

Mr. CAREY. To complete that statistic, could we get the total number of persons employed in the 67,000 farms, 300 man-days help? Is that figure available?

Mr. POTTER. We will certainly try.

Mr. THOMPSON. Also, if available, the percentage of the total produce grown on these 2 percent of the farms. Would that be possible?

Mr. POTTER. We will have to check this with the Department of Agriculture, but we will certainly do our best to obtain this information.

Mr. THOMPSON. Fine.

(The information requested follows:)

The best estimates we can derive are that these farms average about 1,600 acres in size and account for about 20 percent of the total value of farm production. They employed 572,000 hired workers in the survey week, May 16-22, 1965.

Mr. POTTER. The same survey shows that 49 percent of the 67,000 farms using 300 man-days of labor were in the South, 30 percent in the West, 13 percent in the Midwest, and 8 percent in the East.

II. FARMWORKERS

Altogether, there are between 3 and 3½ million persons who do some farming work for pay in the course of a year:

Between 600,000 and 700,000 (one-fifth) are considered regular farmworkers—they do 150 or more days of farm-wage work during the year.

The balance (from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000) are seasonal workers and half of this number work fewer than 25 days on farms.

Of this seasonal farmwork force between 400,000 and 450,000 (about one-sixth of all seasonal farmworkers) are migratory, leaving their homes over night to do farm-wage work.

III. PATTERNS OF MIGRATORY LABOR

Migratory workers move in three principal streams:

Workers who have spent the winter and spring picking citrus and vegetables in Florida move north in May, stopping in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware on their way to the potato, tomato, apple and other harvests in New Jersey and New York. A few reach the New England States.

Migratory workers from Texas cultivate sugar beets in the Mountain and Plains States in May and June before moving on to the Great Lakes area to pick cherries, cucumbers, and tomatoes and other crops.

The third stream starts early in the year, going up the west coast in a wide variety of activities.

Most migratory workers travel in crews, some of them as large as 150 to 200 persons; but the number traveling in family groups is growing.

IV. PROGRAMS AND TECHNIQUES FOR RECRUITING FARMWORKERS

A. Year-round workers

Recruiting for the year-round farmwork force for today's highly mechanized and specialized farms requires a different approach from that of recruiting for seasonal peak labor needs. Almost every State reports critical shortages in the skilled categories. Much program em-