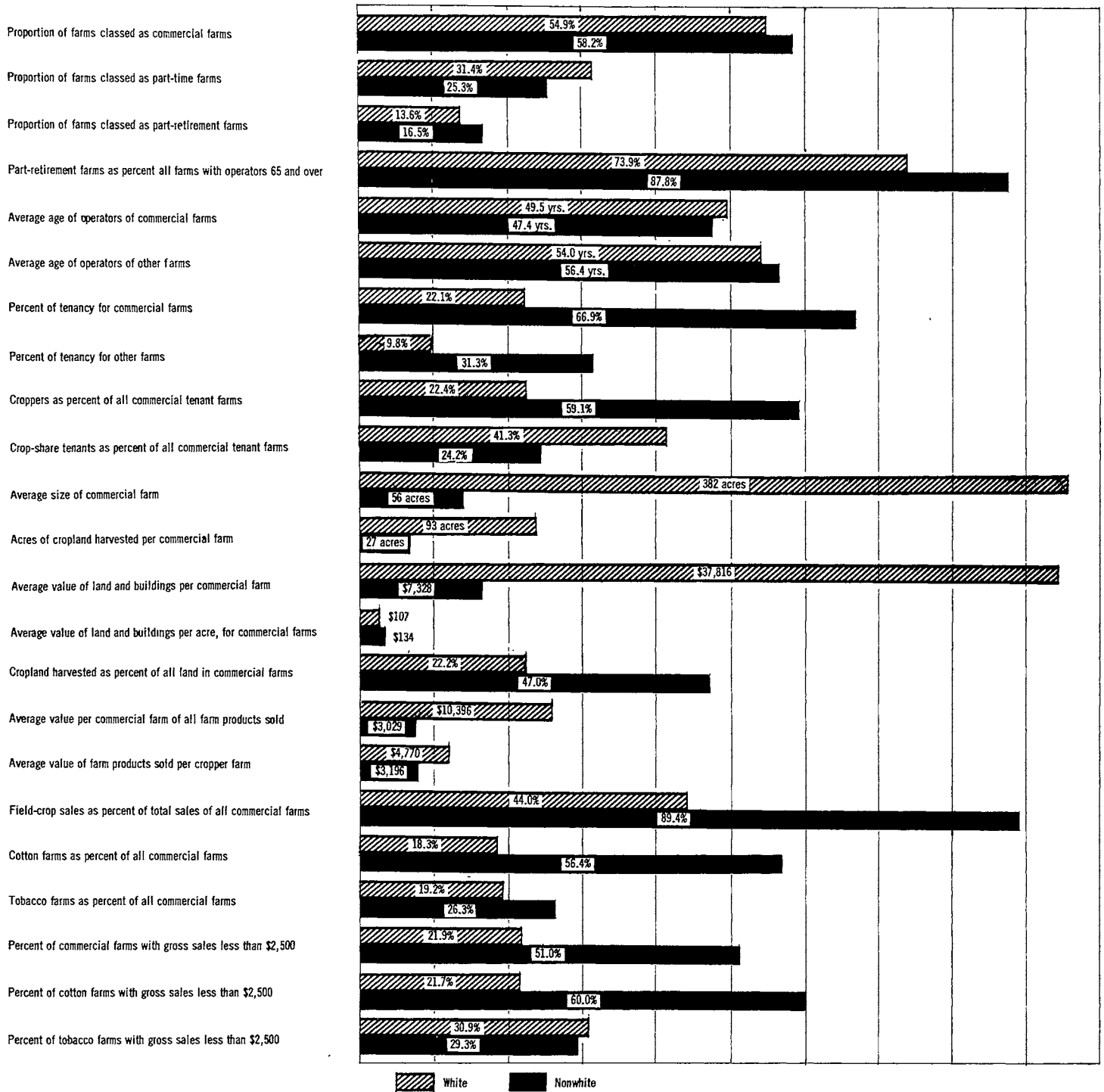


SELECTED ITEMS BY COLOR OF FARM OPERATOR, FOR THE SOUTH: 1959



Nonwhite operators depended almost wholly on field crops, cotton, and tobacco as a source of their farm income. The classification by type of farm showed most of the nonwhite-operated farms to be either cotton or tobacco, and these two types accounted for 82.7 percent of the nonwhite-operated commercial farms. Of the total value of farm products sold, 89.4 percent was from sale of field crops. For nonwhite croppers the percentage was 97.2. White operators had a greater diversity of sources of farm income with only 44.0 percent of gross sales from field crops.

Over half the commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators in the South had total sales of farm products of less than \$2,500 and 84.6 percent had less than \$5,000. Only 2.2 percent of

the nonwhite commercial farms had gross sales of \$10,000 or more. The average value of gross sales was \$3,029 for nonwhite and \$10,396 for white operators. For croppers the difference was much less, with an average of \$3,196 for nonwhite croppers and \$4,770 for white croppers. The difference in net income to the operator would be even greater than that indicated by the total value of farm products sold as a higher proportion of the nonwhite operators shared the returns with a landlord.

The movement of people from farms was very heavy in the South between 1950 and 1959. The number of farms decreased 38.0 percent. For the United States as a whole, the decrease in the number of farms was 31.2 percent. The number of nonwhite