of administration for the grazing lands is partly responsible for this.

The very large ranches and stockraising enterprises tend to create unfortunate social conditions. The most important of these relate to the migratory labor population to which they give rise and to the isolation of farm families by reason of the great size of land holdings.

The following problems are suggested for each state having considerable public land.

1. How the Public Grazing Lands are Utilized in the Absence of Legal Control.
2. How the Forest Reserves are Utilized Under a System of Legal Control.
4. A Statistical Study of Large Farms and Large Stockraising Units.
5. Economic Aspects of Large Farms and Stockraising Units. Advantages and Disadvantages of Large Scale Production.
6. Social Aspects of Large Farms and Stockraising Units. Isolation of Families; Schools; Migratory Laborers.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN AGRICULTURE

JAMES E. BOYLE, New York, Chairman.

Introductory Statement.—The American people first understood and endorsed collective bargaining in industry when the United Mine Workers of America, in the bituminous coal fields, dealt with the mine owners by this method of collective action. In the "parliaments" held from time to time by representatives of the mine workers and representatives of the mine owners, the bargain was made covering hours, wages, and working conditions. These bargains were ratified and observed by the workers. In this manner peace was brought into this great fundamental industry—a peace based (to use our political formula) on the "consent of the governed." Industry is now using the collective bargain extensively in many trades and occupations in addition to the United Mine Workers cited above. The clothing manufacturing trade is perhaps the latest to make the transition to this form of democratization of industry.

The question now before us is, What is the place of Collective Bargaining in Agriculture? A number of secondary problems are involved here, such as these: Should collective bargaining in agriculture be between the organized producers and the organized consumers, or between the producers and the distributors? At this stage of development, collective bargaining seems to be largely between producers and distributors. Is collective bargaining price fixing? And if it is price fixing, is it legal? Is collective bargaining a
“restraint of trade” and therefore forbidden by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act? What are the best methods for conducting collective bargaining? What results have been obtained thus far? What are the real object of collective bargaining? What effect will collective bargaining have on the number of middlemen? Can producers, by the collective bargain method, base selling price on cost of production? The whole question of a “just price” is involved here.

OUTLINE OF TOPICS FOR STUDY

1. Price Question (a Survey and Summary of the Theory of price—just price—basis of price—marginal utility theory of value—place of cost of production—of supply—of demand; an equilibrium price; Socially desirable ideal price of agricultural products.)

2. Legal Status of Collective Bargaining in Agriculture
   Federal Laws (Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Clayton Amendment)
   State Laws
   Court Decisions
   Attitude of Federal Trade Commission, the U. S. Bureau of Markets, federal, state and city prosecuting attorneys, etc.

3. Economic Status of Collective Bargaining in Agriculture
   History of each case of collective bargaining
   Methods
   Results
   Objects

4. The Policy of Collective Bargaining in Agriculture
   Place of collective bargaining
   Price fixing
   Price stabilizing
   Relation to speculation
   Relation to existing middlemen
   Probable effects on number of middlemen
   Co-ordinating factor between selling price and cost of production?

Conclusions and summary

FARM LABOR PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES

D. D. LESCOHIER, Wisconsin, Chairman.

We are accustomed to speaking of “The Farm Labor Problem.” It is essential that we now recognize that instead of a single farm labor problem, America has a variety of farm labor problems. Those who speak of the farm labor problem look at the question solely from the employing farmer’s point of view. To him, the labor problem is to secure skilled farm help when he wants it and for such time as he cares to employ it at wages he wants to pay. Publicists have spoken of the farm labor problem, with no thought in mind but a real or fancied shortage of farm labor.