

f4a Op. < landholdings

Late 19th - little
town factories all over
making mowers, reapers,
tedders, rakes, harrows,
steam tractors: Peoria &
Sterling Ill; Moline,
Dubuque, Brockport,
Poughkeepsie, Housick Falls
N.Y.; Janesville Wis.

S 404
Poli

p. 25 Loreng data on prop. ownerships, W. Coast, '42. Not very conc.
(also by indiv. states)

Acres	% ownerships	% acres
0-9	28.3	4.2
10-29	37.7	22.0
30-49	20.7	25.6
50-99	9.9	22.1
100 & over	3.4	25.1

~~Douglas, L.~~ 5323

(pp. 22796-9)

SP has 4m acres. 268,000 of these are agric.

648,000 timber

39,000 cotton

1,705,000 grass

1,705,000 desert (figs duplic. in text, probly an error)

In Riverside, Kern, Imp. & Fresno Cty's are its fm lands. & Antelope Valley.

Most for sale, some w. side of S.J., oil prospects.

Does no fm'g. Holds lands for sale. Leases some for graz'g meantime.

~~A.T.~~

p. 22799

5323

splitting

Speckels sugar. Owns 14,800 acres. Rents all out.

For a while tried to op. directly, but abandoned. 37 tracts,

45 - 800 acres. Rent c. \$40/acre, Salinas.

95% of its beets come from other land, under contract

Ernest Douglas

(Exhibit 9587. Selected Large Scale Frig Enterprises in Cal. by Katherine Douglas.)

5323 p. 22774 Earl Fruit, grower-shipper, 27 diff frms, by lessors
def.

Cal Pak has 10

splitting Cal Lands Inc ops or leases out 1,700 frms, 396,000 acres.

SP & Cal Lands are sell'g, small tracts. Cal Pak, Earl Fruit,

Apnechels are grow'g.

Data on Ownership & Op-n.

In file
on Role of
credit in
det. scale

1. all landholdings vs all op-n's, conc.

✓ Rumania

✓ Sweden

(Timber)

Ben Mot. gets data on minutiae, not landhold'g.

✓ Basch, on Cz., large rent to small, good quote to begin.
- include o-opns. Diff. of 2 CR is diff. of tnt & l-hld - w/o complications

2. a. Larger hold'gs, higher % rented out
(Horton's regional study, showing tney & large hld'gs assoc?)
1987, might work it out.

✓ 1910 Plantation data (in file on larger hold'gs more viable)

✓ b. Larger hld'gs, split into more units (E&W Tidbit says biggest on best land, Ark.)
✓ Clawson ||| 5107, p 12-13, for 1920 ||| Chicago Loop, 1894 ||| Tidbits, Jacoby ||| TNEC, good

1910 Plnt-n data (Larger hld'gs more viable file)

1900 rented fms study (Larger hold'gs, merged by value, have higher % of fms than of owners)
In 'men's conc.' file. { "conc. of rented fms, % of fms by % of owners, classified by no. of fms/owner" }

3. Rented land vs tnt op-n's, conc.

1900 study of rented fms? Nothing on tnt op-n's. (How handle pt owners anyway?)

1910 Plantation study - relevant, but needn't repeat it.

1987, cf. ave hold'g of rented fm vs ave. op-n. Will take a little work yet to fix it up.

✓ 4. Tnt op-n's less ^{conc.} ~~disproportionate~~ than o-op-n's. (Include mgns w o-op)

1945 census data.

1900 census, by value of products; 1950, gross sales, dubious

5. Regional Contrasts

Horton, shows large ~~to~~ fms assoc. w tney, regionally. Might deduce that where
land makes a good inv., hold'gs become larger, tney resorted to. Dubious - probly don't
use. (Tnt & landhold on cotton pl., shows same thing) We know it is not the
tnt fms that are especially large, so must be the o-opns. Plantation study as

e.g.

6. Holdings agglom. w/o op-nl advantage.
 Warriner; Wilson; 539 (Wieckung). Poli - ^{3 items} scattered hld'gs, trts must agglom., tho total
~~Davidson Land Co.~~ hld'g large. Poli Large assoc. w absenteeism. Cf. Clawson, too.
~~Timber?~~ - ~~how much with no imbediation?~~ Shows good mgmt not cause of
 Impl. s & Mach., low item in assets, can't explain size
 Fetter, etc? Or stick to fring?
 Rumannia, good quote
 Larger no. of trts, worse practices.

7. Where own-p free of op-n, great conc. - e.g. when hold for future.

Davidson Land Co. 585 (minor) & major. Beard
 Elm - urban; & Gray, 555
 Timber? - 15 items 556
 CP an Cincinnati - bon mot
 Hubbard Escape to future - bon mot
 Gates - 2 Old ch. 3, pp 33-4
 578 - Bonds on Gu. & 5184

Data on absentee holdings - Turner, J I PUE; 1900 Black Belt
 1900, farms vs US; 1946, 564, farmer owners tend to medium sizes, cf. bus-
 prof.

8. Misc.

Heady says risk pref. detrs fm size. Same for ch. 8

4.

Splitting.

Some picture for U.S. as whole, 1920, gained from this:

✓

38% all ~~farm~~ tnt-op fms were held by lords with 3 or more,
↳ who were 9% lords.

13%

20%

.5% lords.

5107, Table 586 p 12-13

5107, pp 12-18. Landlord holdings of rented farms only, 1920

No. of farms	% l-hlds	% rented farms
1	79.2	47.9
2	11.8	14.2
3 or more	9.0	37.9
5 " "	3.5	27.0
10 " "	1.3	18.7
20 " "	0.5	12.8

$$CR = .36$$

Split
holdings

Jacoby, 2 5151

$$\begin{array}{r} 22.5 \\ 72 \overline{) 180.} \\ \underline{144} \\ 360 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

p 143 Cochin - Ch

180,000 farms - 72% - (so total farms are $\frac{180,000}{.72} = 250,000$)

Large hldgs, -- > 50 ha -- have 45% area (of 20% in Tonkin, 10% Annam)
are 6,200 such 'farms', fewer owners, as many have same owner. - in all areas.

$\frac{6,200}{250,000} = 2.48\%$ holders, or less probly, have 45% area.

Holdgs > 10 ha are split among 100 units of 5-10 ha.

ch 3

p 87

Land com. has not resulted in large scale agriculture. The
landlords have preferred to let out the land in parcels of 15 to 30 acres.

5151

1910 Plantation Study N.B: the larger the holdg. the higher % rented out.

Larger holdgs of. tnt fms are on better land. But ch. 3 concerns only o-op. fms. Careful not to be irrelevant.

Tnt fm ownership figs show tendency of ownership unit as such to exceed opg unit. ^{& that larger tntd hldgs are on better land.} But do not show that conc. of ~~op~~ o-op. units is greater by value than by area. — i.e., that larger o-op units are on better land.

p. 883 figs show larger demesones alone had maybe less value per acre — trend not clear. While larger tnt hldgs had ~~less~~ higher value/acre. — That shows 2 conflicting trends, neatly!

Table 5

All tnt plantations, 325 selected chrs, 11 so-n states., 1910

	All Classes			5-9 tnts			10-19 tnts			20-49 tnts			50 & over		
	Pl.s	"L-L. fms"	Tnt fms	Pl.	Ll	Tnt	Pl	Ll	Tnt	Pl	Ll	Tnt	Pl	Ll	Tnt
Ave. acres per pl. or tnt fm.	724.2	330.9	38.5	495	221	42	953	438	40	1,688	785	32	3,535	1,375	30
% "improved" (i.e. good land)	56.0	26.2	81.0	55.3	28.7	78.0	55.4	24.4	81.9	57.8	23.9	87.3	59.0	21.3	82.9
Ave. value per acre:	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
Land	19.77	16.27	22.71	18.84	15.96	21.28	19.64	15.90	22.83	21.13	17.08	24.66	24.33	19.00	27.72
Bldgs.	4.15	3.57	4.64	4.23	4.00	4.43	3.91	3.20	4.51	4.16	3.08	5.09	4.81	3.41	5.70

Line 1: NB, as holdg gets bigger, tnt fms get smaller; & L-L's demesne gets bigger. This shows large op-ns are due to fuel strength, not op. ees. It is as a holder is able to have more tnts that he gets more land in demesne.

As hldg gets larger, somewhat higher % is leased out. p. 885 gives % of value of land & bldgs in tnt fms: all pls: 62.1%; 5-9 tnts, 60.3%; 10-19, 62.7%; 20-49, 62.9%; 50 & up, 70.1%.

Line 2: NB, let best land to tnts. (But ambiguity in "improved" probly also confused some enumerators & respondents, so results ambiguous)

NB. Larger, had higher % improved, ~~th~~ - slight, but consistent. (p 884, they comment on it, opine it is different elsewhere, vaguely - I wonder?)

Line 3: NB, as holdgs get larger, land more vble. But if we moved op. units, rather than holdgs, wd. have opposite conclusion. As Census ^{grmty is} _{misleading}.

Lines 3 & 4: NB, Lord's demesne had fewer ^{bldgs'} improvements' value per acre than tnt fms. & about same ratio of bldgs to l.v. per acre.

as hldgs get bigger, are slightly more bldg values/acre.
BLIT NB: ratio of l.v. _{bldgs} increases slightly.

178-b
~~5178-b~~

Ch. XII of ~~5178~~¹⁷⁸, 'Plantations in the South.'

Under-
state
conc.

p. 880. If 5 or more tnts in "same locality" reported same
landlord, assumed it was same landlord. ^{& called it 'plantation'.} But if not
"contiguous", or where even if "contiguous" was no return
from landlord, assumed them separate.

(So here is partial revelation only of how much
more conc. is ownership than op'n)

5178-b, p. 881

Diseas. to
scale

The ~~more~~ larger the 'plantation', the more tnt fms.

Here is e.g. of split j. (if we consider pl. as 1 op unit)

1.881. Table 3

Landlord genly kept about as much land in his own fm as he
leased out. Kept 12.9 m.a., leased out 15.4. Ave "landlord fm" -

the part of pl. retained by landlord - was 331 a.; ave tnt fm, 38.

5178-b, p 881

The most fertile land they lease out.

(Thus in data on conc., larger op-ns wd. show up as less valuable; but
larger holdgs might be more valuable/acre. I have seen nothing
on that.)

Orig. p vs. op-n.
Samples

understate
conc.

(Present Turner, contrast to 1920 Census data, to show
sample unreliable - thus discredit 187.) (But 187 used better
technique, tried to get all the holdgs of ea. owner contacted)

So. San Joaquin Valley dope. Much intensity in here.

Clawson & Lee

✓ 1. There may be men who can op. very large farms early. But, if so, they are not the ones who hold title, surely. & very likely the large op-ns are on cheaper land than large holdgs.

2. ~~If~~ If figs. show you have more land in op-ns > 5,000 a. than in holdgs > 5,000 a., it doesn't prove a thing. For they may be, & probably are, diff. lands, to some extent. And the op-ns may be just over 5,000, the holdgs away over it. If figs show fewer holdgs than op-ns over 5,000, that is the more likely. If prop. fewer hldgs than acres, then hldgs > 5,000 are surely bigger than op-ns. (except are fewer of all hldgs than op-ns. so take abs. no. of hldgs > 5,000)

Natch, when opt. op-n is big, will tend to have op-s renting some. & where ~~large~~ hldgs are big, tend to have leasing out. So natch, if take big op-ns, they rent much in; if take big hldgs, they rent out much. Neither fact contradicts other.

3. National figs show ~~3%~~ 3% hldgs & 41% land above 1,000 a.
2% op-ns 40% " " "

So can't say are more big op-ns, hence big op-ns smaller. Probably ignore these figs. Or, if use them, point out why they not conclusive, many reasons: a. 2% op-ns may be as many as 3% hldgs. b. Hldgs from sample study, not reliable to low %. "3%" is ~~so~~ from 3 rounded "1"s, maybe diff. c. Isn't same land, etc - reasons above.

Spare the reader that wading. Just give the conclusive stat, be ready to meet attacks. - i.e., be sure you're right.

Clawson even has more land in op-ns 7 2500 than in hldgs, I think - but I didn't take down figs. But all this is tedious, narrow mgn.

✓ Conclusive fact is: larger hldgs more split up. Of course that just proves that largest holdgs are bigger than opt. op. scale. Not that they surely are. But that is all I want to prove. - that there is a force other than op's economies that makes hldgs big, (& op-ns big), & that big hldgs are not just of cheap land. Allow op. ec.s some influence. But they only part of story, perhaps not most imp. part.

4.

Only 5% of all hldg units were split into 2 or more op. units. But 32% op. units rented add'l land. Of course some of that was from own-p units rented w/o splittg. (some of ~~land~~ 5% went to pure tnts) But if none of it were, then we cd. say all the land borrowed by 32% was loaned by 5%. Gurdy, the 5% were bigger, 32% smaller. So tncy was much more a device to split up big hldgs than to consolidate small ones.

If we assume the 2 unknowns to cancel, which they roughly tend to, above conclusion OK.

Wait. Those rentg add'l land had to get it from those splittg, for others were all op. as units.

But table has no place for those hldgs let out to others, who added them to their op's. They must be included with those ~~own~~ hldgs op. as units.

So those rentg add'l land get from splitters, & an undet. no. of straight renters. & Figs tell us nothing at all of those who just rent. So N. G.

→ 4. We know there are more op. than hldg units. We know in lower brackets there are as many or more hldgs than op's. ∴ in upper brackets, must be more op's than hldgs. Is that not conclusive? Collect data. In Clawson area that trend clear, tho there are more hldgs than op's. Upper brackets, more op's than hldgs. (p. 41)

Watch that upper hldg brackets contain as much land as upper op's; or at least enough to be prop. or more to fewness of op. unit hldg units.

5. Clawson's big hldrs had only slightly worse land, water. But probly much worse water than he lets on, others being in P.D.s.

So his conc. too great for U.S., probly. He had upper 3% hold 55% area - (greater conc. than U.S., where 3% hold 41%). & 41% cropland; & upper c. 2½% hldrs of irrigable hold c. 47% irrigable. Cf. Poli on Imperial: 6% hold 42%, less conc.

6. Lee's study area includes Fresno & King's Cities.

7. Summer field crop fms, Lee took net fm inc. ^{per acre?} (more reliable than other data, bigger sample)

Large	\$32.64
Medium Large	\$36.34
Medium	\$53.68

And medium ~~were~~ had 40% more expenses/acre than large.
i.e. hi net fm inc. went with intensity. (Why did Weeks bridle at my statem't that "fm inc." weights gross more than net?)

8. Not clear how he handles water - fails to separate I.D. & non-I.D. land.
so whole thing dubious.

"Returns on inv." 9. Not clear what the "investm't" is on which they figure returns as 9%.

10. Subtracts \$1,000/fm for op's labor. Ridic. On smaller fms it wd. be more.
(tho on larger, wd. be higher price per hour) On all fms, wd. be much more
than \$1,000/yr. Thus he biases results for small fms, when
subtracts op's labor cost to get inc. of assets. Perhaps this ~~if~~ compensates for
neglect's psychic income.

11. Lee grossly fails to handle water question adequately - & many others.

↓ ↓
 % of own-p units split into 2 or more op. units.

(by subtraction from 100)

Acres per ownership unit of "all land"	No. of such own-p units	No. of these own-p units op. as unit	No. renting additional land	No. split into 2 or more op. units.	% (mine)
80 & less	9,559	6,307	2,952	177	2
80-160	1,708	900	628	135	8
160-	928	456	339	125	13
320-	271	118	92	60	22
480-	146	66	47	30	21
640-	208	74	62	69	33
1280-1920	51	12	16	23	45
1920-	22	6	4	12	55
2560-	23	6	7	10	43
5120-	25	2	6	16	64%
Total	12,941	7,947	4,153	657	5%

Conclusive

← Breaking point Clawson stresses. Stress this case. Above it, most holders rent more land. Below it (on sheet, i.e.), most split up.

Totals crosswise are a little less than given totals because some were unknown. He gave those, originally.

p. 41. Chart, Fig. 6, Showing following, roughly ~~Contradicts above~~ Different (no. of units. Why?)

	Own-p Units	Op. Units
80a. & less	9,600	7,400
80-160a	1,600	1,400
160-640	1,260	1,240
640-2560	250	300
Over 2560	70	100

This explains our mystery for U.S.?

- ??
- p. 39. In area, are more op. units than ownership units above the same 2,560 a.; & they include more land. This not counter to hypoth., evidently. (They do not include as much more land, prop-ly, as farms?)
- ✓ p. 36. Slight tendency for large holdings to have less good land. Does not give data, but have studied, but study too voluminous to present.
- (For all U.S., 9.27. show big holdings more let out. See sheet I.)

p. 30-31 Study includes land irrigated, & not irrigated. He believes is less conc. on land now irig. than on all land. But exact data unknown.

I judge much of area has no water now available.

→ But fact that larger units split up is signif.

p. 29. Data on present irig. not available. Only on ~~"irig."~~ ~~"non"~~ "irigable" vs "non-irigable".

$\frac{3}{4}$ land in study area is irigable.

Tables 3 & 5.

Refer to this, to show Clawson's large holders were large by value, too.

Acres of land	% of all land per own-p unit		% of irigable land per own-p unit.		Same no. of units included.
	All land	Cropland	All land	Cropland	
	% holders		% holders		
80 & less	74	16	21	76	21
80	13	11	14	13	13
160	7	11	13	7	13
320	2	6	6	2	6
480	1	4	5	1	4
640	2	9	10	1	9
1280	-	4	5	-	5
1920	-	3	3	-	3
2560	-	7	5	-	5
OVER 5120	-	32	18	-	21
Total	100		100	100	100

Shows that big by area had less % cropland & irigable land than of all land. But not much less.

Basic fact remains, much of this land lacked present irrigation. & Clawson admits the irig. land was in smaller units.

"less conc."

Poli study significant because all land has water supply. Cf. his conc. vs Clawson's. Imperial, 6% hold 42%, those over 440. Not so much conc.

64. Over some figure between 640 - 1,280 acres, owners stop operating, start renting. "... a shift of importance from farm operation to land rental to others occurs as the size of the ownership unit increases." 581
Conclusion from data.

p 37 & Table II, p 38, the larger the ownership units, the more likely owner is to be absentee. (extreme case: Kern Coy Land Co.)
Smallest ownerships 70% w/in coy; largest, 44%; moderately large, 60%. 581
etc.

(These correlations all made by acreage. If by value, wd show pts much stronger, I venture.) v. below on re p. 23

Table 19, p. 63 The bigger the ownership units, the more operating units they are split into. Many operators also accumulate from separate owners, another diseconomy. 581

p. 99 Many owners marked separate are really affiliated; & many own land outside study area. So rept has conservative bias. 581

Conc.
overstated

p. 23, Table 3.

32% all land owned by owners of over 5,120 a.
18% " cropland

581

So some 'concentration' due to using acres instead of value. But much remains.

(over 320 a.)

Conc. not
overstated.

p. 23

upper 6% owners have 62% area, & 62% cropland
Lower 14% " v have 16% " 21%
under 80

581

12,941 owners in all. (valley floor of Madera, Tulare, & Kern)

Pop?

(Pro. 160 law -- smaller ownership units can be combined in larger op. units.

p. 34 Smaller landownerships tend to have better land, because of more intensive use. (By nature, or make it better) (I suppose one finds this here, as vs Ia, because of non-uniformity. In Cal, it is either very intensive irrigated fmg, small op size; or very large cattle. So Ia. tendency swamped. There, uniform uses, it shows. Even in Cal, it almost neutralizes other)

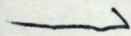
581

Too small
holders

p. 41, Fig. 6.

There are more ownership units than operating units. 581
But in larger holdings, reverse. Showing both kinds of diseconomies.

Class. 2



Too small,
premature
subdiv.

39 Excess ^{or premature} subdiv. accounts for small non-opg owners. Absentees, many, 581
renting to larger operator.

[Watch no. of smaller units swamps big, more of them. But ave. not significant (except when on my side, seriously)]

Too small
make conc., too.

(Fact that ownership drags opg units down as well as up, reinforces my generalization that ownership is conc. --- for that involves making small, as well as large. Drags away from medium sizes)

Opt. size

41 & 39 Intermediate sizes, 160-640 a, opn & own units about =. 581

conc.

Imp-V.

p. 25 40% area by 6% owners, 440 a & over, ave size

1200 a

593

Imp.

ch. 3, stress. Maybe complete quotation.

p. 27

& apply to figs for all U.S., which are comparable.

71

Spec &
com.

The large prop of the farm land concentrated in a few large ownerships
appears to be due to inv. purchases of land ----- & not to op. 593
efficiency, he clearly states, p 25, being scattered in small parcels, leased out.

Op. unit <
ownership

p. 47 '... many of the crops, even tho produced on the larger units,
are not nec grown in extremely large tracts or fields.' 593

Land Ownership & Op's Tenure, Poli:

p. 22-3. In many areas, ^{of Syria & Iraq,} absentees who "are rarely farmers & may not
even visit the villages they own. . . . Ownership in no way affects the
method of cultivation; . . . landownership is a credit operation, nothing more."

Fn of
tnay

Large holding,
small op.
units.
&

v.v.
Wrong shape

Wrong
size

These large holdings are scattered, many, parcels often too small to operate on, ~~units~~ are leased. Lessee often must dicker with many, to get good op. unit., makes ineff. op. -- pedantic "p 25 593

are also many holdings too small, are leased to operator p. 27

(Here something besides operator's convenience is a factor in det. who bids high for land. Obviously owner didn't -- he gets more rent from operator than he would get himself. What other factor? & Land as investment)

On the other hand if

Shows too big
a limitation to
tenancy.

p 27

ownership units are too small or consist of several small non-contiguous tracts, problems in leasing & in op. the land are often encountered. The op. of

Diseconomies
of absenteeism

(Wrong size
& shape)

(Too small)

{ large units consisting of small detached tracts creates ineff., results principally from inconvenience in mgmt & supervision, high fixed costs, excessive travel for farm laborers, useless movement of equipment, & similar problems concerned with farm mgmt & op. ' 593

p. 14. Large landholders collected rents thru intermediaries, "tenants" they are called, who in turn leased the land to working peasants and collected rents. (So census data doubtless overstate the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ size of the large "exploitations", which are subdivided into many operating units.) p. 15: "Under these conditions the distinction between large-scale and small-scale farming was blurred, and it was characteristic of the latifundary cultivation prevailing in Rumania that the size of an undertaking was not determined by an organized integration of the productive factors of a given area but was rather the arithmetical sum of a large number of peasant cultivations." 5154.

p. 48 "...in most cases large properties are more extensive than large exploitations, an indication that a portion of the large properties is being leased." 5154, Rumania

**SCANNED
AS
FOUND**

many years.

Wilson volunteered the information that his wife owns 10,472 shares of GM stock (worth \$678,-680 at current prices), 10,000 shares in the La Gloria Co. of Texas, 19,989 in the Texas-Illinois Pipeline Co., 1200 in the National Bank of Detroit, 7500 in the Greyhound Company, 100 in the Kroger Grocery Chain and 1200 in United Electric Coal Co.

The industrialist listed his own holdings, in addition to GM, as follows:

Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty shares (worth \$753,-000 at current prices) in the La Gloria Company, a Texas oil and gas producing company; 9272 shares in the Texas-Illinois Natural Gas Pipe Line Co.; 303 shares in the Anderson (Ind.) Banking Co.; and 15,000 shares in the National Bank of Detroit.

He said he also owns Government bonds with a maturity value of \$79,799, a "few miscellaneous small overrides (assorted stocks)," and "two or three small farms that I am sort of fooling around with."

OTHER HOLDINGS

television

TV at

new picture-perfect Zenith has
the new "K-53" chassis to bring
later long distance reception.

p. A
Discc. of
tenancy

Refile to
Big hldgs
worse used

Transition

1. Satisfactory mgmt of many small scattered prop-ies presents a no. of problems. Tenant results generally are considered none too satisfactory from an income & property-maintenance pt. of view, & op-n by means of hired labor under co. mgmt has not always yielded satisfactory results. Difficulty of getting good tenants & necessity of tenant financing are also reported.

Satisfactory handling of foreclosed prop-ies particularly for small, individual & frequently absentee holders, is conceded to ~~be~~ represent a problem ---' 539

p. 31, repeats. & cites legal requirements for fin. inst's to dispose of land, quickly. 2-5 yrs, Ins. co.s, state laws, but extensions may be granted. 539

31 'Problems of satisfactory op-n are not conducive to hold'g acquired n.e. any longer than nec-y. ... & commonly repeated statement (is) true, generally speak'g, that 'no mortgagee wants land'! ... 539

Place, 100

Own. 7 op.

33 Census no good - takes op of units. Their ave. size for state 117.5 a, 1900.
Banks got ownerships, by 2 mo.s work in Ga. cap, got ave ownership unit of
578
264.8, for 31 typical cities, p. 35

5107

p. 7.

Rented farms. U.S.

Chap. 2, appendix.

1900	1.54 farms per landlord ;	147 acres ;	\$3,597 value
1920	1.65 " " " ;	169	12,590 \$19,438 value

If the 1920 rented farms
had Ad in value only of all
farm land & bldgs, would be
worth \$12,590

564 p. 7.

Est. 5,025,000 individuals own farm land, '46; of 5,859,000 ops,
(Better change conclusion on own. > op, generally) 145 census of ag.

p. 6 6% farm land area US corp held - mostly Nev, Ariz, Wyo, Tex, Fla.

787 upshot / No. of op-rs per owner of rented land.

To figure trend of conc. of rented farms.
Is a flop for that. Use to show are more op-rs than owners, one year.

	1900	1920	1946
Acres of leased land			431 m.a. 434 m.a.?
No. of owners of leased land 564, p. 21			Pure l-lds: $.18 \times 5m = 900,000$ o-op " : $.15 \times 5m = 750,000$ Total : <u>1,650,000</u> 1,650,000 ?
No. of op-rs.			1.87 m pure tnts .66 m pt owners 2,520,000 note
The upshot, <u>Op-rs</u> owner	1.54. just pure tnts. 5107.6 1.65	2.33, counting pt. owners 1.65, just pure tnts. 5107, p. 6 1.54 1.65	2.63, counting pt. owners 1.53, counting pt owners 1.13, just pure tnts 1.52
			564 & 5136

5107, p. 6, fonte. 24,313 landlords, in 184 sample cties, reported ave. of

Just give this figure, $\nearrow$ 2.33 tnts ea. (just w-in the cties?)
Ave. 265 a. per holder

present nothing else.
after all, 787 gives no direct data on this, & computations from their dubious data are dubious too. Just give 2.33 as dubious figure for 1920.
Sample by mail, respondents probly misunderstood, maybe rpted all people liv'g on land - i.e. tnts wife & kids (or maybe failed to rpt. pt owners as tnts; but they lived off land?)
Anyway, w. all these imperfections, they got 2.33 tnts per landlord, counting pt. owners as tnts.
Omitting pt. owners, 1.65 tnts per l-ld.

Also, 1.54 for 1900 & 1.65 for 1920, for just pure tnts, leave later trend to imagination

1960 Cons. Ag, p. xc.

Show Conc. of ownership
of rented frms, by residence of
owner. By no. of frms, ~~by value~~,
~~by area~~. & by acreage class

On all counts, the
fr. residents are much
more conc. than U.S.
as whole. ~~e.g. values~~

<1000.	-200	-500	-1,000	-2,500	over 2,500	
16.6	25.2	29.0	11.3	7.4	10.5	U.S. res.
6.8	15.0	23.0	12.4	14.7	28.1	Fr res.

Also show value data, frms equally
ahead there.

1900 Census, ^{Supplementary} Suppl. Analysis, p. 537 et
seq., good dope on ~~part~~ on absentee
ownership in black belt.

p. 537. Most owners in belt; but most
land owned by those outside belt. I.e.,
non-res. larger. - Just a hint, might
~~peruse~~ ^{peruse} later.

alone?

c. Conc. of op-ns, trt?

Non residents
larger

TNEC, M-graph 23, Ag. & the Nat. Ec., Albert Meyers. S 195

p. 11 Cities exhibit 8904 of "La Follette Committee."

Imperial I.D., '38, 81 owners held 141,727 acres. Over 640a.

Imperial.
add to Poli.

65% were nonresident owners & corps. - they held 7790 of the 141,727 a.

~~Were in labor-intensive~~

Owners were shippers, handlers, packers.

Ch. 8
Find more conc? p. 50-51

Conc.

STAT. from 1900 showed absentee holdings larger than holdings of resident
landlords -- out of staters' ^{159a.} more than in-state, out of city-ers; ^{126a.} in country-ers
smallest of all (owner-ops probly smaller yet.) 544
85a.

Turner

Check,
JLPUE.

?

Absentee owned was slightly lower value/acre, \$19, \$21, \$26, for 3 above
categories in study. -- ~~not~~ not enough to offset diff. of size, & if valuations
affected by usual regressive ass.-mt tendency, no mng. -- ~~be fast to give source &~~
~~mng. of data.~~ Census data. 544
(Land + impr.?)

Add to this probability that absentees owned still more outside &
particular countries being studied. For ~~it was just in~~ figures only refer to
holdings w/in & city by & individual

The more absentee he is, & more motive is inv., not op-t-g ees. --- & &
more concentrated.

51, figures show'g 1920 conditions & same, & breaking down by areas, uniformly to
over city. 544) sample areas, over U.S. Those not residing in city or
any of adjoining cities owned 7.5% from 12.4% average,
1920

5184 p. 22-23. Absentee owners, bigger rented farms. No. Central
States, 1920

I, 1900 Size of farms, ave.
by owners

a. Resident
in City.

120 acres

b. Out of
State

183 acres.

II 1920

Res. in city. - 167 acres

Out of State: - 239 ..

possible
p. D6 "With the/exception of sugarcane production which is concentrated among fairly large-sized farms operated with the benefit of modern farm machinery and equipment, the production of other farm crops, led by rice, even in the extensive land holdings, is accomplished thru many hands operating in the same manner as small landowners do, only with the additional burden that falls on tenants or sharecroppers. Very rarely does the big landowner or hacendero work his farm by administration." Extract from Philippine Agric & Industrial Development Program, rev. 1950 by Philippine Ec. Survey Commission, pp. 279-80 5166

p. 161 Cite Inman & Fippin: In 1946 there were 5,025,000 different farm owners (proably less of course) and 5,859,000 " " operators. 5168

Where factories are leasing
space from Ind.-l Districts

they ave. 50,000 - 70,000

sq. ft (1 acre = c. 42,000 sq ft)

Herb. Silverson, head of Roosevelt
Field dev.-mt on Long Island, says
500,000 is top limit for effie.

(c. 12 ~~1~~ acres)

(Eug. R.-G., 5-25-54 p. 12a)

So land frag is what makes 'em
so big!

But such studies as have dealt in the relevant data have shown a similar pattern in other industries and other places. The monumental 1911 study of lumber industry, e.g., showed timber holdings to be immensely larger than the optimum ~~size~~ ~~needed to supply an optimum sized mill~~ operating size. Large holders split up their operations into several mills of more or less optimum size, and leased timber rights to small operating companies. The TNEC studies in 1939 showed many industries to be large aggregations of property, far greater than optimum operating scale, held together for reasons other than operating economies, dividing actual operations among smaller units whose relation to the ~~max~~ central holding company is something like tenancy.

1894 study Chi Loop showed 18 largest holders - those with over 500 ft. ft. - ~~had 223 parcels among them~~ ^{separate} - had their hold'gs split into 223 separate "distinct pieces" - 571, p. 244-5. All holders, 1,198, held 2,196 'distinct pieces', p. 196

Ch. 3

Own. p unit > op.

5104

Lrg Lndhldgs SC, 4

a "Thr is the cs of the lrg tract, of which the Irvine ranch, in Orange Cty, is the mst conspic, on which only minor fmg ops are crdd on by the owner, the grtr prt of th ag lnd bng lsd out under rigid restrictions to tnnts." pl5-6

& the "cumulative" hldg, of banks, trust co.s, specs, of many scattered tracts.

71

No techn.
ec.

179-^{Ellis} TNEC showed "in important industries increases of output have been taken care of by reduplicating productive units rather than by building larger ones." (just like tenant farming) (indeed, with Am. Xtal Sugar, it IS tenant farming.)

TNEC monograph 21, p. 315, on "Competition & Mnpy in Am Industry", concludes "in nearly every case in which monopoly persists it will be found that artificial factors are involved."

Leg.

TNEC, Final Rept & Recommendations of the Committee, Doc 35, p. 89: "It is sometimes asserted, or assumed, that large-scale production, uner the conditions of modern technology, is so much more efficient than small-scale production that competition must inevitably give way to monopoly as large establishments drive their smaller rivals from the field. But such a generalization finds scant support in any evidence that is now at hand."

F.T.*U.S. Truesdell, Leon E.

Share tenant may work under close supervision from owner, as the southern "cropper". "Large %" of share tenants, & most cash tenants, are unsupervised, save from general provisions in lease contract, e.g. specifying the rotation to be followed. ^{i.e., no advantage from large ownership}

B1

p33 No labor required to discover standing timber. 549

No techn. ec.

p33, Sect. 3: "Economies of large plants not the basis for control of the lumber business." Detail. 549

Table, p. 34. Largest 36 mills cut 5.6% of the lumber. 549
There are 46,584 mills in all. (no. of owners? ... You might get more owners than mills, because many very small owners, too small.

Many mills very small, smallest 33,000 or 70.8% cut just 12.8% wood. 549

35 "To enlarge a mill beyond a capacity of 20 or 25 m feet a year is to duplicate mechanical units, with small or doubtful advantage in manufacture, and with certain disadvantage in the cost of transporting logs." Lumbermen dispute whether 20m isn't about opt. size, better than larger ones. # 36 "If a single intere t wishes to cut a large amount of timber, it is apt to build two or half a dozen mills, rather than one of extraordinary size. Except in the few localities where cheap & extensive water transporation makes it possible to establish a market for logs, large mills have followed large holdings; the large holdings have not arisen from any advantage of large mills." 549

3 "The rapidly increasing concentration of control of the lumber industry is not due to any particular economy of large manufacturing plants." "4/5 output comes from mills each cutting less than 25m board feet, or about 1/20 of 1% of the annual cut." 549

cf with ownership

p. 12 3 holdings, 11% prvly owned timber in U.S., 13/5% of that in investigation area. S.P., Weyerhaeuser, & N.P. 549

5 next holders own 4 5.8% investigation area.

So 8 largest hold 19.4% inv. area; 22 own 26.2% inv. area; 549

195 own 48%

3-4 detail why opt size mill small. p.4 "In view of these considerations, & especially the great no. of sawmills & the absence of any one or any few plants of dominating size, it is apparent that the economic conditions in the mfr. of lumber (as distinguished from the ownership of standing timber) are not exceptionally conducive to concentration." 549

No techn.
reason

Own-p more
conc than
op.

Fortune on Koppers, Jan 52

A disintegrated co.

A opt size of machinery
need not A opt size of firm.
Late 19th, opt. size blastfurnace
(for making pig iron) rose.
But before, many firms
already owned >1 furnace.
So didn't need A size -- have
of one furnace firms.

Levy?

Timber holding
divorced from
opn.

Timber tracts of
very large

M. 8

Conc. 45.

14 "Some large holders, who are large lumber mfr.s as well, \$50
hold their own timber in great part intact and supply their
mills from other sources. One mfr-ing co. which owns over 5 billion
feet has felled no timber for nearly 20 years, but has bought its
logs in the open market. Both in the West & in the South many co.s
make a practice of buying timber rights on small tracts available
for their mfr-ing needs, &, so far as possible, defer cutting their
own large tracts. Much of their current supply of lumber, therefore,
is cut from holdings of smaller companies, from little individual
tracts, or from controlled timberland of small holders which the op-
erating companies are now ready to buy. On many of the ~~small~~
largest holdings no cutting at all is done. Even if such holdings
did not absolutely increase, they would, merely by being held uncut,
form a larger & larger proportion of the diminishing timber supply."

Besides, large holdings are being added to constantly. 14 \$50

c. Take 1 area. Lee's study of Kern, Tulare, Madera, valley floor
~~optima~~ Are averages in fms with highest "net fm inc/acre".

Summer-field, 45 a.

dairy 38

fruit 74

But ^{only} 21% cropland ~~and~~ in hldgs under 80 a.

Poli, absentees

1905 - 1 flood encouraged absentees. Absenteeism grew until 1930
max, 62% area. Had been 50%, counting SP, in 1910. Agder of
valley started 1902

c
larger,
worsened →

1940, 46% absentee owned - & 36% owners owned it, so absentee holdings above
ave. [593, p 28, corroborates] 592

Tenants
don't improve

p. 3

4/5 tenants on non-resid. land made no improvements. 1/5 non-res.
owners made none. Residents do better - much more improvements.
Get quote

p. 4 Ownerships & op. units trend back up.

5 • Frequent change of tenants, of owners; short lease pds. Over 60% farmed
by tenants, counting part-owners Edgerton as tenants.

592

107 Fetter's testimony. Says single business units did compete, & would again today, if single.

"It will be observed that combination ... gives unity to the ownership, but not to the productive processes of the subsidiary plants. The physical plants & equipment remain largely under decentralized management; they still produce singly, while the officers of the controlling corporation are concerned almost wholly with financial & general organization & commercial matters."

"...financial size attained by horizontal combination is constantly confused by the apologists of bigness with increased size of single plants..."

"It is apparent that 'the economy of large production' ... is essentially a phenomenon of the single-unit plant rather than of plural-unit plants. It is a matter of internal arrangements & economies within a single plant. It is technical or technological, not financial or commercial; that is, it is the sum of various economies of time, materials, & wear & tear of machineryetc"

584

p. 108: "A small factory employed on a few patterns of a single kind of product may get a fuller measure of economy of mass production than a much larger factory which produces a variety of products."

584

Technology
not cause
of size

Your best safeguard against confusing the proved fabric with the purely opportunistic is the label of a reputable manufacturer. Our label is the Burlington triangle. On it is the word "Quality." Behind it is a scrupulous regard for craftsmanship—the proud practice of 50,000 employees of Burlington Industries.

Burlington

INDUSTRIES, INC.

BURLINGTON MILLS, PACIFIC MILLS, BURLINGTON HOSIERY CO., PEERLESS WOOLEN MILLS, BURLINGTON DECORATIVE FABRICS ASSOCIATES, GALEY & LORD, GOODALL FABRICS, BURLINGTON NARROW FABRICS, NATIONAL MALLINSON FABRICS, BURLINGTON EXPORT CO., MOORESVILLE MILLS, BURLINGTON INTERNATIONAL

4-1-56

Happy Easter Celebrations

Industry Rapped; Aluminum

Aluminum Pay Up

PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP)—An agreement between the Aluminum Co. of America and the United Steel Workers on job classification will give 11,000 workers an average 7-cents-hourly wage increase retroactive to Aug. 1, 1955. The agreement was announced today by David J. McDonald, president of the union. An Alcoa spokesman confirmed it. McDonald said the increases range up to 30 cents an hour and amount to \$1,528,000 a year. Another 6,000 employees already are earning above the minimums and will not be affected by the pay increases.

The union and company, biggest aluminum producer in the nation, have been negotiating on job classifications for nearly three years. The issue was handed to a special committee last year when a wage increase was negotiated.

The agreement goes into effect tomorrow but under previous agreement all pay is retroactive to last August.

Alcoa plants affected are: Bridgeport, Conn.; Edgewater, N.S.; Badin, N.C.; New Kensington, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Richmond, Ind.; Alcoa, Tenn.; Mo-

bile, Ala.; two plants at Bauxite, Ark.; and Point Comfort and Rockdale, Tex.

Strike Continues



GETTYSBURG:
PLACE OF LIMITLESS VISTAS
[See Page 6]

Mon-
and

The New

FIFTY-EIGHT PAGES TODAY



ve a stylish straw for the
ks from all angles. So, using
ent store, 10-year-old Peg-
Same thing! Peggy is the
(Globe)

G

B

No ec. to scale from unny p. 71 Persia p. 18 Describe tenancy, its diseconomies "In such conditions it is important to emphasize that the existence of large-scale property ownership does not secure any of the advantages of large-scale operation or investment. The tenants secure no benefit of working with better equipment, or with better seed; their methods of work are the same as those of the small owner." 55-9

No ec. to scale 71 99 Myron Watkins: "An intimate, first-hand, detailed study of operations in different plants in a wide range of industries of the character here discussed reveals no marked advantage for the large consolidation or so-called multiple-unit enterprise. Nor can it be said that the mergers have been technological pace-setters. On the contrary, the new methods introduced from time to time have been initiated by independent concerns at least as often as by the consolidations." 584

Misc. Cotton Nat. Council of America, "Cotton Farms". Memphis, 1944. p. 5 Map of 'multiple units' in cotton farms - central for handles mktg, rotation, equipment; subunit does work. Esp. common Alluvial Ark-Miss-La area, & Ga & SC, belt below fall line. 52 90 cotton acreage in area mapped, which is cotton crescent of NC, SC, Ga, Ala, Miss, La, Ark, & S.E. tip Mo., is 'multiple unit' op'ns. (Brandt says shd. enum. hold'g as op. unit. But don't. & which is? Not clear cut, 1/2 & 1/2)

Non res. concentr. pl 4-5: most of the land in prjct area owned by non-res.s, e.g. NPr.r. has 40-50,000 a r.r. land still. 5102

131 Croppers in s., are little more than hired laborers who happen to be paid in crop shares, so close is supervision. Only numerous in s., where breakup of plantations into tenant farms caused 1/2 tenants in country to be there in 1880. But they were only 36% farms in s. 'messed' F.T. contractors self?

[71] 272 ff. Detail of pieces held by various big individuals. Detailed study could show correlations of consolidation of holdings with improvements, etc. Many of their pieces are leased to others. 571 own-p > op size.

own vs op. p. 55 Note ambiguity of 'large-scale production'. Break into 'large-scale organization' & 'large-scale operation', use l.sc. pattern to comprise both. 575 I prefer 'ownership' vs 'op-n'. For 'org.' is financial org, which is ownership.

Own v op. [71] 156 "...concentration exists above the size of holding necessary for the most efficient & economical use of land of a given characterThe investigation reveals a marked tendency toward the speculative acquisition & holding of timberlands enormously in excess of the amount needed to protect the economical operation of mills." 550

S 201, p. 139, Dr. P. Mitram - no small fms.

In E. Eur., "the large estates were cultivated in the same way as the peasant holdings, and indeed mostly by the peasants with their own animals & implements & seed." (That explains ^{in fact} the concentration on cereals, as other crops would have required more means and knowledge & care.)" Large estates survived only due to servile labor, "ec. favors & admin. privileges"

Miley, D. G., "The Size of Farm in the South." XXXI JFE 582-7
(1949)

582. Size of ^{op. unit} fm tends to be same, regardless of ownership unit.

D.

One ~~house~~ ^{mule} fms. Fm. has land to grow the cotton that one family cd chop & pick --- 8-12 acres, & besides need land to grow corn to feed mule. So cult. area ave. 25-30a, in most cotton areas of south.

Those who own more land still divide it up this way. Because of "absolute necessity of h'g enough hand labor available to ~~meet~~ handle the peak labor loads at chopping & picking time." If mech. some op-ns, must depend on ~~an~~ outside help. p. 583: "Many fms hr not bn will'g to depend on the possibility of secur'g this outside or transient labor when it is needed."

Corn, oats, soy can be fully mech.

Disc. of
transients

p. 583 Hand labor, takes 150 hrs of man-labor for 1 acre cotton.

Mech. picker & mech. weed control will end small fm system, is do'g so now.

(Cited, ch. 3)

Delta, own-p units large. Hilly land, smaller

①

Howard Place, of Capital Co.,
said they owned at one time
more than 3,000 parcels,
didn't have a very good idea of
what the tenants did on any of
them.

Com. 145 Darrington, proposed settlement district, Wash. 569

3 owners hold	5,000	
6 " "	5,000	c. 1919
75 " "	10,000	

Ch. 3 - Gnrly, studies of cone, we find holds of very diff sizes mingled on similar land.
Suggests the big ones are far > op's opt.

Ownership unit
> op. unit.
Loop, each holding
big.

196 Ordinary private lands, 2,196 "distinct pieces" in area,
1,198 owners. (the "distinct piece" is the operating unit, I should
say) Ave. of 83 ft frontage per owner, 9,965 sq ft, c. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. 571
But this is c. $\frac{1}{4}$ million\$, \$250,000/ owner. --\$313m for whole area,
& c. 350 acres, so is really less than 250m\$.

Ave. Ill.
farm.
Ave Ill. farm, ~~62x62~~ 62 acres, at c. \$32/acres with improve-
ments, c. \$2,000/farm. 571

Divided ownership in some form very beneficial for flexibility etc, since there is obviously no connection between the amount it is convenient to own and the size of an optimum productive unit, except as personal ownership is an element of optimum size.

An important step, therefore, in status to contract development.

Qum-p
vs
op-n.

Leg.

5107

Anti-

987

USDA bul 1432, p 2

1900 census got data on who owned rented farms. v. 12 cens V.5 (ag) PT 1,

pp lxxxv - xciii & pp 309-17

They did it right --- owner of ea. ten farm written on slip, the slips sorted by
cities of owner's res, so all owner's poss.s traced to him. ~~How~~ So actual & com.

1900-20 > they said, as '20 method was samples.

9 & 7 sample did not restrict
land owned to 1 particular
area.

But they got owners, first, on
basis of where a certain fm was. Then
owner rep'd on all his ~~son~~ holdings
(maybe)

Gmby, dubious. But do not
accuse them of Turner's error.

Indeed, one reason they found
more conc. may have been their
avoid'g that error.

vs Turner
more conc.

pl3: explain how they had 274 names at first, since they did it by cties. But many of the names duplicated, thus reducing it to "not more than 250 owners" -- some doubt of exact no. because man may own in own name in one cty, in co.s name in another.

5104

Anyway, this corroborates my analysis & criticism of the Turner repts, 1926, on census.

more conc.

pl3 They note that many of the big holders are closely related, & a study by family units wd show even more concentration, they seem confident.

5104

Anti-Hammar

ch. 3

ed.s wrote

p. 39 "Within nations, extremely large landholdings are ~~for~~
frequently found side by side with small subsistence garden plots. "

ed.s

S/S

Basic data from 187 564

& '45 ag census on size of various
kinds of op-g & ownership units.

As figs not broken down by
size groups, worth little, except to
show there are many more
operators than owners of rented land.

187 sample poor.

~~187~~

187 say 11% of owners were pt. o-op,
-p. 21
& were 5m owners in toto.

$$.11 \times 5m = .550m \text{ pt. owners.}$$

But U.S. Census for '45 says were
.645 pt-owners. (Check it) That is
quite a discrepancy.

They say 56% were o-op, & 15% were o-op-
landlords. -p. 21
Census wd count o-op l.-lds as

o-op. So
$$\frac{56}{15} \times 5m = 3.55m$$
 187 are

saying there are 3.55m o-op. ~~187~~ Check

'45 Census.

.45 census	No. of pt owners: .660m
p. 129	No. of full owners: 3.3m

187 have too
many full owners,
not enough
part owners.

To find:

Ave. per individual,

O-op l-ld.	Total land	735 a.	441 a.
	Portion o-op	735 a.	335 a. 201
	Portion leased out	180 a.	400 a. 240 a.
Pt owner	Total land	562 a.	operated
	Portion o-op	291	
	Portion rented in	271	

These figs, if correct, show that o-op l-lds on ave. own ~~441~~ ⁴⁴¹ acres, while pt. owners own only 291 acres. ~~But pt owners op. 562 a. while o-op l-lds op. only 201 acres.~~ ^{But pt owners op. 291 acres. And they have these op-g units together, to nearly same size as owner by rent j out, small by rent j in.}

$$\text{No. of o-op l-lds} = .15 \times 5m = \cancel{45m} .75m$$

$$\text{Land owned by o-op l-l.} = .29 \times 1,141 m a = 331 m. a. \quad (\text{assuming sample rep. - l? don't see how it really cd. be})$$

$$\text{Ave per o-op l-l: } \frac{331 m. a.}{\cancel{45m} l-l .75} = \cancel{455} 441 a. \quad (\text{but they did send g-mes to all l-lds? Or just pure int's l-lds?})$$

Portion leased out. To find it. a. Find all land under lease $\frac{431 m. a.}{.22 \times 1,141 = 251 m. a.}$

b. Land leased by pure l-ld $\frac{180 m. a.}{\cancel{180 m. a.}}$

Subtract.

$$\frac{\cancel{440} \text{ acres leased out by o-op l-lds}}{\text{No. of o-op l-lds}} = \text{ave portion leased out} = \frac{180 m. a.}{\cancel{45m} .75m} = \cancel{400 a.} 240$$

564, p. 61

Owners rep'tg: 32,038

	Proprs p. 21		% of acreage p. 58 100%	Acreage per owner p. 58
Pt-o-op	11	3,765	16%	322
O-op	56	18,609	33%	135
O-op-l-ld	15	4,686	29%	437
L-ld	18	4,978	22%	280

Their figures are ~~internally inconsistent~~. OK

They say are 5m landowners

" " " 1,141 m. acres in farms.

From that, compute acreages per owner

$$\text{All owners, } \frac{1,141 \text{ m.a.}}{5 \text{ m}} = 228.2 \text{ acres}$$

$$\text{Pt o-op, } \frac{.16 \times 1,141 \text{ m.a.}}{.11 \times 5 \text{ m}} = \frac{182 \text{ m.a.}}{.55 \text{ m}} = 331 \text{ acres}$$

$$\text{O-op } \frac{.33 \times 1,141 \text{ m.a.}}{.56 \times 5 \text{ m}} = \frac{377 \text{ m.a.}}{2.80 \text{ m}} = 135 \text{ acres}$$

$$\text{O-op l-ld } \frac{.29 \times 1,141 \text{ m.a.}}{.15 \times 5 \text{ m}} = \frac{331 \text{ m.a.}}{.75} = \frac{441 \text{ a.}}{735.55 \text{ acres}}$$

$$\text{L-ld } \frac{.22 \times 1,141 \text{ m.a.}}{.18 \times 5 \text{ m}} = \frac{251 \text{ m.a.}}{.90 \text{ m}} = 279 \text{ acres}$$

Looks like a misprint on the 437 - should have been 734
Except on p. 58, they have broken down acreage/owner by regions & states, & figs are consistent
with the 437 figure, seemingly. So must have been a gml error - or adjustment.

I To find no. of tnts, pure, '45-

a. Land in tnt farms 252 m.a.

b. Ave acres/tnt 135 a.

c. $\frac{\frac{\text{acres}}{\text{acres}}}{\text{tnt}} = \text{tnts}$

$$\frac{252 \text{ m}}{135} = 1.87 \text{ m tnts}$$

II To find no. of pt owners.

a. Land leased by pt. owners 179 m.a.

b. Ave acres leased land 271 a.
per pt-owner

c. $\frac{\frac{\text{acres}}{\text{acres}}}{\text{pt owner}} = \frac{179 \text{ m.a.}}{271 \text{ a.}} = .661 \text{ m } \text{pt owners}$

Acres owned by O-op Ld Lbs + L-Lbs: $.22 + .29 \times 1,141 = 582 \text{ m.a.}$

Acres under lease, 145 Census: 431 m. acres.

Acres op. by O-op L-Lbs: $\begin{array}{r} 582 \\ - 431 \\ \hline 151 \text{ m. acres.} \end{array}$

1945

32% farms were full trts. ~~had~~ ^{op.} 22% land

1 back →

"	"	pt-owners	op	16%	"
"	"	(mgrs	op	9%	"
"	"	Full owners	op	36%	"
"	"	pt	op	17%	"

5136, p. 158

	Ave. fm size	% of acres
Trts All fms	195 195a.	100%
Mgrs Owned by op. (Full owners, & owned pt of pt. owners)	153	53
Rented by op (+ trts & pt owners)	171	38
Op by full owners	125	36
Op by part owners	562	33
Owned part	291	17
Rented part	271	16
Mgrs	2735	9
Trts	135	22

53% owned by op.

9% mgrd.

38% leased by op

145 Land in fms.

All fms	1,141 m.a.	
Full o.	412	o-op land 604 m.a.
Pt o.	371	
Owned	(192)	Mqr land 106 m.a.
Rented	(179)	
Mqrs	106	Leased land, 431 m.a.
Tnts	252	

I am trying to show o-op. landlords have large home base, o-op; while part-owners have small home base.

In 2 areas, special conditions are again me. West, land grants of 160 a., ops had to add a great deal, where land is cheap. So that means in area where land cheap, units very big in acres, are many who rent addnl land.

While in s-n delta etc., pl-n land has demeane, small in acres by w-n standards, valuable.

Main fault: we lack data on % of land rented co-op, by size groups & by value.

SCANNED

AS

FOUND

No. of fm owners, 5,025,000 est.
 " " " ops, 5,859,000

564, p. 7

Excess of ops due to Smith, entirely. In w, more
 more owners, due to "too small original
 grants, he says, p. 7

1945 for ops.
 1946, for owners

564, p. 21	P+o-op	O-op	O-op I-ld	I-ld
% of owners	11 %	56	15	18
% of land owned	16	33 33	29	22

564, p. 22

But does this mean owned, or op? If op, part-owner-op. overlap owner-op. landlord. If owned, part-owner-op seem too big. (This one is raised up, I believe, by very large owners who rent just a little land) clearly means owned.

Owned Acreage, value per owner & per acre 1946

Owned Acreage/owner		US	NE	No. General	So.	W.
11%	Part-owner-op.	322	106	253	262	821
56%	owner-op	135	84	133	139	194
15%	owner-op landlord	437	148	300	459	997
18%	Landlord	280	105	216	381	382

Value/owner

Part	\$11,000	9	11	7	17
owner-op	8 -	6	10	6	13
.. .. lord	18 -	9	18	16	32
lord	15 -	9	16	14	18

Value/acre

Part	33	86	44	28	21
owner-op	60	73	73	46	69
.. .. lord	41	58	61	36	33
lord	55	81	75	36	47

33% owners rent out all rented land.
67% " " " no land at all.

Where did they include mgrs?

In 1945, 38% of all fm land was rented out. - & a little more, that % of mgr land which was rented. $\therefore$ the rented units are bigger - despite fact they are owned, 15% of them, by those who own more which they operate themselves. & despite having mgr-op units, very large, counted out -- i.e., the 67% of owners who rent out no land, ~~perhaps~~ probably include very few mixed places which, being big, rent out some land - so they farm only about 53% of all land (as owners). & of course int land more vble.

987

~~small ones.~~ If our hyp. correct, ave. holdg > ave. op-n. (even tho aren't considering o-op portion of large holdgs) And holdgs more conc. than op-ns (even tho are excluding the very small holdgs, which are purely o-op.) But will be a few small holdgs ^{low mnt type} consolidated via enay. & even w/o them, if largest holdgs are split into many op-ns, will get more conc. of hldgs, even if is 1-1 correspondence of emp/lop units in smallest groups)

Inman & Fippin, ~~HA~~ (Dec. '49) over

Conc. p. 21 56% farm land owners operate all land they own; + 11% who ~~of~~ rent
of with data 18% " " " " none " " " " in some extra
on how much land is tenanted, 15% farm just part holding, rent out rest.
show tenhold's much larger.

[cf. to values of land owner-op,
see that ~~that~~ absentees own
more.] 564

landlords, to cf. Permutations. Probly
of cons. of ^{all} op-m & all

1. Ownership vs op. unit, 1945

Op. unit: 195 a. ave. - 5118, p 96

Ownership unit: Weighted ave: $\frac{564, p 21-2}{322} \times \frac{11}{100} = 3,542$

Tot. owner-op $135 \times \frac{56}{100} = 85.60$

Owner-op-landlords $437 \times \frac{15}{100} = 65.55$

Pure Landlords $280 \times \frac{18}{100} = 50.40$

237 acres are ownership unit. over (But note, is no 'imp' category -
Ex that is very large ave. size)

280 " " landlord own. unit - this comparable to

1920 study, to of it with ave tot op-n., of 135 acres.

Take the 1.65 figure from 1920, thus showing Δ conc. - hedge by
attributing to Admin. (E 1.54, 1921-1900) Both from p 7, 5107 (5118 p 96)

A ratio of about $\frac{2}{1.4} = \frac{20}{24} = \frac{5}{6}$ There are 5 owners to each 6 ops.

This jibes with 564, p7, which says are est. 5m owners, 5.9m ops.

8. '45-6, 26.3 % of all farm op-ns were under 30 acres (on 1.7 % land)
19 % " " " " " " " " (on 1.5 % land)

(And there were fewer hldgs than op-ns in genl.)

At other extreme,

2 % of all farm op-ns were over 1,000 acres (on 40.3 % land)
3 % " " " " " " " " (" 41 % "

This suggests that the 40 % land in op-ns over 1,000 a. is divided among fewer op-ns than the 40 % land held over 1,000 a. is among holders. - so, over 1,000 a., op-ns are bigger than holdings. - are used to consolidate too-small hldgs into bigger op-ns!

While under 30 acres, there are few hldgs, but many op-ns - hldgs too large.

Maybe it means nothing to cf. figs that way. But if it means something, is against me.

But remember, op. figs include land leased from govt & corps, not in holders probly. & '45 census overstated conc. of ~~hld~~ op-ns, reptd large farms as units, even when split up often.

vs. 1 & 7.

Owner-ops, smaller farms. — so large farms worst used.

p. 22 Owner ops, 56% owners, held 33% farm acreage, 41% value. 564
-- their land having highest value/acre. U.S. (highest by their est. ---
they probly include improvements more) p 23 had least valuable total holdings, all areas. --- i.e.,
above trend for U.S. held all over.

None of figures in this study can be really accurate, for they just mailed out a sample of 150,000, got 47,000 back ... & who knows how accurate? They tried to adjust for bias, checked consistency -- but still, who knows?

This purports to be only study of owners since Turner, 1926. No comment on his sampling method.

p 23. Women, much higher % rented out land, instead of operate.

The question they answered: 'How much would you estimate your land would sell for?' My experience is farmers, asked that, include value of improvements. Authors say, appendix, many to interp. it. -p 74

p. 76, Biblio, some good

conc. ~~not checked~~ p. 50 3% owners held ~~50%~~^{4%} farm area, when study made.

564

Much due to ~~concentration~~^{grazing}, but much concentrated holdings have best land.

(Fallacy of considering just % of owners, not of all people, shown by having some landless become small owners thus 4% concentration! by 4% no. of owners)

564

(Data that large holdings underused will show land more conc than

inc., too)

p. 50. Recurrent cens of large farms show conc. is 4%.
He only states it - no general proof.

For conc., he gives only area, not value - the he gives value for other classifications.

p 20 Most conc. 5, 3% own 46% farm acreage

Figures not comparable with Turners, for T. left out most of W. Mt. states. This by area, not by figs.

Table 10. % farm acreage owned, size of holdings, 1946
(% of area from Table 10, p. 20; % of owners from Table 9, p. 19)

	U.S.	No. - Ea.	No. - Cent.	So.	
Under 10	<.5% 8	1 14	<.5 4	<.5 8	<.5 16
10-29	1 11	3 16	1 6	1 13	1 18
30-69	4 19	11 21	4 15	5 22	2 14
70-139	11 26	30 28	16 31	9 24	3 13
140-219	11 16	23 13	19 22	10 13	4 10
220-499	19 13	22 7	26 16	16 12	10 12
500-999	13 4	5 1	14 4	13 5	14 8
1000-1,499	6 1	1 <.5	5 1	5 1	9 3
1500-2,499	7 1	1 <.5	4 1	8 1	13 3
2500 & over	28 1	3 <.5	11 <.5	33 1	44 3
	% land, % owners	% land, owners	land, owners	land, owners	land, owners

(Cf to op. units)

These figures just for individuals, do not include corps.
For corps, much higher conc., larger hold'gs. 5.6% U.S. Farm land is corp. held, 1945 - p 51, Table 35