

VICTORY FARM



VOLUNTEERS

of the U. S. CROP CORPS

Certificate of Service

This is to certify that _____

Has joined with thousands of other American youth on the home front
in performing essential farm work,

Has rendered this wartime service in a spirit of willingness and co-
operation, and

Has, therefore, merited special recognition as a

**Victory Farm Volunteer
in 1945**

Marion Jones

War Food Administrator

County Extension Agent

State Extension Director

VICTORY HARVEST

FILM STORY OF THE EMERGENCY
FARM LABOR PROGRAM





THE STORY OF "VICTORY HARVEST"— A REAL WAR JOB

Victory Harvest is the moving story of town and city people who are helping to solve the wartime farm-labor shortage. It is typical of how the farm-labor problem is being met in hundreds of counties throughout the United States.

Bert Cole, the county agent, meets with his farm-labor advisory committee early in the season to discuss farmers' labor needs. He soon learns that all the potatoes that farmers have in the ground cannot be harvested without the help of the townspeople. So he talks to teen-age youth in the local high-school auditorium. He calls on the local women's club, the chamber of commerce, his local civic club, and other groups. He makes a general appeal to the business people up and down Main Street. He calls on men, women, and youth to devote all spare time when the potatoes are ready for harvest.

The story of how the local people turned out to save the potato crop is told in *Victory Harvest*. When County Agent Cole asks one potato farmer what he thinks of this city help, he is assured, "I couldn't have gotten along without them."

After showing how the labor problem is met in one county, the scene then moves swiftly to other areas all over the country where similar farm-labor shortages exist. Though the crops and the needs vary from place to place, the result is the same. Everywhere, people are recognizing farm work as vital war work. And they are getting the job done!

The film recognizes the war contribution being made by farm people, who are working longer hours than ever before. It shows, too, how the problem is being met through exchange of labor and machinery among farmers, and by greater efficiency and simplifi-

cation of the jobs to be done. A series of scenes also shows foreign workers, prisoners of war, and various other groups at work on farms.

Victory Harvest is a down-to-earth portrayal of American people who are meeting a crisis and taking it in their stride.

A DIRECT APPEAL

In a 2-minute epilogue, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones makes a stirring appeal to the audience for more emergency farm workers. Says the WFA chief, "So long as the war causes a manpower shortage on the farms, so long will it be necessary for the people of this Nation to pitch in and help farmers grow and harvest their crops—crops so vital in our gigantic war production."



WHERE TO SHOW

Victory Harvest is excellently adapted for use in—

- High schools
- Civic club meetings
- Fraternal societies
- Women's organizations
- Social gatherings
- Churches
- Luncheon clubs
- Special assemblies
- Farm groups

This film will be useful for showing to any groups in which there are prospective part-time farm workers. Other possibilities are special meetings of employees of large business organizations and of civil employees.

Although *Victory Harvest*, with its epilogue, is designed as a recruiting film, it is also an educational film. Without the epilogue, it is a documentary film, carrying the story of another wartime contribution by patriotic Americans.

OTHER FARM-LABOR MOVIES

Also available through most Agricultural Extension Service film libraries is the 2-reel picture, *Farm Work Is War Work*. A 16-mm. black-and-white sound film, this picture is devoted to the Victory Farm Volunteers—the youth phase of the Crop Corps Farm Labor Program. Principal characters are a teen-age boy and girl who use their summer vacation working on a farm. They live with the farm family and do a variety of chores. After many trials and tribulations they become good farm workers, and the climax brings a reward for their efforts.

Other farm-labor films on training, efficiency, and work simplification are available in many States. A number of commercial concerns also have prepared educational films in this field. Further information can be obtained from the Extension Service at your State agricultural college.

FACTS ABOUT THIS FILM

Running time About 20 minutes
Film size 16 or 35 mm.
Type Black-and-white sound

HOW TO OBTAIN FILM

Prints of *Victory Harvest* in 16-mm. size are available on loan, without cost, to any group interested in showing the picture. The easiest way to obtain the film is to consult your county agent or local farm-employment office. If a print is not on file there, it can be obtained from the Extension Service headquarters at your State agricultural college.

Prints of the film also will be available from other film libraries in many States.

If a 35-mm. print is needed, it can be obtained through your State Extension Service on a loan basis, direct from the Motion Picture Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



Produced by

MOTION PICTURE SERVICE

Office of Information
in cooperation with

EXTENSION SERVICE

Farm Labor Program
War Food Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture

March 1945

GOING OUR WAY?

TO WORK FOR
VICTORY ON THE
FARM FRONT



Be a

**VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER
OF THE U. S. CROP CORPS**



Extension Service
War Food Administration
U. S. Department of
Agriculture

AWI-112-March 1945

UNTIL VICTORY IS WON

YOUR WAR JOB IS ON THE FARM

Are you one of the million or more patriotic boys and girls who worked on a farm last summer? If so, the farmers need your help again. In fact, as long as the war creates this serious manpower shortage on the farm, your help is needed. If you have never been on a farm before, don't let that stop you. Here's your chance to do a real war job.

You don't have to be told that food is a weapon of war. That's an old story by now. Everyone knows how the 6 million farms of this country have turned on full steam to produce the food necessary not only to supply our armies and our civilian population, but to share with our allies and the liberated nations. Truly, it has been a remarkable accomplishment.

MORE OF YOU ARE NEEDED

But the job grows harder each year. More farm men have had to take their place on the battle front. So their places on the farm front must be filled by those of us who cannot serve our country in the armed services. A great many of those who have filled in for experienced farm men, have been boys and girls like yourself.

A million and a half youngsters from towns and cities must help out on the farm this year, if vital war crops are to be saved. You don't have to join anything to be a Victory Farm Volunteer. You simply help with the farm work whenever and wherever you are needed, and you automatically become a part of this patriotic working force.

HOW TO SERVE AS A VFV

Maybe you have already heard about this group in your school. If not, ask your principal about it. Or if you are a member of the Scouts, the "Y," or some other youth organization, it may be that your own group is planning to work on a farm this year. Or you can ask your county agricultural agent about farm work.



If you live in one of the larger cities, you will probably find a farm employment office listed in the telephone book. There probably is a farm job for you if you are anywhere from 14 through 17 years of age—if you can meet the qualifications for the type of work to be done, and if you have the consent of your parents.

Some schools offer farm work-training courses during the spring term. If your school is not one of these, you still can do most farm work after brief instruction from the farmer or supervisor. There are many jobs you can quickly learn to do, such as picking beans, tomatoes, apples, peaches, cherries, or picking up potatoes.

KINDS OF FARM PLACEMENT

Boys and girls can do farm work under three different arrangements:

1. Living at home and being transported daily to some nearby farm. Such jobs may last for only a few days or may go on for many weeks.
2. Living out on the farm with the farmer's family and doing general farm work, such as feeding and caring for farm animals, pitching hay, or harvesting grain and other crops. This type of job usually lasts for the entire summer.
3. Living in a farm work camp and being transported daily to a nearby farm. Such camps may be located near your town or may be in other parts of the State, or in another State. They run from 2 weeks to 2 months, depending on the job to be done.

EARN WHILE YOU SERVE

While you, as a Victory Farm Volunteer, are called on to do farm work as a patriotic contribution, you do not give your services, but are paid prevailing wages for the amount and type of work you do. Before going to work, you will be told what your wages will be and how they will be paid.

If you live on the farm, your board will probably be a part of your salary. In a camp you usually pay at a weekly rate for living expenses out of your earnings.

CAREFUL SELECTION

Farms, as well as recruits, will be selected with care, so that you will be assured of satisfactory working conditions. Also, someone will be in the fields to help you get started and see that you receive what other assistance you need.

INSURANCE

VFV's and their supervisors can get a special accident policy at a low rate offered by a number of insurance companies. The policy covers you 24 hours a day, wherever you are, for 3 months. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the county agricultural agent's office.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Working on a farm is an important war contribution.

You get paid for your work and will find yourself in better physical condition than ever when fall comes.

You'll meet many new friends and will become one of a million and a half youth serving on the farm front and eligible to wear the Victory Farm Volunteer insigne.



Ask your school principal or county agricultural agent for more information about the Victory Farm Volunteers.

YOUR JOB AS A WORK LEADER



The work leader
learns the job -



then teaches
others



Extension Service
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Agriculture

AWI 96, Issued May 1944, Revised March 1945

You Have a War Job as a Work Leader!

Why Your Help Is Needed!

With a continued need for all-out food production and a further loss of experienced workers from the farm, the manpower shortage in agriculture is again serious this year. In fact, as long as the war lasts, the farm-labor shortage will be a problem. As more men are drawn from the farm work force, more youth and women will be needed to take their places.

Although many farmers have had to depend upon inexperienced help, they have continued to do an outstanding food-production job. Many of them had never worked with youth before, but they have learned that boys and girls can be good workers when given the proper training and supervision.

Here Is Your Job!

You, as a work leader of Victory Farm Volunteers, have an important war assignment. It is to help make youth efficient farm workers, so that they will have a valuable experience, and farmers as well as parents will be satisfied. You will find many ways of doing this.

Though your responsibilities will vary from farm to farm, the following jobs are almost always performed by the work leader:

Learning thoroughly from the farmer how he wants the job done.

Showing the new workers how to do their job.

Helping to maintain high morale among the youth, and good working relations between youth and farmers.

Maintaining order in the fields as well as on the truck or bus.

Showing youth how to do the job is the most important part of your duties as a work leader. So, when youth are properly selected and know what to do, how to do the job without overfatigue, and learn to respect their "boss"—loafing, "cutting up," and accidents are reduced. The VFV earns more money; the farmer gets more work done.

You May Have Other Duties Too!

What you will do as a work leader will depend on the kind of crop work, the type of group you are supervising, the arrangements made by the county farm-labor office with the farmer, and the experience the employer has had in directing young people. Nevertheless, you will probably be responsible for a number of other duties, in addition to teaching and supervising your group. For example, you may be asked to—

1. Help recruit and select youth for your group.
2. Keep a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of your group, in order to be able to reach them easily.
3. Obtain parents' permission for the youth to work, and maintain good feeling of parents toward the farm-labor program.
4. Get the group together ahead of time; tell them about the job, where to meet, how to dress, and what kind of lunch to bring.
5. Find out the work schedule from the farmer and explain it to the young workers.
6. See that sanitary facilities and pure drinking water are available.
7. Carry a first-aid kit to the fields, and know how to reach a doctor in case of emergency.
8. Keep work and wage records.
9. Handle heavier work in the fields such as moving ladders and heavy boxes.
10. Obtain safety bulletins and insurance information from the farm-labor office, and encourage youth and parents to purchase the VFV insurance policy.

START THEM RIGHT TO

WORK SAFELY • AVOID WASTE
REDUCE BREAKAGE • SAVE TIME



Tell Them Why

Tell the boys and girls about the job before they go to work. Give them the reasons for doing it a certain way. They want to know "why." When the job is explained in advance they make better workers. Get them interested in wanting to do it right. Point out the importance of the job to the war effort.



Show Them How

Show them step by step just how you want the job done. Explain each step as you go along. Point out the things that will improve the quality of the product or make the work easier to do. Be sure your instructions are clearly stated and complete.



Be Sure They Know

Have the workers do the job for you. Have them show you, and tell you the reason for each step. Ask them questions and correct their errors. Continue with each worker until you are sure he knows. Some will learn more quickly than others.



Put Them on Their Own

Let them know they are on their own. Tell them where to go if they need help. Encourage them to ask you questions about their work and not to disturb other workers. Keep in touch with what they are doing. Be ready to help.

IF THEY HAVEN'T LEARNED, YOU HAVEN'T TAUGHT

Mr. Farmer—

VFV's want to do a good job for you,

But they need your help.

Here are things you can do:

★ **Have the work well organized—**

Decide on the jobs to be done and who should do them.

Plan each day's work for maximum results.

★ **Have everything ready—**

Put equipment in good working condition.

Be sure you have enough containers and other supplies.

★ **Recognize the needs of your workers—**

Have an understanding as to rest, meals, and pay.

Provide necessary sanitary facilities and drinking water.

★ **Get rid of working hazards—**

Remember, VFV's will not be familiar with conditions on your farm.

Insure against unavoidable accidents.

★ **Use your work leader—**

See that he understands how you want each job done.

Give your orders to the work leader, to prevent misunderstanding.

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS

Extension Farm-Labor Program

Washington, D. C.

March 1945