Three hundred citations dating between 1945 and 1968 are listed in this annotated bibliography on rural manpower. The bibliography has a broad general scope and includes action-oriented publications as well as more theoretical research studies. Materials are grouped under 7 headings: (1) bibliographies, (2) books, (3) journal articles, (4) bulletins and reports, (5) U. S. Government documents and reports, (6) miscellaneous publications, and (7) unpublished papers and speeches. With the exception of the section on bibliographies, the citations are not categorized by subject. (TL)
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Articles</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletins and Reports</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Documents &amp; Reports</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Publications</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpublished Papers and Speeches</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rural Manpower: An Annotated Bibliography

by

Garth Holmquist and Jack L. Hervey*

Introduction

The bibliography contained in this publication is oriented toward the rural manpower situation. Citations included cover a broad spectrum of topics; as a result, the orientation becomes quite general, and includes works that are "action" oriented as well as more theoretical research studies. Persons familiar with rural manpower problems are well aware of the complex economic-social-political interrelationships involved. The difficulty encountered in delineating the boundaries for the inclusion or exclusion of material into this report further exemplifies the complexities of this area of study.

This is not a comprehensive reference work for the rural manpower area; several other bibliography references are cited with the objective of giving the reader alternative reference bases from which to determine what research has been done concerning rural labor and related problems.

The contents are divided into seven categories. Category 1 contains additional bibliographic sources. The remaining categories are: books or monographs, journal articles, bulletins and reports, U.S. Government documents and reports, miscellaneous publications, and unpublished papers and speeches. With the exception of the section on bibliographies, the citations are not categorized by subject. Subject classification was considered; however, the time and difficulty encountered during preliminary cross-classification efforts encouraged the less ambitious scheme.

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One additional point should be noted. There are cited in the bibliography numerous publications from Departments of Labor and/or Health of several states. These citations are not inclusive in terms of those states that publish such material; in fact anyone interested in labor information from a state not cited in this bibliography, should write to the Labor or Health Department Offices of the state concerned. Furthermore, much of the material coming out of these state offices (as well as the federal offices) is published annually or periodically revised; therefore, specific citations may be out of date in terms of the most recent information available.

J. L. Hervey
BIBLIOGRAPHY:


This publication issued semiannually by the U.S. Department of Labor lists and annotates all Bureau of Labor Statistics Publications for the preceding six-month period.


A listing of, and the organization of various state committees concerned with agricultural workers and an outline of their activities. In addition it lists various Federal agencies which have responsibilities in this area.
BOOKS:


The European Productivity Agency of the O.E.E.C. undertook a program of research to determine what was being done in Europe and in the United States in the way of farm labor management research. This report gives the findings of the project as well as incorporating several papers from a seminar held for discussion and exchange of ideas on the technical and economic importance of labor management in agriculture. Primary importance is placed on the relationships between farmers and their employees.

An extensive bibliography is presented, chiefly of European publications, on techniques of labor management research and labor management application to various farm enterprises, general references, labor relations, and farm labor management periodicals.


A series of articles by different authors giving advice on management of migrant farm laborers based on the experience of the authors.


Labor training and management practices are suggested with the goal of increasing productivity to allow higher wages without appreciably increasing unit production costs.


As a basis for developing general policy suggestions for the economic development of the South, Maddox reviews the cultural, racial, educational, and economic history of the South. Manpower and employment projections are developed for 1975. Much of the material presented in the text and 33-page appendix, are regional comparisons of employment, income, educational, and occupational data.


This book presents a digest of some of the experiences encountered by Dr. Reul during a one-year period when she and her husband joined the migratory farm labor stream.
JOURNAL ARTICLES:


The author examines the importance of the Manpower Development and Training Act to rural areas and how the provisions of the act apply to farm families.


The author explains reasons for difficulties in labor mobility from farm to nonfarm employment.


The author reports the findings of a 1959 analysis of inter-county variations in farmers' earnings. He goes on to determine reasons for such income differences.


This paper evaluates changes which are taking place in the farm labor market and points out the forces which are causing the change.


The effects of nonfarm employment on increased farm labor wages are examined.


The author compares and analyzes the costs of migrating from farm to nonfarm employment with expected or realized returns from the new employment.


This issue contains a series of articles on farmer vocational training, seasonal labor recruitment, family housing, and rural youth training programs. This journal typically contains articles pertaining to rural manpower, and may be a profitable source of current labor information.

This issue of the Farm Policy Forum contains a series of articles on the pros and cons of labor unions as they affect farmers, what the farmers' interests in labor unions are, and what to expect of unions in the future.


This article suggests means for estimating costs in harvesting various fruits by the shake-catch method.


The author examines the gross flows of hired agricultural labor among census regions in response to economic incentives.


Patterns of interindustry flows of hired agricultural labor are analyzed with an attempt to disclose why there has been little or no increase in relative returns to labor in agriculture despite a considerable outflow of human resources from agriculture.


This article examines a method of handling cherries in water and presents a discussion of the advantages of such a method, including such advantages as maintaining better quality, reduced costs, and simplified management.


This article considers the problem of farm labor adjustments to economic growth and attempts to estimate the annual shift in supply of farm labor which is necessary for farm labor wage rates to increase favorably or comparably with nonfarm wages.


The author defines variables affecting incomes of rural people and examines these variables to determine their significance relating to income level.
JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:


The author calls for more elaborate and more specific statistics on separate farm labor groups in order to obtain a more accurate picture of farm labor income.


The discussion centers on reasons for comparing farm-nonfarm income, and on methods of improving comparisons.


This is a paper presented at the winter meeting of the American Farm Economic Association. The primary concerns of the paper are, "The Returns to Mobility Out of Agriculture," mobility rates, and the impact of unemployment on mobility.


This paper discusses reasons that farmers gave for leaving agriculture in a study made covering the period from October 1959 to May 1961.


The author examines F.H.A. operating loans and their effect on migration from farm to nonfarm employment.


This article considers the consequences of the expiration of Public Law 78 which authorized treaty negotiations with Mexico for importation of Bracero farm labor.


The authors examine the agricultural work force, possible alternate occupations, demand for agricultural workers, and ways of alleviating agricultural work force shortages.

Recent major labor legislation is briefly reviewed. Major emphasis is placed on developments that led to the increased public concern for lower income workers.


This paper presents a theoretical analysis of, as well as general and qualitative conclusions about, increasing wage costs in agriculture. Estimates of the magnitude and size of the wage-cost problem are presented.


The authors review the changes which have taken place in the farm labor force with respect to wages and numbers of workers. They also suggest prospects for the future.


The author reviews the use of foreign farm labor as it affects the economy of the U.S.


Possible alternate production methods are reviewed in consideration of forecasting seasonal labor shortages, supply uncertainties, and higher wage demands.


The authors examine the history and present status (1962) of labor unions for agricultural workers in Louisiana.


Alternative methods, which could be created by the U.S.D.A. and land-grant colleges for resolving rural poverty, are examined.
JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:


The author examines the impact on agricultural production, and the demand for domestic labor of foreign labor in the United States.


The author points out the relationship between declining farm numbers, increasing farm size, and farm income.


The author analyzes agricultural labor use and productivity, and points out implications for formulating an agricultural development policy.


The author discusses the role of a farm manager and then offers management suggestions for dealing with farm labor.


Productivity statistics are compared for farm workers in different regions of the United States. These statistics are analyzed to project future requirements of agricultural labor.


The author examines how technological advances affect the demand for labor and how this change in demand affects hired farm labor and family farm labor.


This article offers a 'range of choice' hypothesis as an additional factor in explaining geographical differences in agricultural income.
JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:


The author examines agriculture in depressed areas, and points out the relationship between other unhealthy industries and agricultural employment.


The authors examine different aspects of comparison of farm-nonfarm income for the preceding 30 years.


Using Puerto Rico as an example case, the author examines industrialization and economic growth in the modern sector as it affects unemployment, underemployment, and agricultural production.


This study was designed to obtain estimates of the structural demand and supply relations for agricultural hired labor.


The authors stress tastes and preferences for employment as important in explaining wage differentials in agriculture as well as in industry.


The author calls for a general manpower policy to be applied to agriculture and points to a decline in relative income for farm workers as a basis for his argument.


This paper examines ways in which economic research can contribute to policies designed to equate farm income with nonfarm income.


The author examines the relation of labor supply characteristics to programs designed to increase productive job opportunities in the South.

In view of existing demand and supply for labor in different regions of the U.S., the authors examine the hypothesis that members of the farm labor force compete in a national rather than a regional labor market.


Rural poverty is defined and an outline of progress in resolving the problem is given.


The authors examine the effect of technological change on farm labor wage rates and on the quantities of farm labor required.

66. Western Fruit Grower, Sweet Cherry Harvest Trials, July 1961.

This article presents a summary of what has been done in sweet cherry mechanical harvesting, and a summary of results.


Wage differences and other factors are discussed as reasons for migration from farm to nonfarm employment.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS:


The author evaluates the impact of work off the farm for low income families in Florida: based on a 1950-1960 sampling of four counties.


The authors present an evaluation of city youth working on farms. The study is based on performances, during 1943 and 1944, of New York youngsters who stayed in labor camps in upstate New York. This report includes comments of the employers and employees, problems encountered, and results obtained.


This study provides an analysis of factors affecting future levels of employment for 45 specific occupations for the state of Michigan and for Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. Also included is a detailed analysis of 32 industrial classifications. Projections are made for the year 1980; and characteristics of the labor force such as educational attainment, industry of employment, and occupation of employment are considered.


The authors examine work sampling as a technique to assist in the spotting of production "bottlenecks," in balancing the crew to the work load, and to help reduce, labor costs through a more efficient utilization of labor. The methodology, examples, and a sample form are presented for a work sampling check in a packing shed operation.

84. Brown, E. Evan, Boyd B. Rose, and Ronald M. North. Agriculture and Agribusiness in the Economic Development of the Central Savannah River Area of Georgia, University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with The Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin N.S. 112, Athens, Georgia, University of Georgia, January 1964, 79.

Statistics and analysis of farm population and characteristics of farm operators, and considers farm income and farm and nonfarm employment for the Central Savannah River Area of Georgia.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


A discussion of how employers can make farm employment competitive with nonfarm employment in the areas of wages, fringe benefits, working conditions and employer-employee relations. The author directs his discussion to year-around labor.

86. Burkett, W. Keith, and James F. Thompson. Low Incomes of Rural People: The Nature and Extent of the Problem in a South-Central Kentucky Area, University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Bulletin 697, Lexington, Kentucky, April 1965, 52.

The authors explore the area's economic climate and agricultural characteristics, income and living levels of farm and nonfarm workers, and adjustment problems and possibilities; and they also offer suggestions for income improvement programs.

87. Callahan, J. V., and B. D. Crossmon. Economics of Pickling Cucumber Production in Massachusetts, University of Massachusetts, College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, Bulletin 515, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1959.

Statistical data on cucumber labor requirements and profit potential.

88. Cohen, Lois K., and G. Edward Schuh. Job Mobility and Migration in a Middle Income Small Town With Comparisons to High and Low Income Communities, Departments of Sociology and Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin No. 763, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, May 1963, 22.


The authors evaluate migrant housing in certain areas of Oregon to determine types and adequacy of housing available to migrant workers. Workers, growers, and camp managers were interviewed to determine the degree of satisfaction with present housing as well as future needs and wants.

90. Crecink, John C. Employment Opportunities in Farming With Varying Levels of Income in the Sand-Clay Hills of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Bulletin 741, Mississippi State University, July 1967, 32.

The author considers labor, capital, and management requirements for obtaining various net incomes in several different farm enterprises.

The authors examine present farm organization and income and suggest improved organization of operations for maximum income, but they point out that reorganization of small and medium sized farms will not appreciably affect income.

92. Culver, David V., E. Evan Brown, and Boyd B. Rose. Agriculture and Agribusiness in the Economic Development of the Coastal Plain Commission Area of Georgia, University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Georgia, Agricultural Experiment Stations in cooperation with the Coastal Plain Area Planning and Development Commission, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin N.S. 149, Athens, Georgia, University of Georgia, November 1965, 66.

Data and analysis of population and employment on and off the farm for the Coastal Plains Commission Area of Georgia.


The report of the year's activities of the State of New Jersey's migrant health program in various areas includes health education, medical and dental care, hospitalization, and family counseling. This is a detailed report covering the organizational setup, problems, and successes of the program.

94. Dawson, George R. Preliminary Investigation of Farm Labor Conditions in New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Report 41, New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico, April 1960, 78.

A study including statistical data on the economic setting, the farm labor force, agricultural wages, and trends in labor requirements in New Mexico.

95. Dawson, George R. Value of Perquisites for Hired Domestic Farm Labor, New Mexico State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Report 102, New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico, July 1965, 13.

A study of the value of fringe benefits furnished to farm workers in New Mexico, based on 122 farmers in six crop-farming counties hiring both domestic and bracero farm workers.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:

96. Draft, Ronald. Cooperative Migrant Farm Worker Housing, Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Rural Manpower Center, Special Paper No. 4, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, May 1968, 19.

Draft examines some of the pros and cons of migratory worker housing cooperatively owned by farmers. He suggests factors which should be taken into account when designing such housing, and he presents several design layouts.


An evaluation of employment changes and population trends in Kentucky.


Trends in agricultural employment from 1950 to 1964 with projections to 1975.

99. Galloway, Robert E. Rural Manpower in Eastern Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Bulletin 627, Lexington, Kentucky, University of Kentucky, June 1955, 32.

The author outlines the characteristics, employment status, and availability of the agricultural labor force in Eastern Kentucky and draws conclusions as to potential labor available and the extent of underemployment on farms.

100. Galloway, Robert E., and Howard W. Beers. Utilization of Rural Manpower in Eastern Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Rural Sociology, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, RS-3, Lexington, Kentucky, University of Kentucky, January 1953, 55.

This bulletin, first in a series of publications on rural manpower utilization in Eastern Kentucky, contains data on rural population make-up, labor inputs of rural household members, nonagricultural work experience, and characteristics and status of those who migrate from the rural household.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


The purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility of collecting primary data from an economically depressed rural community for purposes of constructing an econometric model of the community. The author examines one such community in detail as well as the workability of his data collection and assembly.


Outlines the use of bulk boxes for apple storage, and shows how container, handling, and labor costs are reduced.


Time and motion studies of picking apples which were made to determine whether or not apple picking can be effectively mechanized.

104. Geschwind, R. D., and V. V. Ruttan. Job Mobility and Migration in a Low Income Rural Community, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin No. 730, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, September 1961, 23.

105. Given, Charles W., and James R. Hundley, Jr. Human Relations on Dairy Farms, Michigan State University, Department of Sociology, Rural Manpower Center, Report No. 2, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, November 1966, 32.

Discusses the employee-employer relationships in regard to working conditions, wages, and management; for a test group of 23 farmers and 17 hired men on dairy farms in Michigan.

106. Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor. Migratory Labor in Ohio Agriculture, State of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, December 1965, 45.

The Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor report summarizes the activities, in Ohio, towards improving wages, living conditions, and the general welfare of migrant workers.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:

107. Herendeen, James B. Effects of National Farm Programs on Farm Prices and Incomes in the United States and the Northeast, Pennsylvania State University, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 716, University Park, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University, March 1965, 47.

Alternative farm programs, such as unrestricted production, a voluntary soil bank, mandatory supply controls, and voluntary supply controls, are analyzed and compared to determine their effect on farm prices and incomes in the United States.


This is a study designed to determine worker productivity in the hand harvesting of selected fruit and vegetable crops. Included in the report are criteria for the selection of the crop to be studied, survey and study methods, tables showing productivity for different classifications of the labor force and results of the study including hourly earning equivalents computed from specified piece work rates and observed productivity rates.


See Bibliography No. 108.


See Bibliography No. 108.

111. Hervey, Jack L., Charles M. Cuskaden, and Daniel W. Sturt. Worker Productivity in Raspberry and Blackberry Harvesting, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, Report No. 6, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, February 1967, 22.

See Bibliography No. 108.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


See Bibliography No. 108.

113. Hervey, Jack L., Charles M. Cuskaden, and Daniel W. Sturt. Worker Productivity in Selected Field and Vegetable Crops: Cucumber (Pickling), Dry Onions (White and Yellow), Potatoes (Irish), and Tomatoes (Processing and Fresh Market), Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, Report No. 9, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, August, 1967, 36.

See Bibliography No. 108.


See Bibliography No. 108.


See Bibliography No. 108.


See Bibliography No. 108.


See Bibliography No. 108.


The authors compare costs of mechanization with expected increases in returns and expected decreases in labor costs to determine feasibility of mechanization for various sized commercial potato growers.


Labor efficiency, for milking using different style milking parlors, is examined along with costs for the different style units, to determine the most efficient use of labor and capital in milking operations.


The purpose of this study was to determine technical education needs and opportunities for employment off the farm. Included in this report are findings of estimated needs for trained personnel projected 5 years and projections of type of training needed.


Covers recruitment, training, mechanical replacement of, and/or requirements for farm labor in Idaho for 1965.

This report considers conditions in Migratory Labor Camps, as well as earnings of migrant workers, and general conditions incidental to their employment. It also includes an appendix on Migratory Labor Camp Regulations adopted by the Idaho State Department of Health in 1959.


The Interagency Committee on Migratory Labor submits an annual report on its activities in the areas of migratory labor employment, health, accommodations, and transportation.


A survey was made of high school boys to determine their work experience, personal and family characteristics and employment aspirations. The data obtained is given here as well as potential employment opportunities. Recommendations for education and training programs and occupational information services are given in line with the findings of the study.


The authors evaluate the changes which have taken place in New York with respect to migrant labor wages, working conditions, labor markets, and workers' opinions.


A study to show the industrial requirements for labor in Florida and the adequacy of indigenous labor to meet this demand.

A summation is presented of the findings of various migrant labor committees on characteristics of migrants, labor supply and recruitment practices, transportation, housing, education, welfare, medical care, and child care and child labor.


This pamphlet contains labor legislation for the State of Michigan through 1963.


An outline of the "Workmen's Compensation Act" with amendments, its organizational setup and how it is administered and to whom. This law does cover farm employers and employees.


This report examines the characteristics of farmers who were farming in 1949 and in 1962 and those who were farming in 1949 but were not farming in 1962. Reasons for leaving or not leaving the farm are considered as well as income levels, age, education, and opportunities for change.

132. LeRay, Nelson L., and Wayne C. Rohreu. *Employment of Negro Manpower in Calvert County, Maryland, University of Maryland, Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 467, College Park, Maryland, University of Maryland, March 1960*, 37.

Data and summation of information on Negro agricultural labor in Calvert County, Maryland.


This bulletin deals with general plantation organization, employment, and income of workers, and characteristics of households and workers and contains illustrations and tables of statistics to supplement the various topics.

Considers fork lift trucks for handling fruit as a means of saving labor, time, and money.


Compares costs of hand picking and mechanical harvesting of red tart cherries and outlines the process of mechanical harvesting.


Outlines the equipment and labor needed and the procedure used in the "three-team method of picking apples" and outlines the efficiency achieved and labor and costs saved using such a method.

137. Loomis, Ralph A. *A Profile of Part-time Farming in the United States*, Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Report No. 15, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, August 1965, 19.

Part-time farming is examined to determine its importance in U.S. agriculture. The author reviews the history of part-time farming and examines the extent to which it exists in specific geographic areas and in the U.S. as a whole. He also examines the characteristics of the part-time farmer and the possible importance of part-time farming in the future.


This report compares farm operators who also work off the farm with those who farm only and explores differences in characteristics, motivation, and job preference. The author is also concerned with how the dual job-holders obtain off-farm employment, and in re-training opportunities.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


A report examining how the war-time labor shortage was met in Michigan.

140. Metzler, William H. Farm Workers in a Specialized Seasonal Crop Area, Stanislaus County, California, University of California, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Giannini Foundation Research Report No. 289, Berkeley, California, July 1966, 90.

The author first examines the seasonal labor demand in Stanislaus County, California, with respect to type of work, seasons, and demand patterns. The major part of this report, however, is devoted to analyzing migrant workers, their ethnic background, migration and employment patterns, earnings, job preferences, education, and ambitions.

141. Metzler, William H., and Frederic O. Sargent. Incomes of Migratory Agricultural Workers, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 950, College Station, Texas, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, March 1960, 12.

This article reports the earnings of migratory agricultural workers according to amount of traveling done, size of family, etc. and also looks to the future demand and supply of migratory workers.

142. Michigan Department of Agriculture. Michigan Agricultural Statistics, Michigan Crop Reporting Service, Lansing, Michigan, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, published annually. (Note: Similar reports are published by other states.)

Statistics on the size of farms, crops produced, farm income, population, number of workers, and hired labor wage rates.


A report covering the season's farm labor developments—including: employment and operational data, major crops and crop activities, recruitment, housing, wages and earnings, scientific and mechanical developments, and human relations for the past year.


The report presents background information relevant to the migrant labor situation in Michigan. It reports programs presently operating plus recommendations for action, public and private, which could improve the farm labor situation. Specific recommendations are made in regard to health, education, welfare, and employment needs of migrant labor.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


The final report of the Commission includes its activities and recommendations for action in the areas of migrant health, education, welfare, and employment needs.

Also included is a future outlook for farm labor, a listing of groups who are actively working with migrant labor, and their activities, and a special report on licensing agricultural labor camps, implementation of the U.S. Migrant Health Act, and activities of the Rural Manpower Center of Michigan State University.


Guidelines for determining adequacy of facilities and housing for migrant labor.


This report includes information on farm labor supply and demand, recruitment, youth employment, current farm employment trends, crop production, and other pertinent information concerning farm labor in Minnesota.


Accepted standards of location, construction, and operation of migratory labor camps with illustrations showing construction details of some of the essential facilities such as showers, privies, refuse pits, and housing.


The author examines the reasons why people migrate and the characteristics of those who do. Solutions are offered for improving the lot of migrant workers by increasing employment in their home town and home state and by finding alternate ways of completing the work now done by migrants.

150. Nebraska Department of Labor. Annual Farm Labor Report, Division of Employment, Lincoln, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, published annually.

This is an annual report covering seasonal and regular hired farm worker employment trends, impact of mechanization on labor requirements, implementation of housing inspections, and numbers of foreign workers. Included are statistics on various aspects of farm labor, crop summary reports, and sample farm labor and wheat harvest daily bulletins.

A report of the activities of the Nebraska Migrant Health Project for 1965. Included is background on the area and past efforts, project objectives, reports of sanitation, nursing, school and day care centers, housing inspection, and immunization clinics with examples of forms used in the various areas.


A review of the past farm labor season including recruitment, housing, and wages of workers, economic and employment trends, and predictions for the coming year for the State of New Jersey.


This is a report of the activities in New York concerning promotion of better living and working conditions for seasonal labor.


This report outlines the structure and efforts of the different governmental agencies in New York which are involved in the promotion of better living and working conditions for seasonal farm labor.

155. Olson, Philip G. Job Mobility and Migration in a High Income Rural Community, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin No. 708, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, November 1960, 23.

The authors studied labor costs involved using different methods of packing peaches and different packing containers. Data breakdowns by job category and cost of labor are presented as a percentage of total cost.

156. Perkins, Banks, and Morriss White. Costs of Packing Fresh Peaches in Chilton County, Alabama, Auburn University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 358, Auburn, Alabama, Auburn University, June 1965, 19.

The authors examine the characteristics of workers who leave agriculture for other jobs and those who return to farm work from nonfarm employment. They also examine the types of employment which are available to migrating workers and how economic recession affects labor mobility.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:

158. Ranney, W. P. Labor Requirements on Tennessee Farms, University of Tennessee, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 316, Knoxville, Tennessee, University of Tennessee, September 1960, 71.

This bulletin lists labor requirements for different types of livestock and various crops as well as labor requirement comparisons for different size operations. A table is also included which shows labor requirement each month as percentage of total labor required for several enterprises.


This study examines the factors which enter into major occupational decisions in an economically declining area. Included are factors for changing from full-time to part-time farming, going into full-time farming, and leaving the farm entirely for outside employment.

160. Reul, Myrtle R. Sociocultural Patterns Among Michigan Migrant Farm Workers, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, Special Paper No. 2, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, July 1967, 35.

The author examines the sociological patterns of the different cultural groups of the migrant work force in Michigan--specifically Mexican-American, southern-rural Negro, and Appalachian white. The paper stresses understanding of the problems of the migrant workers.

161. Ricks, Donald J. Worker Productivity in Apple Picking, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, Report No. 1, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, February 1966, 24.

This is a study designed to determine worker productivity in apple picking. Included in this report are tables showing productivity in relation to different determining factors, such as sex, age, motivation of worker, type of tree, and others.


The authors, in this article, review the economic importance of lettuce in Arizona and new harvesting concepts. They interpret the results of spring and fall surveys which were taken to determine patterns of change in production practices, work crew size, man-hour production, average hourly earnings and methods of payment.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:

163. Sargent, C. A. Managing the Part-Time Farm, Purdue University, Cooperative Extension Service, EC-301, Lafayette, Indiana, Purdue University, March 1966, 20.

The author offers suggestions for management of the part-time farm in view of the particular problems encountered by the farm operator who works off the farm full-time.

164. Sargent, Charles. Part-Time Farming in Southeastern Indiana, Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin No. 794, Lafayette, Indiana, Purdue University, April 1965, 24.

Part-time farming operations are compared with full-time farms as to size, type of operations, and income. The part-time farm is dealt with in greater depth as to type of enterprise, farm labor force, and income as well as social aspects of part-time farming, off-farm job types, and an appraisal of resources used by part-time farms and the returns to the farmer and society.

165. Saunders, Fred E. Economic Analysis of Part-Time Farming in Georgia, University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin N.S. 65, Athens, Georgia, University of Georgia, December 1959, 54.

Deals with effects of family size and education on part-time farms, farm and nonfarm income, and labor inputs for part-time farming in Georgia.


Explains the development of a quality measurement scale, and how the scale is applied to evaluate rural housing.


This report is a comparison of educational levels attained by migrant children, and an examination of factors influencing educational achievement.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


A report of farm labor needs, wage rates, supply, housing, recruitment, and types of farm workers, for Santa Clara County, California, with emphasis on needs per type of farm operation.

169. Skrabanek, R. L., and Avra Rapton. Occupational Change Among Spanish-Americans in Atascosa County and San Antonio, Texas, Texas A & M University, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, B-1061, College Station, Texas, Texas A & M University, December 1966, 24.

The Spanish-American people of Atascosa County, Texas, are compared to those of San Antonio, Texas, in the areas of educational attainment, social and personal characteristics, employment situation of household heads, occupational mobility, and income status. In addition, comparisons are made with the non-Spanish-American population of the same areas.

170. Staser, Reverend and Mrs. Carl. The Frankfort Migrant Child Care Center, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, 1964, 39.

An outline of organization and a report of operations for the Frankfort Migrant Child Care Center.


An analysis of the existing situation and recommendations for action concerning workmen's compensation for agricultural workers.


This report examines the incomes of people in Connecticut including family income trends and family income differentials according to race, urban-rural residence, and geographic location of residence. Also included are incomes of persons and an examination of variations according to sex and color, urban-rural residence, age, occupation, education, and intra-regional differences. This report is part of a federal government project, Research Project NE-47, entitled, "Social and Economic Consequences of Changes in Employment Upon Selected Communities in the Northeast."
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


This report examines employment and unemployment trends; first with a general view, and then as they affect different persons according to sex, age, education, marital status, number of children in household, color, urban-rural places of residence, and geographic location of workers.


Various occupations of workers in the Northeast region of the U.S. are described. The report focuses on major trends which are taking place with respect to work activity and differences of occupational composition that characterize various subgroups of the population.


The tendency of workers or families to move in accordance with changing employment patterns is examined in view of characteristics and social standing of the workers.


The authors employ computer analysis to facilitate a cost evaluation of potential asparagus harvesters under numerous selected harvest and preharvest conditions.


The author predicts what developments can be expected in the farm labor field by 1980 as to requirements for different enterprises, overall requirements, and seasonal labor requirements.


The 1967 report reviews the situation and problems of migrant labor in Texas. Migration trends are examined, and recent legislation concerned with migrants is reviewed.
BULLETINS AND REPORTS continued:


A report concerning the conditions of seasonal work for migrant and domestic workers and recommendations concerning anticipated need for foreign workers. The panel was appointed by Secretary of Labor, W. W. Wirtz, to investigate the impact of the termination of Public Law 78 ("bracero act").

181. University of Maryland. Proceedings, Maryland Farm Manpower Conference, a part of the Maryland Agribusiness Resources Seminar Program, University of Maryland, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, Department of Agricultural Economics, College Park, Maryland, July 20, 1965, 74.

These proceedings cover manpower available, migratory labor, services available to farmers, the role of the cooperative extension service, locational agricultural education, farm labor legislation, and other subjects as related to Maryland agriculture.

182. Young, Stanley. Manpower Training, Some Cost Dimensions, University of Massachusetts, Labor Relations and Research Center, Amherst, Massachusetts, University of Massachusetts, 48.

The author deals with total costs and a breakdown of costs of the manpower development program as established under the federal Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. He also deals with indirect costs and returns realized from the program.
U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS & REPORTS:


Analysis of federal and state laws regarding farm labor contractors as they relate to migrant workers.


Farm Worker households, those households having at least one member who had engaged in hired farm work during the year, are examined as to dependence on farm work, income, education, sex, and age, by race and whether the households were migratory.


Because of the close association between level of education achieved and wages, this bulletin first examines educational achievement in various age groups of agricultural workers, and then goes on to examine wages received, unemployment and underemployment for different educational levels.


The author compares statistical data on the educational level and skill level of farm workers and nonfarm workers as it relates to earnings received.


This publication, as a supplement to the annual federal publication on the hired farm work force, analyzes the farm work force as to prior work experience, farm work experience and number of years in the farm labor force, according to sex and race of the workers.
U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS & REPORTS continued:


This publication contains estimates of labor requirements for stages of production of non-citrus and citrus tree fruits and tree nuts. The estimates are based on secondary State and Federal data for the 1954 crop year. Data are reported in man-hours used per acre.


The comments and testimony of 51 persons who appeared at the Committee hearings are presented. Topics discussed include community development, education, research, health, housing, self-help programs, civil rights, and migrant farm labor, among others.


This is one of a series of studies on short-run impact of industrial development in rural areas. Considered are such topics as income, employment and unemployment, agriculture, and labor force characteristics, before and during industrial development.


This report identifies major problems of the Ozark area and included is a considerable amount of data on human resources. Employment in mining and agriculture, and manufacturing industries are given specific treatment as well as general information on population trends, educational achievement, level of living, and changes in the labor force of the people of this area.


A listing and description of equipment used in handling bulk boxes.

This bulletin contains statistical data on wage rates and labor supply and demand in the United States. The authors analyze the data, obtained mostly from the U.S. Census of Agriculture, to determine wage rate differences and implications.


This report deals with expected changes in demand for farm labor and for migrant housing, caused by the termination of U.S. Public Law 78 (the Bracero Program).


This report covers characteristics of migrants in southern Texas, annual migration patterns; and also deals with labor recruitment, employment, and unemployment of migrants.


The Commission monograph presents a discussion of existing rural poverty problems and specific policy recommendations for attacking such problems. Policy recommendations are made in the areas of economic environment, manpower training and utilization, education, medical care, family planning, public assistance programs, housing, regional development, community organization, natural resource problems, adjustments in the primary industries, and proposals for more effective government actions for developing rural potentials.


This bulletin contains information and data on the previous year's hired agricultural work force including employment, earnings, and characteristics of workers, such as color, age, sex, chief activity during the year, migratory status and number of years at same job, as well as employment status and place of residence at the time the survey is taken.
U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS & REPORTS continued:


A report on mechanical handling of fruits to save labor and time. A summary of findings of different research projects which were designed to find ways of improving fruit handling.


This annual "Digest" includes summaries of Federal and State legislation affecting farm and nonfarm labor.


Parts of this interpretive bulletin are out of date as a result of post 1965 legislation; however, most general definitions are still applicable (as of 1968).


A collection of Federal laws are presented which contain provisions for the support of manpower development projects. Information on the various programs of vocational training, occupational training, poverty alleviation, and higher education and professional training, was supplied by the various agencies involved in such programs.


Basic requirements to be considered when providing farm labor housing are outlined as well as possible ways of financing such housing. Federal rural housing programs are outlined. A large part of the monograph is devoted to the listing of agencies involved in rural housing problems.


A review of the year's developments and the present status of employment, unemployment, manpower training and development, and legislation.

The types of research programs, contract research and research grant programs, which are carried on by the Manpower Administration are explained. Areas of research including motivation, search for work, training, matching workers and jobs, affects of a changing economy, estimates of future needs, international manpower research, and manpower research findings application, are explained; and significant findings in these areas are briefly dealt with.


Studies the effect of mechanization in the white potato industry on seasonal hired labor.


This document reviews the manpower requirements, and migration off the farm, rural poverty and health, education, housing, and unemployment and underemployment, which exist today. Programs which are designed to give assistance to rural areas, and are now in operation, are explained and projections are made as to future needs and expected developments.


This report summarizes findings in size and composition changes of the Negro migratory farm labor force in New York State from 1953 to 1959 as well as the composition, employment, and earnings of Puerto Rican seasonal farm workers in 1959.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS:


An outline of present and future opportunities in agriculture with special emphasis on education requirements.


This article summarizes the findings of a study comparing levels of economic development, and well-being of the residents of rural Minnesota.


The author points out changes in management which are required when expanding a farm operation and suggests methods of training employees to assume more responsibilities.


This report contains the context of addresses delivered, and a summary of the proceedings of the Farm Labor Management Workshop.


The author presents a brief history and recent developments in the vocational training field in Michigan. He stresses the need for trained personnel and proposes alternative methods of organizing a vocational training program.


A listing of agricultural labor requirements throughout Michigan.


A review of employment and unemployment, for the month, in Michigan and reasons for fluctuation and change.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS continued:


258. Sturt, Daniel W. Farm Labor in Michigan—Facts and Forecast, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, July 26, 1967, 4.

A statement of existing conditions in Michigan covering numbers of workers, wages, living conditions of workers, and the effect of mechanization on the demand for workers.


An outline of the Michigan minimum wage law of 1964 as it pertains to farm employers.


An outline of the organization and activities of the Michigan State University Rural Manpower Center.

262. Sturt, Daniel W. The Rural Manpower Center of Michigan State University, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, February 10, 1966.

A report of the activities of the Rural Manpower Center since its establishment on September 23, 1965, until February 1966. The reasons for establishment of the Center and an outline of the organization of the Center are the main topics of the report.


Considers the seasonal labor force as a part of the Michigan agricultural picture and outlines what is being done privately and publicly in the area of migrant labor.
UNPUBLISHED PAPERS AND SPEECHES:


Doane presents brief ideas on improved migrant labor housing. (Text of the address can be found in Proceedings of the Farm Labor Management Workshop, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, Ag. Econ. Mimeo, AEC 1965-12, East Lansing, Michigan, December 15, 16, 1964.)


The author reviews, under new and changing conditions, the problems of unionization of farm workers, minimum wage laws for agricultural labor, and seasonal labor needs.


Hathaway considers some of the forces affecting the movement of labor into and out of rural areas, and suggests what might be done to make this market function more efficiently.


Hathaway discusses the economic causes and implications of the rural-urban population shift, and suggests policy alternatives to increase the efficiency and lessen the social and personal disorganization associated with this shift.


A definition of the hired farm work force and an examination of the conditions of those persons who comprise the hired farm work force.


A report of the development of a mechanical tree-pruning device with tables showing comparative costs of conventional pruning methods as compared to the new space basket used in pruning.
UNPUBLISHED PAPERS AND SPEECHES continued:


Hoglund considers mechanization as an alternative to increased farm labor rates.


Hoglund examines the feasibility of hiring labor on dairy farms with projections into the future.


Kramarz discusses employment service methods for procuring long-term and seasonal employees.


Outlines developments in mechanization of apple handling and increased efficiency of labor.


Ideas on improving farm labor management. (Text of the address can be found in Proceedings of the Farm Labor Management Workshop, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, A. Ec. Mimeo 1965-12, East Lansing, Michigan, December 15-16, 1964.)

286. Mehren, George L. Agricultural Labor in Three California Counties, an address delivered to the Berkeley City Commons Club, Berkeley, California, May 5, 1961.

This address is based on findings of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California, in their study of Santa Clara, Yolo, and Riverside Counties, concerning agricultural labor needs, supply, condition of employment, and general trends for the three counties.
UNPUBLISHED PAPERS AND SPEECHES continued:


An outline of trends in agricultural labor wage rates and how this has affected mechanization and further how mechanization will affect labor needs.


A brief summary of development efforts towards a harvesting machine for blueberries.


Federal and State programs for alleviation of the problems of migrant farm labor, such as low wages, inadequate housing, and education, are explained and examined; and continuing problem areas are pointed out.

290. Rathburn, James B. Fringe Benefits For Agricultural Employees, Michigan State University, Rural Manpower Center, East Lansing, Michigan, a paper presented at the Farm Labor Management Workshop, December 16-17, 1965.

This report considers fringe benefits available to agricultural employees in Michigan.

291. Reul, Myrtle R. Migrant Workers in Michigan, an address delivered at the Farm Labor Management Workshop, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1964.

The speech deals with employer-employee relationships and ideas for increased productivity. (Text of the address can be found in Proceedings of the Farm Labor Management Workshop, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, A. Ec. Bulletin, A. Ec. 1964-12, East Lansing, Michigan, December 15-16, 1964.)


Ricks considers the question of mechanizing to reduce labor problems and costs. (Text of the address can be found in Proceedings of the Farm Labor Management Workshop, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, A. Ec. Mimeo, A. Ec. 1965-12, East Lansing, Michigan, December 15-16, 1964.)

The author points out ways to obtain and hold good dairy farm labor, and receive a satisfactory work performance.


Strong presents an outline and summarization of Federal legislation for 1964 and amendments and policy interpretations of older legislation still operative. (Text of the address can be found in Proceedings of the Farm Labor Management Workshop, Michigan State University, Agricultural Economics Department, Rural Manpower Center, A. Ec. Mimeo, A. Ec. 1965-12, East Lansing, Michigan, December 15-16, 1964.)


Stuckman discusses Michigan labor legislation, how it has, and how it will affect Michigan agriculture.

297. Sturt, Daniel W. The Countdown on Farm Labor, a paper presented at the National Extension Workshop on Farm Labor Problems, University of Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, Lincoln, Nebraska, November 1-4, 1966.

The author deals with the problems of farm labor including recruitment, supply, management of, wages, training, and community relations. The author stresses the need for educators and extension personnel to provide the leadership in overcoming these problems.


Sturt considers some of the problems that need to be overcome in the area of employee-employer relationships and employee-community relationships. Stresses modernizing labor management to compete with off-farm management practices.
299. Sturt, Daniel W. Making the Most of Farm Labor, Department of Agricultural Economics, an address delivered at Michigan Farmer's Week, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, February 1, 1966.

An overview of the Michigan farm labor situation and ways of improving labor management.