

Family Farm

It is hard today for the family farm to compete with large corporate farms. In an AFFEERCE society, where family size is not fixed and distributions provide a comfortable base during droughts, dust, insects and other plagues, the family farm will likely once again regain the upper hand.

For maximum flexibility of family structure, the common eating area and kitchen should be large enough to accommodate the expected maximum number of farmers, migrant workers and guests, encouraging new farmhouse architectures. Migrant and transient workers will not be family members, but their dormitory optimally connects with a 24-hour kitchen for maximum flexibility.

Migrant farmworkers will tend to be U.S. citizens. It is not profitable for foreign workers to compete for unskilled labor due to their lack of distributions.

The dormitory, housing 50 migrant farmworkers brings in housing distribution revenue of \$18,500 per month. Even with rent, a game room, party room, cable, internet, air and phone, there is still probably \$5000 per month available for wages. This money is corporate and not taxed until it is spent. If each of the migrant workers is paid at the rate of \$1000 per month, about \$6 per hour, the total monthly cost of labor will be $\$50,000 - \$5,000 = \$45,000$. This is what farmers spend today for migrant labor. In an AFFEERCE economy, it will be completely legal. U.S. citizens will be attracted to the farms, as farm workers will live in nice dormitories, feast on farm cooking, have quality medical coverage and have resources and time at night to study. If a worker gets sick for a week, they won't get paid, but they will be able to recuperate in the dormitories (or infirmary on large farms) with wholesome farm cooking.

The low wage of \$6/hour is based on current farm profits. The elimination of farm subsidies and the rent surcharge by the Treasury will raise food prices, the food distribution, farm profits, and thus farmworker wages.

The family farmer is no longer completely at the mercy of nature. Bad years might not bring in much profit, but the distributions never stop providing for basic needs. During good years migrants can be hired, surplus crops can be canned, baked goods and preserves can be sold on the side of the road. During bad years, crafts and knitwear can be sold, structures remodeled or extended, courses can be taken, books can be written, art can be created, life can be lived.

The farm family can take many forms such as rural communes, zoological habitats, and retreats that revolve around gardens, the raising of crops or livestock.