenure experience, income during 12 months previous to interview, assets, tenure of employment, and community participation. Karnes County agriculture is largely cotton production.
80. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota. 11pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, November, 1937. 1.95 Sul
Report is made of a survey among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators in September and October, 1936. Lac Qui Parle County agriculture is not clearcut: wheat and corn harvests make the heaviest labor demands. At the time of the survey most of the season's work except corn husking was completed. Data are presented as to general characteristics of laborers (age, birthplace, education, marital status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, income, wages, assets, and participation in community activities.
81. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Livingston County, Illinois. 16pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration and Bur. Agricultural Economics, October 1937. 1.95 Sul
Report is made of a survey among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators in September and October, 1936. It is a corn-for-sale county. At the time of survey, little work remained to be done except corn husking, and little labor was hired. Data are given as to general characteristics of laborers interviewed (age, birthplace, education, marital status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, wages, income, assets, employment tenure, and participation in community life.
82. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Pawnee County, Kansas. 13pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural economics, November 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is given of a survey among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators in September, 1936. Pawnee is a wheat county largely, and this survey was devoted to the wheat producing sections. Peak labor demand, coming in June and July, was over, and the labor contracted was non-migratory. Data are presented concerning general characteristics of laborers (age, birthplace, education, marital status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, income, earnings, assets, tenure of employment, and participation in community affairs.

83. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Placer County, California. 14pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, October, 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is made of a survey in September and October, 1936, among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators. Placer County produces deciduous fruits. At the time the survey began picking had been finished and the laborers interviewed were mostly permanent hands; migratory labor had left for the season. Data are presented concerning general characteristics of laborers (age, education, marital status, dependents, birthplace), agricultural tenure experience, income during 12 months previous to interview, wage rates, assets, and participation in community activities.

84. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Todd County, Kentucky. 18pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, November, 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is made of a survey among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators in August and September, 1936. Todd is agriculturally partly selfsufficing and partly hay, corn, and tobacco. The survey was confined to the latter. Data are presented concerning general characteristics of laborers (birthplace, age, education, marital status, dependents), agricultural tenure experience, wages, income, assets, tenure of employment, and participation in community life.

85. Vasey, Tom, and Folsom, Josiah C. Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Wayne County, Pennsylvania. 11pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Farm Security Administration, and Bur. Agricultural Economics, September 1937. 1.95 Sul

Report is made of a survey in September and October, 1936, among adult hired farm laborers and farm operators. General characteristics of the laborers (age, education, marital condition, dependents, birthplace), agricultural tenure experience, income during 12 months previous to interview, wage rates, assets, tenure of employment, and community participation are discussed. Wayne County agriculture type is general and dairying.

86. Virginia. State planning board. Report. v. 4-B, 294pp., processed. [Richmond?] May 1, 1937. 280.7 V81
Farm help is discussed on pp. 198-201.
The number of hired laborers is given and a map shows number by counties.
Table 2 - VI - 5 is Average wages for hired help - 1935 by crop reporting districts.
87. Wendzel, Julius T. Distribution of hired farm laborers in the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor., Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 45(3): 561-568. September 1937. 158.6 B87M
"The reluctance to extend the operation of social legislation to agricultural labor appears to be closely associated with the general feeling that agriculture in the United States is predominantly a family enterprise in which hired labor plays a relatively unimportant part." The writer goes on to give 1935 census data to show the numbers of farms employing various numbers of laborers, and the number of laborers employed. Estimates are made for July. The writer shows that there is considerable concentration of farm labor, even in January, and that operation of a social security law applied to agriculture would not be so difficult as is feared.
88. What is agricultural labor? Tax rulings, Treasury Department June 30. Market Growers Jour. 61(2): 337. July 15, 1937. 6 M34
These are rulings released by the Commissioner of Labor of Kentucky. They indicate what types of labor in connection with agriculture are taxable.
89. Winston, J. R. Harvesting and handling citrus fruits in the Gulf States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1763, 37pp. Washington, D. C., February 1937. 1 Ag84F
The bulletin gives a description of processes of harvesting and packing house work on oranges, grapefruit, tangerines and limes in Florida. The duties of most of the workers are clearly outlined.
90. Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Wisconsin labor market. [monthly] v. 2, no. 1, Jan. 1922-date. Madison. Dept. Labor Libr. HD5725 .#6A3
Employment in agriculture shows monthly data on per cent of change in number of employees and total amount of payroll from month to month, and year to year for agriculture and other principal industries.
Farm wage rates are given from data of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission: Per month - with board - without board; per day - with board - without board.

AGRICULTURAL LADDER

91. Dodson, L. S. Living conditions and population migration in four Appalachian counties. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. Social Research Rept. III, 152pp., processed. Washington, D. C., October 1937. 1.95 Sol
Issued in cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Bibliography, p. 152.
The four counties studied are Avery and Haywood counties, North Carolina and Magoffin and Morgan counties, Kentucky. Chapter I deals with the four counties as a whole, while succeeding chapters treat each county separately.
Attention is given to the agricultural ladder. The per cent of agricultural laborers to owners and tenants is included and other topics dealing with various phases of agricultural labor are discussed.
92. Hamilton, C. Horace. Recent changes in the social and economic status of farm families in North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 309, 180pp. Raleigh, May 1937.
Ch. IV. The Agricultural Ladder in the Careers of Rural Families, pp. 74-90, discusses and presents statistics of tenure status at various stages of their careers for croppers and farm laborers as well as for tenants and owners.
Croppers and farm laborers are included in the discussion throughout the bulletin.
93. Stone, Olive M. The present position of the negro farm population: the bottom rung of the farm ladder. Jour. Negro Ed. 5(1): 20-30. January 1936.
Photostat copy in Pamphlet Collection, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.
The subject is discussed under the following headings: Historical, geographic and occupational barriers; race and class among farmers; essential nature of the farm ladder; stratification of the farm; concentration of wealth and power; credit and capitalization; technological discrepancies; cultural inequalities; the qualitative picture; negroes' efforts to overcome handicaps; and proposed solutions.
94. Vance, Rupert B. Farmers without land. 32pp. [New York, 1937] (Public affairs pamphlets no. 12) 280.9 P964 no. 12
Bibliography, pp. 30-31.
This pamphlet "is based on a group of recent studies on tenancy and land tenure conditions, including the report of the President's Tenancy Commission."
The agricultural ladder is discussed on pp. 7 to 8 and the falsity of the theory that tenancy is a step by which farmers climb rather than a status into which they fall is presented.

95. Vance, Rupert B. Is the tenancy and cropper agrarian system inseparably a part of the cotton economy of the South? (The Negro and other characteristic elements of the population to be taken into account) South. Social Sci. Research Conf. Proc. (Problems of the Cotton Econ.) 1935: 18-49. Dallas, Tex., Arnold Found., South. Methodist Univ., 1936. 281.372 So8
Much of Dr. Vance's paper deals with the agricultural ladder, and a section, pp. 33-35, is devoted to it.
Remarks on Dr. Vance's paper by C. A. Wiley, pp. 40-44; and by Charles S. Johnson, pp. 44-49.
96. Wallace, Henry A. Farm tenancy. Address...over the Columbia broadcasting system, Jan. 22, 1937. 7pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1937. 1.9 Ag8636 no. 136
In discussing farm tenancy as a rung on the agricultural ladder, Mr. Wallace says:
"We used to think of farm tenancy primarily as a step by which the enterprising young farmer could climb to farm ownership. As a tenant, the young man learned the responsibilities of farm management, and was able to accumulate sufficient capital with which to buy his own farm. To many young farmers, tenancy still provides this opportunity.
"In this connection, however, we should take note of two facts. One is that fewer and fewer farmers are able to take the step from tenancy to ownership. The second fact to remember is, that, in addition to being a step on the way up to farm ownership, tenancy can also serve as a step on the way down..."
97. Wehrwein, George S. Changes in farms and farm tenure, 1930-1935. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 12(2): 200-205. May 1936. 282.8 J82
Contents: Farm population; number of farms and acreage of farm land; changes in land tenure, 1930-1935; changes in tenure in the South.
"Since owner-operation is considered the goal of the agricultural ladder, with tenancy a lower rung and 'cropper' status just a step above the laborer stage, it is important to consider the trends in these three forms of tenure for both the white and colored farmers...
"Croppers were reported separately for the first time in 1920. At that time 37% of the white tenants and 48% of the colored tenants were croppers. White croppers continued to increase in numbers until 1930, but the 1935 Census reported a drastic reduction in spite of the continued increase of other tenants. Since owners and tenants increased during this period, this suggests an upward movement on the agricultural ladder all along the line. On the other hand, the new owners might have been recruited from the influx of subsistence and part-time farmers on the margins and the croppers might have dis-

appeared because of readjustments on the plantations...

"In spite of the decrease of negro farmers after 1920, the number of colored croppers continued to increase until 1930. This indicates a shift from other tenure stages to that of cropper for at least the first five years of the 1920-30 decade. Since 1930 colored croppers have declined by over 24,000. They could not have entered the ranks of tenants in any large numbers because this class is smaller than it was five years ago. The increase in the number of colored owners suggests that some of them might have become owners; this is doubtful, though not impossible. The more probable explanation is that they have become laborers or are on relief. Evidence indicates that both white and colored tenants have been displaced as a result of the readjustments in agriculture since 1930. This is denied by other observers. At any rate the subject is a challenge to the student of land tenure."

CHILD LABOR

98. Abbott, Grace. Child labour in recent years. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 4(5): 14-15. June 1937. 220 En1A
A discussion of children as farm workers is included in this article.
99. American bar association, Special committee to oppose ratification by states of federal child labor amendment and promote adoption of uniform child labor act. Report. 33pp. 1937.
Not seen.
100. The Child labor amendment: a debate; for the amendment, by Walter Shaw; against the amendment, by Herbert Williams. Dynamic Amer. formerly People's Money 4(2): 57-59, 62-63. March 1937.
"The Child Labor Amendment, passed by Congress June 2, 1924, and submitted to the states for adoption reads as follows:
"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.
"Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislations enacted by the Congress."
101. Dalton, John E. Sugar; a case study of Government control. 311pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1937. 281.365 D17
In Ch. X, The Beet Sugar Industry, child labor under the Jones-Costigan Act of 1935 is briefly discussed. Benefit payments to farmers were conditioned upon protection of laborers' interests by prohibition of labor of children under 14, and limitation of the labor of those between 14 and 16. Farmers and factories

had for years been trying to minimize the labor of children in sugar beet production. Consequently there was little trouble in securing benefit contracts with the limitations imposed, and little trouble in enforcing them. Child labor was stamped out until the Act was declared unconstitutional. The children of farm operators were not affected by these limitations which applied to the children of contract laborers only.

102. Lumpkin, Katharine DuPre, and Douglas, Dorothy Wolff. Child workers in America. 321pp. New York, Robert M. McBride & Co., 1937. 283 L97

Bibliography, pp. 307-313.

Ch. V. Agriculture Uncontrolled.

"The child workers in agriculture about whom we hear most are the children employed on commercial crops away from home, sometimes separated from their families, more often accompanying them. Of the total half million of child farm workers 15 and under, about one hundred thousand labor in commercial agriculture, that is, work for wages for an employer. The other four hundred thousand or more are known to the Census as 'unpaid family workers,' children working on the 'home' farm. We must say a great deal about this largest group before we are done, for these children more than any others have been virtually thrown to the wolves by both friend and foe; so much so that even official surveys of agricultural conditions have largely neglected them. Children in commercial agriculture, on the contrary, have received not a little study. About their problem, we are told, something presumably can and should be done - even though programs for helping them have got little further than the paper on which they were written.

"In every commercial crop upon which children are hired to work in large numbers, whether truck gardening in New Jersey, beets in Colorado, fruits or berries in California, or cotton picking in the South, the great bulk of the workers come from either the very lowest rank of agricultural labor in the neighborhood (this is particularly true of the Negro children), or else from migratory farm families of miserable status, or, even more frequently in the East, from the families of industrial workers of the lowest economic status in the towns. A large proportion of the parentage is foreign-born...

"Living conditions of children in commercialized agriculture are notoriously execrable. Families live commonly in temporary shacks or barracks with no minimum requirements of decency and sanitation...

"As if it were not enough that his conditions of labor should be wretched, and his conditions of living unspeakable, the agricultural child worker suffers also the most extreme educational deprivations. Whether he be a child laborer in the fields of the large growers of what are customarily called commercial crops, or on his parents' farm, or on his landlord's plantation, being so young, his work far more frequently than that of any other child breaks into even the low limits set by our compulsory

school attendance laws. Rural schools being what they are and agricultural child labor being as unregulated as it is, almost the worst that could be imagined educationally is to be found..."

Ch. VI, The "Forgotten" Child, deals with the condition of the children of the Southern sharecropper.

The book is divided into three parts: Part I. Children on the market; Part II. Demand and supply; Part III. Prospects for control.

The entire book is a plea for the Child Labor Amendment. It is to a large extent a compilation of case stories, data, and findings from many sources.

103. Miller, Dale. The striking truth about child labor. Deplorable conditions undreamed of in industrial centers abound in the cotton South, beyond the reach of the pernicious Child Labor Amendment, Dale Miller explains. Tex. Weekly 13(8): 4-5. Feb. 20, 1937. 280.8 T31

"Texas, of course, has a grievous child labor problem. It is the same problem that is shared by all of the Southern States. The children who labor in the South are the children on cotton farms, and to indicate how widespread this 'employment' is it is only necessary to say that 62.4 per cent of all the children classified as gainfully occupied in the United States are in the ten cotton States which have only 22.2 per cent of the population..."

"Of course the necessity of child labor on cotton farms is a situation which distresses the impoverished parents of those children no less than it does the social workers who seek to correct it. For child labor in the South is compelled not by parental tyranny but by poverty. And before the necessity of child labor in the South can be removed, the standard of living of those for whom the children labor must be raised..."

104. National child labor committee, New York. Handbook on the Federal child labor amendment. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pamphlet 368, rev. 63pp. New York, January 1937. Libr. Cong. HD6250 .U3N2 Bibliography, pp. 44, 58-59.

105. Pennsylvania. Dept. of labor and industry, Bureau of women and children. "Children preferred": a study of child labor in Pennsylvania. 27pp. Harrisburg, 1937.

The State child labor laws specifically exempt from their protection children working in agriculture and domestic service. An enquiry in 1936 showed that at least one out of five employment permits for the employment of school children of 14 and 15 years of age were issued for farm or domestic service. In 1937, the law was amended to prohibit issuing farm and domestic work

permits to children under 15 years of age. Problems of loss of school time and of injurious work, of living conditions for migrant labor, and of interstate migrations are touched upon.

106. Putney, Bryant. Control of child labor. Editorial Research Repts. 1(20): 387-404. May 26, 1937. 280 Ed42

Efforts for child labor ban, extent and character of child labor, employment of children in agriculture, and regulation of child labor by States, are the main topics. Under that concerning children in agriculture, attention is called to the facts that agriculture is the largest employer of child labor; that its use is growing in commercial agriculture; that it is little regulated, even indirectly; that many work under extremely undesirable working and living conditions; that child labor and tenancy on farms (especially sharecropping) are closely related, particularly in the South; that migratory agricultural laborers' children are apt to obtain little or no education.

107. Roe, Evelyn. Migratory child labor. With their parents they find seasonal employment, working in orchards, truck gardens, canning factories - but now they also are to receive protection and education. Christian Sci. Monitor, Weekly Mag. Sec. Sept. 2, 1936, p. 3.

Despite considerable publicity as to the purposes of the proposed constitutional amendment to give Congress right to legislate concerning the work of children, there is still much misunderstanding. Such a law is needed to check the exploitation of children especially children of migratory workers in agriculture. Half of these people are in California. Working conditions are briefly noted. Steps are being taken to provide special schools for migratory children. The Council of Women for Home Missions is doing considerable in furnishing nurses and developing health and homemaking instruction programs among the migrants with local aid.

108. Texas. Bureau of labor statistics. Laws of Texas relating to employment of women and children. 14pp. Austin, Apr. 1, 1936. Dept. Labor Libr. HD6083 .U6T4 1936

Employment of children is covered by Title 18, Ch. 4, Penal Code, 1925 Revised Criminal Statutes (as amended by the Regular Session of the 41st Legislature, 1929), Articles 1573-1578a effective Mar. 2, 1924. Article 1578a specifically exempts from the provisions of the Act the employment of persons in agricultural pursuits.

109. U. S. Congress. Senate, Committee on interstate commerce. To regulate the products of child labor. Hearings...75th Congress, 1st session on S. 592, S. 1976, S. 2068, S. 2226 and S. 2345. Bills to regulate interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes. May 12, 18, and 20, 1937. 192pp. Washington, D. C., Govt. print. off., 1937. 283 Un396Tr

Contains testimony and statements of representatives of various organizations interested in the question of child labor, among them Grace Abbott, professor of public welfare administration, University of Chicago; Frieda S. Miller, director of the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, New York State Department of Labor; Lee Merriweather, National Committee for the Protection of Child, Family, School, and Church; Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; and Courtney Dinwiddie, general secretary, National Child Labor Committee.

The problem of child labor in agriculture is briefly mentioned in various statements.

110. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Child labor in sugar-beet fields. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Child 1(11): 17. May 1937. 158.2 C483

In connection with hearings on H.R. 5236, establishing sugar quotas and providing benefits for producers, the question of child labor came up because of its child labor and minimum wage provisions. In 1935 the Children's Bureau made a study of the effect of similar provisions in effect during the administration of the Jones-Costigan Act. It was found that child labor decreased during the year 1935. Hours were little affected, they are usually long. Child workers lose much time from school and are retarded.

111. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Reducing child labor on Connecticut tobacco plantations. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Child 2(3): 62-63. September 1937. 158.2 C483

Child labor on plantations has been considerably reduced by voluntary agreement of plantations with the State Department of Labor under which many of them agree to employ no one under 14 years of age. The State Board of Health enforces sanitary standards and inspects housing. Wage rates for unskilled shed workers, 1936 - \$1.25-1.75 per day; severs and stringers at piece work rates earned \$1.20 to \$2.50; pickers \$1.25 to \$2.00; older boys, up to \$2.50 dragging filled baskets. Daily hours, mostly 9 per day. Trucks hauling workers daily between towns and farms are often badly crowded. The Department is urging legislation to further reduce child labor and improve living and working conditions.

112. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. The sugar-beet fields in 1935. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Child 1(1): 20. July 1936. 158.2 C483

A Children's Bureau study of effects of regulation of child labor in sugar beets by the AAA showed that of children between 6 and 11 years of age, 1 in 4 worked beets in 1934; 1 in 11 in 1935; of children of 12 and 13, 1/2 worked in 1935 compared to 5/6 in 1934. Eleven beet-raising centers in 6 states, and 949 families working beets were visited.

113. Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Child labor in Wisconsin, 1917-1935. 38pp., processed. Madison, June 1, 1936. Libr. Cong. HD6250 .U4W62 1935

Table 5, Industries entered by children granted new permits in Wisconsin in 1935, shows a total of 25 permits issued for farming. Table 6 gives the same information for Milwaukee. Here the number was 15.

Ages of the children are shown.

EFFICIENCY

114. Dayton, James W. What method in market gardening? Stop watch studies of work on Massachusetts vegetable farms show that in these days of close figuring labor efficiency may point to a good profit or none at all. New England Homestead 109(25): 1. Dec. 5, 1936. 6 N442

Massachusetts State College is studying labor efficiency in certain market gardening operations. A few examples are cited.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

115. Allen, R. H. Nonfarm and farm employment of persons living on farms. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(3): 802-804. August 1937. 280.8 J822

Discusses Mr. Peterson's suggestion in "Gainful Workers in the Rural Farm Population," pp. 800-802 of this same issue, that "in estimating the amount of nonfarm employment and income of persons living on farms, the number of farm operators reported by the Bureau of the Census as working for pay or income off the farm may be combined with the number of gainful workers in other industries living on rural farms with only the possibility of a small amount of overlapping..."

Mr. Allen has doubts as to the validity of this suggestion.

116. Allen, W. V., and Norton, A. J. Agriculture and its employment problems in California. 22pp., processed. [Los Angeles, Calif.] U. S. Farm placement service, February 1936.

The authors discuss the subject under the following headings: Agriculture in California; hours - wages; the labor supply, normal migration; "relief" changes the picture; a labor shortage (1934); the job to be done; the relief phase; relief agencies; one suggestion ("to move 'quietly' agricultural workers to certain work projects where they can be reached quickly, and the projects shut down without necessarily creating hazards or inflicting hardship to those unfit and unqualified for agricultural pursuits"); the CSES and NRS (California State Employment Service and National Reemployment Service); coordinators needed; conclusion; and better housing a suggested improvement.

In their conclusion, the authors suggest improvements in the methods of handling the labor situation. Some of these are: An up-to-date survey of the crop and labor situation throughout the State to be maintained by the Farm Placement Service; registration of all farm labor; the establishment of subsistence homestead projects; and the building of labor camps for migratory or peak labor requirements.

117. Benedict, M. R. Continuous employment for common labor. Discussion presented at the twelfth annual Statewide meeting of the California State chamber of commerce in Los Angeles, October 28, 1937. 7pp., processed. [Berkeley, 1937] Pam. Coll. (Labor and wages, Agr.)

California has a large agricultural labor force unattached to the land, suffering inadequate income, underemployment from seasonal demand for labor and frequently keen competition for jobs. California farmers, unlike many others, have not felt pressed to develop slack season employment for the unattached labor force. - Better and more continuous knowledge of labor needs and supply is needed to alleviate the situation. Concerning needs much is known and more knowledge is obtainable. No adequate method of ascertaining the labor supply and directing it properly has been found, either to get proper numbers of laborers to fill jobs, or properly qualified workers. Farmers should, with college help, study methods of providing a more uniform labor demand. There is room for improvement - by eliminating some of the peak needs for outside labor by the recruiting of local labor such as high school students and family people who do not want year round work; by finding means to withdraw from the agricultural labor market workers really not needed there or fitted for agricultural work; by better coordination of agriculture and other industrial work.

118. Clark, Neil M. The closing door. Country Gent. 106(9): 12-13, 76-77. September 1936. 6 C833

The hired-man situation is discussed in relation to the author's contention that "political efforts to mitigate unemployment have had one curious effect: They have helped to close the door, perhaps permanently, on a large number of jobs."

Farmers are turning to mechanical power which they find cheaper and better than labor which has been spoiled by work relief.

119. Cox, A. B. Studies of employment problems in Texas. Preliminary report. Part I. Causes of unemployment in Texas and ways of increasing employment. 73pp. Austin, Tex., Texas University, Bur. Business Research, 1935. 283 T31

Agriculture, pp. 14-19, 42-50.

Agriculture is furnishing a large number of Texas relief clients. In 3 counties 520 of 1053 cases were agricultural.

The cotton reduction program has cut cotton production from 17,578,000 acres to 10,914,000, from 1929 to 1934, - or the equivalent of eliminating 148,000 average cotton farms, together with accompanying labor to pick, gin, warehouse, transport, crush seed, etc. Tenants, sharecroppers and laborers make up 84% of relief clients from agriculture. Improvement of the situation is difficult. Rapid mechanization of farming is leading to further displacement of labor, and there seems to be little hope that production of agricultural staples will absorb any appreciable number of workers in the next few years.

120. Hoffman, C. S. Preliminary information concerning employment of berry pickers in the Gresham berry district. *Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. of Inform.* 152, 10pp., processed. Corvallis, June 1936. 100 Or3C
The information is presented in three sections: "1. The general labor problem of the Gresham area; 2. Berry pickers resident in Oregon; 3. Out-of-state pickers registering."
121. Hopkins, William S. Seasonal unemployment in the state of Washington. 81-161pp. Seattle, Wash., The University of Washington, 1936. (University of Washington publications in the social sciences. v. 8, no. 3) 283 H77
Bibliography, pp. 158-161.
Seasonal unemployment in agriculture is briefly discussed on pp. 145 to 146. Figures show the seriousness of the problem. These workers fall outside the scope of the Social Security Act.
122. Massachusetts. Department of labor and industries, Division of statistics. Monthly survey - Agricultural employment. Processed. [Boston] 283.9 M38
The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture has October 1931 to date.
A monthly statement, giving on the farms of reporters for the week ending "near the 15th" of the month the number of wage-earners employed and amount of weekly payroll. Classification as to types of employees and farms varies.
The series is from employers doing far more hiring than average, and consequently fails to represent average conditions.
123. Michigan. State emergency welfare relief commission. Michigan census of population and unemployment. 1st ser., no. 5. Duration of unemployment of workers seeking reemployment. 24pp., processed. Lansing, March 1937. 252.41 St2
Data for agricultural laborers are included.
124. Nathan, R. R. Estimates of unemployment in the United States, 1929-1935. *Internat'l. Labour Off. Internat'l. Labour Rev.* 33(1): 49-73. January 1936. 283.8 In8
"This discussion has been written with a view to presenting the definition of unemployment adopted, listing the basic data used, and outlining the technique developed in preparing the

estimates...An employment or unemployment census of the entire country in the very near future is definitely needed..."

Tables I and II, between pp. 80 and 81, show respectively estimates of unemployment and of employment since January 1929. Figures for agriculture are included.

125. Oregon. State planning board. A survey of the demand for agricultural labor in Oregon (Part III of Study of employment and migration in Oregon). variously paged. processed. Portland, December 1937.

By H. H. White.

Shows the number of man hours needed.

126. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on labor. Citizen employment. Hearings...74th Cong., 2d sess. on H.R. 12662. May 15, 1936. 20pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 283 Un3C
Hearings on a bill "making it illegal to employ any alien where there are American citizens unemployed who are qualified, able, and willing to work, and fixing the penalty for willful and knowing violation thereof."

127. U. S. Works progress administration of Minnesota, Occupational research program, St. Paul center. Minnesota farms and farm jobs. A manual of information for farm placement workers. 98pp., processed. [St. Paul., Minn.], June 1937.

Prepared for the National Reemployment Service and the Minnesota State Employment Service. Sponsored by Minnesota State Department of Education. Minnesota Works Progress Administration Projects no. 4184 and 4155.

The introduction outlines the scope of agriculture in the state, employment trends, labor supply, qualifications needed in farm workers, occupational hazards. Production areas are described, as are common types of farms (characteristic production, operations, labor needs); seasonal farm work for which additional labor is described by operations, and type of labor required. Farm employment opportunities are tabulated as to length of employment, months of peak demand, by type of farm and job. Definitions of many jobs give descriptions of duties and of requirements of workers and type of labor needed. The Glossary of farm machines describes the machine briefly, and its operation, and notes qualifications required of the operator.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND SERVICES

128. Jameson, J. S. Muskogee serves the spinach growers. U. S. Dept. Labor, Employment Serv., Employment Serv. News 4(4): 13. April 1937. 152.3 En72

An outline of the work of the local U. S. Employment Service office in securing labor for spinach growers and of securing grower patronage for this Oklahoma office.

129. New York (State) Department of labor. Survey of 638,204 workers actively registered at public employment offices in New York state. N. Y. State Dept. Labor Indus. Bull. 15(5): 150-152. May 1936. 283.9 In2
Agriculture is included among the industries listed.
130. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on labor. To provide for a United States unemployment commission. Hearings...75th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 8180, 7503, and S.J.Res. 68; bills creating a United States unemployment commission to investigate the problem of unemployment in the United States, and for other purposes. 52pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 283 Un3Top
These bills propose a thoroughgoing study of the various phases of unemployment and relief including "(1) the extent and nature of unemployment and relief needs, (2) the problem of work as against direct relief, (3) the question of assessing the financial burden and administrative responsibilities as between private charitable organizations and local, state, and Federal Governments, (4) some plan for coordinating the long-term relief program with existing governmental agencies, such as the United States Employment Service, the Social Security Board, the Public Works Administration, and other Federal agencies, and (5) the probable avenues of greater private reemployment and a general program looking to the liquidation of the entire relief problem..."
131. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Activities of the United States Employment service.
The Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, (158.6 B87M) shows at intervals the activities of the U. S. Employment Service. Placements in agriculture are included in the data presented.
132. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service. Who are the job seekers? Characteristics of 7,800,000 employment office registrants in December 1935 and 6,600,000 registrants in July 1936. 156pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 158.31 W62
Many farm laborers were among these registrants.
133. Wisconsin. Industrial commission, Statistical department. Employment services in Wisconsin, January 1934-December 1935. 36pp. Madison. 1936. Libr. Cong. HD5873 .W6A45
Table 14 on p. 18 shows 2,405 farm hands registered, of whom 2,092 were placed in jobs, 1,922 in regular employment and 170 temporarily. These workers were all men.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

134. Collins, Selwyn D. The health of the worker. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 184: 27-38. March 1936. 280.9 Am34
The study of the prevalence of certain impairments in health as found on physical examination of male workers 20 years of age and over reveals that "the showing of agricultural workers is reasonably favorable with respect to most of the defects, but in the matter of impaired teeth and gums their percentages are remarkably high."
The rate of mortality from certain causes among male workers 15 to 64 years of age in 10 States in 1930 is lower for agricultural workers than that for any of the urban laboring groups, but not so low as those for the professional occupations.
135. Faverman, Anita E. Report of the Migratory demonstration, July, 1936-June, 1937. A study of the health of 1,000 children of migratory agricultural laborers in California. 42pp., processed. San Francisco, California State department of public health, Bureau of child hygiene, 1937.
In cooperation with U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.
In July, 1936, child health conferences were started for children of migratory agricultural workers, principally in the central valley, and at labor camps. Repeated conferences were held at as many camps as possible. Nurses furnished a follow-up service. The work done is described. The medical findings are given. They deal particularly with malnutrition, dental troubles, tonsils, vaccination, and other findings; also with contributing factors to health defects, such as dirt, housing, educational and recreational opportunities and work.
Migratory American children were found to have medical and hygienic defects in 23% more cases than resident American children examined in the rural areas of California in the same year. Because of parental lack of citizenship and residence, few could utilize public medical care, and low family income prevented paying doctors' fees. Low income also made adequate diet impossible. It has been suggested that in schools for these children milk or soup be given children there as essential educational measures. Nurseries for children of working mothers should be extended in use and numbers.
136. International labour office. Workers nutrition and social policy. Internatl. Labour Off. Studies and Repts. Ser. B. (Social and Econ. Conditions) no. 23, 248pp. Geneva, 1936. 389.1 In8
The problem in relation to agricultural workers' nutrition is dealt with briefly on pp. 78-79.
"With respect to agricultural workers, the Office disposes of a certain amount of extremely heterogeneous information.

Family budget data exist only for a few countries (Sweden, U. S. A., etc.) and are insufficient for the purpose of an international survey. At the present stage of the studies of the International Labor Office on nutrition, it has not been deemed possible to make use of this scattered material."

137. Underhill, Bertha S. A study of 132 families in California cotton camps with reference to availability of medical care. 31pp., processed. Sacramento, California State department of Social Welfare, 1937.

Issued in cooperation with Bureau of Child Hygiene, California State Department of Public Health.

A study of physical condition of migratory agricultural laborer families in 14 camps. Considerable is told of need for, and unavailability of, public medical assistance for these underpaid economic classes, and also concerning their residence, migrations, earnings, and relief received.

HISTORY

138. Chapman, Edward M. New England village life. 232pp. Cambridge, Privately printed at the Riverside press, 1937. 281.2 C36

Ch. VII, The Hired Man, describes the type of hired man to be found in the early days of New England life, and describes his working and living conditions.

The author says in conclusion:

"...The life of the hired man was not ideal. It never had been. Hours were long; work was hard; wages were small. But on the other hand it was far from intolerable. The self-respecting workman was a recognised and respected member of the neighbourhood. His was the independence of a free citizen as really as that of his employer. If he were a skilled farm labourer he took satisfaction in his skill, found a modest distinction in it, and there was much variety in his work. If his wages were small, the scale of living about him was a simple one...Relations between employer and employed seemed to me to be generally good. The employer worked beside his man. He was not dictatorial. The better farmers did not wish to be; if the worse tried it they found help hard to obtain. Sometimes...relations of trust and friendship grew with the years. Some of their memories survive. If they are touched with sadness it is because they survive not only the folk but the era that gave them birth."

139. Jack, Walter. New day for the hired man. The paradox of a shortage of farm labor in the midst of great unemployment. New York Times Mag. Dec. 13, 1936, p. 19.

Describes the "palmy days of the hired man" in the eighties, nineties and the decade following.

140. Ravenel, Henry William. Recollections of Southern plantation life. Yale Rev. 25(4): 748-777. Summer, 1936.

A short, concise writing of recollections by a former plantation owner's son. Topics include social life, negro quarters, plantation stores, clothing, rations, hunting, marriage, character traits, labor system, night watch, religion, Christmas festivities, Sunday observance, superstitions. The locality was near Columbia, S. C.

141. Shannon, Fred A. The Homestead act and the labor surplus. pp. 637-651. [1936] Reprint Coll.

Reprinted from the American Historical Review, July 1936.

"Even though farm help was scarce before 1900, the agricultural depression and low wages prevented recruiting from the unemployed in the cities. In fact, the scarcity was said to be 'greatest in the vicinity of manufacturing establishments... and in sections where railroads and other public works are being constructed.' Farmers in Vermont were making use of the immigration offices, and in California the Chinese labor bureaus were patronized. Not only was the workingman unable to take advantage of free land in the West, he could see no prospect of gain in changing from factory to farm employment even in the East. Farm population increased 'faster than its opportunities for rural employment;' then the surplus moved to the towns or cities, and, once caught in the industrial toils, seldom returned..."

142. Taylor, P. S., and Vasey, Tom. Historical background of California farm labor. Rural Sociol. 1(3): 281-295. September 1936. 281.28 R88

"During less than a century of agricultural history, the rural work of California has been performed successively by ranch hands, by farm hands, and by semi-industrialized proletarians. Today the latter dominate the rural scene - numerous, nobile, and racially varied to a degree beyond the agricultural laborers of all other states. The present article examines the historical trends which underlie these changes. A following article will analyze the unique characteristics of the contemporary farm labor problem of California, and contrast them with the labor problem of other significant types of agriculture..."

"The use of alien workers on California farms has markedly complicated the adjustment of economic and human relations in agriculture. It produces conflicts which are at times of violent intensity. It creates problems which will require patience and firmness if they are to be solved. The place of these groups together with that of other labor groups in contemporary California agriculture will be analyzed in another article."

This article, together with the article by the same authors entitled "Contemporary Background of California Farm Labor" is also issued as Reprint Series no. 2 of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, U. S. Social Security Board, with title "California Farm Labor." (173.2 SolRe no. 2)

HOURS OF LABOR

143. Hopkins, John A., and Newman, William A. Study of effects of changing agricultural techniques on employment in agriculture. Report no. 54. Length and changes in farm work-day. 34pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Works progress administration, National research project, January 1937. 173.2 W89S
- Data were obtained by survey in 1936. Hours of farm operators and of hired laborers are given by seasons for field day and for chores, for the dairy area, corn belt, small grain area, cotton belt, and fruit and vegetable farms (potato, apple, truck). Changes in length of farm day since 1915 are given from various sources. A section discusses variation in length of work day by age of farmer.

IMMIGRANT LABOR

144. Coulter, John Wesley, and Chun, Chee Kwon. Chinese rice farmers in Hawaii. Hawaii Univ. Research Pub. 16, 70pp. Honolulu, March 1937. 500 H31R
- Literature cited, pp. 65-70.
- The rise and fall of rice growing by Chinese up to 1933 is given. Under discussion of agricultural operations, Ch. II, is given detailed account of the hand methods of crop culture and harvest. Relations between farmer and laborer are outlined at various points. Chinese social and religious institutions are discussed as are also their social relations with other races in Hawaii.
145. Mexican migrants. Survey 73(3): 82-83. March 1937. 280.8 C37
- "Agencies in many parts of the country are perplexed by the relief problems raised by Mexican migratory laborers, who suffer from being shunted from county to county, until finally they reach larger centers, where they have a chance of receiving care."
- These situations arise when these workers leave the locality where they have had temporary work. An effort is being made in Colorado to stabilize them in the communities where their labor is essential during part of the year.
146. Saroyan, William. The good year. New Repub. 86(1113): 217-218. April 1, 1936. 280.8 N
- An account of the hiring of a Mexican with "thirteen months to feed" for work in a vineyard.
147. Schrieke, Bertram Johannes Otto. Alien Americans; a study of race relations. 208pp. New York, The Viking press, 1936. Libr. Cong. E184 .A1S36
- Bibliography, pp. 197-203.

A study made at the request of the Rosenwald Fund trustees of relations in the continental United States between "conflicting races, by an expert foreign observer without sectional or racial bias."

Contents: 1. The Chinese in California; 2. The Japanese in California; 3. Mexicans and Indians; 4. America and the alien; 5. The South and the Negro; 6. Negro education; 7. Prejudice or progress; Appendix. Note on Filipino immigration.

Many of these are agricultural workers.

148. Stekes, Frank. Let the Mexicans organize! Nation 143(25): 731-732. Dec. 19, 1936. 110 N

The author states that "California citrus-fruit growers have joined the legions of the exploiters of labor," The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, he says, recently "crushed ruthlessly an attempt by Mexican workers to organize a union of citrus-fruit pickers.

The strike of Mexican fruit pickers in Orange County and methods used to break it are described.

149. Taft, Donald R. Human migration; a study of international movements. 590pp. New York, The Ronald Press Co., 1936. 282.2 T12
Ch. 21, Mexican migration .

"The migration of Mexicans has been almost entirely to the United States. The movement has especial significance today as that of another non-white element with contrasting culture, and as the last considerable group of unskilled laborers which comes unrestricted by quota regulations. Its complete stoppage would therefore raise a new question: Can the United States carry on industrially in normal times, with no foreign labor supply other than that furnished under the quota? The question of restricting Mexican immigration has also some importance from the point of view of international relations. If the Mexicans are permanently to be excluded by other than the present administrative rulings, the United States must decide between some form of exclusion which will be applied to Canada also, and a policy which will discriminate against Mexico. In other words this is a matter of neighborliness."

150. U. S. Commissioner-general of immigration. Annual reports 1915-date. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1915-date. 158.4 An7

Some information is included, especially in the earlier reports, as to immigrant farm labor and the supplying of this labor to farmers.

151. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Migration of Philippine labor to Hawaii, 1932 to 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 45(3): 613. September 1937. 152.6 B27M

"The migration of Filipinos to Hawaii has practically ceased, as a result mainly of the discontinuance by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association of its earlier policy of recruiting labor in the Philippine Islands for the Hawaiian plantations. The Tydings-McDuffie Law (approved Mar. 24, 1934), providing for the independence of the Philippines may also have been a factor in arresting the exodus of Filipino workers to the Territory of Hawaii."

A table shows migration to and from Hawaii - men, women, minors and total - 1932 to 1936.

152. Young, Donald. Research memorandum on minority peoples in the depression. Social Sci. Research Council. Bull. 31, 252pp. New York, 1937. 281.29 Sol
Ch. IV, Economic Life discusses Mexicans and Filipinos as agricultural laborers and the effects of the depression upon them.

INSURANCE

153. Agricultural labor defined by Act of Congress. Hoosier Hort. 19(9): 144. September 1937. 81 In2H
Quotes from U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue ruling as to definition of agricultural labor. Florists employing labor are taxed under the Social Security Act.
154. Altmeyer, Arthur J. The farm family and the Social security act. 10pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Social security board, 1937] 173.2 SolFa
"It is important to remember that, although agricultural employment, as such, is not covered by State unemployment compensation laws and the Federal old-age benefits program, those who normally live and work on farms may under various circumstances come under both these provisions. One of the outstanding characteristics of working conditions in this country today is that people move so readily from one kind of job to another. Men who work most of the year on farms take jobs in canneries and factories and mills during the slack season. Others may leave the farm for a period of years to work in industry or commerce. During these shorter or longer periods of work away from the farm, they will, in most cases, be covered by both the Federal old-age benefits program and State unemployment compensation laws. Since the requirements for establishing benefit rights under both are relatively easy to fulfill, it is practically certain that a large number of people will find that their work outside of agriculture is sufficient to bring them within one or both of these systems."

155. American federation of labor. Agricultural workers and Social security act. Amer. Fed. 44(5): 513-514. May 1937. 283.8 Am
The American Federation of Labor advocates extending the benefits of the Social Security Act to agricultural workers. Some of the administrative difficulties involved are described.
156. Burns, Mrs. Eveline Mabel. Toward social security; an explanation of the Social security act and a survey of the larger issues. 269pp. New York, London, McGraw-Hill book co., inc. [1936] 284.6 B93
"The object of this book is to explain what the Social Security Act means to the ordinary man or woman. Everyone has a dual stake in the Act. As an insecure or potentially insecure individual, he looks to it to increase his own security. As a member of a highly complex society he is interested in its probable effect on the general welfare. Does it achieve its objective of reducing general insecurity? Does it do so with the minimum of disturbance to the economic order? Does it require an excessive bureaucracy? How much will it cost? Who will foot the bill?"
157. Douglas, Paul H. Social security in the United States; an analysis and appraisal of the Federal social security act. 384pp. New York, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill book co., inc., 1936. 284.6 D74
Bibliographical note, pp. 325-326.
An appendix (pp. 327-376) contains the text of the Federal Social Security Act.
158. Epstein, Abraham. Insecurity; a challenge to America. A study of social insurance in the United States and abroad...3d (rev.) ed., including a complete analysis of the Social security act and the latest status of state legislation. 821pp. New York, H. Smith and R. Haas, 1936. Libr. Cong. HD7091 .E6 1936
159. International labour office. The international labour organisation and social insurance. Internatl. Labour Off. Studies and Repts. Ser. M (Social Insurance) no. 12, 219pp. Geneva, 1936. 284.6 In85In
Contents: Part I. The development of social insurance; Part II. The work of the International Labour Office; Part III. The work of the International Labour Conference: The international regulations of social insurance.
Three appendices are included: I. Texts of the general resolution concerning social insurance and of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference on workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, and invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance; II. Texts of the

guiding principles, laid down by the International Committee of Experts on Social Insurance, for curative and preventive assistance to be provided by invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance institutions; and for the economical administration of medical and pharmaceutical benefits to be provided by sickness insurance institutions; and III. Principal stages in the development of compulsory social insurance legislation.

160. The lowdown on agricultural labor exemption. Pacific Rural Press. 134(20): 519. Nov. 13, 1937. 6 P112
"Under the present Social Security Act, agricultural labor is exempt from provisions of the Unemployment Reserves Act...
"However, under a recent ruling of the California Unemployment Reserves Commission, not all farmers are exempt and must therefore pay...to the State..."
161. Pribram, Karl. Social insurance in Europe and social security in the United States: A comparative analysis. Internatl. Labour Office, Internatl. Labour Rev. 36(6): 742-771. December 1937. 283.8 In8
The Introduction states that analysis is made of the "essential differences which exist between the systems of social insurance which have developed in Europe through several decades, and the program of social security in the United States formulated in the Social Security Act, 1935, and endeavors to indicate some of the reasons for these differences, more especially the divergences in fundamental concepts of economic responsibility." Trend of thought preceding adoption of legislation is outlined, particularly for the United States. Differences in constitutional methods and possibilities are noted. To a slight extent predictions are made as to future developments of social insurance in the United States. Note is made of the fact that agricultural labor is seldom included in such legislation.
162. Russell, C. T. Securities Act ruling defines agricultural labor in field or under glass. Market Growers Jour. 60(10): 268. May 15, 1937. 6 M34
This is the Federal Social Securities Act ruling.
163. Social security on citrus ranches. Information furnished by Social Security Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Los Angeles, Calif. Calif. Citrogr. 22(6): 243, 246, 248. April, 1937. 80 C125
In the main, citrus growers, as employers of agricultural labor, are exempt from taxes and their employees excluded from benefits under the Act. However, in numerous cases, there are contributing factors which bring them under the Act. These exceptions are outlined.

164. Social security ruling on agricultural labor. Calif. Citrogr. 23(9): 382. June 1937. 80 C125

This ruling "materially simplifies the position of agricultural employees who spend part of their time in farming or ranching operations and part of their time in commercial service for the same employer.

"It is held that employees who spend the substantial part of their time in actual agricultural service and only incidentally digress to do commercial labor, will be considered completely agricultural and, therefore, exempt. Conversely, in cases where the employee spends the substantial part of his time in commercial labor and incidentally performs agricultural services, he will be considered completely commercial and his wages taxable..."

165. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on education and labor. Social insurance. Hearings...74th Cong., 2d sess., on S.3475; a bill to provide for the establishment of a nation-wide system of social insurance. April 14, 15, 16, 17, 1936. 177pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 284.6 Un397

The statements made before the Committee by Gardner Jackson, Chairman of the National Committee on Rural Social Planning, pp. 89-92, and of Howard A. Kester, executive secretary of the Committee on Economic and Racial Justice, Nashville, Tenn., pp. 92-99, urge the extension of this legislation to cover agricultural laborers and sharecroppers.

166. U. S. Social security board. The Social security act: What it is and what it does. U. S. Social Security Board Pub. 27, 15pp. Washington, D. C., 1937.

The rise of demand for legislative measures to prevent hazards of dependency in the United States is sketched. The provisions as to Unemployment Compensation, Old Age Benefits, Public Assistance (to aged needy, blind, and dependent children), Public Welfare Services are outlined, as is the administration of the provisions of the bill. Agricultural labor is excluded in Unemployment Compensation and Old-Age Benefits Insurance.

167. Wagenet, R. Gordon. The States make plans for unemployment compensation: forty-three States and District of Columbia have enacted laws under federal social security act. Natl. Munic. Rev. 26(5): 217-222. May 1937. 280.8 N21

Generally speaking, agricultural labor is excluded from the benefits of this legislation.

168. What is agricultural labor? Editorial. Calif. Cult. 84(15): 508. July 17, 1937. 6 C12

A resume of U. S. Treasury rulings on borderline cases of laborers performing operations connected with agricultural production. Occupations exempt from taxation under the Social Security Act are those for which laborers are employed by individual farmers except for some which are ordinarily considered non-agricultural.

LABOR DISPLACEMENT

169. Cooper, Martin R. Mechanization reduces labor in growing wheat. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(4): 12-14. Washington, D. C., April 1937. 1 Ec7Ag
Surveys made by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that in Ford County, Kansas, 9 man hours were used in 1919 and only 2.3 in 1933 to harvest an acre of wheat. Horse work decreased from 16.3 to 0.2 hours per acre from 1919 to 1933. The development of the use of tractor, combine, and motor truck is largely responsible. The farms surveyed in 1933 were larger than those surveyed in 1919.
170. Douty, H. M. Wage and hour legislation for the South. South. Policy Com. South. Policy Papers 9, 26pp. Chapel Hill, 1937. 280.9 So86
Selected references, p. 26.
Southern agriculture and the industrial labor supply, pp. 5-8.
"On more than a million farms (almost half the total) in the South in 1930 cotton was still a ragged king. Since that time, the cotton economy, always unstable, has become subject to new influences which may completely change the picture of Southern agriculture. The shift of production to the Southwest has continued. The extension of cotton culture in other parts of the world will probably result in the partial loss of foreign markets for American cotton. The shadow of the mechanical picker, moreover, hovers over the land. In the long run these developments may greatly benefit the region. They will contribute, however, to a serious short-run problem, for competition for places in non-agricultural employments will probably increase..."
The problem of the increase in population is also discussed.
171. Institute of citizenship, Emory university, Atlanta. Current economic and political problems; addresses delivered at the tenth anniversary Institute of citizenship, Emory university, Atlanta, Georgia, February 8th-12th, 1937. 95pp. [Atlanta, Ga.] 1937. (Bulletin of Emory university, v. 23, no. 6, March 1937) 280.9 In78 10th, 1937
Partial contents: Farm tenancy - the historical background. Abstract of an address by Rupert Vance, pp. 46-47; Farm tenancy - the present situation, Abstract of an address by Robert W. Hudgens, pp. 47-50; Farm tenancy - the way out. Abstract of an address by Edwin R. Embree, pp. 50-53.
These addresses are all from the viewpoint of the cotton South. Mr. Embree, in his address says:
"Compounded of bad economics and degrading social conditions, cotton culture faces sweeping changes. What is to become of the half-million to million families which no longer are needed as

cotton tenants? The alternatives seem to be (1) starvation, (2) permanent support on the relief rolls, (3) the finding of new work in the cities, (4) reorganization of farming in the old cotton states."

172. Ogburn, William Fielding. The influence of inventions on American social institutions in the future. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(3): 365-376. November 1937. 280.8 Am3

In discussing the influence of inventions on American agriculture, the author says:

"The mechanical cotton picker, the tractor, the corn harvester, the cultivator, and other types of power-driven machines are doing for agriculture what steam did for the handicrafts. One immediate effect is to produce technological unemployment which will mean a surplus of farmers; and farming will have no such expansion, as did urban industries, to absorb the unemployment. A much larger effect of the coming of power to agriculture is the greater commercialization of agriculture and the reduction of subsistence farming...

"Forces of the industrial revolution have been supplemented by chemical engineering, which does its production not by the mechanical shaping of material products but by the creation of new ones without the use of much power..."

173. Tolley, H. R. Can agriculture control the machine? Rural Amer. 15(7): 10-11. October 1937. 281.28 C83

The author discusses the great mechanical progress in agriculture and asks What of the future?

"Some people gravely question the desirability of further advance. They say it will do more harm than good. For example, they say, What will happen when and if the cotton picker is put into general use? Such questions are serious, but scarcely anyone advocates putting an absolute barrier across the road of mechanical progress. Whatever the outcome, it is likely that the use of machinery in agriculture, as in industry, will continue to increase...

"...if, as a nation, we succeed in getting and keeping our economic system in proper adjustment, we will not have to worry about machines becoming uncontrollable monsters. Instead they will be our very efficient and very willing servants, helping us to attain the higher standard of living we all would like to enjoy."

174. U. S. Department of agriculture. Technological trends in relation to agriculture. pp. 97-144. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 1 Ag84Tt

Reprint from Report of the Subcommittee on Technology to the National Resources Committee.

This portion of the Report was prepared by S. H. McCrory, R. F. Hendrickson, and Committee.

The National Resources Committee reports that "few industries are influenced by as many and varied technologies as agriculture." It reviews advances made and the implications of possible and probable further advances in a non-technical style. Chapters are: 1. Technology: its advance and implications. 2. Mechanization and engineering. 3. Plant breeding and improvement. 4. Trends in animal technology. 5. Insect pests and their control. 6. Weather and forecasts. 7. Soil: Its use and conservation. 8. Chemical fertilizers. 9. Marketing products. 10. Industrial utilization of farm products. 11. Trends in forestry. 12. Technology and wildlife. 13. The dairy industry. 14. Cotton pickers.

175. W.P.A. survey studies employment factors. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 44(2104): 7-8, 32. November 1936. 286.8 D92

"The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is collaborating in the study of changes in production methods in agriculture and their effect on the number of workers required, and the volume of production. The work is being carried on along the following lines.

"1...Field surveys of farm practices in selected crop areas such as the northern dairy States, corn belt, cotton belt, small grain belt, eastern and far western fruit and vegetable areas.

"2. A survey and compilation of available statistics to provide a background for and broaden the scope of analysis of the field surveys.

"Surveys of the history of technological developments as they affect employment and production on the farm, covering crop production, animal husbandry, and horticulture..."

By Mechanical Cotton Picker

176. Bealle, James S. Dixie needs no cotton picker. Forum and Cent. 97(4): 224-229. April 1937. 110 F77

Not seen.

177. Butler, Eugene. Cotton picker - saint or devil? Prog. Farmer (Texas ed.) 51(9): 3, 47. September 1936. 6 T31

A discussion of the changes which the Rust cotton picker and other labor-saving machinery may make in the agriculture of the South.

"After considering the advantages and disadvantages and striking a balance, it seems to the writer that even though the coming of mechanical choppers and pickers may displace labor temporarily and threaten us with over production, it is likely to benefit Southern agriculture in the long run."

Mr. Butler believes that the removal of women and children from the cotton fields would be a tremendous social achievement.

178. Carlson, Oliver. The South faces disaster. Amer. Mercury 37(145): 1-8. January 1936.
Copy in Pamphlet Collection, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.
The mechanical cotton picker will wipe out the small planter, mechanise the industry, cut costs and throw millions of helpers, southerners out of work.
179. Horne, Roman L., and McKibben, Eugene G. Changes in farm power and equipment. Mechanical cotton picker. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Research Project. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agriculture. Report no. A-2, 24pp., processed. Philadelphia, Penn., 1937. 173.2 W89Stw A-2
Bibliography, pp. 23-24.
The development of mechanical cotton picking is sketched, both as to stripper-type harvesters, and as to Rust-type mechanical pickers. While the authors feel that mechanical picking will not within a few years produce great changes in labor requirements of the crop, they are sure that eventually mechanical picking will greatly affect geographic distribution of the crop and change labor requirements and affect the cropper and labor classes economically.
180. McAllister, Sydney G. Concerning mechanical cotton pickers. Farm Impl. News 58(21): 46. Oct. 21, 1937. 58.8 F22
Radio Broadcast October 8, 1937.
Mr. McAllister, President of the International Harvester Co. thinks that "whether a mechanical cotton picker is introduced into widespread use in the South during the next generation is dependent primarily upon the economic direction taken by the cotton production industry as a result of changing world factors."
"Our industry," he says, "is conscious of the social and economic implications of the mechanical cotton picker."
181. New-model cotton pickers. Rust and International Harvester machines are working on this year's crop. Low cotton price, high labor cost, and shortage of hands make a market. Business Week no. 422, p. 26. Oct. 2, 1937. 280.8 Sy8
The Rust brothers have placed in operation a self-propelled two-row picker, and the International Harvester Company has one tractor-propelled. Despite the outcry about displacement of labor by successful pickers, it is now generally admitted this will be less than feared because there has always been a decided labor shortage at picking time. In fact, Delta planters have this year imported thousands of Mexicans to pick. There is still a missing link between mechanical picker and cotton-spinner - a successful cleaning process.

182. Vance, Rupert B. Changing economy of the Southeast. Occupations 14(6): 509-514. March 1936. 275.8 V855

The probable effects of mechanization in the production of cotton are briefly discussed as follows:

"...Among the unpredictable factors in cost of production must be listed the much-discussed Rust cotton picker. If this or a similar machine should prove successful, it will lead to much lower cotton prices, larger farm units, and a tremendous exodus of tenants and laborers from the farm. The number of farmers who secure a cash income from cotton will be greatly reduced and largely centered in the level area of the Southwest. But in the main the victims of this economy will be the few who can command sufficient capital to purchase or lease lands and operate large farms. In such an event, the need for diversification or large-scale migration from the Southeast will be dramatic and insistent."

183. Wolf, George, Jr. The Rust cotton picker still a question. Amer. Cotton Grower 11(5): 8-9, 12. October 1, 1936. 72.8 Am32

Describes the three general classes of automatic cotton picking machines that have been invented since the Civil War - seven hundred and fifty patents have been issued since that time - none of which have proved themselves in field tests. Contains also a description of the Rust cotton picker, and lists valid objections to the work of the picker.

The margin between the cost of hand-picking and machine-picking is discussed.

A. R. Nisbet

184. Another mechanical cotton picker. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 14 (7): 14. March 1937. 72.8 Am35

"A new type of mechanical cotton picker tested on the large farm of the Texas Land and Development Company near Plainview, Texas, during the last season made an authenticated record of picking cotton at the rate of eight miles an hour with an efficiency of 90 per cent..."

A. R. Nisbet is the inventor of this machine.

International Harvester Co.

185. Harvester engineer works thirty years on cotton picker. East. Dealer in Impl. & Vehicles 31(2): 26, 28, illus. Mar. 11, 1937. 58.8 Ea7

Also in Farm Machinery and Equipment, no. 1839, pp. 7-8, 42. Mar. 15, 1937.

E. A. Johnston, vice-president in charge of engineering of the International Harvester Co. who has worked on the design

of one cotton picker after another for more than thirty years believes that a successful picker can and will be developed.

In regard to the displacement of hand labor by such a machine he says:

"...Obviously, a successful mechanical cotton picker will replace a certain amount of hand labor, but the final development, production, and use of the picker will come very slowly. For many years to come only the larger cotton growers will be able to use mechanical pickers profitably."

186. I.H.C. cotton picker still experimental after 30 years of trying, but success is in sight. Ariz. Producer 15(25): 7, 33. Mar. 15, 1937. 6 Ar44

"Practical machine cotton picking is at least several years in the future, thinks E. A. Johnston, vice-president in charge of engineering for the International Harvester Co., who has been working on the problem for more than thirty years. Two or three of his models have been tried out experimentally on the Southwest Cotton Co. plantations, around Litchfield, Ariz."

L. C. Stukenberg

187. Co-op member has invented cotton picker. Mid-South Cotton News 14(6): 6, illus. January 1937. 72.8 C8295

The picker invented by L. C. Stukenberg is described. The inventor claims that the machine can be manufactured and sold for about \$350.00 and experiments show that lint comes out cleaner than when picked by hand. During an entire season a man can pick from three to five times more cotton than he could pick by hand.

Rust Brothers

188. Barnwell, Mildred G. Rust cotton picker means gradual motorization, but not violent economic upheaval. Textile World 86(10): 1806-1808, 1878, illus. September 1936. 304.8 T315

"Enough experimental work has now been done with the Rust cotton picker to permit a preliminary and tentative estimate of its significance. This the author of the accompanying article has done, after a special field trip. Final evaluation, as she points out, must be withheld pending operation for several seasons under actual farm conditions.

"One of the most interesting aspects of this development is the attitude of the inventors toward its social implications. They are trying to provide in advance against serious effects of labor-displacement resulting from use of the picker. This is a laudable ambition. We feel, however, that the author of

this article said the final word in this comment: 'The cotton farmer cannot afford to shy off motorization of labor-saving machines because of social problems involved. No other industry has sacrificed modern and efficient equipment for hand labor.'

"That is the realist speaking - and, like it or not, this is a realistic world. - Editor"

189. Cordell, William, and Cordell, Kathryn. The cotton picker - friend or Frankenstein? Common Sense 5(6): 18-21. June 1936. (Copy in Pam. Coll. Cotton. Picking)

This article includes discussion of the significance of the cotton picker invented by the Rust Brothers. The efforts of the inventors to "discover some means of lessening the fearful impact of this machine upon the tenants."

An article entitled "The Cotton Picker" in Fed. Council Churches of Christ in Amer. Inform. Serv. 15(24): [1-2] June 13, 1936 is based on this article.

190. La cosecha mecánica del algodón en los Estados Unidos. El Gobierno Argentina ha adquirido un equipo para ensayarlo en nuestra zona algodocera. Gaceta Algodonera 12(154): 9-10, illus. Nov. 30, 1936. 72.8 G11

On the Rust Brothers' cotton picker.

191. Cotton-gin rival: inventors fear mechanical picker's effect on labor; propose relief. Lit. Digest 122(10): 45-46. Sept. 5, 1936. 110 L

The Rust Brothers' picker.

192. Cotton picker is efficient. Natl. Farm Holiday News 1(3): 5. Sept. 11, 1936. 281.8 F222

An apparently excellent description of the Rust cotton picker is given in simple terms, and the attitude of the Rust Brothers toward conditions of renting and operation of the machine is given.

"Under present plans the picker will be available only to those who agree to pay a prescribed minimum wage, abolish child labor within the family of a farmer leasing the machine, and submit to maximum hours of labor stipulations."

193. Cotton picker portents. Rust Brothers' machine in Mississippi test threatens (and promises) a social and agricultural revolution. Business Week no. 366, p. 15, Sept. 5, 1936. 280.8 S78

Describes the demonstration of the cotton picker in Mississippi, as well as the machine itself. It is held that the "significance of the invention ranges from the world-empire of cotton to our domestic social set-up."

According to this article the Rust brothers do not intend to sell any of their pickers, except to Russia, which has already taken two machines. Markets for the machine are already opening up. "Four machines will be used this fall at Clover Hills, a motorized Mississippi plantation." The rates at which the pickers will be leased are given.

194. Dickinson, Roy. Men and machines. The Rust brothers of Memphis propose an advertising question that demands an answer. Printers' Ink 174(12): 17, 20-21. Mar. 19, 1936. 238.8 P932
"Undoubtedly in our present problem the answer to unemployment is not to smash the machine itself, to refuse to make any new inventions, but to have men interested in purchasing power do some intelligent and far-reaching research...Certainly men create machines to serve and not to enslave them. With better thinking on the part of the owners, machines can be made to perform the true function for which they are so eminently fitted."
195. Dilemma of a modern man of conscience. Christian Cent. 53(14): 485. Apr. 1, 1936. 110 C
"The problem for the Rusts is how they are going to put their machine on the market without inflicting catastrophe on the cotton-picking part of the south's population."
196. Farm: Drought and machinery present two great problems. U. S. News 4(35): 5. Aug. 31, 1936. 280.8 Un33A
The new cotton picker, invented by the Rust Brothers and the problems which it presents are discussed.
Secretary Wallace and Mordecai Ezekiel are quoted on the problem of technology. It is held that "Technology, in farming as in industry is found...to be creating basic problems that cut more deeply into the life of the country than do the surface and temporary problems of drought."
197. Hon, Ralph C. The Rust cotton picker. South. Econ. Jour. 3(4): 381-392. April 1937. 280.8 So84
The Rust cotton picker and its operation are described in detail, and the social and economic consequences of its use in the cotton South are predicted. If the picker should prove successful, the results will be far-reaching. Dr. Rupert B. Vance estimates that "consolidation of holdings and reduction of demand for labor would result in a primary and secondary migration from the South of from six to seven million people..."
198. Is the mechanical cotton picker a threat? Bedding Mfr. 32(3): 38, 40. October 1936. 309.8 B39
Recent tests of the Rust cotton picker are commented upon. "If this thing is intelligently handled it can prove the greatest boon to the South since the cotton gin."

199. Leach, Henry Goddard. Humanizing machines - I. The Rust cotton picker. Forum 96(2): 49-50. August 1936. 110 F77

Mr. Leach describes the plight of the cotton sharecroppers and cites the fact that the cotton picking machine threatens to drive hand labor from the cotton fields. But, he says, "the inventors of the cotton picker are socially minded... [They]...refuse to sell their machine commercially until they are assured that society will be protected from more technological unemployment...They are urging social scientists to send them ideas that will solve the unknown social quantity in their equations of technical success."

Mr. Leach's suggestion is that "co-operating societies be formed of groups of cotton croppers and that these societies rent the Rust pickers and offer the services of the machines to the cotton planters..."

200. The machine invades the cotton field. U. S. News 4(36): 11. Sept. 7, 1936. 280.8 Un35A

The Rust Brothers' cotton picker and its first public demonstration are described. The possibilities of the picker are discussed by John W. Taylor, on p. 10, under the caption "South's New Problem. Cotton Picking Machine: Threat or Promise?"

201. Machines won't wait. Colliers 98(16): 70. Oct. 17, 1936. 110 C

An editorial discussing the Rust Brothers cotton picker. Takes the position that in any long view machines are not responsible for unemployment but that the immediate future as far as the cotton picker is concerned must be considered.

202. A new cotton picker. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 15(57): 50-51. October 1936. 72.8 In8

Some 820 patents have been taken out at the United States Patent Office for all kinds of cotton pickers - motor cotton pickers, pneumatic, flail or whip, strippers, comb, endless belts, rotary or oscillating spindles or drums, etc.

This article discusses the Rust Brothers picker and its possible results.

203. New industrial revolution? Forbes 38(6): 20-21. Sept. 15, 1936. Libr. Cong. HF5001 .F6

The Rust cotton picker may ultimately mean to Southern labor:

1. Displacement of a million or more share-croppers;
2. Loss of three-quarters of the jobs now filled by the millions of workers who scrape a living from cotton production;
3. Elimination of 5,000,000 horses and mules and the market which they provide for feed grown on millions of acres of farm land;
4. An influx of jobless negro field workers into industrial centers."

The advantages of the machine are also listed.

204. Rust, J. D. The Rust cotton-picker - Will it solve the labor problem? Cotton Digest 8(29): 16-17, illus. Apr. 25, 1936. 286.82 C922
Not seen.
205. Stanford, J. E. The mechanical cotton picker. South. Agr. 66(10): 11. October 1936. 6 S083
Describes the demonstration of the Rust Brothers' cotton picker on August 31 at Stoneville, Miss.
Opinions differ as to the effects of the picker if it is put into general use.
"The two principal schools of thought in evidence at the picking demonstration are well illustrated by the expressions of two prominent men in the cotton growing business. One said, 'The perfection of the mechanical picker will mean more profit and greater opportunities for the average Southern farmer and his family. It will mean more industry and cheaper clothing.' Said the other, 'If successful, it will be the death knell for family sized farms and for tenants. It will encourage and develop large holdings. A genuine, serious economic problem will be the result.'"
206. Straus, Robert Kenneth. Enter the cotton picker; the story of the Rust brothers' invention. Harpers' Mag. 173(1036): 386-395. September 1936. 110 H
The history and background of the Rust brothers' cotton picker are sketched and the Rust brothers' hopes for the machine, its cost of operation, and its possible economic and social consequences are discussed.
"John and Mack are emphatic on one point, whenever anyone raises the question whether it might be better not to introduce the mechanical picker at all. Any machine which relieves human labor is a step in the right direction, regardless of the chaotic conditions which may attend its introduction..."
207. Talley, Robert. Cotton's new social problem. Nation's Business 24(11): 29-31, 91. November 1936. 286.8 N212
On the Rust cotton picker. Describes also the Rust Foundation which "will be a non-profit educational institution and will be endowed with the profits of the Rust Cotton Picker... This Foundation will seek to solve the social problems resulting from the invention..."
208. Westbrook, E. C. Cotton picker - friend or foe? What will be effect on South's agriculture? Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala.-Fla. ed.) 51(10): 12. October 1936. 6 P945G
This is a discussion of the Rust cotton picker. The author writes in part as follows:
"Just what effect the cotton picker will have upon the labor situation, especially the tenant labor, if and when it comes into general use, is purely a matter of speculation. There are

some who are of the opinion that it may tend to upset the tenant labor conditions, and it may do it unless proper steps are taken to prevent it. Farmers have adjusted themselves to other labor-saving machinery and we believe they will be able to adjust themselves to the cotton picker. Certain adjustments, of course, will have to be worked out. It might be possible that, when these are worked out, the cotton farm can be made even more profitable and a more enjoyable place to live than it is at the present time, and most of the labor retained."

209. Weybright, Victor. Two men and their machine. Survey Graphic 25(7): 432-433. July 1936. 280.8 C37G

"The Rust Brothers once picked cotton for a living. Now that they have invented a mechanical picker they seek a way to launch it without bringing catastrophe to the cotton worker."

This is a brief sketch of the careers of the brothers - John and Mack; of their discovery of the basic principle of their invention; of their application of this principle and of their conferences with others, including the United States Department of Agriculture, as to proper ways and means of placing the machine in use without causing a drastic economic upset.

By Mechanical Hop Picker

210. A hop picker. Farm Implement News 58(17): 34. Aug. 26, 1937. 58.8 F22

A mechanical hop picker is being developed by a Mr. Horst in Sacramento, Calif. Its work seems superior to hand picking.

211. New machine picks and dries cut hops. Thirty men necessary to operate device - Will do work of 200 in same time. New York Jour. Com. Nov. 17, 1937. 286.8 J82

R. Langevin, White Bluff, Wash., has been working on the mechanical kiln and drier for 9 years. Vines are cut in the field and tied to 8 foot sticks having six rings on them to hold the vines in place. Sticks and vines are run through the apparatus which dries, picks, frees from chaff and sends the hops into baling chutes. A product cleaner than that picked by hand is obtained. Machine improvement is expected. Installation can be made in available buildings at a cost of about \$1,500.

By Sugar Beet Machinery

212. Machines reduce labor on beets. Facts about sugar 31(7): 255. July 1936. 65.8 F11

Recent developments in mechanical methods through work of Government engineers summarized at American Society of Agricultural Engineers annual meeting. These machines help solve labor peak loads in the industry.

213. Macy, Loring K., Arnold, Lloyd E., McKibben, Eugene G., and Stone, Edmund J. Changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production. Sugar beets. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Research Project. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agriculture. Report no. A-1, 48pp. Philadelphia, Pa., August 1937. 173.2 W89St No. A-1

Trends in sugar beet production, acreage, and yield per acre have been upward since 1909 in the United States. Labor requirements of the crop have been reduced to 80 to 90% in hand labor jobs such as blocking and thinning, hoeing, pulling and topping, and considerably more in soil preparation, cultivating, and hauling at harvest, by introduction of tractors, improved cultural machines, and trucks. Further reduction of hand labor is forecast by present developments of cross-blocking and harvesting machinery. Contract laborers' earnings on the crop are low; supplemental employment is often small or impossible to find. In 1933 there were estimated to have been 70,000 sugar-beet growers; and 159,000 hired laborers working on the crop, of whom 110,000 were contract workers (80,000 adult males, 15,000 adult females, 15,000 children under 16 years of age)

214. Mervino, E. M., and McBirney, S. W. New developments in sugar beet machinery. Agr. Engin. 17(11): 467-470. November 1936. 58.8 Ag83

Paper presented before the Power and Machinery Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936.

"Experimental work for improving sugar beet machinery was originated and is being continued by a number of agencies for three reasons: (1) Large amounts of hand labor are necessary to grow the crop and production costs are therefore high, (2) hand labor is required in two very distinct and comparatively sharp seasonal peaks, and (3) there is an imminent shortage of sugar beet labor and has been even during the recent years of extreme unemployment."

215. Pickett, John E. Communism, the new mother of invention. Pacific Rural Press 132(15): 387. Oct. 10, 1936. 6 P112

Describes the work which is being done in developing machines "which will dispense with much of the human labor in the production of sugar beets," at a time when millions of people are out of work.

216. Pickett, John E. New machines for beet growing. Pacific Rural Press 131(12): 374. Mar. 21, 1936. 6 P112

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering the University Farm, Davis, Calif., and the Colorado Agricultural College are experimenting on machine planting, blocking, and pulling and topping of sugar beets with considerable success. These seem to forecast considerable reduction of human hand labor on the crop eventually.

217. The Scott beet harvester. Farm Impl. News 58(17): 29. Aug. 26, 1937. 58.8 F22

A beet harvester patented by William E. Urschel of Valparaiso, Ind., and further developed by the Scott Viner Co. of Columbus and the Urschel Laboratories of Valparaiso is claimed to be the first beet harvester topper combine to successfully lift and top beets above the ground after lifting. The machine lifts, tops and piles the beets, and windrows the tops. The machine is an offspring of a successful machine used to pull and top table beets by the canning industry.

218. U. S. Department of agriculture. Machines for sugar-beet work. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook of Agr. 1936: 106. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 1 Ag84Y

"The importation of transient labor into some areas for sugar-beet work involves social as well as economic problems. A mechanical means of cross-blocking has been devised by the Department's engineers which reduces the labor required and also reduces the cost for blocking and thinning the beets by more than one-third. A harvester developed in cooperation with machinery manufacturers reduces the labor requirement at the end of the growing season. With the needs of the crop more nearly within the resources of the producing areas and with growers less dependent on hired labor, the undesirable features of transient labor will largely disappear."

LABOR UNIONS

219. Alabama farmers plan to unite organizations. Farmers union and sharecroppers will merge into one group. Natl. Farm Holiday News 1(15): 3. Dec. 4, 1936. 281.8 F222

Committees from the Alabama Farmers' Union and the Sharecroppers Union have agreed upon a merger to be recommended to the parent organizations. Terms include right of day laborers, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers to cash crop advances; right to trade wherever they please; abolition of commissary stores; higher wages.

220. Arkansas moves toward freedom. Christian Cent. 53(30): 1004-1005. July 22, 1936. 110 C

Describes as "the most significant gain achieved by the newly organized Southern Tenant Farmers' Union" the decision to unite both black and white in one union.

221. Bancroft, Philip. The agricultural labor situation. Calif. Fruit News 96(2579): 9-10. Dec. 11, 1937. 80 C12

Abstract of address before the seventieth convention of California Fruit Growers and Farmers, San Jose, December 8, 1937. Written in opposition to the unionizing of farm labor.

222. Corrie, J. F. Can farmers meet labor? California's tillers of the soil take a tip from the tactics of organized labor, threaten to meet boycott with boycott. Farm Jour. 62(1): 9, 71-73. January 1933. 6 F221.2

The author answers "yes" by his article which shows how California farmers have met the threats of organization among farm laborers by themselves organizing as the Associated Farmers of California. Farmers oppose fixing of wage scales, claiming ability to pay only what income warrants. The C.I.O. and American Federation of Labor mean business in organizing farm labor. Farmers oppose strikes at harvest time interfering with flow of crops to market. A sketch is given of the origin and growth of the Associated Farmers of California.

223. Drive to organize farm labor union launched at meeting of 200 delegates in California; \$3 day with keep, AFL affiliation are aims. Wall St. Jour. 107(145): 4. June 23, 1936. 284.8 W

Under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor 200 delegates met at Stockton (about June 20, 1936) for State organization. The program adopted includes formation of locals, and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor - the whole a starting point of a campaign for national unionization. A program of hours and wages calls for minimum daily farm wage, \$3, with board and room; guarantee of at least 20 hours of work a week; minimum 25-day month and monthly salary of \$65, plus board and room.

At first unionization will be confined to permanent employees, and later extended to transients, to improve their working conditions, to prevent their exploitation, and any use of such labor detrimental to minimum demands made by organized workers.

224. Farm workers of South organize. Natl. Farm Holiday News 1(33): 8. Apr. 9, 1937. 281.8 F222

The Farm Laborers and Cotton Field Workers Union of Alabama, a local of the American Federation of Labor called a conference to meet at Birmingham, Ala., April 18, 1937, to discuss and work out a scale of wages to apply to Alabama farm labor.

225. Garrison, Walter. The spirit of 1937. Calif. Cult. 84(14): 481, 492. July 3, 1937. 6 C12

This article concerns the proposed union of agricultural workers sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor.

A majority of the union heretofore in California have been Communistic in origin. According to Col. Garrison, Walter Cowan, who is directing the program of organization, and his first assistant, Fred West, have Communistic leanings. He believes that union control on farms is impossible because: (1) the farm is a home as well as a workshop; (2) the source of much farm labor makes for an intimate connection with the

farm family; (3) migrants cannot expect full employment; (4) part-time farmers or high school students should not be forced to pay union dues; (5) the nature of the crop makes producer control necessary - growers cannot afford strikes.

226. Goodcell, Fred. A program to save California. Pacific Rural Press 133(25): 826-827. June 19, 1937. 6 P112
From an address by Fred Goodcell, Executive Secretary, Associated Farmers of California, before the Rotary Club of Colusa on the Agricultural labor movement to organize. Speaking from the viewpoint of the grower, he outlines the purposes of the Associated Farmers, high wages paid in California, and ascribes most labor agitation to radicals and communists.
227. Hathaway, C. A. The problems of a worker-farmer alliance. Communist 16: 716-724. August 1937. Libr. Cong. HX1 .C7115
Not seen.
228. Henderson, Donald. Agricultural workers. Amer. Fed. 43(5): 488-493. May 1936.
A discussion of the development of trade unions among agricultural, cannery and packinghouse workers.
229. The labor cloud gets darker. Pacific Rural Press 132(1): 4. July 4, 1936. 6 P112
An editorial.
Prediction is made by an observer that farmers need not be surprised if they soon find their crops are "hot" and cannot be handled unless they are unionized. Pressure on dairymen is widespread and severe, already.
230. Pitkin, W. B. Next the farm-hand's union: a question of costs and of which farmers can survive higher costs. Farm Jour. 61(4): 6. April 1937. 6 F2212
The writer believes racketeers are at the head of the new movement to organize agricultural laborers; that the unions will favor the big farmers at the cost of the smaller ones, by shortening hours and forcing pay raises for which the small farmer cannot compensate by use of labor saving machinery as can the larger ones. This will force many farmers into subsistence farming, into farm work for wages, or even off the farms to other work. He predicts foreign open shop farms will be able to take away American export trade from its unionized farms.
231. Siverson, Hilding. Unionized farms? Middle West observer doubts feasibility of alliance between industrial and agricultural workers. Washington Post, Feb. 25, 1937. Pam. Coll.
Mr. Siverson thinks that the proposal of the American Federation of Labor to organize 240,000 farmhands under its usual procedure is likely to result in a situation of major importance.

232. Southern tenant farmers' union. Proceedings...2d-3d., 1936-1937. Memphis, Tenn. 1936-1937. 282.9 So8

The first convention apparently was held in 1935. The second was held in Little Rock, Ark., January 3, 4, and 5, 1936; and the third in Muskogee, Oklahoma, January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1937.

The proceedings of the second convention contain minutes of proceedings, resolutions and the draft of a proposed law called A New Homestead Law, which would "establish a National Agricultural Land Authority for the acquisition, regulation and control of agricultural lands."

The proceedings of the third convention contain minutes, reports of committees, addresses of delegates, resolutions and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union.

233. [Taylor, Ralph H.] Farm labor organization case. Calif. Fruit News 94(2519): 3, 4. Oct. 17, 1936. 80 C12

"Ralph H. Taylor, executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, has just written three articles for the bulletin he issues entitled 'The Farmer's Corner' for the past three weeks, on the California farm labor problems. These deal with the present effort at unionizing farm workers, the preferential hiring hall and the farmer's responsibility for eliminating causes of unrest...[This article] is a composition of the three articles in their order, with elimination of some of the less essential parts to bring the whole within reasonable length for one story."

Current agitation in California for organization of farm labor calls for clear heads and rational action. The movement seems foredoomed to failure, judging by the past, and by the attitude of labor leaders. Communists threaten to organize agricultural labor if others do not, but they are enemies of labor's best interests. Union demands for "preferential union hiring" are declared to mean loss to farmers of rights to hire and fire as necessary for labor efficiency. Solution of the labor problem must come through mutual understanding and intelligent cooperation between farmers and laborers rather than organization and strikes. Many farmers have no more economic security than do laborers, but they pay labor well, as shown by average wage rates in California as compared to other states. The occasional exploiters of farm labor cause trouble - so do agitators. Farmers must be fair, pay as good wages as possible, and provide decent housing. Ways and means by which the College of Agriculture could be helpful in setting wage scales are suggested.

234. Tugwell, R. G. Is a farmer-labor alliance possible? Harper's Mag. 174(1044): 651-661. May 1937.

Mr. Tugwell believes that the difficulties facing such an alliance are almost insuperable. He cites the fact that in

1935 there were fewer than a million farms which employed labor and only 41,323 farms which employed five or more men. Labor troubles in agriculture are largely confined to seasonal workers, "cotton, fruit and hop pickers, cotton choppers, harvest hands, and the like, large numbers of whom are migratory folk..."

Other causes of the probable failure of a farmer-labor alliance are cited.

235. Unionizing agricultural labor. Calif. Cult. 84(6): 183. March 13, 1937. 6 C12

An editorial which states that radicals are organizing agricultural labor slowly. Their desire is not to better the conditions of such laborers but rather to make them so much worse that they will join with the radical group. The American Federation of Labor, which has always believed that farm labor could not be effectively organized, is taking steps to unionize these workers. Whether or not these efforts will be successful remains to be seen. There may be serious disturbances before the matter is settled.

According to the editorial, if labor demands the impossible, farmers might themselves try 'sit-down' strikes.

236. Unions of agricultural workers. Amer. Fed. 43(6): 632-633. June 1936. Libr. Cong. HD8055 .A5A2

"Agricultural workers in all parts of the country are forming American Federation of Labor unions. These unions already include citrus workers in Florida and workers in the sugar beet fields of the West. The fruit and vegetable workers of California and Arizona and men and women in the truck gardens of New Jersey have formed unions for better conditions of work."

The reasons for the formation of these unions are discussed.

237. United cannery, agricultural, packing and allied workers of America. Official proceedings, first national convention...Denver, Colorado, July 9th...to 12th, 1937. 95pp. Washington, D. C., 1937. 283.9 Un39

Lists of delegates, reports of proceedings, resolutions, committee reports, officers elected, and messages of greeting and support are given in full.

238. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Organized labor movement, 1929 to 1937. Part 2: Development within industrial groups. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(2): 292-318. February 1937. 158.6 B87M

Part 1 of this article was issued in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1937 (v. 44, no. 1) No information relating to agricultural labor unions was contained therein.

The organization of agricultural workers in bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is a recent development. These workers have had little organizational history except in short lived Industrial Workers of the World unions or in the Trade Union Unity League. Occasional groups have organized as protests against particular situations, as in the Ohio onion fields, or at Seabrook Farms, N. J. An exception is the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America, which began locally about 1903 and was organized and incorporated in Montana about 1913.

"In its report to the 1934 convention, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor stated that, without making any special organizing drive, the Federation had during the year chartered many local unions in various branches of agriculture. Most of these were in occupations on the border line between industry and agriculture, such, for example, as grading, picking, and packing fruits and vegetables; landscape gardening; and employment in greenhouses. In the 1936 convention a strong plea was made for creating a national organization of the 40 directly affiliated local unions of agricultural and cannery workers said to be active. The application for national entity was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for decision and action."

LEGISLATION

239. Dahl, Lief. Agricultural labor and social legislation. Amer. Fed. 44(2): 137-145. February 1937. 283.8 Am

This is a discussion of the discrimination against agricultural workers in almost all Federal and State social legislation. Child labor laws, workmen's compensation laws, minimum wage and hour laws for women, laws on wage payments, laws regulating hours of labor, safety laws, and school attendance laws all with few exceptions discriminate against the agricultural worker. The author believes that no permanent legislative results for agricultural labor "can be secured or maintained without a strong trade union movement in this field..."

240. Goodcell, Rex B. Labor legislation for California. Pacific Rural Press 133(1): 25. Jan. 2, 1937. 6 P112

Presented to the Associated Farmers of California at their annual meeting at Bakersfield.

His suggestions, ten in all, are listed.

241. Guild, June Purcell. Black laws of Virginia. A summary of the legislative acts of Virginia concerning negroes from earliest times to the present. 249pp. Richmond, Va., Whittet & Shepperson, 1936. Libr. Cong.

There are three appendices: I. The Statutes, constitution, resolutions and ordinances quoted or summarized in Black Laws of Virginia; II. The foolish priest John Ball; III. Partial list of national organizations interested in Negro welfare problems.

The book indicates the historical beginnings of many of the disadvantages and discriminations surrounding negroes now, as well as, deeply embedded causes for his own racial attitudes and customs. Despite discriminations and unfair treatment, improvements have come in the last seventy years. Racial and interracial awakening and seeking for social justice will secure more.

Chapters deal with laws relating to racial integrity; slaves and servants of the 1600's, 1700's, 1800's; free persons; taxes, civil rights and duties; criminal law; compulsory education development; war and the negro; abolition and emancipation.

242. Pipkin, Charles W. Social legislation in the South. 42pp. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1936. (Southern policy papers no. 3) Libr. Cong. HCL07 .A13S764
Legislation is discussed under these headings: Workmen's compensation; child labor laws; mothers' pensions and old age pensions and provisions for child welfare; female labor laws in the South; administration of labor laws; and the Southern States and the Social Security Act.
Much of the discussion applies to agricultural labor.
243. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. State labor legislation of 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(6): 1445-1453. December 1936. 158.6 B87M
Agriculture is not specifically mentioned, but some laws appear to include agricultural labor in their provisions.
244. U. S. Department of labor, Division of labor standards. Digest of State and Federal labor legislation enacted September 15, 1935 to September 15, 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor, Div. Labor Standards Bull. 9, 32pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 158.31 B87
Laws relating to child labor, collective bargaining, labor disputes, workmen's compensation, etc., are included. Agriculture is usually mentioned as an exemption.

MIGRATION TO INDUSTRY

245. Eason, Newell D. The negro of North Carolina forsakes the land. Opportunity 14(4): 117-121. April 1936. Libr. Cong. EL85.5 .06
This article, which is based on "the recent census of agriculture for North Carolina" describes the migration from the farm to industry of negro sharecroppers, farm laborers and tenants.

246. Borbaugh, Grace S. M. Farm background of country migrants to Iowa industries. Iowa Jour. Hist. and Politics 34(3): 312-318. July 1936. 134.8 I09

This partial account of country migrants to Iowa industries is "based on interviews by the writer, in the spring of 1927, with some 1300 persons in twenty-one industrial establishments located in six representative communities. The men and women interviewed were practically all wage earners; few employers and executives were included.

"The answers to six questions were sought in each plant:

1. What proportion of the personnel had come from farms.
2. What was the status and tenure of the migrants' farm homes.
3. How far the migrants had come.
4. How long it was since they had come.
5. Their reasons for leaving the farm.
6. Whether they expected to return.

"Information was also sought as to what, if any, relationship existed between the town occupations of farm-bred men and women and their previous experience, and as to their approximate annual earnings in town."

The findings of this study raise further questions in the author's mind.

"First, what percentage of even the relatively small group of skilled workers joined trade unions?

"Secondly, what of the social position achieved by rural migrants to the city? For which class of urban labor, broadly speaking - skilled or unskilled - are Iowa rural schools training the boys and girls who are going to quit the farm for town? The urban destiny of farm-bred daughters in particular calls for serious attention.

"A third question has to do with the future of Iowa tenant farm families. So far as the evidence in the present study is concerned, it was overwhelmingly to the effect that on economic grounds farm tenantry had yielded disappointing results to the tenant families.

"The final question suggested is of direct concern to farm-owning families. In the present study, dislike of farm work and farm life was expressed by sons and daughters from a background of owned farms more than by any other group. What defects in the work and life programs of such homes still need rectification? Have these points received due attention from organizations interested in promoting a richer and happier rural life?

MIGRATORY LABOR

247. Adamic, L. Cherries are red in San Joaquin. Nation 142(3704): 240-241. June 27, 1936. 110 N

Labor supply and demand situation in a territory around Stockton are described. Migratory workers flock into the area for haying and work on asparagus, onions, peas, potatoes,

carrots - and cherry picking. Wages are seldom over 25c for an actual working hour - not including time of transportation between Stockton and the farm, or between working places on the farm. The farmers transport large numbers of workers daily in trucks to and from the "skidway" or "slave market" at Market and Centre Sts., Stockton. Laborers seeking work and trucks seeking laborers assemble here at about 4.45 A.M. Opinions of some farm laborers on the question of organization are given. The laborers deny being "reds." They are represented as skeptical of the American Federation of Labor, desire to take them in, but to be favorable to an organization which might be set up under leadership of Harry Bridges.

248. Beach, Allen W., and Beach, Walter G. Family migratoriness and child behavior. Based upon a study of a group of California schools. Sociol. and Social Research 21(6): 503-523. July-August 1937. 280.8 S015

Since many of the families studied consist of seasonal agricultural workers, this article has been included here. The authors conclude that the problem is a real one of decided social significance and should be further studied.

249. California. State relief administration, Division of special surveys and studies. Migratory labor in California. 224pp., processed [San Francisco, Calif., 1936] 283 C1262

A bibliography on migratory labor in California, pp. [217]-224.

"The Relief Administration in California, throughout its three years of history, has continuously been faced with the problem of the need of giving relief to a large class of workers actively engaged in carrying on one of California's largest industries. Not only has relief been necessary during periods of idleness, but the margin on which the workers exist while working is so limited that no unusual expense as, for example, the most simple medical care, can be met...

"Workers in the Relief Administration in the agricultural districts are confronted with the problem of improper housing, of lack of sanitation, and dearth of medical facilities for the agricultural workers.

"To study the whole problem in its many complex ramifications would have taken much more time and money than were available. The study aims but to present the problem briefly from three aspects. It is hoped that it may serve as a help to a better understanding of the deep socio-economic factors involved, and lend impetus to steps which look to solutions...

"The first section of this study presents the historical data from the gold rush to the present. It traces the agricultural development in California, the source of labor supply, the methods employed in keeping an available labor supply, the problems resulting and the remedies that have been attempted.

"The second section of the study deals with statistical material received by the State Relief Administration field division from SRA staff in ten of the counties...The ten counties reported 775 California agricultural workers who applied for relief during the months of December, 1935, and January 1936...

"The third section of the study presents three family histories, and a brief resumé of a fourth, indicating the residence and travels of this family over a 26 year period. The families were on SRA relief at the time of study and seemed typical for this relief group. It was felt that the problem could be portrayed no more vividly than by showing how it actually affected the lives of those seeking to earn their livelihood in California agriculture..."

250. California. State relief administration, Division of special surveys and studies. Transients in California. 293pp., processed. [San Francisco, 1936] 283 C1262T

The purpose of this study was three-fold: "(1) to discover the extent of the transient problem in California after the shutdown of the Federal Transient Service; (2) to determine how the communities were meeting the problem; (3) to find desirable and practical ways of meeting the problem.

"Intensive study was made in thirteen cities of the state; brief contacts in six additional cities."

Migratory agricultural workers coming into the city areas for work are described.

251. Commonwealth club of California. California's farm labor problems. Commonwealth Club Calif. Trans. (Commonwealth) 12(14, pt. 2): 153-196. Apr. 7, 1936. 280.9 C732

Mr. E. W. Wilson in his Section Report on Migratory Farm Labor says:

"The Agriculture Section has been requested to present to you this evening - 'Migratory Farm Labor in Northern California.' In this presentation, it is our aim to have all interests represented so that when the evening is over, we may at least have a fair understanding of: (a) What migratory farm labor is, (b) What public service it renders, (c) Why we have migratory labor, and (d) What are the problems this labor creates."

Papers and addresses included: The point of view of the large farmer, by Roy M. Pike, pp. 160-166; The small farmer's viewpoint, by L. K. Marshall, pp. 167-170; The migratory laborer's viewpoint, by Jack Neill, pp. 171-175; The migratory labor organizer's viewpoint, by Julius B. Nathan, pp. 175-181; What I consider the public's viewpoint, by Harry E. Drobish, pp. 182-184; Five-minute discussion from the floor, pp. 185-196.

252. Cross, William Thomas, and Cross, Dorothy E. Newcomers and nomads in California. 149pp., processed. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford university press, 1937. Libr. Cong. HV45C6 .C2C7 Bibliography, pp. 129-144.

The book sketches the situation in California, demanding governmental relief measures for the floating population of the State, and summarizes the various principal proposals and steps taken to provide such relief.

Few references to agriculture are made outright, but there are numerous indirect references to agricultural transient laborers throughout; some illustrations are of agricultural processes and laborers.

253. Cross, William Thomas. The poor migrant in California. Social Forces 15(3): 423-427. March 1937. 280.8 J823

The need for seasonal labor in California is described as well as some of the conditions under which these workers must live and work. In the fall of 1931, the surplus supply of agricultural labor had become excessive. Los Angeles was at the focal point. The surplus led to the establishment of a large number of labor camps. At one time 250 were in operation. The camps were closed during the summer months when funds ran low. Homeless men were shuttled back and forth between cities, until the federal transient service came into existence. The author cites the need for a comprehensive public plan, which would provide for the assimilation of all interstate migrants who are capable of adjustment.

254. Drought on wheels. More than 100,000 drought refugees enter California despite police barriers. Facts for Farmers 3(3): 8. March 1937. 281.8 F11

A brief summary is given of data gathered at plant quarantine stations as to families entering California from other States. Nearly all were drought refugees - families willing to work. All reports indicate that these roving families are worse off than when their trek began.

255. Dust Bowl migrants' problem challenges New Deal competency. [Editorial] Los Angeles Daily News.

Reprinted in Cong. Rec. 81(pt. 10): 1975. Aug. 4, 1937. 148.2 R24

"In the last year there has been a tremendous influx of American farmers and their families from the dust bowl of the western Middle West into California. Driven out by drought, they could bring with them little, but farming skill and willingness to work the land..."

256. Farm labor in the San Joaquin. Pacific Rural Press 133(20): 677. May 15, 1937. 6 P112
"A basic rate of \$1.00 per acre for cotton chopping and a farm wage of 25¢ per hour were recently adopted by the Agricultural Labor Bureau in San Joaquin Co."
It is reported that 15,000 persons came to California between Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, 1937.
The W.P.A. rolls contain names of 106,200 workers on its projects. It is stated that any one able to do farm work, will be released. Last season 50,000 were released to work on farms.
257. Flee dust bowl for California. 30,000 immigrants come from drouth states, many of them lured by glowing ads. They provide cheap farm labor but also add to the relief burden. Business Week no. 409, pp. 36-37. July 3, 1937. 280.8 Sy8
258. Gropper, William. Gypsy labor. Nation 145(13): 321. Sept. 25, 1937. 110 N
Illustrations of the types of migratory labor, many of them Dust Bowl refugees, on their way to follow the harvest along the Pacific Coast.
259. International labour office. The migration of workers. Recruitment, placing and conditions of labour. Internatl. Labour Off. Studies and Rents. Ser. O (Migration) no. 5, 205pp. Geneva, 1936. 283 In8Mi
Agricultural labor is included in the discussion.
260. Johnson, Elizabeth S. Wages, employment conditions, and welfare of sugar-beet laborers. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(2): 322-340. February 1938. 158.6 B87M
This article has been issued in reprint form with Serial No. R703.
"On September 1, 1937, the President approved legislation which provided that benefits to growers of sugar beets and sugar cane are payable by the Government if the growers, in addition to meeting other conditions, do not employ any child labor in the production of the crop and if they have paid all the employed workers in full and at rates not less than those set by the Secretary of Agriculture as fair and reasonable.
"Interest in the wage rates to be established under this legislation makes timely a summary of pertinent data regarding the economic position and welfare of workers in the sugar-beet fields. This article, which assembles the findings of various Government inquiries, considers the conditions among the hired laborers who perform the hand work in the sugar-beet fields. It does not discuss the work performed by the farm laborers hired by the beet growers themselves, the work

performed by the farm laborers hired by the beet growers for work in the beet fields other than hand work, or any of the work of sugarcane growing."

261. Kern County [Calif.] Health department, Sanitary division. Survey of Kern County migratory labor problem. 16pp., processed. Bakersfield, Calif., 1937. 283 K45

A survey of camping conditions for the increasing numbers of migratory laborers needed in Kern County, particularly by farmers is reported upon; actual type of shelter, sanitary, health, and schooling problems are noted, particularly those dealing with public health. Advantages from the public administrative standpoint of organized camps are stressed, and arguments for and against establishment and maintenance of such camps by farmers, business organizations, and by public authorities are given, leaving the impression that the last is much to be preferred. Volume of labor needed and of housing proposed are noted.

262. Landis, Paul H., and Brooks, Melvin S. Farm labor in the Yakima Valley, Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 343, 75pp. Pullman. December 1936.

Rural sociology Series in Farm Labor No. 1.

Issued in cooperation with the Division of Social Research of the Federal Works Progress Administration, the Washington State Works Progress Administration, and the Washington State Department of Public Welfare.

The data for the study were obtained during the period from July 28, 1935 to July 25, 1936, by visits to cooperating farms and from records kept by farmers.

The bulletin is divided into two parts - I. Extent of Seasonal Employment of Hired Labor in the Yakima Valley. - II. Problems of the Seasonal Laborer in the Yakima Valley.

"This study deals with certain phases of the farm labor problem as it affects the farmer, the farm laborer, and the community. It deals with the seasonal fluctuations in employment, with the income of resident and transient laborers, with the social and economic characteristics of the hired laborers, and with community problems growing out of the seasonal nature of the agricultural occupation - housing conditions of laborers, schooling, relief, and participation in local organizations..."

Transient and resident laborers are, as a rule, considered separately.

263. Landis, Paul H. Rural immigrants to Washington State, 1932-1936. 21pp., processed. Pullman. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Div. Farm Mangt. and Agr. Econ. 1936.

Not seen.

264. Landis, Paul H. Seasonal agricultural labor in the Yakima Valley. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 45(2): 301-311. Washington, D. C. August 1937. 158.6 B87M

This article is also issued in separate form as a reprint from the Monthly Labor Review with Serial no. 5610.

A study made during the period from July 28, 1935 to July 25, 1936, is reported upon, with much the same data as was given in the first report of the survey, Bulletin 343 of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station. In this brief report, emphasis is laid upon days of labor hired by weeks (varying from 148 to 3692 at ebb and peak) on fruit and general farms; relative amounts of work done by transients and resident laborers on fruit crops; the small amount of hired labor required on general crops; the high harvest demand of hops; the extremely short average duration of farm jobs; the variation seasonally of numbers of hired laborers needed in irrigated areas (445 at ebb, 32,737 at peak); large proportion of laborers with incomes under \$400 per year (75%); large numbers on relief; and low average income of farm laborers (\$342.42 per year in case of 333 family households)

265. Making matters worse. Calif. Cult. 84(15): 508. July 17, 1937. 6 C12

The editorial criticises a paper by E. H. Thomsen as ignoring favorable conditions under which farm workers labor in California. His paper was entitled "Why Plan Security for the Migratory Laborer?" Mr. Thomsen's desire that farmers provide adequate housing for the laborers is sharply criticised. The editor calls it a case of a public official adding fuel to smouldering agitation.

266. Martin, Albert, and Haviland, Florence E. Fruit tramp. Scribner's Mag. 101(2): 69-72. February 1937. Libr. Cong. AP2 .S4

The story of a fruit tramp told by himself.

267. Public affairs committee. Restless Americans. Public Affairs Pamphlets 9, 32pp. Washington, D. C., 1936. 280.9 P964

"This pamphlet was prepared by Clifton T. Little on the basis of the report of the Study of Population Redistribution. For a more detailed consideration of this subject see 'Migration and Economic Opportunity'...1936."

The pamphlet discusses To-day's need for migration; the prospect for employment; the control of migration; guided migration in the United States; toward a migration policy.

This is a study of the Southern Appalachian coal plateaus.

On p. 10, the author states:

"How, then, can the farm, forest, mine, and factory be expected in the near future to provide any improvement in living conditions for these people? It seems that without a decrease

in numbers, the Southern Appalachians will remain a region of severe pressure of population upon resources. On the basis of the foregoing estimates of the number of workers likely to be required in each of the region's industries, a minimum estimate of what might legitimately be called 'surplus' population is, counting workers and their dependents, approximately 340,000."

268. Rowell, Edward J. Drought refugee and labor migration to California in 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(6): 1355-1363. December 1936. 158.6 B87M

"This study is a continuation of an article bearing the same title and covering the period June-December 1935, by Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey, which appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1936 (p. 312)"

The movement noted in 1935 continued in 1936 but at a rate 36% lower in the first half of 1936.

"The primary index of the importance of the movement under discussion lies in its extent. The migration of 87,362 persons to California constitutes a major impact on the State's rural economy, since it is apparent that the majority of these persons are habituated to or have turned to agriculture as a source of employment. That the dislocation is occupational as well as geographic is suggested by the 1935 Census of Agriculture, which, in a special report, shows that 71,078 persons, or 11.7 percent of the total farm residents in the State in 1934 had nonfarm residences 5 years earlier.

"Estimates place the number of agricultural workers of the State who follow the harvests at 150,000 to 200,000 persons. In an unpublished report prepared in 1935, Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster, then director of research for the California S.R.A., compiled data which showed that in 1932 there were 181 agricultural workers for every 100 jobs offered; in 1933, 185; and for the first 7 months of 1934, 142. The same report indicated 60,000 unemployed agricultural workers as of April 1935 though seasonal unemployment is an important factor for that month. Nevertheless, with this chronic unemployment as a background, the significance of migrations during these drought years is multiplied. In fact, leading farm operators have stressed this influx as placing California's chaotic agricultural labor conditions outside the operators individual or collective responsibility.

"While the addition of these out-of-State migrants to those now resident obviously adds to the unsettled employment conditions, these persons bring with them equally important but less apparent problems in settlement, relief, housing, health and living standards with which neither governmental agency nor private individual is adequately prepared to cope. The extent of these problems, in fact, has hardly been realized, much less attacked

in a cohesive and intelligently organized manner. It should also be emphasized that the figures given in the present article measure chiefly the effect of this movement in California; its influence on other points of immigration and the areas of emigration have not been weighed..."

269. Rutherford, D. M. Notes on exodus, 1937. Pacific Rural Press 133(31): 704. May 22, 1937. 6 Pl12

Observations and data for which the source is not given indicate that immigrant cars are arriving in California at the rate of one every 10 minutes. Oregon and Washington are also receiving many immigrants from other parts of the United States. Many are of excellent calibre and are from the drouth areas of the middle West. Migrations of seasonal workers and settling of immigrants in California bring many school problems, of which examples are noted. Relief problems are also accentuated by migrants.

270. Spencer, G. K. Comfort for the migratory worker. Christian Sci. Monitor Mag. Dec. 16, 1936, p. 8.

Not seen.

271. Steinbeck, John. Dubious battle in California. Nation 143(11): 302-304. Sept. 12, 1936. 110 N

Describes the conditions faced by the hordes of migratory workers who come from the dust bowl to California - conditions as to wages, living conditions, etc.

"...There is now in California anger instead of fear. The stupidity of the large grower has changed terror into defensive fury. The granges, working close to the soil and to the men, and knowing the temper of the men of this new race, have tried to put through wages that will allow a living, however small. But the large growers, who have been shown to be the only group making a considerable profit from agriculture, are devoting their money to tear gas and rifle ammunition. The men will organize and the large growers will meet organization with force. It is easy to prophesy this. In Kern County the grange has voted \$1 a hundred pounds for cotton pickers for the first picking. The Associated Farmers have not yielded from seventy-five cents. There is tension in the valley, and fear for the future.

"It is fervently to be hoped that the great group of migrant workers so necessary to the harvesting of California's crops may be given the right to live decently, that they may not be so badgered, tormented, and hurt that in the end they become avengers of the hundreds of thousands who have been tortured and starved before them."

272. Taylor, F. J. California's harvest hand crisis. Calif. Jour. Development. March 1936, pp. 6-7.

Not seen.

274. Taylor, Paul S., and Vasey, Tom. Drought refugee and labor migration to California, June-December 1935. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statist., Monthly Labor Rev. 42(2): 312-318. February 1936. 158.6 B87M

This study is part of the research initiated under Harry E. Drobish, director of rural rehabilitation, California Emergency Relief Administration, and continued by the Resettlement Administration.

"The drought which struck large sections of the United States from 1933 to early 1935 was particularly acute on the Great Plains...Following drought, and the depression which preceded drought, streams of stricken people began to seek refuge by migration to other regions. Undoubtedly, except for extensive assistance from government, these creeping lines of distress would have been vastly larger than they were.

"One of the most important movements in the flight has been directed toward California, where nearly continuous harvests use extensively the unskilled labor of men, women, and children and offer ready opportunity for the inexperienced to earn something, however little that may be. The present article represents an effort to measure the volume of this migration of refugees...

"The movement into California of 53,374 persons, members of parties 'in need of manual employment,' during 6 months in 1935 represents a labor migration and population shift, both of them of major import. Although the combined labor and refugee movements constituted only about 5 percent of the total number of passengers of all classes who entered California by motor vehicle during the period under review their significance is not measured in these terms. The labor migration, which is seasonal and interstate, is of continuing importance to farmers, to the United States Employment Service which assists in direction of its flow, and to the schools or other agencies which feel the social effects of its pulsations. The movement of refugees is an index of major problems of relief, rehabilitation, and human resettlement with which the appropriate agencies of the Government are grappling and must continue to grapple. Were it not for their extensive activities, the numbers seeking refuge by flight to California, or elsewhere, would undoubtedly be much greater than is shown by this record."

275. Taylor, Paul S. From the ground up. Survey Graphic 25(9): 526-529, 537, 538. September 1936. 280.8 C37G

"The distress of the migratory farm laborers of the Pacific Coast was forcibly brought to the attention of the country by a series of strikes in 1933 in California and Arizona, most of them led by Communists. The laborers and their families migrate many hundreds of miles in a single season from Imperial Valley

to the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys and back, following the harvests. Numbers of them move in dilapidated cars from Arizona through California to Oregon and Washington, and even to Idaho and Colorado...

"The life of the migrants is hard. Employment is intermittent, jobs are precarious, and annual income is low...A common estimate among employers and observers of the average annual earnings of migrant families..."

Attempts to organize these workers are discussed and the migrant camps established by the Resettlement Administration are described.

276. Taylor, Paul S. Migratory farm labor in the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(3): 537-549. March 1937. 158.6 B87M

Paper presented before the joint meeting of the American Farm Economic Association and the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, Dec. 29, 1936.

Also issued in separate form as a reprint from the Monthly Labor Review with Serial no. R530.

Mr. Taylor says:

"Nomads have ever remained aloof from tillers of the soil, maintaining their own culture, and resisting settlement. But migratory farm labor shares little of the tradition of the nomads. Restless movement and a simple life it has, and its own ways of living, different from those of the settled folk among whom it moves. But migratory labor is a proletarian class, not a people with a developed culture. It is forced to till the soil for others. It lives in material poverty. To a large extent indispensable, nevertheless it is commonly exploited and substandard. It slips through stable and often rich communities, of which it is never an accepted part. It offers a breeding ground of social unrest. It migrates reluctantly, seeking a foothold on the land, which it seldom gains. It lends itself readily to the development of a form of agriculture which is not a way of life, but an industry. Thus it becomes an unwitting instrument in the breakdown of the traditional American ideal of the family farm..."

The author describes wheat-belt migration, western cotton migration, berry-crop migration, migration in the Southeast, sugar-beet migration, migration on the Pacific Coast, the extent of migration, the social effects of migratory labor, migrants as distinguished from transients and drought refugees, and presents remedial proposals.

In discussing social effects of migratory labor, Mr. Taylor says:

"To sum it up, migratory farm labor is a focus of poverty, bad health, and evil housing conditions. Its availability in

large numbers at low wages aids large-scale agriculture in its competition with the family farm. Migratory laborers are victims of all the prejudices of settled folk against outlanders and nomads, without the advantages of an organized group life of their own. They are discriminated against by arbitrary and illegal blockades. They cannot participate in democracy. The education of their children is seriously impaired if not completely neglected. Race prejudices are heightened and labor conflicts intensified. Migrants and public welfare suffer alike..."

In proposing remedies for this situation, Mr. Taylor makes these suggestions.

"The necessity for seasonal labor in agriculture will long remain. Indeed, a mobile labor reserve is efficient and desirable. For those whose migration is needed, conditions should be made as tolerable as possible. Facilities for efficient labor distribution will deflate their numbers to the minimum really required. Better machinery for mediation and arbitration will facilitate adjustment of labor relations. Decent camps and housing must be provided by private and public agencies. Migration by families should be replaced as far as possible by migration of unattached men or, better, by men and their older sons operating short distances from their home stakes on the soil. Decent camps and homesteads as started by the Resettlement Administration could well be included within the scope of a national tenancy act to relieve in a coordinated program all the submerged laborers of agriculture, whether they work for wages or for a share of the crop."

277. Taylor, Paul S. The Resettlement administration and migratory agricultural labor in California. Plan Age 2(6): 26-29. June-July 1936. 280.8 P694

"The chain of migrant camps set up by the Resettlement Administration can only serve as a series of demonstrations. It provides directly for only a small proportion of the migrant families of California. But it sets a minimum standard which local communities and groups of growers can attain by self-assessment or by utilizing tax powers long granted by state law. Resettlement camps make it easier for state camp inspectors and county health officers to abolish squatters' camps and to elevate ranch camp standards, since they provide a decent place to go for those forced from bad ranch or squatters' camps. Already the migrant camps are stimulating growers to provide better facilities.

"Resettlement camps make it easier for educational and health authorities to serve the needs of migrants and to enforce the law. They are bringing long ignored problems to the attention of the community. They are bringing farmers, laborers and local citizens into more direct, personal, and friendly contact than ever before."

278. Thomsen, Eric H. Why plan security for the migratory laborer? A paper read before the California Conference of Social Work in San Jose, May 12, 1937. 9pp., processed. San Francisco, Calif., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Resettlement administration [1937] 1.95 W62

In his summary, Mr. Thomsen says: "(1) that the burdens of migratory laborers are inexcusable and unnecessary in the modern world, and (2) that together with countless frustrated and disinherited fellow citizens our migrants form a considerable, dissatisfied element ripe for civil disobedience. I venture to suggest that their resentment promises no peace or comfort to anyone until fair grievances have been not only recognized but removed. What then must be done beyond periodic broadcasting of the facts? I think we must at all times and by whatever means it can best be done, champion the laborer's rights as a human being and an American citizen, and we may continue to raise relevant questions concerning his present condition. For example, is the position accorded the migrant laborer consistent with our professed American ideal of democracy? or with our equally widely advertised superior standard of living?

"At present his right to combine with his fellow workers into labor unions is still contested and opposed by some...

"Agriculture should be encouraged to diversify crops until the number of laborers needed in any given area may find therein the necessary employment to support a home and afford decent human living standards.

"Governmental as well as approved private agencies should increasingly promote social stability and public health by making it possible for labor families to obtain decent homes within their means...

"There is undoubtedly a job to be done in reclassification of the laborers themselves. We hear a great deal about misfits, but as social workers we recognize the obligation to discover latent powers no less than to identify weak spots..."

Mr. Thomsen feels that at several points the problem transcends the State.

279. Tolles, N. A. A survey of labor migration between States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 45(1): 3-16. July 1937. 158.6 B87M

This article is a summary of a report made by Secretary Perkins to the Senate on July 3, 1937. It has been issued in separate form as a reprint from the Monthly Labor Review with Serial no. R592.

The report is briefly summarized also in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bull. 4(9): 11-13. September 1937. 158.6 L11

While in general terms, the article is based largely upon findings concerning agricultural migrants. Illustrations are

agricultural. Most interstate migrants are now native Americans, and an increasing number have families. Causes for desire to migrate are outlined. They range from personal to economic, many beyond their control, and include drought and tenancy upheavals. Once on the move, short time, unstable jobs seem about the only ones available. Migration is unguided, and the migrants leaving their own State are in the new ones ineligible for public relief of various kinds. Earnings appear to be only \$300 a year for a single man, and \$400 for a family. Local authorities frequently try to discourage migratory movements, even though their farms and factories may depend upon such sources of labor. Living, health, sanitation, and educational facilities and conditions for migrants are usually unsatisfactory or actually public menaces.

280. Torbert, Edward N. The specialized commercial agriculture of the northern Santa Clara Valley. *Geogr. Rev.* 26(2): 247-263. April 1936. 500 Am35G

The labor problem is discussed on pp. 259-260.

Although the year round forces may be able to handle all cultural operations, extra labor is required at harvesting. For fruits other than prunes, it is found locally. Prunes, and some vegetable crops are harvested by migrants, largely Mexicans, Filipinos, and Americans from outside the Valley. The Valley's dependence on crops requiring prompt harvest at critical times makes a potentially strong bargaining position for labor, but because it is not organized and because community sentiment backs growers, the migrants have not taken advantage of the situation. Nevertheless there has been violence in some agricultural labor disputes and there are possibilities of more.

281. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Migrants and their problems: Report on social problems of migrants and their families summarized. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. *Child* 2(2): 34-36. August 1937. 158.2 C483

On July 3, 1937 (pursuant to S. Res. 298, June 18, 1936) the Secretary of Labor submitted a report on Migratory Labor. Here are summarized the facts of the study for which the Children's Bureau was responsible. No reliable measure of the extent of migration is available. Community attitudes are frequently oppressive to migrants; living conditions are deplorable; medical care and health protection are available only in emergencies; education of children is poor because of movement of families, and lack of opportunity; and relief is often inadequate.

282. Voorhis, H. Jerry. Westward migration of 1937. Cong. Rec. 81 (pt. 10): 1299-1903. July 28, 1937. 148.2 R24

Congressman H. J. Voorhis of California discusses the migration of people into California seeking work, the destitution and disease they bring, the possibility of labor troubles. He notes that there are 70,000 "new" arrivals from the "dust-bowl" living in the San Joaquin Valley. He calls for establishment of decent living conditions for these people, commending the work of the Resettlement Administration in building camps for migratory agricultural workers; asks for a nation-wide farm labor employment service; and federal participation to a greater extent in certain relief measures. He emphasizes the interstate problems involved.

283. Webb, John N. The migratory-casual worker. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Research. Research Monog. VII, 128pp. Washington, D. C., 1937. 173.2 W89Re

This is a report on economic and personal characteristics of migratory-casuals obtained from records of the Transient-Relief Program. 500 cases were studied - 200 of them agricultural workers, 100 industrial and 200 working as both. Each class is discussed separately and in combination. Topics include: Extent of migration, duration and number of jobs, seasonality of employment and of unemployment, earnings, type of employment, and personal characteristics (age, race, nativity, and sample personal histories). The data apply largely to the years 1933 and 1934.

A condensed account of this report appears in Personnel Jour. 16(4): 125-133. October 1937. (280.8 J824)

284. Wilson, E. W. Migratory farm labor. Western States Grower 19(11): 6, 18. January 1936. 280.8 W52

What is migratory labor? What public service does it render? Why do we have such labor? What problems does it create?

In 1879, 4% of California's paid labor was employed in harvesting our intensive crops; in 1929, 79%. The state has half the large scale farms - from 30% of such cotton farms to 60% of the truck and fruit farms. In 1930, the wage earning farm population was 26% of that of the United States; in California, 57%. Needs of typical ranches for seasonal and much larger needs for rush labor of various types are noted. Irrigation has converted large scale grain fields into intensive culture crop production. Depression, drouth and dust storms have driven many people to California in search of work. 7000 arrived last month, mostly without resources. The state has 150,000 to 200,000 migratory laborers, with 35,000 children with them. The problems confronting the State involve every aspect of social, industrial and economic relationships and complications.

Conclusions reached by the Agricultural Section of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco are:

California has a real need for migratory labor.

The establishment of 2 experimental Federal camps (at Marysville and Weed Patch) is a forward step in reaching a better understanding of such labor and farm employers. Continued study of these camps and their operations is needed; also, extension of such camps.

Recommends registration of residents at such camps, and elimination of those indulging in unlawful propaganda; that the Resettlement Administration work out a plan to aid the farm-trained camp registrants in settling on small farms as owners or tenants; close cooperation between camp management and relief organizations so that quick and intelligent transfers may be made between relief and paid worker status.

MOBILITY

285. Allred, C. E., Luebke, B. H., and Tosch, C. A. Mobility of rural relief families in Tennessee. U. S. Fed. Works Prog. Admin. Cooperative Plan of Rural Research. Report 14, 35pp., processed. [Knoxville, Tenn.] 1936. 173.2 W893o

Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Federal Works Progress Administration, and Tennessee Works Progress Administration cooperating.

"Mobility of a worker is directly related to the type of work or occupation followed. In the agricultural group the degree of attachment to the land affects migration to a great extent. Farm laborers and croppers, who are younger than owner-operators and are not attached to farms because of ownership of the land and equipment, are the least stable in their residence...

The seasonal demand for labor in certain types of farming areas, such as cotton and tobacco, tend to make for a seasonal shifting of the cropper and farm laborer groups where the growing of those crops predominates. In addition to the inter-county movement...there is also a considerable inter-farm movement, on which data were not obtained."

286. Lively, C. E., and Foott, Frances. Population mobility in selected areas of rural Ohio, 1928-1935. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 582, 53pp. Wooster, 1937.

Farm laborers are included in this study.

287. Michigan. State emergency welfare relief commission. Michigan census of population and unemployment. Ser. 1, no. 8. Geographic and occupational mobility of gainful workers. 14pp., processed. Lansing, April 1937. 252.41 St2

Tables show present residence and place of usual employment of unemployed workers in their industry of usual employment; present industry of workers not employed at their usual industry; and present occupation of workers not employed at their usual occupation. Data are included for agricultural laborers.

288. Smith, T. Lynn, Byrd, Mary, and Shafer, Karl. Mobility of population in Assumption and Jefferson Davis Parishes, Louisiana. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 17(1): 31-37. June 1936.
280.8 S682

This is a study of social mobility in the State of Louisiana - specifically an analysis and comparison of territorial and occupational mobility in the sugar and rice areas. Statistics are included for white and negro laborers. "Of all the occupational groups, territorial mobility is greatest among the laborers and the business and professional men."

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

289. [Spray injury from phenothiazine.] Washington Farmer 62(3): 11, 67. Feb. 4, 1937. 6 R151

Phenothiazine, tested for the second season in moth control experiments, has proved effective, but the men who applied it said it caused a burning of the skin similar to a moderately severe sunburn.

290. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Report of the chief...1936. Washington, D. C., 1936. 1 Ag84

Contains a section, pp. 3-4, on apple insects, mentioning phenothiazine. Experiments in codling moth control with phenothiazine have shown the chemical produces favorable results, but that "it has disadvantages which must be overcome before it [the spray] can be recommended for practical use." It irritates "the skin of persons applying the spray, and to a lesser extent that of other workers in trees on which applications have been made."

Accidents

291. Howard, Randall R. The menace of farm accidents. Jour. Amer. Ins. 13(10): 13-15. October 1936. 284.68 J822

"It has been estimated that a worker on an average American farm assumes about twice as much risk of having a serious accident as does a worker in an average American factory. But please note our use of qualifying words. Because we have been giving so little national attention to the accident hazards and the safety of our millions of farmers and farm workers, that we can only 'estimate' or 'guess' as to totals of national

farm accidents..."

In 1935, about 4,400 of the 10,000,000 Americans employed as "agricultural workers" were accidentally killed, possibly 17,000 more of these farm workers were permanently disabled and possibly 300,000 to 400,000 more were temporarily disabled by farm accidents.

Much of the article is devoted to farm accidents in Kansas, where statistics are kept as to the kind, extent and causes of such accidents. The age factor enters into these accidents as shown by a list giving kind of accident and age of farmer or farm laborer.

Programs for the control of farm accidents have been inaugurated by the Illinois agricultural association, and the American National Red Cross with a joint program planned by the National Safety Council and the National Youth Administration.

292. Kansas. Commission of labor and industry, Labor department. Annual report 1933-date. Topeka. 1933-date. 252.29 L11Ra
Fatal accidents reported by the Kansas Board of Health, include accidents in agriculture.
This information is contained in the 1935 report but does not appear in the 1936 issue.
293. Kansas. State safety council, Farm accident committee. A farm accident primer and rules governing county and State safety contests: Presenting a program for farm safety in Kansas. 32pp. Topeka, 1937.
294. New York (State) State industrial commissioner. Industrial bulletin [monthly] v. 1, no. 10, July 1922-date. Albany. 283.9 In2
The "Bulletin" and the "Labor Market Bulletin" were combined into the "Industrial Bulletin", beginning October 1921. Each was published monthly.
Accidents to agricultural workers are included in the table showing accidents (fatalities) per month in various occupational groups and sections of the State.
295. Oregon. Industrial accident commission. Workmen's compensation law; and laws relating to reports of industrial accidents. 51pp. Salem, 1937.
Not seen.
296. Price, David J. Urgent need for program on agricultural accident prevention. 4pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of Chemistry and soils, Chemical engineering research division, 1937] 1.9 C4922Pri
Presented by Mr. Price as chairman of Agricultural Safety Section at the 26th National Safety Congress, Kansas City, Missouri, October 15, 1937.

In discussing the extent of agricultural accident deaths, Mr. Price says:

"It is important to observe that although farm and home accidents outnumber all other accidents, they have not, up to the present time, received the attention given to construction, manufacturing and similar lines of accident prevention. For instance, the American Red Cross reports that more persons are accidentally killed while at work in agricultural pursuits than in any other occupation. During 1936, fatal work accidents in agriculture numbered 4500, compared with only 2300 in manufacturing and 2800 in construction activities..."

Other topics discussed are: Extent of agricultural occupations; special study of farm accidents in Kansas; silo gas accident prevention; safety for rural schools; and national program on agricultural accident prevention.

297. Seagraves, C. M. Accidents don't happen. Western Farm Life 39(14): 3, 20. July 15, 1937. 6 R153

Examples of not uncommon types of accidents are given both in text and by illustrations. Human carelessness or recklessness lay at the bottom of many.

A table showing a list of 1868 accidents in Illinois in one year and permanence of injury is given.

298. U. S. Department of commerce. Accident prevention conference. How to stop farm accidents. 22pp. Washington, D. C., Govt. print. off., 1937. 157.1 H833

The total penalties for accidents in agricultural communities amounts to about 10% of the gross farm income. In a year 4400 persons suffer fatal accidents and several hundred thousand are injured. Hazards of or involving highways, farm machinery, tools, animals, fires, sanitary conditions, vermin, farm industry poisons, poisonous cases, school busses, children, water, and electricity are noted briefly and hints given for prevention or first aid treatment.

299. U. S. Department of commerce. Accident prevention conference. How to stop home accidents. 14pp. Washington, D. C., Govt. print. off., 1937. 157.1 H832

"Home, which should be the safest...place in the world, produces more accidents than...any other accident-producing unit except traffic." Causes of frequent home accidents are noted and suggestions made for their prevention. The booklet applies to homes of all kinds, farm and other.

300. Vermont. Commissioner of industries. Biennial report 1926/27-1927/28 to date. Rutland. 1928 to date. 283.9 V59

The number of accidents in agriculture is given, with additional data as to time lost and compensation awarded. Causes are not given by industries.

Diseases

301. Lung disease hits farmers. Milwaukee Journal. Sept. 16, 1937. Also in Washington News Sept. 17, 1937.
A new kind of lung disease resembling tuberculosis, which attacks only farmers was reported on Oct. 16, 1937, by an English physician, Dr. Richard Fawcitt, to the International Congress of Radiology. It is caused by breathing mold from hay or grain, and is similar to silicosis in lungs of miners and stonecutters. Apparently many farmers in the United States and other countries have this disease, but it has heretofore been diagnosed as tuberculosis or asthma. It is definitely an occupational disease which appears in epidemics whenever hay or grain carrying the fungi of mold is handled. Signs of the disease are difficult or labored breathing, progressive inability to do any work, coughing, slight fever, evidence of tubercular signs even though no sign of the tuberculosis germ can be found. Treatment is simple, consisting of administration of potassium iodide and vaccines.
302. Occupational disease sessions: abstracts of papers presented at the Occupational disease sessions, annual midwest safety conference, Chicago, Illinois, May 12-13, 1937. Indus. Medicine 6: 372-375. June 1937.
Not seen.
303. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Occupational-disease legislation in the United States, 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 625, 58pp. Washington, D. C., 1937. 158.6 B87
Prepared by Labor Law Information Service.
Certain diseases, such as glanders, which may be contracted by farm labor, come under the provisions of such legislation in various states. Some States, as Illinois, exclude farm labor from benefits under the Act.

PEONAGE

304. Cotton peonage admitted. Big cotton growers in Georgia use guns to keep pickers from moving to better paying fields. Facts for Farmers 3(10): 2. October 1937. 281.8 F11
Reports of enforced labor and repression of migration of labor to areas of better cotton picking wages, of forcing of relief clients to cotton picking at low wages are cited. Attention is called to the fact that the Government is subsidizing cotton production so that the guaranteed price enables farmers to pay \$1 to \$1.25 per hundred pounds for picking.

305. Peonage: Federal jury finds "slavery" in the Cotton Belt. News-Week 8(14): 19-20. Oct. 3, 1936. 280.8 Ne
Cites the case of Paul D. Peacher, city marshall of Earle, Arkansas, who, it is alleged, arrested 25 or 30 negroes, charging them with vagrancy and setting them to work on his farm.
306. Slavery in Arkansas. [Editorial] Washington Post, Aug. 15, 1936.
"In presenting to a grand jury the results of its thorough investigation into 'peonage' in Arkansas, the Department of Justice is striking at one of the weakest spots in our entire economic system. The poverty and wretched living conditions of many tenant farmers in the South are well known. If their deplorable situation is aggravated by forced labor for payment of debts, the government cannot too vigorously crack down upon what is in effect a type of slavery."
307. "Slaves": Civil War statute catches "de law" in Arkansas. News-Week 8(23): 18-19. Dec. 5, 1936. 280.8 NE
Describes the trial of Paul D. Peacher, city marshall of Earle, Arkansas, who was charged with practicing peonage.
308. Special investigator sent to Southern area. Farmers' Natl. Weekly 3(5): 2. June 12, 1936. 281.8 F224
To investigate the reported violations of the peonage laws, Sam E. Whittaker, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General has been ordered to the strike area of northeastern Arkansas.
James Myers, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, left New York to investigate the strike situation for the Council.
309. Taylor, Alva W. Cotton tenants held in peonage. Investigations disclose violations of Federal statute - Conference of Governors proposed. Christian Cent. 53(41): 1341-1343. Oct. 7, 1936. 110 C
Refers mainly to conditions in Arkansas.

SHARECROPPERS

310. Allen, James S. The negro question in the United States. 224pp. London, Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., 1936. 280.12 A152
Ch. III. The Nature of Share-cropping, discusses forms of land tenure, share-cropping as semi-slavery, and tenancy - North and South.
311. Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Education of farm owners and tenants in Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research Monog. 25, 40pp., processed. Knoxville, Tenn., January 15, 1937. 173.2 W39Co
Bibliography, p. 38.

"...The purpose of the study is to bring together, in graphic and statistical form, available information on the educational status of select groups of farm operators analyzed by race, tenure and education.

"The data on which the report is based are obtained from surveys of 22 counties, representing 2,570 schedules..."

"In practically every farm survey the educational status of white farm owners is higher than that of white farm tenants. The reverse appears to be true among negroes, farm tenants being better schooled than owners..."

312. Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Education of farmers' wives and children in four counties of Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research Monog. 27, 43pp., processed. Knoxville, Tenn., February 15, 1937. 173.2 W890c no. 27

Bibliography, p. 41.

Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Education of wives and children of tenants, both white and colored, is shown.

313. Alvord, Ben F. Economic status of tenure groups in Tallapoosa and Chambers counties, Alabama. Jour. Farm Econ. 18: 613-616. August 1936. 280.8 J822

"Much has been written and said about the status of the half-share cropper in the South during the depression and the period of 'agricultural adjustment.' The conclusions of such discussions of the cropper's status are often conflicting. There appears to be a crying need for clarifying facts. Some such facts were gathered in one area by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agricultural Economics of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. A complete survey by use of the usual farm business record blank was made of the Erosion Control Area in Tallapoosa and Chambers Counties near Dadeville, Alabama, and records were obtained from all tenure and color groups. A summarization of these records showed that some groups of half-share croppers had economic returns comparable to those of other tenure groups for 1934. The economic status of the tenure and color groups is briefly outlined in this paper."

314. Amberson, William R. Forty acres and a mule. Nation 144(10): 264-266. Mar. 6, 1937. 110 N

Discusses the reasons why "forty acres and a mule" do not always support a family.

"We may as well face the fact that, by some device, tenants and croppers in order to become owners must, by and large, get possession of the good land which they now till..."

315. Arkansas paper finds flogging praiseworthy. Amer. Guardian 18(42):
2. July 3, 1936. 280.8 Am36
Quotations from an editorial in the Earle, Ark., Enterprise
are given tending to justify the flogging of Miss Willie Sue
Blagden and Rev. Claude Williams by local ruffians, when they
attempted to investigate the alleged murder of a negro share
cropper, Weems.
316. Barry, Donald L. Share-croppers, the real issue [reply to F.
Keeler.] Commonweal 24(23): 533. Oct. 2, 1936. Libr. Cong.
APC .C6897
Thinks that the problem should be looked upon not "as it
applied in Virginia some years ago, but as an economic problem
of today applying especially to Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas
and Oklahoma."
317. Beals, Carleton. Red clay in Alabama. Nation 142(3692): 444-446;
(3693): 475-477. Apr. 8, 15, 1936. 110 N
I. Rehabilitation; II. Another Tobacco Road.
Describes the rehabilitation policy of the Federal Govern-
ment and some of its results. Stories of injustices toward
negro tenants are included.
318. Belfrage, Cedric. Dixie detour. Harper's Mag. 175(1048): 371-381.
September 1937. 110 H
Includes description of visits to sharecroppers and their
leaders in Alabama and Mississippi and of the conditions of
terrorism found there.
319. Biggest cotton plantation...in the U. S. is the sixty square miles
of Delta & Pine Land Co. of Scott, Mississippi. Its ownership
is English, its labor 1,000 negro sharecropper families, and
its 1936 net \$153,600. A fortunate freak in cotton. Fortune
15(3): 125-132, 156, 158, 160, illus. March 1937. 110 F772
320. Blagden, Willie Sue. Girl flogged by Southern gentlemen tells
story. Amer. Guardian 18(41): 4. June 26, 1936. 280.8 Am36
Also reported in Farmers' Natl. Weekly, v. 3, no. 17,
p. 2. June 26, 1936. 281.8 F224
Miss Willie Sue Blagden and the Reverend Claude C. Williams
were investigating the reported murder of Frank Weems, strike
picket, sharecropper member of the Southern Tenant Farmers'
Union in the northeastern Arkansas cotton district. They were
waylaid, questioned, beaten, and released by a band of men
at Earle, Arkansas.
321. Blagden, Willie Sue. They call it Southern chivalry. Natl. Farm
Holiday News 1(4): 7. Sept. 13, 1936. 281.8 F222
The account by Willie Sue Blagden of the abduction and
beating of herself and Rev. Claude Williams during their attempt

at Earle, Arkansas to determine whether or not Frank Weems had died. (He was a Southern Tenant Farmers' Union member injured in a strike disturbance, whose body was seized by members of a landlord group.) They planned to conduct a funeral service for Mr. Weems, if they found that he was dead.

322. Book, A. B. A note on the legal status of share-tenants and share-croppers in the South. Law and Contemporary Problems 4(4): 539-545. October 1937. 274.008 L41

"The rule that the share-cropper is an employee with no title to the crop until after there has been actual division and the landowner has received his share and full payment for advances is followed in Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia...

"The cropper does, however, have some interest in the crop prior to its division. He may, for example, mortgage his interest in the crop, but such a mortgage may not be foreclosed until the cropper's interest has ripened into a title by the satisfaction of the debt owed to the landowner. As against the interest of the landowner, therefore, the cropper's interest is quite clearly secondary, although the cropper does have, as a laborer, a statutory lien on the crops which his labor produces, and before being permitted to foreclose his lien the cropper must show full performance of his contract or that such performance was rendered impossible by the unauthorized acts and conduct of the landowner. Where the cropper attempts to assert his rights as against the landowner he is further impeded by the system of advances on credit. Since usually the landowner alone keeps a record of advances, he could easily show, if his intent were fraudulent, that the cropper had no equity in the crop over the former's share and payment for the supplies advanced to the latter. This situation is probably corrected very little by such legislation as exists in South Carolina, under which the cropper may insist upon a division of the crop by a disinterested person chosen by the parties or selected by the nearest magistrate."

323. Bradford, Roark. Do like de man say. Collier's 98(15): 15, 61-62. Oct. 10, 1936. 110 Co

"The federal government's agricultural program leaves the Louisiana negro slightly bewildered. But he has learned that when the Government says plow, you had better plow, 'cause if you don't do like de gubner say, dey'll put you in jail an' wawk off an' forgit all about you."

324. Brandt, Karl. Potentialities of agricultural reform in the South. Social Research 3(4): 434-458. November 1936. 280.8 S019

Describes the deplorable living conditions of the Southern sharecropper. Blames the "archaic" system of sharecropping for

much of the evils found there. Methods of production are obsolete. Mentions "the hot climate, the supposedly inborn 'laziness' of the cropper population, especially the Negroes, and a centuries old degeneration among parts of the masses" as causes or consequences of these conditions. Advocates rehabilitation by the government of sharecroppers.

325. Brannen, C. O. Address...Farm tenant commission meeting, Hot Springs, September 21, 1936. Farm tenancy. 32pp., processed. [n.p., 1936] 282 B732A
Statistics relating to croppers are included.
326. Caldwell, Erskine. Tenant farmer. Rural Amer. 15(1): 9-16. January 1937. 281.28 C83
The real sufferer in the cotton States is the former sharecropper. The cropping system is giving way to a more vicious system of labor exploitation. Crop control methods have reduced crop quantity and possibilities of employment. They have led to illegal diversion of government payments from intended beneficiaries by their landlords, to change from sharecropping to labor. Cases are cited of extreme poverty among former croppers and of areas in which this is common. Relief is improperly administered, at times fraudulently so. The situation is growing worse.
327. Caldwell, Erskine. You have seen their faces. Atlantic Monthly 160(5): 617-627. November 1937. 110 At
A description of living conditions of sharecroppers on some of the cotton plantations in the South.
328. Caldwell, Erskine, and Bourke-White, Margaret. You have seen their faces. 190pp. New York, The Viking press, 1937. 282 C12Y
The book is a collection of photographs taken by the authors, of the farm, social and religious life of sharecroppers and farm laborers in the cotton belt of the South; supplemented by text which shows deep sympathy for the economically unfortunate and down-trodden; and which flays the economic system under which cotton is grown, sharecroppers are exploited and soil is ruined. While stating that no remedy suggested has yet helped conditions, the authors urge unbiased study to develop and apply a remedy.
329. Carr, F. W. Shackled whites of the cotton belt. Marooned where opportunities for succor are rare, thousands of sharecroppers look toward Washington for relief said to be on the way. Christian Sci. Monitor, Weekly Mag. Sec., Apr. 29, 1936, pp. 2-9, 14, illus. Pan. Coll.
Describes conditions among the sharecroppers of the Southern States. The plan for aiding the sharecropper and others as embodied in the Farmers' Home Corporation Act, is given in an inset on pp. 2-9.

330. Cohn, David L. Sharecropping in the Delta. Atlantic Monthly 159(5): 579-588. May 1937. 110 At

Copy in Pamphlet Collection, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.

A description of some of the worst features of the sharecropping system of the Southern States.

"Share-cropping has continued for seventy years because no one has found a better system to take its place. No sudden change could safely take place within a capitalist democracy. Providing landownership for millions of landless and unprepared people is a vast and enormously complex problem. It is affected by many considerations. It is complicated by factors of race, ignorance, health, governmental regulation of agriculture, the progress of technology, the competition of foreign-grown cotton, and the intranational competition of crops."

331. Congress attacks farm tenancy problem. Evils of sharecropping system arouse national attention; Committee plans legislation. Scholastic 30(2): 18, 27. Feb. 13, 1937. Libr. Cong. AP2 .S29S

Tenancy in the cotton States is the most pressing farm tenure situation in the United States. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace stated that he had "never seen among the peasantry of Europe poverty so object as that which exists in the great cotton States from Arkansas to the East Coast."

Tenure conditions, croppers' income, financial difficulties (credit, debts), miserable housing, woman and child labor, lack of schools and education, and effect of the AAA cotton production reduction program on the croppers are described. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, organized at Tyronza, Arkansas, July 1934, by southerners (despite charges to the contrary) is an attempt to better the lot of the sharecroppers, treating the white and negro races alike. The Union opposes proposed Federal legislation for tenure relief as inadequate and tending to favor small family farms which are economically unwise. It favors cooperative or group ownership of areas large enough to make possible the use of labor saving machinery.

332. Congressional Digest. The nation-wide problem of farm tenancy. Cong. Digest. 16(2): 33-64. February 1937. 110 C76

Contents: Development of farm tenancy in America, pp. 39-40; The President's committee at work, p. 41; Farm tenure in the United States, by H. A. Turner, pp. 42-43; Farm tenancy projects of the Resettlement Administration, p. 44; President Roosevelt urges farm tenancy legislation, p. 45; Farm tenancy abroad, by L. C. Gray; Farm tenancy bills pending in Congress (Jones-Bankhead bill, the Connally bill, the McKellar bill), pp. 47-48; A glossary of terms used, p. 48; A selected bibliography, p. 48;

Will government aid for small farm purchasers solve the tenancy problem? Pro, by John H. Bankhead, Tom Connally, Josh Lee, Marvin Jones, Henry A. Wallace, B. K. Rankin, and National Committee on small farm ownership. Con, by Rexford G. Tugwell, R. W. Brown, W. E. Grines, and Lawrence Westbrook.

Since this legislation is designed to aid sharecroppers as well as tenants, these discussions are of interest here.

333. Cotton, Albert H. Regulations of farm landlord-tenant relationships. Law and Contemporary Problems 4(4): 508-538. October 1937. 274.008 L41
Under the topic, The Position of the Share-cropper, the author says that the state has certain limited powers to regulate employer-employee relationships, and that the approach to the solution of the problems of the sharecropper must be made through this field of law. Statutes relating to labor in general exclude agricultural labor, but, he points out, this distinction, though a reasonable one is not a necessary one on grounds of constitutionality.
334. Dabney, Charles William. Universal education in the South. v. 2. The Southern education movement. 606pp. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1936. Libr. Cong. LA205 .D3
Ch. XII. Dr. Knapp's farm demonstration plan; Ch. XIV. Vocational education; Ch. XXIX. Tenancy and education.
335. Dickins, Dorothy. The normal white share-cropper family with grown children. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(3): 814-817. August 1937. 280.8 J822
"This is a study of 97 normal cropper families in Mississippi with at least one child 19 years and over not in school. The schedules were secured in 1934. This article gives a picture of the composition, location of the family members, the tenancy history of the family, the education of the husband, wife and children, and the occupations of the children in these families."
336. Doane, D. Howard. Tenant farmers are more prosperous than independent owners. Staple Cotton Rev. 15(6): 3-6. June 1937. 72.8 St22
Reprinted from the March 1937 issue of the Executive's Magazine.
Describes the wages and perquisites received by sharecroppers on a typical Delta plantation.
337. Embree, E. R. Southern farm tenancy; the way out of its evils. Survey Graphic 25(3): 149-153, 190. March 1936. 280.8 C37
The economic plight of sharecroppers is outlined, and the increase of tenancy in the Cotton Belt, particularly among

whites, is emphasized. Sufferings of landlords and tenants under existing situations, abuse and exploitation of sharecroppers are described. The future of cotton markets under increasing world competition appear to make reorganization of southern agriculture essential. The federal government should manage to get the land into hands of tenants, supervise and guide the new operators, and foster cooperative economic, social and community enterprise.

338. Gard, Wayne. The American peasant. The farm tenant is still the least remembered among the forgotten men. Current Hist. 46(1): 47-52. April 1937. 110 C93
This discussion pertains largely to sharecroppers of the Southern States and describes their economic and social conditions.
"The present task," he says, "is to improve rural education, health, and housing and to regulate farm leases - as well as to help wage hands and tenants toward farm ownership."
339. Harris, Sir John. In the cotton belt. Manchester Guardian Weekly Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 1937. Pam. Coll.
This is a series of two articles describing a tour through the cotton belt and the conditions found there. The first is entitled "'Poor Whites' and Negroes"; and the second "Schemes of Renovation."
340. Herling, John. The sharecroppers fight for life. New Repub. 85(1104): 336. Jan. 29, 1936. 280.8 N
Mr. Herling says the A.A.A. "worked indescribable hardships on tenants" and describes the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union as a protest against the treatment accorded tenants and sharecroppers by landlords.
341. Keeler, Floyd. Share-cropper. Commonweal 24(12): 302-303. July 17, 1936. Libr. Cong. AP2 .C6897
Mr. Keeler presents the more favorable side of the sharecropping picture and describes conditions in Virginia where he lived as a youth.
342. Keeler, Floyd. Share-croppers. [rejoinder to D. L. Barry] Commonweal 24(26): 618-619. Oct. 23, 1936. Libr. Cong. AP2 .C6897
Mr. Keeler is still positive that the lot of the average sharecropper is "far and away better than that of the average (not the exceptional) industrial worker today."
343. Kester, Howard. Revolt among the sharecroppers. 98pp. New York, Covici-Friede. 1936. 282 K48
In helping organize the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Mr. Kester has had an intimate part in the development of one of

the movements of Southern tenant farmers, particularly cotton croppers, in Arkansas. His purpose in his book is to describe general conditions, to describe the rise and development of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in the Mississippi Valley; and to suggest a way out of the economic difficulties of sharecroppers, both white and colored. Contents include:

I. Manhunt (the experiences of an organizer in territory controlled by hostile planters); II. Heritage of the Sharecropper (The situation in which sharecroppers find themselves - origin and growth of sharecropping and its labor system, the desperate economic situation; effect of the AAA and other "New Deal" measures); III. The Sharecropper. (A description of the miserable working and living conditions of sharecroppers; lack of social privileges such as educational and religious opportunity, and of civil liberties); IV. The Sharecropper Rises (The origin and development of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in Arkansas, beginning July 1934; efforts to call Federal attention to the situation of sharecroppers); V. Arkansas Hurricane (Struggles between sharecroppers and landlords; illegal actions of the latter; violence); VI. The Disinherited Face the Future (Efforts and suggestions toward betterment, partly with Government aid)

344. King Cotton goes screwy. Amer. Guardian 20(2): 4. Oct. 8, 1937. 280.8 Am36

After quoting what purports to be a news item concerning closing of public schools for "vacation" to permit children to pick cotton, the writer tells of the joys (?) of cotton picking for the cotton producing family - men, women, and children, and of accompanying economic poverty and inability to participate in community social and religious life. The article is a good take-off of cotton production work in parts of the Old Cotton Belt.

345. Lewis, Henry B. Mr. Niebuhr's Mississippi. Christian Cent. 54(8): 251. Feb. 24, 1937. 110 C

Mr. Lewis takes exception to some of the statements made by Reinhold Niebuhr's "Meditations from Mississippi" which appeared in the February 10 issue of the Christian Century.

346. The life of a sharecropper. Rev. of Reviews 95(5): 28-29. May 1937. 110 Am32

Text and photographs designed to picture the conditions under which a sharecropper's family lives.

347. Living in Louisiana. Farmers Natl. Weekly 2(49): 6. Feb. 7, 1936. F. 221.2 F224

Croppers and tenants along the levees of the Atchafalaya in Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee Parishes are suffering, and getting little relief.

For the last three years seepage from the river has ruined low-lying crops. Because crops are uncertain, landlords refuse advances of food. Croppers get only \$2-\$3 or at most \$5 per month from March to June 1. They "scrap" for a living - pick moss or hunt possum. A person can pick 100 pounds of moss a day, which sells for 1 1/2¢ a pound, under good conditions; but so many people are in the woods that a person is lucky to pick 50-60 lbs. Possums are getting scarce, and their hides are down from \$1 to 20-25¢ each. The tenants and croppers usually spend one week in the fields, the next in the woods picking moss, and several nights hunting.

The Share Croppers Union is 500 strong here (Simmes Port, La.)

348. Loomis, Charles P., and Hamilton, C. Horace. Family life cycle analysis. Social Forces 15(2): 225-231. December 1936.
280.8 J823

This is a "note on the comparison of the life cycle of families by the cross-section as compared with the historical method as illustrated by Negro tenant and cropper families in Halifax County, North Carolina." While it is doubtful if there are many farm areas where the cross-section method can give exactly a true picture of the life cycle of the farm family in the generalized sense, the authors believe that this method is useful in the analysis of family living data.

349. McConnell, Charles M. Farm tenants and sharecroppers. Missionary Rev. 60: 287-289. June 1937. Libr. Cong.

"Farm tenancy is one of the major issues before the people of the United States" in its widespread dire poverty, oppression and human wreckage. The Church must comprehend and develop a constructive statesmanlike program in relation to it. Sharecropper territory is in part over-churched and in part under-churched. Farm owner classes are largely (59.5%) church members, but only 33.5% of tenants. 70% of country churches have more resident ministers, and 90% of rural Baptist and Methodist churches have only monthly services. The difficulties of maintaining rural churches beggar description because of the poverty of the people. Churches have had a large hand in Dr. Sherwood Eddy's effort to start the Delta Cooperative Farm near Hillhouse, Mississippi. To it came tenants whose only offense leading to their eviction from their lands had been membership in the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. Here black and white are working cooperatively in a very promising effort toward economic betterment. It may point the way to a solution of Southern tenancy problems.

350. Maddox, James G. The Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act. Law and Contemporary Problems 4(4): 434-455. October 1937. 274.008 L41

"The following discussion of the Act has three purposes:
(1) to present a resume of the legislative history of the law;

(2) to describe its principal provisions which directly pertain to the promotion of farm ownership; and (3) to point out some of the obvious weaknesses of those provisions, and make suggestions for their improvement. Those sections of the Act which provide for rural rehabilitation loans to distressed families and for the purchase and development of land unsuited for farming will be only briefly mentioned. They are, however, very significant parts of the law."

351. Martin, Kingsley. Sharecroppers. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 13(329): 961-962. June 12, 1937. 280.8 N2132

Mr. Martin spent a very brief time in Arkansas and Tennessee, where he visited some of the homes of sharecroppers. He describes the condition of these people and criticizes the March of Time's film which, he says, "deals with the condition of the cotton worker in the South without explaining the peculiar economic status of the sharecropper..."

352. Mendenhall, Marjorie Stratford. The rise of Southern tenancy. Yale Rev. 27(1): 110-129. [September] 1937.

The background and origins of the Southern sharecropping system are described.

353. Munro, W. C. King cotton's stepchildren. Current Hist. 44(3): 66-70. June 1936. 110 C93

King Cotton's stepchildren are the sharecroppers of the Southern States. This article describes the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and the cooperative farm at Hillhouse, Mississippi, begun by Sam Franklin and Sherwood Eddy for the benefit of a few evicted families of sharecroppers in Tennessee. The Rust cotton picker and the Rust Foundation are described.

354. Nelson, Peter. The land tenure problem in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Econ. 10(4): 74-83. August 1937.

A table, percentage distribution of farm operators by classes on cash crop and general farms by type-of-farming areas in Oklahoma, shows percent of croppers.

355. Niebuhr, Reinhold. Meditations from Mississippi. Christian Cent. 54(6): 183-184. Feb. 10, 1937. 110 C

The Delta Cooperative Farm is discussed and various features of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union are described.

A reply to this article by Henry B. Lewis was published in Christian Century, v. 54, no. 8, p. 251, Feb. 24, 1937.

356. O'Donnell, George Marion. Looking down the cotton row. Amer. Rev. 7(1): 47-65. April 1936.

A picture of Southern cotton tenant farming and its evils, with a suggestion for their solution.

"It is chiefly to the yeoman farmer that the cotton-growing South must look for its salvation; it is for his benefit that plans must be made. Heretofore, he has worked at a disadvantage, being forced always to plant more and more cotton in order to get enough money to pay high taxes and to buy the things that he could not produce for himself, and being compelled to live under an economic system which operated solely in terms of money.

"This change of emphasis - toward the yeoman farmer and away from the planter - seems to be an economic necessity. Luckily, the life of the yeoman is in itself a good life. He possesses liberty based on property - the only true liberty. He is assured of permanence, of variety in his work, of healthy conditions of labor. Moreover, he is freed from dependence upon the unpredictable fluctuations of prices in the markets of the world. He is neither poor nor rich; he is neither grooved in a semi-servile occupation with no hope of advancement, nor is he engaged in a mad struggle for economic power. And the increased division of the land among independent farmers will mean natural restriction of cotton production to American consumption needs; it will mean that land will be built up through diversification; it will mean that the economic status of tenant farmer can be raised.

"The yeoman farmer is the key to the solution of the main problems in Southern agriculture, and the solution will prove of benefit to the entire nation. A good life is possible in the South - generally possible, I mean, for in some sections of the South it is an accomplished fact - if the emphasis is shifted from the plantations working for mass production of cotton to the agrarian plantations and to the small farms operated by yeomen..."

357. Oklahoma farm land tenantry conference, Oklahoma City, 1936.

Proceedings of Oklahoma farm land tenantry conference...Oklahoma City, October 22, 1936. 33pp., processed. Oklahoma City, 1936. 282.9 Ok4

Conference called to consider the work of the State Planning Board on tenant farming in Oklahoma. - cf. leaf 6.

"The per cent of sharecroppers in Oklahoma is very small, ranging from 17.4 per cent on cotton farms to 3 per cent on general farms, and 1.6 per cent on stock ranches."

358. Oppenheimer, Monroe. The development of the rural rehabilitation program. Law and Contemporary Problems 4(4): 473-488. October 1937. 274.008 L41

This is a discussion of Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the objectives of the program which it authorizes.

Many of the families which it is designed to aid by rehabilitation loans are cropper families.

359. Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Gradual reorganization the true remedy for ills of farm tenancy in South. *Analist* 49(1255): 339. Feb. 5, 1937. 284.8 N48
- The evils of the sharecropping system are described. The author stresses the need for bigger farms and greater diversification and says,
- "Finally, it must be recognized that a large part of the rural labor force is now superfluous and is likely to become progressively more superfluous. An intelligent planning of vocational education and vocational direction could alleviate much of the distress that accompanies the shift in production and the migration of people..."
360. Poindexter, W. G., Jr. Share-croppers in the South. *Southern Workman* 66(4): 118-126. April 1937. 275.8 So82
- Issued originally in the University of Virginia News Letter, v. 13, no. 5, p. 1, Dec. 1, 1936.
- Topics treated are: The National situation; Southern tenancy; the case for Virginia; dangers of tenancy; and some of the solutions.
- Extracts from remarks by Henry A. Wallace on Facing the Situation, in the New York Times March 31, 1935 are reprinted here.
- A table shows Sharecroppers and tenants in the Southern States and Virginia divisions in 1920 and 1935.
361. Patney, Bryant. Government aid to farm tenants. *Editorial Research Repts.* 1936, v. 2, no. 21, pp. 417-434. Chicago, 1936. 280 Ed42
- In discussing the causes and significance of recent trends in farm tenancy the author says that the decline in the proportion of tenancy in the Southern States was due largely to the decrease of nearly 70,000 in the number of colored tenants, many of whom were croppers.
- "The decline in the number of colored tenants in the Southern states was the result of a number of factors the relative importance of which it is impossible to evaluate accurately on the basis of available evidence. These factors include: (1) the acreage adjustment program of the federal government; (2) a gradual breakdown in the system under which plantation owners furnish their tenants with supplies for subsistence during the crop-making season; (3) the growth of a large, floating rural population available for seasonal employment; (4) the inauguration of a system of federal unemployment relief; (5) the reversal of the population flow from farm to city; and (6) the increased use of large-scale mechanical equipment in highly specialized cotton areas."
362. Raper, Arthur Franklin. Preface to peasantry; a tale of two black belt counties. 423pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1936. 281.019 R12
- "Study of Greene and Macon counties, Georgia." - Preface.

"With minor variations, the conditions of the farm people pictured in these two Georgia counties are typical of the cotton-growing sections of the old South.

"The decadence of this civilization is far advanced. The fertility of the soil has been mined away. Most of the fine old homes have fallen into disrepair. Many of the resourceful descendants of the more influential families have abandoned these rural areas, as have many of the more alert farm tenants. Poverty, illiteracy, under-nourishment handicap most of those who remain. The decadence of this once prosperous and influential section was not inevitable...

"The situation is due in part to the misuse of the land...

"Cotton culture not only has destroyed the soil, but also has resulted in the neglect of a large portion of the population. Most of the neglected people were black...

"The breaking up of the old plantation system offers a new beginning for the land and for the people who remain on it. The new land policy must be one of restoration and rehabilitation. It must retire from cultivation those lands which never should have been put under the plow, and must restore them to timber and other natural uses. It must change fundamentally the relation of the majority of the people to the land, by affording an opportunity for ownership of the land by the man who works it. It must substitute for cotton production a program of general farming, which will emphasize the improvement of soil and the production of food. These things accomplished, many of the rural South's disinherited people may be rehabilitated into useful and intelligent citizens - an end which never can be attained under the cotton tenancy system that has prevailed in the past."

Much of the book deals with the conditions prevailing among the croppers, both white and colored.

An article entitled "A Sociologist in Eden" by Donald Davidson, published in the American Review v. 8, no. 2, pp. 177-204, December 1936, criticises Mr. Raper's book. The author, who spent almost a year in Macon County, takes issue with Mr. Raper as to conditions existing there.

363. Rogillo, Burt. Southern blight. Womans Press 31(1): 10-11. January 1937. 110 W84

Describes some of the appalling conditions which prevail among Southern sharecroppers. Attempts to organize farm labor are discussed.

364. [Schoffelnayer, Victor H.] Tenancy problem related to cotton. Cotton Digest 9(16): 12. Jan. 23, 1937. 286.82 C822

The writer shows data purporting to show that the production of cotton per acre seems to fall as percentage of tenants among farmers rise.

365. Smith, Alson Jesse. Is it true what they say about Dixie? Christian Cent. 53(57): 1188-1190. Sept. 9, 1936. 110 C
The author discusses the Sherwood Edly farm, the Rust Brothers; the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union; and conditions in general among sharecroppers and tenants.
366. Southern tenant farmers' union. A statement concerning farm tenancy submitted to the Governor's Commission on farm tenancy by the Executive Council, Southern tenant farmers' union. 27pp., Sup. 31pp., processed. [Memphis, Tenn, 1936] 282 So82
Governor Futtrell of Arkansas on Aug. 15, 1936, named a commission to inquire into conditions among sharecroppers, tenants and day laborers in cotton sections of Arkansas. No representative of the sharecroppers was named, according to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, which submitted this statement. It covers the bases of the sharecroppers problem, conditions in Arkansas, and statements of persons who have visited the area as investigators. It includes an historical sketch of the purposes and activities of the union and describes opposition to it.
The possibilities of the cotton picking machine in its effect on labor are discussed and recommendations are made for improvements (education, maintenance of civil liberties, the right of workers to organize, labor liens, and Governmental policies concerning tenancy.)
367. Starvation in Arkansas; evicted sharecroppers. New Repub. 86(1113): 209-210. Apr. 1, 1936. 280.8 N
Describes the "immediate day-to-day crisis" which faces evicted sharecroppers in Arkansas and discusses the causes which led to their eviction.
368. Talley, Robert. Exit the share-cropper. Nation's Business 25(9): 17-19, 112-113. September 1937. 286.8 N212
The background of the South's sharecropping system is given, the agitation about the plight of these "debt-ridden and landless tenant farmers" is described. A new plan which, "briefly, is the substitution of wage labor for the system of cultivating land on shares is presented, and Sycamore Bend Plantation, Arkansas, owned by Palmer Kellogg, on which the plan is in force, is described. R. Brinkley Snowden, on his plantation near Horseshoe Lake, Ark., operates a cash-wage plan somewhat different from Mr. Kellogg's but quite as effective. Crop diversification is employed by both plantations.
369. Tenant farmers: dual inquiries provoked by new storm in share-cropper area. Lit. Digest 122(9): 9. Aug. 29, 1936. 110 L
The storm was aggravated by the disappearance of Frank Weems and the flogging of a white woman and a minister when they attempted to investigate his disappearance.

370. Turner, Howard A. Farm tenancy distribution and trends in the United States. Law and Contemporary Problems 4(4): 424-433. October 1937. 274.008 L41
Statistics relating to number and distribution of croppers are included in this study.
371. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of the census. United States census of agriculture: 1935. General report. Statistics by subjects. Vol. III, 415pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 157.41 C3322
Prepared under the supervision of Z. R. Pettet, chief statistician for agriculture.
Ch. III, Color and Tenure of Farm Operator, shows the number of croppers, both white and colored, total and by States.
Ch. IV, Population, Dwellings, and Labor on Farms; Years on Farm; and Part-time Work off Farm, show number of croppers and of hired farm labor by States and total.
372. U. S. National resources board. Land planning committee. Supplementary report pt. 7. Certain aspects of land problems and government land policies. 139pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 173.2 N214Su pt. 7
"This report [which is supplementary to the report of the Land Planning Committee in the Report of the National Resources Board issued in December 1934] was prepared by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and the Land Policy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."
Statistics and discussion of sharecroppers are included.
373. Velmonte, Jose E. Farm security for the tenant. Philippine Agr. 26(5): 395-398. October 1937. 25 P542
"The situation of the sharecropper today is the classic example in the Philippines of wretchedness and misery. Increasing discontent, flaring up at times in armed resistance and bloodshed, is spreading and stirring up like a leaven the hitherto inert mass of complacent peasantry. Thoughtful men from high government quarters, keenly aware of a potentially dangerous situation, are exploring the possibilities of solving permanently the problems of the share cropper.
"The view is crystallizing that the ultimate solution of the tenancy problem is to establish this great body of landless peasantry as farm owners..."
374. Westbrook, Lawrence. Farm tenancy: a program. Nation 144(2): 39-41. Jan. 9, 1937. 110 N
Mr. Westbrook believes that any new legislation to improve the lot of the tenant and sharecropper "must cope with the problem of training and upbuilding the vast majority for whom it is intended" and must not be framed to apply only to those who are already fitted for profitable ownership. Lack of training

in farm management, bad physical condition, inadequate credit, poor housing, etc., all contribute to the deplorable condition of the sharecroppers today.

375. Williams, Robin M., and Wakefield, Olaf. Farm tenancy in North Carolina, 1880-1935. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. AE-RS Inform. Ser. 1, 66pp., processed. State College Station, Raleigh, 1937. 100 N811
Bibliography, pp. 52-53.

In 1935 nearly one-half of all farm operators were tenants or croppers. The number of croppers in North Carolina is about 650,000.

"Naturally there are many local variations and combinations among the types of tenancy discussed in the preceding definitions, but such variations are relatively unimportant in most areas. In addition to owners, part owners, and the various types of farm tenants, a portion of the farm work of the State is carried on by farm laborers who are employed for wages. Under the force of depression conditions there has also developed a group (of unknown size and composition) of displaced tenants and 'squatters' living on the fringes of the agricultural system who are supported partially by intermittent day labor, by small subsistence farming operations, and by aid from relief agencies."

376. Wilson, Charles M. Tenantry comes forward. Country Gent. 106(7): 12-13, 42, 43. July 1936. 6 C833
A discussion of southern tenantry and sharecropping.

377. Woofter, T. J., Jr. Landlord and tenant on the cotton plantation. 288pp. Washington, D. C., Works Progress Admin., Div. Social Research, 1936. 173.2 789Re

This study is summarized in U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Monthly Report, June 1936, pp. 88-99.

Collaborators in this study are Gordon Blackwell, Harold Hoffsommer, J. G. Maddox, J. M. Massell, B. O. Williams, Waller Wynne, Jr.

Contents: Ch. I. Plantation areas and tenant classes. - Ch. II. Ownership. - Ch. III. Plantation organization and management. - Ch. IV. The one-crop system. - Ch. V. Credit. - Ch. VI. Income. - Ch. VII. Tenant's Standard of Living. - Ch. VIII. Mobility. - Ch. IX. Education. - Ch. X. Relief and Rehabilitation. - Ch. XI. Constructive Measures.

"Of the plantations covered in this study, 71 percent were operated by families of mixed tenure, while 16 percent were operated by croppers, 4 percent by wage hands, 3 percent by other share tenants, and 6 percent by renters..."

378. Workers defense league. The disinherited speak: letters from share-croppers. 29pp. New York, Workers defense league [1937] Published for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.
"Here is the story of the disinherited - as they tell it themselves, unadorned of dramatic tricks. These are letters written to officers of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. Most of them were written on the backs of used contracts and store bills. There has been no attempt to edit these letters; they appear **just as the sharecroppers wrote them**" - from announcement by Workers' Defense League.

Delta Cooperative Farm, Hillhouse, Mississippi

379. Eddy, Sherwood. The Delta cooperative's first year. Christian Cent. Feb. 3, 1937.
Copy in Pamphlet Collection, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
380. Eddy, Sherwood. A door of opportunity, or An American adventure in cooperation with sharecroppers. 63pp. New York, Eddy and Page [1937] 282 Ed22
This is a description of the Delta Cooperative Farm in Hillhouse, Mississippi. Topics discussed include: A door of opportunity; The sharecropping system; The revolt of the sharecropper; An experiment in cooperation (1. The economic problem; 2. The problem of labor and of collective bargaining; 3. The race problem; 4. The problem of religion); The organization of the farm; Making men; and The present and future.
381. Federal council of the churches of Christ in America. The Delta cooperative farm. Fed. Counc. Churches of Christ in Amer. Inform. Serv. 15(24): [2] June 13, 1936.
"At Hillhouse, Bolivar County, Mississippi, the Delta Cooperative Farm is being settled by white and Negro tenant farmers who have been evicted from their homes in Arkansas. The latest reports indicate that 30 families have been located on a 2,138 acre farm and that there is ample room for about 100 additional families."
382. Franklin, Sam H., Jr. The Delta cooperative farm. Rural Amer. 15(1): 5-6. January 1937. 281.28 C83
The origin and objects of the farm are outlined. The first year's operation has been highly successful.
383. Franklin, Sam H., Jr. The Delta cooperative farm, Hillhouse, Mississippi. 8pp. [New York, 1937] Pam. Coll. (Delta Cooperative Farm)
The four planks or principles of the Farm are: [1] Efficiency in production and economy in finance through the cooperative principle; [2] Participation in the building of a socialized economy of abundance; [3] The principle of interracial justice; [4] Realistic religion as a social dynamic.

384. Hillhouse co-on experiment fairly successful first year. Cotton Trade Jour. 17(16): 2. Apr. 17, 1937. 72.8 C8214
The sharecropper colony started about a year ago at Hillhouse, Miss., by Sherwood Eddy and others, is briefly described.
385. Self-help for sharecroppers; Sherwood Eddy projects 3,100-acre cooperative farm, copying system spreading fast in U. S. and many other countries. Lit. Digest 121(15): 16. Apr. 11, 1936. 110 L
A description of the Sherwood Eddy cooperative farm, a 3100 acre cooperative experiment farm for evicted sharecroppers - 20 families at present.
386. Taylor, Alva W. Sherwood Eddy launches a new enterprise. Christian Cent. 53(17): 607-608. Apr. 22, 1936. 110 C
The cooperative farm at Hillhouse, Miss., is discussed.
387. Whiting, John R. Saving sharecroppers. New York Times Mag. March 7, 1937.
This is a description of the Delta Cooperative Farm at Hillhouse, Miss.

Dyess Colony

388. Colcord, Joanna C. Tenant into owner. In the Dyess "colony" [Miss.] the federal government is trying to build a real community out of a chance-gathered collection of relief clients. Survey Graphic 26(8): 418-420. August 1937. 280.8 C37G
This is a colony established for the relief of tenants and sharecroppers, in Mississippi County, Arkansas. To date it has been successful. Funds for its building were obtained from the FERA.

STATISTICS

389. Dickins, Dorothy. Occupations of sons and daughters of Mississippi cotton farmers. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 318, 132pp. State College, May 1937.
Chapter VII, Farming Sons and Daughters, shows number of sons who are farm tenants, managers, and laborers.
390. Gagliardo, Domenico. The Kansas labor market with special reference to unemployment compensation. 71pp. Lawrence, Kans., University of Kansas, Department of journalism press, 1937. (Bulletin of the University of Kansas. Humanistic studies, v. 6, no. 1) 283 G12
One slight reference to agricultural labor may be found on p. 4.

"Very little hired labor is regularly used on Kansas farms. The 1930 census returned about 47,000 hired farm laborers in a total of about 229,000 gainfully occupied in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. During the first week in January, 1935, 274,533 persons worked on farms and ranches the equivalent of two or more days; 248,499 were family workers and 26,034 were hired laborers."

391. Hoffman, C. S. Statistical data regarding farm labor in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. Inform. 151, 9pp., processed. Corvallis, 1936. 100 Or3C

Issued in cooperation with U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Contains a chart showing days of farm labor employed: 1929; and tables showing wages and total number of days employed by counties, 1929; average daily earnings by farm laborers by counties; rating of counties according to wages and days, 1929; and farm wages in Oregon, quarterly from October 1, 1928 to April 1, 1936.

392. Peterson, George M. Gainful workers in the rural farm population. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(3): 800-802. August 1937. 280.8 J822

The Census of Agriculture does not classify farm workers and farm operators into urban and rural. It does show the number of operators who worked for pay or income off the farm, and the number of days worked. A little over 30 percent of farm operators worked off the farms both in 1929 and 1934.

The only data available in the census on gainful workers in other industries living on rural farms apply to the number of individuals in each industry and not to days worked or income earned. The author believes that the net income per person living on farms is much larger than the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show, because of the number of gainful workers living on farms and working in other industries. These people are counted as a part of the farm population by the Department and the income they earn attributed to people not living on farms.

393. South Dakota. State planning board. The people of South Dakota; a preliminary study of population. 46pp., processed. Brookings, S. Dak., June 1, 1936. 280.7 Sc82Pe

"In 1930, agriculture as an industry in South Dakota had two main classes - farmers and farm laborers. Of the entire group, the farmers (owners and tenants) constituted somewhat less than two-thirds, or 84,237 out of 130,786, and the farm laborers somewhat over one-third, or 46,549. Nearly three-fourths of the laborers were wage earners and the others were unpaid family workers. The farm managers and foremen

make up proportionally a very small third group of agricultural workers, but each farm manager supervises approximately ten times more land than the average owner does."

394. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of business: 1935. Personnel and pay roll in industry and business, and farm personnel, by counties. 161pp. [Washington, D. C.] June 1937. 157.41 C3372Pe
"This report was prepared by Ralph C. Janoschka, Chief of the Service Division, assisted by Albert A. Eisenstat."
Population of farm hired help by counties is included.

STRIKES AND LABOR UNREST

395. Alleged 'reds' fight alleged 'vigilantes' in pickers' strike. 2,500 Mexicans, attempting to halt orange harvest, battle with strikebreakers and deputy sheriffs; 159 imprisoned. Food Field Reporter 4(15): 4. July 27, 1936. 286.83 F73
The strike in the Whittier-Santa Ana district of California is described.
396. Asch, Nathan. Marked Tree, Arkansas. New Repub. 87(1123): 119-121. June 10, 1936. 280.8 N
Mr. Asch who questioned both sides in the labor troubles precipitated by the organizing of the tenants' union tells of his experiences.
397. Bancroft, Philip. A farmer tells the Commonwealth Club. Pacific Rural Press 132(21): 576D. Nov. 21, 1936. 6 P112
A fruit farmer [Philip Bancroft, Walnut Creek] in protesting a vote in favor of a State farm labor arbitration board claims that fundamental differences between industrial and farm labor situations are not understood, and attempts to point out some differences and reasons farmers cannot and will not put up with labor disputes at critical times.
398. Chase, Don M. A California fascist retreats. Christian Cent. 53 (42): 1355-1356. Oct. 14, 1936. 110 C
The "fascist" to whom the author refers was Colonel Henry Sanborn who "was nominated by forces behind the scenes to be dictator of all 'law enforcement' agencies" during the lettuce strike at Salinas, California.
399. Citizens of Salinas call for new deal. Amer. Guardian 19(3): 4. Oct. 2, 1936. 280.8 Am36
As a result of disturbances during the recent strike of lettuce pickers and packers, the Salinas Citizen's Welfare League drew up demands to present to the Governor of California, as follows: Abolition of gassing in strike area, right of lawful

assembly, prohibition of minors carrying firearms, courtesy by State and local officials, sobriety of officers, and elimination of unofficial "coordinators."

400. Commonwealth club of California. A farm labor disputes board? Commonwealth Club Calif. Trans. Commonwealth 12(51, pt. 2): 221-255. Dec. 22, 1936.

"For two years the Commonwealth Club of California, through its Section on Agriculture, has been studying the problems which arise from the relationships between California's employers of farm labor and their employees - problems which, when open strife occurs, the Section believes necessarily involve the public...

"For the past year the Section has been...concerned with ways to insure peace when trouble looms. The Salinas lettuce dispute was taken as a laboratory problem and representatives of both sides heard. In its recommendations submitted to the Club's dinner meeting of November 12, 1936...the Section advocated the establishment of a permanent California agricultural labor relations board...

This is a condensed record of this meeting.

Contents: Record of hearings in preparing this report, p. 222; American mediation experience and California farm labor, by Paul Taylor, pp. 223-227; Agriculture's lessons from California's farm strikes, by R. L. Adams, pp. 227-230; Report of chairman of Agriculture section, by E. L. Wilson, pp. 231-234; Recommendations of Agriculture section, p. 234; Minority report urging the "railroads' plan" for agriculture, by George E. Bodle, pp. 235-238; A farm laborer's viewpoint, by Robert Meegan, pp. 238-243; A farmer's viewpoint, by Roy M. Pike, pp. 240-243; Discussion from the floor, pp. 244-251; What California farmers think about a permanent farm labor disputes board, pp. 251-254; A suggested California agricultural labor relations act as proposed by the minority report, pp. 254-255.

401. Farmers break strike. California fruit growers are sworn in as deputies and drive out strikers and organizers. Business Week no. 411, p. 26, July 17, 1937. 280.8 Sy8

Refers to the strike of apricot pickers in Solano and Yolo counties.

402. Farmers join to smash strikes. 17,000 in California prepare for battle in approaching harvest season. Members will serve as sheriffs' deputies. Movement spreads to other states. Business Week no. 403, p. 37, May 22, 1937. 280.8 Sy8

403. Farmers win gains as cotton strike is ended. Wages doubled in many localities. Farm Holiday News 3(14): 4. July 25, 1936. 281.8 F222

The general strike of cotton croppers and tenants ended in wage increases in Arkansas of from 65 or 75¢ to \$1 up to \$1.25.

White and negro croppers learned that they have common interests for which they can and should work together.

404. Federal council of the churches of Christ in America. The cotton choppers' strike. Fed. Counc. Churches Christ in Amer. Dept. Research and Ed. Inform. Serv. 15(26): 1-5. June 27, 1936. 280.9 F31
The Reverend James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council, made a trip to investigate the situation in Arkansas. His personal experiences are described, and the report is amplified with a description of the background of the strike, and with specific quotations. The determination of ruling plantation forces to have their way, rightly or illegally, is set forth. The passive-resistant, law abiding attitude of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is emphasized.
405. Garrison, Walter E. Problems in farm labor. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bull. 26(1): 69-71, 143-145. Sacramento. January-March 1937. 2 C12M
Reporting the 69th convention, California Fruit Growers and Farmers, Bakersfield, December 14-18, 1936.
Col. Garrison, President Associated Farmers of California, Inc., attacks the activities of Communists in spreading discontent among farm workers and in supporting farm labor strikes. California farmers are particularly vulnerable to such attacks. They must continue to pay high wages and do all they can to improve working conditions of their laborers. They should never ask for more labor than they can use or in advance of need.
The meeting passed resolutions urging (1) study of mutual labor-employee problems to correct difficulties; (2) deportation of alien agitators; (3) outlawing of Communist Party.
406. General strike called in South cotton fields. Farmer's Natl. Weekly 3(15): 2. June 12, 1936. F281.8 F224
A strike was called on May 28 by share tenants and day laborers under the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and is called by union members effective in St. Francis and Cross Counties, Ark. Troops were sent in. In Crittenden County terror reigns and suffering among strikers is considerable.
407. Held for ransom. Farm Jour. 61(3): 24. March 1937. 6 F2212
An imaginary sit-down strike on a farm and its events are described. The strike is headed by a racketeer. The article forecasts the possibility of just such strikes.
408. Labor disputes act - Resolution of Alabama federation of labor. Cong. Rec. 81(pt. 5): 4222. May 20, 1937. 148.2 R24
The resolution deals with the right of agricultural workers for protection as other labor under the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

409. Labor troubles in Orange County. Calif. Cult. 83(15): 523, 551.
July 18, 1936. 6 C12
In the Fall of 1935, citrus packing houses received demands signed by representatives of several labor organizations for changes in wage rates, working hours, transportation, etc. Since the demands were presented in a dull season of the year, they were ignored. Labor agitators turned their attention to vegetable field workers. In March and April further demands were presented by labor representatives which were refused. A strike followed but strike breakers were secured. Rioting developed in July.
410. Labor troubles in Winters district ended. Calif. Cult. 84(15): 514-515. July 17, 1937. 6 C12
Quotes a statement issued by the Winters district growers executive committee, which announces the passing of a crisis created by disputes between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization concerning jurisdiction. Labor agitators had also been busy. Growers have protected the willing workers, many of whom are refugees from the "dust bowl", from "beef squads." Farmers expect to continue to pay as high a rate as possible with any hope of making a profit.
411. Lettuce strike. Calif. Cult. 83(20): 683, 699. September 26, 1936.
6 C12
Packing house workers in the Salinas Valley struck for "preferential employment" not for changes in hours and wage rates. American citizens, many from Middle Western farms, attracted to California by Utopian publicity, are to be blamed, rather than Communists, although the latter occasionally mix among the strikers. Disorders broke out.
412. No peonage [Arkansas sharecroppers] Nation 142(3703): 794. June 24, 1936. 110 N
The cotton pickers' strike in Arkansas and efforts to break it.
413. 156 Communist strikes in California. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 132(11): 260. Sept. 12, 1936. 6 P112
An editorial gives a list of 33 of these strikes which were against farmers. The list is said to have been taken from "Western Worker", (the official organ of the Communist Party), in the last two years.
414. Orange County licks three governments. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 132(5): 100. Aug. 1, 1936. 6 P112
The recent orange pickers strike did not succeed because of determined farmer opposition. Leaders had told strikers the Mexican government would intervene in their behalf. When

leaders, allegedly Communists, found the strike not succeeding, they tried to shift their agitation to Ventura County bean fields, hoping not to meet so much determined opposition. Rioters arrested had their records investigated; many were found to be aliens. The strike collapsed and pickers resumed work.

415. Peaceful picketing - the official definition. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 132(19): 512-513. Nov. 7, 1936. 6 P112

The U. S. Supreme Court interpretation is given, and then the editor tries to draw differences between strikes of men walking out on jobs and refusals to work unless "preferential" hiring is agreed to. Many strikes are said not to be strikes, such as one for preferential hiring. Picketing in the latter case is called illegal.

416. Plantation labor strike, April 1937. Christian Science Monitor, May 19, 1937.

500 laborers on the Puunene plantation struck (apparently for a \$2.00 basic wage for an 8 hour day) Present basic rates are \$1.30 for 10 hours. Plantation operations were temporarily suspended until unorganized laborers were secured to fill the strikers' places. This plantation is in Hawaii.

417. Poison gas in America's salad bowl; vigilantes hunt reds in the lettuce fields of California. Lit. Digest 122(15): 5-6. Oct. 10, 1936. 110 L

This is the story of the lettuce strike at Salinas, Calif.

418. Riot-spiced salads: a California sheriff calms lettuce fields with gas threats. Lit. Digest 122(18): 8-9. Oct. 31, 1936. 110 L

The lettuce strike at Salinas and methods used in breaking it are described.

419. The Salinas strike is over. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 132(20): 544. Nov. 14, 1936. 6 P112

A discussion of the lettuce strike in the Salinas Valley.

The strikers lost, having been misled at a time when their wages were high and jobs scarce. Now the trouble makers have moved to the Imperial Valley where agriculture must win again, as it cannot afford to lose. Farmers have no control over prices of their produce, as do manufacturers, and cannot add wage increases to their sale prices.

420. Stark, Louis. Labor disputes likely to increase, with important political repercussions. Annalist 48(1226): 72-73. July 17, 1936. 284.2 N42

"There are signs of labor troubles among the migratory workers who harvest the crops in the Western States. Among these workers some American Federation of Labor unions have been formed and there is still a remnant of the Industrial Workers of the World

spirit among them. The usual demands are for higher wages, clean living quarters and adequate water."

421. Striking "croppers." Troops called to cotton fields; new cooperative movement. Lit. Digest 121(24): 7. June 13, 1936. 110 L
An account of the tenant farmers' strike in Arkansas and of the founding of the Delta Cooperative Farm at Hillhouse, Miss., by Sherwood Eddy.
422. Taylor, Frank J. Hot lettuce. Colliers 98(13): 14, 33-34. Sept. 26, 1936. 110 Co
A superficial story of a Salinas Valley, California, farmers' troubles with labor organizations in the harvesting of his crop. It describes the growing of the crop, and states that 'stoop' labor has realized its importance and organized. Labor is largely Filipino, Mexican and Japanese.
423. Taylor, Frank J. The right to harvest. Country Gent. 107(10): 7-8, 73. October 1937. 6 C833
A glimpse of farmer and labor tactics in packing house and field labor disputes in California is followed by a sketch of the origin of the Associated Farmers of California, its growth over the farming sections of the State, and also of the interest of farmers in other States in the organization's possibilities for them. Activities and policies of the organization towards disputes with labor affecting marketing of rapidly maturing and quickly perishable crops are noted, as well as the new 11-point program adopted in July towards improvements in working and living conditions for laborers on farms and in packing sheds, bargaining collectively, improvement in employment services and in steadiness of farm employment, in education of workers and children of migrants. Some of the 11 points have already been put into action.
The article appears to have been written from the farmer-employer standpoint.
424. Taylor, Ralph H. California's embattled farmers. An address... before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Friday, June 8, 1934. 16pp. San Francisco, Associated Farmers of California, inc., [1937] Pam. Coll. (California)
A discussion of labor problems and strikes. Topics include: California farm labor wage scales highest in country; vulnerability of crops make State target for radicals; investigators' reports disclose widespread Communist activities; Red unions embrace nearly every phase of human activity; extremist program detailed by leader in Congress probe; religious beliefs must be discarded by all Communists; members of Party owe allegiance only to Soviet Russia; strikes fomented with sole view of creating revolution; National Labor Board's Imperial report held unfair to growers; constructive advice never proffered by critics of farmers; housing conditions of migratory labor

supervised by State; medical attention provided for farm workers in Valleys; murder and violence advocated by radical to gain desired ends; Communist domination of transient workers opposed by farmers; respectability used as cloak to conceal methods of attack; and selfish class seeks to impose new and unsound experiments.

425. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. Labor disputes in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Farm Population and Rural Life Activities, Oct. 1, 1937, p. 11. 1.9 Ec763Fa
Incomplete records kept by Josiah C. Folsom in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that the annual numbers of agricultural labor disputes have been declining since 1933. Small local difficulties are settled often before they attract public attention. Nevertheless, 166 such strikes, involving 150,000 workers were recorded between 1927 and 1936, from every geographic division of the country. Five-ninths of them occurred in California.
426. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Review of strikes in 1935. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 42(5): 1299-1312. May 1936. 158.6 B87M
Statistics showing number of strikes, number of workers involved, and man-days idle are given for agriculture.
427. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Review of strikes in 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. 44(5): 1221-1235. May 1937. 158.6 B87M
The number of strikes in agriculture during 1936 is given as 28, with 15,369 workers involved and a loss of 259,120 man days.
428. Vigilante group evicts 10 striking farm hands. Washington, D. C., News April 14, 1937, p. 12.
10 men struck on the Kent Farms Co., Kent, Washington, owned by Japanese. The employers appealed to the Kent Commercial Club. Mayor R. E. Wooden headed a posse of 3,000 vigilantes called together to oust the strikers. "We're ready to show the way out to anybody else who tries similar tactics around here", he said.
429. The war in the Salinas Valley. Pacific Rural Press 132(13): 331. Sept. 26, 1936. 6 P112
Farmers and business men are united as never before in opposition to labor strike upsetting of lettuce harvest marketing. The labor dispute is not over wages or hours. Lettuce growers and union officials are not more than 1/2 to 2 1/2¢ apart on wages - a matter easily settled. The argument is over the preferential hiring. Associated Farmers have compiled records

of Communist leaders of the Salinas struggle. Since the American Federation of Labor has shown itself unable to protect itself from Communists, Salinas Valley people feel they cannot give power over their business to this organization.

430. What the Communists are saying. Pacific Rural Press 132(18): 501. Oct. 31, 1936. 6 P112

The Western Worker is quoted, or stated to be silent on various matters pertaining to strikes of agricultural laborers. The paper is stated to deny that such strikes were called to prevent harvesting of crops, but to say that they were called to secure better wages, hours, and living conditions. The Pacific Rural Press calls this hardly an innocent coincidence when strikes are called at harvest time. It states farmers have yielded, only to be faced with fresh demands and delay. "Communists accuse their opponents of terrorism", but do not so class some of their own acts. Farmers are stated to be willing to have neutral studies made of the situation, provided the farmers' ability to pay the awards is considered. "Communists always reject such offers."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

431. Adams, R. L. Seasonal labor needs for California crops. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 53, 36 nos. [Berkeley], 1937. 281.9 G34M

Preliminary reports are issued by counties. The Library of the U. S. Department of agriculture has received the following: Alameda County, Progress report no. 1, 16pp. October 1936; Butte County, Progress report no. 4, 21pp. December 1936; Colusa County, Progress report no. 6, December 1936; Contra Costa County, Progress report no. 7, September 1936; Fresno County, Progress report no. 10, 26pp. March 1937; Glenn County, Progress report no. 11, December 1936; Imperial County, Progress report no. 13, June 1936; Kern County, Progress report no. 15, 24pp. February 1937; Kings County, Progress report no. 16, 16pp. February 1937; Lake County, Progress report no. 17, December 1936; Los Angeles County, Progress report no. 19, June 1936; Madera County, Progress report no. 20, 16pp. February 1937; Mendocino County, Progress report no. 23, December 1936; Merced County, Progress report no. 24, April 1937; Monterey County, Progress report, no. 27, September 1936; Napa County, Progress report no. 28, November 1936; Orange County, Progress report no. 30, June 1936; Riverside County... Palo Verde Valley, Coachella Valley, Western Riverside County, September 1936; Sacramento County (excluding delta lands), Progress report no. 34, November 1936; San Benito County, Progress report no. 35, October 1936; San Bernardino County, Progress report no. 36, October 1936; San Diego County, Progress report

no. 37, March 1937; San Joaquin County, Progress report no. 39, 32pp. January 1937; San Luis Obispo County, Progress report no. 40, October 1936; Santa Barbara County, Progress report no. 42, March 1936; Santa Clara County, Progress report, no. 43, October 1936; Santa Cruz County, Progress report no. 44, October 1936; Solano County (excluding delta lands) Progress report no. 48, November 1936; Sonoma County, Progress report no. 49, November 1936; Stanislaus County, Progress report no. 50, March 1937; Sutter County, Progress report no. 51, December 1936; Tehama County, Progress report no. 52, December 1936; Tulare County, Progress report no. 54, 28pp. February 1937; Ventura County, Progress report no. 56, November 1936; Yolo County, Progress report no. 57, October 1936; Yuba County, Progress report no. 58, 17pp. January 1937; Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Progress report no. 59, January 1937.

432. Agricultural labor. Calif. Cult. 83(10): 350. May 9, 1936. 6 C12
Fearing a repetition of the 1935 shortage, farmers are holding conferences on the problem with State labor and relief authorities. County organizations are to be set up to determine farm labor needs far enough in advance to enable administrators to release sufficient labor from PWA and SERA jobs.
433. Folsom, Josiah C. Growing demand for farm labor. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(2): 6-8. February 1937.
1 Ec7Ag
Quotes rising wage rates and notes the growing demand for labor. Wages for farm labor are still below living costs.
434. Fox, John J. Safety in agriculture? Labor! Pacific Rural Press 132(10): 244. Sept. 5, 1936. 6 P112
"One great problem that has to be faced today, is the maintenance of a constant supply of efficient agricultural labor citizens. The most promising solution in sight, is the multiplication of the small 'family' farm and the 'subsistence' farm. Now that county and country roads are so good and cars are so cheap, a large area can be covered by a number of resident workers, with little loss of time; workers who own, or own in part, their homes or small holdings. Like the farmer, the farm laborer too, is dependent on peace for the security of his daily bread and that of his family."
435. Garnett, W. E. Virginia's marginal population. A State challenge. 4pp., processed. [Blacksburg, Va., 1937]
This is a "discussion outline for Sociology Section, Virginia Social Science Association, May 7, 1937."
Among the challenging situations listed are "The reduced demand for farm labor with increasing use of farm machinery, changing export demands and other changes in the farm situation together with the unsettled industrial labor situation and reduced urban demands for rural youth."

436. Gill, Corrington. Tales of farm labor shortage are denied by officials of WPA. Amer. Guardian 19(11): 2. Dec. 4, 1936. 280.8 Am36

Corrington Gill, assistant administrator, WPA, cites cases in which farmers claimed serious labor shortage, but the WPA found otherwise. He cites also cases in which workers were justified in refusing to submit to low wages and poor living conditions offered by farmers.

437. Gill, Corrington. WPA replies to farm critics. Says men will be released from rolls for seasonal work but not in glut numbers. 6pp. [Washington, D. C., 1936] Reprint Coll.

Reprinted from New York Times, July 26, 1936.

"With millions of people still unemployed, a shortage of farm labor is an absurdity. Nevertheless, complaints of such shortage have repeatedly been made. Many of these complaints have charged that WPA has created the shortage. They allege that relief clients have refused to accept private seasonal employment...

"The cry of farm labor shortage is no new thing. Every summer it is heard afresh. Conflicts over agricultural wage rates and working conditions have punctuated the history of our agricultural areas from the beginning of the century. The difference between the old complaints and the present ones is that the relief and works programs now offer a convenient place to lay the blame...

"During the last two years a series of careful investigations of such charges has been conducted by the Social Research Division of the WPA and the Federal, State and local Emergency Relief Administrations and employment services..."

The results of these investigations are here presented.

438. Hearst fact-faking exposed. Charge that "easy money" on relief causes farm labor shortage is refuted and shown to be part of Hearst-Liberty League attempt to end all relief. Facts for Farmers, November 1936, pp. 6-7. 281.8 F11

An article refuting some charges by Hearst newspapers that WPA projects are causing acute shortages of labor on farms of the midwest. Data are drawn to show WPA watches farm labor situations and does all in its power to insure farm labor supply when farm wages and working conditions are reasonable.

439. No surplus of farm help. Calif. Cult. 84(17): 582-583. August 14, 1937. 6 C12

Ray S. Stockton, chief of the California State Employment Service, states that a recent survey of farm labor conditions shows no considerable surplus of farm labor in the State. Conditions and prospects for labor demand in harvests soon to come are given for various counties.

Mr. Stockton says: "There is a smaller reserve of agricultural labor than in the years past, and the tremendous increase of crops in California, notably cotton, makes it questionable whether harvest workers now in California will be sufficient for the demand."

440. Tetreau, E. D. Seasonal labor on Arizona irrigated farms. 7pp., processed. Tucson, University of Arizona, College of agriculture, 1937.

Issued in cooperation with Social Research Division and Arizona District no. 3 of U. S. Works Progress Administration and U. S. Resettlement Administration.

Presented at annual meeting of the Western Farm Economics Association, Reno, Nevada, June 24, 25, and 26, 1937, and published in its Proceedings (1937) 10: 79-89. (280.83 W52)

Based on a study made in 1935, and on estimates made with later data as to 1936 and 1937, figures are given showing seasonal variations in labor requirements for certain districts and crops. Comparisons are also made to California and Oregon. Recommendations made to reduce seasonal fluctuations in demand for hired labor include commodity diversity in some areas, planning of farm operations, public control over size of farms, and control of publicity attracting laborers.

441. Uncle Sam hires away farm help. Amer. Agr. 133(15): 422. July 18, 1936. 6 Am3

An editorial on effects of W.P.A. wage rates which are considered higher than farmers can afford, and are believed to be attracting away farm help.

442. Vitinskii, W. S. The labor supply of the United States. Occupational statistics of the 1930 census tabulated by class of work and industry, as well as by sex, race, and age groups. Prepared by W. S. Woytinsky...December 1936. 129pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Committee on Social Security, 1936. 283 V87

Occupational statistics of the 1930 census tabulated by class of work and industry, as well as by sex, race, and age group. A "systematic rearrangement" of available occupational statistics has been made to provide information on numbers and characteristics of gainfully occupied persons affected by the provisions of the Social Security Act.

Statistics showing agricultural labor, which is, however, exempted from the benefits of the Act, are included.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

443. Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Educational status of rural relief families in Tennessee. A preliminary report. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Con. Plan Rural Research. Report no. 22, 41pp., processed. 1936. 173.2 W82C6 no. 22

"Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Federal Works Progress Administration, Tennessee Works Progress Administration."

Tenant and laborer families are grouped together in this study. Statistics showing educational status of heads of families, their wives and their children are included.

444. Allred, Charles Ernest, Hendrix, W. E., and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Farm tenancy in Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research. Report no. 17, 31pp., processed. 1936. 173.2 W89Co no. 17

"Agricultural economics and rural sociology department, Agricultural experiment station, University of Tennessee."

Ch. I. Characteristics of tenant population which contribute to the relief population. Ch. II. Distribution of growth of tenancy in Tennessee.

"The relative relief burden is greater among farm tenants than among farm owners. Farm tenants constituted 71.4 per cent of all employable farm operators on relief in all counties of the State, May 1935. In comparison, farm tenants constituted only 46.2 per cent of all farm operators of the general population in 1935...

"Cropper tenants constitute 44.3 per cent of all tenants in the State. Croppers are found mainly in the cash-crop production areas of the State. Croppers constitute a larger proportion of Negro tenants than of white tenants, the percentages being 61 and 39, respectively. Croppers constitute a heavier relief burden than other types of tenants. Of all employable tenants on relief in the State, May 1935, 73.0 per cent were croppers, whereas in the general population, croppers constituted 44.3 per cent of all tenants."

445. Allred, Charles Ernest, and others. Grundy County, Tennessee. Relief in a coal mining community...U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Cooperative Plan of Rural Research Report 11, 51pp., processed. [Knoxville, Tenn.] 1936. 173.2 W89Co

Numbers of farm tenants and laborers on relief in the county are shown.

This report was prepared jointly with Charles A. Tosch, M. Taylor Matthews, G. A. Baker, W. Eugene Collins, Paul C. Sanders, and Benjamin D. Raskopf.

446. Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Relation of education to economic and social status of relief clients in Tennessee. A preliminary report. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research Rept. 24, 37pp., processed. [Knoxville, Tenn.] January 1, 1937. 173.2 W89Co

"Data on which the report is based are obtained from surveys of 2,873 relief families, in 12 representative counties of Tennessee. These surveys have been a cooperative project between the Division of Statistics, Finance, and Research, FERA,

Washington, D. C.; the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration (later transferred to the Tennessee Works Progress Administration); and the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee..."

Farm tenant and laborer families are included.

447. Allred, Charles E., Luebke, Benjamin H., Sanders, Paul C., Matthews, M. Taylor, and Tesch, Charles A. Rural relief and rehabilitation possibilities in Henderson County, Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research. Rept. 7, 55pp., processed [Knoxville, Tenn.] March 10, 1936. 173.2 W89Co no. 7
57.5 percent of the heads of these rural relief families are tenants and croppers, while 11 percent are farm laborers. Henderson County is representative of a predominately rural, cotton growing section of West Tennessee in which an extensive sub-marginal land purchase area is proposed.
448. Allred, Charles Ernest, Sanders, Paul C., Collins, W. Eugene, Luebke, Benjamin H., Matthews, M. Taylor, and Tesch, Charles A. Rural relief and rehabilitation possibilities in Jefferson County, Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research. Rept. no. 10, 47pp., processed. [Knoxville, Tenn.] Apr. 1, 1936. 173.2 W89Co no. 10
Croppers and farm laborers are included in this study of rural relief.
449. Allred, Charles E., Raskopf, Benjamin D., Matthews, M. Taylor, and Tesch, Charles A. Rural relief and rehabilitation possibilities in Williamson County, Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research. Rept. 13, 48pp., processed. [Knoxville, Tenn.] May 20, 1936. 173.2 W89Co no. 13
Farm laborers are included in this study of rural relief.
450. Allred, Charles E., Collins, W. Eugene, and Matthews, M. Taylor. Rural relief in Overton County, Tennessee. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research. Rept. 4, 33pp., processed. [Knoxville, Tenn.] January 1936. 173.2 W89Co no. 4
41.6 percent of the heads of these rural relief families are tenants and croppers, while 4.5 percent are farm laborers. Overton County illustrates the situation in the Eastern Highland rim.
451. Anderson, W. A. Some characteristics of rural families on relief in New York State. Rural Sociol. 1(3): 322-331. September 1936. 281.28 R28
"The purpose of this paper is to indicate some of the characteristics of rural families on relief in New York State..." These characteristics were: Place of residence, size of family, children, age of heads of households, sex of heads of households, usual occupations followed by male heads, nativity of family

heads, education, type of relief received, and number of years on relief. Farm laborers made up part of the group studied.

452. Arizona. Agricultural experiment station. Spot survey of sixty families referred for rehabilitation to the Resettlement Administration by Pinal County Board of public welfare. 32pp., processed. Tucson, June 1936. 283 Ar33

Issued in cooperation with the Social Research Division of the Works Progress Administration; the Rural Rehabilitation Division of Resettlement Administration; and Pinal County Board of Public Welfare.

Many of these families are classified as farm laborer families.

The purpose of the survey is given as follows:

"(1) To analyze those rural households that were receiving relief or applied for relief during February, March and April, 1936, and were referred for assistance to the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration; and (2) To assist the Rural Rehabilitation Division to classify these families according to their apparent capacities for rural rehabilitation, and to determine the extent to which cases would necessarily be referred to some other agency."

453. Asch, Berta, and Mangus, A. R. Farmers on relief and rehabilitation. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Research. Research Monog. 8, 226pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173.2 W89Re no. 8

The letter of transmittal signed by Corrington Gill describes this monograph as "An analysis of the social and economic characteristics of farm operators and farm laborers receiving assistance under the general relief and rural rehabilitation programs. The analysis contributes significant material on the incidence of relief in the various agricultural groups and thus provides necessary information for the determination of future policies for the relief of unemployment in rural areas. The report is based on data obtained through surveys of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population, conducted by the Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

"Special acknowledgement is made of the contribution of T. J. Woofter, Jr., who wrote the Introduction and Chapters I, VI, and VIII. A. R. Mangus contributed Chapter VII and Appendix B - The Methodology of Rural Relief Studies."

Ch. IV, Social Characteristics of Relief and Rehabilitation Households, discusses age of heads of relief households, age differences between relief and rehabilitation clients, size of households, family composition, employability and changes in residence; While Chapter V, Employment and Relation to the Land, shows residence, usual tenure status, current employment status, changes in occupation (influx into agriculture, leaving

the farm), time between loss of job and opening of relief case, and rehabilitation clients.

A review of this article by Irving Lorge, entitled "Farmers on Relief" was issued in the Survey v. 73, no. 11, pp. 348-349. November 1937.

454. California. State emergency relief administration. Review of activities...1933-1935. 332pp. San Francisco, April 1936. Libr. Cong. HD5725 .C2A5 1936
The number of farm laborers receiving relief in March 1935 is listed as 18,769. The establishment of transient labor camps is described.
455. Davis, Lillian Perrine. Relief and the sharecropper. Survey Graphic 25(1): 21-22. January 1936. 280.8 C37G
"Consider the sharecropper, the farm laborer - the dregs of our southern agricultural system. 'To these people relief has not meant a pittance but a godsend of plenty such as they or their forefathers never knew before.' And now, as federal relief payments stop in their poor community, can cash incomes of about \$35 a year buy overalls, beds, buckets, quinine, food?"
456. Folse, C. L., and Lively, C. E. The rural relief population of ten Ohio counties, June, 1935. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mineogr. Bull. 100, 24pp. Columbus, June 1937. 281.9 Oh32
In cooperation with U. S. Works Progress Administration.
The counties included in this survey were Athens, Brown, Clinton, Geauga, Hardin, Monroe, Muskingum, Ottawa, Putnam, and Seneca.
"One-fifth (21.5 per cent) of all gainful workers were usually engaged in agriculture, 9.2 per cent as farm operators and 12.3 per cent as farm laborers. Non-agricultural workers composed 65.4 per cent of all gainful workers, of which 43.9 per cent were unskilled workers."
457. Hill, G. W., Slocum, Walter, and Smith, R. A. Rural relief changes in Wisconsin. A study of the characteristics of rural households on relief, June, 1935 and April, 1936. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil Bull. [Unnumbered] 62pp., processed. February 1937.
In cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration. Division of Social Research.
Table 13 on page 31 shows Percentage distribution by usual occupations of unemployed heads of rural relief households (June 1935 and April 1936). In June 1935 the percent of farm laborers was 17.2 while in April 1936 it had fallen to 11.4.
458. Hoffman, C. S. Mobility and migration of rural relief households in six Oregon counties. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. of Inform. 155, 2pp., processed. Corvallis, June 1936. 100 Or3C
"Published in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief

Administration in connection with a plan of cooperative Rural Research Work."

Croppers and farm laborers are included among the heads of these relief households.

459. Hummel, B. L., and Bennett, C. G. Farm rehabilitation possibilities among rural households on relief in Virginia. U. S. Works Prog. Adm. of Va., Rural Research Div. Rural Relief Ser. 13, 36pp., processed. Blacksburg, Va., April 1937. 283.9 Un32

Croppers and farm laborers make up 44.7 percent of these heads of rural relief households. It was thought that many of these might benefit from some form of farm rehabilitation.

460. Hummel, B. L., and Bennett, C. G. Industries and occupations of the rural relief population in Virginia, June 1935. U. S. Works Prog. Adm. of Va. Rural Research Div., Rural Relief Ser. 6, 52pp., processed. Blacksburg, Va., December 1936. 283.9 Un32

One-fourth of all workers were usually employed as farm laborers.

461. Hummel, B. L., and Bennett, C. G. Mobility of heads of rural relief households in Virginia, June 1935. U. S. Works Prog. Adm., Rural Research Div., Rural Relief Ser. 2, 18pp., processed. Blacksburg, May 1937. 283.9 Un32

The mobility of farm laborers and croppers on relief is included.

462. Hummel, B. L., and Bennett, C. G. Relief history, rural emergency relief cases in Virginia, 1935. U. S. Works Prog. Adm., Rural Research Div., Rural Relief Ser. 3, 43pp., processed. Blacksburg, April 1937. 283.9 Un32

The relief history of the farm laborers is included.

463. Hummel, B. L., Bennett, C. G., and Adams, Lois. Selected case studies of rural relief and rehabilitation cases in Virginia. U. S. Works Prog. Adm. of Va., Rural Research Div. Rural Relief Ser. 13, 35pp., processed. Blacksburg, Va., May 1937. 283.9 Un32

Among the rural relief cases discussed is that of a white sharecropper family, whose condition is deplorable indeed with little hope of improvement.

Among the rural rehabilitation cases described are those of two white farm laborer families, one in the Upper Shenandoah Valley and the other in the Tobacco Piedmont. Both proved unsuccessful.

464. Hummel, B. L., Eure, W. W., and Bennett, C. G. Youth on relief in Virginia, 1935. U. S. Works Prog. Adm. of Va., Rural Research Div., Rural Relief Ser. 9, 38pp., processed. Blacksburg, December 1936. 283.9 Un32

In their summary, the authors state that approximately 38,000 or 15.7% of the entire relief population in May 1935 were youth 16-24 years of age, and of the currently employed males, three-fourths were farm laborers.

465. Iowa. State planning board, Committee on population and social trends. An analysis of Iowa's relief population. 91pp., processed. [Des Moines] 1936. 280.7 Io92A

About 14 percent of the heads of families on relief were farm laborers. General characteristics of families are given; factors leading to relief; unemployables on the relief rolls; etc.

The study was carried on by Homer J. Freeman and Willis F. Rauscher.

466. Kraenzel, Carl F., assisted by Ruth B. McIntosh. The relief problem in Montana. A study of the changes in the character of the relief population. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 343, 64pp., Bozeman, June 1937.

In cooperation with the Rural Research Unit of (FERA) WPA, Washington, D. C.

Other related studies, p. 64.

On page 50, Table 13 shows Heads of relief households classified by residence and usual occupation for sample counties. Of these, 160 were farm laborers with 125 residing in villages, and 35 in the open country.

467. Landis, P. H., Pritchard, Mac, and Brooks, Melvin. Rural emergency relief in Washington with attention to characteristics of rural relief households. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 334, 39pp. Pullman, 1936.

Rural Sociology Series in Rural Relief, no. 3.

Part III is Rural Relief among Farm Laborers in the Yakima Valley, pp. 29-36. The following topics are discussed: Area studied; data obtained; age of heads; size of households and dependency; education of head of household and dependency; mobility; a composite comparison of relief and non-relief farm labor families; and single workers.

468. Larson, Olaf F. Beet workers on relief in Weld County, Colorado. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. and U. S. Works Prog. Admin., Div. Social Research, Rural Sec. Coop Plan Rural Research. Research Bull. 4, 31pp., processed. [Fort Collins] May 1937. 100 C712

"A survey was made of 25 per cent of the rural-residing 'Spanish-speaking' cases which received emergency relief in Weld County, Colorado at any time during the period February - October 1935, inclusive and which had a head whose usual occupation was beet laborer or who took employment at beet labor upon leaving the relief rolls. This sample was composed of 231 cases of which 192 were located as still resident within the county at the time of the survey in the spring of 1936."

Data and discussion are given for size of family, dependents, schooling, ages, occupations of members, family incomes, relief, cost of living, dwellings and former locations.

469. Larson, Olaf F. With rural relief in Colorado, February-November, 1935. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. and U. S. Works Prog. Admin., Research Div., Rural Research Sec. Coop. Plan Rural Research. Research Bull. 1, 28pp., processed. [Fort Collins] April 1936. 100 C712

"This is the first of a series of bulletins planned to present selected phases of the rural relief situation in Colorado as found in representative counties from February to the end of November 1935, at which time the Emergency Relief Administration stopped giving assistance.

"This bulletin gives the reasons for opening and closing rural relief cases, shows what disposition was made of such cases when the FERA stopped giving assistance, and describes the type of cases selected by the various agencies to which cases went from the rural relief rolls..."

Farm and beet laborers were included in the survey. Most of these, it is said, went on relief because of loss of job.

470. Link, Irene. Relief and rehabilitation in the drought area, prepared...under the supervision of T. J. Woofter, Jr. Rural research section, Division of social research, Works progress administration and Carl C. Taylor, in charge Division of farm population and rural life, Bureau of agricultural economics, and Social research for the Resettlement administration. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Research. Research Bull. Ser. V, no. 3, 57pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1937. 173.2 W89Ref no. 3

Contents: Federal relief programs in eight drought states, including Relief history of rural households, and Personal and occupational characteristics of rural relief households.

The eight States comprising the drought area in which this study was made are Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

The summary, pp. 3-4, states

"The effect of drought upon the economic condition of farm laborers is shown by the fact that in June 1935 almost seven-tenths of the farm laborers by usual occupation who were on relief were unemployed and seeking work..."

471. McCormick, Thomas C. Comparative study of rural relief and non-relief households. U. S. Works Prog. Admin., Div. Social Research Research Monog. II, 141pp. Washington, D. C., 1935. 173.2 W89Re

A brief summary of this survey is given in Rural Sociology, v. 1, no. 4, pp. 430-440 under title "Rural Families on Relief."

Contents: Ch. I. The rural relief situation in October 1933; Ch. II. The residence, composition, and education of relief and non-relief households; Ch. III. Earnings and other economic assets and liabilities of relief and non-relief households; Ch. IV. Occupations, industries, and unemployment of male heads and other members of relief and non-relief households.

Farm laborers are included in the study.

472. McCormick, Thomas C. Rural families on relief. Rural Sociol. 1(4): 430-440. December 1936. 281.28 R88

It was found that, in October 1933, after four years of depression, the lowest rate of displacement of relief heads from the industries at which many were usually employed, occurred in agriculture.

"Farm owners revealed less change of personnel and less unemployment than persons in any other occupation. Farm tenants showed only a little less stability than owners. Share-croppers had a higher rate of occupational displacement than other farm operators, but less than that of farm laborers and of the several non-agricultural classes."

473. Manny, Theodore, and Clowes, Harry G. An analysis of the relief population in selected areas of Maryland. Md. Univ. Social Research Studies. Mimeogr. Circ. 1, 77pp. College Park, Md., August 1937. 280.9 M36

Issued in cooperation with U. S. Works Progress Administration, Social Research Division; Maryland Board of State Aid and Charities; and Maryland University, Department of Sociology.

This report is based upon two field studies, the first of which covered Baltimore City and the second seven counties - Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery, Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester.

Numbers and various characteristics of farm laborers on relief in these areas are included.

474. Michigan. State emergency welfare relief commission. Michigan census of population and unemployment. Ser. 1, no. 4. Social-economic occupational classification of workers in selected industries. 20pp., processed. Lansing, March 1937. 252.41 St2

"This publication summarizes the occupations of employed and unemployed workers as of the census date, January 14, 1935, in selected industries for each type of community and for the cities of Detroit, Flint and Grand Rapids...

"In this bulletin occupations are classified into nine social-economic groups according to the skills and qualifications required for particular types of work. The agricultural industry comprises two of these groups and the non-agricultural group of industries seven. The characteristic differences make it necessary to present the owners and operators in agriculture apart from the proprietors, managers and officials in

the non-agricultural industries. Farm laborers are discussed separately from other unskilled laborers for the same reason..."

475. Mittelman, E. B. Occupational characteristics of workers on relief. 106pp. Salen, Oreg., State printing department, 1936. Libr. Cong. HD5725 .07A5 1936
Issued cooperatively by Oregon State Relief Committee and U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
Table XLV, Number of Workers on Relief, Classified by Occupation; and Table XLVI, Number of Workers on Relief, Classified by Occupation and Industry, include farm laborers.
476. Morgan, E. L., Sneed, Melvin W., Ensminger, Douglas, and Dale, Marie. Current changes in the rural relief population in Missouri, July-December, 1935. Mo. Univ. Div. Social Research, Rural Research Sec. Rept. 1, 6pp., processed. Columbia, February 1936. 281.29 M692
Farm Croppers and laborers are included among the relief clients. Occupational distribution is shown by counties.
477. Myers, Howard B. Relief in the rural South. South. Econ. Jour. 3(3): 281-291. January 1937. 280.8 So84
The typical rural family on relief in the summer of 1935 is described and that of an unemployed able-bodied farm cropper or laborer. If white, he was receiving a relief grant of about \$10 per month, and if a Negro, about \$7. His dwelling was unfit for human habitation and he owned practically no live-stock or goods of any kind. He was essentially illiterate. His diet was inadequate.
In January 1937, the situation differed from that of a year before mainly in the fact that the cropper or laborer, if he had a WPA job, had an income of about \$21 a month instead of the former \$7 to \$10, and that the unemployable family, turned over to the overseer of the poor, receives either no regular income or an amount less than during the federal relief period.
478. Nebraska. Emergency relief administration. Dept. of research and statistics. Special research bulletin. no. 1. A study of the 1936 relief need in Nebraska. 26pp., processed. Lincoln [1936] 283.9 N27
"This study was made by M. E. Holcomb...under the supervision of the Department of Research and Statistics, A. E. Callin, Director. (Research investigations made for this study were completed during the period February 1, 1936 through April 1, 1936)"
Needs listed are: A co-ordinated program, more funds, a housing program, greater health supervision, land utilization, and education. Agricultural labor demand in the different counties is shown.

479. North Carolina. Emergency relief administration. Emergency relief in North Carolina; a record of the development and the activities of the North Carolina Emergency relief administration 1932-1935...Edited by J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter, Thomas W. Morse. 544pp. [Raleigh, N. C.] 1936. 283 N81

A plan for the rehabilitation of tenant farmers in Eastern North Carolina, pp. 281-283.

"There are in North Carolina east of Raleigh about 10,000 farm families, mainly tenants for many generations, a few who have gone to the towns and have moved back to the country because they could no longer make a living in town, who this year have had no arrangements with any landlord to make a crop and who have had no other employment sufficient to enable them to earn a subsistence. Two-fifths of these are white; three-fifths are negro...There is little prospect that with agricultural recovery anything like a majority of these families will be reabsorbed into agriculture under the present farming system. There is no prospect that they will be absorbed in any appreciable numbers into any other industry. They must be reabsorbed into agriculture. This appears practicable on a live-at-home basis, but only with governmental aid. These families have no capital and no credit. Rehabilitation must be on a relief basis. If anything approaching a solution of the problem is to be accomplished, rehabilitation must be attempted on a quite large scale. The alternative appears to be a permanent dole.

"There is submitted herewith a tentative outline of a plan for the rehabilitation of 5,000 families..."

480. Shafer, Carol L. These country people on relief. Cross-section of a Wisconsin county. Survey Graphic 25(9): 512-515, 538-539. September 1936. 280.8 C37G

Discusses farmers, renters, farm laborers, and country townspeople in relation to relief.

In regard to farm laborers the author says:

"The third rural group, the farm laborer, is always in a particularly hopeless position during depressions. Of the 200 cases in this study fifty-eight were farm hands with families in desperate need either because they had no work or because their wages were insufficient. Seasonal unemployment and lower than subsistence wages for farm labor are a universal and inevitable result of low farm prices, of the overexpansion stimulated by these prices, and from the farming of marginal and submarginal land."

481. Stott, Leland H. A study of relief activities in seven Nebraska counties, 1927-1934. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 89, 24pp. Lincoln, 1937.

The counties, names not given, were selected for study as being considered representative of the various type-of-farming areas of the state.

Amount of relief given to farm laborer families is shown.

482. Tetreau, E. D. Unemployment relief in Arizona from October 1, 1932 through December 31, 1936, with a special analysis of rural and town relief households. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 156, 128pp. Tucson, 1937.

In cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration Division of Social Research.

Numbers and other data relating to farm laborers on relief in Arizona are included.

483. Ullrich, C. E. The farm operator in the Texas rural and town relief population, October, 1935. (28 sample counties) Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prelim. Rept. 3, 29pp. College Station, 1936. 283.9 T31

This report is issued under a cooperative plan of research with the Federal Works Progress Administration and Texas Relief Commission.

Cropper operators are considered in this study. It was found that this group was more youthful on the average than rural farm heads reported by the 1930 census, more than one half of the tenants and croppers being between 25 and 45 years of age; the most prevalent family size group of farm operators was that of 4 to 6 members; by tenure status, tenants had the best educational record, followed in order by owners and croppers; that wives of farm operators had received more schooling than their husbands in all three classes of agricultural tenure; that a small per cent of white farm operators led other races for sustained receipt of relief, though in the aggregate Negroes had been on the relief rolls longer than either whites or Mexicans; that nearly 80 per cent of all heads had been engaged in agriculture for 7 or more of the last 10 years; and that during the last 10 years, a majority of tenants and croppers and a high percentage of owners had operated between 20 and 49 acres of land, a much smaller acreage per farm than farms in the same counties as reported by the 1930 Census.

484. Ullrich, C. E. A study of family heads and other members in the Texas rural and town relief population, October, 1935 (28 sample counties) Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prelim. Rept. 5, 22pp., processed. College Station, 1937. 283.9 T31

Issued in cooperation with U. S. Works Progress Administration and Texas Relief Commission.

The author found that more than one-third of the heads of Texas rural and town relief households in October 1935 were farm laborers and other unskilled workers. The nonagricultural workers as a whole were better educated than agricultural workers. The farm workers, however, required less relief than other workers.

485. U. S. Social security board. Analysis of State unemployment compensation laws, January 1, 1937. 23pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173.2 SOLAL

Prepared under the direction of Merrill G. Murray, Chief, Division of Legislative Aid and Approval.

"This analysis contains only the most significant provisions of State unemployment compensation laws as interpreted by rules and regulations made by the State agencies administering them. It includes applicable provisions from other State labor laws, such as those dealing with public employment offices and the administration of labor legislation."

The report is tabular in form and covers 36 States, including the District of Columbia. Agricultural labor is excluded in all States except the District of Columbia.

486. U. S. Works progress administration, Division of social research. The trend of rural relief in Arizona, June 30, 1935 through December 31, 1935. 22pp., processed. [n.p.] 1936. 283 Un398

Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, Arizona Emergency Relief Administration, and Arizona State Board of Public Welfare cooperating.

"This is a preliminary report on six months of change in Arizona rural relief, dealing with the residence, usual occupation of head, number of persons in household, and relief status of rural households receiving relief during the months from the close of June through December, 1935."

Statistics are given for farm tenants and laborers.

487. U. S. Works progress administration, Division of social research. Workers on relief in the United States in March 1935. A census of usual occupations. (Abridged edition). 133pp., processed. Washington, D. C., January 1937. 173.2 W89Wr

Data are given for workers on relief, for the United States and by States; and for economic heads of families on relief, for the United States only. Tabulation is for total, white, and Negro, by sex. Included are farmers, farm laborers, and farm foremen, managers, overseers, etc.

488. U. S. Works progress administration of California. [The effect which seasonal agricultural employment had in reducing the relief rolls of the state from May till October 1935] 9pp., processed. San Francisco, 1936.

Not seen.

489. Whetten, M. L., Darling, H. D., McKain, W. C., and Field, R. F. Rural families on relief in Connecticut. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 215, 76pp. Storrs, January 1937.

Bibliography, p. 76.

About 212 of the heads of rural relief families listed their usual occupation as that of farm laborer. These relief families

are discussed under the broad headings of Incidence of relief; description of rural relief families; socio-economic characteristics of relief families; the administration of rural relief.

490. Wilson, W. T., and Metzler, W. H. Characteristics of Arkansas rehabilitation clients. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 348, 48pp. Fayetteville, June 1937.

Croppers and farm laborers were among these rehabilitation clients. This study was designed to determine the characteristics of these people - general characteristics as to age, sex, race and occupation; their economic status; their social circumstances; and other special circumstances including the reasons why they were on relief, the proportion of habitual dependents, and the proportion that was migratory.

Shifts on the agricultural ladder and occupational mobility are discussed.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES

491. Association of sugar producers of Puerto Rico. The sugar problem of Puerto Rico. 68pp. San Juan, P. R., 1936. 281.365 As7

This pamphlet was written to counteract possible effects of Secretary Ickes' statement advocating the breaking up of large sugar estates into holdings of not over 500 acres. It consists principally of extracts from "Porto Rico and Its Problems", by V. S. Clark and others, published by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., in 1930. Wage data are included on pages 36 to 41.

492. Bean, L. H. The lag in farm wages. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(10): 11-14. October 1937. 1 Ec7Ag

A discussion of the relationships of farm wage rates to prices received by farmers, factory workers' earnings, farm labor supply, crop production, farm population, and employment on farms is given. Cause and effect are obscure at times. The net effect has been that up to 1929 wage rates for farm labor and farm prices were closely related - followed similar trends; but since 1929 this has changed. At first prices went down more rapidly than did farm wages, and farm wages less than factory wage earnings. But since 1933 farm wage rates have lagged behind both in the recovery uprising.

493. Bean, L. H. Many factors affect farm wages. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(12): 13-15. Dec. 1, 1937.

1 Ec7Ag

The article demonstrates with graphs and text the close relationships of farm income per person (available for living), nonfarm income per person, and farm wages. The farm income

changes precede those of wages by about a year. Compared to the pre-war years, 1909-14, farm wages of the last 3 years have been low compared to farm and nonfarm incomes.

494. Boney, M. Ada. Wages, hours, and employment in the United States, 1914-1936. 197pp. New York city, National industrial conference board, inc. [c1936] (Studies no. 229) 283 N215Wa 1936
Agricultural wage rates of farm labor are given. These "have been reproduced from those published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Crops and Markets..."
495. Black, John Donald. Agricultural population in relation to agricultural resources. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 189: 205-217. November 1936. 280.9 Am34
Farm wage rates and the population-resources ratio, pp. 208-210, contains tables showing monthly wage rates with board, 1925-29, by geographic divisions; and monthly farm wage rates with corresponding values of productive agents per worker in 1930, by geographic divisions.
496. Black, John Donald. Agricultural wage relationships: Geographical differences. Rev. Econ. Statis. 18(2): 67-83. May 1936. 251.8 R32
The first part of this article, which dealt with the historical changes in agricultural wage relationships and was published in the February issue of the Review of Economic Statistics, appeared as item 1472 of Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 64.
"In this second installment, farm wage rates are first analyzed in terms of their geographical differences - States and geographic divisions being the units employed - to see if any consistent pattern can be found here also, and if so, the nature of its contours; and secondly, to the limited extent that the data will permit, in terms of historical changes by regions."
497. Farm workers have hearing: Hearing discriminated against Negroes. Natl. Farm Holiday News 2(6): 5. Nov. 19, 1937. 281.8 N213
Charge is made that the AAA officials conducting hearings concerning wage rates of sugar cane workers held them in a place where negro workers were not allowed to be present. Upon requesting another hearing place and date, the laborers' representatives were told they could have one only in Baton Rouge and only on the same day, making it impossible for labor representatives to complete arrangements for it. There were open threats of tar-and-featherings from growers sitting in the hearings if labor organization was attempted.

498. Garey, L. F., and Hecht, R. W. The relation of size of farm to tax, labor, improvement and other farm expenses in Nebraska. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 308, 24pp. Lincoln, June 1937.

Data obtained from farm management surveys and farm account books for the years 1914-34 are given by districts of the state. Under labor costs were included, - as wages, board, and employers' liability, insurance for hired labor, and by cash equivalent of costs of food, shelter, clothing and services for family labor (usually unpaid). Labor costs were found to vary somewhat with farm income and size. They are variables somewhat under control of the farm operators.

499. Hale, R. F., and Shepard, J. B. Farm wage rates rise as prices climb. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(8): 27-28. Washington, D. C., August 1937. 1 Ec7Ag

Experience indicates that as farm prices rise, farm wage rates will follow, and that farm wage rates will further increase in the next year. From 1895 to 1930 farm wage rates rose slightly faster than did prices of farm products, and output per labor hour also rose. If depression had not upset wage and labor supply tendencies, wages would have been much higher now than they are. Increase of labor efficiency was cut by the large labor supply and the inability of farmers to continue their usual purchases of labor-saving equipment. If industrial recovery continues to take up the slack of unemployment during the next few years, as seems probable, farmers will have increasing difficulty in retaining competent hired help except at prices that only efficient farmers can pay.

500. International labour office, Geneva. Minimum wages in agriculture. Views of International Landworkers' Federation. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 59(6): 197. Aug. 10, 1936. 283.8 In82

Gives a list of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Landworkers' Federation meeting in Stockholm, June 24 to 25, 1936.

501. Martin, Robert F. Income in agriculture, 1929-1935. 168pp. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1936. 284 N212In

Ch. VI, Wages and Other Current Operating Expenses, pp. 70-81, discusses labor and wages in agriculture. Labor is described as three distinct types - non-casual, casual and family. Tables show cash wages paid, by geographic regions, 1929-1935; and average monthly wages, farm values of perquisites, and the combined values of wages and perquisites of non-casual hired farm laborers, by marital status, by geographic regions, 1925.

502. Maverick, Maury. Minimum wage bill will benefit America - some astonishing figures - agricultural, industrial; North, South, East, and West. Cong. Rec. 81(pt. 10): 2044-2049. Aug. 11, 1937. 148.2 R24

Division II. Discussion of farm wages, contains farm wage rates from U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures.

503. North Carolina. Department of agriculture. Farm laborers receive pay increase in 1937. N. C. Dept. Agr. Agr. Rev. 12(21): 1, 3. Dec. 15, 1937.

"Farm laborers of North Carolina working for wages including board received 12 per cent more in 1937 than was paid in 1936, a review of the 'labor situation' by the State Department of Agriculture revealed."

The article quotes S. H. Hines, associate statistician of the Department's statistical division, who pointed out the decrease in the supply of labor in the State. In the final quarter of the year, this supply was only 77 per cent of normal.

Farm workers in 1937 received an average of \$17.88 per month with board, which is 12 per cent more than the \$15.94 per month paid in 1936. Daily wages on the farm, without board, averaged \$1.20 or seven per cent more than was paid last year.

504. Relief wage held hurting farmers. Long Island owners forced to bring in workers from South to cut costs - Produce men say those on relief jobs at \$3-4 a day spurn \$2 offers. New York Times, June 7, 1937.

Farmers of Nassau and Suffolk Counties are bringing in bus loads of negro laborers to work at \$2. a day, some at \$9. a week for a 12 hour day. They are quartered in farm barns and shacks and rations are furnished by farmers. Bus fare of \$17. from Florida is paid out of wages by the laborers. Farmers claim it is impossible to compete with relief job wage rates of \$3-4.50 per day.

505. Smith, Dorothy E. National labor income by months, 1929-1935. U. S. Natl. Recovery Admin., Div. Review, Work Materials 8, 63pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] March 1936. 173.2 N21Wm

Table V, Non-NRA income paid out, for chief industrial divisions, by months, 1929-1935, includes agriculture.

506. Southern farm labor adopts scale of wages. Pledge support to farmers. Cost of production aim. Natl. Farm Holiday News 1(36): 4. Apr. 30, 1937. 281.8 F222

The farm laborers and cotton field workers of Alabama adopted a wage scale of \$1.25 a day for labor, \$1.50 for cotton chopping per day, \$26 per month without meals.

507. Stover, Howard James. Annual index numbers of farm prices, farm crop production, farm wages, estimated value per acre of farm real estate and farm real estate taxes, California, 1910-1935. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 50, 47pp., Berkeley, Calif., August 1936. 281.9 G34M
Tables and graphs, pp. 32-36, show farm wage rates, and index numbers, The wage rates were taken from U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures.
508. U. S. Congress. Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Monetary authority act. Hearings...75th Cong., 1st. sess. on S. 1990; a bill for the regulation and stabilization of agricultural and commodity prices through the regulation and stabilization of the value of the dollar, pursuant to the power conferred on the Congress by paragraph 5 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, and for other purposes. August 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1937. 322pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 284 Un362M
The testimony of Col. Lawrence Westbrook on Farm Wage Rates in Relation to Prices of Farm Products is given pp. 75-89. Data and graphs are shown to prove that farm wage rates are almost directly influenced by the farm income and farm prices of the previous year. Considerable emphasis is laid upon the low wage or income of share croppers of the Southern Cotton Belt. Testimony was given to show that it takes an average of 1 hour to produce 2 lbs. of cotton, that the sharecropper receives as his share 1 lb. of this, making his wage in effect the same per hour as the selling price of the pound of cotton. Cash wage rates are influenced similarly. The croppers' and wage laborers' incomes are thus almost impossibly low. Such incomes cannot purchase proper food, housing, clothing, or medical care. Data are given as to the high incidence of disease among such people compared with national averages. The government is proposing minimum wage laws for industrial workers - with the minimum of 40¢ per hour. Some way should be found to assure farm laborers and cotton croppers reasonable minimum incomes.
509. U. S. Department of agriculture. Average wage rate for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Crops and Markets 13(11): 388. November 1936. 1 Ag84Wcm
Data are gathered annually by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This release covers 1924-36 for the principal cotton producing states. In 1936 rates ranged from 55¢ in South Carolina and Georgia to 95¢ in Missouri, and \$1.10 in Arizona. The United States average was \$0.69.

510. U. S. Department of agriculture. Average wage rate for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Crops and Markets 14(11): 240. November 1937. 1 A;84Wcm

This is a table which shows by States the average rates from 1926 to 1937. Totals for the United States are included.

511. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Wages in various industries in Puerto Rico, 1934-35. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 42(2): 420-423. February 1936. 158.6 B87M

Average hourly and weekly earnings and hours of labor, by sex, for the fiscal year 1934/35 are shown for coffee cultivation, fruit cultivation and packing, sugar cane cultivation, and tobacco cultivation.

512. U. S. Farm placement service, California. State-wide report - all counties - on wages paid in agricultural occupations - year 1937, State of California. 30pp., processed. Los Angeles, [1937] 283.9 Un33 1937-

The U. S. Farm Placement Service, Los Angeles, compiled from various official sources by counties and usually by crop operations a wide range of wage rates, some by hour, some by day, some at piecework. Piecework units are usually not defined, nor are average earnings per day at piecework given.

513. Waggaman, Mary T. Collection of wage claims by State labor offices. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(5): 1102-1109. May 1937. 158.6 B87M

The inadequacy of legal machinery for collection of wage claims is emphasized. Employers' failure to pay wages due is a serious loss to workers. State laws often given no agency authority to act in such cases, and in many States where such authority is given there are too few local facilities through which laborers may enter complaints. Average claims are small - about \$30 in 1935-36 - but of serious amounts to the laborers involved. Data are given for 1926, 1929 and 1932, 1936 as to amounts and numbers of wage claims by States. Causes for non-payment of wages are summarized, as are recent proposals for development of a better wage-payment and collection system.

514. Wright, K. T., and Taylor, H. B. 1936 onion costs on 39 Michigan farms. Mich. State Col. Farm Mangt. Dept. F. M. 183, 17pp., processed. East Lansing, May 1937. 281.9 M583

Average costs, with labor at 20¢ per hour, are figured as to totals, per acre, per hundredweight of onions, and percentages of totals by operations. Time calculations and seasonal labor distribution are given. Some data are also given for 1934 and 1935.

515. Wright, K. T., and Taylor, H. B. 1936 sugar beet costs on 87 Michigan farms. Mich. State Col., Farm Mangt. Dept. F. M. 180, 17pp., processed. East Lansing, March 1937. 281.9 M583
- Labor and other costs of production are calculated. Man labor at 25¢ per hour took nearly 35% of the total. Costs are given per farm, ton of beets, percent of total. Contract labor rates are not stated.
- Attempts to cheapen labor costs by changes in cultural processes such as cross-blocking and machine harvesting are discussed. A machine puller and topper in the development stage at present can reduce man labor in the process to about 1/4 of that required by hand. But at present the machine cost is too high to be economical.

Perquisites

Housing

516. Allred, Charles Ernest, and Hendrix, William E. Farm housing in Tennessee, with regional comparisons. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Coop. Plan Rural Research Monog. 26, 45pp., processed. Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1937. 173.2 W89Co
- "The purpose of this study is to present in graphic fashion the status of farm housing in the various regions of Tennessee. Principal sources of data used are (1) Bureau of the Census data, and (2) the 28,001 schedules secured in the farm housing survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service and Civil Works Administration, in nine representative Tennessee counties."
- Housing of white and colored tenants and owners is described.
517. American municipal association. The house trailer; its effect on State and local government. Amer. Munic. Assoc. Rept. 114, 32pp. Chicago, February 1937. Libr. Cong. JS302 .A66
- Issued in cooperation with American Public Welfare Association; American Society of Planning Officials; and National Association of Housing Officials.
- Summarized in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(5): 1189-1191. May 1937.
- Chapter 3, Trailers as Permanent Dwellings. Practical uses of automobile trailers are coming to include their use as homes by seasonal agricultural workers such as fruit pickers and wheat harvesters. Many such workers have in the past travelled carrying tents. It may be that the use of trailers is the answer to the problem of mobile and fairly satisfactory housing conditions for such workers.
- The report discusses also the rapid growth in the use of trailers; the necessity for local control of their parking and use; and the status of legislation for that purpose.

518. Baker, Gladys. Farm homes in Alabama. Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead 62(7): 247. March 27, 1937. 6 W15

An Iowa woman who spent some time in a plantation home gives impressions of life in Alabama's black belt. Laborers and small farmers have poor homes with few conveniences and very little furnishing. The shacks give a dismal appearance to the countryside. They are often in poor repair, often unsealed, with no outbuildings; sometimes floors are simply the earth. Contrasts are drawn to Iowa.

519. LeNoir, Ellen, and Smith, T. Lynn. Rural housing in Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 290, 36pp. Baton Rouge, August 1937.

Ownership, age, construction, adequacy, and convenience of rural homes are shown by color and tenure in 6 counties. Conclusions are given at the end of each section. The counties selected are representative of types of agriculture important in Louisiana, and schedules covered 16,403 farm houses, or about one-tenth of the total. "Tenants" appear to include sharecroppers and laborers on farms. The older houses appear to be associated with the plantation system. The houses are usually of unpainted frame construction. Living rooms and dining rooms are associated with ownership, but are found in relatively few houses. Most houses have some inadequacy of space. Few of them have piped in water, kitchen sinks with drains, toilets. This is largely due to habits of going without and lack of money. Few have electric lights or refrigeration of any kind.

520. On the housing front: Uncle Sam houses the migrant workers. Arch. Rec. 82(1): 26. July 1937. 296.8 Ar23

Illustrations are included of a labor camp, a part-time farming community; and full-time farms.

Most of the migratory workers for whom these are designed in the Far West are agricultural laborers.

521. Packard, Walter E. Rural housing problems. 9pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1937] 1.9 Ex892Ruh

This is a discussion of the Resettlement program.

"There are four low-income groups with which the Resettlement Division is concerned. Their need for housing, and their ability to pay, vary widely, as does their capacity to fit into the complicated mechanism of modern society. Together, they comprise more than one third of the 6,000,000 farmers in the United States, and, in addition, include hundreds of thousands of farm laborers, many of whom are migratory workers who are on the road from 3 to 9 months in the year. Insecurity, poverty, and fear of the future, characterize the majority. Ill health and illiteracy are common, and contribute appreciably to the general condition of want."

522. A plan to solve the farm labor problem, take 500,000 people off relief. Amer. Lumberman 63(3115): 25. Dec. 18, 1937. 99.81 Am3
Advocates the building of farm tenant houses with RFC loans to attract a stable farm labor group.
523. Rutherford, D. M. Fine facilities for workers. Pacific Rural Press 133(19): 637. May 8, 1937. 6 P112
A brief description is given of the housing of labor on the Murphy Ranch, east of Whittier. Cabins are provided for families, and dormitories for single men. The ranch operates a commissary on a competitive price basis. There is a recreation hall. About 1/3 of those working on the ranch in peak season are housed in the Mexican town. Employer-employee relations are stated to be excellent. The ranch is a citrus and farm crop producer.
524. Vance, Rupert B. How the other half is housed. A pictorial record of sub-minimum farm housing in the South. South. Policy Cen. South. Policy Papers no. 4, 116pp. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina press, 1936. 280.9 S086
Issued in cooperation with the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.
A few examples of better housing on plantations and on re-settlement projects are included. Cropper and tenant homes are pictured.

Labor Camps

525. Baxter, W. F. Migratory labor camps. 9pp., processed. [1937] Pan. Coll.
Reproduced from the Quartermaster Review, July-August 1937.
A description of purposes, facilities, and maintenance of camps built in California by the Resettlement Administration is given, following an outline of the makeshift shelters migratory agricultural laborers built for themselves. Social measures taken within the camps for recreation, child welfare, and mutual help among camp residents are noted. There have been no labor troubles in which camp occupants have been directly involved, despite fears of some to the contrary.
526. Currie, J. H. Labor camps in the San Joaquin. Pacific Rural Press 133(25): 824. June 19, 1937. 6 P112
Cotton growers have gone into erection of labor camps - both cabins and tent houses in a big way. "All" have running water, toilets, showers, garbage cans. In many, schools are set up to educate pickers' children.
The camps of one Fresno grower are described, and comments given concerning his experiences in providing laborers with various camp perquisites and of laborers' reactions - which, despite some experiences of lack of appreciation - show they like clean, livable cabins.

527. The labor camps interest farmers. Pacific Rural Press 131(34): 773. June 13, 1936. 6 P112

The Resettlement Administration has erected one camp at Marysville, and another at Arvin in Kern County for itinerant agricultural labor. Facilities are noted. Farmers are watching developments with interest. Some fear they will become centers of radicalism, some are afraid because the campers do not always want jobs offered them. But everyone admits that California must have abundant itinerant labor or change its cropping system. The Resettlement Administration plans 8 more camps.

528. State Chamber favors farm worker camps. Other measures to aid rural laborers proposed. San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 20, 1937.

The California State Chamber of Commerce states it believes agricultural workers should have the protection of the housing and sanitary requirements of State law administered by the State board of housing and immigration. Where possible, owners should provide the camps. Otherwise, community camps should be provided by farm cooperatives, camp districts, or federal agencies. Laborers should receive a maximum wage consistent with farmers' ability to pay, as determined by an impartial agency such as the College of Agriculture. Farm operations should be planned to provide greater continuity of work, - the maximum possible.

Further activities of labor contractors who defraud laborers of their wages should be checked by licensing and bonding.

WOMEN AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

529. Best, Ethel L. The economic problems of the women of the Virgin Islands of the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 142, 24pp. Washington, D. C., 1936. 158.92 B87

Summarized in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(2): 359-362. February 1937.

About one-fifth of the gainfully employed women of the Virgin Islands are engaged in agriculture. On the Island of St. Croix, especially, many women are employed in the fields. They earn from 40 to 60¢ a day with a bonus paid at the end of the year by private companies if profits have been made. 8 hours is the usual workday.

Housing, homesteading, fuel, food and clothing are described and work, training and educational projects for women are suggested.

530. National industrial conference board. Women workers and labor supply. 42pp. New York, National industrial conference board, inc. 1936. Libr. Cong. HD6095 .M25

"In agriculture there has been little change in the proportion female workers bear to the total gainfully occupied. Women represented only 2.5% in 1890 and 2.7% in 1930..."

531. Pidgeon, Mary Elizabeth. Women in the economy of the United States of America; a summary report. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 155, 137pp. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1937.
158.92 B87

The report lays emphasis on the situation of women in the nation's economy, and on their opportunity for a livelihood and their experience under labor legislation. Brief attention is given to women in agriculture. Note is made of the decline in their numbers in this occupation, although their numbers among farm owners and tenants decreased only slightly.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

532. Compensation insurance for contract labor. Pacific Rural Press 84(4): 88. July 24, 1937. 6 P112

"The question of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act applied to farm labor, involving the hiring of contract crews under a contract boss, on a piece-work basis, is a popular and vexing one. At the outset, we desire to stress the point that a farmer should insist that every man representing himself to be a contractor should produce a certificate of insurance covering his gang before being permitted to start work. Otherwise, that farmer may subject himself to heavy penalties in the event of accident to a workman, or litigation with his insurance companies if no injuries occur..."

533. Compensation insurance requirements. Calif. Cult. 84(3): 87. January 30, 1937. 6 C12

The California Industrial Accident Commission calls attention to the Workmen's Compensation Act requirements as they affect agriculture. State policies in certain respects are outlined.

534. Folsom, Josiah C. Workmen's compensation acts and agricultural laborers. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 21(4): 9-10. April 1937. 1 Ec7Ag

"The laws of 14 States and the District of Columbia specifically exclude agricultural workers from their benefits. Those States are Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

"The laws of New Hampshire, Washington, and Wyoming exclude farm workers from benefits of their workmen's compensation laws by failing to list them among the workers covered.

"Some States require workers engaged in certain extra hazardous farm tasks to be insured under their workmen's compensation acts. In Arizona, farm labor using machinery must be insured. In Ohio such insurance is compulsory as to all employments excepting those having less than three employees.

In South Dakota and Kentucky, such insurance is compulsory as to threshing grain, also in Kentucky for hulling grain and seeds.

"Workmen's compensation insurance for agricultural workers is elective in California, Michigan, and New Jersey.

"In most of the remaining States, farmers may voluntarily take out workmen's compensation insurance under their State laws. These States are Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. There are a few exceptions. In Kentucky, such voluntary insurance applies to agricultural workers other than those threshing grains; in Ohio, to employers of less than three, and in South Dakota, to employers of other than threshing labor..."

Mention is made of such insurance in foreign countries.

535. International labour office, Geneva. International survey of social services, 1933. Volumes 1-2. Geneva. 71Opp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1936. (Studies and reports, ser. M (Social insurance) no. 13) 284.6 In85

Contains monographs on the social services of almost 40 countries, most of which cover statistics of population, social insurance, social assistance, housing, family allowances, and holidays with pay. The United States is included in v. 1. Workmen's compensation laws exclude agriculture except in Maine and New Jersey.

536. Montaner, Ramón. Workmen's compensation in Puerto Rico. Farm labor. Puerto Rico. State Insurance Fund. Bull. 1, 9pp. San Juan, P. R., January 1937.

Ramón Montaner, Manager, State Insurance Fund, sketches the legislative measures which resulted in the establishment of this fund. Farm laborers are now covered by requirement, except those of employers of 3 or less; those employers may insure voluntarily. Agricultural policies now represent 65% of total policies, 31.5% of payroll exposure, and 54% of premium income. Data are given concerning accidents by industry in agriculture (50% from sugar-cane cuttings), part of body injured (45% arms and hands, 32% legs and feet); medical services provided are outlined, and also the difficulties of getting injured persons to report promptly for treatment.

537. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and Canada, 1935. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 42: 1253-1277. May 1936. 158.6 B27M

Agriculture is mentioned in only two instances - Florida and South Carolina - and in each case as an exemption.

SOME PERIODICALS RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL LABOR

American Guardian; published weekly by Oscar Ameringer at 17 West Third St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 18, no. 15, Dec. 27, 1935 to date.

It contains occasional farm labor news.

Associated farmers of California, inc. Bulletin. Published irregularly at Russ Bldg., 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has no. 20, July 29, 1936 to date.

Contains frequent items concerning agricultural labor matters, particularly with reference to California and to organization of workers.

C.I.O. News; official weekly publication of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Publication office, 216 Locust St., Harrisburg, Pa.; Editorial office, 1106 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. v. 1, no. 16, Mar. 26, 1938, which is contained in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, is the first special edition of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America. This edition is to appear once each month.

This special edition takes the place of the Cannery and Agricultural Worker, official organ of District 1, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, formerly issued from P.O. Box 241, Seattle, Washington. The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 2, September 1937.

It takes the place, also, of the Cannery and Field Union News, official organ of District 7, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, which was formerly published at 216 Federal St., Camden, N. J. Of this latter publication, the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 2-3, October-November, 1937.

The edition contains news items and union propaganda.

California Cultivator; a journal of horticulture, agriculture and livestock; combining the Rural Californian and Livestock and Dairy Journal. Published by Cultivator Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers Trade Bldg., 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles. Weekly

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 9, no. 10, October 1895 to date.

This is a farm paper with frequent articles or notes on agricultural labor.

Cannery and Agricultural Worker See C.I.O. News

Cannery and Field Union News See C.I.O. News

Daily Worker. Published by Compro Publishing company at 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y., and 954 National Press Bldg., 14th & F Sts., Washington, D. C. Daily except Sunday

This paper is on file in the Library of Congress.

It occasionally contains farm labor news.

Facts for Farmers; published by Farm Research, Inc., Room 510, Peoples Life Insurance Bldg., Washington, D. C. Monthly.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has April 1935 to date.

Contains frequent farm labor news.

Farm and Cannery News; published at 72 No. 2d St., San Jose, Calif. Monthly.

The issue of July 1937 is v. 1, no. 5. Not in U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Contains news of cannery and packing house labor, with many items on agricultural labor.

Farmer-Labor News. Published weekly, P. O. Box 682, Modesto, Calif.

Not in U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

This is the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County and of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Stanislaus County branch. Contains numerous items on farm labor.

Farmers National Weekly; published by Farmers National Educational Association, Inc., Room 200, Corn Exchange Bldg., 400 So. 3d. St., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1-15; n.s., v. 1-3, no. 25; January 30-November 10, 1933; January 15, 1934 to August 21, 1936.

Gives news of the Farmers' Holiday movement as well as material relating to farm labor.

Labor; a national weekly newspaper. Published at Labor Bldg., 10 Independence Ave. (formerly B St., S. W.) Washington, D. C.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 6, no. 32, Apr. 2, 1935; v. 18, no. 32, Mar. 30, 1937 to v. 19, no. 31, Mar. 22, 1938.

A railway employee union paper printing occasional articles on agricultural labor.

Labor Herald. Published every Tuesday by the Northern California Committee for Industrial Organization at 531 Eleventh St., Oakland, Calif.

Not in U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Labor Digest and Labor Crusader were merged with Labor Herald.

Some farm labor items are included.

National Farm Holiday News. Published weekly by the National Farm Holiday News, Inc. at Room 650, Gateway Bldg., Corner Washington and Hennepin Aves. P.O. Box 230, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1, February 20, 1933 to v. 3, no. 14, July 25, 1936 (incomplete); v. 1, no. 1, Aug. 28, 1936 to v. 2, no. 9, Dec. 31, 1937.

Issued in the interests of the National Holiday movement. Occasionally contains farm labor news.

New South; published by the Communist Party, Box 587, Birmingham, Ala. Issued irregularly.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1, November 1937 to v. 1, no. 2, March 1938.

This is a successor to the Southern Worker.

El Organizador Agricola; publicado mensualmente por el Comité Nacional de Trabajadores Agrícolas y Rurales at Room 14, Arapahoe Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1, September 1936 to v. 2, no. 1, January 1937.

Published in the interests of organized sugar beet labor. In Spanish. Probably ceased publication. Letter returned unclaimed.

Pacific Rural Press and California Farmer. Published by the Pacific Rural Press Company at 83 Stevenson St., San Francisco. Weekly.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, January 1871 to date.

A weekly farm paper in which appear frequent items concerning California farm labor.

Rural Observer; published by the Simon J. Lubin Society of California, Inc., 83 McAllister St., Room 317, San Francisco, Calif. Monthly. Processed.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1, Sept. 25, 1937 to date.

Contains much material on migratory labor.

Rural Worker; published monthly by National Committee of Agricultural and Rural Workers, Room 50, Rust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1, August 1935 to v. 2, no. 8, September 1937. Has suspended publication. Publishes information in the C.I.O. News, beginning with v. 1, no. 16, Mar. 26, 1938 issue, the special edition of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America.

Devoted to news and interests of agricultural workers; also of cannery and forestry workers. Editor is Donald Henderson.

Official organ of various American Federation of Labor Agricultural Workers Unions; Cannery Workers Union no. 20099, Oakland, Calif.; and Texas Agricultural Workers Organization Committee.

S.T.F.U. News See Sharecroppers Voice

Sharecroppers Voice; official organ of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

Published by Voice Publishing Co., Box 5215, Memphis, Tenn. Monthly.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 2, May 1935; v. 2, no. 4, October to November 1936; v. 3, no. 1, January 1937 to v. 3, no. 4, September 1937.

Suspended publication. "The S.T.F.U. News will be issued at least once each month [beginning with the April 1938 issue] until such time as publication of the 'Sharecroppers' Voice' can be resumed."

Southern Farm Leader; an independent farm paper. Published at P. O. Box 859, New Orleans, La. Monthly.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 6, October 1936 to v. 2, no. 3, April-May 1937.

Contains news of the Farmers' Union in Louisiana and of the Share Croppers Union in Alabama.

Southern Voice. Published by the Southern Voice Publishing Company, Box 114, Leesville, Va.; P. O. Box 1301, Kilgore, Texas.

Began publication early in 1935; apparently only a few numbers issued. Probably ceased publication. Letter returned unclaimed.

Not in U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Contains news of farm laborers and tenants.

Survey. Issued semi-monthly by Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 17, no. 15, Jan. 12, 1907 to date.

The issue on the first of the month has title "Survey Graphic," and the second issue of the month is called "Survey Midmonthly."

This is a social workers' journal with occasional articles on agricultural labor.

United Field Worker. Published "Weekly" by United Field Worker Publishing Association at 10321 Compton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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