Farm work force changes in last decade

COLLEGE PARK — During the past decade, from 1967-69 to 1977-79, the hired farm workforce has changed in many important ways. Whereas the total number of hired farmworkers decreased by about 6 percent and the number of "Blacks and Other" by over 40 percent, the number of White farmworkers increased by 5.4 percent, according to a report from the University of Maryland.

There was a significant and substantial increase in the number of younger adult hired farmworkers in the age groups 18-24 and 25-34. During the period 1967-69, 32 percent of the hired farmworkers were between the ages of 18 to 34; the 1977-79 average was 46 percent. Hired farmworkers in all other age groups declined.

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The number of farmworkers declined in all regions except the North Central. The South continues to hire the most farmworkers, 41 percent, and the Northeast Region hires the least at 7 percent.

The proportion of hired farmworkers living on farms has decreased from 65 percent in 1949 to only 17 percent in 1979. However, there has been a gradual shift away from casual hired farmworkers (less than 25 days) to regular farmworkers (150 days and over). While the percentage of casual hired farmworkers declined from 44 to 36, that for regular workers increased from 20 to 27.

The proportion of nonmigratory workers gradually increased from 86 percent in the early 1960's to 92

screent in 1977-79; while that of migrants fell from 14 to 8 percent over the same period. During the 10-year period, the number of migrant farmworkers declined by almost 25 percent.

Farm family employment decreased during the seventies, while farm employment stabilized. As the number of farms decreases and their size increases during the eighties, it is expected that hired labor will make up a greater portion of farm labor.

Factors which will affect actual levels of hired farm labor in the 1980's include: technological developments, farmworker programs, immigration policy, and the relative prices of major farm inputs, especially energy.

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Lancaster Farming, Saturday, December 19, 1981-B15

impact.

period.

Snow:

-lce storm or silver

-Sleet...Ice pellets that bounce on

-Heavy Snow...4 or more inches

-Blowing and drifting

-Drifting snow...Snow blowing

-Ground blizzard...Combination

-Blizzard...Blowing or drifting

-Snow squalls...Brief, intense

-Cold wave...Temperature drops

20°F. or more during a 24-hour

snowfalls with guesty surface

snow, temperatures of 25 to 30°F.

and wind speeds of 50 to 60 mph.

of blowing and drifting snow after

snow...Failing or loose snow on

during a 12-hour period or 6 or

more inches during a 24-hour

thaw ... Heavy glaze of ice.

ground and strong winds.

into sizeable drifts.

a snowfall.

winds.

period.

Cold:

Be aware of wind chill factor

LANCASTER - Wind chill on impact. tactor is the combined effect of wind and cold. A very strong wind combined with a temperature below freezing can have the same chilling effect as a temperature nearly 50 degrees lower with no wind.

For example, if the outside temperature is 20°F. and the air is calm, the wind chill is the same as the temperature - 20°F'.

But with the same temperature and a 30 mph wind, the effect on your body is the same as if the temperature were -18°F.

A strong wind can make any winter temperature "chilling." Anyone who is outdoors during low temperature and strong winds will be more easily exhausted and more subject to frostbite or even death. You should also consider the effect of the wind chill factor on livestock.

Other terms that are trequently used in winter weather bulletins: Ice:

Freezes Rain that freezes

Pump project thrives

(Continued from Page B14)

Pittsburgh where the data is stored on a large computer.

By collecting such a large quantity of data, PREA will have confidence in the final analysis which will tell precisely how much energy these systems will save. This information will be ex-

tremely helpful, not only to Penn-

sylvania cooperative members but also to our national program to conserve energy. What is particularly gratifying is the cooperation of the members in participating in the effort, side by side with the staffs of Allegheny, Valley, and Bedford in a true spirit of cooperation.





Contact **Aaron Petersheim**

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