

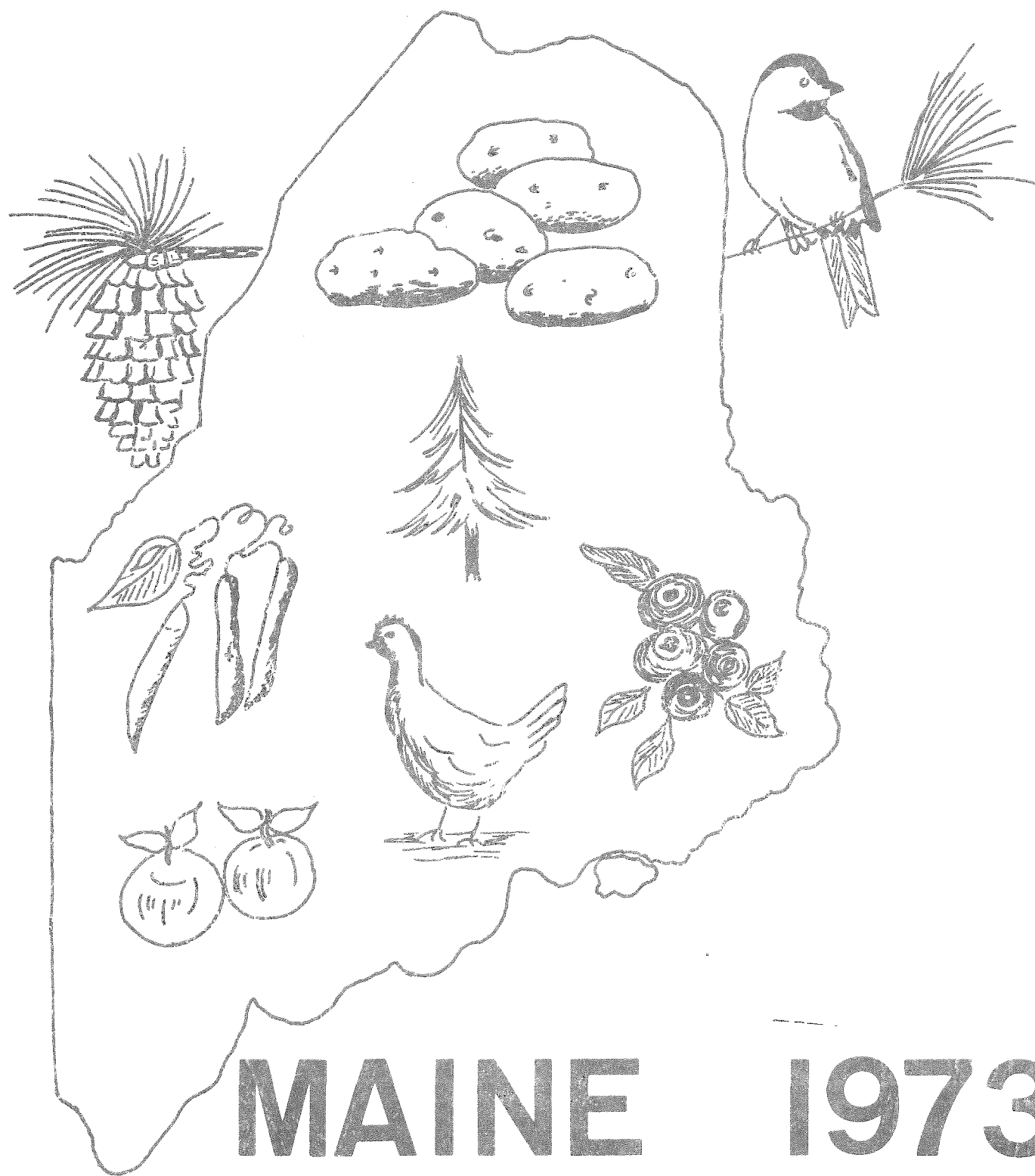
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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT





The Pine Tree State

1973

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS
Employment Security Commission
Published Under Appropriation No. 4444
MA 5-79

Emilien A. Levesque, Commissioner

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Planning

Regularly established meetings with associations and individual employers were conducted, and in addition, meetings took place with Community Action groups, town managers, selectmen, and other interested outside agencies for the purpose of charting the course of action to be taken to assist our rural inhabitants more effectively.

Plans were formulated to conduct labor market surveys, to train and/or retrain underemployed and unemployed rural inhabitants whose numbers are becoming increasingly great as the result of the cost-price squeeze which has taken its toll of our smaller and marginal farm units.

Meetings and training sessions with local office staff were conducted throughout the year on a continuing basis to insure that these individuals were exposed to the full range of services provided by the Rural Manpower Programs.

Meetings

- January 31: Training session for five woods offices on procedures for forthcoming bonding period for the pulpwood and logging industry.
- March 7: Non-agricultural importation meeting held in Waterville for all local office managers and administrative staff.
- March 30: Meeting for five woods offices regarding the prevailing wage rates.
- August 8: Pomological Meeting at Berry Orchards for apple growers in order to determine labor requirements for the harvest season.
- October 5: Woods wage survey meeting in Augusta Administrative Office.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Non-Agricultural

Employment in the non-agricultural wage and salary components of the work force has experienced a steady growth. This gain is attributable to increase in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. Several new firms and industrial expansions in textile-mill products, paper and allied products and other manufacturing business has increased the State's industrial base.

Non-Manufacturing

In the non-manufacturing sector, most of the industry groups followed long-term upward trends which registered small to moderate gains in employment. The wholesale and retail trade industrial groups have been principally characterized by the mushrooming of shopping centers and malls resulting in the employment of more full-time and part-time workers.

Agricultural

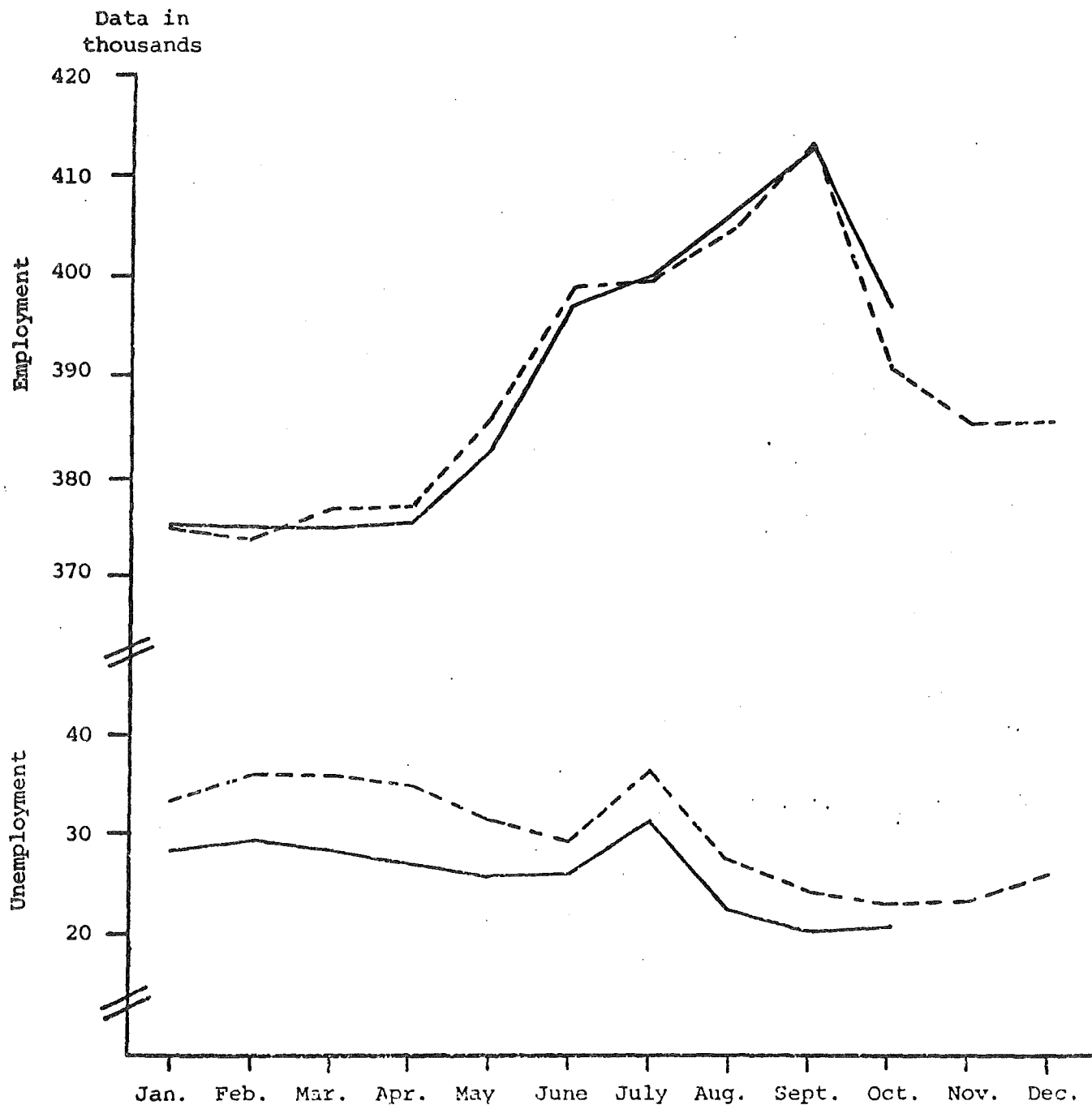
Agricultural farms continue to increase in size and decrease in numbers. Much of the change is due to the introduction of costly but labor-saving devices such as bulk handling equipment, seed cutters, four-row planters, and mechanical harvesters which has changed farming to a highly mechanized and capitalized endeavor. This substitution of labor by machinery has been the primary cause for the long-term decline of agricultural employment.

Migrants

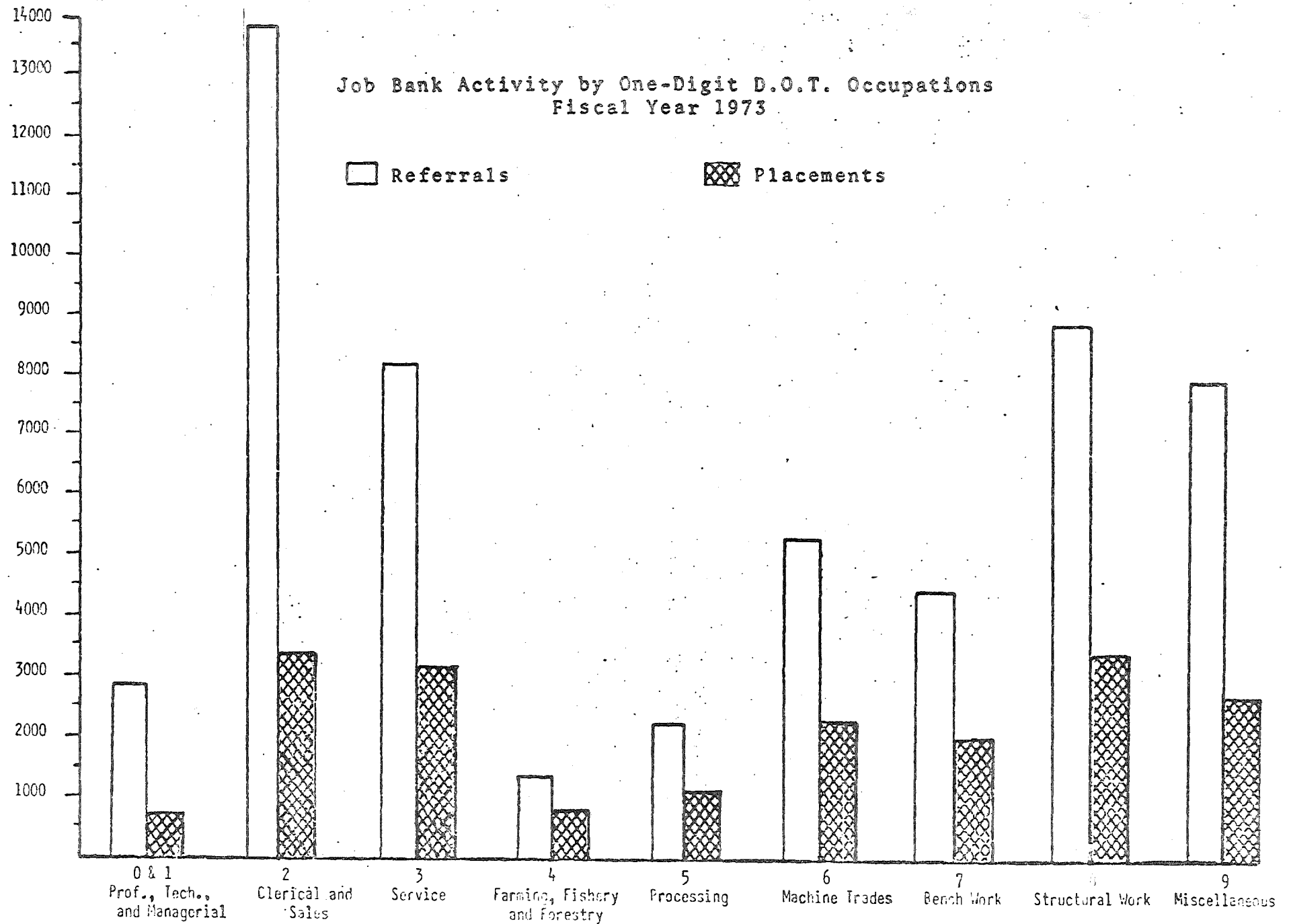
Out-migrants are mainly those who are younger and better educated. Their primary reasons for leaving have been both the slow increase in the number of new jobs available and the continuing lack of jobs requiring or utilizing more extensive training.

Employment and Unemployment Trends in Maine

1972 -----
1973 _____



Job Bank Activity by One-Digit D.O.T. Occupations
Fiscal Year 1973



One-Digit Occupations from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles

SERVICES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

Smaller Communities Program

The purpose of this program is to help alleviate employment problems in the rural areas by delivering a full range of Manpower services through the use of mobile teams to communities remote from local Employment Service offices.

The mobile team continues to conduct extensive employer visits for the purpose of documenting: employment patterns, number of employees, wage scales, job openings, expansion plans, orientation of employers to the advantages of utilizing the Job Bank and other local office services which are available to them. Available Labor Market Surveys were conducted in rural areas throughout the year in an effort to entice industry into these areas.

A publicity program was initiated through the use of newspaper articles, radio and television announcements, speaking engagements to local service organizations, and contact with other agencies and public officials.

Two satellite-type employment offices were opened in rural areas during the year and continue to be manned by Smaller Communities Team members, thus bringing the total to four satellite offices. Two more offices are scheduled to begin operations in other rural areas in the near future.

Concerted Services

Concerted Services in Training and Education (CSTE) is a community-based and community-oriented rural development pilot project with the goal to improve life in smaller communities and rural areas by demonstrating that education and occupational training, in conjunction with other developmental activities, can significantly increase both employment opportunities and availability of needed services.

During the 1973 program year, the staff has been actively involved in the fields of regional planning, economic development, job and training referrals, community education training and health projects. The staff acts as broker, bringing together needs and available resources, placing emphasis on encouraging existing agencies to sponsor needed programs.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Jobs Optional Program

On-the-job training is provided by the Jobs Optional Program (JOP) directed at the private sector and available to individual employers. The government pays the extraordinary costs of providing adequate training to individuals hired and trained under a contract. The amount of reimbursement is based upon the starting wage rate and the complexity of the occupation. First priority is given to training Vietnam Era veterans.

JOP has been an extremely useful tool in rural Maine because of the job development aspect. Many jobs (training slots) have been found with small employers where experienced workers were not available. These slots enable people in rural areas, who cannot reasonably be expected to secure appropriate full-time employment, a chance to learn a needed skill; e.g., farm equipment mechanic, sawyer, or logger all-round.

Manpower Development and Training Act

Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) has its greatest impact on rural Maine through its less-than-class basis component. Low population density makes institutional projects inappropriate for rural areas.

Through less-than-class basis training, existing vocational training facilities are utilized for an individual who is acceptable for enrollment in that facility. While training, the individual's tuition is paid. In addition, he may be eligible for subsistence payments and training allowances.



Tree Harvester



Multiple Land Use

AGRICULTURE

Potatoes

Maine potato growers planted 138,000 acres of potatoes during 1973, compared with 135,000 acres in 1972, amounting to 28,770,000 cwt. which was fourteen percent below the 1972 production and is the smallest crop since 1951. The crop generally was lighter than in previous years due to the unusual growing weather typified by excessive moisture and then followed by too long a period of dry weather, thus growers were forced to abandon 1,000 acres early in the season.

Apples

Apple production for commercial distribution, based on forty-two pound units, totaled 1,310,000 which is approximately 73 percent of the early estimates. Basic reasons for the drop in production were the early freeze of 1972, poor pollination due to the extreme wet weather conditions of the spring of 1973, and the drop of small apples usually occurring during the last of June, but continuing into the second week of July during the present year. Conditions were very susceptible to scab development early in the season, but growers were able to prevent widespread infestation.

Hay

A total of 215,000 acres of hay crops were harvested producing 376,000 tons, four percent more than in 1972 from 235,000 acres. Quality was significantly better despite frequent rains early in the haying season. Conditions improved later in the season producing good quality second and third crops.

Silage

Corn silage was harvested from a record 37,000 acres, or 2,000 more acres than the previous year, and yielding 444,000 tons of silage. Acreage allotted to corn silage has increased yearly since 1959.

Blueberries

Blueberry production for 1973 was approximately two-thirds of last year's crop. Poundage figures were somewhat higher however, due to size of the berries and wet weather. The number of farms and tended blueberry land is still decreasing. Supply of labor was down due to poor raking conditions.



Two State of Maine attractions: Maine Potato Queen and Maine potatoes

Photos courtesy Department of Agriculture



Maine Beauties representing our major agricultural crops

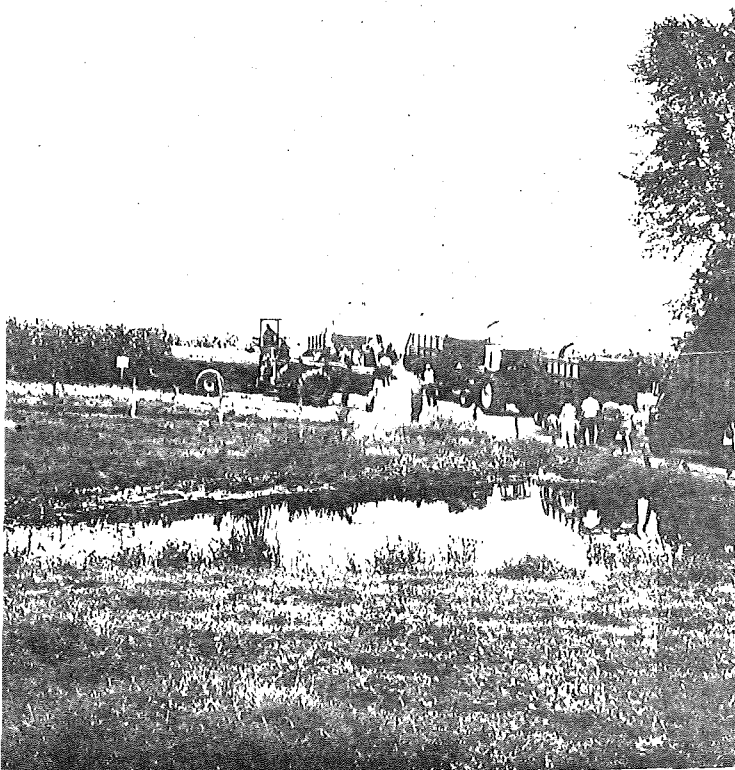


Lovely Potato Queen Candidates

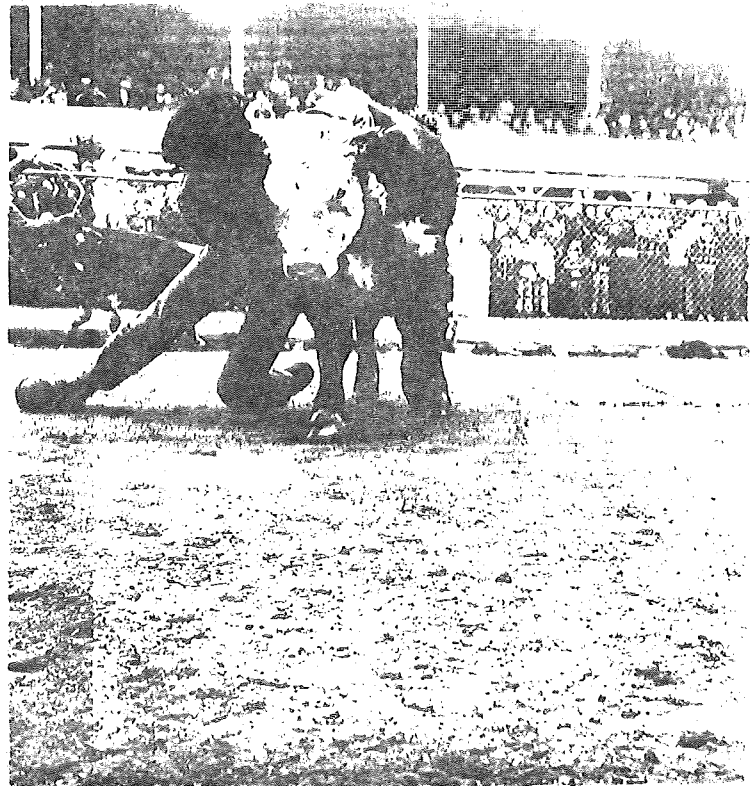


Rapidly disappearing hand harvesting

Photos courtesy Department of Agriculture.



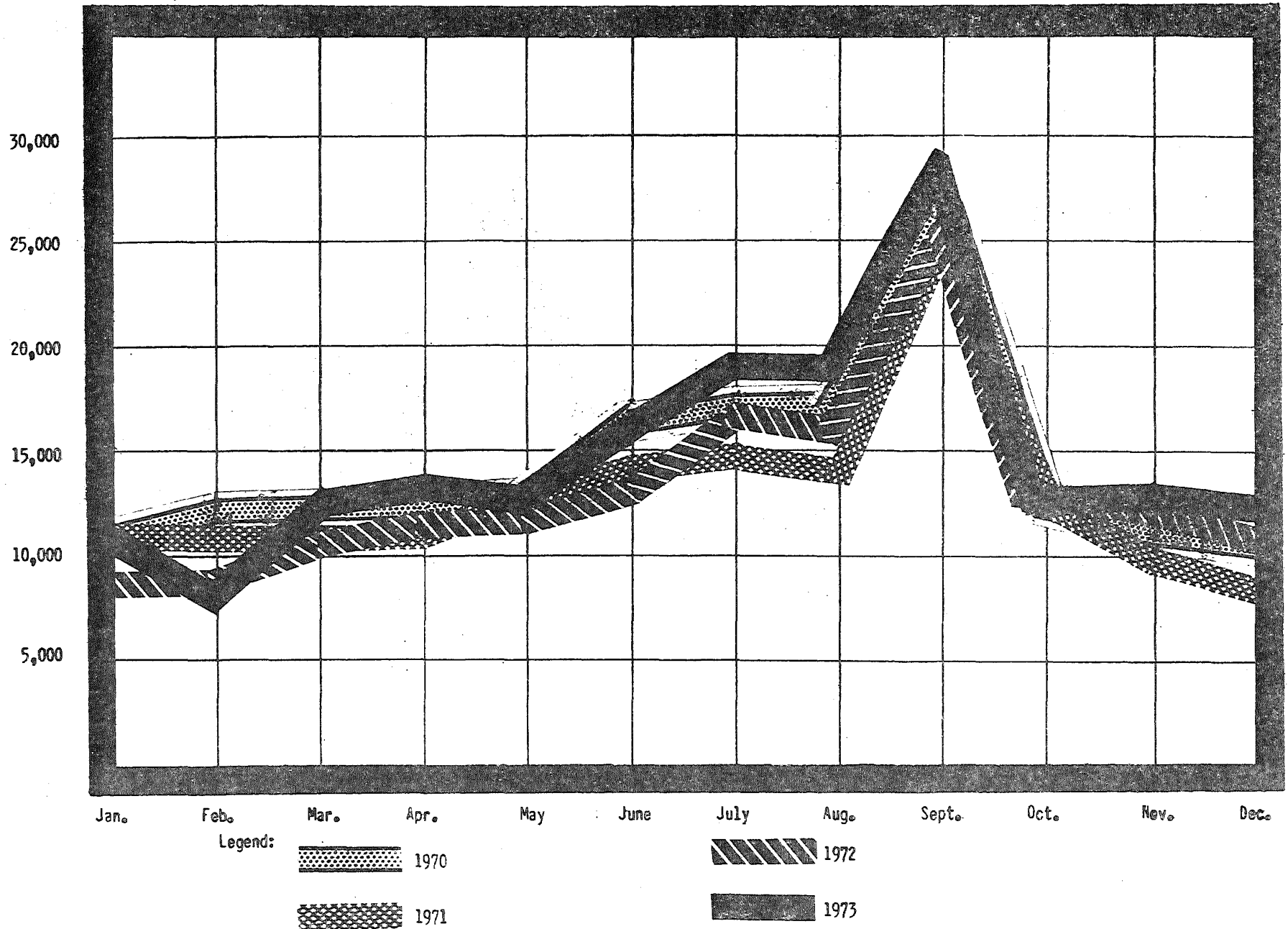
Corn chopping for silage



Action at Agricultural Fair

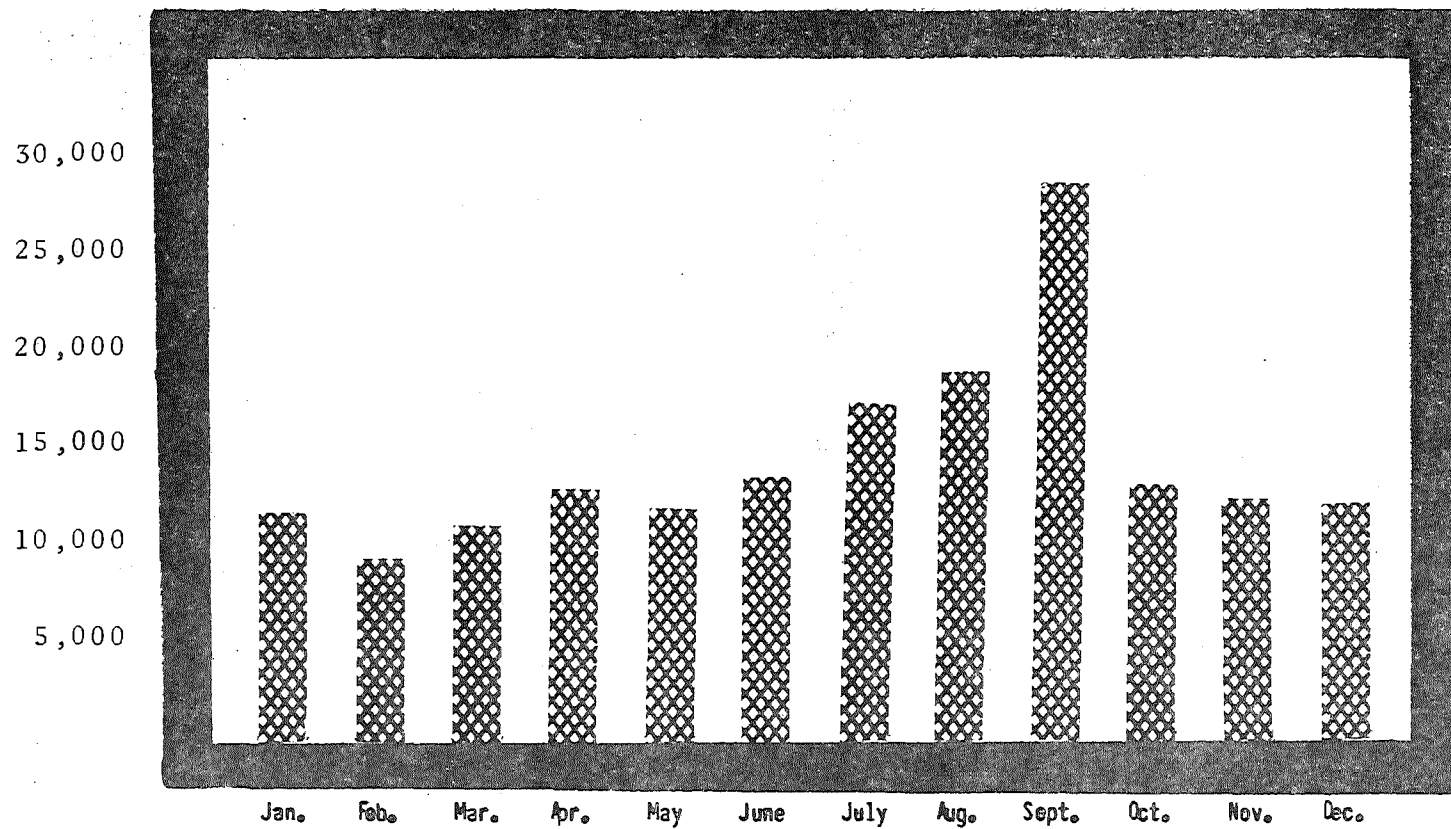
Monthly Agricultural Employment
In Maine 1970-1973 1/

13



1/ Agricultural employment estimates for January 1970 through March 1973 are revised. Figures from April through December 1973 are preliminary estimates.

Maine's Agricultural Employment
For the Year 1973 by Month 1/

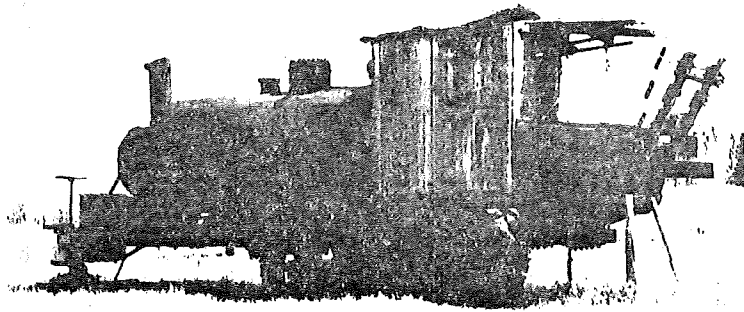


1/ Agricultural employment estimates for January through March are revised; figures for April through December are preliminary estimates.

Pulpwood and Logging

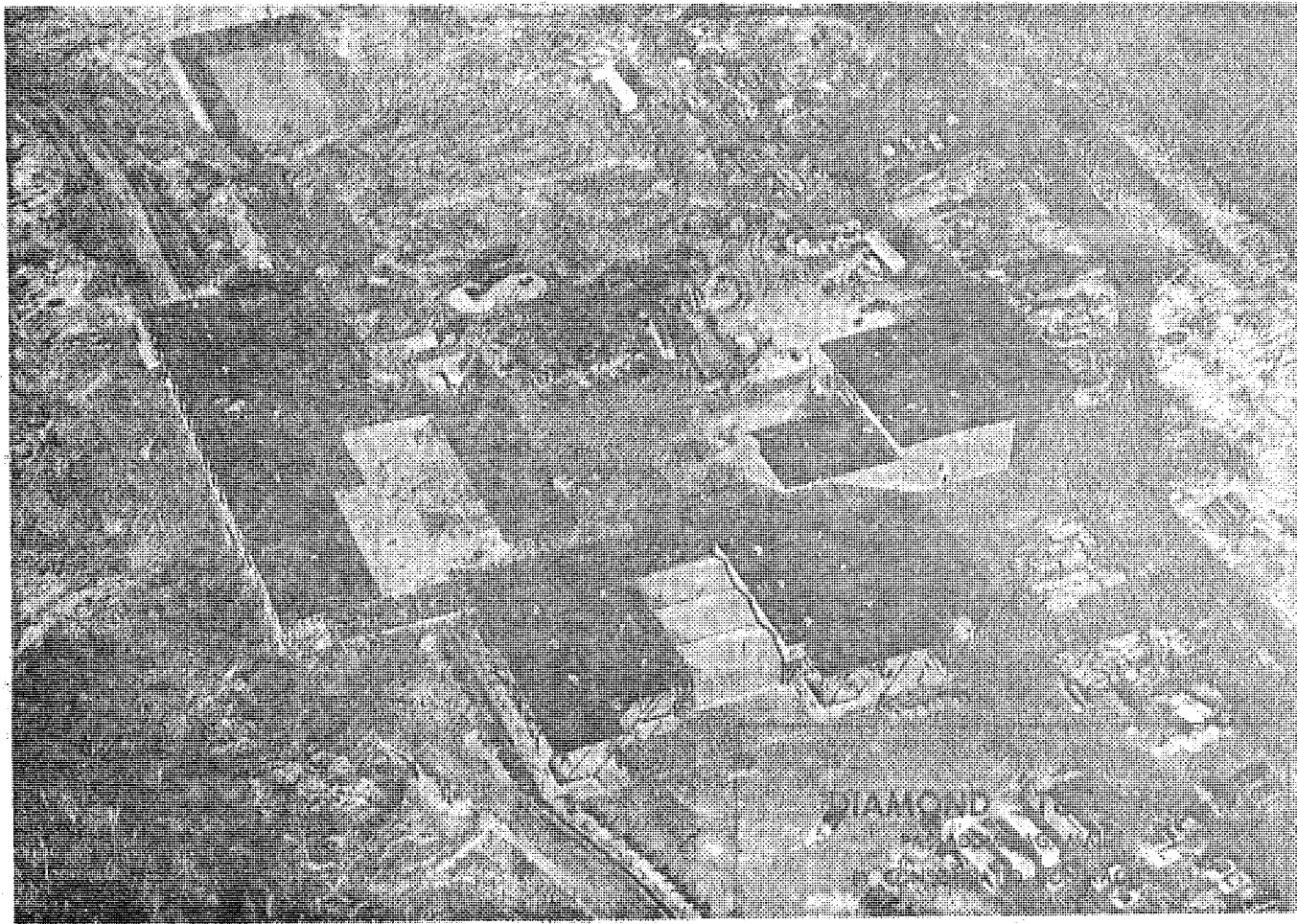
Our Maine woods have provided livelihoods for thousands of local people and raw materials for making paper and other forest products. Business conditions in the lumber and woods industry continues to improve as the demand for pulp by the paper companies intensifies and as the demand for lumber and wood products also remains strong. The upsurge in demand for pulpwood and lumber shows no signs of slackening.

An important development which could further improve the outlook for this industry over the coming years has been the purchase of several lumber mills by some of the larger paper companies. This development will introduce a pool of highly trained managerial and marketing talent to an industry which has consisted largely of small firms which have not had the financial resources to afford the level of expertise found in the paper industry.



LOGGING - PAST AND PRESENT





Paper Companies Turn To Lumber

AUGUSTA — 1973 may be recorded as the 12 months that contained both the best and the worst of events that have affected the paper industry in its 250-year history in Maine.

The good and the bad included approval of plans for construction of a \$130-million pulp mill-saw mill complex; announcements of three new stud mills to be built; production records set nationally in nearly all types of paper products, despite adverse conditions; massive wood shortages resulting from heavy spring rains and runoffs; a continuing scarcity of woods workers; and a growing energy "dilemma" that metamorphosized into a "crisis."

WHILE ALL of these events grabbed headlines for their impact, the energy crisis is still with us. What it holds in store is a major cause for concern not only for individuals, but for the paper industry, which remains Maine's leading segment of the business community in terms of payrolls and production value.

Nationally, according to economist Alan Greenspan, industry's focus "will shift from

labor productivity to materials and energy productivity."

In response to President Nixon's request, Maine's paper mills undertook to reduce their fuel consumption by at least 10 per cent with such measures as eliminating unnecessary lighting, reducing thermostat settings, reducing heat losses, minimizing usage of hot water and reducing the use of compressed air.

SOME COMPANIES also investigated the possibility of converting to coal for their power. By using these steps and others, the paper industry hopes to meet the energy challenge without curtailing operations and reducing work crews.

Meanwhile, Maine's paper industry has left a successful year behind it, and hopes for a bright future that will reflect the accomplishments of the unique 12 months of 1973.

Midway in 1973 the move by three of the state's paper companies into the lumber business via construction of saw mills overshadowed the production records of the first six months as experts forecast a higher utilization of harvested wood.

Scott Paper Company's northeast division in Winslow then took the spotlight with its application for constructing a \$130-million pulp and saw mill complex on the Skowhegan-Fairfield town line 15 miles north of the company's present pulp and paper mill.

Scott's saw mill will be one more step in the Maine paper industry's expansion into the lumber business and its evolution toward more complete use of the wood it harvests.

THE INDUSTRY'S move in the lumber direction began in late 1972 when Great Northern Paper Co. of Millinocket and East Millinocket acquired the Pinkham Lumber Co. near Ashland. Since then, GNP has formulated plans for an \$8-million expansion of the Pinkham mill.

Diamond International Corp. of Old Town has begun construction of a saw mill in Passadumkeag, as has St. Regis Paper Co. in Milford and Georgia-Pacific Corp. in Woodland.

The three new mills should produce over 230-million board feet of lumber per year and create hundreds of new jobs

both in the mills and woodlands.

MEANWHILE, the industry has made strides to improve its paper mills and equipment.

Pejepscot Paper Co. of Topsham is building a new debarking and pulp mill near its present complex which will produce 200-tons a day of high-quality news grade pulp when it begins operation this spring.

Kennebec River Pulp and Paper Co. president Donald Martin has made several significant production changes that have greatly increased machine efficiency and output at his Madison mill.

All of these improvements — along with machine rebuilds at St. Regis in Bucksport and Oxford Paper Co. in Rumford, and the continued operation of such machines as Georgia-Pacific's "Flying Yankee" pulp dryer at Woodland and Great Northern's "Ultra Eleven" vertical paper machine at Millinocket — are helping keep Maine's paper industry in a strong position in the world market.

Continued

PAPER COMPANIES TURN TO LUMBER
Continued:

THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY in the U.S. is being held back from attaining production levels consistent with demand. While demand has risen sharply over the past two years, the paper industry has been unable to keep up as it has continued to earmark more of its capital expenditures for environmental clean up than any other industry.

The Paper Trade Journal reported that pollution abatement expenses "represented more than half of the capital expenditures for the primary sector of the pulp and paper industry" in 1972. That outlay continued in 1973.

Nationally, the paper industry has spent \$2 billion for pollution abatement. In Maine, the industry has spent \$45,035,217 towards pollution control in the past 10 years and plans to spend another \$104,000,000 through 1976 for construction of pollution control systems, with an additional \$7,000,000 going into operation of these facilities each year.

All 12 of the Paper Industry Information Office member companies are abreast or ahead of the government timetable for pollution abatement.

financing of pollution control systems and the energy crisis, the paper industry may also have to face shortages of basic pulp and paper chemicals such as soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and lime.

After struggling through difficult obstacles in the past, hopes are high in Maine that the paper industry will continue high production and maintain work force of more than 17,000 persons.

Reflecting the sentiment of the Maine paper industry community, Great Northern Paper Co. president Sam Casey has said: "We're papermakers here. We've been making it longer than any other area of the country. I think we'll go right on doing that."



MORNING SENTINEL

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SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points	1
2. Number of day-haul points	12
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	216
4. Total number of workers transported during year	2000
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps <u>operated</u> for school-age farm workers	NA
a. Placements in camps	NA
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	NA
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	NA
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	NA
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	NA
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which hold farm clinics	NA
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	NA
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	NA
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	NA
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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED

1973

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total			2. Total persons		4. Families	
a. Crew leaders			3. Total workers		5. Unattached males	
b. Family heads					6. Unattached females	
c. Other						

SECTION D. COMMENTS

N.A.

SIGNATURE

Fulton B Weed

TITLE

Manager

