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MIGRATORY LABOR LEGISLATION

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HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE UNITED STATES SENATE NINETIETH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION ON MIGRATORY LABOR LEGISLATION

S. 8

A BILL TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, AS AMENDED, SO AS TO MAKE ITS PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO AGRICULTURE

S. 195

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL TO BE KNOWN AS THE "NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON MIGRATORY LABOR"

S. 197

A BILL TO AMEND THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 TO EXTEND THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS THEREOF TO CERTAIN CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 198

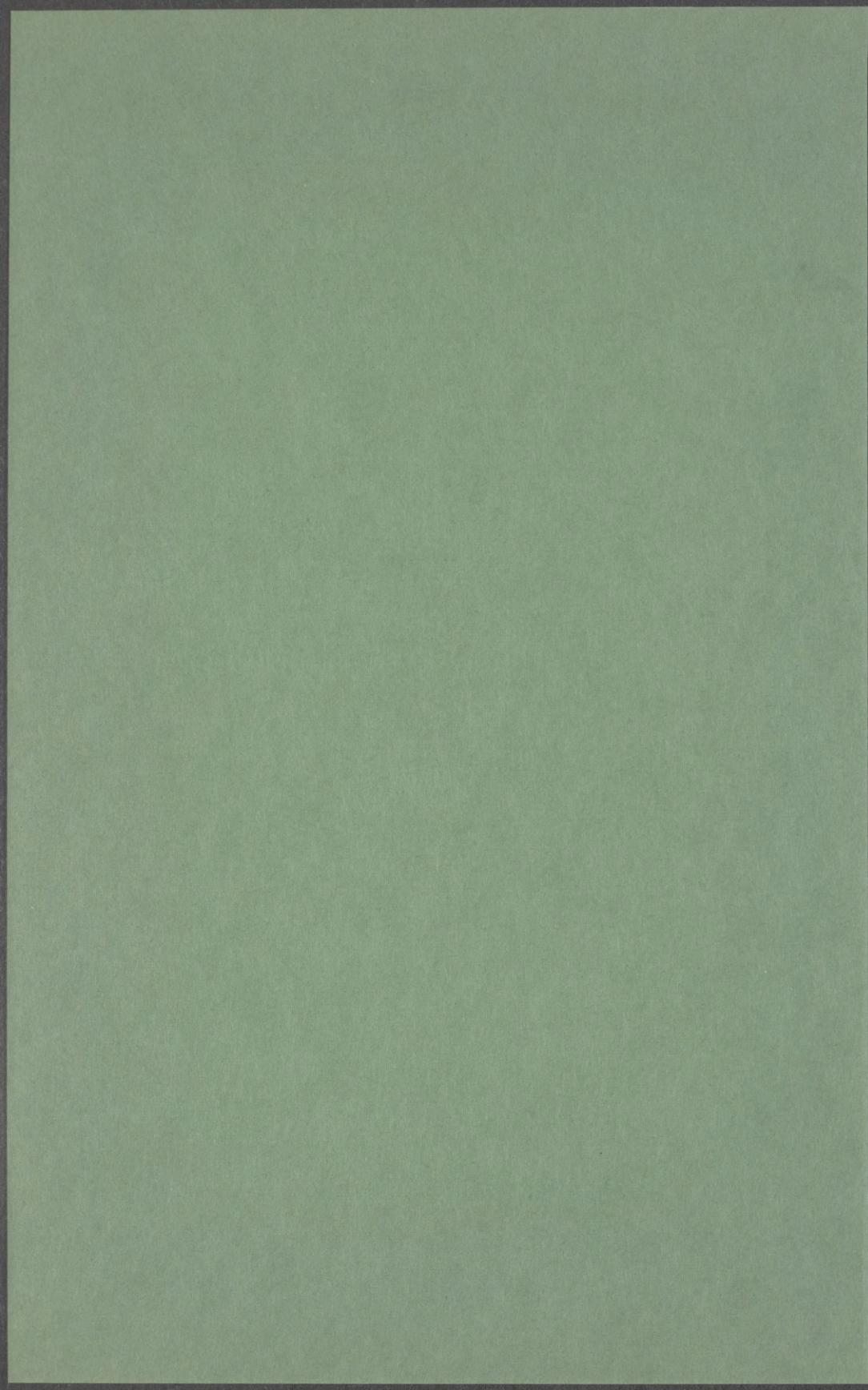
A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT OF JUNE 6, 1933, AS AMENDED, TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF LABOR TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN IMPROVED, VOLUNTARY METHODS OF RECRUITING, TRAINING, TRANSPORTING, AND DISTRIBUTING AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Part 4

Appendix

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare





MIGRATORY LABOR LEGISLATION

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETIETH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
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Part 4

Appendix

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



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Published weekly, except on the last Friday of December, when it is published bi-weekly. The subscription price for the year in advance is \$5.00 in advance, payable in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The subscription price for the year in advance is \$5.00 in advance, payable in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The subscription price for the year in advance is \$5.00 in advance, payable in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents.

APPENDIX

CHANGES IN U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1956 TO 1966, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(By Harvy Sherman, Research Associate in Natural Resources and Conservation, the Library of Congress)

In the past decade (1956-57 to 1965-66) exports of agricultural products by the United States have increased 41.3 percent—from \$4.7 to \$6.7 billion. In the same period, total imports of agricultural products increased 17.2 percent—from \$3.8 to \$4.5 billion.

U.S. gains in foreign sales of farm products in this period were most notable in such categories as animals and animal products, grains and preparations, and oilseeds and preparations, while less spectacular increases were registered in overseas shipments of fruits, unmanufactured tobacco, and vegetables. U.S. cotton exports fell sharply.

Supplementary imports of agricultural products by the United States increased from \$1.5 billion in 1956-57 to \$2.5 billion in 1965-66—a gain of 61.5 percent. Of these imports, which generally compete in some degree with domestic production, the sharpest increases were registered for cattle and meats, fruits and nuts, and dairy products, while more modest increases were shown for fats and oils, unmanufactured tobacco, apparel wool, and hides and skins. Imports of cane sugar increased only minimally, while those of grains and preparations fell by 50 percent.

Imports of complementary agricultural products (mostly tropical products) fell by nearly 13 percent, as the value of imports of coffee, crude rubber, and carpet wools declined. Banana imports increased 144 percent, and more modest gains were shown for cocoa beans, tea, and spices.

Of most concern to U.S. farmers are increases in imports of supplementary agricultural products. Given the diversity and range of the domestic agricultural industry, increases in these imports, and more particularly, changes among and within the various categories of supplemental imports may have and perhaps generally do have adverse effects on some domestic producers.

For this reason, while the increase in supplementary imports in the 10-year period was less than \$1 billion, increases in imports of fruits and vegetables have been of special concern to growers of these products. Generally labor intensive, these crops are considered to be more susceptible to increased labor costs, as compared with major agricultural crops now more fully mechanized, thus having a less critical labor component.

U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE: VALUE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1956-57 TO 1965-66

	1956-57 (thousands)	1965-66 (thousands)	Percentage change 1956-57 to 1965-66
Total U.S. agricultural exports.....	\$4,728,242	\$6,680,940	+41.3
Animals and animal products.....	480,796	779,000	+62.0
Cotton.....	1,115,606	386,000	-65.0
Fruits and preparations.....	230,008	327,000	+42.0
Grains and preparations.....	1,488,310	3,055,000	+105.0
Oilseeds and preparations.....	557,247	1,224,000	+120.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	340,139	395,000	+16.0
Vegetables and preparations.....	132,994	170,000	+28.0
Other.....	483,142	341,000	-30.0
Total U.S. agricultural imports for consumption.....	3,800,306	4,453,841	+17.2
Complementary, total.....	2,269,240	1,981,577	-12.7
Coffee.....	1,397,351	1,172,000	-26.0
Crude rubber.....	343,762	186,000	-46.0
Cocoa beans.....	122,141	134,000	+10.0
Carpet wool.....	104,063	74,000	-29.0
Bananas.....	68,947	168,000	+144.0
Tea.....	53,065	60,000	+13.0
Spices.....	29,069	46,000	+58.0
Supplementary, total.....	1,531,066	2,472,264	+61.5
Cane sugar.....	441,340	454,000	+3.0
Dutiable cattle and meat.....	164,691	643,000	+290.0
Fruits, nuts, and preparations.....	122,840	354,000	+188.0
Fats and oils.....	133,092	183,000	+36.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	84,229	126,000	+50.0
Apparel wool.....	115,820	173,000	+49.0
Hides and skins.....	50,551	81,000	+60.0
Grains and preparations.....	79,494	40,000	-50.0
Dairy products.....	42,155	81,000	+92.0
Other (complementary and supplementary).....	326,751	479,000	+47.0

Source: U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service, U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Countries, fiscal year 1965-66. Supplement to the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, Washington, May 1967, and U.S.D.A., Foreign Agricultural Service, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, Washington, December 1958.

IMPORTS OF FRUITS, NUTS, AND VEGETABLES

Analysis of the exports and imports of 62 items of fruits and nuts reveals that U.S. shipments of these items increased from \$252 to \$347 million—an increase of 41 percent—in the 10-year period under study. At the same time, imports for consumption of these items increased from \$102 to \$174 million—an increase of 71 percent. U.S. exports of fresh fruits more than doubled, rising from \$34.5 to \$74.3 million; imports of fresh fruits (including berries) increased from \$10.6 to \$12.2 million.

Exports and imports of 14 fresh vegetables, 14 vegetable preparations, and white potatoes reveal a sharp increase in imports—from \$31 million in 1956-57 to \$102 million in 1965-66. The largest increases—in fresh vegetables—were shown for tomatoes and cucumbers. Fresh tomato imports rose from 121 million pounds to 341 million pounds in the 10-year period, and cucumber imports nearly doubled. At the same time, U.S. exports of vegetables rose only 11 percent—from \$91 to \$114 million.

Within the fresh-fruit category, one item—strawberries—demonstrates the difficulty that can accrue to a particular segment of the domestic agricultural economy. Imports of strawberries in fiscal 1966 totaled 86,484,000 pounds, valued in excess of \$16 million. Ten years earlier, imports of strawberries were minimal; imports in calendar years 1955 and 1956 were 382,000 and 102,000 pounds, respectively.

Imports of strawberries in fiscal 1966 were from Mexico (85,891,000 pounds) and Canada (593,000 pounds).

Other things being equal, imports in such quantities may be the cause of reduced production in the United States; at the same time such sharp increase in imports may suggest that the domestic production may be operating at a comparative disadvantage.

Acreage of U.S. commercial strawberries in 1966 was 79,100, as compared with 114,710 10 years earlier; acreage in the 1960-64 period averaged 90,710, and strawberry acreage in 1951 had reached a peak of 139,120 acres. Production in 1966 was 469,145,000 pounds, down from 548,036,000 pounds 10 years earlier. Total value in 1966 was \$105 million, compared with \$98 million 10 years earlier.

Imports of fresh tomatoes present another example of the problem which faces the domestic producer of such labor-intensive crops. In 1966 imports of fresh tomatoes totaled 341,124,000 pounds, up from 120,928,000 pounds 10 years earlier. The bulk of these 1966 imports was from Mexico (338,686,000 pounds); Canada supplied 1,579,000 pounds, and 859,000 pounds were from other countries.

U.S. acreage of tomatoes for the fresh market declined from 221,600 in 1956 to 157,240 in 1966. Production, at 20,839 hundredweight in 1966, was almost unchanged from 10 years earlier, suggesting substantial improvement in technology.

Imports of cucumbers in 1966 totaled 71,059,000 pounds, compared with 40,530,000 pounds 10 years earlier. The bulk of these imports in 1966 was from Mexico (46.5 million pounds) and the Bahamas (22.5 million pounds). In spite of these increased imports, domestic acreage of cucumbers increased 13 percent in the 10-year period, and value of domestic production rose from \$18 to \$44 million.

While these examples point to significant increases in imports of some products from Mexico, and although they represent serious problems to some domestic producers, they demonstrate only slight setbacks in an otherwise improving trade position for the U.S. agricultural economy.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN FRUITS, NUTS, AND VEGETABLES: VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1956-57-1965-66 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Imports			Exports		
	1956-57	1965-66	Change (percent)	1956-57	1965-66	Change (percent)
Fresh fruits.....	\$10,595	\$12,235	+15	\$34,532	\$74,264	+115
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	1,382	3,571	+158	70,366	81,414	+16
Melons.....	3,434	9,164	+167	2,305	4,452	+93
Frozen and dried fruit.....	12,567	27,408	+118	42,490	55,494	+31
Canned or otherwise preserved fruits.....	13,149	33,018	+151	48,498	70,419	+45
Fruit juices.....	6,288	7,159	+14	34,597	33,509	-3
Nuts.....	54,208	81,483	+50	19,671	37,650	+91
Total fruits and nuts.....	101,623	174,038	+71	252,459	357,202	+41
Fresh vegetables.....	19,312	71,082	+268	46,045	62,443	+36
Potatoes.....	1,283	3,241	+153	8,690	8,390	-3
Canned and frozen vegetables, vegetable juices, and pickled vegetables.....	10,705	27,675	+159	35,861	42,830	+19
Total vegetables.....	31,300	101,998	+226	90,596	113,663	+11
Total fruits and vegetables.....	132,923	276,036	+108	343,055	470,865	+37

VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1967.

Chairman HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
Labor and Public Welfare Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the hearing on S. 8 before your Subcommittee on July 13th, the question was raised as to the amount of international trade in vegetables.

Attached is a summary as to the trade in fruit and vegetables with Mexico as well as tables showing the export and import of fruits and vegetables between the United States and numerous other countries. If I can be of further help please let me know.

I want to compliment you for your conscientious efforts and your devotion to duty, and to thank you for conducting the hearings well into the afternoon of the 13th in order to hear the testimony of all of the witnesses.

Sincerely,

A. E. MERCKER,
Executive Secretary.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—UNITED STATES IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO

(By the Foreign Agricultural Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division,
Commodity Analysis Branch)

SUMMARY

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1955-66

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	Fruits and preparations (including melons)							Vegetables and preparations			Total fruits and vegetables	
	Fresh			Processed				Total ¹	Fresh	Proc- essed		
	Fruits	Melons	Total	Fruit juices	Citrus oils	Other	Total					
1955....	2,303	2,476	4,779	141	408	3,257	3,806	8,585	6,767	141	6,908	15,493
1956....	1,835	3,327	5,162	186	766	3,327	4,279	9,441	8,600	866	9,466	18,907
1957....	2,994	2,925	5,919	35	1,727	3,144	4,906	10,825	11,454	268	11,722	22,547
1958....	3,483	3,296	6,779	138	1,955	4,052	6,145	12,924	25,559	244	25,803	38,727
1959....	3,712	4,812	8,524	371	847	4,479	5,697	14,221	25,485	334	25,819	40,040
1960....	2,128	6,706	8,834	1,200	906	6,374	8,480	17,314	27,458	534	27,992	45,306
1961....	3,004	5,498	8,502	1,346	1,723	6,763	9,832	18,334	17,666	625	18,291	36,625
1962....	2,957	5,848	8,805	865	2,659	7,361	10,885	19,690	25,820	1,154	26,974	46,664
1963....	6,388	6,056	12,444	1,617	2,933	7,596	12,146	24,590	30,040	751	30,791	55,381
1964....	7,308	8,163	15,471	3,961	1,337	10,152	15,450	30,921	35,711	1,615	36,326	67,247
1965....	6,147	8,958	15,105	744	3,789	12,113	16,646	31,751	40,259	1,054	41,313	73,064
1966 ²	6,568	7,432	14,000	270	4,018	20,443	24,731	38,731	66,775	1,948	68,723	107,454

¹ Excludes dried beans and peas.

² Preliminary.

Source: All data shown in this and following tables compiled from reports of the Bureau of Census.

FRESH FRUIT: U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1965-66

Year	Bananas	Limes	Mangoes	Oranges	Pineapple ¹	Strawberries	Other	Total
Quantity:								
1955	62,290	2,929	619	3,912	51,765	-----	-----	121,515
1956	32,765	3,863	495	5,958	40,337	-----	-----	83,418
1957	75,606	3,014	702	1,454	40,300	-----	63	121,139
1958	42,251	4,338	868	21,442	42,296	4	267	111,466
1959	47,390	3,926	458	25,302	33,288	51	121	110,536
1960	7,960	4,588	512	21,617	42,236	562	14	77,489
1961	18,953	5,864	345	18,766	52,892	579	97	97,496
1962	10,587	4,376	1,076	27,703	67,078	895	1,414	113,129
1963	7,987	4,890	1,165	112,949	71,954	3,412	² 2,483	204,840
1964	11,100	4,094	1,349	110,637	52,406	4,092	³ 8,072	191,750
1965	19,214	3,414	1,039	69,998	44,091	5,791	⁴ 4,964	148,511
1966	14,669	3,410	1,137	47,497	37,592	11,747	⁵ 3,671	119,723
Thousand dollars								
Value:								
1955	1,449	228	93	142	391	-----	-----	2,303
1956	876	288	116	232	322	-----	1	1,835
1957	2,150	228	177	58	376	-----	5	2,994
1958	1,841	308	151	793	376	1	13	3,483
1959	1,945	236	116	1,086	307	8	14	3,712
1960	482	281	116	779	424	43	3	2,128
1961	1,278	312	92	695	497	120	10	3,004
1962	442	281	249	1,046	707	142	90	2,957
1963	260	362	285	3,976	906	421	178	6,388
1964	398	310	255	4,766	682	513	384	7,308
1965	654	268	233	3,317	572	845	258	6,147
1966	508	306	269	2,706	501	2,048	230	6,568

¹ Imports of pineapples in bulk converted at rate of 5 pounds each, crates converted at 70 pounds.

² Includes 977,511 pounds of plantains.

³ Includes 5,247,295 pounds of plantains.

⁴ Includes 3,763,866 pounds of plantains.

⁵ Includes 2,440,212 pounds of plantains.

FRUIT JUICES AND CITRUS OILS: IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1955-66

Year	Fruit juices						Citrus oils					
	Citrus concentrates ¹			Citrus S.S.		Pine-apple	Other	Total	Lime	Other	Total	
	Lemon	Lime	Other	Lime	Other							
Thousand gallons												
Quantity:												
1955	-----	106	64	18	-----	-----	4	188	122	4	126	
1956	-----	65	249	12	11	-----	2	341	210	-----	210	
1957	-----	-----	2	18	11	-----	2	33	421	-----	421	
1958	-----	1	83	39	17	-----	2	142	354	3	257	
1959	-----	2	443	38	29	5	10	527	163	5	168	
1960	-----	31	1,886	23	16	3	10	1,969	177	-----	177	
1961	-----	7	2,005	139	3	-----	16	2,170	368	-----	368	
1962	-----	139	1,112	67	24	-----	65	1,407	543	-----	543	
1963	-----	8	254	1,609	119	31	14	99	2,134	543	543	
1964	-----	3	26	3,968	48	13	987	45	5,090	213	213	
1965	-----	-----	29	265	157	204	557	103	1,315	570	570	
1966 ²	-----	-----	2	33	74	7	61	146	323	587	587	
Thousand dollars												
Value:												
1955	-----	96	22	23	-----	-----	-----	141	397	11	408	
1956	-----	57	89	18	16	-----	6	186	766	-----	766	
1957	-----	-----	1	21	10	-----	3	35	1,727	-----	1,727	
1958	-----	1	69	45	20	-----	3	138	1,948	7	1,955	
1959	-----	3	249	51	30	16	22	371	835	12	847	
1960	-----	14	1,120	34	15	8	9	1,200	906	-----	906	
1961	-----	8	1,199	122	3	-----	14	1,346	1,723	-----	1,723	
1962	-----	118	599	62	22	-----	64	865	2,659	-----	2,659	
1963	-----	13	175	1,072	99	27	51	180	1,617	2,933	2,933	
1964	-----	3	19	3,229	47	12	615	36	3,961	1,337	1,337	
1965	-----	-----	16	104	123	172	249	80	744	3,788	1	3,789
1966 ²	-----	-----	2	44	71	8	32	113	270	4,018	-----	4,018

¹ Quantity in terms of single-strength equivalents.

² Preliminary.

OTHER FRUIT PREPARATIONS: U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1955-66

Year	Canned pineapple	Other pineapple	Frozen strawberries ¹	Pastes and pulp	Other	Total
Thousand pounds						
Quantity:						
1955.....	10,980	840	11,662	22	857	24,361
1956.....	11,258	940	11,250	100	1,616	25,164
1957.....	9,030	1,712	13,709	393	3,572	28,416
1958.....	15,829	2,100	14,367	767	620	33,683
1959.....	10,472	4,703	14,064	2,795	3,740	35,774
1960.....	17,137	1,834	25,017	4,709	1,228	49,925
1961.....	17,146	1,082	29,817	4,763	123	52,931
1962.....	17,277	573	32,281	4,757	262	55,150
1963.....	18,849	1,900	34,550	6,859	294	62,452
1964.....	20,715	5,611	39,720	7,276	539	73,861
1965.....	19,453	6,791	51,796	7,505	402	85,947
1966 ²	27,035	3,766	82,825	7,925	350	121,901
Thousand dollars						
Value:						
1955.....	1,359	97	1,650	3	148	3,257
1956.....	1,373	117	1,579	9	249	3,327
1957.....	1,070	208	1,416	38	412	3,144
1958.....	1,910	252	1,719	88	83	4,052
1959.....	1,219	566	1,747	321	626	4,479
1960.....	1,248	238	3,233	557	1,098	6,374
1961.....	2,369	151	3,715	498	30	6,763
1962.....	2,459	81	4,121	638	61	7,361
1963.....	2,124	287	4,374	734	77	7,596
1964.....	2,509	1,043	5,679	847	74	10,152
1965.....	2,580	740	7,805	939	49	12,113
1966 ²	3,545	441	15,265	1,158	34	20,443

¹ Prior to September 1963, classified as "berries, frozen, NES." However, this category is believed to have consisted almost entirely of frozen strawberries.

² Preliminary.

MELONS: U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1956-66

Year	Cantaloupes	Watermelons	Other	Total
Thousand pounds				
Quantity:				
1956.....	36,881	17,367	2,058	56,306
1957.....	51,898	36,785	5,126	93,899
1958.....	49,747	24,407	1,932	76,086
1959.....	43,857	43,160	1,071	88,088
1960.....	56,222	57,747	1,931	115,900
1961.....	79,280	71,656	9,387	160,323
1962.....	79,551	45,064	9,504	134,119
1963.....	97,796	49,525	6,341	153,662
1964.....	110,427	62,793	4,418	177,638
1965.....	130,062	56,923	3,580	190,565
1966.....	146,532	71,411	4,862	222,805
1966 ¹	136,507	61,459	4,341	202,307
Thousand dollars				
Value:				
1956.....	2,024	336	116	2,476
1957.....	2,620	527	180	3,327
1958.....	2,301	544	80	2,925
1959.....	2,161	1,089	46	3,296
1960.....	2,858	1,830	124	4,812
1961.....	4,023	2,205	478	6,706
1962.....	3,964	1,161	373	5,498
1963.....	4,460	1,173	215	5,848
1964.....	4,858	1,055	143	6,056
1965.....	6,686	1,322	145	8,163
1966.....	7,413	1,323	222	8,958
1966 ¹	5,895	1,349	188	7,432

¹ Preliminary.

FRESH VEGETABLES—U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1965-66

Year	Beans, green	Cucumbers	Egg-plant	Garlic	Onions	Peas	Peppers	Squash	Tomatoes	Other	Total
Thousand pounds											
Quantity:											
1955	1,715	516	32	8,175	11,030	4,442	4,302	158	66,418	150	96,938
1956	3,543	827	42	6,410	16,778	5,971	5,932	41	69,005	41	108,590
1957	6,561	2,205	601	7,714	15,144	4,851	9,314	468	100,430	1,468	148,756
1958	6,841	3,022	1,401	12,272	31,413	6,114	15,213	884	226,241	1,788	305,189
1959	8,642	6,606	1,989	8,187	12,737	3,808	19,708	1,588	240,355	2,151	305,771
1960	6,747	8,743	1,799	12,544	17,217	4,905	22,183	850	251,822	1,788	328,598
1961	9,386	10,392	1,899	6,976	29,708	94	12,854	1,075	156,070	1,887	230,341
1962	6,376	15,835	2,136	9,059	42,212	4,137	17,282	1,256	233,216	2,846	334,355
1963	8,506	21,378	2,671	6,853	35,321	5,298	16,244	1,823	239,965	3,683	341,742
1964	7,523	17,226	3,388	6,690	31,964	5,102	13,078	2,564	246,122	4,583	338,240
1965	8,255	39,370	4,426	6,968	39,312	4,702	17,672	5,525	265,459	6,089	397,778
1966 ¹	6,112	48,076	5,686	6,248	50,530	5,767	24,591	5,057	358,743	9,447	520,257
Thousand dollars											
Value:											
1955	169	30	3	633	727	331	446	14	4,403	11	6,767
1956	347	98	4	510	1,016	448	616	3	5,555	3	8,600
1957	711	244	56	776	908	348	957	38	7,355	61	11,454
1958	744	309	145	1,371	1,737	443	1,681	81	18,952	96	25,559
1959	948	596	227	1,066	1,104	273	2,089	126	18,927	129	25,485
1960	751	735	197	1,383	1,035	375	2,311	61	20,476	134	27,458
1961	1,100	671	187	746	1,409	345	1,304	83	11,623	198	17,696
1962	713	922	198	1,404	2,753	302	1,825	99	17,364	240	25,820
1963	1,266	1,494	182	1,272	1,906	465	2,205	172	20,705	372	30,040
1964	1,128	1,324	307	865	1,705	433	1,951	317	27,355	325	35,711
1965	1,019	2,843	388	962	2,158	642	2,024	414	29,425	384	40,259
1966 ¹	951	3,638	481	912	3,097	783	3,702	546	52,015	650	66,775

¹ Preliminary.

VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS: U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) FROM MEXICO, ANNUALLY, 1955-66

Year	Canned tomatoes	canned tomato paste and sauce	Dehydrated garlic	Dehydrated onions	Pickled vegetables NES ¹	Other	Total
Thousand pounds							
Quantity:							
1955	4	81	-----	-----	584	271	940
1956	291	2,731	-----	-----	948	2,661	6,631
1957	1	-----	-----	-----	1,318	799	2,098
1958	2	-----	-----	-----	1,067	412	1,481
1959	8	10	159	-----	1,317	347	1,841
1960	33	320	412	61	1,505	490	2,821
1961	28	3,675	84	-----	1,658	279	5,724
1962	5,984	5,022	315	235	1,670	168	13,394
1963	54	6	44	1,160	2,611	443	4,318
1964	40	160	29	50	4,291	226	4,796
1965	1	1,899	21	23	10,741	600	13,285
1966 ²	1	7,080	22	-----	6,865	1,759	15,727
Thousands dollars							
Value:							
1955	(3)	7	-----	-----	96	38	141
1956	8	364	-----	-----	154	340	866
1957	(3)	-----	-----	-----	170	98	268
1958	(3)	-----	-----	-----	168	76	244
1959	1	1	59	-----	201	72	334
1960	3	17	181	12	235	86	534
1961	2	315	9	-----	249	50	625
1962	277	416	72	72	264	53	1,154
1963	3	1	16	290	375	66	751
1964	3	17	7	19	502	67	615
1965	-----	180	8	1	675	190	1,054
1966 ²	-----	966	1	-----	701	280	1,948

¹ Assumed to be mostly chili peppers and, in recent years, cucumbers.² Preliminary.³ Negligible.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS

(By the Foreign Agricultural Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Commodity Analysis Branch)

SUMMARY

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS VALUE OF U. S. EXPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Fresh			Canned	Dried	Frozen	Juices	Citrus oils	Melons	Miscellaneous	Grand total
	Citrus	Non citrus	Total								
1955----	49.3	30.7	80.0	36.3	32.6	0.9	27.8	1.7	2.3	2.4	184.0
1956----	72.9	36.2	109.1	48.1	42.9	2.4	36.5	2.1	2.2	3.0	246.3
1957----	63.6	41.5	105.1	47.1	36.0	1.9	39.0	2.7	2.6	3.5	237.9
1958----	56.4	45.4	101.8	57.0	41.6	2.5	47.1	3.7	2.3	3.5	259.5
1959----	57.4	45.6	103.0	52.7	33.1	2.1	43.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	243.7
1960----	53.5	47.7	101.2	55.8	42.9	2.1	41.1	3.5	3.0	2.6	252.2
1961----	63.5	50.2	113.7	61.3	41.7	2.1	45.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	275.5
1962----	57.7	50.3	108.0	78.7	47.9	2.3	42.3	4.2	3.0	3.4	289.8
1963----	65.5	47.4	112.9	69.2	43.5	2.7	41.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	280.2
1964----	65.6	56.3	121.9	69.9	43.1	1.8	34.6	5.5	3.5	3.8	284.1
1965----	73.4	67.6	141.0	76.9	51.8	2.8	33.0	3.9	4.3	3.4	317.1
1966----	81.0	69.8	150.8	69.5	49.5	2.6	33.8	4.7	4.9	4.1	319.9

FRESH FRUITS: VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Fresh citrus fruits					Fresh noncitrus fruits					
	Oranges ¹	Lemons ²	Grapefruit	Other	Total	Grapes	Apples	Pears	Other	Total	
1955-----		35.0	8.5	5.8	-----	49.3	11.7	8.7	3.6	6.7	30.7
1956-----		54.4	10.5	8.0	-----	72.9	13.7	8.1	4.5	9.9	36.2
1957-----		44.6	10.9	8.1	-----	63.6	14.6	11.0	7.1	8.8	41.5
1958-----		32.3	16.4	7.7	-----	56.4	15.4	16.0	4.7	9.3	45.4
1959-----		39.6	9.2	8.6	-----	57.4	16.4	11.2	7.2	10.8	45.6
1960-----		34.5	11.1	7.9	-----	53.5	17.0	14.1	5.1	11.5	47.7
1961-----		38.9	14.1	10.5	-----	63.5	16.6	15.7	6.5	11.4	50.2
1962-----		36.7	10.4	10.6	-----	57.7	17.6	15.7	6.1	10.9	50.3
1963-----		35.4	19.5	10.6	-----	65.5	18.3	13.7	4.0	11.4	47.4
1964-----		37.5	16.8	11.3	-----	65.6	19.1	19.1	5.3	12.8	56.3
1965-----		43.4	18.4	11.4	0.2	73.4	22.7	22.5	6.4	16.0	67.6
1966-----		47.0	20.6	13.2	.2	81.0	25.2	23.3	6.1	15.2	69.8

¹ Including tangerines.² Including limes.

PROCESSED FRUITS: VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES.

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Canned fruits					Processed fruit juices ¹				
	Peaches	Fruit cocktail ²	Pineapple	Other	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Pineapple	Other	Total
1955----	7.1	9.7	9.5	10.0	36.3	13.3	2.7	1.5	10.3	27.8
1956----	13.3	10.8	14.7	9.3	48.1	19.5	3.6	2.1	11.3	36.5
1957----	12.2	11.0	14.6	9.3	47.1	20.8	4.0	2.0	12.2	39.0
1958----	17.0	14.5	15.1	10.4	57.0	26.8	4.0	3.0	13.3	47.1
1959----	16.2	13.2	13.9	9.4	52.7	22.8	4.5	2.5	13.7	43.5
1960----	20.6	14.6	11.6	9.0	55.8	23.5	3.5	2.3	11.8	41.1
1961----	23.8	17.6	10.6	9.3	61.3	25.9	4.5	2.7	12.4	45.5
1962----	32.3	20.3	17.3	8.8	78.7	24.0	4.9	2.8	10.6	42.3
1963----	25.2	22.9	12.8	8.3	69.2	22.6	5.1	3.2	10.1	41.0
1964----	23.4	22.0	16.6	7.9	69.9	18.8	3.5	2.8	9.5	34.6
1965----	26.2	23.0	15.5	12.2	76.9	17.9	4.3	3.1	7.7	33.0
1966----	21.9	24.4	14.7	8.5	69.5	18.4	3.8	3.1	8.5	33.8

¹ Includes canned single-strength juices and frozen and hot-pack concentrated juices. Does not include tomato juice. Latter item included with tomato products under canned vegetables.² Including canned fruits for salad and mixed fruits.

DRIED FRUITS AND TREE NUTS: VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Dried fruits					Tree nuts				
	Prunes	Raisins ¹	Mixed fruits	Other	Total	Almonds	Pecans	Walnuts	Other	Total
1955	14.3	12.6	1.4	4.3	32.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	2.1	6.0
1956	18.7	17.8	2.0	4.4	42.9	15.3	.9	1.4	2.8	20.4
1957	14.6	13.2	1.4	6.8	36.0	5.2	.9	1.4	1.9	9.4
1958	21.5	11.9	2.2	6.0	41.6	1.3	1.0	3.0	2.0	7.3
1959	15.1	11.8	1.8	4.4	33.1	5.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	10.1
1960	20.5	15.6	2.2	4.6	42.9	10.0	1.4	1.1	2.6	15.1
1961	17.3	17.4	1.9	5.1	41.7	2.3	1.5	.8	2.3	6.9
1962	20.1	19.2	2.7	5.9	47.9	8.2	1.4	.9	2.5	13.0
1963	17.4	19.3	2.2	4.6	43.5	12.0	1.6	1.1	2.7	17.4
1964	17.3	19.0	1.8	5.0	43.1	11.7	2.1	1.2	3.0	18.0
1965	22.9	20.8	2.3	5.8	51.8	14.8	2.0	2.9	3.3	23.0
1966	19.7	21.9	2.0	5.9	49.5	14.2	2.1	2.9	3.8	23.0

¹ Including currants.

SUMMARY

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS—VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Other	Grand total
1955	43.2	22.7	3.1	18.3	87.3
1956	51.3	28.2	5.0	19.1	103.6
1957	45.9	31.8	3.2	21.4	102.3
1958	46.4	28.8	3.7	20.0	98.9
1959	45.9	25.1	4.1	21.5	96.6
1960	46.5	28.3	5.3	21.5	101.6
1961	44.2	25.4	5.6	23.4	98.6
1962	50.8	28.9	3.8	26.9	110.4
1963	53.1	33.2	6.9	24.7	117.9
1964	49.5	33.9	3.9	27.2	114.5
1965	53.6	33.3	3.5	24.1	114.5
1966	64.8	29.3	4.2	28.3	126.6

FRESH AND CANNED VEGETABLES—VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Fresh vegetables					Canned vegetables				
	Tomatoes	Lettuce	Potatoes ¹	Other	Total	Asparagus	Tomato products ²	Peas	Other	Total
1955	6.4	5.6	10.0	21.2	43.2	5.4	8.9	1.4	7.0	22.7
1956	9.1	5.9	11.7	24.6	51.3	6.2	11.2	1.5	9.3	28.2
1957	8.1	5.6	7.2	25.0	45.9	6.8	14.5	1.6	8.9	31.8
1958	7.8	6.1	7.2	25.3	46.4	9.3	9.1	1.6	8.8	28.8
1959	6.9	6.5	8.4	24.1	45.9	5.8	8.6	1.3	9.4	25.1
1960	6.8	6.4	9.9	23.4	46.5	9.8	7.5	1.0	10.0	28.3
1961	8.5	6.1	5.3	24.3	44.2	10.3	6.2	1.0	7.9	25.4
1962	8.1	7.9	6.5	28.3	50.8	14.1	5.0	.8	9.0	28.9
1963	9.0	7.6	7.2	29.3	53.1	15.1	6.4	1.0	10.7	33.2
1964	10.2	8.3	6.0	25.0	49.5	15.6	7.4	.9	10.0	33.9
1965	9.7	9.7	6.8	27.4	53.6	12.5	8.3	1.0	11.5	33.3
1966	10.5	11.9	8.6	33.8	64.8	9.2	6.4	1.1	12.6	29.3

¹ White potatoes only.² Includes canned tomatoes, juice, paste, and puree and sauce for cooking purposes.

FRESH FRUITS—U.S. EXPORTS, BEGINNING OF SEASON¹ THROUGH MAY 1967, WITH COMPARISONS

[Cumulative totals only]

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ²	Other	Total		
Fresh apples (thousand bushels, 46 pounds):							
1966-67.....	622	1,079	83	1,015	2,177	1,186	3,985
1965-66.....	942	1,627	598	1,520	3,745	1,229	5,916
1965-66 (final).....	1,020	1,655	617	1,532	3,804	1,269	6,093
Fresh pears, (thousand bushes, 50 pounds):							
1966-67.....	493	74	38	380	492	359	1,344
1965-66.....	449	111	152	483	746	191	1,386
1965-66 (final).....	457	111	152	483	746	193	1,396
Fresh grapes, (short tons):							
1966-67 (final).....	95,282	4,893	1,433	3,962	10,288	20,260	125,830
1965-66 (final).....	107,943	2,771	643	2,381	5,795	17,803	131,541
Fresh oranges and tangerines (thousand boxes ³):							
1966-67.....	3,070	94	565	501	1,160	655	4,885
1965-66.....	2,670	70	583	289	942	856	4,468
1965-66 (final).....	3,619	72	1,380	408	1,860	1,376	6,855
Fresh grapefruit (thousand boxes ³):							
1966-67.....	2,207	25	470	86	581	32	2,820
1965-66.....	1,536	15	452	97	564	31	2,131
1965-66 (final).....	1,807	18	622	117	757	48	2,612
Fresh lemons and limes (thousand boxes ³):							
1966-67.....	247	34	762	156	952	558	1,757
1965-66.....	243	45	770	154	969	495	1,707
1965-66 (final).....	441	66	1,486	359	1,911	909	3,261

¹ Beginning of season: July 1, apples and pears; June 1, grapes; Nov. 1, oranges and lemons; and Sept. 1, grapefruit.² Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy.³ Oranges, 84-pound box; grapefruit, 78-pound box; and lemons, 76-pound box.DRIED FRUITS AND TREE NUTS: U.S. EXPORTS, BEGINNING-OF-SEASON¹ THROUGH MAY 1967, WITH COMPARISONS

[Cumulative totals only in short tons]

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ²	Other	Total		
Dried apricots:							
1966-67.....	162	5	347	460	812	266	1,240
1965-66.....	52	2	413	617	1,032	388	1,472
1965-66 (final).....	67	2	442	646	1,090	393	1,550
Dried prunes:							
1966-67.....	4,008	5,340	11,312	9,540	26,192	4,225	34,425
1965-66.....	4,982	6,865	21,030	13,334	41,229	5,452	51,663
1965-66 (final).....	5,814	9,229	25,641	16,029	50,899	7,037	63,750
Raisins:							
1966-67.....	6,260	6,561	3,838	10,876	21,275	22,461	49,996
1965-66.....	5,318	6,971	4,285	14,788	26,044	22,147	53,509
1965-66 (final).....	6,662	9,591	5,115	19,382	34,088	29,841	70,591
Unshelled almonds:							
1966-67.....	394	1	27	9	37	911	1,342
1965-66.....	248	10	-----	8	18	372	638
1965-66 (final).....	253	10	-----	8	18	383	654
Shelled almonds:							
1966-67.....	609	1,001	882	2,416	4,299	3,156	8,064
1965-66.....	645	1,275	1,993	3,551	6,819	2,464	9,928
1965-66 (final).....	676	1,551	2,217	3,741	7,509	2,794	10,979
Unshelled walnuts:							
1966-67.....	778	64	530	337	931	721	2,430
1965-66.....	767	52	566	376	994	1,091	2,852
1965-66 (final).....	1,045	226	849	624	1,699	1,175	3,919

¹ Beginning of season: July 1, dried apricots; Sept. 1, dried prunes and raisins; Aug. 1, almonds; and Oct. 1, walnuts.² Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—U.S. EXPORTS, BEGINNING OF SEASON¹ THROUGH MAY 1967,
WITH COMPARISONS

[Cumulative totals only]

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ²	Other	Total		
Thousand cases, equivalent 24/2½'s ³							
Canned apricots:							
1966-67 (final).....	24	9	49	36	94	17	135
1965-66 (final).....	75	8	97	37	142	18	235
Canned cherries:							
1966-67.....	8	11	18	5	34	39	81
1965-66.....	15	39	641	6	686	36	737
1965-66 (final).....	15	39	646	7	692	38	745
Canned fruit cocktail:							
1966-67 (final).....	818	843	1,040	526	2,409	281	3,508
1965-66 (final).....	753	541	943	422	1,906	215	2,874
Canned peaches:							
1966-67 (final).....	852	84	2,860	1,068	4,012	203	5,067
1965-66 (final).....	732	74	2,863	771	3,708	157	4,597
Canned pears:							
1966-67 (final).....	83	1	11	18	30	51	164
1965-66 (final).....	77	2	8	16	26	30	133
Canned pineapple:							
1966-67 (final).....	190	166	1,164	410	1,740	111	2,041
1965-66 (final).....	244	95	1,367	480	1,942	72	2,258
Thousand cases, equivalent 24/2's ³							
Grapefruit sections:							
1966-67.....	25	14	4	6	24	5	54
1965-66.....	43	23	3	5	31	7	81
1965-66 (final).....	65	33	5	12	50	13	128
Canned asparagus:							
1967-68.....	1	4	28	24	56	10	67
1966-67.....	2	10	50	36	96	11	109
1966-67 (final).....	10	82	586	258	926	118	1,054

¹ Beginning of season: Nov. 1, canned grapefruit; July 1, canned cherries; June 1, other canned fruits; Apr. 1, canned asparagus.

² Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy.

³ Canned grapefruit sections and asparagus, 30-pound cases; all other items, 45-pound cases.

PROCESSED FRUIT JUICES: U.S. EXPORTS, BEGINNING OF SEASON¹ THROUGH MAY 1967, WITH COMPARISONS
[Cumulative totals only]

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe			Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ²	Other		
Thousand cases, equivalent 24/2's						
Single-strength juices:						
Orange:						
1966-67.....	1,038	42	290	197	529	1,691
1965-66.....	953	2	42	50	94	1,131
1965-66 (final).....	1,528	3	70	102	175	1,844
Grapefruit:						
1966-67.....	329	44	315	189	548	911
1965-66.....	345	3	103	25	131	522
1965-66 (final).....	596	9	196	44	249	915
Pineapple:						
1966-67 (final).....	673	92	177	64	333	1,318
1965-66 (final).....	613	85	159	81	325	1,227
Thousand gallons						
Concentrated juices:						
Hot-pack orange:						
1966-67.....	88		238	123	361	593
1965-66.....	74		270	76	346	583
1965-66 (final).....	144		336	110	446	842
Hot-pack grapefruit:						
1966-67.....	5	1	17	74	92	102
1965-66.....	20	2	22	66	90	114
1965-66 (final).....	24	2	40	82	124	165
Hot-pack pineapple:						
1966-67 (final).....	36	18	90	33	141	212
1965-66 (final).....	42	31	53	20	104	224
Frozen orange:						
1966-67.....	1,762	200	320	133	653	2,509
1965-66.....	1,387	219	228	64	511	1,980
1965-66 (final).....	2,264	246	292	115	653	3,060
Frozen grapefruit:						
1966-67.....	91	3	9	3	15	131
1965-66.....	128		5	1	6	167
1965-66 (final).....	183	(³)	<	3	9	251

¹ "Beginning of season": Nov. 1, citrus juices and June 1, pineapple juice.

² Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy.

³ Negligible.

MISCELLANEOUS: U.S. EXPORTS, BEGINNING OF SEASON¹ THROUGH MAY 1967, WITH COMPARISONS

[Cumulative totals only. In thousands of pounds]

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe			Other	Total	
		United Kingdom	Common Market ²	Other			
Orange oil:							
1966-67.....	108	318	1,113	552	1,983	748	2,839
1965-66.....	115	219	1,152	410	1,781	843	2,739
1965-66 (final).....	152	386	1,832	682	2,900	1,400	4,452
Lemon oil:							
1966-67.....	22	138	54	24	216	101	339
1965-66.....	70	59	51	5	115	73	258
1965-66 (final).....	82	63	113	15	191	134	407
Hops:							
1966-67.....	2,074	113	6,301	2,406	8,820	10,037	20,931
1965-66.....	2,004	219	4,895	3,628	8,742	11,050	21,796
1965-66 (final).....	2,019	220	5,054	3,837	9,111	12,683	23,813
Potato flakes and granules:							
1967.....	65	816	94	2,194	3,104	69	3,238
1966.....	381	921	421	3,507	4,849	27	5,257
1966 (final).....	632	1,603	774	5,774	8,151	704	9,487
Other dehydrated potatoes: ³							
1967.....	45	353	92	2,137	2,582	72	2,699
1966.....	75	414	60	813	1,287	156	1,518
1966 (final).....	129	1,402	177	2,330	3,909	282	4,320
Dehydrated vegetables: ⁴							
1967.....	1,355	537	670	810	2,017	587	3,959
1966.....	899	673	792	1,029	2,494	553	3,946
1966 (final).....	2,544	1,539	1,879	2,654	6,072	1,406	10,022

¹ Beginning of season: Nov. 1, citrus oils; Sept. 1, hops; Jan. 1, potato flakes and granules, other dehydrated potatoes and dehydrated vegetables.

² Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy.

³ Excludes sweet potatoes.

⁴ Excludes potatoes and leguminous vegetables.

Source: Monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census.

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SELECTED ITEMS, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, JANUARY THROUGH MAY 1967 AND 1966¹

[Cumulative totals only]

Commodity	Country	Unit	January through May		Final, 1966
			1967	1966	
FRUITS					
Apples, fresh.....	Total.....	Thousand pounds.....	32,663	6,703	31,715
	Canada.....	do.....	32,109	5,581	28,151
	New Zealand.....	do.....	419	711	2,758
Bananas.....	Total.....	Million pounds.....	1,614	1,521	3,717
Cherries:					
Candied, etc.....	do.....	Thousand pounds.....	2,188	1,721	7,210
	France.....	do.....	1,973	1,635	6,954
Brined, without pits.....	Total.....	do.....	1,053	200	1,007
	Italy.....	do.....	760	134	839
	Spain.....	do.....	293	66	168
Dates:					
With pits.....	Total.....	do.....	2,191	-----	7,401
	Iraq.....	do.....	2,191	-----	6,408
	Iran.....	do.....	-----	-----	990
Without pits.....	Total.....	do.....	7,934	2,645	11,071
	Iraq.....	do.....	5,457	1,444	4,683
	Iran.....	do.....	2,410	1,201	6,336
Fig paste.....	Total.....	do.....	7,307	11,601	16,252
	Turkey.....	do.....	2,244	1,968	1,978
	Portugal.....	do.....	3,073	6,343	8,998
	Spain.....	do.....	1,875	2,799	4,580
	Greece.....	do.....	-----	491	696
Grapes (excluding hothouse).....	Total.....	Thousand cubic feet.....	609	849	1,301
	Canada.....	do.....	3	-----	398
	Chile.....	do.....	482	579	600
	South Africa.....	do.....	120	262	265
Oranges:					
Fresh.....	Total.....	Thousand pounds.....	9,036	31,958	58,959
	Mexico.....	do.....	8,287	21,245	47,497
	Israel.....	do.....	433	10,383	10,393
Canned (mandarin).....	Total.....	do.....	25,577	25,575	69,631
	Japan.....	do.....	20,377	22,367	62,869
	Taiwan.....	do.....	5,108	3,191	6,712

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SELECTED ITEMS, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,
 JANUARY THROUGH MAY 1967 AND 1966—Continued

[Cumulative totals only]

Commodity	Country	Unit	January through May		Final, 1966
			1967	1966	
FRUIT—Continued					
Pears, fresh	Total	do	9,353	5,364	10,743
	Argentina	do	5,838	2,603	3,886
	Canada	do	719	—	4,002
	Chile	do	1,546	1,923	1,923
	South Africa	do	1,179	838	932
Pineapple:					
Fresh:					
In bulk	Mexico	Thousands	3,689	5,539	7,485
In crates	Total	Crates	—	7,381	8,011
	Mexico	do	—	1,780	2,410
In packages other than crates	Ecuador	do	—	5,394	5,394
	Total	Packages	700	8,247	14,995
Canned	Honduras	do	137	2,412	4,099
	Ecuador	do	—	4,978	4,978
	Bahamas	do	—	724	5,650
	Mexico	do	563	—	—
	Total	Thousand pounds	75,051	58,654	168,886
Strawberries:	Philippines	do	22,784	13,075	32,963
	Mexico	do	9,001	10,087	27,075
	Taiwan	do	30,822	24,270	78,170
	Malaysia	do	10,954	9,703	27,707
	South Africa	do	894	1,056	2,389
Fresh	Total	do	14,779	7,819	13,135
Frozen	Mexico	do	14,765	7,776	11,747
	Canada	do	—	—	1,128
Total	Total	do	42,861	59,606	85,707
	Mexico	do	41,546	58,111	82,826
TREE NUTS					
Filberts, shelled	Total	do	1,012	2,151	4,938
Walnuts, shelled	Turkey	do	919	2,099	4,594
	Total	do	2,008	745	1,197
Total	Turkey	do	303	337	514
	India	do	1,428	280	447
	Iran	do	29	64	150
	Italy	do	12	55	72
	France	do	191	8	11
VEGETABLES					
Carrots, fresh	Total	do	16,968	7,440	46,636
	Canada	do	16,189	3,298	42,320
Cucumbers, fresh	Mexico	do	799	4,054	4,170
	Total	do	80,724	63,998	71,351
Garlic	Mexico	do	54,638	42,101	48,076
	Bahamas	do	15,061	20,112	20,904
Total	Total	do	10,106	7,642	15,095
	Mexico	do	6,780	4,757	6,248
	Italy	do	29	1,186	4,792
	Taiwan	do	8	—	293
	Argentina	do	1,622	1,023	1,023
Mushrooms:	Spain	do	—	37	1,863
	Total	do	7,717	5,491	14,005
Canned	Taiwan	do	7,190	5,064	12,772
	France	do	262	267	690
Dried	Japan	do	171	87	325
	Total	do	544	338	712
Onions (excluding sets)	Japan	do	118	103	307
	France	do	—	(2)	1
Total	Chile	do	372	205	283
	Total	do	40,486	42,963	60,470
Peppers, fresh	Mexico	do	32,993	38,287	50,530
	Chile	do	6,739	3,990	4,067
Potatoes:	Italy	do	—	241	4,830
	Total	do	25,115	22,523	26,396
White, certified seed	Mexico	do	23,818	21,095	24,591
	Dominican Republic	do	1,173	1,264	1,635
White, table	Total	do	85,447	35,311	99,003
	Canada	do	85,047	35,311	99,003
Tomatoes:	Canada	do	60,204	22,304	82,544
	Total	do	60,204	22,043	82,287
Fresh	Total	do	321,438	312,864	360,604
	Mexico	do	320,005	312,075	358,743
Canned	Total	do	42,548	37,872	103,340
	Italy	do	34,963	33,228	93,363
Total	Mexico	do	—	1	1
	Spain	do	5,667	3,560	7,794

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SELECTED ITEMS, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,
JANUARY THROUGH MAY 1967 AND 1966—Continued

JANUARY [Cumulative totals only]

Commodity	Country	Unit	January through May		Final, 1966
			1967	1966	
VEGETABLES—Continued					
Tomato paste and sauce.....	Total.....	do.....	43,685	17,552	50,038
	Italy.....	do.....	7,625	4,173	15,625
	Portugal.....	do.....	18,771	7,051	21,084
	Mexico.....	do.....	2,742	4,464	7,080
	Spain.....	do.....	2,965	647	1,747
	South Africa.....	do.....	1,718	792	2,007
FRUIT JUICES ³					
Lemon juice, concentrated.....	Total.....	Thousand gallons.....			
	Italy.....	do.....			
Orange juice, concentrated.....	Total.....	do.....	57	56	2,470
	Mexico.....	do.....			23
	Brazil.....	do.....		37	2,275
	British Honduras.....	do.....			133
	Jamaica.....	do.....		19	19
Pineapple juice:					
Not concentrated.....	Philippines.....	do.....	1,991	816	2,006
Concentrated.....	Total.....	do.....	2,624	3,234	6,774
	Philippines.....	do.....	2,624	3,158	6,686
	Mexico.....	do.....	(²)	48	61
WINE, BRANDY, AND HOPS					
Table wine:					
1 gallon or less.....	Total.....	do.....	4,177	4,291	10,227
	France.....	do.....	1,638	1,661	4,039
	Italy.....	do.....	1,047	1,069	2,585
	West Germany.....	do.....	504	594	1,399
Over 1 gallon.....	Total.....	Gallons.....	443	80	611
	France.....	do.....	443		371
	Italy.....	do.....		80	80
	West Germany.....	do.....			160
Brandy:					
1 gallon or less.....	Total.....	Thousand proof gallons.....	540	464	1,215
	France.....	do.....	443	393	1,032
Over 1 gallon.....	Total.....	do.....	360	353	820
	France.....	do.....	213	182	416
Hops, valued 50 cents or more per pound.....	Total.....	Thousand pounds.....	4,255	2,811	6,787
	Yugoslavia.....	do.....	1,579	810	1,372
	West Germany.....	do.....	2,145	1,354	4,148

¹ Detail not necessarily additive to total because only the leading countries of origin are shown.

² Negligible.

³ All juices reported in single-strength equivalent.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES

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ington, D.C.)

I. FOREIGN FARMWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES

Although there are many resident aliens employed on farms in the United States, the problem of the foreign agricultural worker is usually discussed and defined as the migrant contract worker entering from abroad for temporary, generally seasonal, employment on American farms.

The admittance of such foreign agricultural workers to the United States has declined sharply since the end of 1964. In 1964, 200,022 foreign workers were admitted for seasonal farm labor; of these, 177,736 were Mexican, 7,900 were Canadian, and 14,361 were British West Indian. In 1965 a total of only 35,891 such workers were admitted; 20,284 of these were Mexican, 4,670 were Canadian, and 10,917

were British West Indian. In 1966 even fewer seasonal foreign workers were admitted—a total of 23,524 workers; 8,647 of these were Mexican, 3,683 were Canadian, and 11,194 were British West Indian. (See table 1.)

The drastic reduction of entrants after 1964 can be attributed in large part to the termination of Public Law 78 (the bracero program).

Labor force statistics on seasonal foreign farm workers, such as those in table 1, give annual employment averages for foreign and domestic labor as follows:

	1966	1965	1964	1963
Foreign.....	5,000	9,000	53,000	57,000
Domestic.....	617,000	664,000	652,000	619,000

Seasonal foreign farmworkers were employed a total of 109,100 man-months in 1965 and 60,800 man-months in 1966. Mexicans were employed for 26,500 of these man-months in 1965 and 12,300 man-months in 1966. By comparison, British West Indians were employed for 72,000 man-months in 1965 and 44,000 in 1966. Canadians, Filipinos, and Japanese were employed for lesser durations. (See table 4.) These foreign workers were mainly employed in Florida, California, Maine, New York, West Virginia, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. (See tables 5 and 6 for foreign worker data by State and by crops.)

Until the end of 1964, Mexican foreign workers generally entered the United States for employment under Public Law 78, the bracero program, not Public Law 414, the Immigration and Nationality Act. The bracero program, originally designed to augment U.S. farm labor shortages in the late 1940's and early 1950's, was finally terminated by Congress on December 31, 1964. Since 1964 all foreign workers, including farmworkers, may enter legally only under Public Law 414, either as immigrant aliens or under contract for temporary employment not to exceed 120 days. British West Indian, Mexican, and Canadian seasonal labor mentioned above enter under temporary contracts of employment as immigrant aliens. Accurate statistics on these temporary contract workers are easily obtained and include not only exact totals but specific dates and areas of employment. All the British West Indians employed in agriculture enter in this manner.

Indeed, those foreign workers that enter via form I-151 (alien registration cards or "green-commuter cards"), which entitles them to alien residence up to 3 years with ultimate option of citizenship, are more difficult to estimate as a portion of the farm labor force. The problems involved in compiling accurate data on these workers and in distinguishing them as "foreign" workers are obvious. Few restrictions are placed on immigrant aliens after admission to the United States. They cannot vote or hold public office or in some States be licensed for certain occupations. Otherwise, they have much the same rights and obligations as U.S. citizens. They pay taxes, are subject to the military draft, and may live and travel wherever they please. A portion of the Mexican aliens continue to reside in Mexico and migrate seasonally to the United States or commute daily to jobs, including farmwork, in

border areas such as the Rio Grande and Imperial Valleys. These immigrants are often called green-card commuters, but for all practical and legal purposes are no different than those actually residing in the United States. For statistical purposes, the so-called border counts count only those who do commute and not those residing in the United States. Thus, these statistics are of limited usefulness.

Some green-card commuters become citizens; others remain aliens indefinitely. Moreover, these are counted on a fiscal-year basis and cannot be directly computed with the temporary contract workers which are counted on a calendar-year basis.

A profile was drawn from a sample of the cards which aliens are required to file annually by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The sample included 3.7 percent of the 631,000 Mexican alien residents in the United States who filed in 1965. Expansion of the sample data indicates some 39,000 green-carders were employed in agricultural occupations. This is, no doubt, a minimum figure comprising only those Mexicans who consider themselves as full-time farmworkers. Some of the 100,000 Mexican workers who designated themselves as general laborers probably also do farmwork seasonally or, at least, occasionally. Finally, there was a sizable group in the sample leaving the occupation question blank; many of these "unknowns" are probably also farmworkers.

In 1965 approximately 60 percent of the agricultural green-carders were in California, and 25 percent were in Texas. Arizona and New Mexico were the only other States with significant concentrations of green-carders. (See table 8.)

The 39,100 resident alien Mexicans in agricultural occupations in 1965 made up more than two-thirds of the total of 57,500 aliens of all nationalities reported to be in agriculture. There were also 3,650 Canadians, 1,200 Germans, and 1,000 Poles. Japanese and Filipinos probably accounted for the rest, although there is no breakdown of data for these groups.

From time to time, at certain major border crossings, the Immigration Service makes spot counts of alien "commuters" (those entering under form I-151, but called commuters as they reside not in the United States but in the country of their nationality and commute daily). The latest spot count was made on January 11, 1966. Figures for the southwest region are of interest since most of these commuters were no doubt Mexicans and many were specifically reported as holding farm jobs.

State entered on Jan. 11, 1966	Aliens in agriculture
Arizona.....	3,195
California.....	10,464
New Mexico.....	13
Texas.....	3,981

Most of the Mexican immigrant aliens holding form I-151 reported in agricultural occupations in 1965 were relative newcomers. Thirty-five percent of them entered between 1961 and 1964. This proportion was higher than for any other reported occupational category. Another 38 percent of the Mexicans reported in agricultural occupations in 1965 entered between 1951 and 1960. Thus, nearly three-fourths of the

green-card (form I-151) farmworkers entered after 1950. Only 4 percent came during the post-World War II period and even less during the great depression. In light of percentages in other categories, this relatively high proportion of farm laborers who entered within the last few years tends to support the thesis that newly arrived immigrants start in unskilled jobs and move up to more skilled jobs as they acquire experience and language proficiency.

In December of 1965 the Immigration and Nationality Act was amended to require aliens seeking to immigrate to obtain a certificate from the Secretary of Labor certifying in essence that the employment of the alien in his designated occupation would not replace or adversely affect the wages or working conditions of American workers. Since January of 1966, less than 100 Mexicans have been permitted to immigrate permanently for farm jobs. There are a few others admitted on other grounds (such as spouses of U.S. citizens) that may be working in agricultural jobs, but this figure is not likely to be larger or to increase significantly in the future.

Moreover, the age distribution of green-carders working in agriculture tends to indicate a reduction in number over the next few years. Only 1 out of every 6 was under 30 in 1965, and 2 out of every 6 were over 50. The current restrictions on immigrant admissions for farm labor prevent an influx of young workers. The number of older workers presently here will be thinned out by death and retirement along with the tendency of immigrants to move from unskilled agricultural jobs to the more skilled nonagricultural jobs.

There is a third type of foreign farmworker—aside from the alien immigrant and temporary contract worker—the “wetback,” one who gains illegal entry. They were originally called “wetbacks” because they swam or waded the Rio Grande. “Wetback” magnitudes are virtually impossible to measure accurately. They must be found and deported in order to be counted in the Immigration Service totals. Obviously, there are many—entering and exiting near borders—who are never apprehended and counted.

Between June 30, 1965, and June 30, 1966,¹ 24,385 Mexicans reportedly working in agriculture were deported by the Immigration Service Border Patrol for illegal entry. In 1957, 7,595 such Mexicans were deported; in 1959 the number dropped to 4,935 but rose in 1962 to 5,574 and reached 10,689 in 1964. In 1965, the first year after the termination of the bracero program, the number of Mexican farmworkers deported annually increased sizably to 14,248 and jumped to 24,385 in 1966 (as noted above), an increase of 10,137 over the previous year. This increase, more than likely, can be attributed to an increase in demand for Mexican labor and a depression of economic opportunities in Mexico rather than simply greater, more efficient border patrol activity, since figures indicate that the number of persons questioned did not increase in similar proportions. Thus since 1958 statistics tend to show a steady upward trend in the volume of “wetback” traffic, with the greatest percentage increase occurring after the termination of Public Law 78.²

Other sources, however, estimate the “wetback” traffic to be much larger in overall volume, but as having decreased during the past 3

¹ As noted earlier, all of the Immigration Service figures are reported on a fiscal-year basis.

² Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1966, table 30, p. 92.

years since the termination of the bracero program. These figures run about 30-some-odd-thousand per year, for example, 30,196 for 1959; 30,272 for 1962; and 38,866 for 1963.³ There are various possible explanations for these seemingly large estimates—they probably include some nonagricultural workers; or they try to account for those “wetbacks” not caught and deported. While figures of such magnitude appear to be exaggerated—and probably are—they do serve to emphasize the difficulty and disagreement involved in estimating accurately the “wetback” problem and also suggest that a more reliable figure for “wetback” traffic would lie somewhere between these larger estimates and the Immigration Service figures.

II. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ENTRY OF FOREIGN FARMWORKERS

Workers admitted for temporary employment under contract were formerly admitted under Public Law 78, which expired at the end of 1964. These temporary workers are now brought in under Public Law 414, the Immigration and Nationality Act, which also regulates entry of immigrants. There are at the present time two types of entry status for foreign farmworkers: (1) via temporary seasonal contract for not more than 150 days; or (2) via alien immigration (i.e., form I-151, often called commuter green cards).

With the termination of Public Law 78 in December of 1964, the regulations of the Immigration Service pertaining to contract labor were amended, effective January 1965. These amendments can be summarized as follows:

(1) Any agricultural employer foreseeing a labor shortage, after reasonable efforts to utilize domestic labor, may request certification of need for foreign farm labor from the Secretary of Labor. However, before certification, it must be shown that—

(a) reasonable efforts have been and will continue to be made to obtain domestic labor, including day-haul operations, appropriate recruitment efforts, use of interstate clearance process, etc.

(b) employment of foreign labor will not adversely affect the wages or working conditions of domestic workers similarly employed.

(2) Requests for such foreign labor must be made and will be processed between 30 and 60 days prior to date of need; and certification of need will be reviewed 15 days prior to that date to ascertain if conditions necessitating foreign workers still prevail.

(3) No certification for admission of foreign workers will be made unless the following is complied with:

(a) Employment offered domestic workers must be no less than amounts listed on wage schedules for that particular State.

(b) Unless otherwise provided, domestic workers must be offered conditions and terms of employment no less than those offered to Mexican workers under the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951 as amended, including a written contract.

³ Ellis Hawley. “The Politics of the Mexican Labor Issue, 1950–1965.” *Agricultural History*, spring 1967, p. 162; Fred H. Schmidt. “After the Bracero,” a report submitted to the Department of Employment of the State of California by the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles, October 1964, p. 19.

(c) Family housing must be provided where feasible and necessary.

(4) Reasonable costs of transportation to and from the place of employment must be borne by the employer.

(5) No certification for foreign labor will be granted for work periods exceeding 120 days in any calendar year, except in specific cases.

(6) No certification will be granted to any employer who has failed without good cause to meet his work contracts with domestic or foreign labor, or one who has hired aliens suspected of illegal entry.

(7) When domestic workers are available, they must be given preference over foreign workers.

(8) "No foreign workers shall be assigned to fill any job to which referral of U.S. workers would be prohibited under regulations or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor governing the referral of workers to jobs involved in strikes or other labor disputes." (Title 20 CFR 602.10 pursuant to authority of 8 CFR 214.)

The regulations were further amended on June 10, 1967, effective July 10, 1967 (title 8, section 211(b)). These amendments are directed toward the immigrant alien farmworkers. As amended, section 211 bars the use of form I-151 (green card held by so-called commuters) alien immigrants for purposes of employment where a labor dispute has been certified.

On July 10 and 27, 1967, the Secretary of Labor certified 16 work stoppages in the Rio Grande Valley and El Paso, Tex., and southern California. Under the new regulation, the determination of these labor disputes bars aliens holding green cards from accepting new employment from the employers involved in the certified disputes. It does not, however, affect those workers employed prior to the certification. This new regulation is believed to have its greatest immediate impact on the Starr County, Tex., labor disputes, where employers have been relying on green-card commuters for a large portion of their labor force.

The new regulation has received general support. Nevertheless, when comments were solicited on the proposed amendment in May, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department suggested the proposed rule be amended to more fully effectuate the elimination of the evils at which it is aimed and recommended that the rule not be limited to those aliens using form I-151 for the purpose of accepting employment after a labor dispute is certified. Moreover, the commuter, just as the nonimmigrant, should be barred entry regardless of when his employment at such place began. This suggestion would also eliminate the administrative problems involved in determining the time when employment began. If this suggestion is not accepted, another alternative amendment to the proposed rule would be to make it applicable to those who accept employment subsequent to the date which the Secretary of Labor certifies that the labor dispute began, rather than subsequent to the date when the Secretary certified the dispute. The AFL-CIO also urged additional conditions on the use of form I-151 over and above the immediate proposal to bar the use of commuters as strikebreakers. Such conditions might prohibit employment for wages or under working conditions which would adversely affect the community's wages and working conditions for domestic labor.

TABLE 1.—ANNUAL PEAK EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL ADMITTANCE OF SEASONAL FOREIGN WORKERS IN U.S. AGRICULTURE BY YEAR AND NATIONALITY, 1954-66

Year	Admitted U.S. total	Month of peak employment	Number employed during peak	Mexicans admitted ¹	Month of peak employment	Number employed during peak	Canadians admitted	Month of peak employment	Number employed during peak	British West Indians admitted ²	Month of peak employment	Number employed during peak	Japanese and Filipinos admitted ²	Month of peak employment	Number employed during peak
1954--	320,737	October--	202,626	309,033	October--	194,534	7,000	September	6,276	4,704	February--	11,732	0	-----	0
1955--	411,966	-----do-----	240,841	398,650	-----do-----	232,297	6,700	-----do-----	6,686	6,616	December--	9,851	0	-----	0
1956--	459,850	-----do-----	290,156	445,197	-----do-----	276,893	6,700	-----do-----	6,648	7,563	-----do-----	11,257	390	October--	390
1957--	452,205	-----do-----	272,435	436,049	-----do-----	260,522	7,300	-----do-----	7,200	8,171	May-----	12,199	685	September--October	1,023
1958--	447,513	September	284,835	432,857	-----do-----	274,525	6,900	-----do-----	6,876	7,441	January--	11,674	315	-----do-----	1,225
1959--	455,420	-----do-----	308,168	437,643	September	291,515	8,600	-----do-----	8,491	8,772	December--	10,978	405	-----do-----	1,590
1960--	334,729	-----do-----	246,675	315,846	-----do-----	234,171	8,200	-----do-----	8,026	9,820	-----do-----	11,645	863	December--	1,860
1961--	310,375	-----do-----	220,934	291,420	-----do-----	208,511	8,600	-----do-----	8,561	10,315	-----do-----	12,174	40	January--	1,780
1962--	217,010	-----do-----	127,032	194,978	-----do-----	111,414	8,700	-----do-----	8,722	12,928	-----do-----	13,834	404	January--	1,560
1963--	209,218	-----do-----	105,454	186,865	-----do-----	90,142	8,500	-----do-----	8,442	12,930	-----do-----	14,887	923	December--April--	1,380
1964--	200,022	-----do-----	92,784	177,736	-----do-----	82,140	7,900	-----do-----	7,812	14,361	January--	15,062	25	August--October--	1,360
1965--	35,871	-----do-----	23,698	20,284	-----do-----	16,650	4,670	-----do-----	4,223	10,917	January--	14,929	0	May--July--	1,930
1966--	23,524	-----do-----	12,169	8,647	-----do-----	7,760	3,683	-----do-----	3,529	11,194	December--	8,835	0	April-----	194

¹ Admitted under Public Law 78 through 1964.² Due to carryover of workers from year to year, the number admitted is usually less than peak employment.

Source: Farm Labor Developments, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, Review and Outlook, January 1967, pp. 22, 23.

TABLE 2.—LABOR FORCE STATISTICS ON FARM AND NONFARM LABOR

Item	Annual average			
	1966	1965	1964	1963
Total employment (thousand workers) ¹	74,065	72,179	70,357	68,809
Agriculture (total).....	4,206	4,585	4,761	4,946
Wage and salary.....	1,369	1,492	1,582	1,676
Self-employed.....	2,147	2,307	2,366	2,437
Unpaid family.....	690	786	813	834
Nonagricultural industries.....	69,859	67,594	65,596	63,863
Farm employment (total) ²	5,259	5,609	6,110	6,519
Hired.....	1,357	1,484	1,604	1,782
Family.....	3,902	4,125	4,506	4,737
Seasonal hired farmworkers (total) ³	622	673	705	675
Domestic.....	617	664	652	619
Foreign.....	5	9	53	57
Unemployment rate (percent): ¹				
Agricultural wage and salary workers ⁴	6.5	7.3	9.3	8.9
All workers.....	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.7
Part-time employment for economic reasons ⁵ as percent of total employment in category: ¹				
Agriculture.....	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.7
Nonagricultural industries.....	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6
Hours, ⁶ average per week: ⁷				
All agricultural workers.....	45.4	45.7	45.1	45.0
Wage and salary workers.....	40.2	40.8	40.8	40.4
Self-employed workers.....	51.6	51.8	50.9	51.2
Unpaid family workers.....	37.4	37.6	37.2	37.0
Nonagricultural workers.....	40.1	40.2	39.7	40.1
Farm output per man-hour ⁸	157	153	142	135
Wage rates, farmworkers: ²				
Composite hourly rate.....	\$1.03	\$0.951	\$0.904	\$0.88
Hourly rate without room or board.....	1.23	1.14	1.03	1.05
Factory production workers gross average hourly earnings.....	⁹ 2.71	2.61	2.53	2.46

¹ Monthly Report on the Labor Force, U.S. Department of Labor.

² Farm Labor, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

³ In-season farm labor reports received by the Bureau of Employment Security for major agricultural areas.

⁴ An unemployed worker is classified as an agricultural wage and salary worker if his last job was in agricultural wage and salary work.

⁵ Could find only part-time work or temporarily part time due to slack work.

⁶ Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor.

⁷ Excluding persons with a job but not at work.

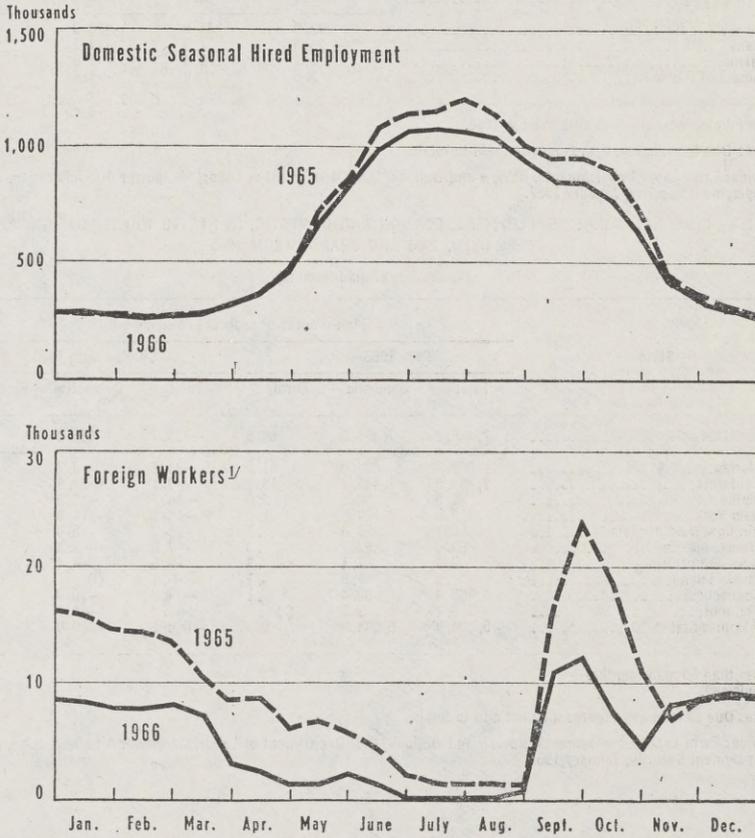
⁸ Farm Output Index (1957-59=100), U.S. Department of Agriculture.

⁹ Preliminary.

Source: Farm Labor Developments, Review and Outlook, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, January 1967.

TABLE 3

**TOTAL SEASONAL HIRED EMPLOYMENT OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WORKERS
IN AGRICULTURE, 1965-1966**



^{1/} Foreign nationals legally imported for temporary farm work.

Source: In-season farm labor reports for the 15th and end of each month, covering 274 major agricultural areas reporting to Bureau of Employment Security.

Source: Farm Labor Developments, Review and Outlook, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, January 1967.

TABLE 4.—FOREIGN-WORKER EMPLOYMENT, BY NATIONALITY, UNITED STATES, 1965 AND 1966

[Employment in thousands]

Nationality	Man-months of employment		Change in employment 1965-66	
	1965	1966	Man-months	Percent
All foreign workers.....	109.1	60.8	-48.3	-44
British West Indians.....	72.0	44.0	-28.0	-39
Mexicans.....	26.5	12.3	-14.2	-54
Canadians.....	5.1	3.6	-1.5	-30
Japanese and Filipinos.....	5.5	1.9	-4.6	-83

¹No Filipino workers were employed in 1966.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Farm Labor Developments, Review and Outlook, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, January 1967.

TABLE 5.—SEASONAL-WORKER EMPLOYMENT, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, IN STATES WHERE FOREIGN WORKERS WERE USED, 1966 AND CHANGE FROM 1965

[Thousands of man-months]

State	Man-months of seasonal employment					
	1966			Change from 1965		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
United States.....	7,466.2	7,405.5	60.8	-733.7	-685.3	-48.3
Florida.....	649.1	607.0	41.2	-24.7	-3.2	-21.5
California.....	1,459.5	1,446.2	13.2	+9.1	+27.9	-18.8
Maine.....	41.5	38.5	3.0	-14.7	-13.0	-1.7
New York.....	115.5	114.5	1.0	-14.5	-14.9	+1.5
Virginia-West Virginia.....	54.3	53.6	.7	-5.7	-5.0	-.7
Massachusetts.....	63.0	62.7	.3	-7.6	-6.3	-1.3
New Hampshire.....	7.3	7.1	.3	+1.5	+1.4	+.1
Rhode Island.....	.6	.5	.1	+1.1	(¹)	(¹)
Connecticut.....	68.4	68.4	.1	-14.8	-10.0	-4.8
Vermont.....	2.1	2.1	(¹)	-1.2	-1.2	(¹)
All other States.....	5,004.9	5,004.9	0	-660.1	-660.0	² -.1

¹Less than 50 man-months.

²Louisiana.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Farm Labor Developments, Review and Outlook, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, January 1967.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, IN STATES AND CROPS WHERE FOREIGN WORKERS WERE USED, 1966, AND CHANGE FROM 1965

[Thousands of man-months]

State and crop	Man-months of seasonal worker employment					
	1966			Change from 1965		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
All crops: United States.....	7,466.2	7,405.5	60.8	-733.7	-685.3	-48.3
Sugarcane:						
United States.....	67.4	25.9	41.6	-28.6	-25.7	-3.0
Florida.....	55.4	13.8	41.6	-18.9	-16.0	-2.9
Louisiana.....	12.0	12.0	0	-9.7	-9.6	-.1
Tomatoes:						
United States.....	302.3	294.6	7.7	-9.2	+4.9	-14.1
California.....	89.7	81.9	7.7	+3.5	+17.0	-13.5
Florida.....	68.6	68.6	0	-.8	-.3	-.6
Other States.....	144.1	144.1	0	-11.8	-11.8	0
Strawberries:						
United States.....	220.6	217.8	2.8	-15.4	-12.0	-3.4
California.....	31.6	28.8	2.8	+.8	+2.0	-1.3
Florida.....	7.5	7.5	0	-5.2	-3.0	+2.2
Other States.....	181.5	181.5	0	-11.0	-11.0	0
Potatoes:						
United States.....	225.0	222.2	2.8	-17.4	-15.6	-1.7
Maine.....	33.1	30.4	2.7	-15.2	-13.5	-1.7
Rhode Island.....	.2	.2	.1	(0)	(0)	(0)
Other States.....	191.6	191.6	0	-2.2	-2.2	0
Apples:						
United States.....	119.4	116.8	2.6	-14.1	-14.4	+2
New York.....	15.1	14.1	1.0	-1.8	-2.2	+4
Virginia-West Virginia.....	8.0	7.2	.7	-5.1	-4.7	-.4
Massachusetts.....	2.5	2.2	.3	-2.0	-2.1	(0)
Maine.....	1.6	1.3	.3	(0)	(0)	+1
New Hampshire.....	1.8	1.6	.3	+1	(0)	+1
Connecticut.....	.9	.9	.1	-.1	-.1	+1
Vermont.....	.9	.9	0	-5	-5	(0)
Rhode Island.....	.4	.3	(0)	+2	+2	(0)
Other States.....	88.3	88.3	0	-4.9	-4.9	0
Citrus:						
United States.....	367.5	366.9	.6	+24.4	+38.0	-13.6
Florida.....	223.9	223.3	.6	+6.1	+19.3	-13.2
California.....	86.7	86.7	0	+6.6	+7.0	-.4
Other States.....	56.9	56.9	0	+11.8	+11.8	0
Grapes:						
United States.....	190.5	190.2	.3	+1.2	+1.6	-.4
California.....	165.4	165.1	.3	-6.1	-5.7	-.4
Other States.....	25.1	25.1	0	+7.3	+7.3	0
Tobacco:						
United States.....	674.9	674.9	0	-106.9	-100.8	-6.1
Connecticut.....	67.1	67.1	0	-16.2	-11.5	-4.7
Massachusetts.....	20.4	20.4	0	-1.8	-.5	-1.3
Other States.....	587.4	587.4	0	-88.9	-88.9	0
Celery:						
United States.....	41.5	41.5	0	-2.4	+.3	-2.7
Florida.....	21.4	21.4	0	-2.0	+.4	-2.4
Other States.....	20.1	20.1	0	-.4	-.2	2-.2
All other crops: United States.....	5,257.1	5,254.7	* 2.4	-565.2	-561.5	* -3.7

¹ Less than 50 man-months.² Primarily California.³ Primarily dates and vegetables.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Farm Labor Developments, Review and Outlook, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, January 1967.

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, BY ORIGIN, 1964 AND 1965

ARIZONA

Date	Total	Domestic			Foreign	
		Total	Local	Intrastate		Interstate
1964						
January.....	17,200	14,200	11,600	1,000	1,600	3,100
February.....	14,500	12,300	10,500	800	1,000	2,300
March.....	15,000	12,200	10,700	700	800	2,800
April.....	19,900	13,500	11,700	900	1,000	6,400
May.....	20,000	15,400	13,600	900	1,000	4,600
June.....	21,900	17,200	15,300	700	1,100	4,800
July.....	14,900	13,900	12,600	700	700	1,000
August.....	11,900	11,400	10,400	500	500	500
September.....	12,700	10,500	9,500	400	600	2,200
October.....	18,500	14,000	11,800	800	1,400	4,500
November.....	23,700	16,500	13,800	900	1,900	7,200
December.....	23,700	18,200	14,400	1,400	2,500	5,500
1965						
January.....	16,000	16,000	12,600	1,300	2,000	0
February.....	15,500	15,500	12,000	1,800	1,800	0
March.....	15,000	15,000	11,800	1,600	1,700	0
April.....	16,500	16,500	12,800	1,300	2,400	0
May.....	18,000	18,000	15,800	1,200	1,100	0
June.....	20,000	20,000	16,000	2,300	1,700	0
July.....	14,600	14,600	13,300	800	500	0
August.....	10,500	10,500	9,600	600	300	0
September.....	12,500	12,500	11,400	500	500	0
October.....	16,100	16,100	13,200	1,400	1,400	0
November.....	21,100	21,100	17,700	1,400	1,900	0
December.....	19,700	19,700	15,300	1,900	2,500	0

CALIFORNIA

1964						
January.....	98,000	87,600	69,100	13,600	4,900	10,300
February.....	85,200	74,500	59,300	11,000	4,200	10,600
March.....	76,500	65,200	53,000	8,100	4,200	11,200
April.....	97,100	78,000	61,400	10,600	6,000	19,000
May.....	150,200	120,400	93,500	17,900	9,000	29,800
June.....	165,600	127,800	94,100	21,000	12,700	37,800
July.....	156,600	122,600	87,800	23,900	10,900	33,900
August.....	161,300	124,600	86,700	25,400	12,500	36,700
September.....	225,200	161,220	110,000	33,600	17,700	63,900
October.....	175,900	124,400	93,000	20,900	10,400	51,600
November.....	89,000	70,000	53,700	8,500	5,800	19,000
December.....	93,400	80,700	64,800	11,000	4,800	12,700
1965						
January.....	90,200	89,300	70,100	13,900	5,300	900
February.....	83,000	83,000	63,800	13,700	5,500	0
March.....	73,800	73,200	55,800	12,000	5,400	600
April.....	84,800	84,600	63,000	14,700	7,000	100
May.....	140,200	139,400	100,200	25,500	13,600	800
June.....	166,200	162,800	114,700	30,400	17,800	3,400
July.....	142,000	141,300	96,400	26,900	18,000	700
August.....	146,100	145,500	100,000	29,200	16,300	600
September.....	178,000	166,600	113,100	34,600	18,900	11,400
October.....	161,600	148,200	108,600	27,600	11,900	13,400
November.....	102,100	100,180	78,200	15,100	6,900	1,900
December.....	90,100	89,700	69,500	14,200	6,000	400

NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED FARMWORKERS, BY MAJOR CROP ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF WORKER, 1964-65

CALIFORNIA

Date	Tomato ph and h		Asparagus ph and h		Strawberry ph and h		Melon ph and h	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1964								
January.....	400	200	0	0	300	0	0	0
February.....	0	0	0	0	200	0	200	200
March.....	0	0	1,800	0	400	600	300	400
April.....	1,000	0	4,500	3,500	2,000	2,800	800	0
May.....	2,600	1,000	4,300	3,700	2,900	8,500	2,400	100
June.....	1,800	1,200	1,400	4,200	2,100	10,400	3,200	200
July.....	6,600	3,200	0	0	2,000	6,200	1,100	3,200
August.....	5,800	11,200	0	0	1,200	4,500	1,200	2,800
September.....	6,400	38,000	0	0	800	3,600	500	1,600
October.....	4,600	26,600	0	0	400	2,200	0	0
November.....	1,600	1,600	0	0	500	0	0	0
December.....	1,000	1,000	0	0	100	0	0	0
1965								
January.....	800	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
February.....	400	0	500	0	400	0	0	0
March.....	400	0	2,400	0	100	0	700	0
April.....	0	0	3,400	0	3,000	0	0	0
May.....	2,000	100	3,700	400	5,400	300	1,800	0
June.....	3,200	0	3,800	1,000	5,500	2,200	2,800	0
July.....	8,000	0	0	0	5,900	200	4,400	0
August.....	9,600	400	0	0	3,300	0	4,400	0
September.....	18,700	10,800	0	0	1,800	400	1,400	0
October.....	13,000	11,200	0	0	600	600	200	0
November.....	5,900	900	0	0	400	500	400	0
December.....	1,800	0	0	0	200	0	0	0

Date	Grape ph and h		Lemon h		Orange h		Lettuce		Sugar beets	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1964										
January.....	16,700	200	600	2,800	4,200	400	1,400	2,000	300	700
February.....	11,000	0	1,000	3,400	3,600	1,000	1,200	1,800	800	600
March.....	1,800	0	1,000	3,800	3,300	1,200	2,200	1,500	3,300	400
April.....	100	0	1,000	4,600	2,600	1,200	2,000	2,000	6,300	800
May.....	5,400	200	800	4,500	3,800	1,200	1,800	3,300	4,500	1,400
June.....	7,300	400	600	3,600	600	2,200	1,700	4,200	1,600	2,000
July.....	1,300	900	400	2,000	800	3,000	1,800	3,700	2,100	2,500
August.....	12,500	0	200	900	600	3,000	1,600	3,500	1,400	900
September.....	51,200	1,200	200	1,000	600	2,700	800	4,600	800	0
October.....	32,600	2,500	200	1,100	200	1,400	1,400	6,400	1,200	2,100
November.....	3,400	100	200	900	0	0	700	3,900	2,400	2,600
December.....	6,200	0	400	2,000	7,200	100	1,000	2,200	1,200	1,000
1965										
January.....	18,100	0	1,500	0	5,700	0	2,400	100	0	0
February.....	14,800	0	3,600	0	5,500	0	2,000	0	1,300	0
March.....	3,200	0	4,100	600	5,400	0	2,800	0	3,200	0
April.....	600	0	4,000	0	3,700	0	2,400	0	5,400	0
May.....	4,800	0	3,600	0	4,000	0	4,600	0	5,200	0
June.....	9,600	0	3,800	0	5,300	0	4,500	200	2,500	0
July.....	3,600	0	3,600	0	2,800	0	3,900	0	3,000	0
August.....	21,400	0	2,500	0	3,000	0	3,700	0	1,200	0
September.....	55,200	0	1,200	0	2,700	0	3,000	0	600	0
October.....	33,600	600	1,200	0	2,400	0	3,700	0	2,100	0
November.....	9,800	0	1,600	0	2,200	0	4,400	0	2,800	0
December.....	10,050	0	2,300	0	6,400	0	2,600	0	1,200	0

NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, BY ORIGIN, 1964 AND 1965

FLORIDA

Date	Total	Domestic			Foreign	
		Total	Local	Intrastate		Interstate
1964						
January.....	66,500	54,200	40,000	5,000	9,100	12,300
February.....	69,300	58,100	43,000	5,500	9,600	11,200
March.....	70,200	59,700	44,600	6,000	9,200	10,400
April.....	66,600	57,900	48,200	5,000	4,600	8,800
May.....	61,000	54,200	47,100	3,300	3,800	6,800
June.....	38,800	36,100	33,900	1,600	700	2,600
July.....	36,800	36,000	35,800	100	100	800
August.....	19,900	19,200	18,800	100	400	600
September.....	23,100	22,200	20,700	600	900	900
October.....	33,300	31,600	28,000	1,800	1,900	1,600
November.....	57,900	47,600	39,400	3,000	5,200	10,300
December.....	73,800	60,500	45,600	5,700	9,200	13,300
1965						
January.....	83,600	69,500	51,700	6,400	11,400	14,100
February.....	84,400	70,700	53,800	5,100	11,800	13,700
March.....	76,000	66,900	51,900	3,900	11,100	9,100
April.....	78,000	70,200	56,500	4,800	8,900	7,800
May.....	83,100	77,900	65,500	7,500	5,000	5,200
June.....	48,500	48,200	46,400	1,300	500	300
July.....	23,900	23,900	23,400	400	100	0
August.....	20,300	20,300	19,700	400	200	0
September.....	23,100	22,500	21,900	400	300	600
October.....	31,100	30,600	27,000	1,200	2,400	500
November.....	53,800	49,000	40,300	2,900	2,900	4,700
December.....	71,500	62,500	47,500	4,700	10,300	9,100

SEASONAL HIRED FARMWORKERS, BY MAJOR CROP ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF WORKER, 1964-65

Date	Tomato ph and h		Celery ph and h		Strawberry ph and h		Citrus ph	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1964								
January.....	10,900	600	1,800	600	1,000	300	7,700	0
February.....	11,700	700	2,400	600	1,500	300	8,000	0
March.....	13,300	1,000	2,500	600	2,100	1,300	9,900	0
April.....	8,000	900	3,000	600	1,700	1,300	9,500	0
May.....	8,200	400	2,700	600	400	(¹)	8,300	0
June.....	2,600	0	1,300	100	0	0	9,500	0
July.....	400	0	500	0	0	0	10,700	0
August.....	700	0	700	0	0	0	10,300	0
September.....	1,400	0	900	0	200	0	9,600	0
October.....	3,100	0	1,100	0	500	0	9,300	0
November.....	5,900	0	1,300	300	900	0	8,700	0
December.....	9,100	100	1,800	500	1,800	100	8,600	0
1965								
January.....	10,400	200	2,300	500	2,000	400	7,800	0
February.....	9,400	200	2,500	500	2,400	400	7,600	0
March.....	8,500	200	2,200	500	3,300	700	8,900	0
April.....	10,100	0	2,300	500	1,000	1,000	9,300	0
May.....	8,200	0	2,600	500	400	0	9,500	0
June.....	1,500	0	2,200	0	(¹)	0	10,800	0
July.....	300	0	500	0	(¹)	0	11,200	0
August.....	600	0	600	0	(¹)	0	10,600	0
September.....	1,400	0	1,100	0	(¹)	0	9,800	0
October.....	3,800	0	1,100	0	300	0	8,400	0
November.....	5,700	0	2,100	0	700	0	8,000	0
December.....	8,300	0	2,100	0	800	0	8,300	0

SEASONAL HIRED FARMWORKERS, BY MAJOR CROP ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF WORKER, 1964-65—Continued

Date	Citrus h		Sugarcane ph		Sugarcane h	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1964						
January.....	10,200	2,800	1,100	300	800	7,400
February.....	9,600	2,600	1,900	100	800	6,600
March.....	5,200	1,500	2,200	8,000	1,300	5,000
April.....	7,800	2,000	2,900	2,800	0	700
May.....	7,000	2,900	1,900	2,200	0	0
June.....	3,500	600	2,400	1,200	0	0
July.....	100	0	2,200	700	0	0
August.....	(1)	0	2,600	500	0	0
September.....	0	0	2,200	800	0	0
October.....	2,800	0	2,500	1,500	0	0
November.....	8,000	1,400	1,600	100	1,500	8,300
December.....	10,800	2,800	700	(1)	2,000	9,500
1965						
January.....	13,200	3,500	400	(1)	1,200	9,400
February.....	14,400	3,500	700	0	2,600	9,100
March.....	11,600	0	600	0	3,000	7,800
April.....	11,800	3,200	1,300	3,100	0	0
May.....	10,000	3,500	2,900	1,300	0	0
June.....	2,400	0	3,400	300	0	0
July.....	200	0	3,100	0	0	0
August.....	0	0	2,900	0	0	0
September.....	0	0	1,800	600	0	0
October.....	4,000	0	900	500	0	0
November.....	8,700	0	200	0	3,800	4,200
December.....	16,300	0	200	0	900	9,100

NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, BY ORIGIN, 1964 AND 1965

MICHIGAN

Date	Total	Domestic			Foreign	
		Total	Local	Intrastate		Interstate
1964						
April.....	5,800	5,800	5,100	100	600	0
May.....	16,000	16,000	11,700	1,700	3,900	0
June.....	43,700	43,700	14,500	1,700	27,600	0
July.....	74,400	74,300	23,000	5,300	46,000	100
August.....	63,100	50,200	25,200	2,700	22,300	12,800
September.....	35,300	32,900	17,400	1,800	13,700	2,400
October.....	25,500	25,100	14,500	1,200	9,400	500
November.....	6,600	6,600	5,600	200	800	(1)
December.....	400	400	400	0	0	(1)
1965						
April.....	3,500	3,500	2,800	100	500	0
May.....	13,700	13,700	10,000	300	3,500	0
June.....	44,400	44,400	13,900	1,200	29,200	0
July.....	49,500	49,500	20,400	2,900	26,200	0
August.....	70,700	70,700	28,200	7,400	35,100	0
September.....	35,300	35,300	17,600	1,200	16,500	0
October.....	27,100	27,100	14,600	1,000	11,400	0
November.....	6,900	6,900	5,500	200	1,200	0
December (no activity).....						

NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, BY ORIGIN, 1964 AND 1965

NEW MEXICO

Date	Total	Domestic			Foreign	
		Total	Local	Intrastate		Interstate
1964						
January.....	700	700	600	(0)	(0)	(0)
February.....	700	700	700	(0)	(0)	(0)
March.....	900	900	800	(0)	100	(0)
April.....	1,000	900	800	(0)	(0)	100
May.....	1,200	1,000	900	(0)	(0)	400
June.....	3,100	2,700	1,900	100	700	200
July.....	2,800	2,200	1,900	100	200	600
August.....	3,000	2,400	1,900	100	500	600
September.....	2,300	1,500	1,300	100	100	800
October.....	3,800	2,500	1,800	300	400	1,300
November.....	3,100	2,100	1,700	100	300	1,000
December.....	1,400	1,100	1,000	(0)	100	300
1965						
January.....	900	900	800	(0)	(0)	0
February.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
March.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June.....	1,700	1,700	1,100	(0)	600	0
July.....	1,600	1,600	1,300	(0)	200	0
August.....	2,600	2,600	2,100	200	300	0
September.....	3,200	3,200	1,800	1,200	200	0
October.....	2,500	2,500	1,900	300	300	0
November.....	2,100	2,100	1,700	100	300	0
December.....	800	800	800	(0)	(0)	0
1964						
January.....	70,100	67,000	66,900	100	100	3,000
February.....	71,500	69,900	69,800	0	100	1,600
March.....	85,900	84,300	84,100	200	100	1,500
April.....	105,800	103,000	102,500	500	(0)	2,800
May.....	129,400	124,200	121,700	2,300	200	5,200
June.....	156,400	149,400	140,500	7,900	1,000	7,000
July.....	156,800	149,000	127,500	20,000	1,400	7,900
August.....	144,800	134,400	117,600	15,800	1,100	10,400
September.....	113,800	103,800	97,900	5,600	300	10,100
October.....	129,000	116,800	101,300	14,200	1,200	12,200
November.....	131,100	117,700	101,200	15,100	1,300	13,500
December.....	99,500	91,900	86,200	5,300	400	7,500
1965						
January.....	69,300	69,300	68,700	400	200	0
February.....	72,300	72,300	72,200	100	0	0
March.....	85,700	85,700	85,500	200	0	0
April.....	102,200	102,200	101,400	700	100	0
May.....	125,100	125,100	122,400	2,500	300	0
June.....	153,200	153,200	142,800	9,600	800	0
July.....	146,200	146,200	121,700	23,000	1,600	0
August.....	143,800	143,800	121,100	21,600	1,200	0
September.....	108,300	108,300	101,100	6,600	700	0
October.....	117,800	117,800	101,700	14,000	2,200	0
November.....	125,300	125,300	101,500	21,600	2,200	0
December.....	106,300	106,300	88,000	16,700	1,600	0

NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED FARMWORKERS, BY MAJOR CROP ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF WORKER, 1964-65
TEXAS

Date	Cucumber		Cotton ph		Cotton h	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1964						
January	200	0	10,600	500	3,000	1,200
February	200	0	14,400	600	(¹)	(¹)
March	400	0	19,800	700	0	0
April	600	0	30,300	1,800	0	0
May	900	300	42,600	2,200	0	0
June	700	100	54,300	2,900	0	0
July	800	600	52,400	4,600	11,000	0
August	1,300	2,700	28,000	5,000	37,800	0
September	700	2,100	8,500	3,200	31,000	1,800
October	500	100	3,400	200	42,500	8,500
November	600	(¹)	3,200	0	42,300	10,700
December	200	0	5,700	0	27,700	6,300
1965						
January	200	0	10,400	0	2,000	0
February	200	0	14,500	0	(¹)	0
March	400	0	20,400	0	0	0
April	600	0	30,600	0	0	0
May	1,300	0	43,800	0	0	0
June	1,500	0	54,800	0	0	0
July	1,100	0	53,600	0	6,800	0
August	3,200	0	32,000	0	36,300	0
September	2,000	0	13,200	0	25,500	0
October	1,700	0	3,300	0	38,800	0
November	1,800	0	3,100	0	48,900	0
December	200	0	6,800	0	14,400	0

¹ Less than 50 workers.

² Foreign workers were furloughed during the lull between the midseason and Valencia orange harvests.

Source: In-season farm labor reports as of midmonth: Year of Transition, Seasonal Farm Labor 1965, report from the Secretary of Labor.

TABLE 8.—ALIEN RESIDENCE BY STATE AND INDUSTRY, 1965

State	Number reporting in agriculture	Agricultural worker percent of total reporting under alien address program
Arizona	2,600	8.5
California	24,100	7.6
New Mexico	1,650	13.5
Texas	10,000	5.0
Other States	750	1.0
Total	39,100	6.2

Source: Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1965. (Similar figures for 1966 reflect little to no change.)

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF MEXICAN ALIEN COMMUTERS

Major points of entry	Jan. 17, 1966 ¹		Jan. 11, 1966 ¹		May 8, 1963 ¹	January 1960 ²	Jan. 24-Feb. 1, 1960 ¹	Mexican estimates ³
	Total	In agriculture	Total	In agriculture				
Texas:								
Brownsville.....	2,032	226	2,552	619	1,796	135		3,500
Hidalgo.....	1,163	805	1,000	511	532			
Roma.....	208	187	146	125	108			
Laredo.....	2,581	175	2,239	209	2,382	3,000		
Eagle Pass.....	1,604	536	2,195	901	1,586	1,400		
Del Rio.....	513	99	489	82	237			
Fabens.....	274	219	267	207	307			
Ysleta.....	248	137	266	115			111	
Cordova.....	2,932	80	3,455	164			2,273	
Santa Fe Street Bridge (El Paso).....	8,592	590	7,605	944	13,492		10,884	15,700
Arizona:								
Douglas.....	418	96	470	93	307			
Naco.....	127	20	134	19	202			
Nogales.....	1,614	108	1,392	53	1,464			
San Luis.....	4,234	3,583	3,654	3,024	1,239	1,132		
California:								
Calexico.....	7,616	6,468	8,098	7,324	4,692	183		
San Ysidro.....	9,281	3,967	8,460	3,134	5,855	15,000-20,000		15,000
Minor points of entry.....	250	161	219	129	87			
Grand total.....	43,687	17,457	42,641	17,653	34,223			

¹ Special I. & N.S. surveys on dates indicated.² U.S. State Department estimates based on U.S. Consulate reports.³ Programa Nacional Fronterizo: Tijuana, B.C.; Ciudad Juarez, Chih.; and Matamoros, Tamps.

Mexico, 1962. The Mexican figures probably include commuters who are U.S. citizens residing in Mexico.

TABLE 10.—ALIEN COMMUTERS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES,
JANUARY 1966

State	Total	In agriculture
Total.....	53,329	19,822
Northeast region ¹	4,527	2,169
Maine.....	2,571	2,015
New Hampshire.....	8	8
New York.....	1,466	10
Vermont.....	482	136
Northwest region ²	6,161
Alaska.....	1
Michigan.....	6,074
Minnesota.....	30
Montana.....	2
Washington.....	54
Southwest region ²	42,641	17,653
Arizona.....	5,691	3,195
California.....	16,609	10,464
New Mexico.....	17	13
Texas.....	20,324	3,981

¹ Jan. 17, 1966.² Jan. 11, 1966.

TABLE 11.—PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IMMIGRATION BORDER PATROL: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1957-66

Activities and accomplishments	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Persons apprehended.....	48,433	41,956	34,218	29,881	30,209	30,686	39,885	43,993	53,279	80,701
Deportable aliens.....	46,225	40,504	32,996	28,966	29,384	29,897	38,861	42,879	52,422	79,610
Mexican aliens.....	38,822	32,556	25,270	22,687	23,109	23,358	31,910	35,146	44,161	71,233
Working in agriculture.....	7,595	6,310	4,935	4,402	5,162	5,574	9,143	10,689	14,248	24,385
Working in trades, crafts, and industry.....	3,783	3,756	4,658	4,658	4,077	4,005	4,474	4,598	4,422	7,755
Others.....	27,444	22,490	14,371	13,627	13,870	13,779	18,293	19,859	25,491	39,093
Canadian aliens.....	5,662	6,042	6,032	4,645	4,187	4,683	5,176	5,949	5,795	6,254
All others.....	1,741	1,906	1,694	1,634	2,088	1,846	1,775	1,784	2,466	2,123
Smugglers of aliens.....	405	402	321	330	284	349	348	513	525	959
Aliens previously expelled.....	13,560	14,643	10,690	9,374	9,112	9,419	12,233	12,892	13,955	24,200
Aliens with previous criminal records.....	4,385	5,298	4,790	3,528	3,899	4,000	4,463	4,643	4,049	4,491
Conveyances examined.....	2,339,287	3,934,794	1,812,557	1,657,709	1,598,513	1,537,505	1,334,900	1,258,565	1,172,221	1,288,481
Trains.....	47,617	51,703	53,999	53,702	51,638	57,907	49,942	47,597	40,141	38,529
Automobiles.....	2,086,315	3,323,128	1,278,443	1,069,387	974,332	975,866	870,412	816,436	751,640	878,525
Buses.....	133,916	185,431	209,797	223,642	209,065	231,869	202,720	206,334	201,700	181,297
Boats.....	44,173	44,205	27,794	13,229	27,909	34,214	25,483	25,203	25,030	18,307
Other conveyances.....	55,266	158,307	257,324	297,749	335,969	237,930	186,343	162,995	153,710	171,823
Persons questioned.....	8,882,563	13,033,167	6,715,787	6,189,817	6,267,642	6,808,638	6,331,404	5,433,546	5,285,157	5,582,551
On trains.....	136,822	125,449	141,583	103,629	95,621	98,606	87,555	89,898	57,504	60,757
In automobiles.....	5,207,425	8,613,778	2,962,978	2,528,222	2,117,699	2,295,929	2,106,630	2,031,746	1,877,156	2,219,411
In buses.....	1,460,050	1,777,883	1,301,758	1,295,552	1,513,063	1,753,617	1,261,337	1,175,272	1,775,272	776,742
On boats.....	38,760	47,383	43,710	33,003	60,837	63,346	60,837	56,378	54,443	42,130
On other conveyances.....	63,047	432,958	497,712	506,775	552,976	529,817	501,324	457,477	455,407	475,882
Pedestrians.....	1,388,419	2,038,624	1,777,386	1,722,636	1,886,246	2,147,249	2,313,721	2,059,816	2,065,375	2,007,629
Seizures:										
Automobiles and trucks.....	300	297	169	51	71	85	166	166	78	58
Airplanes ¹	8	5	1	1	1	17	1	3	-----	-----
Other conveyances ¹	20	20	6	6	6	16	20	12	-----	-----
Value of all seizures.....	\$763,859	\$790,284	\$683,043	\$338,055	\$265,164	\$488,369	\$246,335	\$638,839	\$594,191	\$473,407
Narcotics ²	-----	\$172,085	\$144,883	\$52,083	\$26,416	\$13,408	\$11,930	\$251,692	\$393,474	\$381,285
Other ²	-----	\$618,199	\$538,160	\$265,972	\$238,748	\$474,961	\$234,405	\$387,147	\$200,717	\$81,122

¹ Breakdown of airplanes and other conveyances seized not available prior to 1958.

² Breakdown of value of seizures not available prior to 1958.

Source: Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1966.

TABLE 12.—FOREIGN LABORERS ADMITTED OR PAROLED INTO THE UNITED STATES: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1957-66

Country of last permanent residence	1957-66	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total.....	3, 129, 839	466, 713	433, 704	464, 128	447, 207	312, 991	303, 634	243, 120	237, 700	155, 761	64, 881
Agricultural laborers:											
Mexico ¹	2, 820, 082	450, 522	418, 885	447, 535	427, 240	294, 149	282, 556	195, 450	181, 738	103, 563	18, 544
Canada.....	7, 8859	7, 015	7, 381	6, 892	7, 804	8, 543	8, 462	9, 832	9, 530	8, 149	5, 251
British Guiana.....	210	---	---	99	107	105	5	1	---	---	---
British Honduras.....	323	---	---	---	---	---	216	---	---	---	---
West Indies.....	112, 412	8, 276	7, 180	8, 786	10, 874	9, 546	11, 736	15, 406	12, 667	15, 397	12, 562
Japan.....	4, 331	1, 000	65	607	969	285	254	810	210	31	---
Philippines.....	151	27	27	---	---	---	---	124	---	---	---
Spain (Basque sheepherders).....	2, 953	166	166	227	213	363	305	411	338	453	477
Others: ³											
Canadian woodsmen.....	57, 140	---	---	---	---	---	---	14, 166	17, 916	13, 281	11, 777
U.S. Virgin Islands workers.....	44, 335	---	---	---	---	---	---	4, 452	12, 528	13, 514	13, 841
Workers paroled into Guam:											
From Philippines.....	8, 551	---	---	---	---	---	---	2, 175	2, 618	1, 344	2, 414
From Pacific Islands.....	492	---	---	---	---	---	---	4 293	153	29	15

¹ Mexican nationals admitted under Public Law 78 prior to Dec. 31, 1964.

² Includes 100,876 admitted under Public Law 78.

³ Not reported prior to 1963.

⁴ 3-month figure, April-June 1963.

Source: Annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1966.

TABLE 13.—DEPORTABLE ALIENS LOCATED, BY STATUS AT ENTRY AND NATIONALITY; YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1966

Nationality	Number located	Status at entry										
		Agricultural worker	Visitor	Student	D-1 crewmen		D-2 crewmen		Immigrant	Stowaway	Entry without inspection	Other
					Nonwillful violator	Willful violator	Nonwillful violator	Willful violator				
All countries.....	138,520	1,055	45,665	3,883	12,424	2,558	850	94	1,834	115	60,458	9,584
Europe.....	14,527	24	4,862	526	5,526	1,846	588	79	259	43	182	592
Greece.....	4,279	1	556	141	2,101	1,091	174	55	15	2	30	113
Italy.....	1,891	-----	1,364	37	1,177	1,159	8	3	35	24	31	153
Scandinavia ¹	2,065	-----	94	12	1,548	100	250	5	13	1	6	36
Spain.....	706	11	167	32	1,158	195	46	6	2	1	1	87
United Kingdom.....	1,735	6	613	123	705	86	43	4	37	2	25	91
Yugoslavia.....	406	-----	304	23	8	33	2	-----	10	-----	14	12
Other Europe.....	3,445	6	1,764	158	829	182	65	6	147	13	75	200
Asia.....	13,909	47	2,469	2,148	5,580	572	124	3	351	16	95	2,504
China.....	5,779	-----	388	618	2,328	505	20	2	304	9	84	1,521
Philippines.....	2,272	9	962	184	320	9	46	-----	16	3	7	719
Other Asia.....	5,858	38	1,119	1,346	2,932	58	58	1	31	4	4	264
North America.....	104,217	725	35,205	520	286	59	48	5	1,140	21	60,076	6,132
Canada.....	9,089	60	6,319	117	82	3	5	-----	154	1	1,867	481
Mexico.....	89,751	504	24,980	85	6	3	4	-----	930	2	57,945	5,292
Cuba.....	1,001	3	582	102	9	9	-----	2	34	9	206	46
Dominican Republic.....	2,040	-----	1,881	24	35	19	-----	13	13	5	1	51
British West Indies and British Honduras.....	2,336	158	1,443	192	154	26	28	3	9	4	57	262
Other Western Hemisphere.....	4,517	257	2,607	331	744	67	76	6	62	35	94	238
Other nationalities.....	1,350	2	522	358	288	14	14	1	22	-----	11	118

¹ Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland.

Source: Annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1966.

TABLE 14.—ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, ALL WORKERS AND AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1961-66

Year and month	Unemployment rate ¹		Year and month	Unemployment rate ¹	
	All workers	Agricultural wage and salary workers		All workers	Agricultural wage and salary workers
1961-----	6.7	9.3	1965—Continued		
1962-----	5.6	7.3	November-----	3.9	9.1
1963-----	5.7	8.9	December-----	3.8	8.9
1964-----	5.2	9.3	1966:		
1965-----	4.6	7.3	January-----	4.4	11.6
1966-----	3.9	6.5	February-----	4.2	11.6
1965:			March-----	4.0	9.5
January-----	5.5	11.7	April-----	3.7	6.7
February-----	5.7	13.0	May-----	3.8	6.2
March-----	5.1	10.6	June-----	4.0	4.7
April-----	4.8	8.5	July-----	4.0	3.4
May-----	4.4	5.2	August-----	3.7	5.0
June-----	5.5	6.4	September-----	3.3	3.8
July-----	4.6	5.0	October-----	3.3	3.0
August-----	4.2	4.8	November-----	3.4	6.7
September-----	3.8	4.8	December-----	3.5	8.7
October-----	3.6	5.3			

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: "1961-65—Statistical Tables on Manpower," a reprint from the Manpower Report of the President, U.S. Department of Labor, 1966. Monthly data 1965-66 and 1966 annual average, "Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report of the Labor Force," U.S. Department of Labor. Farm Labor Developments, Review and Outlook, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, January 1967.

MINNEAPOLIS CENTRAL LABOR UNION COUNCIL,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *October 31, 1967.*

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN QUIE: On Oct. 25, the delegates assembled at the Mpls. AFL-CIO Central Labor Union Council, thoroughly discussed the inequities of our migrant workers—not only in this State, but in the nation—as applies to working conditions.

In 1935 the National Labor Relations Act was passed governing many of our workers in most of the major industries in our country. For some reason or other it specifically excluded farm labor.

We feel that today inequities of this sort need to be changed. Presently before the Congress are two (2) Bills, Senate File No. 8 and H.R. 4769 which tend to correct the inequities imposed upon the migrant workers. The delegates assembled requested that a communication be sent to you in regard to this matter.

I hereby, in behalf of the over 130 AFL-CIO local unions affiliated with Mpls. AFL-CIO Central Labor Union Council respectfully urge and request you to support Senate File No. 8 and H.R. No. 4769.

With best regards, I am,
Sincerely,

ROBERT R. BIGLOW,
Acting President.

CALIFORNIA FARMER-CONSUMER INFORMATION COMMITTEE,
SANTA CLARA, CALIF., *September 6, 1967.*

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: Attached you will find the statement of the California Farmer-Consumer Information Committee in support of your bill, S. 8, which would include farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act. We request that this statement be made part of the official hearing record.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if 1967 saw the passage, at last, of this long-sought legislation! May it be so.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ALICE COX, *Librarian*
(For Mrs. Grace McDonald, executive secretary).

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER-CONSUMER INFORMATION COMMITTEE, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.

For the past 26 years the California Farmer-Consumer Information Committee (formerly California Farm Research and Legislative Committee) has consistently gone on record favoring measures which would improve living and working conditions for farm laborers. Our testimony favoring the Harrison Williams bills has been presented again and again. The numbers of the bills have changed. The issues remain the same.

Through this past quarter of a century some progress—albeit painfully slow—has been made:

In 1962, the Migrant Health Services Act made available federal funds to state and local agencies to supplement their inadequate facilities in serving migrant farm labor families. Funds for this program were increased to \$7 million in 1966.

In 1964 the child day care program was enacted to provide supervision and nourishing meals for young children of migrant workers.

In September, 1966, minimum wage coverage was extended to 400,000 migrant farm workers, one-quarter of the total—with wages set at a peak of \$1.30—30¢ beneath the minimum wage specified for other covered workers.

Important as the above measures are, we believe that the best solution to farm labor problems lies in the ability of farm workers to organize into unions, thus increasing their power to help themselves attain the decent living and working standards to which they, as strategic members of our society, are entitled.

Thirty-two years ago industrial workers knew the frustration and indignity of low wages, long hours and indiscriminate lay-offs. Under the Wagner Act of 1935 industrial employees were enabled to band together to negotiate labor contracts through collective bargaining with rules and procedures outlined to safeguard rights of both employee and employer.

In the intervening years industrial laborers whose wages once equalled those of farm laborers have steadily increased, while those of farm workers have lagged far behind.

In 1964, male adult farm workers averaged \$1,300 compared with \$3,259 for non-farm laborers, \$4,065 for service workers and \$5,130 for operators of industrial and other equipment.

In 1965, the hourly wage rate for farm workers was \$1.14. Manufacturing workers averaged \$2.61 or \$1.47 more every hour than for the farm worker.

In 1966, average hourly earnings of production workers were \$3.16. Earnings of farm workers were \$1.50 or \$1.64 less an hour—a drop of 17¢ per hour since 1965.

Furthermore, farm workers today, unlike workers employed in other industries are without such basics as unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

It is, and has been, the conviction of the California Farmer-Consumer Information Committee which represents broad segments of farm, labor, consumer, cooperative, church and civic groups, that these conditions ought not and need not continue. S. 8, Williams, which extends coverage of the NLRA to farm workers, would make it possible for them to unite in a common effort to bring about long overdue legislation. As things stand today, approximately 1.5 million members of the total labor force lack the protection of entering into contracts arrived at through collective bargaining—a right guaranteed to the majority of the labor force three decades ago. Under NLRA both workers and employers are legally required to bargain and are protected when they do so.

Therefore this Committee wishes to go on record as being in complete agreement with the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, when, in its July, 1967 report to the President it stated: "Rural workers must have the same rights to bargain collectively for wages as urban workers. The Commission recommends that farm workers be included under the provisions of NLRA to the extent feasible and wherever necessary to achieve equivalence of personal and social protection for the rural work force".

With the creation of the National Labor Relations Board a long era of stability in labor-management relations has been maintained.

Without such coverage farm workers will be forced to continue to use tactics such as strikes or boycotts in order to organize. The strikes and the boycotts will go on because farm workers cannot now petition for NLRB elections and because the employer is not required by law to bargain with the union.

The fruit and vegetable canning industry in California demonstrates the fact that an industry which deals with a perishable product has made the use of the much-feared strike an exception rather than the rule. Through collective bargaining, contracts are signed well ahead of the processing season without loss either to employer or employee.

In conclusion, we believe that the events of the last few years in Delano, Calif. and now in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas indicate that the farm laborer *will* organize. Whether this organization comes about peacefully or through continued struggle will depend largely on whether or not agriculture is placed under the stabilizing machinery of the National Labor Relations Act.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY, INC.,
San Jose, Calif., August 15, 1967.

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: At a recent meeting of the Advisory Board for Project PREP a resolution was passed to support passage of the National Labor Relations Board as it is amended to include the farm workers. The PREP Advisory Board is composed largely of farm workers who are participants in the PREP Basic Adult Education Program. They recognize their basic right to organize and to be able to bargain with their employers, and they wish to have their resolution included in the hearing record on these bills.

The resolution which was unanimously passed by the PREP Advisory Board reads as follows: "As members of the Advisory Board for Project PREP, a program sponsored by the Economic Opportunity Commission of Santa Clara County, Inc., we wish to urge you to support passage of (SB)8 and/or (HB) 4769, bills which would amend the National Labor Relations Board to include farm workers."

Your support of this legislation will be sincerely appreciated.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) DOROTHY Y. GOBLE,
Director, Project PREP.

LANSING, MICH., *August 11, 1967.*

HON. HARRISON WILLIAMS, JR.,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE HARRISON WILLIAMS, JR.: I understand that possible legislation, which would extend collective bargaining to farm workers, is being debated in both Houses of our Congress. The group which I represent, Concerned Citizens for Migrant Workers, wishes to go on record as being in favor of this legislation.

We think it is of great importance that legislation be passed to protect and extend equal rights to "the least of our Brethren", that is, the farm workers of our rich and bountiful nation.

It is time that our Representatives and other high officials be confronted with the problem and search for a solution. We have all too long closed our eyes to this humiliating degradation of man.

Sincerely yours,

RUBEN R. ALFARO,
Director, Concerned Citizens for Migrant Workers.

[Telegram]

MIAMI, FLA., *July 14, 1967.*

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
Senate Building, Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations for your wonderful work in the past for farm laborers. My organization strongly supports Senate bill S. 8 which is before you this week. Thank you very much.

M. J. CASSIDY,
Chairman, Florida Citizens Council on Agricultural Labor.

CITIZENS FOR FARM LABOR,
Berkeley, Calif., July 8, 1967.

HON. HARRISON WILLIAMS,
Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: We understand that hearings will be held on your farm labor bills, either this week or next. Although it will not be possible for a representative of our organization to testify, we would like to submit the following views for the record.

S. 8 would amend the Taft-Hartley Act to extend collective bargaining rights to agricultural employees on the same basis as building and construction workers are presently covered. We, of course, have always felt that orderly labor-management relations are the keystone in the arch of "equal rights for agricultural workers." We are not convinced, however, of the validity of the analogy between agriculture and the construction industry. There is no single agricultural entity in the United States. Many agricultural corporations in California, for example, are engaged in production the year around. If special consideration is to be given to seasonality, it would seem more appropriate to apply it on an employer-by-employer basis than industry-wide.

S. 197 would place certain limits on child labor in agriculture outside of school hours. We have three observations on this matter:

1. Unless child labor regulation is accompanied by more basic reforms (collective bargaining rights, unemployment insurance, and an improved minimum wage law), it will have the effect of reducing farm labor family earnings, and will be opposed and evaded by farm workers themselves.

2. S. 197 still retains distinctions between child labor regulation in agriculture and in other industries. To permit a 12 year old child to be hauled 25 miles to work in agriculture, and only in agriculture, rests on the ancient assumption that field work is somehow more leisurely, less onerous, more healthful, less exploitative, than work in, let us say, a textile mill. This assumption is false, and should not be perpetuated in "reform" legislation. If, in fact, work is good for 12-year-olds, then they should be allowed to enjoy its benefits in textile mills as well as the fields. If, in fact, work is not good for 12-year-olds, then they should not be allowed to work in either fields or textile mills. One cannot have it both ways.

3. Any serious "reform" in this, or any other area, must be accompanied by a well conceived and financed plan for enforcement. If "reform" is on paper only, it brings not only the particular law, but laws in general, into disrepute, and may be said in a real sense to do more harm than good.

S. 195 would create a National Advisory Council with designated proportional representation for growers, workers, State officials, and knowledgeable persons. Although we have no particularly strong feelings about this proposal, it does not seem altogether consistent with the purposes of S. 8. When there is collective bargaining machinery, under the NLRB, in agriculture, tripartite countervailing forces representing growers, workers, and government will come into being. They will emerge in a much more functional, organic way than would ever be possible under a preconceived formula. Out of their interaction will come actual policy and practice, not just analysis and advice. Under these circumstances, we suspect a National Advisory Council would quickly come to seem superfluous.

S. 196 would provide rapid amortization, for tax purposes, of the costs of constructing farm labor housing. We are inclined to believe a more satisfactory solution to the farm labor housing problem, without the aroma of subsidization by U.S. taxpayers, would be achieved by the enactment of S. 8, under which hiring halls would become possible, much of the migrancy would be taken out of farm labor, and such migrancy as remained could be handled the way it is by Operating Engineers and others.

S. 198 would create a farm placement program supplementing the present Federal-State procedures. On this point, we would like to quote from testimony presented to your committee over six years ago, when a similar proposal (S. 1129) was under consideration.

"No government program, however brilliantly conceived and impeccably administered, should be regarded as the final answer to any labor-management problem. Not in our society, at any rate. We believe it is ultimately better for the people, through spokesmen directly answerable to them, to direct their own economic destinies than for someone not directly answerable to them to act

as a good but unseen shepherd. We would continue to believe this even if it could be proved to us that managerial experts make fewer mistakes than the people they manage (which we doubt could be proved, since we doubt it is true).

"... Some day, farm labor questions will be resolved through consultation of farm labor representatives and farm employer representatives with their respective constituencies, followed by consultation between the two types of representatives. This is the final solution to chaos in the house of agriculture. Or, rather, this is the final *method* for reaching solutions, none of which will be or can be in themselves final. Other proposals for stabilizing agricultural labor must be evaluated in terms of the extent to which they contribute toward the emergence of a truly democratic system of labor-management relations."

It is conceivable that a government-directed farm recruitment and placement system could make a useful contribution toward the emergence of a more democratic form of labor-management relations. But there is also a danger that it might detract from such an emergence, that it might be used by employers as an alternative to unionization, that it might confuse the workers involved. In balance, we believe that the energies of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, and other persons with a serious interest in stabilizing the farm labor market, would be better spent in pressing for the passage of authentic labor-management relations legislation.

We appreciate this opportunity to put our views into the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY ANDERSON,
Chairman.

[Telegram]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *July 10, 1967.*

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The need to grant collective bargaining and representation rights to farm workers as proposed in Senate bill S. 8 was never more urgent or timely than now. We strongly urge your favorable action for including farm labor under the NLRA.

SAM POLLOCK,
President, Meat Cutters District Union 427.

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE TO AID FARM WORKERS,
Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1967.

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Migrant Labor,
Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: We are aware that the sub-committee on Migratory Labor, of which you are the chairman, has heard testimony on the inclusion of migratory labor under the N.L.R.A. We share the concern of the senate and of your committee.

The coalition of forces which are coming together under the heading of our MCAFW are devoted to the proposition that our prosperous and affluent nation can no longer hold a part of its people in economic poverty and degradation.

We believe history has proven that working people must have the right to organize into unions of their own choice if they are to enter into the full life of which we boast.

We strongly urge the inclusion of all farm workers under the coverage of the National Labor Relations Act. We urge you and your committee to report favorably on their inclusion to the Senate.

Sincerely,

JACK CARPER,
Coordinator.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1967.

HON. HARRISON WILLIAMS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: The United States Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has asked me to send you the enclosed resolution which was adopted at the Annual Meeting in California, June 19-24, 1967.

Sincerely,

MISS JUDITH E. NIES,
Legislative Secretary.

Enclosure.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AT ANNUAL MEETING, ASILOMAR
 (PACIFIC GROVE), CALIFORNIA, JUNE 19-24, 1967

RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The Annual Meeting of the United States Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting at Asilomar, California, June 19-24, 1967 asks for the extension to Agricultural workers of the protection of Federal and state labor legislation guaranteeing social welfare and the right to strike and to bargain collectively.

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO,
Delano, Calif., August 7, 1967.

HON. ROBERT KENNEDY,
 HON. EDWARD KENNEDY,
 HON. HARRISON WILLIAMS,
 HON. PHILLIP BURTON,
 HON. DON EDWARDS,
 HON. GEORGE BROWN.

DEAR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN: Enclosed is a copy of a Temporary Restraining Order issued this day against the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO. As you are able to see, it imposes very strict regulations upon the picketing activities of UFWOC.

UFWOC is currently engaged in a strike with Giumarra Vineyards Corporation, Giumarra Farms, Inc. and Giumarra Bros. Fruit Co. UFWOC has obtained the support of a majority of the Giumarra workers. However, since we are not under the regulations of the National Labor Relations Act, we cannot demand an election and thereby follow an easy and orderly procedure to assert our legitimate right to represent these workers. Our only weapon is the economic pressures we can exert on this employer. A crucial facet of this economic pressure is picketing.

Even if our picketing activities were unrestricted, as you can see by the attached exhibit, they would have limited effect. The workers are often out of earshot; they are scattered over 25 fields including some 10,000 acres of land, and there are over 100 entrances to these fields.

This injunction is only one of many similar injunctions which are issued as soon as UFWOC strikes an employer. It is essential that our union have more tools to rely upon than simply the exertion of economic pressure with simultaneous picketing. Unless we are covered under the NLRA as soon as possible, many farm workers who desire to organize are deprived of their right to organize. They cannot vote and, after an injunction is issued, they cannot picket effectively to assert their rights. As attorney for UFWOC, I have seen since the beginning of this strike how vital it is to obtain coverage for our union as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

JEROME COHEN.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

(No. ———)

GIUMARRA BROS. FRUIT CO., A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP; GIUMARRA FARMS, INC., A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION; AND GIUMARRA VINEYARDS CORPORATION, A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION, PLAINTIFFS,

vs.

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO; CESAR CHAVEZ; AND DOES 1 THROUGH 300 (INCLUSIVE OF ALL INTERVENING MEMBERS AS IF EACH SUCH MEMBER WAS SEPARATELY AND SEVERALLY DESIGNATED), DEFENDANTS.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

Upon reading and filing the verified complaint on file herein and the declarations in support thereof filed concurrently therewith, and it appearing therefrom that this is a proper instance for the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order, and that great and irreparable injury would result to plaintiffs before the matter could be heard on notice, and good cause appearing therefor, and upon the filing of an undertaking in the amount of \$———, the defendants, and each of them, their agents, employees, representatives, officers, members, organizers and pickets, and all persons in active concert and participation with them, be and they are hereby enjoined and restricted from:

(a) Picketing, standing, sitting, loitering, gathering, assembling, massing, parading, walking, stopping, or stationing, placing or maintaining any pickets or other persons at, near, about or within plaintiffs' facilities and properties located at said places described in Schedule "A" annexed hereto and made a part hereof, or in the street or highway, public or private, the use of which is necessary for ingress to or egress from said properties or facilities; *provided however:*

(1) that where there is regular ingress and egress to or from plaintiffs' properties, facilities or ranches customarily and regularly used by vehicular traffic, not more than three pickets may be stationed at each side of any said regular ingress or egress;

(2) that where there is not ingress or egress regularly or customarily used by vehicular traffic and picking crews are entering plaintiffs' properties from public streets, roads or highways, one (1) picket may be placed at intervals of not less than two hundred fifty (50) feet, each from the other;

(3) that said pickets shall not be upon the private property of plaintiffs;

(4) that said pickets shall not parade or march across any said ingress or egress or any public or private road in the vicinity thereof, the use of which is necessary for ingress or egress to or from said properties, facilities or ranches, nor in any other manner physically interfere with or obstruct said ingress or egress or public roads in the vicinity thereof.

(b) Placing or driving their vehicles in front of or behind vehicles desiring to enter plaintiffs' facilities, properties or ranches in such a manner as to slow said vehicles down, cause them to stop or impede their progress.

(c) Parking or placing their vehicles in such a manner as to obstruct the free flow of traffic into and out of plaintiffs' facilities and properties.

(d) Standing in front of, lying down in front of any vehicles desiring to enter upon plaintiffs' properties, facilities or ranches.

(e) Placing in front of the drivers of any vehicles any sign or obstruction for the purpose of obstructing the view of said driver, or which will in any manner obstruct the view of said driver.

(f) Picketing, intimidating or coercing any of plaintiffs' employees at the places where they live, or from entering plaintiffs' employees' homes or vehicles, unless invited so to do by plaintiffs' employees.

(g) Injuring persons or destroying or damaging property of plaintiffs, plaintiffs' employees, or of others, and from engaging in conduct calculated or likely to cause or causing injury to persons or damage to property.

(h) Following employees or members of their families by automobile or otherwise in a coercive or threatening conduct or demeanor.

(i) Intimidating, threatening, molesting, assaulting, pushing, elbowing, shouldering or coercing, or in any other manner intentionally physically contacting the persons or clothing of any of plaintiffs' agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, employees of customers, suppliers, common carriers or others

doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs, or any vehicle in which any of said persons herein described are riding.

(j) Causing or inducing, or attempting to cause or induce, by word or conduct, any fear of physical molestation, injury or damage to or on the part of plaintiffs' employees, agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, employees of customers, suppliers, common carriers or others, doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs or their respective employees.

(k) Obstructing or attempting to obstruct plaintiffs' employees, agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, customers, suppliers, common carriers or others doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs, or their respective employees, from entering or leaving any of plaintiffs' facilities.

(l) Engaging in threatening, intimidating, loud or boisterous talk, or shouting or yelling, or using loud and obscene language against any of plaintiffs' employees, agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, common carriers, suppliers, customers, or any employees of said persons, doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs.

It is ordered that nothing herein shall be construed to limit the right of the pickets herein allowed to be placed to exercise their privilege of free speech, providing same is lawfully done and in accordance herewith, and not in violation hereof.

Done in open court this 7 day of August, 1967.

J. KELLEY STEELE,
Judge of the Superior Court.

SCHEDULE "A"

1. Ranch located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Road 144 and Avenue 16, Tulare County.

2. Ranch located one-quarter mile west of Highway 99 and approximately one-quarter mile north of Avenue 24, Tulare County.

3. Ranch located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Avenue 9 and Driver, Kern County.

4. Ranch located between Avenue 9 and Garces Highway approximately one-quarter mile west of Driver Avenue, Kern County.

5. Ranch bounded by Hermosa Road, Panama Lane and Comanche on the west side of Comanche, Kern County.

6. Ranch lying on the west side of Comanche between Mountain Road and Sycamore Road, Kern County.

7. Ranch located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Sycamore Road and Edison Drive, Kern County.

8. Ranch located on the north side of Panama Road approximately one-quarter mile east of the intersection of Panama Road and Weedpatch Highway, Kern County.

9. Ranch located on the north side of Panama Lane between Fairfax Avenue and Wheeler Ridge Road, Kern County.

10. Ranch, headquarters, packing shed and cold storage plant located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Edison Drive and Highway 58, Kern County.

11. Ranch, packing facilities and office known as "Prospero Ranch" lying generally north of Highway 99 and between the Central Valley Canal bounded on the south side by the dead-end of Zachary Road, Kern County.

12. Ranch located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Highway 99 and Elmo Highway, Kern County.

13. Ranch located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Malaga Avenue and Highway 58, Kern County.

14. Ranch located on the south side of Highway 58 between Edison Drive and Malaga Avenue, and bordered on the south side by Red Bank Road, Kern County.

15. Ranch located on the northeast corner of Edison Road and Tower Line Road, a portion thereof also being located on the northeast corner of Newmarkel Road and Edison Drive, Kern County.

16. Ranch extending east and west of Wheeler Ridge Road approximately one-half mile south of Valprado, Kern County.

17. Ranch located generally southeast of the intersection of Sandrini Road and Adobe Road, Kern County.

18. Ranch located on the west side of Highway 65 approximately one and one-half mile north of Highway 99, Kern County.

19. Ranch located on the southwest corner of Comanche and Sycamore, Kern County.

20. Ranch located on the northwest corner of Tejon Road and Panama Road, Kern County.

21. Ranch located on the southeast corner of Garces Highway and Driver Avenue, Kern County.

22. Ranch located on the southwest corner of Garces Highway and Browning Road, Kern County.

23. Ranch located on the west side of Road 208 and north of Avenue 56, Tulare County.

24. Ranch located on the southeast corner of Road 208 and Avenue 64 and adjacent property located on the north side of Avenue 64, Tulare County.

25. Ranch located west of Road 224 and north and south of Avenue 72, Tulare County.

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO,
Delano, Calif., August 21, 1967.

Mr. FREDERICK R. BLACKWELL,
*Counsel, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BLACKWELL: Thank you for your response of August 11th to my letter of August 7th.

I am enclosing a copy of the preliminary injunction which was entered against us on August 18, 1967. As you can see, the pickets are to be fifty (50) feet and not two-hundred and fifty (250) feet apart. A new provision (m) was added in the preliminary injunction which prohibits our using any mechanical device to amplify the human voice. As I read *Saia v. New York* 334 U.S. 558, and *Kovacks v. Cooper* 336 U.S. 77, I can see no constitutional basis for such a prohibition. In fact, the California Supreme Court, in *Wollam v. the City of Palm Springs*, 59 Cal. 2d 276, 379p.2nd 481, 29 Cal. Rptr. 1 (1963), ruled that the means of communication were protected by the First Amendment. The court also said that free speech meant effective free speech and in that case ruled that an ordinance prohibiting the use of sound trucks was unconstitutional.

Therefore, as you see, I must appeal this preliminary injunction. However, I do not have much hope of getting a stay from a lower court or a writ of super-sedeas from the higher court in order to prevent the operation of this injunction. Therefore, even if we win an appeal on some of the constitutional issues involved in this injunction it will be only a Pyrrhic victory because unless we resort to civil disobedience, the injunction will be effective for the time that is more important to the growers, that is, the time during which they are bringing in their crop.

Yours very truly,

JEROME COHEN.

Enclosure.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

(No. 100011)

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

GIUMARRA BROS. FRUIT CO., A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP; GIUMARRA FARMS, INC., A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION; AND GIUMARRA VINEYARDS CORPORATION, A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION, PLAINTIFFS

vs.

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO; CESAR CHAVEZ; AND DOES I THROUGH 300 (INCLUSIVE OF ALL INTERVENING MEMBERS AS IF EACH SUCH MEMBER WAS SEPARATELY AND SEVERALLY DESIGNATED), DEFENDANTS.

An Order to Show Cause for a preliminary injunction having duly come on to be heard before the above entitled Court, at Department 4 thereof, on the 17th day of August, 1967, and the plaintiffs having appeared by and through their attorneys, Doty, Quinlan & Kershaw and Mack, Bianco & Means, by William A. Quinlan, Esq., Paul K. Doty, Esq., and Dominic Bianco, Esq., and the defendants United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO and Cesar Chavez having

appeared by and through their attorney, Jerome Cohen, Esq., and the Court having examined the proofs and the authorities submitted by the parties, and the matter having been argued and submitted to the court for its decision, and the Court being fully advised in the premises and having found that under the law and the facts that this is a proper case for the issuance of a preliminary injunction;

Now, therefore, upon filing a surety bond in the amount of \$1,000.00, the defendants, and each of them, their agents, employees, representatives, officers, members, organizers and pickets, and all persons in active concert and participation with them, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from

(a) Picketing, standing, sitting, loitering, gathering, assembling, massing, parading, walking, stopping, or stationing, placing or maintaining any pickets or other persons at, near about or within plaintiffs' facilities and properties located at said places described in Schedule "A" annexed hereto and made a part hereof, or in the street or highway, public or private, the use of which is necessary for ingress to or egress from said properties or facilities; *provided however:*

(1) that where there is regular ingress and egress to or from plaintiffs' properties, facilities or ranches customarily and regularly used by vehicular traffic, not more than three (3) pickets may be stationed at each side of any said regular ingress or egress;

(2) that where there is not ingress or egress regularly or customarily used by vehicular traffic and picking crews are entering plaintiffs' properties from public streets, roads or highways, one (1) picket may be placed at intervals of not less than fifty (50) feet, each from the other;

(3) that said pickets shall not be upon the private property of plaintiffs;

(4) that said pickets shall not parade or march across any said ingress or egress or any public or private road in the vicinity thereof, the use of which is necessary for the ingress or egress to or from said properties, facilities or ranches, nor in any other manner physically interfere with or obstruct said ingress or egress or public roads in the vicinity thereof.

(b) Placing or driving their vehicles in front of or behind vehicles desiring to enter plaintiffs' facilities, properties or ranches in such a manner as to slow said vehicles down, cause them to stop or impede their progress.

(c) Parking or placing their vehicles in such a manner as to obstruct the free flow of traffic into and out of plaintiffs' facilities and properties.

(d) Standing in front of, lying down in front of any vehicles desiring to enter upon plaintiffs' properties, facilities or ranches.

(e) Placing in front of the drivers of any vehicles any signs or obstruction for the purpose of obstructing the view of said driver, or which will in any manner obstruct the view of said driver.

(f) Picketing, intimidating or coercing any of plaintiffs' employees at the places where the live, or from entering plaintiffs' employees' homes or vehicles, unless invited so to do by plaintiffs' employees.

(g) Injuring persons or destroying or damaging property of plaintiffs, plaintiffs' employees, or of others, and from engaging in conduct calculated or likely to cause or causing injury to persons or damage to property.

(h) Following employees or members of their families by automobile or otherwise in a coercive or threatening conduct or demeanor.

(i) Intimidating, threatening, molesting, assaulting, pushing, elbowing, shouldering or coercing, or in any other manner intentionally physically contacting the persons or clothing of any of plaintiffs' agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, employees of customers, suppliers, common carriers or others doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs, or any vehicle in which any of said persons herein described are riding.

(j) Causing or inducing, or attempting to cause or induce, by word or conduct, any fear of physical molestation, injury or damage to or on the part of plaintiffs' employees, agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, employees of customers, suppliers, common carriers or others, doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs or their respective employees.

(k) Obstructing or attempting to obstruct plaintiffs' employees, agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, customers, suppliers, common carriers or others doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs, or their respective employees, from entering or leaving any of plaintiffs' facilities.

(l) Engaging in threatening, intimidating, or using loud or obscene language against any of plaintiffs' employees, agents, representatives, visitors, invitees, common carriers, suppliers, customers, or any employees of said persons, doing or attempting to do business with plaintiffs.

(m) Using any mechanical device for the purpose of amplifying one's voice and directing the same toward plaintiffs' employees while plaintiffs' employees are engaged in their work for plaintiffs.

It is ordered that nothing herein shall be construed to limit the right of the pickets herein allowed to be placed to exercise their privilege of free speech, providing same is lawfully done and in accordance herewith, and not in violation hereof.

Done in open court this 18th day of August, 1967.

MARVIN E. FERGUSON,
Judge of the Superior Court.

SCHEDULE "A"

1. Ranch located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Road 144 and Avenue 16, Tulare County.
2. Ranch located one-quarter mile west of Highway 99 and approximately one-quarter mile north of Avenue 24, Tulare County.
3. Ranch located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Avenue 9 and Driver, Kern County.
4. Ranch located between Avenue 9 and Garces Highway approximately one-quarter mile west of Driver Avenue, Kern County.
5. Ranch bounded by Hermosa Road, Panama Lane and Comanche on the west side of Comanche, Kern County.
6. Ranch lying on the west side of Comanche between Mountain Road and Sycamore Road, Kern County.
7. Ranch located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Sycamore Road and Edison Drive, Kern County.
8. Ranch located on the north side of Panama Road approximately one-quarter mile east of the intersection of Panama Road and Weedpatch Highway, Kern County.
9. Ranch located on the north side of Panama Lane between Fairfax Avenue and Wheeler Ridge Road, Kern County.
10. Ranch, headquarters, packing shed and cold storage plant located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Edison Drive and Highway 58, Kern County.
11. Ranch, packing facilities and office known as "Prospero Ranch", lying generally north of Highway 99 and between the Central Valley Canal bounded on the south side by the dead-end of Zachary Road (also sometimes known as "No Name Road"), Kern County.
12. Ranch located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Highway 99 and Elmo Highway, Kern County.
13. Ranch located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Malaga Avenue and Highway 58, Kern County.
14. Ranch located on the south side of Highway 58 between Edison Drive and Malaga Avenue, and bordered on the south side by Red Bank Road, Kern County.
15. Ranch located on the northeast corner of Edison Road and Tower Line Road, a portion thereof also being located on the northeast corner of Newmarket Road and Edison Drive, Kern County.
16. Ranch extending east and west of Wheeler Ridge Road approximately one-half mile south of Valprado, Kern County.
17. Ranch located generally southeast of the intersection of Sandrini Road and Adobe Road, Kern County.
18. Ranch located on the west side of Highway 65 approximately one and one-half miles north of Highway 99, Kern County.
19. Ranch located on the southwest corner of Comanche and Sycamore, Kern County.
20. Ranch located on the northwest corner of Tejon Road and Panama Road, Kern County.
21. Ranch located on the southeast corner of Garces Highway and Driver Avenue, Kern County.
22. Ranch located on the southwest corner of Garces Highway and Browning Road, Kern County.
23. Ranch located on the west side of Road 208 and north of Avenue 56, Tulare County.
24. Ranch located on the southeast corner of Road 208 and Avenue 64 and adjacent property located on the north side of Avenue 64, Tulare County.
25. Ranch located west of Road 224 and north and south of Avenue 72, Tulare County.

DENVER MILK PRODUCERS, INC.,
Denver, Colo., July 6, 1967.

Hon. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
*U.S. Senator,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: Presently, before the Senate, there is a Bill which would adversely affect dairy farmer members of Denver Milk Producers, Inc. The Bill S. 8 seeks to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture.

This Bill would permit farmers to make collective bargaining agreements with a union representing farm laborers without requiring the union to show that it represented a majority of employees. Even if the union did represent a majority of farm laborers, it would be an unfair labor practice for the farm owner to refuse to bargain in good faith with the union. This Bill also contains a union shop provision which provides that the collective bargaining agreement could require, as a condition of employment, that all employees join the designated labor organization. This Bill would apply to all farm laborers, irrespective of the number employed by each farmer.

Over the past several years we have seen great numbers of dairy farmers go out of business because of low dairy farmer income. Since dairy farmers would be particularly vulnerable to labor dispute, their low income could be further reduced. Milk is a highly perishable commodity and a labor dispute at the production level would be very harmful. Injecting labor disputes and strikes into the production of milk would impair the stable and dependable domestic supply of milk which dairy farmers have supplied to the American consumer over many years.

We, therefore, urge that you oppose this legislation and do everything in your power to prevent the passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

CHET DAVIDSON,
Manager.

MID-SOUTH MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION,
Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1967.

Hon. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: The Mid-South Milk Producers Association is a co-operative milk marketing association representing 600 Grade A Milk Producers. We have members in south west Kentucky, west Tennessee and northern Mississippi and we are interested in the welfare of our producers.

We understand that you are a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and that your Committee is now giving consideration to bill S.S.

If this bill were to become a law, it would permit farmers to make collective bargaining agreements with a Union representing farm laborers without requiring the Union to show that it represents a majority of the employees. In the event a Union did represent a majority of farm laborers it would be an unfair practice for the farm owners to refuse to bargain in good faith with the Union.

If this bill were to become a law it could increase the cost of milk production unless there were corresponding increases in prices to producers. In view of the present economic outlook for dairy farmers coupled with the tremendous influx of dairy imports it is unlikely that there would be a corresponding increase in producers prices.

Great numbers of dairy farmers have already gone out of business because of the bleak dairy farmer income picture. Dairy farmers would be particularly vulnerable to a labor dispute, their already too low income could be further reduced. It is necessary to milk dairy cows twice daily and of course the milk is highly perishable. A labor dispute at the production level would be particularly harmful. Injecting labor disputes and strikes into the production of milk would be harmful to the stable and dependable domestic supply of milk and dairy products which dairy farmers have been able to supply to the American Consumer.

We sincerely hope that S.S would not be voted out of your Committee.

Very truly yours,

ROSS B. CLARK,
Secretary-Manager.

CASS-CLAY CREAMERY, INC.,
 Fargo, N.D., July 3, 1967.

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
 Senator of New Jersey,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR HARRISON: I am writing to you in regard to Senate Bill 8 which seeks to amend the National Labor Relations Act, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture. We are opposed to such legislation at this time because of the various problems that have occurred in the dairy industry recently. It seems to us that a passing of this bill would just add more problems to the many we already have. The dairy farmer is already in a price squeeze and if his farm labor is to increase rapidly at this time it would seem to us that a great many more dairy farmers would go out of business because of the poor income picture. If anything is done at this time to encourage this it would seem to me, would not be in the best interest of either the dairy farmers nor the consumers.

We hope that you will consider these reasons and work to oppose Senate Bill 8.

Yours very truly,

DON OMMODT,
 General Manager.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.,
 New York, N.Y., June 28, 1967.

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: My attention has been called to the severely adverse effect which the proposed bill S. 8 would have on dairy farmers and their families across the country if it were passed. As I understand it the bill seeks to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to make its provision applicable to agriculture.

I am a dairy farmer and have been elected an officer of the Dairymen's League through the elective process available to its 15,000 dairy farmer-members. I have found absolutely no sentiment among farmers for the idea represented in the bill S. 8. And to require farmers to make collective bargaining agreements with a union representing farm laborers without requiring the union to show that it represents a majority of employees is even more unthinkable.

Since milk is a highly perishable commodity, a labor dispute at the farm, or production level, would not only be harmful to the public good but would place the farmer in an extremely vulnerable position. His income is already at too low a level and in case of a labor dispute he would have no means to secure an alternate income. The American dairy farmer has provided the American consumer with a stable and dependable domestic supply of milk and dairy products over many years. Labor disputes and strikes would imperil the stability of the entire dairy supply system from the farm to the consumer.

The last few years we have seen great numbers of dairy farmers go out of business because of the weak dairy farm income picture. I have no doubt that the injection of labor unions together with collective bargaining into the American farm system will result in many, many more farmers leaving the farm immediately.

Because of the reasons stated above, on behalf of the members of this organization, I sincerely urge you to vote "no" in any consideration of bill S. 8.

Sincerely,

EUGENE J. VANDENBORD.

U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR LEGISLATIVE HISTORY, 1959-1967

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS, 1959-1967

86th Congress:

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Chairman, New Jersey
 Senator James Murray, Montana
 Senator Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
 Senator Barry Goldwater, Arizona
 Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York

87th Congress:

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Chairman, New Jersey
 Senator Quentin N. Burdick, North Dakota
 Senator Benjamin A. Smith II, Massachusetts
 Senator Barry Goldwater, Arizona
 Senator Jacob Javits, New York

88th Congress:

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Chairman, New Jersey
 Senator Quentin N. Burdick, North Dakota
 Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts
 Senator John G. Tower, Texas
 Senator Jacob Javits, New York

89th Congress:

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Chairman, New Jersey
 Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts
 Senator Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin
 Senator Robert F. Kennedy, New York
 Senator George Murphy, California
 Senator Winston L. Prouty, Vermont (1st Session)
 Senator Paul Fannin, Arizona (2nd Session)

90th Congress:

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Chairman, New Jersey
 Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts
 Senator Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin
 Senator Robert F. Kennedy, New York
 Senator George Murphy, California
 Senator Paul Fannin, Arizona

Since its establishment in 1959, the Migratory Labor Subcommittee, working as part of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and with other Senate Committees has enacted legislation to improve not only the wages but also the working and living conditions of our Nation's migratory farm workers and their families. Before the establishment of the Subcommittee, there was no Federal legislation which dealt specifically with the problems of migratory farm workers.

MIGRANT HEALTH

1962—Public Law 89-682, the Migrant Health Act, was enacted in 1962 and contained an appropriation ceiling of \$3 million annually with a three-year expiration date. In 1965, as part of Public Law 89-109, the Congress extended the Migrant Health Act through June 30, 1968 and fixed the appropriation authorization at \$7, \$8 and \$9 million annually for the three year program. The 1965 Extension Act, for the first time, authorizes necessary hospital care for migrant workers and their families, with the objective of removing unfair financial burdens from small hospitals in rural areas as well as making hospital care more readily available to the migrant family. Projects funded under the Act provide medical diagnosis and treatment, immunization, family planning, prenatal care and other preventive and curative services for the migrant farm worker and his family. Included are nursing services and migrant family health service clinics located at schools and day-care centers and in migrant labor camps. The program now operates in 35 States.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

1964—The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (original poverty program) in authorizing migrant programs in education, day-care, sanitation and housing enacted into law the legislative recommendations of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor developed during the years 1959 through 1963.

In fiscal year 1966, the Office of Economic Opportunity spent \$25,500,000 for migrant projects in these areas.

In the field of education, OEO programs provide increased opportunity for both adults and children. The programs range from pre-school education to adult education and vocational rehabilitation. Included is citizenship, English for those of non-English heritage, consumer education, as well as basic education and skilled job training.

Day care programs for migrants under the Office of Economic Opportunity are currently serving 25,000 migrant children. The programs are designed to serve migrant needs by their long-day schedules enabling continuous care of

young children who would otherwise be unattended while their parents work in the field. These programs also provide nourishing food for children and a program of medical examination and health needs.

Grants under the Office of Economic Opportunity have also been effective in the fields of sanitation and housing.

VISTA, also established under the Office of Economic Opportunity, is based on legislation developed and recommended by the Subcommittee. VISTA volunteers play an important role in the development and operation of OEO migrant programs by living and working in migrant labor camps and providing assistance in the fields of education, child care, sanitation and practical day to day assistance in every-day community living.

CREW LEADER REGISTRATION

1964—Public Law 88-582, Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act. Under this Act a crew leader—a farm labor contractor who recruits or transports 10 or more migrant workers at any time in interstate agricultural employment—must register with the Department of Labor. The Act protects the migrant by requiring that the crew leader carry public liability insurance on the vehicle he uses to transport migrant workers. The Act also enumerates a list of forbidden abuses practiced by dishonest crew leaders, including overcharging workers for transportation, underpaying workers by giving them short counts on their rate or production, and collecting wages and then abandoning the worker without paying him.

BRACERO PROGRAM

One of the first major activities of the Subcommittee was to conduct a comprehensive study and analysis of P. L. 78, the so-called Bracero Program. Resulting from its study were critical findings of the adverse impact on the American farm labor force and on the American economy generally. The Subcommittee vigorously urged termination of the Bracero program and the wholesale importation of foreign farm workers was terminated in 1964, thus providing additional jobs and income for American farm workers and ending the adverse effect of low wages paid to foreign workers on the wage rates paid to domestic workers, which in turn increased their consumer purchasing power in American markets.

MIGRANT HOUSING

1965—Public Law 89-117. The Housing Act of 1965 authorized \$50 million over a five-year period of time for Federal assistance for the construction of low-rent housing for American farm workers. Under the Act, the Farmers Home Administration authorized grants of up to two-thirds of the cost of providing decent, safe and sanitary low-rent housing for American farm workers. To be eligible for a grant, the applicant must be a State or political subdivision thereof, or a public or broadly based, non-profit organization, be unable to provide the necessary housing from its own resources, or unable to obtain credit from other sources. Rental charges must be reasonable and within the farm worker's ability to pay. There can be no discrimination due to race, color, creed or national origin.

AGRICULTURAL MINIMUM WAGE

Along with the termination of the Bracero program, the Subcommittee viewed the establishment of a farm minimum wage as one of the most urgent priorities of farm labor economics. The Subcommittee's recommendations culminated, in 1966, in establishment of minimum wage coverage for 400,000 farm workers through Public Law 89-601. This is the same kind of protection which has been legally assured to the rest of the Nation's work force for more than three decades. Effective February 1, 1967, the agricultural minimum wage is \$1.00, effective February 1, 1968, \$1.15 an hour, and effective February 1, 1969, \$1.30 an hour.

CHILD LABOR

1966—Public Law 89-601, also, for the first time, provided some protection for children working in agriculture. Under this legislation, children under the age of 16 are prohibited from working at jobs which are particularly hazardous.

EDUCATION

The Subcommittee has concluded that adequate educational opportunity for migrant children is the most basic, urgent need in the long-range objective of improving the lives of the farm worker family and of providing them opportunity to live at approximately the same economic and cultural level as the rest of the working community. The Subcommittee has consistently recommended and worked for Federal funds for migrant education and it believes that meaningful progress is now beginning. In 1966, Public Law 89-750, amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, for the first time provide Federal grants to the States for educational assistance for the construction of school facilities for migrant children within the framework of our regular school system. Under the Act, funds are available to local school boards in order to help them devise and operate programs geared to the special needs of migrant children, including summer schools, remedial reading programs, pre-school instructions and a variety of other innovations. Although \$40 million was authorized under the Act, only \$8 million was appropriated.

SELF-HELP MIGRANT HOUSING

One of the most promising efforts and recommendations of the Subcommittee has been its work in the so-called self-help housing aid—the construction by the migrant of his own home with financial and technical assistance provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Prior to 1966 migrants without adequate financial resources to obtain loans for homes, could not qualify for Farmers Home Administration loans to make them eligible for self-help housing. The Office of Economic Opportunity is now authorized to provide grants of up to \$1,500 to migrant families to help meet the Farmers Home Administration requirements.

Self-help housing, in addition to providing decent housing, gives the migrant the dignity and sense of belonging to the community as a home owner. These projects have also proven to be a valuable aid in vocational retraining by broadening the migrants' skill base and teaching him a new trade. The community also benefits by bringing the migrant onto its tax rolls and by having another citizen with a vital interest in the community's future and general welfare. Self-help housing projects have been particularly successful in certain parts of California and in the San Antonio area.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Subcommittee has conducted hearings in 10 States, as follows:

86th Congress:

August 7, 26, September 28, 30, October 1, November 30, December 7 and 8, 1959, Lansing, Michigan, Madison, Wisconsin, St. Paul, Minnesota, Trenton, New Jersey, New York City, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 May 12, 16, 18, July 8 and 11, 1960, Homestead and Clewiston, Florida, Fresno and Sacramento, California
 May 27, 1960, Washington, D.C.

87th Congress:

April 12, 13, 1961—Washington, D.C.
 May 17 and 18, 1961 & February 8 and 9, 1962—Washington, D.C.
 July 26 and August 7, 1962—Washington, D.C.

88th Congress:

April 10, 23 and 24, 1963—Washington, D.C.
 June 12, 19, July 30, August 7 and September 26, 1963—Washington, D.C.

89th Congress:

July 7, 8 and 13, 1965—Washington, D.C.
 March 14, 1966—Sacramento, California
 March 15, 1966—Visalia, California
 March 16, 1966—Delano, California
 April 12, 1966—San Antonio, Texas
 May 17, 1967—Washington, D.C.

[From the Packer, Oct. 15, 1966]

EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT CHEAP LABOR IN MEXICO AND THE THREAT
IT POSES TO UNITED STATES GROWERS . . .

PRODUCTION—QUALITY—PACKOUT

The article stated that last year pole tomatoes averaged over 25,000 kilos per hectare, however this figure does not agree with the statistics of the association in Culiacan which reports the average production for the entire West Coast of Mexico at 1,500 boxes per hectare which at 24 pounds per box results in 14,400 kilos or 36,000 pounds per hectare or 14,400 pounds per acre of exportable tomatoes. It is entirely possible that if the culls are included the figure of 25,000 kilos per hectare might be reached but Mexico does not have the market for second grade tomatoes or culls that prevails in the United States due to the fact that export and import duties, freight and other charges make it prohibitive. For this reason the growers associations in Mexico establish and maintain a strict quality control which permits only shipment of first quality fruit resulting in the packing of 30-45 per cent of the fruit picked, the consensus of opinion being that only an average of 40 per cent or less is packed. The balance of 60 per cent or more, classified as No. 2's and culls are sold on the domestic market at from 8.00 to 12.50 pesos (.64c to \$1.00 U.S. Cy.) for a 65 to 70 pound crate. This price includes the cost of the crate which is a very crude container costing around 4.00 pesos (.32c U.S. Cy.). Consequently it can be readily seen that this is far from being a profitable operation.

LABOR COSTS

As for the question of just how cheap labor really is in Mexico it might be well first to quote from the article in Western Shipper. "The AARC is also taking an enlightened outlook toward its labor force through two separate programs. One, run in conjunction with the experimental farm system, is designed to produce skilled workers to handle increasingly complex farming methods. We maintain a special school and share costs half and half with the government at the valley's experimental station. It is a special six months course to train foremen and field supervisors, tractor and machinery operators, and other skilled people we need. The people who come out of these classes are assured of permanent jobs at much higher wages—40 pesos or more, compared with the prevailing of 25 pesos—on the bigger farms. Since the big vegetable farms need workers all year round the Association has also undertaken a basic farm housing program. The vegetable exporters pay a special assessment on each box shipped and put aside a special parcel of land on their property," reports AARC President Batiz. "The land is used for housing and the fund pays half of the cost of construction; the worker pays the other half and owns his own home. These projects create a family type permanent labor force such as California vegetable shippers are now trying to establish with their individual housing programs. The adults—men and women alike—work in the fields through the growing season and then a part of them move to the packing houses while the remainder handle the harvest. The work in the packing houses is easier and better paying than the field work. The packers, nearly all of them women in the Culiacan area, paid on a piece rate of 45 to 50 pesos (error, should have been 45 to 50 centavos) per box of tomatoes while the other shed workers are paid an hourly rate of three to four pesos. Good packers earn wages which, by Mexican standards are fantastic—12 to 20 pesos per hour—with the possibility of even higher earnings on double pay overtime."

Based on this data from the article it can be seen that beside the actual cost of labor there is a cost for schools, not only for the training of labor but the cost of education for the children of the workers as well. The cost of building and maintaining these schools is borne by the growers with teachers furnished by the government. Added to this is the cost of land for housing plus half the cost of the actual house and the fact that some personnel are paid on a yearly basis even though the season is of six months duration. During the peak of the season many of the workers are brought in each morning from as far away as thirty to fifty miles and returned to their homes each evening, which is expensive as many of the California farmers who have to haul their workers for these distances very well know.

EQUIPMENT COSTS

Another important cost factor to be considered is the cost of the equipment required in the growing of a crop in Mexico and again we quote from the article.

"Equipment costs are exorbitantly high. This is one of the few areas where the U.S. grower enjoys an advantage. The government program on machinery and auto imports puts purchase prices for tractors, trucks and parts 60-100 per cent higher than U.S. prices." We consider this a decided advantage for the U.S. farmer as the pick-up he can buy in the U.S. for \$1,800 to \$2,000 Dls. costs approximately \$3,200 Dls. in Mexico and added to this the approximately 40 per cent higher cost for autos, cultivating and heavy tractors, plus the 30-40 per cent additional cost for parts and the fact that each grower has to practically carry his own inventory of spare parts for repair and maintenance, because there is no telephone to reach to call the non-existent dealer a few blocks away as is enjoyed by the American farmer.

PACKING MATERIALS

Packing materials is another factor where the American farmer has a distinct advantage and which was omitted in the article. In the U.S. the material or shook handlers set up their own box making machinery, or independent operators make contracts for the making up of boxes at the shippers shed, and the suppliers call on the shipper every day or so to see what materials he will need, with the shipper being billed at the end of each month for the supplies he has already used. This is not possible in Mexico where the grower has to purchase at least half or at times his entire requirements for the season even before the crop has been fully planted. In the case of a Mexican operator who ships a half million or more packages during the season, and most of the large operators generally have all necessary materials on hand before the season starts for which their costs are the same as in the U.S., this involves a very large investment and in Mexico the terms are cash on delivery.

DUTIES

One other very important cost factor omitted in the article is the matter of American import duties, which range from 1.5c per Lb. during December, January and February to 2.1c per Lb. during the heavy tomato shipping season. On the basis of 22 to 24 Lbs. per two layer flat this amounts to approximately 46c per flat or approximately 70c per three layer lug of 33 Lbs. Statistics show that Mexico ships more or less half each two layer flats and three layer lugs which will average roughly 58c per container for American duty. This is in addition to approximately 5c per lug for Mexican export tax.

FREIGHT COSTS

On the matter of transportation the article speaks only of the improved rail and truck service to the border, however we consider the costs a most important factor which should not be overlooked. The freight to Nogales amounts to \$520.00 U.S. Cy. per trailer, which on a load of half each flats and three layer lugs will average around 43c U.S. Cy. per package from shipping point to the border at Nogales. As the freight to middle west and eastern destinations in the United States is the same from either California or Nogales, Arizona the California farmer has another 43c per lug advantage. It has been estimated that the American farmer can grow an acre of tomatoes for what it costs the Mexican farmer in American duties, Mexican duties and freight from growing areas to the border alone.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS FROM MEXICO

As for the comments and statements made covering the increased production and imports from Mexico for consumption in the United States and Canada it cannot be denied that statistics show a sizable increase in the last ten years, however it is a well known and established fact that the production of fresh fruits and vegetables in the United States during the winter months, when West Mexico is in production, will not begin to supply the domestic needs and were it not for imports from other sources outside the U.S. the American public would be subjected to either the choice of paying exorbitant prices or going without fresh produce. Our Association firmly believes that importation of high quality fresh produce from Mexico at a time of year when domestic production in the United States falls short of supplying the needs of the American public should not be considered a threat but rather a blessing. On the other hand it should be noted and we well know that when producing areas in the United

States are in heavy supply imports are prohibitive and West Mexico cannot compete.

In its July 1966 farm labor developments, the United States Department of Labor states: "A few growers moved their operations to Mexico or made other arrangements to produce in that country in 1965, but the consensus among American producers in Mexico seems to be that exports to the United States are profitable, generally, only during the United States off season or when a product is in short supply."

Some Americans may wonder, at times, why Mexico does not buy some of their products, but if the border was thrown open it would drain the Mexican economy, as the following figures from the United States Department of Commerce for 1964 substantiate: "Mexico bought \$1,023,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and sold \$600,000,000 worth."

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

We have endeavored to point out some of the primary cost factors without going into others such as Mexican and U.S. brokerage charges, cost of inspections, icing, fumigation and certification, loading and unloading etc. which are in addition to those already mentioned.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The history of the Winter Vegetable Industry in Mexico reveals that many American farmers and investors have been lured by the prospects and claims of cheap and abundant labor only to find out the hard way that the other cost factors have made it a losing proposition. Once again quoting from the article. "Not everyone who has followed the rainbow to Mexico has been successful. A few have been wiped out; others have taken their losses and run; and some are still hanging on in hopes that things will get better." Still they keep coming and many others are thinking about it. We object to the withholding of information and in conclusion—We advocate and firmly believe that all the facts should be made known to the industry.

WEST MEXICO VEGETABLE DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION OF NOGALES, ARIZ.

NEW JERSEY COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,
East Orange, N.J., August 8, 1967.

Hon. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: We are urging positive action on S. 8, which would allow farm employees to be included in the provisions and protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Legislative Principles of the New Jersey Council of Churches, in-paragraph 3 of Section 4, on "Economic Affairs" states: "We favor the right of employees and employers alike to organize for collective bargaining and social action; the protection of both in the exercise of their right; and obligations of both to work for the public good."

We have seen this principle work to the benefit of employer and employee because of the contractual arrangements under which Puerto Rican seasonal farm workers are brought to the State of New Jersey.

On several occasions this principle has been a matter of dialogue between the Farm bureau of New Jersey and the New Jersey Council of Churches. It was with gratification that during Farmers Week in January 1967 in Trenton we heard Mr. Arthur West, President of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, state that under our democratic principles if the farmer had a right to organize the farm workers should have that same right.

Most sincerely yours,

THE REVEREND REINHARDT VAN DYKE,
Director, Department of Work Among Migrants.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.,
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL OFFICE,
San Francisco, Calif., October 17, 1967.

Re Agricultural Relations Project, Visalia, Calif.

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter sent recently to Congressman Charles S. Gubser of California concerning the present labor difficulties in California agriculture.

I believe the present crisis exemplifies the urgent need for corrective legislation of the sort you now have in committee (particularly NLRB coverage, Federal Unemployment Insurance, and the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor), and I am wondering if some hearings here in the Central Valley might not serve to clarify and emphasize the demand for such.

Respectfully yours,

HERBERT FOSTER, Jr., *Representative.*

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.,
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL OFFICE,
San Francisco, Calif., October 10, 1967.

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GUBSER: Concerning the activities of the California Rural Legal Assistance organization (CRLA) and the problem of the current labor crisis in agriculture, I am obliged to take exception to your remarks as printed in the September 21st Congressional Record.

To state the case as succinctly as possible, California growers and the U.S. Department of Labor appear to be in complete violation of the law in authorizing importation of foreign labor since the growers have by no stretch of the imagination complied with the adverse wage criteria established by the Secretary of Labor. I have personally visited fields in and around the Hollister area where people are working in tomato harvesting at \$1.40 and \$1.45 per hour. It is implausible to assert that growers are advertising for labor at \$1.60 per hour, as required by the criteria, and that they have been doing so for 30 days, as required by the criteria, and still find people working at \$1.40.

Secondly, there is much substance to the contention that the so-called labor shortage is a spurious one induced by the failure of growers to offer better conditions and wages. As of September 7th, the State Department of Employment reported that seasonal farm employment was nearly 50,000 under what it was during the same period last year. Where are these people? The statement of Mr. William Tolbert, Director of the Farm Labor Placement Service, State Department of Employment, that people have gone home to put their children in school, is quite untenable considering that only 10 to 12 percent are inter-state migrants.

Thirdly, the CRLA had a very good case against the Labor Department, and it is not at all unusual for a litigant to conclude an out of court settlement, whether or not a department of government, when his position is weak. To term the agreement reached between the Department of Labor and the CRLA a "surrender," or to term the suit itself "blackmail" is gross slander against both parties. Furthermore, to contend, as you do in your statement in the House, that the decision to set up certain safeguards against improper approval of foreign labor, and to provide for the transmission of information to affected parties regarding applications for certification, is a "capitulation," is, to say the least, an implied espousal of clandestine, arbitrary government.

Fourth, your contention that the CRLA is acting contrary to its own charter or that it is misusing OEO funds is unacceptable unless one assumes either that departments of the Federal government are infallible, or that only affluent persons have the right to defend themselves against improper action by the government.

In the context of the total situation, I can only offer my congratulations to the CRLA for defending hard depressed people against the actions of growers and the Department of Labor, aided and abetted by the Governor and by Congressmen

from the Central Valley, in bringing foreign labor into this state to the serious detriment of many thousands of families.

Sincerely,

HERBERT FOSTER, JR.,
Agricultural Relations Representative.

WASHINGTON NORTHERN IDAHO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,
Seattle, Wash., October 21, 1967.

HON. HARRISON WILLIAMS, JR.,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Migrant Labor,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This session of Congress is rapidly coming to a close and Senate Bill 8 is still in committee. I know of your great concern for the plight of farm workers in our country.

I would encourage you to do everything possible to bring this bill out of committee and to work for a favorable vote on the floor of Congress.

Inequality in the agricultural business is prevalent. Agribusiness is a reality and social and economic injustice to farm workers is a blight on our society.

I urge you to help change this deplorable situation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. B. JACOBSON,
Migrant Ministry Director.



From the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1911
the number of cases of diphtheria in the
United Kingdom was 1,234.

The following table shows the number of cases of
diphtheria in the United Kingdom in the
years 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Year	Number of cases
1910	1,234
1911	1,234
1912	1,234

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