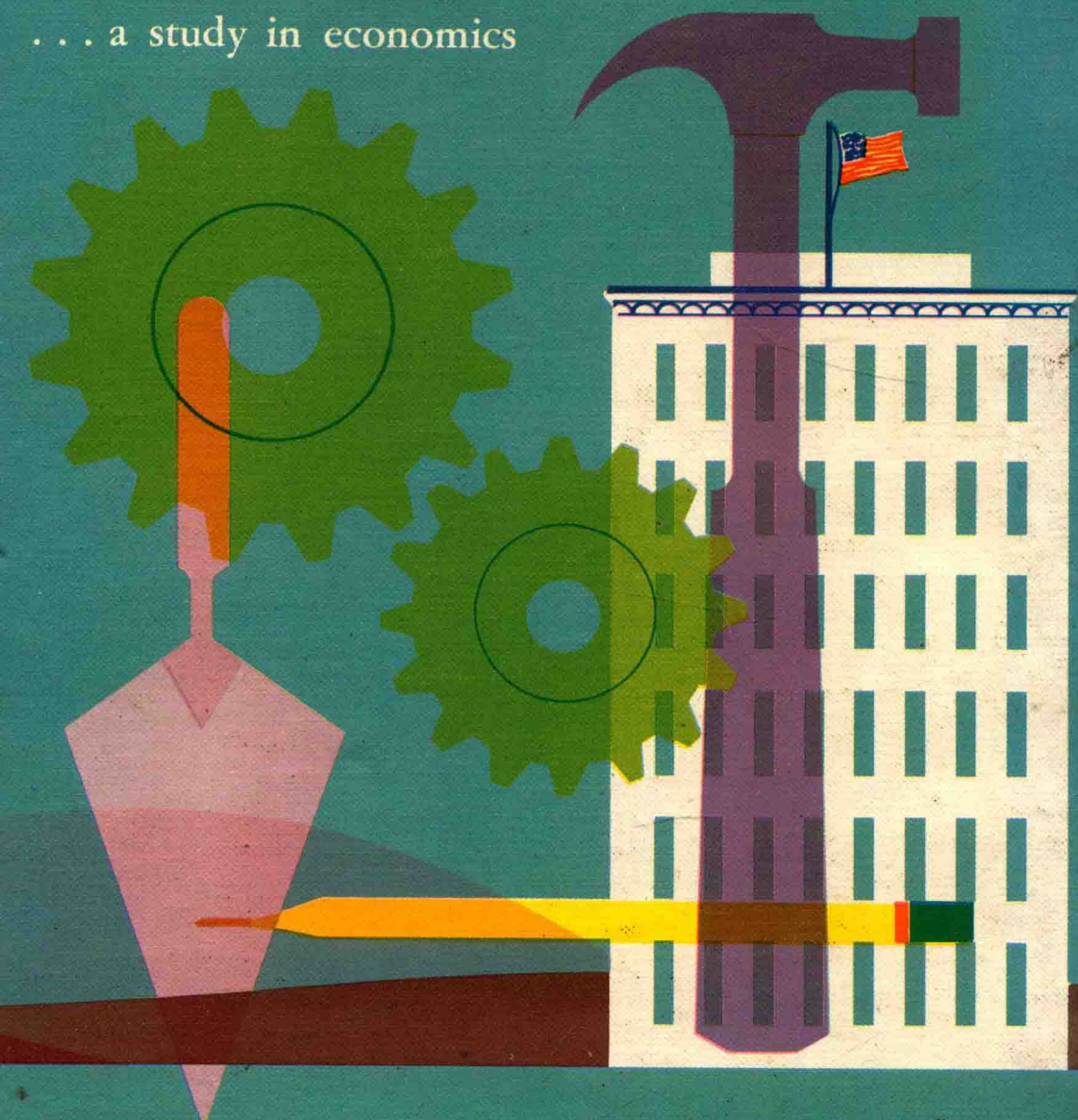


LAND LABOR MANAGEMENT

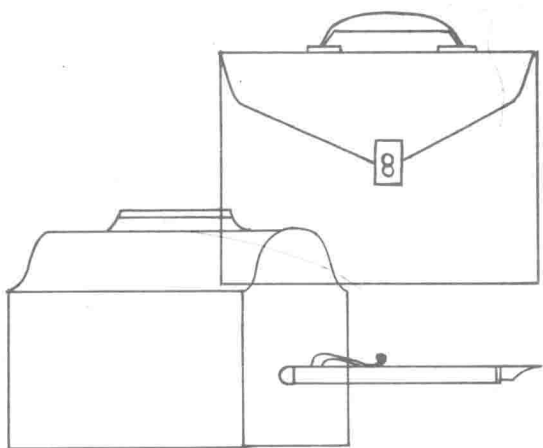
... a study in economics



CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES

LAND LABOR MANAGEMENT

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CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES

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**LAND
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. . . a study in economics

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and

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with

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**Freedom, Work, and
Opportunity**

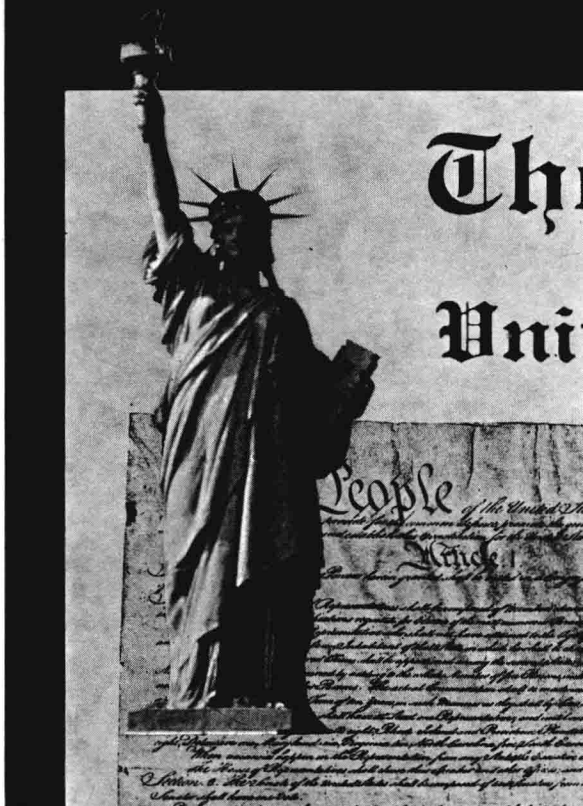
Income and Outgo

Family Budget

Goods and Services

Labor and Management

**Choice of Free Private
Enterprise**



The life story of our country is an account of its economic prosperity. From a tiny, struggling settlement of colonists, through a determined stand for the right to be free, to the mighty nation of today, our nation was built by stalwart people, gifted economically.

Each unit in the text presents one part of the story. However, each unit has certain features that could easily be part of another unit. This overlapping of information is important in order to recognize economics as something underlying most of our daily lives.

CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
FREEDOM and Economics	1
LAND and Economics	8
LABOR and Economics	28
MANAGEMENT and Economics	48
TRADE and Economics	72
INDEX	86

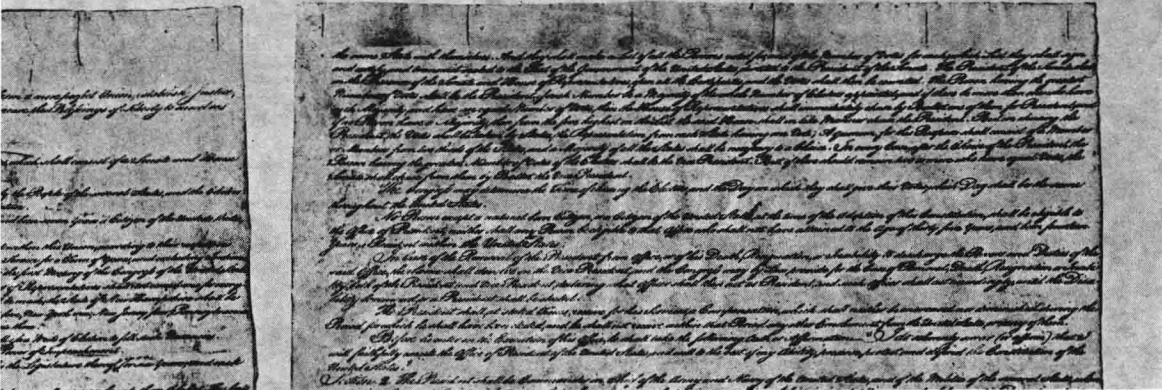
FREEDOM

and Economics

Constitution

OF THE

States of America



Freedom and Economics

FREEDOM, WORK, AND OPPORTUNITY

The United States has always meant freedom. When our country began, when it was just a child in the world's family of countries, our citizens wanted to be free. We fought a war to make sure that we grew up as a free country. We have grown up to become one of the greatest countries that the world has ever known and we have kept our freedom throughout our country's life. Why?

The United States has always meant work. The men and women, the boys and girls who lived in the days when our country was young



worked hard to stay alive and to stay free. The people who lived in the days when our country was growing up worked hard to make our lands productive, our factories productive and our freedom productive. The people who live in our country now work hard to find new ways to feed us, to clothe us, to shelter us, and to keep us free. Why?



The United States has always meant opportunity. Our founders had the opportunity to establish "a perfect union," to secure the "blessings of liberty" for themselves and for us, and they did. The people who lived in our country as it grew had the opportunity to make their lives easier and to pave the way to a fuller life for us, and they did. The people who live in our country today have the opportunity to produce more and more goods for more and more people, and to do it in a shorter time and with less effort than ever before, and they do. Why?

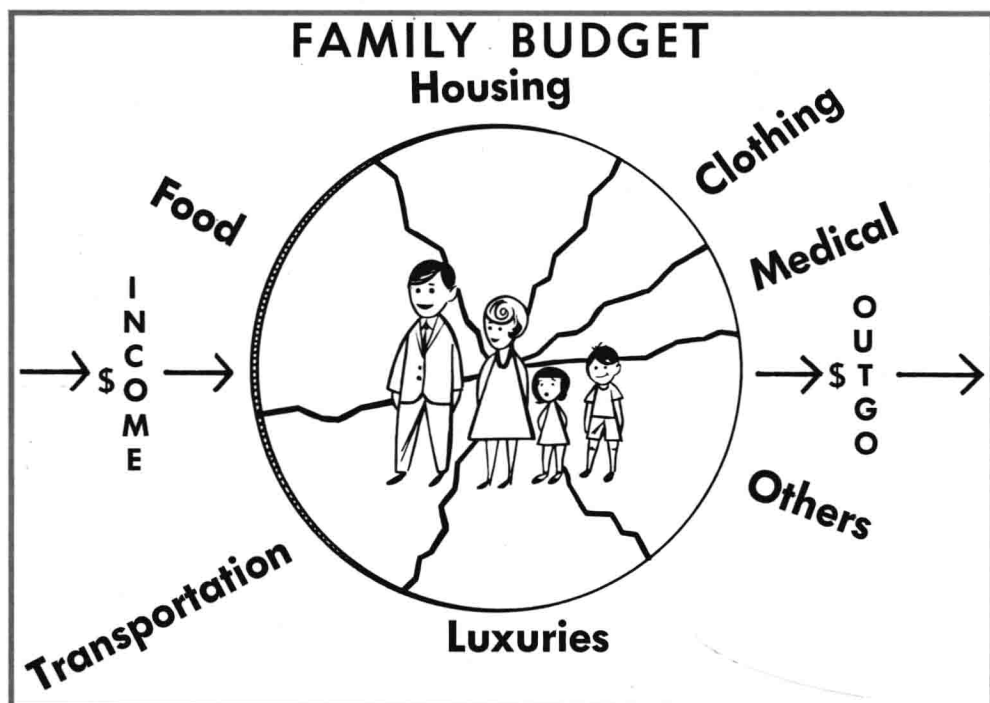


INCOME AND OUTGO

The story of King Midas is not true. No man could really touch the things around him and make them turn to gold. It would be wonderful if we could—or turn straw into gold as in the story of Rumpelstiltskin. But the “magic touch,” the life without work, the “lived - happily - ever - after” kind of existence is seldom part of life in an everyday world.

It costs money to do the things you want to do and to buy the things you want to buy. In order to give a gift for a birthday you must first earn the money before you have any to spend. Your home, your food, and your clothes are basic needs. Everyone needs these three things. Many other things we want are really luxuries. Basic needs and luxuries together make up our *standard of living*. Many of the things we feel we “need” in our homes would be considered luxuries to other people in other parts of the world.



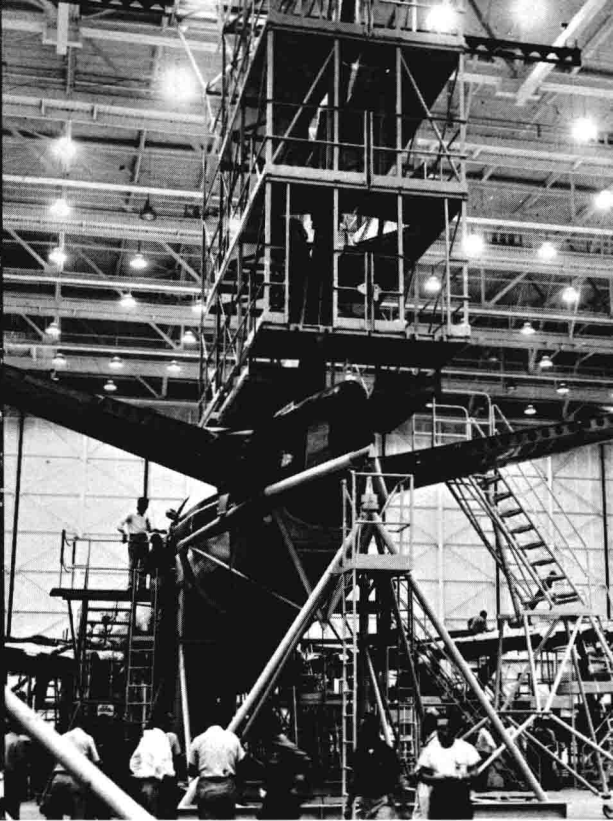


Have you ever helped plan a family *budget*? If you have you know you have to *balance* the amount of money the family has earned, the *income*, with the money the family owes for *rent*, *utilities*, and items purchased on charge accounts, as well as to plan for enough money for food, special events, vacations, and the amount of money to be saved.

How people earn their money and how they spend their money is an important part of the study of economics.

GOODS AND SERVICES

Money is earned in some way. Working in an automobile plant, the electronics industry, an aircraft company, means being employed in a factory that produces something. The materials that are produced are called *goods*. Providing services, as do a barber, teacher, or dentist, is another part of production.





The goods and services produced are sold for money. With the money earned, other goods and services are purchased. In this way each person can specialize in the job he does best and use his money for goods and services he cannot produce easily himself.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

The role of *labor* and *management* is also an important part of economics. Men and women

must be hired to produce the goods and services we need. They must be fairly paid and have reasonable working conditions and time to enjoy life with their families.

It is the responsibility of the men who organize, plan, and *finance* the *productivity* of the factory or the shop or the market to provide properly for the workers as well as for the people who may have *invested* their money in these *enterprises*. Poor management is costly. Americans have always been free-thinking men with ideas. They are on the alert for new products, better techniques of manufacturing, quicker and easier ways to produce the goods demanded by the *customers*, and a greater *return* on their money. Smoothly efficient management organizes and plans toward these ends. The work force, labor, makes it possible to meet these ends.

CHOICE AND FREE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

When we speak of freedom and opportunity, we are talking about a very important part of economics. Since we cannot have everything we

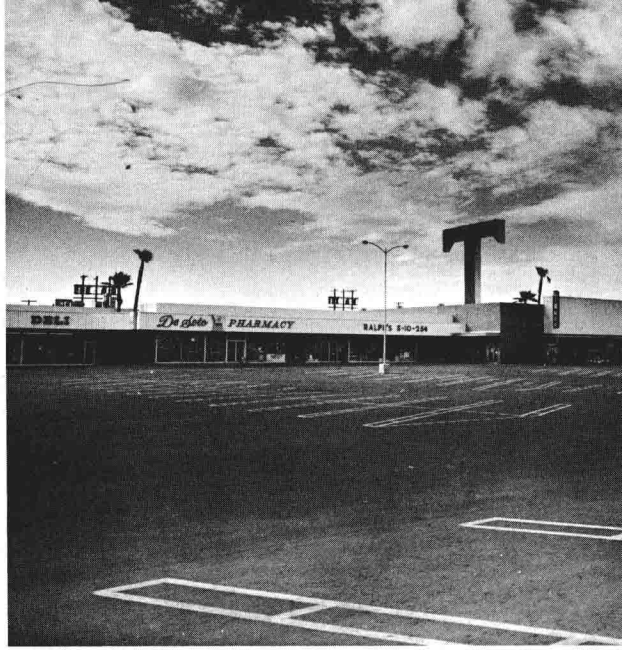
want, we must make choices. In the United States we are free to choose for ourselves the *material goods* we think we need, the place and type of work we wish to do (if we have enough education and the right skills), and even how much the government should do.

Businessmen may engage in their own business. They may use their *capital*, or money, to buy a grocery store, a beauty parlor, or a repair shop.

Manufacturing companies may produce the goods that the buyers or *consumers* demand. Prices are based on the amount of money that the public will pay for items, or a price that is in *competition* with other companies. Freedom of choice in partnership with our free society is representative of the *free private enterprise* system of our country.

There are other economic systems in the world which are not free, where factories are owned by the State, where prices are set by the Government, where people must register for work and are permitted to work only in those projects the government allows. Many times these systems are characterized by lack of variety, poor quality materials, and high prices.

We like our system. We like the rights we have, the freedom, the opportunity, and the ability to work.



The Giant Grows Up

**Pilgrims, Plymouth, and
Property**

**Mistakes and
Mismanagement**

The Right to Starve

Farmers With Guns

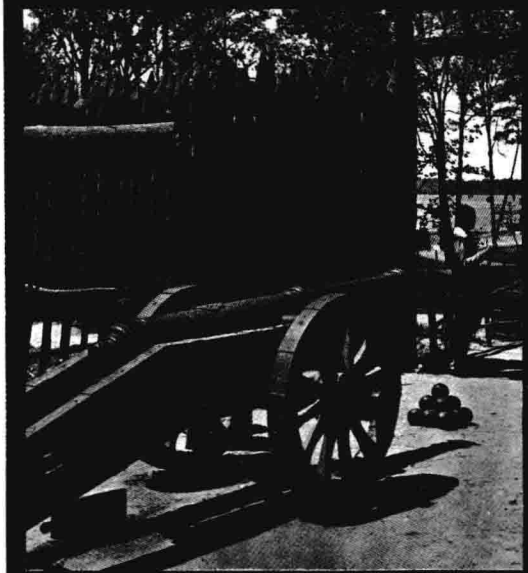
Farmers in a Hurry

Farms That Disappear

Big Business Farming

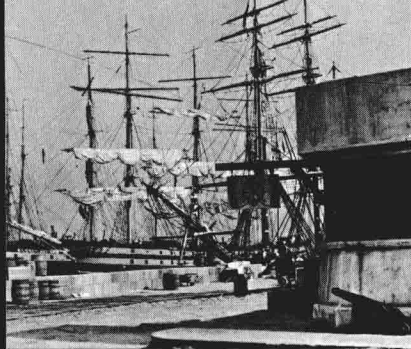
Help Wanted

Washington Has Its Say



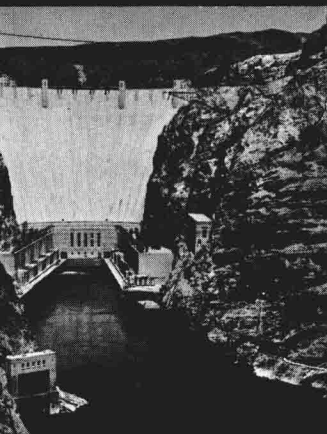
Farming was one of the first "businesses" in our country. The land was the basic resource. The labor was supplied by the farmer and his family, the animals on his farm, and the few tools he brought with him.

Is farming still a large part of our business? Are there as many people who are farmers today? What changes have been made? How has machinery brought about changes? These are some of the questions you will want to think about as you read this section.



LAND

and Economics



SOME OF THE THINGS YOU WILL LEARN

- A vast agricultural system is the product of careful use of the factors of production.
- Most wealth originates directly in the land.
- People do not always have enough of what they want.
- The division of labor aids a region to grow and to progress.
- Governments have the power to levy and to collect taxes.
- Man continually seeks the resources necessary to production.
- The factors of production must be used carefully.
- Production increases as scientific discoveries are made and technology improves.
- Workers, or labor forces, are needed in the production of farm goods.
- Governments have a responsibility to encourage sound economic practices.

THE GIANT GROWS UP

Economic thought: A vast agricultural system is the product of careful use of the factors of production.

At one time, in the early days of our country, agriculture was the base of the economy of the nation. Almost every family was a farm family; almost every man was a farmer. He harvested the food he and his family ate from his own land. He grew the fibers for the clothing he and his family wore. He cut the trees and he fashioned the lumber for the house in which he and his family lived. All these products came from his own farm.

Not only were these major needs satisfied from his own efforts on his own land, but most of his other needs were furnished through his own efforts, also. The tables and benches in the kitchen, the beds in the

sleeping loft, and the fuel for the fireplace were all products of his own farm. Even the dyes for his homespun cloth could be grown, dug, or picked on his own land.

As our country grew, so did our farms. As we expanded westward and northward and southward, more and more small farms were established. Pioneer families cleared hundreds, thousands, millions of acres to grow what they needed to keep healthy and comfortable. The small farm became

